

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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COMMITTEE SECURES BEAN COMPROMISE

Food Administration Agrees to Withhold Pintos from General Trade Pending the Marketing of the Navy Bean and to Encourage Canning

We had hoped to be able to present to our readers this week a complete account of the result of the visit to Washington of the bean committee that was appointed to meet with Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, and secure, if possible, an unprejudiced market for Michigan beans. We regret, however, that the only information we have received upon this subject is of a rather hazy character and does not give any of the details of the conference, upon which to base a conclusion as to the reasons for the discriminatory tactics employed against the navy bean, or as to the future of the market.

We are authorized to make the following statement that was given by K. P. Kimball, head of the bean division, to the committee:

"The pinto beans purchased and held by the Food Administration will be withheld from the general trade pending the marketing of the pea or navy beans in the hands of farmers in Michigan which are practically the only beans of this variety now available to the general trade in the United States. For the purpose of relieving the Michigan farmers and thus enabling those farmers to finance the planting of the 1918 crop it will encourage the canning of these beans and further will encourage their purchase by the army and navy of such as are in proper condition at competitive prices."

We are further advised that the above action was satisfactory to the entire delegation, which is assumed to be representative of the allied bean interests of the state. Altho the literal interpretation of Mr. Kimball's statement leaves much to the imagination and does not even hint at the reasons back of the pinto deal, nor what the future of the Michigan navy bean market is to be in the face of the damaging publicity matter that has been put out against the navy bean, as the delegation is satisfied, we shall have nothing more to say upon the subject until we are in possession of further facts. But inasmuch as MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING played a large part in calling together the meeting which named this committee, and because the farmer's interests which we represent are the most vital of all, we purpose knowing more of the details of this conference and the precise effect that Mr. Kimball's concession is going to have upon the prices to be paid for the balance of the beans remaining in the farmers' hands.

What the outcome of the bean situation is going

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

THE EDITORS of Michigan Business Farming, who were the first in the state to expose the pinto bean deal and who were largely responsible for the joint meeting held at Saginaw, believe that a word of thanks is due from us and our readers to Governor Sleeper for the co-operation and valuable assistance he has rendered those interested in the state's bean industry in their efforts to secure a remedy for the present bean situation. The Governor not only attended the meeting at Saginaw, but gave several days of his valuable time in making the trip to Washington. The growers' appreciation is likewise due to the other members of the committee, viz., Nathan F. Simpson, W. J. Biles, Christian Breisch, Frank Gerber, James B. Crawford. If the concessions that have been made by the bean division attain the desired ends, Michigan Business Farming will feel that it has won no mean victory for the bean growers of Michigan.

to be no one can tell. Ever since the planting of the crop a year ago, unforeseen and abnormal circumstances have influenced its growth, harvesting and marketing. Had Michigan beans been permitted to travel their usual routine way to market, without any interference, no one would deny but what the price would long since have passed the mark at which farmers could afford to sell. As it is, the navy bean has been buffeted and knocked about from pillar to post; it has been denied its usual admittance to the markets of the east; on "patriotic" rather than pecuniary grounds, consumers have passed it by for the pinto variety, and it is indeed a wonder that the price on navy beans has remained so high considering the efforts of the bean division to supplant it on the city markets.

No food is more nutritious nor contains a larger quantity of heat units (Continued on page 5)

PRES. SMITH EXPLAINS GRADING CONCESSIONS

Believes Modifications Suggested by Food Administration will Permit Michigan Growers to Grade Over Inch and Three-Fourths Round Screen

A. M. Smith, of Lake City, president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, has very kindly given us the following complete account of his recent visit to Washington and what he accomplished there for the potato growers of Michigan. We are confident that Mr. Smith did everything in his power to secure relief from the obnoxious grading rules, and he believes that the concessions granted by the Food Administration, while not conforming exactly to the wishes of the growers, will in effect carry them out. We are especially impressed with Mr. Smith's suggestion that the grading proposition be settled by state law. As we remember it, Mr. David E. Burns, delegate from Benzie county, made a similar suggestion at the Lansing meeting and it appealed to us as a most sensible method of establishing a satisfactory grade for Michigan potatoes.

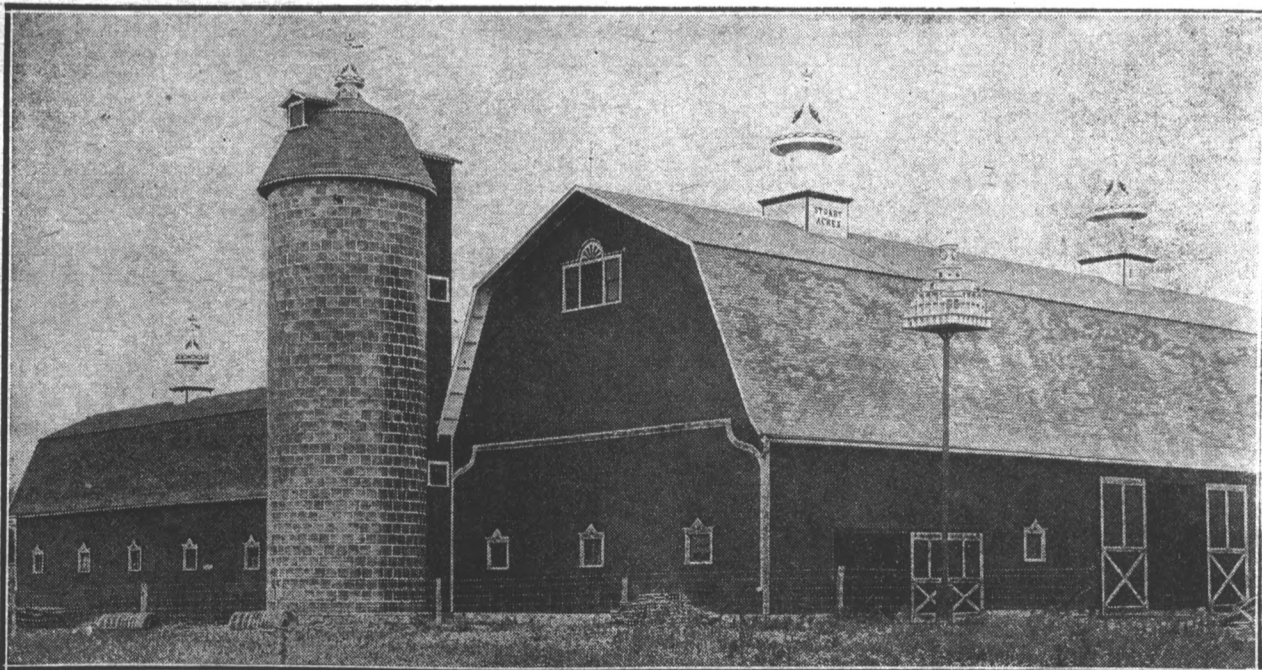
It would seem, however, to have been far better for the growers to first secure the adoption of the Smith amendment abolishing the present federal grading, thus leaving the road clear for the growers in all states to grade potatoes according to standards which seem best suited to their particular sections of the country. In fact, we have been under the impression right along, that the growers of Michigan desired the adoption of the Smith amendment, or at least a modified form thereof. Is it possible that we have been mistaken?

We present below Mr. Smith's letter upon his Washington visit:

Saturday Morning, April 6th, the writer started for Washington, D. C., for the purpose of seeing what could be done to better the potato situation in Michigan. The following Monday morning I arrived in Washington and at once visited the Department of Agriculture, where I met Mr. C. B. Smith who made arrangements for several conferences with different officers in relation to the grading system now in use.

Our first visit was to the Bureau of Markets from

which the grading rules emanated. These gentlemen are not willing to consider any changes proposed. Next I went before the Conference Committee on agriculture of the congress and addressed them at considerable length, stating in detail our objections to the present grading system and urging the position of Michigan potato growers; one grade over a one and three-quarters round mesh screen. This committee asked me if we wanted the William Alden Smith amendment. (Cont. page 5)



Up-to-Date Dairy Barn and Nanco Silo on the F. A. Stuart farm near Marshall. Send us pictures of your farm scenes.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With only a week of the Third Liberty Loan campaign left in which to sell bonds, nearly \$800,000,000 were lacking of the 3 billion quota, on April 29th. Treasury officials, however, have been confident that the quota will not only be easily raised before the close of the campaign, but will be largely oversubscribed. It is doubtful, however, if it will attain proportions of 20,000,000 subscribers and \$5,000,000,000 bond sale, asked for by Secretary McAdoo when the campaign first opened. When the second Liberty Loan campaign was three-fourths over it was estimated that \$2,250,000,000 had been subscribed, with only \$1,338,000,000 officially reported. The record of the Third Liberty loan campaign is substantially better. The statement was recently made that "Germany after three years of war, recently floated a loan which averaged one bond to every 10 persons in the empire and it behooves this country to go well over this average to make an impressive demonstration of unity." Almost without exception, agricultural districts in all sections of the country have been the first to subscribe their quota. The majority of subscriptions have come from people of moderate means, millionaires and corporations not yet as a general thing having made purchases of bonds commensurate with their means. It is expected before the campaign comes to a close that the wealthy people of the country will step in and easily raise the subscription far over the quota.

It seems more than passing strange, in view of Germany's repeated declaration that she was forced into the war, that five months prior to the war she was investigating the methods employed by Mexican bandits to blow up railway trains, avowedly for her own use in the event of a European war. Letters taken from Capt. von Papen, late German military attaché at Washington, and recently published by the British government, show beyond question not only that Germany was expecting war, but that she was planning for it. One of the letters dated Mar. 12, 1914, five months prior to the outbreak of the war, purports to come from the German government instructing Capt. von Papen to find out whether destruction of railway lines in Mexico were caused by "mines or explosives placed on lines which were little guarded, or attacks carried out on the train by igniting a charge of dynamite, or by the employment of infernal machines." This information was desired in order to "form an opinion in the event of a European war, whether explosions of this kind would have to be reckoned with." Another letter written by a Potsdam gentleman about a month before the beginning of hostilities says: "We never before have seen such preparations for war as are being made at present. German stock fell today 1 per cent."

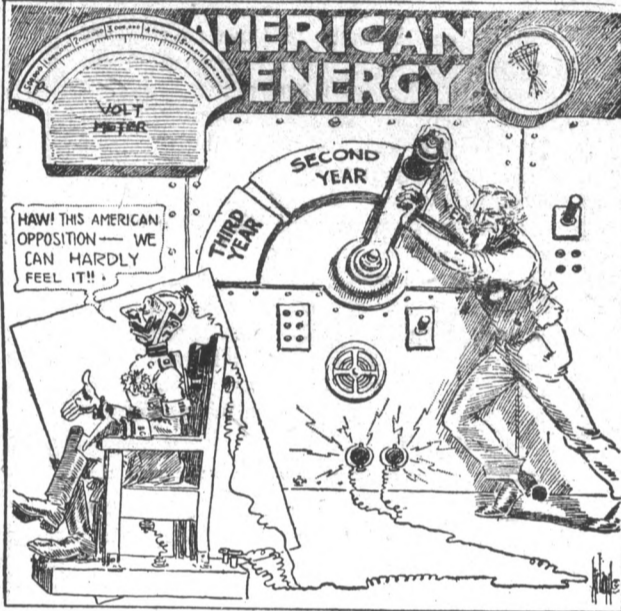
The Overman bill, intended to give the President plenipotentiary powers during the period of the war over practically all government bureaus and to shift government functions as best suits the needs of the hour, is certain to pass in some form or other, is the general belief. The bill has been before the senate for several weeks and a bitter fight has been staged over certain of the provisions, both democrats and republicans aligning themselves against them. With all deference to the President's judgment and his probable judicious handling of the vast power that the bill would place in his hands, there is strong sentiment against the principle of giving one individual absolute control of important bureaus and commissions, not of a strictly war nature. Opposition is particularly keen to placing the interstate commerce commission and the federal reserve board at the unconditional disposal of the President, and if any of the features of the bill are eliminated before the final vote, it will probably be these. The need of a centralized and unhampered authority over the many war bureaus and departments, in order to speed the war, is the only argument to be presented in favor of the Overman bill.

The bill to register for military service all youths who have attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, has passed Congress and gone to the president for signature. The resolution provides: "That during the present emergency all male persons, citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States, who have since the first day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the president, attained the age of 21 years, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president, and that upon proclamation by the president stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all such persons, except

such persons as are exempt from registration under the act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of said act approved May 18, 1917, and they shall be registered in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously instructed under the terms of said act."

President Wilson is in receipt of a petition from Chicago Irish to employ his good offices with England to obtain immediate home rule for Ireland, thereby enabling Ireland to settle the conscription question. It is the contention of the petitioners that England has repeatedly dodged the home rule question, and now is trying to break her promise to Ireland that she would not resort to conscription. Washington diplomats feel that the situation in Ireland is very delicate and that it will require the most open and magnanimous treatment from England to keep the Irish temper sweet and retain their sympathies for the Allies.

The action of Rep. Mann, the minority leader of the house of representatives, in assuring Speaker Champ Clark that the republicans would let the democrats name the new speaker providing Mr. Clark desired to accept his appointment to succeed the late Senator Stone, shows a very commendable spirit of non-partisanship on the part of the republicans. It is stated that Rep. Kitchin, majority leader, will be the next speaker, providing Mr. Clark accepts the appointment.



Don't be impatient, Kaiser Bill, you'll feel it in a minute.

Anti-liquor legislation has bobbed up again in Washington, and its sponsor is a native of Kentucky, famous for its brews. Rep. Barkley has introduced a bill providing for the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and distribution of liquor during the war.

The political status of the house of representatives to date is as follows: Democrats, 215; Republicans, 210; Independents, 2; Prohibitionists, 1; Socialists, 1; Progressives, 2; vacancies, 4. Total, 435.



Girl bus drivery in London receive \$2 per day, with an additional war bonus of \$1.25 weekly.

Southern Illinois is soon to have a training school for girls who wish to learn agriculture.

Nine-tenths of Russia's gold mining is done on lands owned or formerly owned by the czar.

Rudyard Kipling is probably the best paid man of all short story writers. His price being \$500 for every one thousand words.

America has just completed negotiations with Japan whereby she takes over 66 Japanese ships for use during the war. The aggregate tonnage is 514,000.

The national motto "E pluribus unum," contains 13 letters. "Woodrow Wilson" also contains thirteen letters.

Major McKenzie Rogan, conductor of the Coldstream Guards' band, has completed 50 years service in the British army.

More enlistments are recorded from Wall street's families than from any other one-class of families in the country.

Even the Sahara desert is now partly belted by a telegraph line, a French enterprise, with wireless extension to Timbuctoo.

The world's record for wooden ship building has been achieved in Portland, Oregon, when in just 51 days from the date of laying the keel, the hull of a 3,500 ton ship was launched in the Willamette river.

There are approximately 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in industrial work which is either directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war.

The mountain ridges of Cuba include many ridges and valleys of extremely fertile land, nearly all untouched, and existing practically as they did before the time of the Spaniards.

WAR WIRES

One of the most daring raids of the war was that of the British navy against the German U-boat bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge, on the coast of Belgium. These harbors have long been used as bases from which Germany, with her undersea boats, has waged her warfare of frightfulness and murder. The object of the raid was to place obstructions at the entrance of the harbors, bottling up the boats within and preventing others returning to the harbors. On the night of April 22 British destroyers and light cruisers, under cover of darkness and smoke shields, conveyed several old monitors and warships, laden with cement, to the harbor entrances. They were almost upon the Germans before their presence was discovered. Then ensued, considering the number of men engaged, one of the most desperate hand-to-hand conflicts of the war. To furnish a diversion and conceal the real object of the attack, marines and sailors landed and engaged the Huns with machine guns, hand grenades and bayonets. In the meantime the blockading boats were run in close to the harbor mouths and blown up with bombs placed in their hulls. At Ostend two of the blockading ships were run ashore and blown up, the same number being placed at the harbor entrance of Zeebrugge. German losses were heavy in the fighting on shore and as was to be expected in a hazardous undertaking of this kind, the casualties of the British were also severe. The raid demonstrated to the Huns that their U-boat bases are not immune from attack and this raid is generally considered but the forerunner of greatly increased activity against the submarine nests on the Belgium coast.

The Germans have renewed the drive in the Somme and Armentieres sectors. The tide of battle surges to and fro with the decision doubtful. The British were compelled to fall back from Villers-Bretonner, but a counter-attack later regained the village. The French have also fallen back a short distance and re-established themselves in previously prepared positions. The Huns are hurrying heavy artillery to the Somme sector and around 72,000 men have been hurled at the French and British lines near Ypres. The losses of the Germans greatly outnumber those of the Allies and as the strategy of the Allied commanders seems to be the killing of the Boche rather than the holding of any certain portion of the battle-ground, the fight now being waged may be considered as favorable to the Allies. The Hun hordes are being drawn farther and farther from their base of supplies and there is the constant menace of a turning movement on the part of the British and French. The fact that American wounded are arriving in considerable numbers at the field hospitals shows clearly that American troops are being used in the present conflict. The American units are fighting side by side with the British and French and are giving a good account of themselves although no official details are being given out at this time.

Holland is at this time on the brink of war with Germany. The German minister to the Netherlands has left the Hague for Berlin and the Dutch minister has left Berlin for the Dutch capital. That relations between Holland and Germany were near the breaking point has been known for some time, but the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives came as a distinct surprise. Holland has for many months been virtually between the devil and the deep blue sea. The Allied powers have insisted on strict neutrality while on the other hand the Dutch government has been faced with the constant threat of German invasion and a fate similar to that of Belgium.

A meeting of the shipping board was recently held at which General Goethels gave Chairman E. N. Hurley and Director General Charles Schwab estimates of the number of ships necessary to transport American troops and supplies to Europe during the next year. These figures are said to be staggering and some doubt was expressed to the possibility of furnishing them. Mr. Schwab informed General Goethels that he believed the program could be carried out providing certain changes were made in the present building program and steel and other materials, which has been allotted to the navy for warships, be turned back to the shipping board for use in building carriers. It is thought that this will be done and work on certain types of ships for the navy will be temporarily halted while the steel is diverted to the use of cargo ships.

John D. Ryan, the copper mine millionaire and head of the greatest copper mining company in the world, has been appointed to take charge of aircraft production. That the American airplane program was seriously lagging has been generally recognized and this latest move on the part of Secretary Baker is made with the idea of retrieving the building program from its present state. Mr. Ryan has many years of experience as an organizer and will undoubtedly bring about a great improvement in present conditions.

President Wilson, at the present time, opposes a declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey. Should Germany succeed in having Turkish or Bulgarian troops placed in the battle line on the western front, war with those two powers, would no doubt follow quickly. The Bulgarian minister to the United States, Stephen Panaretoff, insists that Bulgaria is in the war for purely Bulgarian aims and that her troops will fight for nothing else and will not take part in the offensive on the western front.

Germany's latest demands on Russia are that she at once release all able-bodied German prisoners but continue to provide for those who are physically unfit or ill. In return for this Germany agrees to send back to Russia all Russian prisoners who are unable to do active work, but all captives who are still able to work are to be retained in Germany. Slowly but surely Germany is eating the Russian apple and when she finishes there 'ain't goin' to be no no core."



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

SHALL AMERICAN FARMERS PLANT A BIG POTATO ACREAGE?

With the potato market in a more or less chaotic state and the farmers of Michigan facing the biggest loss in years on this particular crop, the U. S. Food Administration and various farming agencies in the potato growing states are again urging a large acreage of potatoes.

"By planting potatoes this spring the farmer has an unexcelled opportunity to make good profits and at the same time render a patriotic service to the government by producing an essential food commodity," is a statement credited to the Food Administration.

It is the assumption of those who assume to be leaders in the potato growing sections that every other section is planning on a smaller acreage and that, therefore, it would be good business for their particular and respective localities to grow a large acreage of potatoes.

This reminds us of a statement recently made by a bean jobber in this state to the effect that farmers invariably lost money when they held their crops for higher prices than those prevailing at harvesting season. "Yes, sir," he exclaimed, "the farmer who sells his crop when it is gathered is money ahead year in and year out of the fellow who holds."

Asked as to what would happen to the market on any crop if every farmer acted upon this advice and glutted the market in the fall, the bean jobber floundered, and guessed mebbe his suggestion wouldn't do as a general principle.

And we imagine that the increased potato productionists would be similarly stumped to explain the outcome if all the farmers acted upon their advice to increase the potato acreage.

Of a verity, if the farmers of other states were going to cut their potato acreage, their cue would be to increase their own, but with absolutely no reliable or complete information upon the point, what course are they to pursue?

It is patriotic to grow sufficient potatoes to meet the needs of the nation, but is it patriotic to grow a large surplus for which there is no market and which of necessity must cost the producers millions of dollars? It would be a waste of time, labor, land and money to produce more potatoes than can be consumed, and providing the increased production propaganda that is going the rounds of the country continues and finds a response, there will most certainly be an overproduction of potatoes.

It looks to us as tho the 1918 potato acreage will be about normal, and that prices will be much better. Nevertheless we cannot conscientiously urge our readers to plant an abnormal acreage, for if they relied on our judgment and the farmers in other states relied on the judgment of their respective farm papers and increased their contemplated acreage, our predictions would fall flat.

Inasmuch as no effort has been made by the federal government to make a survey of the contemplated potato acreage upon which to base an intelligent opinion as to the probable production, anyone who argues greater production is going blindly. We cannot help but feel that the potato acreage proposition will take care of itself if left strictly alone by well-meaning but short-sighted agents of the food administration and the department of agriculture. The farmers of America have done a pretty fair job the past twenty-five years of feeding the nation and we think they may be depended upon, individually and collectively, to use their usual good judgment in the matter of potato acreage again this year, and produce sufficient to meet all needs.

MICHIGAN ROADS SEEK HIGHER FREIGHT RATE ON POTATOES

The fates seem to have conspired to ruin Michigan's potato industry. Last fall a heavy frost cut the crop a third. Then potato grades took out another third. Lack of transportation and unseasonable cold weather hampered mid-winter shipments, so that all in all less than half of Michigan's predicted crop matured or has found its way to market.

As a fitting climax to this chapter of woes comes the information that the middle western railroads are seeking a 15 per cent increase on the rate of freight on potatoes from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and the Dakotas to the south,

southeast, southwest and east. Fortunately, the report of federal examiner, A. F. Hagerty does not bear out the contention of the roads, and if the Interstate Commerce Commission abides by the findings and recommendation of this expert, they will deny the petition.

It appears that Michigan is badly discriminated against as it is in the matter of freight rates, according to Pres. Hinyan of the Michigan Potato Shippers' Ass'n. Anyway the dealers of this state do not pay within twenty to thirty cents per hundred for potatoes that are paid by dealers of Maine and New York. Mr. Hinyan declares that Missouri and adjoining states have a lower rate on potatoes than Michigan, and some time ago he requested M. B. F. to use its influence in securing an equalization of these rates. We have had this matter up tentatively with the interstate Commerce Commission and are in possession of the necessary information to guide us in making a plea for a lower rate out of Michigan. As soon as the time is opportune, providing we can secure the co-operation of both shippers' and growers' associations, we shall go before the commission and seek a less discriminatory rate.

SOUTHERN IRISH POTATO ACREAGE SHOWS DECREASE

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions in the North and resultant delays in transportation, seed potatoes have been unusually slow in arriving. This has undoubtedly reduced the planting to a considerable extent from Florida to Maryland, and has also prolonged the season of planting. This in turn will prolong the harvesting season for each section, causing them to merge together somewhat without the usual more or less abrupt change from section to section. In southern Maryland, in Worcester and Somerset counties, most of the potatoes were planted after March 20, and will move mostly after August 1. Frost during the latter part of March damaged the tops of early potatoes from Georgetown, S. C., north. On April 6 another frost damaged potatoes over the same section. In South Carolina and most of North Carolina potatoes in a more advanced stage of growth were set back. In the Norfolk and Eastern Shore sections growth was not far enough advanced to make much difference. Rains were general over northern North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland during the week of April 7-14, and the fields were flooded, water in some cases standing on the ground for a considerable period. It is believed that this will cause a certain amount of rot, but the extent of damage could not be told for at least ten days. The damage from washing away of fertilizer will appear later, and it is difficult, therefore, to make any accurate forecast of production for this section. Preliminary estimates of acreages follow:

Norfolk section	20,000	35,000
Onley section	45,000	65,000
Pocomoke section:		
Worcester county	4,200	5,600
Somerset county	2,250	3,000

KENTUCKY FAMILY CONSERVES HOME GROWN WHEAT

"I find from reading that the shortage of wheat and its products are hampering our success and may become more serious," a farmer in Oakland, Warren county, Kentucky, wrote to the Food Administration. After sowing his wheat last fall he sold what was left to the local miller and took back some of the flour for his own use.

"We are having wheat bread at only one meal a day, using rye flour and corn products instead, curtailing our use of white bread practically two-thirds. However, that has nothing to do with the case at hand. If 'our boys' need the goods and you want them let me know."

FRENCH BREAD RATION HAS AGAIN BEEN REDUCED

New French bread regulations established early in April specialize the maximum amounts of bread which people of different ages may have daily. Even the bread of children less than three years old is limited.

The new rations are about two-thirds of the former bread allowance. Bread constitutes over one-half the diet of the French nation, and the further fact that prices of meat now prohibit its use by a large part of the population shows the extent to which the French people have restricted food consumption.

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION NEW YORK, MAY 20 TO 25, 1918

The greatest gathering of dairymen, farmers and others allied with farm and milk products ever seen in New York City will occur during the week of May 20 when the great National Milk and Dairy Farm Exposition will take place in Grand Central Palace. That the several floors which are to be utilized for the show will be filled with everything of general interest to the public and to those allied with the industry is now assured judging from the large list of concerns that have secured space. Great enthusiasm has been aroused in the exhibition which will be filled to overflowing with exhibits and practical demonstrations of all forms of milk foods and milk products, processes of milking, handling, machinery and equipment, and all manner of things relating to the dairy farm and its allied interests. The exhibits of machinery and equipment together with the displays suited for uses of the dairy farmer will be worth traveling miles to see. All that is new in the equipment line will be shown.

The exposition will be a demonstration of the dairy industry in all its branches and will be produced on a large scale. It will include distribution, production and manufacturing processes and one of its chief purposes is to impress upon the public the magnitude of the business of producing and disposing of milk as well as its remarkable food value. Recently Governor Whitman of New York, signed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for an exhibit to be prepared by the Department of Farms and Markets, while other organizations have contributed up to a total of \$100,000 toward the exhibition. Thus it will be seen how important the affair will be. Moving pictures showing cattle on the farm, pasteurization, delivering and receiving station systems, the processes of producing and distributing milk, etc., will be shown.

Special features will be introduced bearing on the following subjects included in the scope of the exposition: Agricultural education, dairy farms, cows, country milk shipping stations, railroad transportation, city milk distributing stations, infant milk depots, etc.

Speakers of world-wide reputation will attend the show and many will speak at the various conferences to be held during the week. Among the speakers will be David Franklin Houston, secretary of agriculture of the United States. Governor Whitman of New York will officiate at the opening of the show.

MAINE AND NEW YORK CROP AND MARKET REPORTS

Rochester, N. Y., Apr. 26.—There are conflicting reports on the potato situation. E. F. Dibble, in the seed business in this territory for 25 years, asserts the supplies held by farms is only normal and will all be needed for seed and consumption. Diametrically opposed to this statement is the Department of Agriculture, which is urging a greater use of potatoes to save the big surplus that must otherwise waste.

Kingman, Me., Apr. 28.—The potato deal is about ended as only a few cars are left in the warehouses or in farmers' hands. After planting, however, one car or more may come in, but that will be all. Growers expect to plant a smaller acreage this year than last on account of the high price of fertilizer and the fact that farmers as a rule went behind on their crops last season.

Keeseville, N. Y., Apr. 26.—Owing to the extreme cold weather, practically no potatoes were shipped from this point during the winter. They are now moving freely at \$1.25 per 100 lbs. Stock is only in fair condition. At least half of the bean crop remains in the hands of growers. Prices range 12@15c lb. for navy beans.

HAY SHORTAGE IN FRANCE IS LOOKING VERY SERIOUS

To the burden of war and the general shortage of food in France is added a serious decline in hay production. Official reports received by the U. S. Food Administration show that the 1917 French hay crop was nearly 7,000,000 tons less than production of the previous year, a drop of about one-seventh. This misfortune has seriously affected the livestock industry and supplies for the army.

ENGLAND SETS MAXIMUM PRICES ON THE 1918 GRAIN CROPS

Maximum prices of the 1918 grain crop of Great Britain have been agreed upon by the Food Controller in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the board of agriculture of Scotland and the department of technical instruction for Ireland as follows: Wheat and rye, \$2.14 per bushel; barley, \$1.67 per bushel; oats, \$1.06 per bushel. All grain crops grown in Great Britain will be taken over by the government at these figures.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

INTERESTING MILK NEWS FROM THE FIELD SECRETARY

Field Secretary Reed has secured the co-operation of Mr. George W. Burt of Redford who will devote a large portion of his time to the Detroit area milk interests. Mr. Burt is a man well and favorably known, with good and successful business experience, understanding all the features of the milk business as few men do. He knows the city and the territory around it. This certainly is a valuable acquisition to the milk producers' organization, as he will be available on short notice for quick service in the Detroit area.

The Detroit milk buyers are complying with Field Secretary Reed's request to save the Detroit market for the Detroit area milk producers. Action to that end has taken place in several up-state localities recently when farmers' milk was turned from the Detroit market to nearby factories. This movement should continue until the Detroit Area supplies Detroit.

The Detroit Board of Health did a fine act recently where a cut rate milk dealer had established himself in an up-state farming community where milk production is simply an incident to farming operations, where there was no provision for proper sanitation, no effort for clean barns or attendants or cows. The only attraction was cheap milk for a month or two while there was already an oversupply in the Detroit market. The Board of Health was notified, sent inspectors on to the territory, and found—as usual—that but a very small proportion of the milk was produced under conditions which make it fit for the high standard which is maintained in Detroit. Consequently this supply was largely cut off and the cut-rate buyer is again exploring for new fields, attempting to locate other milk producers who would serve to carry out his cut-rate schemes for a little time. Very few cities have as good service by the Board of Health as the city of Detroit. It should be the aim of every milk producer for the Detroit market to see that this high standard is maintained. We must co-operate with the Board of Health in every way possible.

A result of co-operative strength is shown in the splendid bulletin in the issue of this paper issued by the Food Administration of the United States. This is a direct result of a recent conference of the milk producers and the distributors held in Chicago. A committee was appointed at that time to visit the Food Administrator and urge action to acquaint the consuming public of the food value of dairy products and the within bulletin is one of the results of that effort. When we realize that the people of this nation consume more than one-half pound of milk per capita per day and then realize the absolute necessity of this food product for the well being of the American people, we see at once that for the good of the people of this nation there should be a large increase in the consumption of these products. Be sure to read this bulletin. Let your action in your home be governed by it. Get extra copies of this paper and send to your friends. Let this news be spread from Dan to Beersheba—that the government of the United States is urging increased consumption of milk. You owe it to yourself, to your friends, and to your nation to see that the consumption of this product is largely increased in the near future.

ENSILAGE CORN SHOULD BE PLANTED EARLY IN MICHIGAN

Seed corn not home grown, which is to be used in growing ensilage crops, should be planted early this year, corn specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise. It is an expensive mistake very generally made to plant the ensilage corn last, it is explained. For ensilage crops this year it will be necessary to supplement the small supply of home-grown seed in the north states with seed of good germination from further south. This seed should be planted two or three weeks earlier than the home-grown seed.

After several years of testing, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Office of Corn Investigations, has established a fact that should be utilized by dairymen and growers of ensilage corn in the northern states: When varieties of large corn can be used for ensilage—commonly called ensilage varieties—from Virginia or Missouri, for example, are planted in the northern states late in May, they make a rapid, long jointed, tender, succulent growth. They are so green when fall frosts occur that they make silage which is too sloppy and sour. But the same varieties planted early in May make a slower, hardier growth, withstand spring frosts and summer drouth better, produce more grain and reach a more advanced condition of maturity. Fall frosts, not spring frosts, are most to be feared.

Home-grown varieties do not need and are not benefited by unusually early planting as are the ensilage varieties. Although dwarfed and ripen-

ed by early planting, the large growing varieties will make ample stalk growth and the silage made from them will be richer and sweeter because of the early planting.

Although by the 4th of July corn planted in June may be as large as corn planted early in May, it will be soft and watery when fall frosts come, and not in as good condition for siloing as the early May corn. Corn planted early needs frequent and early cultivations to dry and warm the soil's surface. If the soil surface in the northern states in May is wet it is also cold and the corn cannot grow. Stirring the soil causes the surface to dry rapidly. It will then absorb heat and feel warm to the hand while cultivated soil a few feet away will feel colder.

County Crop Reports

CALHOUN (West)—Weather cool and light rains. ground in fine shape for working. Oat sowing about finished. Hauling manure and plowing corn ground is what most farmers are doing at present. A number of flocks of sheep have been sheared since the middle of the month. Wheat does not look as well as it did a month ago. Some fields have been dragged up and will be sown to oats or planted to corn. The following prices were paid at Battle Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.09; oats, 90; rye, \$2.30; hay, \$24; beans, \$10; butter, 40; eggs, 38; lambs, \$14; hogs, \$16; beef steers, \$7; beef cows, \$6; veal calves, \$11; wool, 50@65.—V. H. J., Battle Creek, April 26.

CALHOUN (Northeast)—The farmers have finished sowing oats and are hauling manure now. The weather is cold and dry. Wheat seems to be alive but very small. About the usual amount of crops being planted except corn and clover, which will be about one-half and very few beans. I have a few very good seed beans to sell; do not find a man who says he is going to plant any at all, say they can buy what they want to use cheaper than they can raise them. I do not think so. The great trouble with too many farmers is that they try to raise crops that are not adapted to their particular locality and soil. I am back of Uncle Sam with the plow and Liberty bonds. Hurrah! The following prices were paid at Bellevue this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.85; oats, 88; hay, \$15; beans, \$10.50; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$10.—G. R., Olivet, April 26.

MONROE (West Central)—We have had another cold week; it has been good weather to work but bad for wheat and grass; we hope May will be warmer, but we must take the weather as it comes and make the best of it. Oats are just coming up. Some farmers have their corn ground all plowed, while the larger part is yet to be plowed. We had a good hard rain last night, and we needed it badly. The following prices were paid at Petersburg this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.75; oats, 84; rye, \$2.60; hay, \$22; buckwheat per cwt., \$4; barley, per cwt., \$3.50; potatoes, 80; butter, 35; butterfat, 46; eggs, 32; hogs, \$17; dressed hogs, \$20; veal calves, \$11.—W. H. L., Dundee, April 25.

ALLEGAN (South)—Most of the farmers in this section have finished sowing oats and are drawing manure and plowing for corn. Potatoes are commencing to move, some are loading this week for 80c per cwt. Lots of poor wheat, especially on high land. Almost without exception that covered by ice last winter is much the best. The following prices were paid at Allegan this week: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 90; rye, \$2.00; hay, \$22; beans, \$10.50; butter, 38; eggs, 30; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$9; veal calves, \$12.—W. F.—Otsego, April 27.

KALKASKA (Southwest)—The farmers are getting ready to plant their spring crops. The weather is very rainy at present. There are quite a few people around here buying horses. A meeting was held in the court house at Kalkaska on April 11 when a county farm bureau was organized and officers were elected. The following prices were paid at Kalkaska this week: Wheat, \$1.75@2.10; oats, 95; rye, \$2; light mixed hay, \$25; beans, \$9.50; potatoes, 75c; ducks, 25; geese, 20; butter, 40; butterfat, 40; eggs, 30.—R. B., South Boardman, Apr. 28.

EMMET (East Central)—Farmers are busy putting in oats. Light rain this week improved the condition of pasture. Fall wheat being plowed up for oats and barley. Not much corn will be put in except for ensilage. Boys taken from the farm will reduce the acreage. The following prices were paid at Petoskey this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, \$1.10; light mixed hay, \$21; beans, 10c per lb.; potatoes, 35@50; sheep, \$18@20.—W. H. C., Alanson, April 27.

HURON (Central)—Barley, oats and spring wheat all sown; some sugar beets planted. Winter wheat looks very poor, nearly all torn up and reseeded to spring crops. The following prices were paid at Pigeon this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 85; hay, \$22; potatoes 90; hens, 16; butter, 40; eggs, 34; hogs, \$16.—A. F. C., Pigeon, April 27.

JOHN I. GIBSON SHOWS WHY THIS STATE SHOULD RAISE SHEEP

According to John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau, who has been particularly active in trying to secure a foundation flock of sheep for this state, and for which purpose a sum of \$10,000 has been set aside by the War Preparedness Board, it requires 160 pounds of wool a year for every soldier that we send to France. "Assuming that a sheep will yield eight pounds of wool per year," says Mr. Gibson, "it will take the fleeces from twenty sheep to maintain a single soldier a year. So that for every million men we send to the front we must have twenty million sheep." These facts lead Mr. Gibson to believe that Michigan farmers should lose no time in engaging in sheep grazing, a business that can be made highly profitable on the cut-over lands of the state.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Deckerville—The Flanders Co., operating a canning factory at this point, is offering a bonus of 20 to 25 per cent over the contract price for all cabbage contracted for this season. This bonus will bring the price of cabbage between \$7 and \$7.50 per ton. The Flanders Co. is also shipping large quantities of Michigan potatoes to its drying plant at Elba, N. Y., which is preparing them for shipment overseas. The company is erecting a plant at Bad Axe where a large acreage of cabbage has been secured for the coming season.

Reed City—A temporary organization of Osceola county potato growers has been effected here, with Alvie Wood of Hersey as president and C. L. Rose of Ewart, secretary. Efforts are being made to bring all the farmers of the county into the organization for the advancement of the potato growing industry of Michigan. All Osceola county farmers are urged to join in this move.

Allegan—James Maloney of Watson recently sold on the local market for beef one of the finest critters ever disposed of locally for meat. She was a grade Jersey and Durham heifer, weighed alive 845 pounds, and netted Mr. Maloney \$103. It's a wonder someone doesn't tell Mr. Maloney that he "hadn't ought to slaughter his dairy cows."

Adrain—A band of townspeople recently painted the barns of several farmers in the neighborhood a bright yellow and over that the words, "slacker" and "pro-German." It was claimed that the farmers thus treated were wealthy but they had persistently refused to assist in any of the patriotic campaigns of the country.

Caro—The Business Men's Ass'n has organized a labor bureau to assist farmers in the Caro trading zone in securing help during the summer months. The association plans to secure pledges from Caro townspeople that they will help harvest the crops in cases of emergency.

Allegan—Mint roots in western Allegan county are said to have suffered greatly of late during the cold nights, according to the *Allegan Gazette*. The warm rain just after the snow had melted in March started the buds and the frosted nights blighted the shoots and killed the plants.

Bear Lake—Traverse City potato dealers are buying large quantities of No. 2 potatoes in Manistee county, paying about 60 cents per hundred. They are using about one thousand bushels daily. The potatoes are being manufactured into potato chips, starch, flour, and feed.

Tipton—5,000 bushels of wheat grown and owned by C. Wyman Wells, a farmer of this place, have been seized by the Food Administrator. Details as to the price paid for the wheat, etc., are lacking.

VICKSBURG GRANGERS TAKE UP POTATO GRADING FIGHT

The Vicksburg grange of Vicksburg, Michigan, has inaugurated a state-wide fight against the potato grading system, and circulars have been sent to all other granges in the state soliciting their support. While the grange is to be commended for its interest in the welfare of the potato growers, its action in this respect is a little belated. Had it come several months ago when the iron was hot, something might have been accomplished. As it is, congress has refused to modify the rules, and the concessions granted by the Food Administration have met with the approval of the organized potato growers of the state, thus making further opposition for the time being rather fruitless.

CHOICE SHORTHORN STOCK TO BE OFFERED AT FLINT SALE

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is advised by Mr. W. W. Knapp, proprietor of the Chas. Fishbeck Stock Farm at Howell, that the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will hold a sale of 75 head of choice animals in the city of Flint on Monday, June 3rd.

WHY DON'T YOU KEEP A FILE OF MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING?

John Bradley of Brighton writes, "we look for and welcome the M. B. F. as a dear friend, find many useful hints that alone are worth the price. I save them all and put them in book form for future use."

We wonder how many readers keep a file of M. B. F. It's a good idea. Try it.

PRESIDENT SMITH EXPLAINS POTATO GRADING CONCESSIONS

(Continued from page 1)

ment which would make grading of potatoes illegal to become a law. Of course I could give but one answer to that question. "Michigan Potato Ass'n has declared in favor of grading over an inch and three-quarter screen."

This committee stands ready to give the farmer what he wants as far as possible but no farmer wants a law which will make it illegal for him to grade potatoes. Congress leaves to the Department of Agriculture the making of grades and has always refused to pass laws establishing any standard grades for farm produce.

This committee on agriculture appointed our congressman, J. C. McLaughlin, to go with me to the Bureau of Markets again to see if some concessions could not be made, and after a lengthy conference the following amendments were made to the rules governing the marketing of potatoes.

1. A minimum of five per cent of No. 1 potatoes will be allowed in No. 2 potatoes. This will force the use of a screen small enough to keep long potatoes 1 1/4 inches in diameter and round potatoes 1 1/2 inches in diameter out of No. 2 potatoes in grading them.

2. A tolerance of 10% of potatoes smaller than No. 1 will be allowed in No. 1 potatoes. This will permit the use of a screen the exact size of grades. In fact I believe that in reality it will permit the use of an inch and three-quarters screen, as 10% is a wide margin and most any potatoes graded over a 1 1/4 inch screen would have fewer than 10% of potatoes smaller than sizes for No. 1.

Now these concessions are not what I asked nor what I want but they go a long way toward meeting our objections to the present grading system, and I am sure that no more potatoes will be graded out by a 1 1/4 inch round mesh screen in use in past years. These amendments are to be enforced by the Food Administration. For the information of readers who do not understand the way in which the present grading rules were promulgated I would make the following explanation. These grading rules were worked out in their present form by the Bureau of Markets and approved by the Department of Agriculture. But this Department had no power to enforce them.

Then Congress created the Food Administration giving it vast powers over our foods, and Mr. E. P. Miller, who was placed in charge of the potato department, took these rules and submitted them to the Food Administration which made them obligatory, or in fact a law, and required all shippers to comply with them.

The importance of grading has been made especially clear, for Michigan potatoes going to market have nearly all been graded and this year have become increasingly popular. My information from personal investigation in Washington and Indianapolis and from several of our largest markets is that Michigan potatoes are preferred and command the highest prices this year because they are graded, while in former years they were too often put on the market field run and at a price lower than potatoes in better marketable condition from other states. Also I noted especially in Washington that one lot of potatoes not No. 1 U. S. but graded very nicely, evidently over a 1 1/4 inch screen were selling for the same price and just as readily as the U. S. No. 1 grade, while ungraded potatoes of which there was a liberal supply were not selling as well nor for as good a price.

These investigations refer to wholesalers or jobbers. The grocers and hucksters all get about the same for any kind of potatoes but as our commercial crop goes mostly to wholesalers that is the market that we have to consider.

I have in mind a plan by which it might be possible to get our wishes on the grading proposition if same should be approved by the Potato Ass'n. Congress could be requested to enact legislation which would permit any state to standardize its own products. Thus we could ask our legislature to give us legislation which would permit us as an association to name and standardize a grade of potatoes, and this grade could have the same protection under federal laws as U. S. No. 1 now has. And let me say just here that the inspection system of the Food Administration which protects the shipper whose car of produce is turned down at the whim of the purchaser is just as good for the farmer as for the shipper. For instance, Mr. A. Shipper sends a car to a purchaser who receives it on a falling market and rejects it for that reason. The inspector of the Food Administration steps in and if the goods are as represented, purchaser must accept same. Any farmer shipping has the same protection and it is reasonable that shippers thus protected are able to pay better prices for farm produce; whether they have or not is another story.

After getting the best concessions I could on the grading proposition I wish to assure potato growers that these concessions by the Bureau of Markets were made in good faith, with an honest desire to help a bad situation, and I do not believe that any unfair advantage can be taken of them. Furthermore, I would suggest that members of the executive committee of the Potato Association consider the matter of asking for such legislation as will, after due consideration, best serve their

interests. I feel that we can get what we want when we know what we want, and are fully agreed as to what is best and then go after it.

I want to give due credit to Mr. J. C. McLaughlin, our congressman from the ninth district, who worked untiringly for our interests the three days I worked on the grading matter. The last day I was in Washington I spent with officers of the Food Administration and Department of Agriculture in conference on the matter of marketing our potatoes now on hand and urged that immediate action be taken to increase consumption and provide cars for handling the crop.

This the authorities promised to do and already a campaign is on all over the country urging people to eat more potatoes. The car situation has also been met, I believe, and I am informed that these cars are available at all shipping points. Also a special representative of the Bureau of Markets is in the state traveling everywhere he is needed to facilitate the supply and movement of cars. If any point is short of cars, a wire to me will soon set in motion machinery to remedy the situation. This report of my four days of hard work in Washington would have appeared before but on the way home I was notified of the death of my mother and attended her funeral and five days later my father followed her so that I was away from home more than two weeks. I am sure that my visit to Washington did a great deal of good in many ways and that we shall realize more from it than appears on the surface.—A. M. Smith, President Michigan Potato Ass'n, Lake City, Mich.

COMMITTEE TO HOOVER SECURES BEAN COMPROMISE

(Continued from page 1)

or calories than beans. It is essentially a winter food because of the heat it supplies the body. Therefore the consumption of beans is greatest during the extreme winter months and lightest during the hot summer period. The winter season has passed; when people should have been eating navy beans they were patriotically consuming pintos. With the approach of hot weather the consumption rapidly decreases. Moreover, last winter beans, even at 20 cents per pound, furnished lively competition with \$2 potatoes. Now, however, people are able to buy potatoes at \$1 per bushel, and with the bean price still at 15 to 18 cents per pound, people will naturally buy potatoes in preference to beans.

We cite these facts because they are the truth and because they will have a direct influence upon the future price of beans. As an offset to these discouraging developments, we have limited supply of navies yet to dispose of, and the assurances of the food administration that it will promote the sale and canning of the balance of the crop. Moreover, despite the comparative cheapness of pintos and their wonderful nutritive and palatable qualities, there are many people who will foolishly continue to prefer navy beans.

Another week should clear up the bean situation so we can tell its head from its tail, and perhaps know which way the market is headed for.

GOT ANY BEANS? BETTER LOOK THEM OVER AT ONCE

One of the largest handlers of beans in this state called our office on long distance the other day and made the suggestion that we advise our readers to inspect their bean holdings to see if they are still in good condition. He cited the following experience:

One of his men was in the lower part of Kent county the other day trying to buy some beans of the growers. One farmer had his beans all nicely sacked, ready to market as soon as the price became satisfactory. On the top of the bags the beans showed white and dry, but a closer examination showed at the bottom of the bags were a mess of moldy, ruined beans. This farmer supposed his stock was all dry and safe to keep, but it was apparent that some of the beans still contained sufficient moisture to cause fermentation and mold as soon as warm weather and the germinating season came on.

We consider this a valuable suggestion, and we would urge all farmers having any beans to examine them closely for signs of mold.

WRITER IN BREEDER'S GAZETTE URGES HIGHER WHEAT PRICE

Below is an extract from an article written for the *Breeder's Gazette*, by M. T. Grattan. It was called to our attention by two of our subscribers, A. D. DeGarmo of Highland, and Paul Burnham of St. Louis, and is worthy of the close attention of our readers:

"When by arbitrary edict wheat becomes the cheapest feed for hogs, it is a difficult task to prevent its use for that purpose. When by arbitrary edict wheat becomes the least profitable of crops, it is a difficult task to compel its production. Vast quantities of wheat are being ground and fed to

the hogs every day and an imperial domain is being sown to wheat, with a free market for it such as existed before a salutary minimum law of Congress had been lawfully construed as a maximum. Who is the patriot, the man who hoists the danger signal in time or the one who refrains from criticism and allows disaster to overwhelm us?"

"On March 9 there was ground for stock feed around Battle Lake, Minn., 344 bushels of wheat. This on three farms, which are only samples. It is safe to say that 2 pounds of wheat are fed to stock for every pound to humanity, so that the wheatless day becomes a farce. The powerful farmers' non-partisan league boldly advocates less acreage for wheat and is gaining ground fast. I asked a neighbor farmer yesterday: 'Tom, how much wheat are you putting in?' He replied, 'None, wheat is uncertain; barley is the crop.' With labor and machinery doubled in cost and barley worth a dollar more than wheat, a better and more certain crop, his raising of wheat would mean the paying to Uncle Sam of a higher proportional tax than is paid by any other citizen. With the supply and demand law in force with wheat as with cotton, which has jumped from 6 to 35 cents, there would be no wheat fed to hogs, no wheatless days except as influenced by price, land would be sown to wheat and the king of grains would again be regnant, not mere hog feed and cringing to coarse, inferior barley and rye.

"Our great Minnesota citizen, Senator Nelson, with the commonsense that has served him thru a long and useful life, said in discussing the proposed raise in the price of wheat to \$2.50: 'People must have something with which to feed their live stock in order to keep it from starving; and if wheat is cheaper than oats, if it is cheaper than barley, if it is cheaper than corn, the farmer who needs feed will take his wheat and grind that.' The Senator has farmed for many years and so have I. We know that a farmer must raise a crop that pays or go broke. The Senator's constituents have inundated him with letters on this subject knowing that he would understand, and he says concerning them: 'I have brought these communications time and time again to the attention of the Food Administration and the attention of the agricultural department, and have received from them only the vaguest and most indefinite kind of answers, which have indicated to me that they utterly fail to understand the situation.'

"This is about the highest authority that could be obtained and it is not the dictum of the sore-head or a traitor. Senator Nelson's patriotism was attested by nearly five years' service as a private in the Union army. His honors are as great as his foreign birth permits and he would gladly relinquish them if we would permit. He has loyally supported every war measure that would promote victory, but errors in judgment that spell disaster he clearly indicates. One more quotation and I am done: 'Price-fixing, even if you put the price of wheat at \$2.50 a bushel—and I shall probably vote for that—will prove, Mr. President, an abject failure. The only fair way is to leave all of these cereals to be sold in the open market, to be governed by the law of supply and demand. Then the wheat farmer will get the real market value of his corn, of his oats, of his rye, and of his barley. You should either do that or else you must adopt the arbitrary method of fixing the price of all these cereals. If you are going to fix the price on wheat in order to preserve the equilibrium and prevent the farmers from grading their wheat for feed, you must fix a price for corn, for oats, for barley and for rye.'

"Is it not better for the nation and our allies to have wheat at a higher price than to have none? Every other war necessity brings a higher price. Why should farmers be excepted? Why should they be deprived of the margin needful to pay the doubled price of machinery and labor? It is urged that because the farmer rebels at this injustice he is not patriotic. Try the same game with the cotton grower, with the munition maker, with the builder of shoddy clothing and see what happens. The farmers are blamed for not buying their just proportion of Liberty bonds. How can they when they are not allowed a profit on horses, wheat and various other products? The best farmers in this neighborhood made no money last year; they came out behind; I know because I have gone carefully over the figures. Solvency is maintained by the value of the land and confidence of the banks in the farmers' eight-hour day eventually winning out. Of course I mean eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon. The amateur farm worker is essentially no good. To win through chores and field work day after day a man must be to the 'manner born,' not 'manor,' but 'manner,' as Mr. Shakespeare said. The city boy makes a good soldier but not a good farmer; the monotony kills him. On this farm last year they would come and go, so there is less land in cultivation since so many real farmers have been taken. You can make a college professor, a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, a business man out of almost any material, but making a farmer is different."

Prohibition in Michigan is four days old. Heard of anyone dying of thirst yet?

Waste and extravagance are Germany's silent Allies.

Use more milk—U. S. Food Administration.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for marketing troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

WHO KNOWS A GOOD BOY WHO WANTS A GOOD HOME?

When I was a boy, grandfather would always take me off to one side just before company came, and admonish me to remember that "boys should be seen and not heard," so that I just naturally got the idea in my head that boys were sort of commonplace nuisances too numerous to mention and of little value to anybody. But now there don't appear to be enough boys to go 'round. Everybody wants boys, good boys, understand, boys who are willing to work and who don't have any bad habits such as smoking and swearing. In fact, there's a premium on such boys as these and the demand far exceeds the supply.

Last week M. B. F. published a letter from a boy who wanted a home for himself and brother. And what a response it found in the hearts of the generous farm men and women. Tuesday morning's mail alone brought in an even dozen applications for those two boys who were "willing to work and go to school and church, too." Well, you can easily see that it's a mighty hard job to divide two boys up among a dozen families all living in different counties, so we've had to take the applications as they came, and we know there are going to be a lot of folks disappointed because their application didn't come first.

We want more boys, a score of 'em. We want boys who have lost their father or their mother and whose surviving parent is unable to care for them. Don't you know some family in your neighborhood who has more mouths than it can feed, or don't you know of some homeless little shaver or some boy who for want of proper environment is corrupting his boyhood in the nearby village, who might be a better boy if he could go on a farm? If you know of any boy who is looking for a home, or whom you think ought to have a better home than he's got at present, let M. B. F. know about him.

Here's a suggestion to those whose applications we have been unable to fill: Some time ago a subscriber told us of the bright manly boy he secured from the Industrial School for Boys at Lansing. We wrote that institution asking for information as to how our readers might proceed to get one of its boys. The following letter was received in reply. We publish it for the benefit of those who might want to help one of these unfortunate boys to a useful and honorable career: "Your letter of the 10th received. In answer will say that we have placed quite a number of boys with farmers since the first of the year. At present our parole list is small consisting of boys 13 and 14 years. Should a farmer wish to get a boy we would expect him to get a recommendation from his county agent of his county. These boys are paroled until they reach the age of 17 years. They must comply with the school law in regard to school attendance. They must be furnished with proper clothing for week days and for attending church Sundays. In fact, we wish the boy to go into a good home and with a man who will take an interest in him.—S. H. Roe, Probation Officer.

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE OVER THE ENTIRE WOOL CROP

Enclosed find a clipping in regard to wool prices. If it is based on facts I'm glad, as I believe it will be a good thing for the wool grower and government to fix prices. There was a wool buyer to see me a short time ago and he said that the government was going to put the price at 40c and in three years the price would be down to 15c per lb. Please let the Michigan wool growers know the truth in regard to this clipping thru M. B. F.—S. R., Montague, Michigan.

The clipping referred to had to do with the meeting of growers and dealers with government officials, mention of which is made in our regular wool article in the current issue. It is generally understood that this conference is for the purpose of establishing a fair price at which the government will control the coming wool crop, either similar to the established wheat prices, or else take over the crop, control distribution and retain for the army and navy that portion considered necessary. No definite announcement has been made up to this time and the matter will be fully presented as soon as definite information is available.

There is some question as to the effect of this action on the part of the government, so far as the producer is concerned. With the present demand for wool many are inclined to think that the market in the regular course of events would reach a higher figure than the government will place on the crop. At the same time realizing that present conditions call for extreme measures, growers in the main are willing to abide by the decision of the authorities, but feel that at the same time definite limits should be established on clothing and other wool products. The ruling must be made to work both ways.

FARMERS AS SHIPPERS ARE EXEMPT FROM GRADING RULES

I want to ship a car of potatoes either to Detroit or Chicago. I don't know which place I will ship to yet. I want your advice. Do I have to grade them or not? I sold a car load last fall and the buyer said they were all right without grading. These which I have now are the same as those I sold last fall. I sorted them close last fall, but I will sort them again when I ship.—A. L. Charlevoix, Michigan.

As explained in these columns on previous occasions farmers are not required to grade their own potatoes according to U. S. grade requirements where they act as their own shipper. It is only the licensed dealer who is compelled to abide by these rules. Our suggestion would be that you hand-sort the potatoes and take out all that are bruised or show any signs of disease. Don't get in any below an inch and a half diameter, and you should have no trouble in disposing of your carload at No. 1 price. Farmers who still have potatoes on hand, we urge to ship them themselves through some reliable commission firm. In the majority of cases you will realize a much better price than your local shipper will pay.

NAMES OF VARIOUS JUSTICES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

Will you kindly publish in the next issue of the M. B. F. the names of the following officers: Justices of the 6th U. S. Circuit, Justice of the 31st Judicial Circuit, State Senator from the 11th District, State Representative from the 2nd District, Judges of the U. S. Court of Claims, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for District of Columbia, Ambassadors for Germany, Austria-Hungary, England and France, Ministers Plenipotentiary for the same countries.—Miss F. B. S., Capac.

Justice of the Sixth U. S. Court, Justice Day of Canton, Ohio; State Senator, 11th district, Lyman A. Holmes, Romeo, Macomb county; Judges of the U. S. Court of Claims, Fenton W. Booth, Illinois, James Hay, Va., Samuel S. Barney, Wis., Geo. E. Downey, Ind.; Chief Justice of Supreme Court, D. C., Joseph McKenna, Calif., O. W. Holmes, Mass., W. R. Day, Ohio, Willis Van Devanter, Wyo., Mahlon Pitney, N. J., James McReynolds, Tenn., Louis D. Brandeis, Mass., John H. Clark, Ohio; Ambassadors, Germany, formerly Jas. W. Gerard; Austria-Hungary, formerly Frederick Courtland Penfield; England, Walter H. Page; France, Wm. G. Sharp. State representatives are from counties and not districts. Ambassadors act as ministers plenipotentiary.

MESICK FARMERS WANT AN INDEPENDENT POTATO BUYER

Noticing that most of your subscribers call on you when wanting help, will make brave to ask you to mention above named town to prospective potato buyers. This place has but one buyer and on account of lack of competition the price is held considerably below other places. There are several carloads of potatoes which could be picked up thru here with a little competitive buying. Hoping you can refer buyers to this place—T.H., Mesick, Michigan.

What you farmers need is not another potato buyer, but a co-operative warehouse and shipping association. Did you ever stop to think that you might just as well have the profits from the handling of your potatoes as some independent potato dealer? There are a number of successful potato shippers associations in the state, whose experience would be valuable to you farmers in handling your own produce. Be your own buyer and you'll always pay yourself the highest price.

SEGIS FAYNE JOHANNA IS THE WORLD'S CHAMPION DAIRY COW

What is the name of the champion dairy cow of the world, and what breed is she?—Subscriber, Pigeon.

The title belongs to Segis Fayne Johanna, the Holstein cow that made 50.68 pounds of butter in seven days.—W. Milton Kelly, M. B. F. Field Ed.

HOW TO PREPARE SIRUP FROM SORGHUM CANE

Can you please tell me something about making sorghum molasses? Supposing you were running a custom mill, and had several small batches that you would wish to boil together, is there a tester on the market that would test this juice and tell how much sirup each man would have? Perhaps the government would know something about this. Could you please tell me where to write?—B. N., Baroda, Michigan.

Manufacture of Sirup:—Consists of three main stages, (1) Extraction of juice; (2) Clarification of raw juice; (3) Evaporation of juice. The extraction is done by passing the cane between rollers. Two-roller and three-roller mills can be purchased. Seventy to eighty per cent of the canes are water, but it is not possible to obtain all of this as juice. With a three roller mill 50 per cent of the weight of the cane should be obtained unless the cane is very hard and dry. The canes after being passed through the mill can be used for roughage. Often they are put in silo either with corn or alone. The juice as it comes from the mill should be run through a strainer made of fine wire, same as used for milk strainer, into a settling tank or barrel also used for storage. There should be three tanks, one being filled, while one is being emptied and the third settling. Raw juice holds in solution a number of impurities which on standing slowly settle to the bottom. These impurities are good hog feed. Some makers provide special tanks and clarify by heating. The temperature of the juice is brought nearly to the boiling point and then the heat turned off and the juice allowed to stand for a short time and then the clear layer drawn off for evaporation. This process is to be preferred since heat hastens clarification.

Evaporation:—A patent pan evaporator can be bought on the market. Do not put too much sirup in the evaporator at once, as a thin layer, about two inches, makes a quicker evaporation and allows the impurities to reach the surface more easily and less color is developed. If an ordinary gutter is placed alongside the pan when installed, the scum can be raked off into this. In starting a patent evaporator have water in all parts and fill this until the juice enters. The finished sirup upon cooling should have a moisture content of not over thirty per cent. One gallon should weigh not less than eleven and one-fourth pounds. As the liquid thickens the boiling point is raised. Water at ordinary pressure boils at 212 degrees F. while a sugar solution containing not more than 30 per cent water boils at about 224 degrees F. When the boiling point changes from 212 to 224 the product is ready to remove from the fire. If an accurate thermometer is placed in the boiling sirup a rough estimate of the density of the product can be made. In taking the temperature do not allow the bulb of the thermometer to touch the bottom or sides of the evaporator or be exposed above the surface of the liquid. When the sirup has reached the proper density it should be removed from the fire and rapidly cooled. If cooled quickly it makes a lighter sirup and a better grade. The sirup can be placed in tin, glass or wooden containers but these should be well scalded before using.

The bureau of chemistry, U. S. department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., should be able to advise you about the testing of this sirup.

LOCAL BOARDS ONLY HAVE POWER OF GRANTING FURLOUGHS

Please tell me what I should do to get a furlough for my hired man who was sent to Camp Custer on April 30th. It seems to me I have read something in your paper about this.—F. T., Macomb County.

As soon as you learn the camp address of your hired man, go to your local board and tell them you want to apply for a furlough. They will give you an application blank which you must fill out and return to them. This blank is forwarded by them together with their recommendation, to the commander at Camp Custer who grants the furlough providing the board has so recommended. If you prefer, however, you can have your man apply for the furlough at the camp. The manner of procedure is the same no matter who makes the application.

GOVERNORS OF UNITED STATES' TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS

What are the names of the governors of the territories of the United States?—J. H. M., Pigeon. Alaska, John F. A. Strong; Hawaii, Lucius E. Pinkham; Philippines, Francis Burton Harrison; Porto Rico, Arthur Yager.

MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

We are glad to note that Norway and Japan have released sufficient tonnage to move over 1,500,000 bus. of Australian wheat and it will be shipped to Pacific coast ports. Australia has an exportable surplus of over 175,000,000 bushels and it has been only thru lack of transportation facilities that this wheat has been withheld from commerce. It is estimated that before Sept. 1 more than 10,000,000 bushels will have moved to Europe. This will greatly relieve the situation both in this country and abroad. Supplies of wheat in this country at the present time are at a dangerously low point and the government has just received a rush order for 3,000,000 bushels for the Belgians.

The spring wheat crop is in a very promising way at this time. The weather is ideal, the late rains and cool weather doing a great deal of good. It now appears that there has been considerable loss on the winter wheat crop but recent rains no doubt have helped that also. Kansas reports more damage than any other section. Many tracts of grazing land in Montana have been plowed up and will produce wheat this season.

The output of our during the past week dropped off considerably and the government's announcement that it would require 40 per cent of the May output instead of 30 per cent will withdraw that much more from the open market.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.73	1.71	1.77
No. 3 Yellow	1.70	1.68	1.75
No. 4 Yellow	1.60	1.55	1.70

The corn market has shown some advance during the week and stocks are continuing to move into commercial channels in a very satisfactory manner. Receipts at terminal markets during the past week were the largest for the same period during five years. The demand is keen for corn flour, both white and yellow, the consuming public taking to the corn substitute in preference to barley.

Stocks of corn in sight are much in excess of last year and eastern points now have a fairly good supply on hand. The rush of corn after oat seeding will soon be over and as there seems to be a rather bullish feeling prevailing, we would not be surprised to see the price work higher, especially on the better grades.

The weather during the past week or so has not been favorable for corn planting. Growers are waiting for warmer weather and have about finished plowing over the belt. The acreage seems to have been reduced in certain sections as was to be expected after the past season but in the aggregate this will have little effect on the next crop.

Corn arriving at the present time shows much improvement in quality and the moisture content is lower. This is a very satisfactory condition as the off-grades were fast accumulating under a rather poor demand, their sale being mainly due to the distilling interests.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	.90	.87	.96 1-2
Standard	.89 1-2	.85 1-2	.95
No. 3 White	.88 1-2	.85	.94 1-2

The new oat acreage is the largest on record and while there is some talk of damage from the frosts of the past week, everything points to a

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT SPECIAL—Potato market somewhat easier under increased receipts. Hay coming in a plentiful supply and market inclined to weaken. Poultry in good demand and supply inadequate. Egg market firm at quotations.

CINCINNATI WIRE—Hay market continues in bad way. Heavy receipts and much of the stock arriving is of poor quality. Shipments in transit of good volume and suggest withholding further shipments for week or ten days. Surrounding markets in about same condition.

NEW YORK WIRE—Beans in good supply and demand light. Dealers expect better conditions later after present situation clears up. Buyers at present anticipating lower market and holding off in consequence.

record breaking crop. There is still plenty of time to re-seed any fields which will need it and all things considered, conditions are very satisfactory.

Export demand is brisk and government orders are taking the usual amount from day to day. Domestic demand is just a little lighter and stocks are accumulating to some extent. It has been reported that in July the Government would use all cars in transporting wheat and this rumor caused, some uneasiness among the bears. The rumor has not been confirmed however, and there is doubt as to its foundation.

New York oat receipts during the past week were 1,040,000 bushels. That market is fairly well supplied and millers are not such active buyers as they were a short time ago. Kansas City during the past week received 98 cars of oats against 106 for the same period last year. In Kansas the acreage sown is estimated to be 11.7 per cent larger than in 1917. Local stocks there increased 46,000 bushels for the week.

ping trade was poor and brokers found difficulty in getting out the grain sold. Malting and milling varieties were quoted during the week at \$1.50 to \$1.75. The feed trade was nominal except from the chicken feed men and a few screenings were sold from 75c to \$1.05 and as high as \$1.30 was paid for some particularly desirable lots.

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

The bean market continues in about the same condition as that of several weeks past. During the present week, however, the demand has strengthened considerably and all markets appear in an active condition. We are inclined to think this will increase but it may be a matter of several weeks before anyone can predict with any degree of certainty what the future prices may be.

The pea bean market this year has had more than its share of trouble to contend with, and one of the principal bear factors has been the attitude of the bean division of the Food Administration. Their action in pushing the sale of pinto beans and constantly advising their use in preference to Michigan's staple product, the pea bean, has had its effect. Wholesale and retail grocers have been constantly urged to push the sale and use of colored beans. We believe the time is near at hand when they will be called to account for this action and made to discontinue their activities along this line.

While there will undoubtedly be some reduction in the acreage our reporters over the state advise us that weather conditions at the time of planting will have a great deal to do with the amount of seeding done. A great quantity of seed beans is changing hands at this time and growers appear to be making a careful test of the seed. This action is to be commended and will have a great bearing on the next crop.

RYE

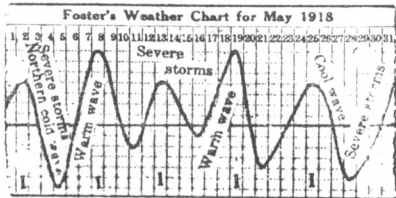
The rye market continues inactive, and we would not be surprised to see a further decline in price. After the recent sharp drop in price there was some buying by millers which had a tendency to steady the market for a few days. Detroit stocks have increased during the past week, receipts being 11 cars and shipments none. Crop conditions are reported favorable at this time. Detroit is quoting No. 2 rye at \$2.45.

Barley

The Chicago barley market last week continued very unsatisfactory. There were very few buyers in the market and the receipts were comparatively small. Prices showed very little change but any attempt to advance the market met with failure. A few cars were taken by the millers but this trade in the main was light. Some outside orders were reported from millers but generally the ship-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 6 to 10, warm wave 5 to 9, cool wave 8 to 12. Near May 5 a cold wave will be crossing meridian 90 and will reach eastern sections about April 8. This will be followed by a great rise in temperatures and not much rain. This storm will cross meridian 90 about May 8 and reach eastern sections near 11. It will increase in force as it moves eastward and some rain is expected on its eastward front, increasing in eastward sections. This will be a dangerous storm and should be closely watched, particularly as it nears the eastern coasts. It may develop tornadoes near meridian 90 and will be dangerous to shipping near Atlantic coasts and on great lakes. Good crop-weather is expected, except a little too cool near May 5.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near May 10 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 11, plains sections 12, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 13, eastern sections 14, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near May 15. Storm wave will follow about one day behind storm wave.

This storm will be very much the same as description of the preceding storm, except temperatures will not vary so much in latter as in former. It will close the great storm period covering twelve days and centering on May 11. Cropweather generally good.

Next storm period is expected to reach meridian 90 near May 25. Some of our readers do not appreciate these severe storm periods as they should. They are very important. Principal rains, frosts, cool spells, warm spells, good and bad cropweather, for the whole continent largely depend on the severe storms. Their importance varies and is explained in the forecasts. But the reader must carefully study the forecasts. The old aphorism says: "We can take a horse to water, but we can not make him drink."

W. T. Foster



CLOVER SEED

The cloverseed market is very quiet and trading is practically at a standstill. New Crop futures range from \$14 to \$14.50 for October. Timothy seed has experienced an advance and the market is prmer. Detroit quotations: Prime red clover, \$19; alsike, \$15.25; timothy, \$3.90.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy		Standard Timothy		No. 2 Timothy	
	22 50	23 00	21 50	22 00	20 50	21 00
Detroit	26 00	27 00	22 00	24 00	18 00	20 00
Chicago	23 50	24 00	20 00	23 00	15 00	17 00
Cincinnati	27 00	27 50	23 00	24 00	18 00	20 00
Pittsburgh	30	32 00	27 00	29 00	21 00	25 00
New York	32 00	33 00	28 00	30 00	24 00	26 00
Richmond						

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed		No. 1 Clover Mixed		No. 1 Clover	
	21 50	22 00	20 50	21 00	19 50	20 00
Detroit	22 00	24 00	21 00	23 00	20 00	22 00
Chicago	20 50	22 50	20 00	22 00	13 00	15 00
Cincinnati	23 00	24 00	20 00	21 00	18 00	20 00
Pittsburgh	27 00	29 00	24 00	26 00	22 00	23 00
New York	28 00	30 00	27 00	29 00	24 00	25 00
Richmond						

There is a free supply of hay coming to the Detroit market and prices have again worked lower. The car situation is easier and there has been a general movement on to get the hay to terminal markets before the rush of spring work. It is altogether possible that the movement may become lighter during seeding and the prices show some advance. Shippers should bear in mind however, that there is still a fair quantity of hay back at country shipping stations and should not expect too much of the market.

Chicago reports the supply of hay increasing and the market somewhat dull and weak. There is a fair demand for good timothy. The St. Louis market remains unchanged. There is a fairly good demand for the better grades but the off-grades find hard going.

Eastern markets are firmer, with supplies lighter. This condition prevails at Pittsburgh, Boston and New York. Boston has a considerable accumulation of off-grade stock and this is not moving in a very satisfactory way.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.50 cwt.	1.35 cwt.
Chicago	1.25	1.10
Cincinnati	1.27	1.05
New York	1.65	1.45
Pittsburgh	1.25	1.10
Baltimore, Md.	1.25	1.10

The potato market is rather firm considering the fact that many growers are now disposing of their stocks. The price remains about stationary and we believe there is some prospect of a better market. Supplies have been coming to market rather freely now for some time and there will be a decrease in receipts when growers get right into the spring seeding here in Michigan. We should see at least a firmer feeling and perhaps a somewhat better price.



FLOUR & FEED

Detroit.—Nothing new to report in the millfeed situation. Trade is slow and dealers are not optimistic as to the future. There is considerable sale of substitutes for the regular line of feeds. Current quotations: In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$35; standard middlings, \$33; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$70; coarse cornmeal, \$63; chop, \$56 per ton. Flour—Per 196 lbs., in eighth paper sacks: Straight winter, \$11; spring patent, \$11.30; rye flour, \$11 in jobbing lots.

Milwaukee.—The market on wheat (Continued on page 12)

—for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, 1918

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VETERINARY EDITOR
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Victory over France and England, and then—

THE BEST ALLY Germany ever had has been supplied by the entente nations. It's name is over-confidence. It lurks in the minds of the allied people and its poison is felt in the sale of bond issues, in the training of men, in the building of ships and aeroplanes, in the manufacture of war supplies, and even in the military campaigns that have proven so disastrous to the allied armies. Every precaution for war in practically every allied nation the first few months of its entrance into the conflict has been weakened by this virus. Over confidence destroys a nation's judgment and makes it an easy prey for its enemy.

Three years and nine months ago we all swore in unison that the war would be over in six months. The leading authorities of political economy and the science of war absolutely proved that Germany could not survive the odds that were placed against her for more than a year at the outside. And without exception, the allies comported themselves accordingly and got ready for a six months' war. Since then scarcely a month has passed without new and widely varying predictions as to the probable date of the war's close and the allies have been careful to prepare themselves for the anticipated period of hostilities. But the many times predicted end has come and gone and the war continues more actively and potentially than ever before.

The United States, after one year of preparations, is learning the folly and weakness of over-confidence. Contrary to all expectations the entrance of this government into the conflict did not have the least disturbing influence upon the morale of the German army or civilian population. From the day that war was declared we have talked boastfully of our millions of soldiers that would strengthen the front line trenches; of the thousands of aeroplanes that would fly straight to Berlin and confound the Kaiser's royal family; and of many other super-feats calculated to show the prowess of the American people and bring the war to a speedy close. And now as Germany's well nigh impregnable line of offense moves forward on the western front slowly crushing the French and the English resistance, the terrible truth comes home to us that the ships we were to build have never taken form; the aeroplanes are nothing but air castles, and much of our available man-power has been tin soldiers with wooden rifles. As the time approaches for the consummation of these wonderful dream-triumphs, we bow our heads in defeat to the natural physical barriers that have stood in our way.

We must dream no longer. Every man and woman of us must look at the events now transpiring along the western battle front, with clear eyes and an open mind. Ex-President Taft said just a few days ago that the war would last a dozen years more. We don't believe him, but we are going to comfort ourselves as if we did, and the sooner every American citizen does likewise the quicker the war will be won.

If the French and English troops are vanquished in the present German drive, God help the cause of liberty and democracy. A forced retirement of the allied forces for any considerable distance along the line would be nothing short of an international calamity, for it could easily mean the capture of Paris, the subjugation of France, and the withdrawal of British troops across the chan-

nel, leaving Germany in undisputed possession of practically all of continental Europe.

And then what?

Either an ignominious peace for the United States, or a prolonged conflict with the beast of militarism fattened and strengthened by the spoils of the greatest recorded victory.

The very safety of this nation depends upon the strength of the allied line. That line may hold for months but if the Germans continue their terrific onslaughts, it can be but a question of time before it will give way. The need for American men, food, ammunition, and aeroplanes at the front is imperative, not merely for the physical reinforcement of our allies to aid them in the things they are fighting for, but to build a wall of protection about our own precious liberties and possessions.

Be not over-confident; a greater danger impends than we ever dreamed of. The United States is in for a long, a terrible war. Let us first know and acknowledge that fact, and conduct ourselves every day and hour accordingly. Every American man and woman must feel a personal and a vital interest in every act of warfare from this moment on for it has a direct bearing upon their future happiness and well being.

Judge Not Lest Ye be Judged

FOLKS, DO YOU remember that letter we published on this page two weeks ago from a farmer who couldn't decide whether he ought to buy a Liberty bond? Not content with our open reply to him, we wrote that man a long, heart-to-heart letter. He was one of our loyal subscribers; we didn't like to suspect him of being pro-German, and above all we didn't want to accuse him unjustly. We wanted to KNOW whether his heart was with Germany or the United States. The letter below is his reply. It has driven the last vestige of doubt from our mind. He has vindicated his loyalty to Uncle Sam, and we are very glad to give him a second hearing before our readers:

"Your letter received today and I wish to thank you for writing me as you did, for when I read your article in the M. B. F. I thought you did not understand my letter and I felt compelled to say something in self defense. In the first place I am not German, nor pro-German, and I do not relish being called so. I am proud that I am a native-born citizen of a great republic and I am ready to back my country with my last dollar if necessary. The reason I asked you not to publish my letter was because I did not want it to influence anyone who intended to buy bonds. But this is the question I had in mind: Is a farmer who is not yet on his feet financially rendering his country a service by placing a greater handicap upon his farming operations? And in these times when food is the cry that goes up from all the world. Now, the food production and conservation is in my line and I am doing all I can. I had just bought flour when Hoover first sent out his appeal and I at once went and bought the substitutes and have used them ever since. Not one day, but every day they are found on our table. We have reduced our consumption of both wheat and coal 50 per cent. Now let me ask who is the greater patriot, the man who works early and late trying to make two bushels grow where one grew before, or the man with money to loan who buys one small bond and thinks he has fulfilled his duty? Has he a right to call the first man a slacker and pro-German? I have met with reverses on account of crop failures and could not see my way clear to buy bonds just now. I told the committee so. But I then intended and still intend to buy when I am thru seeding, as I can raise a little money then. But as to making myself feel that I am performing a sacred duty, I do not have to do that, as I realized that before writing you.

"Now, let me tell you a few personal facts. Last year I planted 20 acres of beans and did not get a bushel. I lost \$175 on that venture. Then I worked the field over and sowed it to wheat, and that is about all dead, so I must work it up again and sow something else, as I do not want any acres lying idle. I had two and one-half acres of potatoes and got 90 bushels, 80 bushels of No. 1 potatoes. So you see I have been going behind for two years. Do you wonder that I hesitate about borrowing any more money? But please understand that my German parentage have nothing to do with it. I have neither friend or relative in Germany, and I have nothing but contempt for her military masters. I am first, last and all the time for the U. S. A."

It would require much more space than we have to spare to answer all the questions our friend has raised in his letter, but we want to ask his pardon for ever doubting his loyalty. We are prone to wonder if those who criticize the most and make the biggest noise over their own patriotism are as careful in the observance of other patriotic duties as our subscriber. In view of the circumstances he has described and the certainty of his loyalty, we cannot believe that anyone would be justified in calling him a slacker for his failure to buy a Liberty bond. But again, our judgment may err. This is a question that those more adept in the art of judging than we could better answer. We are writing Mr. McAdoo, the genius who directs the Liberty loan campaigns, for an expression of opinion upon our subscriber's case, which is typical of many.

Make the Best of a Bad Situation

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has been deluged with letters from agricultural registrants who have been placed in Class 1, soliciting our services in securing deferred classification for them. Many of these letters are plainly from slackers who are thinking of their personal welfare instead of the nation's. Other letters are from registrants who would undoubt-

edly be of far greater service to their country if left upon the farms. Meritorious cases we have taken up with the local and district boards and with the adjutant general's office at La. sing, and in several instances have secured a reconsideration of the cases and assurances from local boards that the registrants would not be called to camp this summer.

In a recent conference with Col. Bersey, adjutant general, the highest authority of the state on selective draft matters, the Colonel made the following statement:

"We must all remember that there are more jobs than we have men to fill. We must have men for the farms, men for the munition factories and men for the trenches and there aren't enough to go 'round. First of all we must have soldiers, and in order to get them we must take the men who are the least needed in other lines of service. Everything possible is done to spare the men needed on the farms, but local boards are required to fill their quotas and in the agricultural sections it is necessary that farm help be drawn upon to some extent."

Our readers will appreciate the force of Col. Bersey's remarks, and will not doubt his desire and intention, nor the desire and intention of the majority of draft boards, to give agriculture the same consideration as other industries, according to the light that is given them from Washington. However, we very much fear that those having supreme direction over the selective draft, do not have a proper conception of agriculture's problems and requirements. There is ample evidence that this is true.

The drain upon skilled farm labor has been much greater than the drain upon any other class of skilled labor. If this be not true, why is there a farm labor problem and not a munitions factory or a shipyard labor problem? In keeping with the general lack of understanding of the farming business, there is a feeling that "any old help" will do the farmer and that skilled farm labor may be drafted into the service without seriously interfering with food production. For months, in fact, preparations have been going on in anticipation of the onslaught upon farm labor, and many more or less chimerical schemes have been launched to provide the farmers with unskilled, nondescript help to take the place of the experienced hands who have gone to the training camps. The proposal to let immature boys and inexperienced women and city laborers perform the arduous and difficult labor in America's great food producing plant this summer during the "rush" seasons appeals to everyone but the farmer.

The proponents of these schemes cannot seem to understand that running a farm requires as much skill and judgment as running a manufacturing plant, and that if the farm is to run at maximum capacity it must have a STEADY supply of GOOD labor. Many people have the idea that the farmer ploughs and plants in the spring and then twiddles his thumbs till the crops come up, cultivates them once or twice in mid-summer and then goes fishing till they're ready to harvest; and that in winter he hibernates like a bear.

The farm labor situation is very bad, but the farmer will make the best of it. Altho convinced that the attitude of the government toward the farming business will prove most injurious to the nation's food producing campaign, the farmer is not one to sit like a bump on a log and say, "it's no use; I can't run my farm without help." The most of them will go to work as usual, take what help has been provided, and do their best under the circumstances to grow a normal crop.

Every time we read of a young American lad giving up his splendid manhood on the fields of France, we feel like hanging our heads in shame over the satisfied, thoughtless and comfortable manner in which we who have been permitted to remain at home, continue in our daily life and conduct. The man or woman who has not contributed something in money or service to the great cause for which this nation is fighting and its young men are dying, deserves nothing but contempt.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING believes in constructive criticism. It believes it has the right to criticize any policy of the government toward the farming business which constant contact with the farmers proves to us is unpopular or injurious. Constructive criticism is like a pilot that guides the ship of state safely thru the treacherous shoals of ignorance and inexperience. Constructive criticism is co-operation of the highest and most helpful order.

Congressman J. M. C. Smith's proposal to change the calendar so as to shorten the months of the year meets with our approval. In fact, we'd be strongly in favor of disposing of January, February and March altogether.

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.)

Potato Propaganda

People had to be educated to eat potatoes. The farmers should be educated how to sell them with a fair profit above the cost of production. Consumers should be educated how to buy them at the least expense over farmers' small profit. Potatoes are of three qualities—extra good, good and culls. The first are raised on light, sandy loam soil. The good are produced from light clay loam and much. The culls, of which there are two kinds, extra large with hollow centers, and those that would pass through a 1½ inch screen, also scabby and diseased ones. Sandy soil potatoes should be run over no larger screen—they spell quality. Light clay and muck potatoes could be run over a 1¼ inch screen. They generally grow larger.

What it costs to raise a bushel of potatoes: I see the figures quoted at from 67 to 89 cents. It cost us 75 cents last year. Some years less. I would like to see the color of the man's hair who can raise them for 65 cents. Eighty cents is the average of those quoted. Add ten cents for the good and twenty cents for the extra and you have from 90 cents to \$1.00 to the farmer, which is about the correct thing with a good crop and seed at \$1 a bushel. Mr. Consumer, how much do you pay? Potatoes have sold in Detroit for 50c to 65c a peck for the last five months. That means \$2.50 to \$3.25 a bushel. Buy sixty pounds and measure them. Figures don't lie, but they can be manipulated.

If potatoes were sold by the dozen they would look and be better in three grades, or sizes, and sold the same as oranges. If we are obliged to sell potatoes run over the Boggs (steal) grader, then the farmers should have \$1 to \$1.25 for No. 1 and 80c to \$1.15 for No. 2. According to soil grown on, this kind of propaganda is free except the paper it is printed on. Every head of a family who is interested in potatoes either as producer or consumer should take M. B. F. The other fellows will take care of themselves. They always have. Speculators in potatoes and beans have no use for it. It tells too much truth. If your neighbor does not take it hand him a copy; they are getting better every issue. Do your best to get a subscriber—then another.—W. R. B.,

What's Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander

I have made investigation in regard to farmers holding their wheat, not "hoarding," which latter is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years or both. According to the food control law the holding of produce by farmers shall not be deemed as hoarding.

Section 14. "The guaranteed price for the several grades of wheat for the crop of 1918 shall be based upon the number one northern spring wheat or its equivalent at not less than \$2.00 per bushel at the primary markets." This guarantee shall not be dependent upon the action of the President, but is absolute.

You readily see that the minimum price has virtually been the maximum, because of this the farmers have a right to complain or to hold their wheat in view of the fact that everything else is advancing in price. However, I sold my wheat at \$2.10 per bushel and bought corn later on at \$2.24 per bushel to feed cows, and then at one time had to empty the skim milk onto the ground, while the food administration warned the people not to eat so much milk and to save every drop of it.

The great amount of advertising and publicity that has been given wheat and the substitutes accounts for the upset food conditions, for the vast amount of onions and other vegetables unconsumed. The psychologist in the food administration left out of consideration the human equation when he started his campaign of eat less flour.

Now I believe that every person who calls himself an American is not worthy of the name unless he is a loyal American, and I would define a loyal American as one who is true and faithful, and one who is willing to give all that he has, even to life if need be. But there are many poor farmers who had to sell their wheat at a loss; they will have to grow something else than wheat or lose their farms; and why in the name of common sense isn't the government willing, in view of the need of wheat, to fix the price high enough to stimulate its production and give the eastern producers a small profit? I do not live in an immediate wheat section, but am near two sections where wheat has always been the principal crop, and thousands of bushels are held. I think that Prescott is quite right when he says that the farmers are holding two and a half million bushels of wheat. Are the farmers in so doing less patriotic than our government in sending to China for beans after requesting the farmers to be loyal and produce? The farmer who is a so-called "hog" is about the only one who ever gets ahead.

I sacrificed a part of my higher education to care for an aged father and mother. Under Roosevelt I made a little money on our small place, but under Wilson I have lost the most of it.—H. N., Ovid, Michigan.

Farmers Must Unite

Farmers should unite to get better freight rates. In your issue of April 13th I did not state anything about freight rate, thinking that someone else would have a better idea. However, I would say that there is one way in which the farmer might be able to get better freight rates, and that is to unite. Then and then only will our interests be looked after as they should. We are already beginning to be heard as a people who need attention. The city man knows right now very well where his living comes from, and too, that if we farmers were not able to do just a little better than hold our own they would hardly be able to exist in the cities, where the greenbacks or hard money buys all they eat.

The farmer pays the freight both ways. It is high time his eyes were open to the fact. His profits are not large enough to stand this if he is ever going to come out on top. It is the weather, dear people, that the farmer has to battle against along with lots of other things, as well as high freight rates. Bookkeeping will keep us farmers in realization of how much profit we have. Some people think the farmers cannot write. Why? Because there are so many poor and dishonest ones among them. I suggest this to the dishonest man: Say to yourself this very day, "I am going to be an honest man, now and hereafter." Then I would say to the well-to-do:

Buy a Liberty Bond

(Written by Mrs. Roy E. Dillenback, Harrison.)

BUY A LIBERTY BOND!

"No money," you say?
Now, don't be a slacker,
With a will there's a way.
Your stock may be mortgaged,
You flounder in debt;
With the Kaiser a victor
You'd have more troubles yet.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND!

"Buckle in," do your best.
The brave lads in khaki
Are standing the test.
'Tis your country that's calling—
Appealing to you.
If you can't buy one bond, sir,
Then just make it two.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND!

Yes, buy one today.
Don't cry of oppression,
Or lag by the way.
With the world in the race,
Liberty as the goal;
If the Kaiser should conquer
He would mortgage your soul.

"Speak up to your poor neighbor, tell him that you stand ready to help him." Sure, you are both Americans; his son went to war, so did yours.

I should like well to ask every farmer, too if he has learned the Golden rule, and if not to learn it at once and repeat it often. I would also like to add to it, "I will do by Uncle Sam as I would like Uncle Sam to do by me."

A question now I would like to ask, and leave it for any true American to answer through this good M. B. F. Is it not high time now, that we are at war, that every last one of us true Americans helped our good old Uncle Sam to drive the enemy out of the United States.

A whole year at war, and things going on as they are? What would our forefathers think of us if they could but see? Dear people, our soldiers had to unite before they could be sent "over there" to fight our battles for us. Why should we not unite to get in better shape to feed our boys? Why not choose our leader, brother farmers and get united at once? We will get better results if it is known to other organizations that we are united and moving as one. Sure we all know what good president Lincoln said at one time of our nation. The same may be said of the farmer of today if he don't unite. We will not be long able to endure the storms that are bound to come our way. Now what I would like is to read other opinions on this letter in the columns of the M. B. F., best farm paper of all.—E. C. D., St. Clair county.

\$2 Not Enough for Wheat

In regard to hoarding wheat on farms, will say that only very little is held here, and this is held because the outlook for new wheat is very poor. I have plowed under 12 acres out of 24. One neighbor had 19 acres and he seeded it all to barley and oats. It seems that this section will hardly get enough wheat for seed and bread, and those few farmers who have a few bushels on hand do not care to repeat the experience they have had in other lines, when compelled to purchase seed or grains for seed purposes. In such cases they were compelled to pay outrageous prices. It seems they are after the farmer only, to cut down his profit as much as possible, or why is it that coal dealers were allowed to charge

\$10 for a poor grade of soft coal last winter? This coal, including freight, did not cost over \$4.50 per ton. How is it that the mills grind 48 lbs. of flour from a bushel of wheat for which they pay at the highest \$2.08 per bushel, and then turn around and sell this 48 lbs. of flour for 6c per lb., or \$2.76, and the 14 pounds of mill feed for 28c, or the total product of a bushel of wheat for \$3.04, or a profit of 96c to a dollar per bu.?

Does anyone think that the farmer is making 96c, or even one-half that amount on each bushel of wheat grown? The 12 acres of wheat which I turned under cost me \$50 for seed and \$22 for fertilizer, or a total of \$72, without the cost of labor and conditions like this should be figured when setting the price of wheat. Let the government treat everyone alike. If our prices are to be regulated, then also regulate the prices on farm tools and other things which we must have for our business, and if the government is unable to control other prices then why pick out the farmer alone?

That class of people who do not work seem to get the greatest profit out of this war. Did you notice how the price of hides were boosted up to 20c per hide until prices of all leather goods were at the top notch? Then prices went down to 10c, but you will have to wait a year before any reduction will be noticed in harness and shoe prices. There never was any scarcity of hides or leather in this country since this war started; it is nothing but profiteering pure and simple. Why can't the government do something in this case as well as in a good many other similar cases?

The farmer takes more chances than other manufacturers, which can easily be seen. If a manufacturer takes one hundred dollars worth of labor and one hundred dollars worth of raw material he is quite certain to have two or three hundred dollars worth of products, but the farmer may take \$100 worth of seed and fertilizer and \$100 worth of work and may not have one dollar's worth of products at the end of the season.

As stated above the consumer pays \$3.04 for the products of a bushel of wheat. This gives the miller 96c profit on each bushel of wheat. Now, if wheat was \$2.50 the mill would make 46c and the consumer would not pay any more for his flour. Will say in closing that \$2 is not enough for wheat, all things considered.—T. B., Fowler.

State Organization of Farmers

I am very much pleased with the way that you are working for the interests of the farmer and I am sure that farmers will never get their rights until they are organized and I believe in a state organization. By paying our dues, whatever they may be, to hire a competent man for head of selling and buying organization to keep us informed as to where we can sell and buy but most of all to look out for the farmers' interests in congress. For example it is claimed that food and clothing is more than ammunition in winning war and today the farmers of northern Michigan are not worth as much as a year ago, and no assurance of anything better for the coming season.

The government promises all the other manufacturers a profit. What would our crops have to sell for to pay the wages a machine shop pays? A neighbor is working in Muskegon and claims to be getting \$150.00 per month, and he says there are lots of others getting more.—W. E. C., Shelby.

Acreage of Beans and Potatoes Cut 50%

It is my opinion that the acreage of beans and potatoes will be cut one-half in Michigan. The past two years weather conditions have been against the bean crop, thousands and thousands of Michigan farmers have had yields of only 1 to 3 bushels per acre and those half culls, and still you with millions of others have the face to urge us to be patriotic and plant all the crops we can possibly get in, when we are doing so at a big loss in cold cash.

Hired men's wages have doubled and the prices of everything we have to buy have gone up to two to four times what they were a few years ago.

The food committee has dealt the farmers a terrible blow in setting prices on our goods and monkeying with the bean deal. If the world wants all the food possible to be raised there has been a great mistake made in not letting supply and demand regulate prices and I think time will show I am right. Don't you?—A. A. L., Cedar Springs, Michigan.

Doubts Value of County Agent

I want the paper. It is all right and it is the first time the farmers ever had a paper printed for their interests. I see a lot in the papers about the county agents and what a lot of help they are to the farmer. They have hired one for this county. Now, Mr. Editor, why in the name of common sense don't they hire an agent to tell the manufacturers how to run their business? Are the farmers fools? Don't they know their business yet the same as other business men? I think they do and I know two men who are hired as farm agents for other counties who tried farming for themselves and made a dismal failure of it. There was not a farmer in the county but what had better success than they did, and far better crops. But I think they will be all right now financially as they are hired to teach other farmers how to farm and they get good fat salaries. I think the farmers learn more talking over their experiences with each other than from these book learned farmers who will starve on a farm if they worked it themselves.—W. S.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Will Michigan Farm Women Help Destitute Belgium?

BELGIUM NEEDS clothes and food. The situation in that country is far worse than pictured in my little story a couple weeks ago. Despite the steady flow of food and garments to the little country, there isn't enough to go 'round, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium tells me more,—very much more,—is needed to save the women and children of the occupied territories from starvation and nakedness. My heart bleeds for those poor people; no suffering in the world appals me quite so much as theirs, and I feel that the women of Michigan farm homes could do no greater service in the eyes of God than help to care for these wretched people. I publish below a letter received from the Belgium Relief Commission. Read it. There is nothing that I can add to give you a better picture of Belgium's sad plight. I think we ought to do something to help. Don't you? Will you help? Will you write me at your first opportunity and tell me what you are willing to do for Belgium? When I receive your suggestions if you are willing to contribute something to this noble relief work, I shall tell you in an early issue of an organized plan to carry on the work among our readers.—PENELOPE.

"The activities of the Commission for Relief in Belgium are confined exclusively to the territory under German occupation. The work is financed by the governments of Great Britain, France, and latterly the United States, and no solicitation of charitable contributions for the general work is now made, the resources sufficing to carry out the general scheme of rationing.

"At the present time American aid to Belgium may best be directed to the collection and forwarding of garments for the destitute in the occupied portions of Belgium and France. The Commission is now conducting a country-wide campaign for this purpose, for which the American Red Cross has lent its resources with remarkable results. Although the participation of the Red Cross in this movement has ended, it is to be hoped that its results will continue indefinitely, as the need of clothing is extremely acute. Very little clothing or material remains in the occupied territory and the cost of what remains is prohibitive. Leather has disappeared and is greatly needed. You would render a valuable service by giving publicity to this urgent call. All kinds of clothing in even moderately fair condition are useful. The best results can be obtained by sending garments without expending labor in repairing, as many thousands of destitute Belgian women are dependent upon the employment afforded by the work of repairing the clothing received as donations. All clothing collected should be sent to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at its warehouse, No. 41 Centre street, Binghamton, N. Y., in as large packages as possible, for sorting and trans-shipment on our food steamers to the other side. The donors are requested to avoid shipment by express, especially from remote points, because of the great cost of this method.

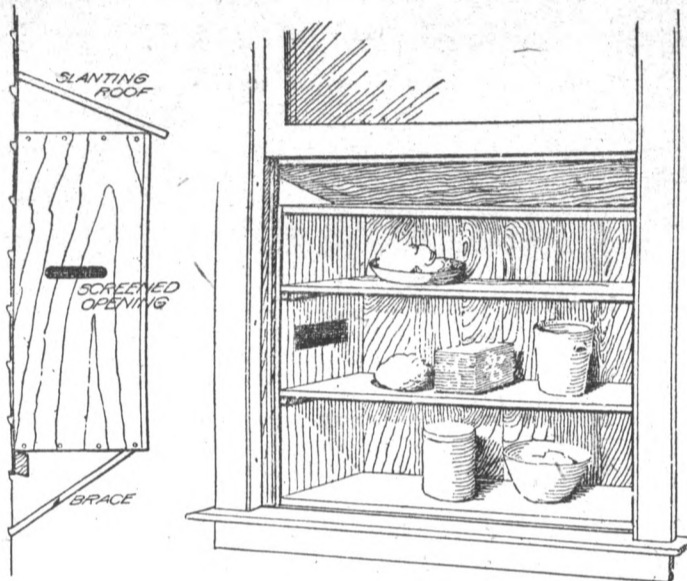
"The amount of foodstuffs that can be shipped into Belgium, large as it is, is not sufficient to give a full ration to the population. The greatest sufferers from these conditions are the children, whose well-being depends on generous nourishment during the period of growth. The inevitable underfeeding long continued has resulted in a very critical situation. The children of Bel-

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

gium are now at the lowest ebb of physical resistance and have become the prey of tuberculosis and other diseases resulting from malnutrition. Many are dying, and the under-vitalized remainder will be ill-fitted to become future citizens. To counteract these dangers, many organizations of devoted Belgian women have been bending every effort to supplying the additional nourishment, which the children must have if they are to survive at all. Their work has been most fruitful in results, but with the exhaustion of financial resources and of native products the enormous cost of foodstuffs makes their work very difficult.

"We believe that by putting the substance of this letter before your public very helpful interest in our heroic ally can be aroused.

"Thanking you heartily for your expression of interest, faithfully yours—The Commission for Relief in Belgium.



The Cold Box

FOR KEEPING FOOD during cool weather a cold box will be found very satisfactory. An ordinary box can be used or one can be easily and cheaply made for the purpose. The box is fitted to the outside of the kitchen or pantry window. The north exposure is the coolest location. Raising the window gives access to the cold box. By this arrangement the light from the upper half of the window is still available.

The window sill is extended by a shelf which is supported by wooden brackets. The cold box rests on the window sill and the extended shelf, and is fastened to the window casing by screws or nails near the top and bottom of each end of the box. During warm weather, when the box is not in use, it may be removed if desired. The box should have a sloping top to shed the rain. Holes for ventilation are made in the ends of the box and screened. Shelves in the box may be made of heavy screening or poultry netting or of wood. They rest on cleats fastened to the sides of the box.

Food placed in the box should be covered so as to protect it from dust.

Gives Good Recipe for Canning Chicken

DEAR PENELOPE:—I just received my Apr. 20th MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and saw the request for recipe for canning chicken, and thought that I would tell you my method of canning, which I know is good, as I have several cans of veal stock in my cellar at present. When the hens are through laying for this spring I will can them, also the yearling roosters. In this way one always has fresh meat on hand ready cooked, for an emergency, which is very handy a great many times, as we live on a farm some distance from town. As there are only two of us in the family I often take the bony parts of the chicken for immediate use and put part of the breast and the legs in a pint can and seal while hot, being sure the stock, or broth, is like a firm jelly. In this way I make one chicken serve two meals. Hoping the following recipe will help some one else as it has helped me.—Mrs. L. A. W., Tustin, Mich.

Prepare the fowl and cut it up as usual for stewing. Put on the stove in cold water with salt to taste. (I sometimes add a little pepper.) Cook until tender, set off the stove to cool; drain off broth, set back on stove to keep hot while filling the cans. Remove the meat from breast and backbone, but legs, thighs, wings and neck can go in whole; leave plenty of room in cans for broth, which should be like firm jelly when cold. Fill cans up with broth. Put on the tops, set in a boiler or kettle with clean sticks under the cans to keep the cans off the bottom of the kettle; fill the vessel nearly to the top of the cans with water the same temperature of the can; bring to a boil and boil 30 minutes; remove the can top, slip the rubbers on, partly screw on the tops, let boil 10 minutes longer, take the vessel off the stove and lift out the cans. Screw or clamp the covers down tight. Wipe the can dry and turn upside down to make sure the cans are air-tight. If a sizzling sound is heard the sizzling cans must be done over. As I use new tops and new rubbers I have no trouble with them, and in filling I always run a knife down in the cans to let the air bubbles escape, and if the rubbers are put in place quickly no more air will get in than can be sterilized during the last ten minutes' boiling. When cans are cold wrap in paper to exclude the light and set away in a cool place. I can veal, fresh pork and beef in the same way and have no trouble keeping it at least not until the cans are opened.

TESTED WHEATLESS PIE CRUST

Sift $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of rye flour with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of rice flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoonful salt; cut $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of shortening in the flour mixture. When thoroughly blended add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup cold water, mixing as little as possible. Roll thin as can be and use either as a single or double pie crust.—Mrs. L. A. W., Osceola.

What the Women of the World Are Doing

A \$60,000 hospital is being erected in Yale, Okla., by Miss Mabel Dole, a 17 year old Indian girl. Miss Dole is a descendant of the Creek tribe of Indians. Her father set aside an 80-acre tract of land some years ago on which rich oil wells have recently been discovered. She will erect this hospital from the royalties of the oil.

The Y. W. C. A. workers in France report that the women who work in the powder factories, taking the places of men who are at the front, are old women at 18 to 25 years. One officer is said to have remarked that he would rather risk his life at the front than in some of the work the women do in the factories. They are unable to stand the strain more



Graduates of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women who have formed a hospital unit for service in France.

—Photograph by Western Newspaper Union.

than a year. Many enter at 18 years and come to look like elderly women in a few weeks.

There are 80,000 women in the city of Cleveland engaged in industrial work and listed as wage earners it is estimated. This means an increase of 26,000 since 1916—due in a great part to the many engaging in the iron and steel industries because of the war. Miss Charlotte Rumbold, who is making a survey of women in industrial work for the Welfare committee of the Chamber of Commerce, says that women are paid the same as men in these war plants, although their wage is sometimes less it is offset by shorter hours and lighter work.

Contest for Home Conveniences

Remember, May 10th is the date set for the closing of the contest on Home Conveniences.

Just whatever conveniences you may have installed in your own home, which have saved you time and labor, are what we want to know about. It is often the small and inexpensive conveniences which prove to be the greatest help and saver. Explain plainly and concisely the plans for making or installing in order that it may be easy for others to carry out your idea.

For the best suggestions we are offering your choice of an aluminum coffee percolator, a preserving kettle or stone casserole in nickle frame, and for all other plans used, we will give the modern wire dish drainer.

This Week's Fashions

No. 8798—Girls' long-waisted dress. cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years Here is an easily made play dress for the young girls. Making the suit of chambray or gingham, with bloomers to match, you would have an outfit suitable for play, school or street wear. Bloomers are used in place of petticoats for girls up to 14 years of age, and those who have used them know what a saving it means. This little dress closes on the side front, the skirt is all in one piece, gathered onto a soft belt. The long, graceful collar and deep cuffs gives an opportunity to combine two materials, the plain material for the body of the dress and plaid to correspond, for the collar, cuffs and belt. A tan chambray piped in red or blue makes a very serviceable school suit.

No. 8784—A girls' coat dress. Here we have presented a new and extremely clever thot—a coat dress. When made of a soft wool serge, a linen, pongee or any heavy material it may serve either as a coat or dress. Just the thing for a school dress for these cool days, and would be so appropriate for girls when driving. A black and white Shepherd plaid, with extra



Price of patterns ten cents each. Address Penelope, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

white collar and cuffs, which can be taken off and laundered, would be very girlish and durable. The plain blue serge with white linen or pique collar and cuffs is also used a great deal of street wear this year. If you use the pattern for a coat only, I would like it part way at least with a mercerized linen. The stores are showing some very good looking figured satine for linings, resembling the fancy silk lining so much used in ready made clothing. This pattern comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Nos. 8790, 8768—These two patterns, the ladies' blouse and a separate skirt can be well combined. The blouse is very plain and tailored. The sole trimming being the hemstitching which marks the joining of seams. If one is unable or feels that it takes too much time for hemstitching, you can buy the seaming by the yard or bolt, which is simple to use and makes very fine seams. The sleeves may be long or short but long ones are preferred by most people for suit waists. There is a small inset vest to be used if desired. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. The skirt shows one of the most popular effects of the season—the deep tunic and drop skirt. There is a three-piece foundation which offers an opportunity for draping the tunic section if one wishes. However, for most materials the straight tunic is much better. This pattern may be used to very good advantage in remodeling some of last year's garments. Different materials may be used for the drop skirt, or the tunic might be made of some light-weight material and banded. I saw a most attractive little skirt the other day, made from an old blue taffetta dress. The foundation of the skirt was of the taffetta, but for the tunic, new georgette or voile in same shade of blue but figured with white dots, was used and banded (on the bottom) with bias fold about four inches wide. A soft crush sash of the taffetta with long ends tied on the side furnished the entire trimming and gave the skirt a decidedly dressy appearance. This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch bust measure.

No. 8789.—Misses' or small women's dress. A great many morning dresses this year are planned with the idea of being suitable for work and street wear. This pattern is of the shirt-waist style, buttoning from neck to hem. The skirt has a straight lower edge, and plaited or gathered onto the wide belt. The braid trimming on collar and belt and the long sleeves make the dress appropriate for street wear, even tho made of the gingham or chambrays. I always like such a dress to slip on for the afternoon when I am sewing. The cotton wash materials are so much more comfortable in which to do any work about home. This pattern comes in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 8786.—A ladies' tunic blouse or smock effect is one of the season's most popular styles. These are worn with the separate two-piece skirts and they cover so much of the skirt that one which had seen its best days may often be worn. The blouse hangs straight from the shoulders, held in by a soft girde at the waist line. The front is cut in V shape, the points extending below the girde. These blouses may be made either of the plain or fancy voiles, or if more for outdoors wear use the linens, rattines or any loosely woven, rough surfaced material. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. An excellent design for the garden smock we hear so much about.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

feeds continues nominal in the absence of offers. Very little of these feeds are moving, as the milling of wheat flour is at the lowest point yet known. Rye, corn and barley feeds are in ample supply, considering the fact that the demand is not nearly so urgent as in recent weeks. Current quotations are: Sacked bran, \$35@38; middlings, \$37@40; red dog, \$53; oil meal, \$58.50 100-lb. sacks. Gluten feed, \$44.80; bulk, \$49.80 100-lb. sacks, Chicago.

St. Louis, Mo.—Wheat feeds of all kinds are extremely scarce and only an occasional small lot is offered, as so few mills are in operation that they require their feed for their own

trade. All kinds of feeds are dull, with prices mostly nominal, as follows, in 100-lb. sacks: Rye middlings at \$48 and rye feed at \$46 per ton; barley feed at \$32 sellers, white hominy feed at \$54.50@55 sellers, re-ground oat feed at \$27 sellers, corn bran at \$28@30 (nominal) for natural and \$35@37 for kiln-dried; white No. 1 alfalfa meal at \$31.50 sellers. Government prices on wheat feed are 38 per cent of cost of wheat bulk at mill (sacks extra), \$2 per ton over for shorts, \$4 over for mixed feed, \$9 over for flour middlings and \$15 over for red dog.

BUTTER

The Detroit butter market is active and firm. Arrivals clean up quickly from day to day. Fresh creamery firsts are quoted at 41½@42c; extras, 42½c.

New York, April 27, 1918.—It is a very noticeable fact that consumers who have been using so-called butter substitutes are now buying more and more butter. The result, as shown during the week has been a greatly increased demand with a consistent strong feeling prevailing. In addition to consumers' demand there has been a marked government demand which has assisted materially in keeping down accumulations. It is readily seen that available supplies have been very quickly used up through a comparison of figures. This week about 15,000 more packages have been received than during last week, but today there is a very limited supply available. On Monday a slight weakness developed because of a considerable quantity of butter having been carried over from Saturday. That condition soon disappeared and buying has been active all the week. There has been a very limited supply of unsalted butter with the result that prices are inflated. The present quotations and those that have prevailed practically throughout the week are: Extras, 44c; higher scoring than extras, 44½@45c; firsts 41½@43c; seconds, 39@41c. Quotations for unsalted butter range from 1½c to 2c above corresponding grades of salted.

EGGS

There is very little doing in storage buying, the big operators feeling that prices are too high. Whether their judgment is sound will be a matter for the future to decide. The market seems to be just a little easier at this time but the consumptive demand is good. Detroit quotations: fresh firsts, 34½@35c; ordinary run 32@35 cents a dozen.

Dressed Hogs and Calves

The market on dressed hogs is not quite so strong. The coming of warm weather affects the price paid for country shipped offerings. Detroit is quoted 20 to 21 cents for first-class stock. The dressed calf market is also showing the effects of the warmer weather, trading not being so brisk during the past week. The fancy article is quoted at 19 to 20 cents; choice, 18 cents; common, 17 cents per lb.

Hides and Furs

No. 1 skunk, \$4.30; spring muskrats, \$1.20; No. 1 mink, \$7.50; No. 1 raccoon \$1. Hides, No. 1 cured, 14c; No. 1 green, 13c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 22c; No. 1 green veal kip, 20c; No. 1 cured murrain, 14c; No. 1 green murrain, 13c; No. 1 cured calf, 35c; No. 1 green calf, 35c; No. 1 horsehides, \$6; No. 2 horsehides, \$5; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1½c lower than the above; sheepskins as to amt. of wool, \$1@3.50 each.

Wool

Representatives of the National Wool Growers' Association have been in conference at Washington the past few days, dealers representing interests from all the principal cities being present. Up to the time of writing this there has been no official announcement received as to the matter of valuation or manner of taking over the wool on the part of the government, but the government has ac-

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\$29 Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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CULL BEANS

21 to 26% protein. Dry. Free from stones and clay. Prices, delivered, bags included:

Michigan points	\$54.00 ton
Indiana points	54.00 ton
Ohio points	55.00 ton
Pennsylvania points	56.00 ton

A great feed for sheep, hogs or cattle. Order today. Stocks limited.

GOODELS ELEVATOR COMPANY, Port Huron, Michigan.

FOR SALE:—100 bu. choice White Seed Beans which test 98 and 100% by County Agent. \$8.50 per bu. sacks furnished. Beans had no rain or frost. Monroe Williams, Custer, Michigan.

Co-operative Buying —Flour Mill, Feed, Grain. **Saves Money.** Delivered carlot quotations furnished.

GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO. Minneapolis, Minn

WANT ADS

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.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

Have You Bought Your Garden Seeds Yet?

Send this ad and the names of two persons using garden seeds and we will send you twelve packets of the finest selected garden seeds for 25c postpaid. If not satisfied return the seed and your money will be refunded. Clare Dennison, Post-office box 1234, Detroit, Mich.

SEED BEANS Choice hand picked Navy Beans. They tested at Michigan Agricultural College 98% strong germination. Price Ten Dollars per bushel f.o.b. Onkama. Bags extra. Have ninety bushels for sale.

Andrew Hansen, Pierport, Michigan.

SEED BEANS I have a good quality navy beans, tested, harvested early. Price \$9.00 per bu. f.o.b. St. Johns. Send sacks parcel post.

W. E. Gegler, St. Johns, Michigan.

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 1916 crop. Send 10 cents for sample and price. Robert J. Bowman, R. 1, Pigeon, Mich.

FOR SALE TESTED SEED BEANS \$8.00 per bu. C. A. Allen, Clare, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

knowledgeed its intention to take over all wool in dealers' hands and the 1918 clip, which is now under active process of shearing. Meanwhile, of course, there has been a cessation of trading, which will be resumed as soon as the prices, etc., have been established.

Live Stock Letters

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Supplies of cattle in Chicago the past week were 80 per cent heavier than the corresponding period a year ago. So far as the month of April is concerned receipts of cattle at Chicago were almost 100,000 more than that month last year and that means that they showed a general increase of sixty per cent.

Calf marketings were the largest of any month in the history of the Chicago yards. This, however, must not be taken too seriously as the great bulk of these calves are of the dairy

Use Ship-Lap Blocks for Beauty and Strength

While you are building a silo you might as well build a good one. One that will last without upkeep expense—no painting—no hoops to tighten—one that will give you best quality ensilage—and add beauty in its appearance on your farm. Write for our catalog showing the

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Blocks made of better tile with "Ship-Lap" joint end. Each block overlaps onto the next. Fluted end prevents mortar from slipping. Extended shoulders on the top and bottom of blocks. Makes stronger side wall with less mortar line exposed. Smoother wall inside—better settling of silage, less chance for frost. Twisted steel reinforcing. Continuous doorway, steel hip roof—better looking—lasts longer—fire proof—extra footage in height. Write for catalog and prices.

J. M. PRESTON CO.

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Also get our offer on Climax
Silage Fillers and Bid-
well Threshers.



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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

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Piles Cured WITHOUT the Knife



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

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

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

Dr. Willard Burleson, Manager

The Burleson Sanitarium

Grand Rapids, Michigan

breeds and their edible value decreases when they pass the veal stage. It does not therefore mean that a good deal of potential beef products are being sacrificed, but rather that the dairy industry has been greatly enlarged.

Prime cattle last week reached \$17.50. This price stands \$2.60 above the top figure on the opening day of this month. The less desirable grades of cattle shot up rapidly as well. In fact a good many cattle in only fair flesh sold two to three dollars per cwt. higher than the producers had any idea they would receive on the market. However, there was quite a sharp reaction from these high prices, so far as the latter class of cattle are concerned, values breaking anywhere from \$1.00 to \$2.00 in the closing week or ten days of the month and thus widening the margin of values between the best grades and the less desirable.

While to a certain extent the market may have been affected by the uncertainty of the prices the Government would set in the placing of contracts for beef on army account, it was much more largely a matter of supplies as a vast number of just fair to medium cattle have arrived lately, attracted of course by the high market and the reaction was no more than a natural condition.

The prices the Government has announced do not indicate any condition that will react against the feeders. In fact they should have the effect of stabilizing the market.

The above class of cattle (and by this we refer to half fat yearlings and also half-fat older cattle of 950 to 1100 lbs, average) would make an excellent class of cattle to take back to the country for feeding or to feed grass and corn this summer and that means that they are a good class for people who now have them to hold and handle as above.

While supplies of cattle are running to much heavier than a year ago and will probably continue to come in fairly liberal volume, the outlook is excellent for a continuance of high values.

Hog production is also heavily in excess of a year ago and while a very broad demand naturally prevails for hog products the volume of supplies prevents an advancing market. If more export space were available a greater volume of meats would go across the water, but under the natural contraction existing there has been some accumulation of stocks. A very good run of hogs is anticipated and it is doubtful if we will see any material fluctuation in prices for some little time.

While during the past few days there has been some reaction from the extreme limit of values reached by sheep and lambs the market is on a basis decidedly high. Woolled lambs from Colorado touched the unheard-of price of \$21.80 per cwt. at Chicago, from which point there was some reaction. The great bulk of the supplies comes from Colorado and adjoining territory at this time. The great number of these lambs have now been marketed or are en route to market and the first half of May will probably see the bulk of these fat lambs worked off. The Government having established a definite policy with regard to wool the condition of the sheep market will be fairly well stabilized, altho of course there will be natural market fluctuations.

Detroit, April 29.—Cattle: Market steady; best heavy steers, \$14.50@15.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50@13.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$11.50@12.50; handy light butchers, \$9.50@11; light butchers, \$8.50@10; best cows, \$9.50@11; butcher cows, \$8@9; cutters, \$7.50@7.75; canners, \$7@7.25; best heavy bulls, \$10@11; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9.50; stock bulls, \$8@8.50; milkers and springers, \$55@100.

Veal calves—Market steady; best, \$13@13.50; others, \$8@12.

Sheep and lambs—Market steady; best lambs, \$17.75; fair lambs, \$15@16; light to common lambs, \$12.50@14; fair to good sheep, \$12.50@13; culls and common, \$7@8.

Hogs—Market 10c higher; pigs, \$17.40@17.50; mixed, \$17.60@17.70.

STOPPING THE FLIGHT OF FARMS WITH DYNAMITE

It has been carefully estimated that 95 tons of soil are washed seaward each year from every square mile of

territory in this country. The muddy stream and the dirty river are simply "dissolved" farms that are moving rapidly away. It is obvious that the soil thus washed away is the top soil—the richest part of the farm.

In most cases an impervious stratum or hardpan lying underneath the worked surface of the soil is the cause of it all. The water from the spring rains and melting snows readily soaks into the open top-soil but when it reaches the hardpan it stops. As more falls it begins to back up, driving out the air and killing beneficial bacteria. When this top soil is completely saturated and more rains continue to fall, the water must go somewhere, so it starts to run off. A trickle is first formed, which soon develops into a wash, and almost before it is known this wash grows to a gully—all at the expense of the humus-filled rich aerated top soil. Not only that, but the water that runs off is also lost for further use of the crops.

The relief for this, is to remedy the cause. Under proper conditions this can be brought about by the use of dynamite in sub-soil blasting. The blasting breaks up and shatters the impervious hardpan and through the web-like fissures caused by the explosion the water readily soaks thru to pervious strata below. In other words, a condition is affected whereby the water can run in instead of being allowed to run off. By so doing the farm is not only kept free from washing, but the water that otherwise would be lost is conserved for use in dry times.

A concrete example of the ability of dynamite to "anchor" the farm has been demonstrated near Pomona, Ga. The soil on this farm is typical of this section, and is underlaid with a stratum of the hardest kind of red clay. In October 1916, a field was selected that contained three bad washes. Accordingly, two washes were blasted and the third left for a check. The subsoiling was carried out by placing charges consisting of one-half cartridge (1-4 lb.) of a slow acting dynamite every 12 or 15 feet apart at the source of and along the sides of the washes themselves. The charges were placed about 30 inches deep and were fired by cap and fuse. This subsoil blasting so shattered the impervious strata that when the fall and winter rains came the water readily "ran in" instead of "running off." This blasting was carried out when the subsoil was dry. Had it been done when the soil was wet, the purpose would have been defeated, as the explosion would have packed it still harder.

After the blasting the entire field was plowed, worked in the same manner, and seeded to wheat. The blasting held the erosion in control, for during the winter and spring the unblasted wash eroded badly, while the two blasted ones held absolutely. The site of the two old washes could easily be told as far off as one could see the field, due to the better growth of wheat on the blasted areas. It was conservatively estimated by several farmers that the wheat as well as the straw was 20 per cent better on the blasted areas than on the rest of the field.

Peas followed the wheat. What was true of the wheat was true of the peas. On the blasted areas—back of the terraces and along the two old washes—the peas grew much more luxuriantly than on any other part of the field. In fact, when the peas in the rest of the field were dried up ready to cut those on the subsoiled areas were still green and growing. No trace of the erosion has since occurred on the dynamited washes.

Dynamite is not a cure-all, nor is it needed on all types of soil, but when used properly under conditions that justify its use it can render a great service to the farmer.

Like your paper fine. Think it just what all farmers need.—B. F. Judd, Lapeer county.

We are very pleased with the paper. You are doing a good work for the farmers.—Martin Schindler, Gladwin county.

I think the Michigan Business Farming is a good paper, and what every farmer should read.—G. V. S., Missaukee county.

Find enclosed one dollar for your most valuable paper for the farmers. It is just the kind of a paper we have been looking for.—Fred O'Boyle, Montcalm county.

Like your paper very much and would not want to do without it.—George Carpenter, Van Buren county.

Use Your Ford!

to GRIND YOUR FEED
FILL YOUR SILO
SAW YOUR WOOD
SHELL YOUR CORN
PUMP YOUR WATER
ELEVATE YOUR GRAIN

Ward Work-a-Ford
Gives you a 12 h. p. engine for less than the cost of a 2 h. p. Ford builds the best engine in the world—it will outlast the car—and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 8 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine.

Friction Clutch Pulley on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.

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With the prevailing sugar shortage, honey is in great demand and high prices prevail. Make your bees produce more this year. Send for our catalog for prices on Bee Hives, Section Boxes, Comb Foundation, Smokers, etc.—everything for the bees. Our beginner's complete outfits are furnished with or without bees. Beeswax wanted.

BERRY BASKETS
We advise that you place your orders early for berry baskets and 16-qt. crates because the demand will exceed the supply. Let us know your exact needs and we will quote you prices. We can make immediate shipments at present.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
511 Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan.

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Wooden Grain Bin**
Corn or grain stored in a wooden bin is a continuous invitation to rats and mice. They rob the farmers of this country of many millions of dollars yearly. The best and surest protection for wheat, rye, barley, oats or corn is a

BUCKEYE
The CRIB
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Positively weatherproof—sturdy construction—prevent moulded corn or grain. Sizes for every farm. Buckeye Cribs are made oblong, circular and shed shape, small and large. Low prices. Send for an attractive circular, giving prices and sizes.

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but you can clean them off promptly with

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and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by

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

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

County Crop Reports

CLARE (North)—Farmers are putting in oats and rye. The weather has been very cold and backward for the past two weeks, making it very discouraging for the farmer with the ground freezing every night. Hay is selling from \$15 to \$18 per ton. There are lots of sales this spring and some things go high while others go low. Sheep with lambs by side have sold for \$25, cows from \$75 to \$125. The following prices were paid at Clare this week: Wheat, \$2; oats, \$2; rye, \$2; beans, \$10.50; potatoes, 75c cwt.; butter, 43; eggs, 31; sheep, \$16; dressed hogs, \$20; beef steers, \$12; beef cows, \$9; veal calves, \$14.—D. B., April 27.

MONROE (East)—Weather cold and a white frost most every night this week. Only a little rain Sunday night. Very dry and everything growing slow; most of the early sown oats and barley up. Some are plowing for corn. What is the matter with bran and middlings? They have taken a jump, middlings, \$2.13 to \$2.20; bran, \$1.67 to \$1.75 per cwt. The following prices were paid at Monroe this week: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.40; oats, \$5; rye, \$2.25; butter, 40; eggs, 34; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$17.25; beef, live, \$12; veal, live, \$15; dressed, \$20.—E. H. M., Monroe, April 25.

GENESEE (Southeast)—Farmers are sowing oats and barley and plowing for other crops. Most of the oats and barley are in, but there are still several farmers who are working their ground and will sow in a few days. Farmers are also trimming trees and shearing sheep. The weather has been quite cold and ground freezes a little nearly every night. The soil is in good shape for working at this time. Farmers are selling small amounts of hay, beans, hogs and cattle; also a little wheat is moving. Some beans are being held by farmers on account of the poor demand. A large number of farmers are dissatisfied with the prices they are receiving for milk, and it is probable that several farmers will sell their cows. This spring has been too cold for wheat which has not been growing much lately, and we need warmer weather before much of anything will grow. If the bean situation does not clear up before long there will be a decrease in the acreage planted around here. Seed corn is very scarce and in good demand. The following prices were quoted at Flint this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.70; oats, 92; rye, \$2.35; hay \$19 to \$24; beans, \$10.50; potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; onions, \$1.25 crate; creamery butter, 42; dairy butter, 35; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$16; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$11; wool, 65.—C. S., Fenton, April 25.

MONTCALM (Northwest)—A few flurries of snow covered this section with white the latter part of last week. Farmers are sowing oats. They are selling potatoes. Wheat is a poor crop in this section. Several small tractors were shipped to Lakeview and distributed among the farmers. Early potatoes and gardens and being planted now altho the ground freezes nearly every night. Spring pigs are not doing very well. The following prices were quoted at Greenville this week: oats, 90; beans, \$10.50; potatoes, 90c per cwt.; butter, 40; eggs, 31.—E. W., Gowen, April 26.

JACKSON (South)—Weather cold and windy. Farmers are very busy finishing up their oat seeding. Ground is frozen mornings, which prevents early start and tends to make the work go slow. Fruit, especially peach trees, were damaged by the hard winter. No peaches this year, and many of the trees killed. Many of our farmers are feeding their surplus potatoes to their stock. They do not think they can haul them to market and sell them for 45 or 46 cents a bushel, after grading. Eggs 30c a dozen; butter, 40c. There does not seem to be much demand for beans.—G. S., Hanover, April 24.

MIDLAND (Southeast)—The people in this community have their barley all in but there is a little more oats to be put in yet. The warm rains which we are having are making rye look good, also the grass.—J. H. M., Hemlock, Apr. 22.

MONROE (West Central)—We have had two light rains in the last week and it has freshened the wheat and grass up some, but the weather has been cold.—W. H. L., Dundee, April 23.

ANTRIM (Northwest)—The weather has been generally fair until last night when about four inches of snow fell. Condition of fall grain is fair. Some farmers have their oats in. Seed corn not very plentiful. A few potatoes being sold, price 50c per cwt. Farm help very scarce, which will probably result in a smaller acreage than last year.—G. A. D., Charlevoix, April 18.

MANISTEE (East)—The farmers are rushing their spring work, getting in the spring grain. Some are trying spring wheat. The weather has been hard for a few days, we have some snow, but it is about gone. Fall grain commences to show signs of life. There is nothing being sold only at auction sales. See corn is still scarce, people who thought they had seed corn find when testing it that it will not grow. It looks as if we will have to plant more potatoes than we expected to or let our land lay idle. Following are the prices which were paid here this week: Wheat, \$2; oats, \$1.15; rye, \$2.50; hay, \$25 to \$28; beans, \$5.40; potatoes, 35; butter, 40; butterfat, 48; eggs, 28; beef steers, \$9; beef cows, \$8.50.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, April 21.

ST. CLAIR (South)—Farmers getting their corn and bean ground ready. The weather has been fine for all farm work. Never did the soil work so nice and mellow as it does this spring. We need rain badly. The fall wheat crop is a bigger loss than was at first supposed. Some of our best farmers have lost all of their wheat. The following prices have been paid here this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 90; hay, \$16 to \$18; straw, rye, \$9; wheat-oat, \$8; beans, \$8 per bu.; potatoes, 75c per cwt.; butter, 40; eggs, 34; hogs, \$17; beef steers, \$9 to \$11; beef cows, \$6 to \$9; veal calves, \$18.—I. J., Smith Creek, April 29.

**SELLING CREAM TO
THE MARKET TRADE**

The selling of cream is the ideal dairy farming. It is true that many farmers are situated so that selling milk is the most profitable branch of the dairy business, but this does not alter the fact that such a condition is unfortunate. The selling of milk removes from the farm approximately \$2 worth of fertilizer with each ton to milk; besides it precludes the feeding of calves and pigs and tends to narrow down the farming to growing only roughage and buying grain feeds. While such a system of farming may pay greater returns for one or two years, the farmer who raises his best heifer calves, and conditions for market a few good hogs, will usually come out best at the end of a term of years. The building up of a herd of choice dairy cattle and the development of a permanently profitable system of crop growing seldom succeeds nearby the milk-shipping station.

One of the most encouraging features of the present day dairy situation is the large and increasing demand for cream from large hotels, ice cream manufacturers and private families. This particular outlet for dairy products is broadening more rapidly than any other. The increasing demand for ice cream and the more general use of cream on the bills-of-fare of hotels and restaurants has stimulated a lively demand for choice cream.

Cream is considered a necessity in many hotels, restaurants and private families, where twenty years ago it was classed among the luxuries. Cereals and fresh fruits served with cream and cream for coffee afford, very palatable and nourishing foods. Ice cream eating is also possessed of much merit. Ice cream is not only a popular confection and dessert, but it is a highly nutritious food, containing, as it does, three times as much solids as milk, a quart of which is rated as being equivalent to a pound of beefsteak. Many physicians recommend ice cream in certain forms of illness, and by such means ice cream finds yearly a widening field of usefulness. As a

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DIRECTORY**

HATCHING EGGS
LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from good layers \$1.25 per 13, postpaid. Mrs. L. J. Pelky, Honor, Mich., RFD. 1.

HATCHING EGGS and Day-Old Chicks for immediate delivery from our Barron English 240-egg strain white Leghorns. Heavy winter layers, large birds, easy hatchers 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.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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.

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.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Pure bred Right Strain Barred Rocks 15 for \$1.50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$5.00. Mrs. G. M. Weaver, Fife Lake, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND RED

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Eggs for Hatching. Prize-Winning Stock. Fertility and stock guaranteed. \$1.50 for fifteen, or \$6.00 for 100. Wm. J. Rusche, Alpine, Michigan, Route No. 1.

ORPINGTON

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

RUNNER DUCKS

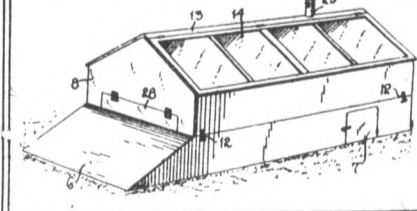
PENCILLED RUNNER DUCK eggs, \$1.00 per 13. Buttercup eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$2.00 per 30. Good Hatch guaranteed. Roy Mathews, Vermontville, Michigan.

TURKEY EGGS

W. H. TURKEY EGGS for hatching W. (.25) twenty-five cents each. Harry Colling, Fostoria, Michigan.

**"I can take care of 100 chicks easier
with the PERRY BROODER than
25 with a hen."** Says Mrs. Howell, Mich.

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



BUILD IT YOURSELF
This paper guarantees I will do as I agree. Buy now and we will give you a chance to build and sell under our license and give you license tags to attach on each brooder you make. Address.

Full Plans \$1.

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

**PLANT POTATOES AS USUAL BUT
USE BUELL'S RUSSET RURALS**

It is an old saying that when potatoes are low at planting time it is a good sign they will be high the following year. I am planting my usual acreage this year and urge my friends to do likewise. Plant potatoes, not only for business but patriotic reasons. But don't take a chance on your seed. Get a seed that you can depend upon. Buell's Russet Rurals are an improvement over other Rural types. Years of hill selection, careful "breeding" and disease control, in the new, clean ground of the northern potato section, insures seed of great vitality and quality.

The price is \$1.00 per bushel, sacks free f. o. b. Elmira. No order accepted for less than two bushels. You can have your choice between Grade No. 1 and Grade No. 2. The number 2 are just as good for seed as the No. 1 and will go farther. The supply is limited, order early.

I also have a limited supply of Bliss Triumph which I consider the best early potato. The price is \$1.50 per bushel, conditions same as above.

Remember, poor seed is largely responsible for the low yield per acre in the U. S. Get the seed. It will pay you. Yours,

DORR D. BUELL,
The Seed Potato Man of the North,
Elmira, Michigan.

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

The animals are destroyed and their cash value lost not only to the farmer but to the community, the State.
This amazing sum of money can be saved to the farmers and the State if they (the farmers) will but avail themselves of

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

organized expressly for the purpose of indemnifying owners of live stock against death from any cause.
We want agents to carry this great message to every farmer.

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

West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Annual
Spring Guarantee Quality Sale of
Registered Holstein Cattle
Wednesday, May 15, 1918

at the West Michigan State Fair Grounds,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

A real Guarantee Quality Sale of 75 head of high-class registered Holstein cattle, from the breeding herds of the leading Holstein Breeders of West Michigan.

Nearly all these Herds are under Michigan State and Government supervision and are being regularly tuberculin tested by State or Government Veterinarians.

We hold two Guarantee Quality Sales each year and our "Guarantee" means just what it says, and is not worded to fool the prospective purchaser.

Remember we guarantee all females to be breeders if of breeding age, if they are placed in herds which are free from contagious abortion. We also guarantee all cattle to stand the Tuberculin tests, if retested within 60 days from the date of the sale, if placed in known healthy herds, or kept where they can in no way come in contact with any other cattle.

We have two 30 pound bull calves in the Sale. One is from a cow that milked over 100 pounds of milk per day, and made over 30 pounds of butter in 7 days, and is sired by a high record son of King Segis Pontiac that is out of a cow with a 40 pound daughter.

The other is from a 30 pound Dam and is sired by a 31 pound son of the famous Colantha Johanna Lad. These two bulls are handsomely marked and are splendid individuals, and should interest any owner of a high class herd who is looking for a 30 pound Sire that possesses both "breeding and individuality."

We also have a bull calf from a 20 pound junior two-year-old Dam and out of a high record Sire.

We will sell 40 choice cows, several with A. R. O. records of from 20 to 26 pounds of butter in 7 days. A large number of these cows are safe in calf to bulls out of the best Sires of a Breed and from Dams with A. R. O. records from 30 to 37 pounds.

There are 30 choice yearling heifers and heifer calves out of high class Sires and many of them from good A. R. O. Dams.

These cattle have all been carefully inspected by the Sale Committee and all undesirable animals have been rejected.

Remember this is a Sale where the buyer can get "Good Healthy Cattle" and a square deal. If interested, write for a Sale Catalog.

W. R. Harper, Sales Manager
Middleville, Michigan

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

The Livingston County Holstein Breeders' Sale Co.

will hold its

Fourth Annual Public Sale on Thursday, May 16, 1918, at 10:30 a. m.
at Howell, Mich., at the Sale Pavilion on the Fair Grounds.

We will offer 100 head of Registered Holsteins consisting of 91 females and 9 bulls.

This sale will be the Dispersion of the entire herd of S. B. Rubert, Howell, Mich., who contributes 40 head.

Among the bulls will be a herd bull by the Mighty Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Several of the bull calves are of choice breeding and are fit to head herds. Their dams have records from 22 lbs. as Junior 2 year olds, to 29 lbs.

Among the females will be found: A 28 lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs and two of her daughters by an extra good sire. Two daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and some stock from each. A 26 lb. Junior 3 year old. A 26 lb. Senior 3 year old. A 26 lb. Junior 4 year old. A 25 lb. cow and her daughter by a 30 lb. sire. Two 22 lb. Junior 2 year olds. Two granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad, both with records. 20 daughters of Smithdale Alcartra Pontiac who has six 2 year old daughters that average 19.7 lbs. butter each in 7 days and two 3 year olds with 25 and 26 lbs. He is a son of that famous cow Alcartra Polkadot, who has three daughters with records above 31 lbs., and is a brother to the sire of Tilly Alcartra the World's Champion Long Distance Cow.

A large percentage either have records themselves or are from record dams. Many of the females are bred to bulls whose dams have records from 30 to 35 lbs. and 9 are bred to King Segis Champion Mobil whose dam has a 40 lb. record at 4 years old and who is a full brother to King Model who sold in the Steven's Sale in 1917 for \$10,000.00.

We believe they are the best bred lot of cattle ever offered at Public Sale in Michigan with the single exception of the National Sale at Detroit in 1916.

Remember the Date and the Place and plan to be present.

Auctioneers: Perry & Mack. (Catalogues May 1st)

F. J. FISHBECK, Howell, Mich., Secretary.

First Annual Sale of
Michigan Ayrshires

27 head of Registered Ayrshires, including
White Marmaduke 18882, Grand Champion at
Michigan State Fair, 1916

at Flint, Michigan, Wednesday, May 8, 1918
at 12:30 o'clock p. m.

All animals tuberculin tested and guaranteed.
Write for catalogue.

Michigan School for the Deaf
W. L. HOFFMAN, Steward, Flint, Mich.

dessert, it is one of the most appreciated that can be served, and also one of the most economical, for where can you get so much in the shape of a dessert for the money? The cost of materials in the common dessert, that requires an hour or more to prepare, is generally more than the ice cream that comes ready to serve.

In many parts of the country farmers here and there are going into the production of market cream as a special line of production. The business is especially valuable for those dairymen who breed and rear registered animals, because it leaves the skim milk on the farm to feed to the calves. This is of great importance to the breeder of pure-bred cattle, for no substitute has been found for skim milk as a food for calves during the first six months of their lives. Those who have no facilities for raising the calves may profitably utilize the skim milk for feeding pigs and poultry.

The Babcock test has introduced many possibilities into the production of cream. It has made it possible to standardize and grade cream according to its value. Years ago much of the cream sold was little better than ordinary market milk. Even today there is no fixed standard for cream; however, by the use of the Babcock test one can know what grade of cream he is buying and pay according to the butterfat it contains. In general, market cream is classified as "light" and "heavy." The so-called light cream contains about twenty per cent of butterfat, while the heavy runs about forty per cent. The light cream is usually preferable for table use, although many prefer to buy the heavy cream and use it for whipped cream or reduce it by the use of milk to any richness desired. The light cream cannot be whipped.

The same general method of sanitation should be employed in producing cream—perhaps even greater care because cream is generally more susceptible to the surroundings than is milk. It is a mistake for the dairyman to become careless in his stable and milk room and depend upon the separator to take out all the visible dirt, and leave the bad odors and the bacteria which cause the souring.

The milk should be separated at once after milking and the cream cooled in large cans by heavy icing. By properly adjusting the cream separator the percentage of butterfat in the cream can be regulated to within one or two per cent of the required grade. Cream should be held at a temperature of about forty-two degrees until ready for shipment. Heavy cans, protected with thick, padded jackets should be used to hold down the temperature when shipping. The bulk of the cream used in large cities is shipped by creamery companies, condensation plants and powdered milk factories a long distance from the cities. Such cream does not always meet the requirements of a fancy trade because it must be pasteurized before it is shipped. Pasteurization means the heating for twenty to thirty minutes to a temperature of from 140 to 160 degrees, and immediately cooling to below 50 degrees. Such cream will keep sweet a long time, but it loses its viscosity, or thickness, and cannot be whipped like cream that has not been pasteurized.

To some extent the selling of cream is a special problem. On the other hand, if a good market can be found it will pay better to sell cream than butter. On the whole, therefore, the selling of cream is a more specialized type of dairying than selling milk or butter, and properly conducted, it can be made very satisfactory to the dairyman who values the young stock of the farm.

One successful breeder of registered Guernsey cattle supplies a big eastern hotel with cream and on the menu cards are pictures of his farm buildings and cattle with the information that the cream used at this hotel comes from his farm, where visitors are always welcome and where the best stock in the country is for sale. A few months ago I visited his farm and asked him if he found that kind of advertising a benefit to his business. He said that next to one or two farm papers it brought better returns than any advertising he had ever done. He said: "You see it catches a lot of men who are stopping over in the city for a few days on business, and having the extra time some of them call me up on the phone from the hotel and come out and visit my farm. As a rule, the men who stop at the very best hotels have money and I have

made several satisfactory sales. The hotel owner likes the covers for the menu cards and it helps to bring customers to my farm. I could mention several instances where men from a long distance who have come East to buy stock from other herds have been attracted by my hotel advertising and visited my herd and made liberal purchases. My cream helps advertise my breeding stock."—W. Milton Kelly.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

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

The Cluny Stock Farm, located at Howell, Michigan, has just purchased a magnificently bred young herd sire, who will be ready for service next year. In order to keep up the high class of breeding the farm has been doing Mr. R. Bruce McPherson, owner of the Cluny Stock farm, felt that a particularly good individual of high-class breeding was essential. He therefore, visited several of the best herds in Canada, New York and New England, finally deciding on a young son of the Fred F. Field Dutchland Farm's \$35,000 sire, King Segis Pontiac Konigen, and Dutchland Rag Apple Dancer, No. 110,117 with a ten-year-old record of 30.5 lbs. of butter and 615 lbs. of milk in 7 days. What Mr. Field thinks of Dutchland Rag Apple Dancer can be judged by the fact that he is keeping a son of a full sister of hers as his junior herd sire. Dutchland Rag Apple Dancer also has a sister out of the same dam who just made 36.12 lbs. of butter and 702.5 lbs. of milk in seven days while Dutchland Rag Apple Dancer's dam is a full sister to the dam of Northern Forbes Dancer, the 39.8-lb. cow owned by Emblaguard Dairy of Marquette, Michigan, both being Pontiac Butter Boy out of Minnie Denver, the foundation cow of the Denver family. The sire of Mr. McPherson's new junior sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac and K. P. Diona Pietertje, whose record is 40.15 lbs. of butter and 825.6 lbs. of milk in 7 days, while the next two dams each have records of over 37 lbs. of butter and 600 lbs. of milk in 7 days, the average of the three being 38.26 lbs. of butter and 694 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Thus the young sire combines equally heavy milk and butter production on both sides of his pedigree, his seven nearest tested dams averaging 32.09 lbs. of butter and 629.3 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Bred in the lines of Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld De Kol, King Regis, Rag Apple and Konigen families, and being individually of excellent type, color, and conformation, he promises to be a valuable acquisition to Mr. McPherson's herd which contains about 100 head of excellent females.

In a recent letter to the field editor, Mr. F. A. Durr of Lake Odessa, Michigan, writes: "Food will win the war. Do your bit and raise food." That is what we are doing. Our farms are very productive and usually yield bumper crops. Why? Because we keep Holstein cattle, and everyone knows that cow manure is one of the best fertilizers.

"Beans are and have been very scarce, but nevertheless, last May we sold 250 bushels at \$9 per bushel, which was figured on a \$10 basis. We had these beans on hand when they were \$6 per bushel, and I think even less than that. We read the M. B. F. market report of every issue. It was our only means of looking ahead. Finally, during April or the early part of May, the report read \$10 per bushel for beans and advised the farmers to sell at once and not risk the market any longer, and saying that they had reached their goal; we sold at once. Beans soon took a big drop. We cannot praise this paper enough. It helped us to pay an income tax. We are glad of it. Michigan Business Farming is the best farm paper printed. It is worth many times its price of subscription.

I believe sugar beets will be larger mortgage lifters than ever before this year. We have 17 head of pure-bred Holstein cattle. This is a small herd, but a hard one to equal, for they are all good individuals and have records up to 32.36 pounds of butter and 662.5 pounds of milk in seven days. I think that the Holstein field is wide and very profitable. Everyone ought to keep pure-bred cows. Because they pay. Because they are better food producers. If you do your bit they will do theirs toward producing more food. Food will win the war."

Among the recent sales of Michigan Holsteins to buyers who came to Michigan as a result of Michigan Business Farming's out of the state advertising we are pleased to report seven head of cows from the herd of Edgar Collier of Fowlerville, Michigan, to A. R. Jettner and M. C. Frame to go to the Jettner farm located at New Carlisle, Indiana. This is the second sale Michigan Business Farming made for Mr. Collier within 30 days.

These cows were excellent individuals of unsurpassed lines of breeding and should make an excellent foundation herd for Messrs. Jettner and Frame. All of these cattle were tuberculin tested by Dr. O'Donnell the Government Veterinary before being shipped to their new home. The new owners are to be congratulated on buying this class of cows and joining the ranks of Holstein-Friesian breeders. The fact that they have put their money into this class of females is convincing proof that they will in time build up a herd worthy of the breed. The sale was negotiated by the field editor of M. B. F. which is further proof of the efficiency of our advertising in selling pure-bred dairy cattle.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

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

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

HOLSTEINS—A herd of 50 Holsteins, headed by the Bull, King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull.

Family of four, Tatty Topsy Dawn, four year old Dam and three Daughters from this herd, is for sale. Also other Cows and Heifers.

Several young Bulls sired by King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, are for sale. These Holsteins are one of the very best herds in Michigan. Dams have high milk and butter records.

We ask the readers of Business Farming to write us, stating just what is wanted, and we will send descriptions and photographs.

Homestead Farms is a co-operative work, founded on a federation of interests.

HOMESTEAD FARMS, Bloomingdale, Michigan

'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are backed up by many generations of large producers. Buy one of these bulls, and give your herd a "push." Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co. Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH. Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

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.

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.

THE RINKLAND HERD

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

WASHTENAW FARM HOLSTEINS 30 lb. bull in service. No stock for sale at present. Carl F. and Ben N. Braun, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

Offers an exceptionally good bull calf. Write for pedigree and prices at once. W. W. WYCKOFF, Napoleon, Mich.

One Car-load Registered Holsteins

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

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.

CATTLE FOR SALE

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

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

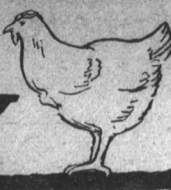
CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS, HOLSTEINS, SHROPSHIRE, ANGUS, DUROCS.

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



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows 3/4 white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually. Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM

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

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

Purebred Holstein bulls, 7 months old and younger. Korndyke and Canary breeding. From A. R. O. dams with good records. Choice individuals. Also a few females for sale. Right prices. Arwin Killinger, Fowlerville, Michigan, Phone, 58F15.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

JERSEY

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.

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.

HEREFORD

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.

Herefords 8 bull calves Prince Donald and Farmer Breeding. ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

SHORTHORN

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.



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.

ROBT. R. POINTER & SON

Breeders of

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

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

DUROC

Grey Tower Farm

Now offers for sale a few choice Holstein bull calves, from high-testing dams with good A. R. O. records, at farmers' prices write us about them and our

Durocs & Berkshires

M. D. KITCHEN, Mgr. Grass Lake, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS of the Heavy boned type. Service boars and Spring Pigs for sale, also Reg. Shorthorn Bull Calves of Milking Strain 4 mos. old, the price is \$100 each. M. A. Bray Estate, Chas. Bray, Mgr., Okemos, 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.

FOR SALE—Reg. Duroc Jersey Swine. 10 yearling Sows bred for May farrow, 1 yearling boar, also spring pig ready for shipment. Best of blood lines and splendid individuals. L. J. Underhill, Salem, Michigan.

POLAND CHINA

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

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

SHEEP

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

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

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.

WYANDOTTE

SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITE Wyandottes of quality, fine large cockerels, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Browning, R. No. 2, Portland, Michigan.

LEGHORN

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

WE HAVE THEM

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

HILL CREST POULTRY FARM, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

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

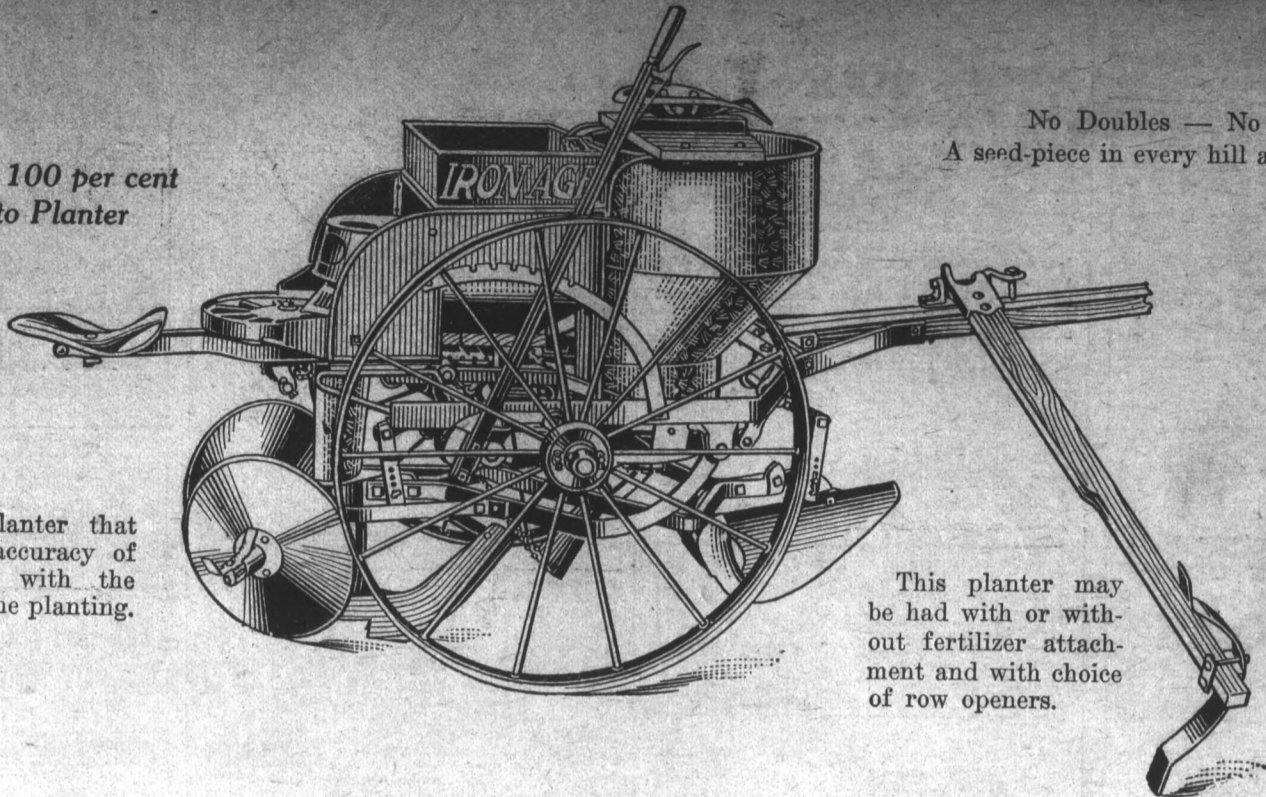
CHICKS

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

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

*Iron Age 100 per cent
Potato Planter*

The only planter that combines the accuracy of hand planting with the speed of machine planting.



No Doubles — No Misses
A seed-piece in every hill and only one.

This planter may be had with or without fertilizer attachment and with choice of row openers.

Patriotism and Production

We know that readers of Michigan Business Farming are patriotic. They are standing right behind the Government in every effort to win the war. They mean to do their level best in growing bigger crops and in subscribing to the Third Liberty Loan.

But what you actually accomplish this year depends very largely upon the kind of tools you work with. The busy season is right here. You need planters that will save seed and give every square foot of ground a chance to do its "bit." You need cultivators that will work close to the row, get all the weeds and leave a perfect dust mulch. You need sprayers that will keep away bugs and blights—that will give your crops a chance to develop unmolested.

IRON AGE Farm, Garden and Orchard Tools



The IRON AGE Potato Planter puts a seed piece in every hill with no doubles and no misses. It saves one or two bushels of seed per acre—some say a barrel—and it prevents those bare spots that reduce the yield. The increased yield on a moderate acreage will pay for it this very season.

Potatoes are plentiful and cheap this Spring and many States are reducing their acreage. We believe that we are due for another big-profit year. We are planting heavily upon our own farms and advise you to do the same.

IRON AGE Riding Cultivators have pivot wheels and adjustable pivot gangs with parallel motion. No

matter where you set the gangs—wide or narrow—the teeth remain facing just the way you want them. A gentle pressure of the foot will guide the machine and a lever permits of perfect balance whether the driver be light or heavy. They are so simple and strong that even "green help" can use them successfully.

IRON AGE Sprayers—4, 6 and 10-row—clean out the bugs and keep away the blight with little labor. Our new 10-row Engine Sprayer will cover an acre in six minutes. It is operated by 4½ h. p. "New Way" Engine which may also be used on the Iron Age Engine Potato Digger.

Don't Give Up the Garden!

With meatless and wheatless days still to come, a good garden is a necessity. Of course, you'll be mighty busy this summer but you can grow a big garden with little work. Do it the Iron Age way. Our easy-to-run seed drills and wheel hoes will enable you to do a lot of work in a short time. They are so easy to handle that a boy or girl can manage one.

We especially recommend the combination seed drill and wheel hoe for the home garden. It can be changed from one form to the other in a jiffy. You have a choice of 30 Iron Age Garden Tool combinations. Parts are so carefully standardized that you can buy extra parts later as desired.

The Spring rush is right here; there's not a moment to lose. Ask your dealer to show you the Iron Age line. Write today for our helpful booklets—FREE, of course.

BATEMAN M'F'G CO.

Box 77-C, Grenloch, N. J.

Makers of Farm Tools for 82 years.

No. 306 Iron Age Combined Drill and Hill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe.