

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Independent Farm, Live Stock and Market Weekly

Vol. V - No. 36

SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1918

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

Farmers Oversubscribe 3rd Liberty Loan Quota

Practically Every Agricultural Section of Country Goes "Over the Top" and Takes Farmers' Critics off their Feet

It was last October that E. D. Hulbert, president of the Merchant's Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, made the statement that "farmers as a whole were neither fighting, paying income tax, moving their produce nor buying Liberty bonds."

In the Liberty loan campaign just closed the farmers proved that Mr. Hulbert didn't know what he was talking about by oversubscribing their quota. Instead of coming forward, however, like a good fellow and confessing to these patriots that his statement was misleading and unjust, Mr. Hulbert sticks his thumbs under his front suspenders, throws out his chest and says, "Look what I did; I woke 'em up to their responsibility; the farmers ought to thank me for showing them their duty."

Now here are the facts: In the first two Liberty loan campaigns, the committees practically ignored the farmers. Many, many agricultural sections of the country were not visited. The farmer was not asked to buy Liberty bonds. Was it to be expected that he would respond to a general plea any more than those living in the cities, whose patriotism had to be stirred up by brass bands, parades, soap-box orators, and every other known influence for loosening up the emotions and the pocketbook. The farmers who bought Liberty bonds in the first two campaigns did so in spite of the Liberty loan committees and not because of them. The farmers purchased third Liberty loan bonds at positively the worst time of the year for them to part with their money. They weren't shamed into buying these bonds; they weren't forced or cajoled into buying them. Farmers aren't the kind of folks to be shamed, or forced or cajoled. They bought these bonds because they considered it their patriotic duty to buy them; because they wanted to HELP finance the war.

"One of the most pleasing results of the Third Liberty Loan," says Secretary McAdoo, "is the wide distribution among the farmers. The agricultural states generally were the first states to attain their quotas. This achievement is considered all the more remarkable in view of the fact that this loan came at a time when the farmers borrow money rather than lend. The results of the Third Liberty loan indicate magnificent participation by farmers in the fourth loan, if it should come during the harvest season."

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the Secretary's statement. The success of the loan in the agricultural districts WAS an achievement, a far bigger achievement than the average city man, Mr. Hulbert included, can appreciate. The buying of Liberty bonds in the spring of the year means actual sacrifice for many farmers, which should make his support to the loan all the more appreciated. Let us not forget that it

OPEN LETTER TO SEC. McADOO

DESPITE THE FACT that the farmers were practically ignored in making up the personnel of the bureaus of publicity of the various federal reserve districts, and that harmful and ineffectual publicity matter was sent into the agricultural districts, they subscribed a larger percentage of their quota than any other class of people. Future Liberty loans must depend in a large measure for their success, upon the farmers. Therefore, we respectfully request that you, as Secretary of the Treasury and as director of the Liberty loan campaigns, place in the supervisory committees of the various districts, men who are thoroly representative of the great agricultural interests, in order that intelligent co-operation may be added to patriotic effort in selling bonds to farmers.—Editors Michigan Business Farming.

was the farmer who made possible an oversubscription to the Third Liberty loan.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE LIBERTY LOANS?

The United States government has successfully floated three Liberty loans during the first year of its entrance into the war. If the war continues, there will be many more such loans and each successive loan will fall a little harder upon the farmer. Why? Because he is a perpetual producer. His wealth does not lie in banks like that of his city cousin, to be dissipated by recurring

If Future Loans are to Succeed Farmers must be Taken into the Councils of those who Head Various Dist. Committees

demands. His wealth is in the soil, inexhaustible in its potentiality, but requiring capital and hard labor to bring forth.

It is highly essential, therefore, that supervisory Liberty loan committees be made up in large part of men interested in farming and having a proper understanding of the financial resources of the farmers at the various seasons of the year. In the past, there has been a total lack of co-operation in this respect. Liberty loan committees, having in charge the plans and publicity for the campaigns have consisted wholly of men living in the cities, wholly incapable of enlisting the support of the farmers. As a result, much of the publicity matter put out to induce farmers to buy Liberty bonds, has had exactly the opposite effect.

On April 8th, two days after the opening of the Third Liberty loan campaign, a bulletin came into our hands, accompanied by a letter from Wilbur D. Nesbit, director of Liberty loan publicity for the seventh federal reserve district, of which Michigan is a part, requesting that we publish the article in our columns. We read it,—the most unjust, false and dastardly piece of literature that has come to our attention in many days. Then we sent Mr. Nesbit the following telegram:

"If you value the support of the farmers to the Third Liberty loan campaign recall instantly Albert Louis Lamb's article, 'Play Fair, Mr. Farmer.'"

We followed this up with this letter:

"Supplementing our telegram of even date, I wish to cite a little bit in detail my reason for urgently requesting you to recall Mr. Lamb's pamphlet, 'Play Fair, Mr. Farmer.'"

"It would be like shaking a red rag in front of a bull to flout this literature before the farmers at this particular stage of the game. The entire inference one gains from this article is that the farmers are not patriotic and that a special plea has to be made to them to induce them to subscribe to the Liberty loan. I do not know where Mr. Lamb gets his facts and figures concerning the enormous profits the farmers have been making the last year. He talks very glibly of the high prices the farmer has been getting for his products but says nothing whatever of the exorbitant prices the farmer has been obliged to pay for his raw material. He says nothing either, concerning the greatly decreased yield per acre in practically all farm crops the last two or three years. He says nothing of the over-production of potatoes which has brought the price down to less than one-third of the actual cost per bushel to produce them—all of which make it mandatory that the farmer receive two to three times as much for his product as he did in former years if he is to break even.

"Of course the farmer will need a little urging, like any other man to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, but he won't need any more, and you will find he will be just as quick to respond as the majority of the people. It is the eternal suspicioning and insinuations on the part of the people who know nothing of the problems he is up against that keep him

(Continued on page 5)

CAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

RURAL CENTERS MAKING RECORD IN THIRD LOAN

Farmer Subscriptions an Outstanding Feature of Campaign.

Washington, D. C., April 21

Congratulations, Mr. Farmer!

Never in the history of Genesee county has there been more reason for congratulation to the townspeople and farmers outside the city of Flint than today.

Genesee county has nearly doubled its quota in the total subscription to the Third Liberty Loan Bond issue.

It has passed its quota by thousands in the number of subscribers in the county and it has done so by the awakening of the townspeople of Genesee county have awakened fully to the needs of the hour. The farmers of Genesee county have dug deep into their jeans and have brought forth the kale that will help to bring the hated kaiser and his horde to their knees, and that will help to bring their boys and their neighbors' boys home just that much sooner from the horror of horrors of the battlefields of Europe.

We heartily congratulate the farmers of Genesee county. We congratulate as heartily our fellow townspeople in the results obtained in this most remarkable campaign of

FARMERS BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Every Sub-District in Wayne County Promises to Surpass Allotted Quota.

In every part of Wayne county, well as all over the people are

Chairman George W. Millen of the Preparedness board told the members of the Grange, at the noon meeting today, that the impression they had gone abroad in the county the farmers were not doing their part in the war was all wrong.

"The one bright spot in the Liberty loan campaign up to noon today," Mr. Millen, "comes from the fact that a team of solicitors who visited farmers in succession in one section of Ann Arbor, sold bonds to one of them; and only two of the

at any of the previous

FARMERS RUSH TO BUY QUOTA OF LIBERTY BONDS

Eighty-Fourth Year.

BRIGHT SPOT IN LIBERTY LOAN FROM FARMERS

Chairman Millen Says Farming Districts are Going Way Ahead of

City of Ann Arbor.

needs less education.

Farmers furnish surprise. The outstanding fact of the third campaign so far is the liberal outpouring of subscriptions from farmers and large residents of rural districts and other comparative slowness of big city communities. From every part of the country there are coming multiplying reports of enthusiasm in small towns and heavy oversubscriptions.

All the states which have gone over and won honor flags are the top and won honor flags are largely rural. The list includes Iowa, Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, Montana, Utah, and possibly Minnesota. The parts of Indiana and Missouri which have oversubscribed do not include many large cities.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C. — The

Third Liberty loan has been oversubscribed. On May 5th, the treasury department reported total subscriptions of \$3,316,250,000 with many millions yet to be turned in. It is believed that the final returns will bring the bond sales close to the four billion dollar mark, which falls short, however, of the anticipated and hoped-for subscription. The campaign has been productive of at least two most unexpected and gratifying features. Apropos of the showing by the farmers, a treasury statement says: "One of the most pleasing results of the Third Liberty loan is the wide distribution among the farmers. The agricultural states generally were the first states to attain their quotas. This achievement is considered all the more remarkable in view of the fact that this loan came at a time of the year when farmers borrow money rather than lend. The results of the third loan indicate magnificent participation by farmers in the fourth loan, if it should come during the harvest season." The wide distribution of the loan has given the President and Secretary McAdoo grounds for especial gratification. Commenting upon this phase of the campaign, Secretary McAdoo said, "The enormous number of individual subscribers, indicating a wide-spread distribution of the loan among people, is particularly gratifying. This is the soundest form of national war finance—the distribution of the loan among the people themselves. The results show that every section of the nation has joined in sending a heartening message to our gallant sons across the sea that we are trying to do our part at home, even though we cannot do it as gloriously as they are doing their s upon the front."

"Unless unfavorable weather conditions develop, this will be one of the country's banner wheat years," says a report just issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "The present wheat acreage now standing in winter wheat is 20 per cent greater than the acreage at the same time in 1917. But the greatest promise of a high yield of winter wheat is found in the general high condition of wheat, a condition that has steadily improved since the first of April. There is a promised production of 600,000,000 bushels of winter wheat which may go as high as 650 million, if all goes well." Comparing the wheat prospects in Michigan, with other states, the report says, "The prospect in Michigan does not compare well with that of her neighboring states because of an unfavorable start in the fall, followed by winter killing and dry weather well into the spring. Recent rains, however, have greatly helped. Ohio and Indiana had somewhat the same experience, and in consequence they have some ploughed up fields. Both of these states have come back strong because of recent abundant rains. The middle states are in much the same condition as last year." The report shows that southern states which in former years raised little if any wheat will produce a huge crop of winter wheat this year.

Diplomatic Washington is preparing its diplomatic mind for the reception of the periodical peace overtures of the German government which are now due, if not over-due. There is ample evidence that the peace dove is being assiduously groomed for another flight, but repeated German reverses on the western front have considerably upset the Kaiser's plans and delayed the bird's departure. Had the Germans' offensive brought the decisive victories and opened the way to Paris, as promised by Hindenberg, Germany would have undoubtedly long since proffered new peace terms to the Allies. Germany loves to talk peace when her armies are winning and she feels that she can dictate the terms, but when she fills the role of the loser, her "terms" verge upon the ridiculous. The Allied nations refuse to be swerved in their course by the persistent rumors of the new peace plans that are being hatched by Germany, and are going right ahead with their war preparations as vigorously as possible. However, it is conceded in Washington that any peace advances coming direct from those having authority to speak for the German government, will be met with a reception and response as dignified as the gravity of the subject warrants, but as unbending as the laws of right and justice demand. It is urged that the American people watch closely the unfolding events of the war, and particularly the developments which may lead Germany into another declaration of war aims and peace terms. The time may come when the people of this country will clamor for a peace which those who have watched the course of events may know would be inopportune and ignoble. It is only by a careful study of the diplomatic moves of the various coun-

tries involved that the average citizen may be able to guide his judgment aright when the time for peace discussions finally comes.

"Better have wheat at 30 cents a bushel more than the present price than no wheat at all," was the substance of blind Senator Gore's remarks when the Senate conferees refused to recede from the Senate's amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill raising the minimum price of wheat to \$2.50 per bushel, following the action of the House of Representatives in repudiating the amendment. The Senate will stand by its decision, according to Senator Gore, who is the sponsor of the amendment, and unless the House can be shown the error of its judgment and accept the \$2.50 price, passage of the appropriation bill will be indefinitely delayed. Copies of the M. B. F. article, "How to Solve the Wheat Conundrum," which appeared in the April 27th issue, have been distributed among the members of the House in hopes that it may convey some new light upon the subject.

Three years ago, the 7th day of May, the Lusitania was sunk and the anniversary of the tragic event brings a rush of memories and a grim determination over the Allied countries to avenge the deaths of the innocents who went down with the great liner, a victim of the German submarine. A great change has come over the American people since the Lusitania went to its watery grave. The murder of the women and children upon that boat was like a fresh wound to the nation's pride and principles. It shocked, but it did not hurt. The wound has become old with the years, and the later tragedies staged by Germany have open-



THE GHOST THAT IS NEVER LAID.

—Kirby in the New York World.

ed the wound many times, and like an old wound it has begun to hurt. People who formerly excused the sinking of the Lusitania upon various pretexts now look back upon the event with horror and unforgiving eyes. The memory of the Lusitania will ever steel the nation to the task that lies before it in the destruction of the German military menace.

Howard Coffin of Michigan, formerly head of the airplane production program, has demanded that President Wilson conduct a searching investigation into the charges that delays in airplane production have been due to inexcusable negligence, if not to actual treasonable attempts to handicap the war preparations. The investigating committee claims to be in possession of facts which, if substantiated, will mean federal prosecution and prison sentences for those responsible for the failure of the airplane program.



Glycerine is now made from sugar.

Peru was the first country to add instruction in aviation to its public school curriculum.

European factories each week make about 16,000,000 pounds of artificial butter with coconut oil as a base.

Lincoln Highway, beginning at New York City and ending at San Francisco is about one-third finished.

Chairs are being made of paper, twisted and reinforced steel rods.

The Fuel Administration has issued a warning against the use of domestic sizes of hard coal by industrial plants.

Manufacturers of civilian clothing who get any of the output of the mills will do so under special government permits.

The war department has just announced that nitrate plant No. 3 will be located at Toledo, Ohio. This is composed of two units.

Ten million women of the United States will be privileged to vote for the President of the United States at the next general election.

Macedonia is rich in coal deposits, many of which appear on the surface of the ground, but they never have been systematically developed.

Ceylon's pearl fisheries are believed to be the world's oldest industry, as they have been carried on for more than thirty centuries.

A process has been invented in Holland for manufacturing a food for swine from fish refuse that does not affect the flavor of the pork.

The highest railroad in the world is in central Peru, whose rails reach an altitude of 15,865 feet and which has its highest station at 15,665 feet.

In Norway, where no gasoline has been obtainable for many months, and automobiles have practically ceased running, experiments are being made to operate cars with acetylene gas.

All woolen mills in the country have been directed by the war department to hold their looms at the service of the government from now until July 1st, in order to insure adequate supplies of cloth for uniforms.

The waters of Searles lake in California hold in solution 20,000,000 tons of potash, enough to supply the needs of the country for commercial fertilizer for a half a century or more.

Every household in Italy saves all the odd bits of paper. These are soaked in water and kneaded into balls, then put in the sun to dry. They will serve to give a little heat later on.



Germany has an army of six million men in the field, according to reliable estimates from neutral sources. Half of this great force is said to be on the western front. These figures are for all armed forces, including the navy. It is estimated that 900,000 men are held in Ukraine and on the Balkan fronts. A reserve force of two million men is held for offensive purposes in the west. The Entente commanders have every reason to believe that the offensive will be continued during the summer in spite of the frightful losses sustained by the Teutons. The lulls in the fighting have resulted from the necessity of the Germans pausing to reorganize their shattered divisions and bring up fresh reserves and additional munitions. Great Britain on the other hand, admits that of the five million of men put in the field since the war started, nearly all of those still available are taking an active part in the fighting, and that she has no large reserve forces. The French have a reserve army, which they are holding in readiness for a counter smash when the proper time comes. The American forces are depended on to furnish the balance of forces for future operations.

"What effect will the participation of America have on our chances of ultimate success?" is the question heard on every hand in Germany. "None," say the military gangsters, who are responsible for the war. "In the first place, the Americans were in such a state of unpreparedness that it will be a year or so yet before they can organize their resources, train a large army and transport it to Europe, even if the U-boats didn't interfere. And the U-boats will not permit American transports to reach France," continue these professional liars. Even the reichstag is unable to get information regarding the participation of American forces in France. The military party is evidently afraid to vouchsafe any facts regarding this country's share in military matters. The Kaiser, Von Hindenburg and the rest of the plotters are evidently worried over the reports that are reaching them. Recently inspired reports have been published to the effect that the war cannot be won this year, but that a campaign of attrition which will finally exhaust the Allies, is the only salvation of the Central Powers.

Bohemian troops are deserting in large numbers and joining the Italians. Bohemian and Slavs who have been fighting with the Austrians have all along evinced a lukewarmness for the cause and individual desertions have been numerous. Now whole companies and regiments are said to be leaving in bodies whenever opportunity occurs. That Austria-Hungary is being held in line with an ever-increasing difficulty on the part of the Potsdam gang, is more apparent every day. People of the dual-monarchy are thoroughly tired of the war, and it is only the fear of the mailed fist of Germany that keeps them in the fight.

Turkey and Bulgaria, although allies, of the unspeakable Hun, are at swords points. Each appears to be jealous of the other. Neither is satisfied with the plans of Germany to reward them for their participation in the war. Germany, however, cannot afford to have a rupture among her allies. Such an occurrence would interfere with her Pan-German plans. She will probably be able to hold them in line by intimidation, as it is well known that all of Germany's allies fear her more than they love her.

The British attack on Zeebrugge resulted in blocking the channel, and crippling the U-boat operations from this base, according to observations made by allied aviators. Berlin, as usual, issued a number of inspired reports, stating that the attack was entirely unsuccessful. Official lies of this kind failed to impress the commander of the expedition, who was certain that the object of the attack was attained. That the severe losses sustained by the British in bottling up the harbor were not expended in vain is now evident.

A new peace plan is being hatched by the Germans. Already agents of the new peace propaganda have reached England. They came in the guise of neutrals, of course, but were at once recognized for what they were by the English secret service. Their business is to enter Entente countries ostensibly on commercial business, but to grasp every opportunity to spread stories of the German strength and to encourage peace proposals.

In accordance with the plan of Secretary Baker, the draft quota for May is much larger than that of the previous months. Michigan will be required to furnish 10,149; of these 5,000 will go to Camp Wheeler and 5,149 to Camp Custer. Secretary Baker announces that the United States will have one million fighting men in France by July 4. It is hoped to have nearly three million men under arms at that time, including those in American training camps.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



NOT IN KEEPING WITH BEAN DIVISION'S PROMISE TO DELEGATION

Inclosed find clipping from the *New York Commercial* relating to the Pinto bean marketing. This report, dated May 6, does not seem to agree with editorial in the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Vol. 5, No. 35.—C. G. Freeman, Pontiac, Mich.

Philadelphia, May 6.—Uncle Sam, acting through the Federal Food Administration, is about to introduce Pennsylvania to something unusual in the way of beans—the pinto bean, which has been selected by government experts for home duty in place of the bean that made the navy famous. Howard Heinz, State Administrator; Jay Cooke, city food director, and all the various county food control officials throughout the state are being put to work to cultivate a market for the pinto beans and boost them as a substitute for meat.

This is the second pinto bean campaign the national food authorities have sponsored. The first pinto bean drive began in New York and immediately "back-fired." The drive had been planned right down to the minute. A barrage of publicity was first laid down, making the pinto bean resemble angel food and getting the populace all on edge for a taste of the strange food. A demand for the new beans was created in a jiffy. But it was quickly discovered by would-be purchasers that no retail dealers had ever heard of the pinto beans. The wholesale talent was also in the dark. Inquiry developed the fact that only on the Pacific coast could the pinto bean be successfully tracked to its lair and snared in the boiling pot. New York, it turned out, was entirely bereft of anything resembling the pinto bean, and so the drive fell through.

Not so with this campaign in Pennsylvania. Mr. Heinz has issued a letter of instruction to county administrators urging them to push the sale of the pinto bean. Mr. Heinz suggests to each Administrator that he arrange immediately for at least one shipment of 600 bags of pinto beans to his territory.

Among Mr. Heinz's suggestions to county administrators are: That there should be a sales organization consisting of a committee of wholesale grocers, retailers and brokers, to see to it that stocks of the pinto beans be placed in the hands of all retailers and made available to canners, hotels, restaurants, and other public eating houses. The channels of distribution suggested are the wholesale grocer, the "chain" store, the canner and the small retailer.

In regard to prices, Mr. Heinz says: "It is desired, wherever possible, that the pinto beans be sold to the consumer at 13c per single pound or two pounds for a quarter. In no case should single pounds retail at more than 14c."

Mr. Heinz also sets forth the following statement of distributors' profits: Wholesale bean dealers, 5 per cent, gross; wholesale grocers, 10 to 12½ per cent; retail grocers, 20 to 25 per cent.

Pinto beans are one of the new foods that the government has hunted up to meet the world's present food shortage. In the southwestern part of the United States they are not strangers, but in the east they have not been well known. Mexico and Colorado have been the three principal sources of supply, because these beans are peculiarly adapted to a dry climate, although they can be grown anywhere.

Pinto beans are spotted red and white, hence the name. The appellation pinto as applied to spotted horses, is well known. Some of the wholesalers in food products object to the name thinking it does not sound appetizing; nevertheless, it seems to stick and the prospects are that it will be permanent.

So far as food value or flavor is concerned, pinto beans are exactly as good as white beans. They can be baked with the same recipes, and when prepared for the table are a rich brown color. They can be cooked or made into any bean combination desired and, best of all, they sell from 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than white beans in almost every market.

For the army and navy commissary white beans are in demand. Officers in charge of the food for the fighting men say that the sailors and soldiers are accustomed to the appearance and exact flavor of white beans, and for that reason they regard it as undesirable to introduce any food innovations at this time.

The National Food Administration is in touch with the pinto bean market and is able to bring about a general distribution to the entire country. It is entirely likely that pinto beans will soon be as familiar a sight in the markets and grocery stores of Pennsylvania as our white bean.

SCOTLAND TILLS PASTURE LAND TO GROW MORE CROPS

Never before has so much land in Scotland been placed under the plow for grain and root crops. Official reports received by the United States Food Administration tell of extensive grazing land

being placed under cultivation with the hope of improving the food situation in the British Isles. Although such an agricultural policy means a probable decline in the famous sheep and general livestock industries of Scotland, the tillage of more land is considered vitally necessary and in support of this belief, the experience of densely populated European countries is cited. According to Belgium, Danish and German results, more tillage and less pasture will increase the amount of agricultural produce. It stated that:

One acre of	Provides food for one man for
Potatoes	1500 days
Wheat	700 days
Oats	470 days
Medium pasture	04 days
Poor pasture	8 days

Scotland's potato crop last year amounted to 1,110,000 tons, which was more than double the crop of 1916. This year there is in Scotland a shortage of nearly all vegetable seeds excepting seed potatoes, and as a result a huge crop, exceeding that of 1917, is expected.

"It will take months, possibly years," says a Scotch report, "to demobilize the armies, and until the millions now under arms have been for six months or a year on the land, the total quantity of world's food cannot be materially increased. The need of the moment is increased cultivation."

The necessity for changes in the agriculture of the British Isles emphasizes the critical food situation there and the responsibility of the United States for sending cereal grains, meats, fats and sugar in order to assure the British people an adequate nutritive ration. Any agricultural changes which the Allies may adopt however do not indicate that such methods would be suitable in this country where abundance of land makes farming problems entirely different.

KALKASKA COUNTY FARMERS ORGANIZE FOR BETTER MARKETS

A delegation of directors of the Farmers' Produce Companies of Fife Lake, Kalkaska and South Boardman met at Fife Lake, May 4th to devise plans for the standardization of the potato crop in that section both with respect to the quality and the varieties, to secure a more direct route to market and better transportation facilities. The meeting went on record as favoring the Russet Rural potato as a standard variety for that section. The next meeting is called for May 18th at Fife Lake, when each company will be represented by two delegates, and other co-operative companies operating in that part of the state are invited to send a representation and take part in the movement to better existing conditions. We are indebted to Mr. George Stults, manager of the Farmers' Produce Co., of Fife Lake for the above report. We welcome reports from any of our readers of the activities of farm organizations.

FOOD FOR GERMAN PRISONERS REGULAR U. S. GARRISON RATION

The treatment of interned German prisoners in the United States is now being used by German propagandists in an effort to create unrest among the American people. The food administration, however, officially denies rumors that German prisoners are being prodigally fed on bread, pastries and cakes made entirely of wheat. The Germans interned in U. S. detention camps are while well fed, being made to observe all rules and regulations of the Food Administration.

The military prisoners—prisoners of war—receive the regular garrison ration of the United States army. This is according to the Hague convention.

BENZIE FARMERS PROUD OF THEIR LIBERTY LOAN RECORD

Enclosed please find \$1 for subscription to your fine paper. We have just got our honor flag. Old Benzie has exceeded her quota and stands second in western Michigan, and sixth in the state. Our quota was \$65,000. At dedication of service flag here just two townships have 55 service stars. We raised an additional \$1500, bringing our total subscription to \$100,500. We'll beat the Kaiser!—L. K. Conkey, Thompsonville, Mich.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We congratulate Benzie county on her achievement. We take a particular pride in it, because most every farmer in that county is a member of the loyal M. B. F. family.]

BIG GAIN SHOWN IN FARM WAGE RATES DURING THE YEAR 1917

Definite information concerning the great increase in the wages of farm labor last year has been provided by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent publication. Wage rates per month in hiring by the month or season with board in 1917 ranged from \$21.88 in the South Central states to \$36.23 in the North Central states west of the Mississippi river and \$44.25 in the Western and Pacific with a national average of \$28.87. Without board, the monthly rate for the United States was \$40.43, with a range from \$30.80 in the South Atlantic states to \$49.46 in the west north central and \$63.59 in the Western and Pacific. Harvest wages with board were as high as \$2.77 per day in the west north central states and as low as \$1.55 in the south Atlantic, while the United States average was \$2.08. The rates without board were 35 to 59 cents higher in the various sections.

Outside of harvest, day rates of wages with board ranged from \$1.17 in the south Atlantic states to \$1.91 in the north Atlantic and \$2.01 in the west north central, and the United States average was \$1.56. Without board, the rates were 35 and 95 cents higher.

As a general average for the whole country, the increase in the rate of wages per month with board in 1917 over 1916 was 24.2 per cent. The increase over 1910 was 50.3 per cent. In the average rate of wages for harvest labor with board, the increase in 1917 over 1916 was 23.1 per cent; without board 22.7 per cent. For day labor outside of harvest, farmers paid 23.8 per cent more with board and 24.7 per cent more without board. The general fact is that the rates of wages for farm labor increased almost one-quarter in one year and about two-fifths to one-half in seven years.

The lowest relative advance in rate of wages from 1916 to 1917, 12 per cent, is found in the western and Pacific states in hiring by the day with board for work outside of harvest; and the highest, 36.1 per cent, in the South Atlantic in hiring by the month with board.

The south experienced the greatest effects of the increase of farm wages in 1917 over 1916, expressed as a percentage of increase but the greatest effects in terms of absolute increase in dollars and cents were felt in the other great groups of states most all in the western Pacific, next below in the north central, and third in order in the north Atlantic group. The largest absolute increase in wages in the south was in the south Atlantic states in hiring by the month or season with board. Monthly wage rates increased absolutely in the average for the United States by \$5.33 in seasonal or yearly contracts when without board, and \$5.62 when with board. Day wage rates increased by 30 to 47 cents in the several varieties of contracts.

Farmers found a trying situation in 1917, when their needs for farm labor increased and the supply of labor diminished, with accompanying advance of wage rates over those of 1916, averaging 24.2 per cent for all classes of rates. During the same time the prices paid by them for 94 articles of common use on the farm, by the family, and in the household increased 30 per cent, and the prices received by them for their crops increased 60.7 per cent.

NATIONAL FORESTS TO SUPPLY HERD OF CATTLE AND SHEEP

To meet the war needs of the country sheep and cattle will be grazed on the national forests in increased numbers this year. Half a million more sheep and nearly a million more cattle will be taken care of than last year, according to the officials of the Forest Service. This will bring the total number of stock grazed under permit to about 9,000,000 sheep, 2,360,000 head of cattle and 51,000 swine.

This increase is on top of an increase of 200,000 sheep and 100,000 cattle made last year, when it was recognized that the country's need for beef, mutton, wool and hides called for the fullest possible use of the national forest ranges.

The largest increase has been made in the Colorado and Wyoming forests, where 51,000 additional cattle and 151,000 more sheep will be grazed. In the state of California there will be 137,000 more sheep. The provision for more cattle is wide distributed through relatively small increases on practically all of the forests.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FACTS ABOUT THE POTATO SITUATION IN STATE OF MICHIGAN

From the very best sources of information obtainable the potato situation in Michigan is as follows:

There were about 6,000,000 bushels of potatoes in Michigan about April 1st. This estimate was mainly based on information gathered from the members of the executive committee of the Potato Association, from the Shippers' Association and the U. S. government estimate. This estimate was lower than the Shippers' Ass'n estimate by more than 1,000,000 bushels and lower than the government estimate by several million bushels. I now believe it was at that time too high. While there are good many potatoes in Michigan yet, more perhaps, than the market will readily absorb, nevertheless, I believe that if growers will put their potatoes on the market as fast as possible this month, that there will be a sale for them. But delay will be dangerous.

Any grower who has a car of potatoes and who will screen them over an inch and three-quarters screen will find the market perfectly satisfied with that grade and I would advise every grower to ship his own potatoes, either to the Gleaner Clearing House Association or some other reliable commission house or potato broker.

At present I would think that Indianapolis, Detroit and Pittsburgh are our best markets. A wire to the Gleaner Clearing House Association, Detroit, if you ship thru them will give you immediate advice as to the best terminal market.

As to our next crop, my best judgment is that there will be about normal acreage, or perhaps a little less planted this year, and my advice to the grower is, plant your usual acreage, and remember that at least 1,500,000 soldiers will not be eating potatoes in America next fall, and in all probability they will not have American potatoes shipped to them.

Do not be misled by the idea that this will be the year to plunge into potatoes. It may be, of course, and if you want to gamble, go to it, but I believe that a normal acreage, well cared for, will be the paying crop this year. You will make more net dollars off ten acres well cared for than you can off 20 acres half attended to and with potatoes a glut on the market.

Regarding the Wm. Alden Smith potato amendment, it should be clearly understood that had it passed and become a law, all grading of potatoes would have been illegal. Michigan potato growers have spoken unanimously in favor of grading potatoes over an inch and three-quarters round mesh screen. The thing to do now is for all of us to work unitedly to have that grade established as a Michigan grade.

In last week's article the printer failed to make clear one paragraph in which I stated that under the amended rules of the Bureau of Markets I believe that the grading of potatoes will be about the same when graded over an inch and seven-eighths round mesh screen, as when they were formerly graded over an inch and three-quarters square mesh screen. I have the assurance from the Food Administrator that this new grade will be enforced as soon as shippers have a chance to obtain new screens which will probably not be before next August. In the meantime we should plan to move quickly and unitedly for an inch and three-quarters round mesh screen. How we can do this I will take up in a subsequent article.—A. M. Smith, Pres. Michigan Potato Ass'n.

SECRETARY REED DISCUSSES MILK SURPLUS SITUATION

A meeting of the board of directors of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association was held Thursday in the city of Detroit. The advertising problem is a large one and calls for much money and thought. The result of our last advertising campaign in the city of Detroit, which reached 100,000 homes has resulted in an increase of consumption of about 5 per cent. It is hoped to launch a new and larger campaign in the immediate future, which will greatly increase this percentage of consumption.

Detroit area milk prices are from twenty to forty cents per hundred pounds better than any nearby city, and yet this does not correspond with the cost of production, neither is it on a par with the high price of farm labor in the Detroit area.

The Dairy and Food Department of the State of Michigan has assigned a man to co-operate with the Michigan Milk Producers and he is now in the Detroit area at work. When questions of test arise, he will help to settle them.

The nation-wide milk situation is the most unfavorable that has faced the producers for years. There is at present a surplus of 35,000,000 cases of condensed milk, and 37,000,000 pounds of cheese. This is largely a result of a lack of shipping facilities for foreign trade. It is also claimed that there are 362,000 more cows in the country than one year ago. This statement is, in our estimation, much like the widely-heralded reports last fall of the tremendous corn crop and the surplus of 600,000 tons of cottonseed meal, neither of which materialized.

But these facts stand before us. We have a surplus that will affect the market until it is disposed of. If we have more cows than one year ago, we will have more milk. We are not now getting cost of production. With greatly increased over-production, there must be increased consumption, or ruin to the industry.

Every other industry of any magnitude, if facing such a condition, would move at once in two ways. First, for increased consumption, and then for decreased production. What shall the dairymen do? First, eliminate every unprofitable cow. Cut them out just as the manufacturer of any other product would eliminate his unprofitable machine. He would throw it on the junk pile and be considered more patriotic because he had the courage to eliminate unprofitable over-production. The dairymen should dispose of his unprofitable cows at once—sell them, and be sure they go to the butcher, then increase consumption. Begin at home. Use more milk on your table. This is the best obtainable food product for your growing family—in fact, it is indispensable to the growth and development of every normal child. In some recent experiments with children with defective vision, it was found that by the addition of butterfat to their diet, that the eyesight was strengthened and restored, and present investigation may show that much of the eye trouble to which children of recent years have been subjected, is the result of lack of milk and egg fat in their diet.

Use more butter on your table. Don't use oleo, or butterine or any other butter substitute. Merchants, the country over, tell us that farmers who were contending for a higher price for milk and milk products are large users of oleo and butter substitutes. This is one of the inexcusable freaks of human nature. You, farmer, ought to blush with shame when you put oleo on your own table because it is two cents cheaper than butter, and then ask the city man to buy your butter and use it on his table and give you a fair price for your product.

Then we must enlarge and continue our advertising campaign. Every man who owns a cow is interested in this matter. He is benefitted a hundred times as much as he will ever put into the campaign, by the great work that is being done by the local, state and national associations. Let's be fair, have a heart and backbone to stand for the right in this matter.

We are told that it will require nine months of continued effort before we can secure that ruling which will be necessary before we can get cheese as a part of the soldiers' rations. This is one of the most concentrated forms of animal nutriment. The soldiers are hungering for it, we have millions of pounds piled up awaiting for them and it should be used in all of the cantonments in the United States, as a part of the soldiers' rations, even though it can't be sent across the water just yet. We are making every effort to protect and encourage your industry and give to the American people these most needed food products at a fair price, and we want your help.

Late County Reports

MONTCALM (Northwest)—The farmers are plowing for corn; some early potatoes are being planted. The weather conditions are getting better, also the soil. Every township in this county got a flag for their over-subscription in the Third Liberty Loan drive. Two townships over-subscribed their quotas 100 per cent, so they were given flags with blue stars instead of white. The following prices were paid at Greenville this week: Oats, 90; potatoes, 90; beans, \$11.50; butter, 40; butterfat, 42; eggs, 31.—E. W. Gowen, May 6.

KALKASKA (Southwest)—The farmers are sowing their oats and planting early potatoes. The weather has been very cold, but it is milder at this writing. The soil is in pretty fair condition. The farmers are selling potatoes for 60c a hundred pounds. The following prices were quoted at Kalkaska this week: Wheat, \$1.74 to \$2.10; oats, \$1.10; hay, \$25; beans, \$10; potatoes, 65; butter, 40; butterfat, 40; eggs, 30; beef cows, 12 to 16; veal calves, 10.—R. B. South Boardman, May 5.

EMMET (East Central)—The fore part of the week was cold and cloudy with some rain, which retarded farm work this week. Farmers are undecided in regard to the potato and bean propositions, and undoubtedly a short acreage will be planted.—W. H. C. Alanson, May 4.

MASON (East)—Oats and peas nearly all in. Some oats up. Corn ground is now being prepared. Weather is cool and showery. Pastures are greening up nicely. Soil in good workable condition. The women of the county are registering this week. This county has nearly doubled its quota of the Third Liberty Loan, farmers have bought heavily.—B.M., Ludington, May 4.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Cass City—Members of the agricultural class of the Cass City high school are rendering an important service to the farmers in this vicinity by testing seed corn. No charge is made for the work. One farmer who brought corn to the school was dissatisfied with the 37 per cent test which was determined by the school. Both he and his neighbors tested the seed later and the best they could get was 36 per cent. Members of the agricultural class are all seniors and have been testing more or less regularly for the last two months. They use the "rag doll" seed tester, which according to the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, has proved to be one of the most convenient and satisfactory forms and also one of the least expensive methods.

Hastings—A cow that will produce 7685 lbs of milk with a butterfat of 33.8 lbs. and a profit of \$137.10 in four months is surely backing the boys. This is the record of one of the cows owned by a farmer in the Branch County Cow association. This cow was fed silage, alfalfa and a prepared feed at the basis of one pound of grain to four pounds of butterfat. But with these there are also cows in the association that are blessed with the ability to convert feed at \$45 a ton into manure at \$5 a ton which is all the farmer gets back for his labor and feed. Testing not only shows up the poor ones but also the good ones and the longer it is continued the fewer border cows will be kept.

Blissfield—W. J. Uckele, one of the few men in this country conversant with the growing of beet seed, and who has been associated with beet sugar concerns in the state for more than fifteen years, has accepted a position with the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture as assistant agriculturalist in sugar plant investigations. During the last three years he has had charge of the growing of beet seed, a new industry in this country, made necessary by the European war. During this time Mr. Uckele has been employed here the beet acreage in this vicinity has increased from 200 acres to 1300 acres.

"BUY-A-BUSHEL" OF POTATOES AND BE A PATRIOT

These slogans will be heralded in Detroit and throughout the larger cities of Michigan by the publicity committee appointed by the food administration to help relieve the surplus of Michigan potatoes which is now coming to market in large quantities.

Every means of encouraging the buying of Michigan potatoes, in preference to the southern and Florida product will be used, not only to the consumers but to the hotels and restaurants which are asked to double their portions, place potatoes on all menus and thus save the wheat and other products for our soldiers.

As chairman of this committee, the publisher of M. B. F., was selected and is devoting every minute to the work, and aided by the best advertising and selling brains in Detroit, it is hoped to put on a "buy-a-bushel" campaign which will rival the famous "buy-a-bale-of-cotton," which relieved a similar situation that faced the southern farmers the first year of the war.

How successful a potato drive can be made is suggested by the success of the 119 A. & P. stores in Detroit, which last week made a special window display of potatoes, pushed the sales and thus increased their normal sales of nine cars of potatoes a week to more than twenty-seven.

One string of these stores, which are run on the cash and carry plan, are today quoting potatoes at 22c per peck of 15 pounds, or 88c per bushel. About a year ago potatoes were selling at \$1.10 per peck in Detroit.

The whole potato situation which we have followed this year, has been unfortunate for the grower, and the campaign now started should have been going for several weeks.

While the efforts of the Food Administration in the above respect are to be commended and while they may no doubt succeed in moving a large quantity of potatoes that would otherwise go to waste, it is unfortunate that the movement was not started several weeks ago before the new potatoes came into the market. It is just another case of locking the barn a month after the horse is stolen. But it is to be hoped that the government and the food administration will profit by the potato fiasco and another year show an interest in the distribution of the crop that will be of substantial help in moving it.

FARMERS OVERSUBSCRIBE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN QUOTA

(Continued from page 1)

on the ragged edge of uncertainty and in a most untractable mood.

"I have read Mr. Lamb's article very carefully and I want to tell you frankly that if I were an actual farmer and thought that the entire country entertained the same thoughts and sentiments as Mr. Lamb, concerning my patriotism, I think I should feel inclined to harbor some very uncharitable feelings against the rest of my fellow men.

You will find that the farm press of the country is doing everything it consistently can to keep the farmer alive to his responsibility in this war. The farm press is close to the farmer, knows what his needs and problems are, whereas the metropolitan press and particularly all who live in the city have no sympathy with the farmer's viewpoint and only mess things up when they attempt to tell him what he ought and ought not to do. Such trash as put out by Mr. Lamb can do no good, but only antagonizes the farmer and injures the great cause for which we are all working.

"This letter is written in the kindest of spirit. It is prompted by our desire to see the Third Liberty loan meet with the success that it deserves and I absolutely know that Mr. Lamb's article can contribute nothing whatever to its success and will only be like rubbing salt into a wound to place it before the farmers at this particular stage of the game."—F. A. Lord, Editor.

Up to April 22nd, no reply had been received to either the telegram or letter, and inasmuch as we began to receive very indignant letters from our subscribers who had been favored with one of the pamphlets in question, we again wrote Mr. Nesbitt asking for an explanation. To this letter, Mr. Nesbitt replied on April 24th, as follows:

"This acknowledges your letter of April 22nd. I am very sorry that your telegram and letter referred to in this particular letter were either mislaid or overlooked in the great rush of work last week.

"I am enclosing you a copy of the pamphlet, 'Play Fair, Mr. Farmer.' However, I gather from your letter that you are already in possession of a copy.

"The pamphlet referred to was not given general circulation by this committee at all. It was sent out to a limited extent in Wisconsin and Michigan. It was prepared in good faith at the suggestion of one of the Wisconsin men and received such enthusiastic endorsement from various members of the organization that it was included in the matter being sent out by mail. However, when we received several objections to it, we at once withdrew it from circulation and it did not go any further than I have indicated.—Wilbur D. Nesbitt, Director of Publicity.

Below we publish extracts from the article in question. No comments of ours are needed to show our readers how grossly unfair its almost every statement is. There is a lie in almost every paragraph. As one of our readers writes: "It seems that the author wanted to say something nasty about the farmer." More than that it looks as if he intended to maliciously injure the farmer's character in the eyes of those who are ever ready to believe that the blame for the high cost of living rests upon the food producer. It is no wonder that our readers have characterized this article, "German propaganda." Nothing could be calculated to better antagonize the farmers of the nation and keep them from subscribing to the Liberty loan; nothing could better arouse class hatred and create friction between the forces that ought to be working hand in hand for the nation's cause.

We cannot conceive of any man who has ever lived upon a farm or has the slightest appreciation of the farmers' problems, giving his sanction to the publication and circulation of such an article and Mr. Lamb's arraignment of the American farmer shows very potently the need of men on the Liberty Loan Campaign committee who are familiar with the farmer's viewpoint. Perhaps those responsible for the circulation of this pamphlet should not be too severely criticised. They acted according to the light that had been given them. Had Mr. Lamb's article been submitted to someone speaking the farmer's language and understanding his situation, it never would have gotten into print. But the sting has been felt; the wrong has been done. Confession has been made that those having charge of matters of national import that should require an intimate acquaintance with the sentiments and conditions of all classes of people, are absolutely ignorant of how to deal with the farmers. Future Liberty loan campaigns cannot meet with the utmost success unless the supervisory committees are made up largely of men who know the farmer and his problems.

WHAT OUR READERS SAY ABOUT MR. LAMB'S ARTICLE

I am enclosing pamphlet with this mail which I suggest you read, and if possible, find some space in your paper to refute the lies and unjust statements contained therein. We farmers surely need not care what this particular "Lamb" thinks, but a good deal of mischief is made by this sort of stuff being printed and sown broadcast, for as you see, nothing is said about the cost to the farmers in getting those "enormous profits" referred to. There ought to be some way to put a stop to these lying statements and reports. A half-truth is a nasty thing, and anyone who knows the

facts knows that the cost of production has easily kept pace with the rise in price of the finished product—almost without exception, and any man with one ounce of common sense knows that this is what settles the question of profit.

I have felt almost from the hour that I received that it was written with malicious intent. It seems to me that for some reason Lamb wished to say something nasty about the farmers. Just why, I am not fully certain, possibly to cover up some of his own dirt in this way. I can't believe that any man in his right senses would write such an article for the sole purpose of helping the Liberty Loan; and I am more than anxious to know as much more as possible about this man Lamb and also the other members of the committee. After reading your comment in the M. B. F. April 20th, that you wired them, also wrote them and that they paid no attention to your warning, I have felt still more certain that the advancement of the Liberty Loan was not the main object of this pamphlet. This pamphlet appeared in our box without envelope, address or stamp of any kind, and I wrote the postmaster general to this effect; also stating that this pamphlet has stirred up a bad feeling among us because of its false and misrepresenting statements, and asking if any special privileges had been granted this kind of literature. Today I received a letter from the department at Washington asking for this pamphlet, also stating that certain kinds of Liberty loan literature had been granted the use of the mails, but they were unable to say whether this pamphlet came in that class. I mailed the pamphlet this afternoon, also the page from M. B. F. on which appeared your comment, as I felt that this would clinch what I had previously told them, and I especially wanted them to know of your warning to this committee. I am telling you of this action on my part that you may be ready for them should they address you in the future regarding the matter.

In closing I wish to say that this is one of the meanest, most detestable thrusts ever put over on the farmers, and I trust that when you do attack it you will show it up for what it is—mop the earth with it. I feel that the farmer has had enough from the city man and the daily newspapers, and unless we strike back and strike hard, the first we know they will have us snowed under.—Geo. A. Waterman, Ann Arbor.

I am taking the liberty of sending you pamphlet I received by today's mail, which I wish you would give airing in your paper. As I am a farmer and have bought two Liberty bonds and know that nearly all the farmers in this vicinity have done the same, for rank injustice to us I think it beats anything I have seen. Take the increase in wages which it states as 46 per cent, which I personally know that in this vicinity have increased over 100 per cent in the last year. Am also sending you a clipping from the Ann Arbor Times-News of April 12, which tells another story. Please let me hear from you.—C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

Do You Wonder that Farmers who Received Copies of this Article Called it "German Propaganda?"

PLAY FAIR, MR. FARMER

By LOUIS ALBERT LAMB

The American farmer has been patriotic on the food production side of the account. In order that the fighting forces of America and the Allies should be fed, the Government drew lightly on the farming population for recruits. Men were not largely called from the furrow to go into the trench. A man with a hoe was rated on a par with a man carrying a rifle. Feeding was put on a level with fighting, and so the farmer got an honorable discharge, so to speak, from the military sacrifices that fell on city men.

Well, the farmer's patriotism in raising big crops is O. K. and 14-karat, as far as that part of the war goes. But it is a kind of patriotism that isn't very painful, considering that the farmer has been getting nearly two and one-half times as much for his foodstuffs as he got in 1914. Dun's Index Number shows an increase of 146 per cent in the price of Breadstuffs during the three and a half years of the war. That big increase has gone to pay the farmer for his patriotic zeal with the plow and the hoe.

The farmer is getting 56 per cent more for his meat product.

The farmer is getting 77 per cent more for other food products. He is getting more than twice as much for wool, cotton and other clothing materials.

Pretty good reward he has had, the patriotic farmer, for his fighting the war in the furrow!

The talk about "profiteering" among the metal and munition people of the cities loses all its point when you compare the increased prices the farmer has been getting against the advances in metals and manufactures. Whereas foodstuffs have advanced 146 per cent since 1914, metals have risen only 88 per cent, and miscellaneous (including most staples outside of food, textiles and metals) have advanced only 53 per cent.

If there is any sense in talking of "profiteering" it cannot be gainsaid that the farmer has had the lion's share of the big profits.

Getting down to official "brass tacks" look at the Government's "Monthly Crop Report" for March, 1918, and compare the prices being paid to the farmers now with those paid them by the 1910-1914 average:

	March 1918	Av. '10-'14
Wheat (per bushel)	\$2.027	\$0.890
Corn, (per bushel)	1.543	0.605
Oats (per bushel)	.862	0.401
Barley (per bushel)	1.611	0.629
Average increase in price to producer (these items)	140 per cent	
Average increase in cost of farm labor	46 per cent	

It is very evident that the profiteering has been done on the farms as well as elsewhere. In fact most of the big profits have gone into the pockets of the farmers to pay them for their patriotic work in raising food for America and the Allies.

All the necessary details about advancing farm profits can be found in the appended table of Dun's Index Numbers, the authoritative criterion of price movements in this country.

Farm production isn't the whole of Patriotism. Not by a jugful! It takes money, Hard CASH, and lots of it to prepare Armies and fight Wars of the size of this one.

Working in the furrow and selling crops at enormous profits is not the whole duty of the farmer.

He ought to be just as liable for his part of the Cash Raising as the city man is. But has the farmer risen to this level of patriotism?

The figures obtained in the first and second Liberty Loan campaigns indicate that he has failed to do his fair share in the subscription of cash to carry on the war for the United States against Prussia and the Tyrant.

As a matter of policy, the Farmer has been relieved of the heavy burden of the conscription for military service. He stays at home to farm.

The nature of the farmer's business has shielded him from the full force of the Income Tax, from Corporate and Excise Taxation, and from a variety of direct taxes imposed for the raising of war money. * * *

The evidence from all the Federal Reserve districts is in agreement on this fact:

Farmers have conceived an erroneous idea

that all they need to do is raise crops and sell them at enormous profits. They do not feel that it is up to them to pay income taxes, business taxes, or other direct taxes. They do not think it is up to them to send men to the fighting line. They do not think it is a part of their patriotic duty to invest their money in Liberty Bonds. But the duty of subscribing to the Liberty Loans is precisely as binding on Farmers as on anybody else. * * *

It takes more than food to win this war.

It takes hard cash. All the money and credit of the country must be mobilized—and that includes the money and credit of the farmers as well as of the merchants and manufacturers and clerks and store help.

It is a fact that in some parts of the United States the farmers have subscribed only one-hundredth as much for the first and second Liberty loans as the average of the industrial regions.

Careful statistical analysis shows that in one of the most patriotic states in the Union the farmers have done one tenth as much as the city people in support of the first and second Liberty loans.

This matter is serious enough to warrant straight talk from the heart. Everybody who has a dollar that is not needed to keep life in his body and clothes on his nakedness, holds that dollar in trust for the U. S. A.

The money you have is your money, but it is subject to the supreme law of National Self Preservation.

Get it out of your system that your money is yours no matter what happens to the United States of America.

If the country is lost all is lost—including your money, your farm, your liberty, and possibly your life.

Every dollar you have is yours in trust for the country.

It is time for the farmer to wake up on Liberty loans.

Bring out your idle money and credit, turn your enormous cash profits into the United States treasury and use your credit to help win this war.

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.)

THE LATE APPLICATION OF FERTILIZER WILL PAY WELL

Do you think it would pay to use fertilizer on my potatoes after they have been planted? I am already to plant my early potatoes, but no fertilizer. Our local dealer has been expecting a supply for several weeks, but it hasn't come yet. He tells me I can use it just as well after the crop is planted. I never heard of this before.—A. C., Alpena county.

We just received a bulletin from the Soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Ass'n upon this very subject and think it answers your question fully:

"A late application of fertilizer as a side dressing to rowed crops, or as a top-dressing for other crops, is often quite as effective as when applied at planting or seeding time.

"Certainly it is much better and wiser to make the delayed fertilizer application in this way than to attempt to grow a crop with no fertilizer at all, or with less than the usual quantity. Remember that fertilizer conserves farm labor by making it more productive. The big problem is to apply the fertilizer with the least possible amount of labor, but at such a time and in such a way, as to make it more effective.

"Within an astonishingly short time after the corn is 'up' the roots meet and interlace between the rows. Plant food in fertilizer applied anywhere between the rows is soon available to this network of root hairs. The principal thing, then, is to get the fertilizer on and worked into the soil, so that the growth of the plant will be uninterrupted. Since the food in the seed is exhausted by the time the corn seedlings reach a height of six or seven inches, the application should be made before that stage of growth has been reached.

How to Apply

1. Use the common grain drill with two of the hoes or discs set high over the rows of corn. Close the openings in these two tubes, so that no fertilizer can drop on the corn.

2. Apply with a regular fertilizer distributor.

3. Use the fertilizer attachment on the cultivator. This cultivates and fertilizes at one operation.

4. Use the two-row corn planter with fertilizer attachment, driving astride the rows. This is better than hand application but not as good a method as the others mentioned.

5. Use the one-horse or five-hoe grain drill, such as is used for seeding winter grains in standing corn. This machine is also most excellent for applying side dressings of fertilizer to potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, and in fact to all rowed crops.

If you use a fertilizer broadcaster cultivate or work the soil immediately after applying the fertilizer. This mixes the fertilizer through the soil so that all the small feeding rootlets can get it. Do not work deep enough to cut the roots.

Side Dressing Potatoes

For years practical potato growers have followed the practice of making a second application of fertilizer when the vines are from six to eight inches high—sometimes even up to the time the first blossoms appear. This is probably too late, but if the amount of fertilizer applied at the time of planting has been cut down, or fertilizer omitted altogether, it is all the more necessary and profitable to get at it shortly after growth has started.

Apply as for corn except take pains to get the fertilizer nearer the row. Potato roots do not forage as far nor as widely as do the roots of corn. The potato plant is "lazy," and needs an abundance of food near at hand.

Side-Dressing Truck, Garden and Canners' Crops

In large truck and vegetable gardens and for most canner's crops the fertilizer may be applied with the same machines and in the same way as for corn. The five-hoe wheat drill is especially serviceable for side-dressing this class of crops.

Wherever the work must be done by hand, care must be taken to avoid dusting the wet foliage with fertilizer. "Fertilizer burn" may result. Otherwise apply the same as for other crops—get the fertilizer between the rows and work it into the soil as soon as possible.

"Remember that fertilizers furnish concentrated plant food. A single bag of high-grade fertilizer often contains more plant food, and in a more available and quick-acting form, than a ton of manure. Therefore do not get too close to the plant, but let the roots reach out for what they need. The only danger arises from getting fertilizer on wet foliage and this may be easily avoided."

"WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO SOW ALFALFA?"

When is the best time to sow alfalfa, and how much does it take to the acre?—L. D., Spruce.

Alfalfa may be sown in either spring or fall. The season for spring seeding is already well along, but in Michigan latitudes it may profitably be sown as late as June 1st. Spring sowed alfalfa secures a firm root-hold before winter comes on and there is less danger of winter-killing than with the fall sown crop. Offsetting this advantage however, are the troublesome weeds of spring and that this season is a particularly busy one. The average amount of seed used in this state per

acre is from 12 to 15 pounds. It may be either drilled or broadcasted. While alfalfa is a very hardy plant and when once established is an excellent forage crop and soil builder, care must be taken in the preparation of the soil on which the crop is sown. Alfalfa will not do well on wet, sour, impoverished or weed-infested soil, but is successfully grown on extremely light soils. Alfalfa should not be sown on land that is lacking in lime. Ground limestone should be applied to sour soils, one ton per acre being sufficient in most cases to correct the acid condition of the soil. We shall be glad to give you more detailed information concerning the culture of alfalfa upon request.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS ON CROPPING WET MUCK LAND

Some time ago a Montgomery subscriber asked us for advice on cropping wet muck land. We answered in part, and thru the courtesy of Prof. Levin of the Extension Department of the Agricultural college we are able to give more extensive suggestions upon the subject.

Wet muck land is a puzzle. My own experience with wet muck has been disappointing. The crop obtains its nitrogen from the composition of the muck by the germs in the soil. Continuous moisture prevents their efficient activities and this most important plant food is not made available rapidly. However, an ordinary season will enable one to obtain a medium crop of sorghum hay. If your subscriber feeds cattle, one of the best crops to put in is mangels. Carrots of any kind will do well on muck which is moist. Alsike and timothy have proven successful, especially if the muck receives a light application of barnyard manure. The cropping of muck is in its experimental stage. We are carrying on, in co-operation with farmers in the state several demonstrations which may give us more data on this important question. We will be pleased to take up any question concerning muck and muck crops with you in detail.—Ezra Levin, Extension Specialist in Muck Crops, M. A. C.

THE FARMERS' EMANCIPATOR

I have been a reader of your excellent paper for nineteen years and wish to congratulate you upon the excellency of the present paper. I have also taken the Breeder's Gazette several years. Its chief purpose is to sell full-blooded livestock, which is commendable, while yours is to bring life, liberty and happiness to the farmer. Prof. Henry styled the Breeder's Gazette "The Farmer's Greatest Paper," while I would term yours "The Farmers' Emancipator."—Elmer H. Nevins, Ovid, Michigan.

BEAN DIVISION SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT IMPORTING BEANS

I don't think it is right for the government to import beans from Manchuria when there is a large crop in this country. After the farmer has been urged to grow beans it doesn't seem fair for the government to treat him that way. Is the government still importing beans? If they are I think Michigan bean growers should protest.—M. T., Lapeer, Michigan.

The Government is not importing any beans from China or Manchuria, although as you are undoubtedly aware, the Army and Navy commandeered on the west coast all Japanese white and red beans. We believe the average price was about 9½¢ per lb. for choice hand-picked white pea beans, and this stock was only taken on account of its immediate availability at seaboard.

We have had innumerable offers from Japanese and other governments to sell us for future delivery quantities of white beans, but our Government has refused absolutely to make any contracts for future delivery, and stated that should they make any contracts the preference will be given our own farmers first and that they only will take foreign goods when they are much below domestic goods in price or their immediate availability makes it necessary on account of transportation.—United States Food Administration, per K. P. Kimball.

HOW LIQUOR INTERESTS PROPOSE TO RESURRECT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

I'd like to know more about that amendment the "wets" are trying to get thru to permit the sale of wine and beer in this state. I think the farmers should vigorously oppose the measure.—W. H., Wexford county.

The state brewers have filed with the secretary of state a petition form for an amendment to the constitution repealing in general effect the statewide Prohibition amendment adopted in 1916 by nearly 70,000 majority.

The petition would by initiative bring the proposed amendment to a vote at the November election of this year.

Its provisions would—

- (1) Establish the saloon over the entire state, wet and dry counties alike, in a ratio of 1 to 1,000 population;
- (2) Re-enact the present liquor law and place it in the constitution of the state;
- (3) Place the granting of license in the hands of the circuit judge, but compel him to issue a license on request of 25 citizens;
- (4) Would increase the license fee from \$500 to \$750, a part to go to the general highway fund.
- (5) Would create small unit local option provision for the no license sentiment of a community with wet and dry elections each year.

HOW TO KEEP SILAGE OVER FROM SPRING TO LATE IN SUMMER

I have about ten tons of silage which I would like to carry over the summer as feed is so high. What can be done to keep the silage from spoiling and in good condition?—Subscriber.

The common method and one which is perhaps as good as any, is to cover the surface, which should first be leveled off perfectly smooth, with fine chaff to a depth of five or six inches. This chaff should then be weighed down thoroughly and tramped to make it as compact as possible. It may then be covered with boards with weights or with dirt or sod, so as to make it as nearly air tight as possible. Instead of covering with chaff some small grain, preferably oats, may be sowed on it to make a thick covering. Almost any means by which a good air tight cover can be secured, will accomplish the desired results.—H. W. Norton Jr., Specialist in Live Stock, Experiment Station, M. A. C.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOYS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

In May 4th issue I notice your article on taking boys from the Industrial School, and for fear there might be some who have the same idea that I used to have—that all boys in that institution were bad boys else they would not be there—I should like to say a word in their behalf. Two years ago I made the acquaintance of a lady who had been a teacher in the Industrial School at Lansing for several years, and she told me that not all the boys are there thru faults of their own but quite the contrary. Some whose parents have died, or have separated and neither care to bother with the boy. Hence he is sent to the Industrial School. This teacher friend told me that many of the little fellows only need a little love and care to make them fine Americans. Give them a corner in your heart and home; it will be adding an extra jewel to your crown.—Mrs. J. H.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of Michigan Business Farming, published at Mount Clemens, Michigan, for April 1, 1918.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Forrest A. Lord, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is one of the editors of Michigan Business Farming and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Rural Publishing Company, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Editors, Grant Slocum and Forrest A. Lord, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Business Manager, Geo. M. Slocum, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Grant Slocum, R. F. D. No. 4, Mount Clemens, Mich.

George M. Slocum, 1012 Helen Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Forrest A. Lord, 108 South Ave., Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Estate of Chas. Hampton, Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than as a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only).

FORREST A. LORD,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of May, 1918.

BERT V. NUNNELLY,
(My commission expires Sept. 5th, 1920.)



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

The Food Administration continues to make every effort to locate large holdings of wheat and does not hesitate to requisition the same where it is apparent that the holder is deliberately refraining from selling. Cases of actual hoarding are scarce. The great majority of Michigan growers have disposed of their surplus and in many cases have actually sold themselves short in order to increase the available supply. We are advised however that one grower near Adrian was found to be holding 4,000 bushels and that he was taken into custody by Federal agents and the wheat seized for the use of the government. We believe this is as it should be and will meet with the approval of growers generally.

Crop reports continue to become more satisfactory and with a spell of warm weather at this time conditions will be very satisfactory. The greatest loss seems to be in Kansas. Michigan wheat is far from satisfactory and much of it has been plowed up. The prospect in the Northwest is most excellent.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.67	1.65
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.60	1.60
No. 4 Yellow	1.45	1.50	1.55

While the price of this cereal has worked lower since our last writing, it is now showing more strength on local buying. Eastern demand has fallen off greatly since the embargoes have been modified and shipments allowed to reach destination. Conditions there have entirely changed during the past few weeks and the markets are now well supplied and under a light demand are extremely weak. There has been much more activity in the west and as an illustration of this, during the past week a car of corn was shipped from Buffalo to Toledo.

The next corn crop is a matter of much speculation at this time. Much of the seed which a short time ago was showing a fair germination test is found to have deteriorated and this is taken to indicate weak vitality and pressages trouble for the present planting. It is now well established that the acreage this year will be considerably smaller than that of last.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	80	77	87
Standard	79 1-2	76	85 1-2
No. 3 White	78 1-2	74	84

The oats market is weak and has worked considerably lower. Export demand is very light just at this time and all news is against the market. Crop reports indicate an enormous acreage, planted under the most favorable conditions. Receipts have been increasing at primary points in greater proportion than was expected. About the only thing which can bolster the market at this time is greatly renewed buying on the part of exporters. The price has dropped to a point where it may remain stationary for a time, but it will be almost sure to work lower as we get nearer to a new crop. Oats in Michigan seem to be well out of the hands of growers, they having taken advantage of the higher prices. One strengthening feature of the market is the regular amount purchased by the government. This has been of great help right along and will continue so.



LAST MINUTE WIRES

CHICAGO WIRE—Oats are very weak and the market shows every evidence of a further decline. Corn dull and five cents lower. Market on all grains easier.

DETROIT SPECIAL—Old potato market firmer and demand good. Price has worked higher under lighter supplies. Poultry continues in light supply. Hay market quiet and arrivals plentiful. Shipments in transit reported lighter and dealers, anticipating lighter supplies during the rush of spring work on farms, hope for better prices.

CINCINNATI WIRE—Advise withholding shipment of hay for another week. Market at present time is over-supplied. Nearby markets in same condition.



RYE

Rye remains stationary and the market is very quiet. There is very little demand now that the grain is no longer used for mixing purposes, very little being used for straight rye flour. Offerings are light, very few shipments being received in any one week. Stocks back in growers' hands are negligible.

Barley

Milwaukee.—Barley prices advanced 10c during the week, the market finally having come out of its period of stagnation. Strength was created by the sharp falling off in receipts and a resumption of buying of maltsters, millers and shippers. However, only choicest qualities were in demand. Current quotations are: Choice big-berried Wisconsin, and eastern Iowa, testing 48 to 50 lbs., per bu., \$1.86@ \$1.90; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.82@ \$1.86; Minnesota, western Iowa and Dakota, 48 to 50 lbs., \$1.86@ \$1.89; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.82@ \$1.86; all states, 41 to 44 lbs., \$1.75@ \$1.81; feed, \$1.60@ \$1.75.

Buffalo.—The barley situation remains where it was a week ago. Nobody wants it and there are no offerings for shipment. Dealers quoted opening shipment at \$1.85 to \$2.00 c. I. F., Buffalo. A few cars of Ohio on track sold at \$1.62 to \$1.68 through billed.



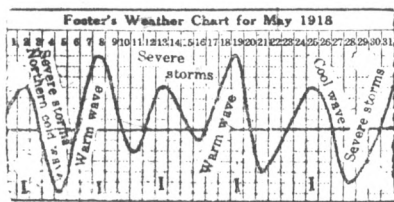
CLOVER SEED

The cloverseed market is steady and firm at prevailing prices. There is a strong speculative market. Trade in both September and October timothy is active. Alsike is firm at prevailing quotations. The world's stocks of seed are about the lowest point in years.

Detroit is quoting prime red clover at \$19; alsike, \$15.25; timothy, \$3.90. Toledo quotations: Prime cash, \$18.40; October, \$14.50. Alsike, prime cash, \$15.25. Timothy, prime cash, old \$3.80; new, \$3.85; September, \$4.47; October, \$4.25.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17. This belongs to the great storm period centering on May 11 and will be a general and very severe storm. It has been difficult to determine which of the great storms would be most dangerous from May 5 to 15. Severe storms cause temperature extremes and often cause damaging frosts. Except frosts and relatively small damages to crops by winds, cropweather is expected to be good.

Next two warm waves will reach Vancouver near May 16 and 22 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	11.50	12.50	13.50
Prime	11.35	12.40	13.40
Red Kidney	13.50	13.50	14.25

There is very little change in the bean market. The demand has improved somewhat but during the past week offerings have been plentiful and if anything the market is not strong. The coming of warm weather has brot out the last of the wet stock and the growers have in many cases suffered a considerable loss. Many are still holding their dry beans in an effort to get enough out of them to pay for the seed. There are so many things to consider that it is very difficult at this time for anyone to say what the future of the bean market may be.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	21 00 21 50 20 00 20 50	18 50 19 00	
Chicago	24 00 25 00 20 00 22 00	15 00 18 00	
Cincinnati	24 50 25 50 22 00 24 00	17 00 21 00	
Pittsburgh	26 00 26 50 22 00 23 00	17 00 19 00	
New York	30 00 32 00 26 00 29 00	20 00 25 00	
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	20 00 20 50 18 50 19 00	16 50 17 00	
Chicago	21 00 22 00 16 00 18 00	15 00 15 50	
Cincinnati	22 50 23 00 21 00 22 50	14 00 16 00	
Pittsburgh	20 50 21 50 15 50 17 00	14 50 16 50	
New York	27 00 29 00 24 00 26 00	22 00 23 00	
Richmond			

No general description of the hay market can be given at this time. Conditions differ greatly at different points owing to amount of stock arriving and the general demand. The prices remain about the same at Detroit and arrivals have fallen off to some extent. Growers are not hauling much hay right now, being busy on the farms. There is still a considerable quantity to move before the first of the new crop comes and we would not be surprised to see the price work lower. After the first rush of spring work is over the balance of the old crop will move to market and

unless there is an exceptional demand and such is not likely, we will have a market that is not so strong, to say the least.

The Chicago market has shown some advance, the demand being better and supplies only moderate, compared with those of the preceding weeks. Conditions at Cincinnati are still far from satisfactory. Supplies there have been entirely too heavy and while less has been coming in during the past week, there is still more than the market can assimilate.

The supply at Pittsburgh is in excess of the demand and the price as again fallen during the past week. Large amounts of hay are said to be in sight of that market, much of it being at present held back by embargoes. We do not believe it advisable to use this market to any great extent during the next week or so. It now looks as though the price there would go lower under heavier receipts.

Eastern points report plenty of hay on track and at terminals but a firmer tone on the better grades. Much hay is arriving there in heated condition.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.20 cwt.	1.00 cwt.
Chicago	1.05	.80
Cincinnati	1.6	1.35
New York	1.40	1.10
Pittsburgh	1.30	1.05
Baltimore, Md.	1.25	1.05

Potatoes have been moving freely and the supply is constantly increasing. We cannot see much better prices ahead in view of the fact that the time has come when stocks on hand must be disposed of without much further delay. All markets of the middle west seem to be in about the same condition. Chicago reports a plentiful supply of the old stock and market is weak. The same may be said of Detroit, Pittsburgh and some of the eastern markets have been more satisfactory, but they also are receiving plentiful supplies, and there is every prospect of an overloaded market in the near future.



FLOUR & FEED

Flour—Per 196 lbs., in eighth paper sacks: Straight winter, \$11; spring patent, \$11.30; rye flour, \$14 in jobbing lots.

Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$35; standard middlings, \$33; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$70; coarse cornmeal, \$62; chop, \$56 per ton.



BUTTER

The Detroit butter market is firmer fresh creamery firsts, 42 @ 42 1/2c; fresh creameries extras, 43c.

Our New York letter, under date of May 4, says: Receipts have been considerably below normal this week. The result is that the law of supply and demand has become very active and the market has been very strong and prices have advanced. The demand for butter has greatly exceeded the supply. A greater demand than usual has been created because of a large order which has been placed by the army and navy and which is already being filled. As practically all dealers have felt that abundant supplies of butter would be available at any time it has been the policy to sell as soon as the butter arrives, which has been possible, generally speaking, during the week. The result has been that no large quantities of butter, especially the better grades, (Continued on page 13)

W. T. Foster

—for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, MAY 11TH, 1918

GRANT SLOCUM
FORREST A. LORD
W. MURTON KELLY
Dr. G. A. CONN
WM. E. BROWN

EDITOR
EDITOR
FIELD EDITOR
VETERINARY EDITOR
LEGAL EDITOR

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

GEO. M. SLOCUM, Sec'y and Bus. Mgr.
Business Offices: 110 Fort Street, DETROIT
Editorial Offices and Publishing Plant, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
BRANCHES: CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, MINNEAPOLIS

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

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

Communications and Subscriptions should be sent to Mt. Clemens

What of the Michigan Potato?

EVERY FARMER who grows potatoes commercially should read the article that appears elsewhere in this issue, upon the potato situation, by Mr. A. M. Smith, president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n. It is full of sensible suggestions. It should prove an aid in the marketing of the balance of the 1917 crop and in the planning of the current crop.

Mr. Smith has charitably refrained from a criticism of the factors that have combined to disorganize the normal movement of the crop from the day the potatoes were dug up to the present time. Perhaps this is wise; but we think not.

When State Food Administrator Prescott publicly proclaims that "Michigan potato growers are paying the penalty and will continue to pay so long as they refuse to sell," we suddenly remember that charity begins at home, and we haven't the slightest desire to forget or condone the interference of the federal experts in the matter of grading, or in the failure to supply the cars to move the crop so patriotically grown at Uncle Sam's behest.

Commenting upon the subject, the *Detroit News* pointedly remarks:

"The situation is bad enough to call forth more serious official activity than mere scolding. There are three victims of this penalizing—the farmers, the consumers and the nation.

"If three or four thousand carloads of potatoes remain unmarketed in Michigan this spring, the farmers will lose upwards of \$2,000,000 which they worked for and earned last summer. If three million bushels of Michigan potatoes did not go to market during the winter, the consumers have been deprived of that much food and have been charged a proportionately higher price for the smaller amount they were able to procure. And if this important addition to the nation's food supply is wasted, the nation's program of food conservation is thereby made the more difficult.

"The large batch of federal encouragement poured out so freely on the farmers at potato planting time last year did not hold out over the marketing season. The elaborate operations of cost accounting commissions which proved beyond peradventure that the farmers couldn't raise potatoes for less than a dollar a bushel didn't avail to get the dollar a bushel when the potatoes were dug. And all the government's interest in the farmers' welfare was not sufficient to put government controlled railroad cars into the potato-growing districts.

"To small purpose then will the food administration blame the farmers now, when already an enormous new crop of southern potatoes is pouring into the market. It would be wiser for a government department which originated the celebrated 'Food will win the war; don't waste it,' to make sure that another spring several million bushels of good Michigan potatoes do not rot in the farmers' bins."

No, we don't intend to forget where the responsibility for the potato situation should rest. It does not belong on the farmer's shoulders, and we resent the State Food Administrator's efforts to place it there. Be fair, Mr. Prescott. Isn't it bad enough for the farmers to have to pocket the loss, without being criticized for someone else's mistakes and meddling?

Had the potato crop been permitted to move unmolested during the entire marketing season, there wouldn't be a bushel of potatoes left in the farmer's hands today. And they would all have got their dollar a bushel, too.

But somebody blundered and the farmers are paying the penalty. According to President Smith there is now nothing for the farmers to do but sell their remaining potatoes at once. The advice is good. Concerted last-minute efforts are being made to increase consumption and may maintain the demand at present prices until the crop is disposed of. Mr. Smith agrees with MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING that the 1918 acreage should be only normal, and reminds us that ere another harvest a million and a half of our population will be in France where they won't be eating Michigan po-

tatoes. Remember, too, that these are the biggest potato eaters of the nation. A normal crop of potatoes this year should bring fair prices, but farmers should not anticipate a price much over \$1 per bushel. With every two-by-four city lot planted to tubers, it is our judgment that three dollar potatoes are a thing of the past, war or no war.

Figures do not Lie, But—

IS IT CHEAPER for the Michigan farmer to feed corn or wheat? The farmer says, "wheat," but the chief statistician of the U. S. Food Administration says "corn." The farmer is dealing with facts; the statistician with figures. Figures do not lie, runs the old saying, but anyone with a little imagination can juggle them to suit most any purpose.

The statistician points out that the average price received by the farmer during the 3 pre-war years was \$.869 per bushel; the present price is \$2, or a percentage of increase of 131. On the other hand: The average price of corn for the same pre-war period was .665; present price, \$1.388, or a percentage increase of 109. Conclusion: Corn is cheaper than wheat to feed.

This reminds us of the old pun in the funny column of the daily, "If it takes the old family rooster thirty seconds to fly over the corncrib, how long will it take seven pigs to climb a thirty-foot silo?" or, "If the furrow's forty rods on a windy day, how far will the corn-stalk when the frost is on the pumpkin?"

If your corn was hit by an early frost so that none ripened, and you had to pay \$2.50 per bushel for a half-moldy grade, would it be cheaper to feed your home-grown wheat or your neighbor's-grown corn?

Figures are fascinating things; they are tiresome, too; apt to give a fellow a headache if he studies them too long. "Oh, well," you're apt to say, "I can't see thru the darn things, but if the chief statistician says they don't lie, it can't be they do."

Statisticians are useful persons,—in a way; they keep the pencil manufacturers busy and help utilize one of the country's natural resources; but when they attempt to prove by a mere comparison of figures that a million or more farmers who have found by daily experience that it is cheaper to feed wheat than corn, don't know what they are talking about, our sympathy for the pencil makers vanishes, and we want to be shown.

Mr. Pinto Stubs His Toe on the Social Ladder

DESPITE HIS erstwhile lowly estate, Mr. Pinto Bean is quite a popular fellow when his cousin "Navy" isn't about. Born in the shadow of the sand dunes of New Mexico, of uncertain parentage, the ambitious chap has scaled the social ladder in a single year. Personally, he's something of a low-brow, but he has his friends who have groomed and coddled and pushed him from one rung to another. Not without reason, however. Honors and recognition for Mr. Pinto mean honor and money for his sponsors, and to some, honors and money mean more than honor and justice and patriotism.

But to continue. Groomed and coddled by his aspiring friends, Mr. Pinto had all but supplanted Mr. Navy in the fickle affections of the wholesale grocers and the consumers of the east, 'ere the friends of Mr. Navy awoke from a long indifference and sent a committee to Washington, headed by the governor of the biggest navy bean growing state of the union, to plead for the reinstatement of their favorite in the public graces.

The committee got what it went after, an open market for Michigan beans. No explanations were made, no apologies were spoken, no regrets extended by those who had been using the money of the United States to buy, advertise and sell pinto beans. Only the assurance that "pintos would be withheld from the general trade pending the marketing of the Michigan crop."

Is that enough? In our judgment it is not. A great wrong has been done a great industry, a wrong that may take years to right. While the concession granted by the bean division is in effect an acknowledgement of wrong-doing, it certainly seems that the farmers of the navy bean states are entitled to a clear statement of the reasons for the pinto deal and a definite announcement of the bean division's future policy upon this matter. While we may be permitted to infer from the report of the committee that the bean division will cease all future advertising of and trading in pintos, the inference is not plain enough to guide the growers and dealers of this state in their future operations, with any degree of certainty.

If it is true, as stated by one of the members of the committee, that things had been done by the bean division without Mr. Hoover's knowledge or consent then this publication and the

farmers it represents are very grateful to Mr. Hoover for the interest he has shown and the concessions he has made. Every man of us realize something of the tremendous burdens carried by Mr. Hoover. They have no wish to visit blame upon him for the mistakes of his subordinates. If mistakes have been made, the just and honorable thing to do is to acknowledge and rectify them.

After so much has been done to injure the standing of the navy bean,—effects that may be felt for years to come,—the least amends that the bean division can make is to apologize for its crass interference and pledge itself to an absolutely square deal in the future.

A Good Season Portends

WE STARTED our garden last week. It's a twenty by thirty foot piece of the toughest clay I ever laid eyes upon or stuck a spade into. Last year it was virgin sod, or at least I thought so when I spaded it. It hadn't been touched by plow or spade for at least a dozen years, and I slaved during my spare hours for a solid fortnight turning that sod and breaking it up into particles at least as fine as goose eggs, and when dry, as hard as granite. But we had a garden, nevertheless. True, the corn didn't mature; the muskmelons didn't ripen; and the squash absolutely refused to grow into anything but leaves and blossoms. The ground isn't so bad this year; I really think we shall have the banner garden in the vicinity, a claim that is vigorously disputed, however, by my neighbors.

It has just developed that we made the fatal mistake of planting our garden in the wrong phase of the moon, and I must confess that I never once gave Mr. Moon a single thought. He seems not to have been offended, however, for the radishes we planted five days ago are all up, and there's a suspicious looking crack in the earth where we put in the peas.

It's great growing weather for the early crops. Wheat that escaped winter killing is fairly springing out of the ground, and early planted oats never looked better. The ground is in excellent shape in all parts of the state. The warm weather of latter March and early April got the frost out of the ground in short time, and the balmy weather and copious rains have warmed the soil into a most mellow mood. How different than the spring a year ago! Rain, rain, day in and day out; cold north winds; no chance to plant or do anything else out of doors. Planting was delayed in every section; corn rotted in the ground. It was a mighty discouraging spring, and it passed into a chilly summer and a frigid fall. Every season in 1917 was consistently cold and unfavorable for the farm work to be done.

We believe nature is going to be especially kind to the farmers of Michigan this year, and that the failures of 1917 will be turned into glorious successes in 1918. Michigan does not need to have one hundred per cent weather to produce good crops. Given fair weather for the planting, she will take her chances, year in and year out, with any state in the union so far as the growing and harvesting weather is concerned.

A good season portends, and we predict that 1918 will be the biggest and best crop year ever enjoyed by the farmers of Michigan.

A labor crisis is approaching. Men are wanted for the farms, the factories and the trenches. The bidders for this labor are the farmers, the manufacturers and the government. For the best interests of all concerned this man power must be equitably divided and every man placed where he can be of greatest service to his country. The farmer will want to retain his farm hand; the manufacturer will want to retain his skilled mechanic; the government will want as many men, and more perhaps, than can readily be spared from the essential industries of the nation. Every department of the government is in control of men having a direct interest in industrial enterprises. Farming is little represented. It is most natural then that industrial labor might be exempted at the expense of agricultural labor. We believe the farmers should take the initiative and show the concrete results of the indiscriminate drafting of skilled farm labor. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING would like to have every reader make a report on the farm labor situation in his locality. If lack of labor is interfering materially with production, the farmers should not hesitate to say so, and the fact should be impressed upon those at the head of the government.

Keep your eye open for a mysterious fat man, who resembles the advertisement for lager beer. He may be around to call upon you some day to sign a petition to resubmit the prohibition question. If you see him coming, lock the front yard gate, and untie the brindle bull.

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.)

Why Fix the Price on Wheat Alone?

You've got the best farm paper going. Will you please send me a list of your subscribers in White Oak township? I have run up against a lot of them who claim they have sent their subscription in. I have a question I would like to ask: Will you answer it in your paper for the benefit of your readers?

Mr. Hoover wants the people of the nation to eat more cereal food to save the white flour. Why is it that cereal food is dearer than wheat flour? We have to pay 8c a pound for corn meal, 8c a pound for whole wheat flour, 15c a pound for corn starch, 8c a pound for rolled oats. We can buy white flour, 24½ lb. sack for \$1.45, which makes it not quite 6c a pound, and it don't cost any more to grind whole wheat flour than the white because we get the bran and all, and the elevators here haven't been paying more than \$1.98 for wheat, and 2 bushels of wheat will make 120 lbs. of whole wheat flour and their customers have to pay the "hogs" 8c a pound for it. Do you call that a square deal to the consumer and the farmer? And sugar is in the same fix. One man can get one pound at a time and another one can get all the way from 25c to 75c worth at a time. I think it is all a graft among the merchants, and if Mr. Hoover wants to keep the people from kicking he had better fix the prices on all cereal foods or give the farmers about \$3.50 a bushel for their wheat, and then they will willingly put their wheat on the market. The elevators want to rob them when they bring their grain to town, and they can't blame the farmer for holding up when the government stands by as though its hands are tied.—D. C., Webberville.

Why Don't the Government Give Farmer "Cost plus 10%"?

I wish to express my satisfaction with the stand you are taking for the farmer's rights. Also wish to assure you that I am doing all within my power to help produce bumper crops. The reason for not answering your call to enlist soldiers of the soil was too much work. As far as our government, or rather the Food Administration, is concerned, they do not seem willing, or able, to give the soldiers of the soil a square deal. I note the case of pinto and white beans. Saginaw county food administrator is quoted as saying that growers have themselves to blame, for they set prices too high. Now, what I and others would like to know is this: If food is as necessary to win this war as guns and ammunition, why is the maker of guns and ammunition guaranteed a 10 per cent profit which is denied the farmer? Can Symons, Prescott, Hoover, or the President shed any light on that? And as is claimed, if bread grains are so scarce, why does not the President in plenitude of power granted him, shut down on the wastage of barley in the breweries?—C. T. L., Brant, Michigan.

Hides Lower; Leather Gone Out of Sight

We have been reading M. B. F. for about a month and we like it real well. Have been reading about the potato grading and hope the potato growers will get their rights, but I think we have other kicks besides potato grading. In the winter of 1916-17 beef hides were 23 to 25c, and this winter, 1917-18, the same kind of hides were worth 16 and 17c, with shoes and harness away up in price. Can you tell me what is the cause of it? And it looks as though wool was going to travel the same way. Do they think the farmers can buy Liberty bonds and be used that way? Just stop and figure what that would be on one beef hide and see who gets the profit. Had they ought to expect the farmer to be loyal and at the same time let them be robbed in all of these little ways? When the government set a price on wheat why not set the price on flour, bran and middlings at the same time? The farmer uses the most of the bran and middlings, then why should they not have set a price on it so he could get it back at a reasonable price to feed. I think the farmer is more loyal than the manufacturer considering the way he is used.—O. E. W., Olivet.

Farmer Certainly Should Have Cull Beans

Am farming over 200 acres; raise a good many beans, and would like to say a few words in regard to cull beans. There is nothing fair or just about it. If I take in one hundred pounds of

beans that pick 10 lbs they charge me 5c for each pound, which they pay the girls for picking. That sounds all right, but I give them the 10 pounds of poor beans, they run them through the rubber picker which takes out about 4 lbs., the girls take out 4 lbs, and 2 lbs. they leave in which are worth 25c. The 4 lbs. for which I pay for picking which the rubber picker takes out, 20c; the 8 lbs. of culls 10c. (culls sell at 2½c), 55c. So they have 55c that belongs to me. Then lots of beans pick 20 lbs. and more, to the 100 pounds, so they double on them. I see one man says he would rather buy hand-picked beans, but they try to pick them and charge the farmer 2 or 3 lbs. pick on them if they can; they know the heavy pickers are what they want and so do we. If I could buy a sheep with wool on at the same price as one with wool off, which one would I take? One man says the culls go toward paying expenses of machinery and keeping the room warm. A farmer has no taxes, no horses to buy and feed, no machinery, and his girls and boys do not need comforts. Then if beans are culls when the farmer sells them why should another man—can them and other people eat them? If we could have the culls they would make more meat, butter and eggs to go to market. Where is our pure food man? I guess most of us understand this furnishing seed at cost—very patriotic.—C. M., Midland.

No Hoarders Around Here

I thought I would write and let the government know how many wheat hoarders there are around



Five in the bed and a small quilt.

this part of Michigan. I do not know of a single person holding any wheat. Chances look pretty slim for a crop around here. Most all wheat ground seeded to oats. I put in 18 acres last fall at a cost of \$306 and not a live spear this spring; had to put in oats, so I haven't even any for seed or for flour. Would like to ask where the farmer will get his profit on wheat this year.

Thinks M. B. F. the Best Farm Paper

We like the M. B. F., as it gives the true condition of the farmer. I think that the government should let the law of supply and demand govern the price or else fix the price of everything they want. They want the people to buy tractors to help out the labor question, and just see where the price of kerosene and gasoline is going to. We are trying our best to get in all the crops we can to help the boys over there.—F. L. B., Plymouth, Michigan.

Wheat Cheaper Than Other Chicken Feed

I read and enjoy the editorials by your readers. But there is one thing I never saw mentioned. The writer is throwing enough good milling wheat on the ground every day for the chickens to keep two or three families in flour. Why? Because he can't sell his wheat for what he has to pay for chicken feed. Practically no corn here. Beans went from 2 to 7 bushels per acre and pick as high as 24 lbs. The elevators here deduct 15c for every pound they pick.—E. J. S., Stockbridge.

Farmer Must Raise Most Profitable Crop

Most of the farmers must have credit to run their factories on. The greater their credit the larger man they are and the more they produce. In order to maintain that credit they must be able to meet their bills promptly, which they cannot do if they farm at a loss. I have great respect for the men at the head of our national affairs, but think they are in wrong with their minimum and maximum prices; their meatless and wheatless, etc., days, until we scarcely know where we are at. If wheat and potatoes or any other crop will not pay out the result is this: The farmer will turn to some other crop. That is what a lot of farmers are doing, and they should not, as their land, their tools and themselves are best suited and equipped to raise what they have been raising. When they change it means a curtailed production.

If the government would give us cost plus ten per cent, so we could go on the labor market and compete with the manufacturers, and meet the increasing prices on machinery, tile, etc., we would run the chances with the elements and give America and her allies all the meat and wheat they could eat.

Making people buy four or five dollars' worth of other things to get a 25-lb. sack of flour is not saving food, but wasting it, as there are thousands who throw most of it in the garbage pail, or feed it to the hogs. I am a subscriber to your M. B. F. and would not be without it. Here's hoping we win the war before another wheat harvest.—P. B., St. Louis, Michigan.

"Get Rich Quick" on the Farm

A year ago last January I traded a general store for a farm and expected to get rich selling high-priced farm products. Here is the result:

I planted ten bushels of ten-dollar-a-bushel seed beans, threshed 9 bushels of \$6.40 beans that picked 7 pounds to the bushel. Big profit, eh? Eight acres of corn, not a ripe ear. Big profit! Fifteen bushels of \$3 seed potatoes grade half, sell for 60c per bushel, yield 108 bushels for the entire patch. Another big profit! That early frost got the whole bunch.

I am enclosing a speech herewith by Mr. Louis Albert Lamb, entitled, "Play Fair, Mr. Farmer." I would like very much to have Mr. Lamb get off that boiled shirt and celluloid collar and get right next to Mother Earth, work 16 hours a day and see his whole year's hard labor go to the damnation bow-wows in one night, as the farmers of this section of the country did last fall, when that freeze got us. I don't think he would harp so long nor so loud about the big profits the farmers are making. I am willing to admit that everything is high—machinery, tools, help and living, and the farmer must have all these and more, he must feed his horses \$25 a ton hay, 75c to 90c per bushel oats, not only while he is working them but 12 long months, for the privilege of working them about 4 months out of the 12. If Mr. Lamb would stop and figure a little, when the average horse will eat about 4 tons of hay and 100 bushels of oats a year, he will wake up to the fact that the farmer has got something to think about to make both ends meet even with the high prices of farm products.

Well I guess this is enough of my indignation, so will say in closing that I certainly appreciate the way that the good old M. B. F. is fighting farmer's battles, and anything I can do to help you I am yours to command.—L. U., Billings.

City Laborers Unprofitable to This Farmer

I want to thank you for your plain statements as to the labor question in your editorial of May 4th. It puts the case as it stands, it seems to me. All this talk about boys and women from our cities coming out and saving the day for the farmers is getting almost unbearable, to some of us at least. I have had quite a liberal experience with these town and city boys from time to time and very few of them have ever made good, and if they are at all susceptible to out teaching there is a great tendency for them to pull up and leave just when they are most needed, and after we have spent a lot of our valuable time teaching them. They always want full pay, too, while they are learning, and take it all around it has been a losing proposition for me. Another disgusting feature of this movement is that next fall, if we do not succeed in raising all the food our city brother thinks we should, he will tell us that he tried to help us out, arranging all this extra help for us, but that we turned it down and so did not try to do all we could. Really it almost makes one dizzy sometimes, thinking of how many people there are who can talk so freely, give so much advice about something they know so little about.—G. A. W., Ann Arbor.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



How Michigan Farm Women Solve the Problems of Home-Keeping

I'VE RECEIVED some splendid letters from my readers about the farm home conveniences they are using, and just to give an inspiration to those who haven't yet written me about how they, too, have lightened the household work, I'm publishing some of the suggestions that have been received. Realizing that every farm woman is very busy at this particular time of the year, I have decided to extend the closing date of the prize contest two weeks, or until May 4th, which will give everyone ample time to take part. I just know that the majority of farm women in Michigan have got some simple contrivance which lightens their work and which other farm women do not know about, and I want to get every suggestion possible for the benefit of these other readers. Don't forget that I am going to give every reader whose suggestion I use on this page, a dish drying rack, which is a wonderful time-saver and should be in every farm home. And don't forget either that for the BEST letter received upon the subject of home conveniences, I am going to give the writer her choice of coffee percolator, carving set or casserole.

DEAR PENELOPE:—Having read your letter in M. B. F. asking the farm women to write and tell you of the conveniences that have helped to make their housework easier, I thought I would write and tell you about my "dumb waiter." As we don't have ice to use as our city sisters do, we have to keep our milk, cream and butter in the cellar, which makes a great deal of running up and down steps. When my husband built my cupboards in the kitchen there was one space about four feet long that was to be built into cupboards, so I just thought why not have a cupboard built in the lower part of that space that I could lower into my cellar and save myself so many steps. Well, I began talking of it, but "oh, no, that couldn't be done no way," so my husband said. But the more I thought about it the more sure I was that it could be done and I finally persuaded Mr. John it could be done and he built it just as I suggested, and I never had anything that saved the steps that it has. It looks from the kitchen just like any other cupboard. There are two doors about three feet high that open, and there is my dumb waiter. It is plenty large so I keep my bread jar, cake and cookie jar on the top shelf, and the other shelf I keep just for milk, butter, etc. It is lifted and lowered by pulleys and is easy to manufacture, and oh, the steps it saves!

Don't know if I have made my meaning plain enough, but hope I have and that it will help some other farmer's wife to solve the problem of running up and down cellar steps so much.—Mrs. J. G. S., South Haven, Michigan.

A Few Suggestions Which May Help You

DEAR PENELOPE:—Seeing you request in your paper for home conveniences, I will endeavor to give a few which have been a help to me in my housework:

No. 1. I want to tell those tired housewives who suffer with bunions to rub them with coal oil, or kerosene.

No. 2. Take your every-day towels off the line and after folding them run them through the wringer and they will look just as nice as though they were ironed, and it saves work and fuel.

No. 3. When making meal mush to slice cold for frying, put in a tablespoon of flour and one of sugar and it will then slice off and brown just as nice as bread.

No. 4. To clean galvanized tin pails use gasoline.

No. 5. Use kerosene oil to clean copper boilers and such.

No. 6. Rain water and salts is a fine powder for the face. Dissolve the salts in the rain water and keep in a bottle and rub it on the face. When it dries rub some more and you have a nice powder which is also good for the face.—Farmer's Wife, Saranac, Michigan.

Another Chicken-Canning Recipe

SAW IN M. B. F. Mrs. T. J.'s request for a recipe for canning chicken. Prepare chicken as usual. Joint and pack, omitting giblets and neck (it is bony.) Add tablespoon of salt. Place new rubbers and can tops in position screwing down loosely. Place in kettle or tin can (I have a fifteen-pound lard can with bail that holds three cans); fill with cold water until it reaches 3/4 way to rubber on cans. Put top on tin pail and

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

and boil two hours. Remove and tighten if necessary. Set aside for 48 hours, then loosen can tops and boil again for two hours. If any spores were not killed at first boiling the second process will surely kill them. No water is necessary on chicken as some liquor will accumulate but even if not covered a vacuum will be formed in can and it will keep. As an extra precaution I dip my can tops in paraffine after cans become cold. I can fresh meat of all kinds this way and never lose a can. This spring I canned sausage, tenderloin and fresh beef by above process. Hope this will aid some readers of good old M. B. F.—Mrs. L. A. R., Linden, Mich.

Keep Clean While Cleaning Chimney

DEAR PENELOPE:—As I was reading last week's M. B. F. I saw your sketch on Home Conveniences, as I have one that is a convenience in my kitchen that I would send it to you, hoping I will be lucky enough to secure one of your coffee percolators. When the chimney is being cleaned just place an elbow in the chimney



If you look closely among the daisies you will see the smiling countenance of Master Donald Custer Higgins, age 2, who helps his mama gather flowers on the Higgins farm near Benzonia. Photographs of the farm and children and the grown-ups, too, and the animals—are always welcome. Send in your kodak prints and let me use them on this page.—PENELOPE.

hole and tie a paper flour sack in the opposite end. The sack will catch all the soot and dirt that is often spilled on the floor and other utensils.—Mrs. L. M., Coleman, Michigan.

Potato Recipes as Suggested by the U. S. Food Administration

Potato Souffle

Four cups hot mashed potato, 1 tablespoon melted fat, 2 tablespoons milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, yolks of two eggs, whites of two eggs beaten stiff.

Mix all but the whites of the eggs in the order given; beat thoroughly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites, pile in a baking dish and cook until the mixture puffs and is brown on top.

Stuffed Potatoes

Select medium-sized, smooth-skinned, oval potatoes. Bake in a hot oven until tender, being careful not to overbrown the skin. Cut the potatoes in two lengthwise, remove the potato pulp, being careful to leave shells unbroken. Mash the hot potato, add either milk or cream as for mashed potato. Season as follows: To each cup of potato add 1-2 saltspoon salt and 1-8 saltspoon of pepper. Fill the shells with this mixture, rounding the surface so that it is the shape of the original potato. Bake for ten minutes in a hot oven.

Variations: Fold into the two cups of seasoned potato pulp the beaten white of an egg; pile lightly in the potato shells and bake. Grated cheese, 1-2 cupful to 2 cups of potato pulp, may be used.

Pittsburgh Potatoes

One quart potato cut in cubes, 1/2 pound milk cheese, 1/2 can pimientos, 1 onion, 2 cups white sauce (use barley or rice flour for thickening), 1/2 teaspoon salt.

Cook potato cubes and onion finely chopped in boiling salted water 5 minutes. Add pimientos cut in small pieces and cook 7 minutes; then drain. Turn into oiled baking dish and pour over white sauce mixed with cheese and salt. Bake in moderate oven until potatoes are soft.

Potato Puffs

Two cups mashed potato, 1 cup grated cheese, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt.

Add the milk to the potato and beat until thoroughly blended. Add the beaten egg and salt, gradually adding the grated cheese. Bake in greased tins or ramekins in a slow oven.

Potato Fish Loaf

One pint mashed potato, 1 cup chopped cooked fish, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1/2 cup milk, 2 tablespoons fat.

Beat the entire mixture together and place in greased baking dish; set in a second pan containing hot water and bake in the oven until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

Items of Interest to Women

THE *Detroit Free Press* editorially discusses a recent rumor that Germany now proposes to raise a crop of soldiers for the war need of the next generation of that country by conscripting healthy women to bear children. The *Free Press* says, "Whether they (the women) will resist such an attempt to place them on the footing of mere breeding animals depends somewhat upon the spread of the American doctrine of woman's freedom, rights and independence." "The fatal defect of this alleged German-born scheme is that it disregards the instincts and interests of women, the sex most intimately concerned. Once it might have been made possible; today there are too many German women who have been inoculated with the virus of the modern woman's movement." The *Free Press* speaks truly. The woman's movement for rights, political and civil, is one of the chief factors in self-respect, morality and dignity. A subjugated womanhood is a menace to nations as well as an impediment to individual development. This is the underlying, fundamental reason in the demand of women for political equality.

The blot on Michigan's political escutcheon is nearly wiped out by the action of United States Senator William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, who has given his promise to vote for a Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. When the vote on the question was taken in the House of Representatives, only one of all Michigan's congressmen opposed freedom for American women. He was but a fly on Michigan's wheel of progress, however, for a double opportunity awaits the women of the state of Michigan. The voters will be able to give women suffrage by state referendum November 5th, and the legislature may ratify as soon as the Amendment is submitted by the United States Senate. Oh, yes, Michigan women will arrive.

Just think of having a hospital as a war baby. The National American Woman's Suffrage Association has adopted one. It is known as the first unit of the Woman's Overseas Hospital and quite an expensive baby it is. It will cost \$175,000 per year to maintain it, but suffragists think it like all babies, well worth the price. The Michigan Suffrage organization will sustain a share in the expense, as a part of its service plans. The staff of the Overseas Hospital is composed entirely of women and these women surgeons and doctors work side by side with the French military surgeons. The hospital is situated back of the first line and is one of the nearest to the trenches.

Some stunt to recruit 10,000 men for the Army and Navy, but that is what Chief Yeoman, Dorothy D. Frooks of the United States Naval Reserve force accomplished. Miss Frooks has been presented with a gold medal by the American Patriotic Society. The United States Treasury Department has borrowed her from the Naval Reserve force to boost the sale of Liberty bonds. She can make a success in selling them, for she received her training as a suffragist in the New York campaign for votes for women, and suffragists everywhere have made a record for effective war service.

The clericals, the reactionaries and the junkers in Germany are solidly opposed to any extension of suffrage to women. So is Kaiser Bill. Nix on democracy for him. Women are coal-heavers, street cleaners, munition workers, truck drivers, and even dig trenches back of the lines to release men for action, but no German woman must aspire to voting. That's a man's job, though a small-sized one—in Germany.

Canning clubs throughout the western states have proven a great success. Montana girls recently made a net profit of \$256.00 from the sale of fresh and canned vegetables. One Iowa girl cleared \$114.05 by canning tomatoes. A Kansas canning club composed of 29 mothers and 29 daughters, in 1916 made a net profit from its canning work of nearly \$2,500.

Detroit's women mail-carriers are proving a success. "An unqualified success," is what the post-office officials say. Twenty-seven women have been put on the carrier force in the last few days and more are to be appointed as fast as they can be trained.

Our Girl Scouts are getting into real scout work. A troop of mounted girl scouts armed with automatic rifles, are now preparing to patrol the coasts of Florida.

The news is being spread in the country that in Austria-Hungary the women are being organized for actual fighting service.

Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the British prime minister, is said to be a sympathizing, home-loving housewife. She enjoys the same experiences

as all other householders with large families to provide for in these strenuous times. She says she has no cook book. She simply shifts as best she can, and "altho we have all been shaken out of our grooves, we will soon learn to accommodate ourselves to the new conditions. Successful housekeeping in war times with its limitations depends largely, as it does in times of peace and plenty, upon the exercise of forethought and system." is Mrs. George's firm belief.

This Week's Fashions

A short, longshort.
"Hello."
"Hello, is this Mrs. Martin?"
"Yes, oh! How are you, Mrs. Lee? You see I recognized your voice at once. What are you doing this gloomy afternoon?"
"Well, it is gloomy and dark, isn't it? But you know I never mind that, and I believe it is a blessing to me. I am getting so much of my indoor work done, my sewing and such things that I would simply neglect if the weather was nice so I could be out. But this afternoon I have been resting awhile and looking thru this week's M. B. F., which just came."
"Oh, ours is probably in the mail box. I must send Henry down for it right away. I am always so anxious—"
"I thought I would call and see if you had seen it yet. You remember you and I were speaking the other day about getting a pattern for overalls if we could find one. Well here it is right in this number. Penelope must have known we were looking for one. And it comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years."
"Well, I do declare, I am so glad, for I was just telling Mary yesterday if I could get hold of a pattern I would try to make both of the younger boys suits out of Don's and Henry's and I believe if I have the time I shall buy material and make some new ones for Pa. I know I could buy so much better cloth than is in those you buy ready made—and they would be cheaper, too."
"That is a good idea, Laura, I believe I will do the same. Of course I haven't any little boy to wear overalls, but I do believe I will put them on Mary Anne and Jane. They get so dirty and wear out their stockings so fast. I am going to order my pattern right away."
"That's a good idea, and while you are ordering I will have you order mine if you will and I can pay you. Get me one, size 16, and one, size 6."



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

"All right, Laura. Now I won't keep you any longer. It is nearly supper time."
"Good bye, Mrs. Lee, I am so glad you called."
Here is the very pattern Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Martin were so anxious to get—No. 8827.
No. 8839.—A most comfortable one-piece dress for little girls, comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The front panel is cut in with the yoke, buttoning from the neck to the hem. This style is particularly becoming to "real fat" little tots. It hangs straight from the shoulder in front and gives the appearance of an Eton jacket around the sides and back. A figured lawn or dimity with colored or white lawn collar and cuffs makes a dainty costume. The plain gingham in blue, pink or tan, with white linen collars and cuffs and large pearl buttons make up very attractively.
No. 8817.—The popular French slip-on is again presented in No. 8817. Everyone who has tried one of these comfy waists think them the practical thing for summer. Made up in candy stripe wash satin or striped voile with either white wash satin or organdie collar and cuffs. They are very serviceable and always ready. No buttons to come off, no button holes to make or snaps to sew on—and easily slipped on over the head—however, for those desiring a fastening one is provided, down the center back. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.
No. 8816.—This one-piece frock is as much worn by ladies as by children. For a woman doing her own sewing, fitting herself is often difficult, but if one has a plain fitted pattern it is easy to add the little extras and thus use the same pattern for several dresses. No. 8816 is perfectly plain, but it has excellent style. The long shawl collar is brot down in reverse effect and ends in the taps below the belt. The skirt is two-piece, having a straight lower edge, and may be either gathered or pleated. This pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.
No. 8824.—The fitted yoke ending in large hip pockets, is one of the distinguishing features of this season's separate skirt. The front gore fits smoothly under the yoke and the back is gathered onto a slightly raised waist line. The sport corduroys or lineas are extremely good-looking and very serviceable for these skirts. This pattern comes in sizes 24, 26, 27, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.
No. 8821.—Misses' or small women's dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. The same idea of a one-piece, easily gotten into dress. This is so girlish and simple. The square neck, made by an inset vest is always very becoming to the younger girls with plump necks. The skirt is a straight, one-piece and gathered onto a crushed belt

SAM RAY ON "THE TASK IN HAND"

That guy had something in his bean who wrote that "distant fields look green." For every chauffeur seems to yearn to try the road "just 'round the turn." It matters not how soft the berth a man is in, he wants the earth. John Thomas covets Bill Smith's land and Bill Smith would like to make the sand that Tom Jones "picks up easy's scat," and so it goes from this to that. But never had I met a bloke who longed to wear a poet's cloak until a chap, not worth his salt, confessed he envied Uncle Walt. This neighbor man was big and strong, but never seemed to get along. His hogs were lean, his steers poor and burdocks grew about his door. Instead of reaping bumper yields, his eyes were fixed on distant fields. So, when one day this gink drooping chin, I leaned upon my trusty hoe and listened to his tale of woe.

"For years I've planted corn and oats," quoth he, "I've milked the cows and goats. I pluck my geese; I sell my beans; and stuff the greenbacks in my jeans. I storm the markets ditch by ditch, but somehow, Sam, I ne'er grow rich, for when I scrape up thirty yen, I find my piglets need a pen. My bull breaks loose and raises Ned. The shingles all blow off my shed, and always when the bills pour in, my little sock is minus tin."

"I'm tired of this production wheeze by guys that set the price of cheese. spout to others would be nice, instead

Mrs. Business Farmer—

I Want You to have this Blue Bird Water Set!



Really it would be hard for me to tell you what a beautiful addition it makes to any table! Of course you know the Blue Bird stands for happiness, and in this set they are applied as shown to the hand blown pitcher and tumblers by a special process, known as Cameo Etching, which gives them a really beautiful effect, guaranteed by their makers never to wear off! Tumblers and Pitcher are full standard size capacity all carefully packed, shipped parcels-post with safe delivery guaranteed.

How can you get a set right away?

Not by buying them, for we do not know of a store in Michigan that has as yet secured a sample set and we do not care to sell any. We want the wives and daughters of our true friends, the business farmers of Michigan, to each have a Blue Bird water set and if you want one of the first lot we are going to order right away from the factory, use the coupon below just so we can order a set for you.

Then when you have sent us three one year subscriptions, one of which may be the renewal of your own—a total of three dollars for the three subscriptions—the Blue Bird Water Set will come to you by the next mail, post-paid and carefully packed. You do not need to canvass, for when you send in this coupon we will mail you a bundle of sample copies, hand them to some of your farmer friends or relatives—THE PAPER ITSELF DOES THE WORK and you send in the names!

If you want the Blue Bird Water Set, send in the coupon right away, so we will know how many to order—or if you can send in the three subscriptions right away with the three dollars we will have the Blue Bird Set shipped you direct from the factory.

PREMIUM DEPARTMENT
Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

I want a Blue Bird Water Set, send sample copies right away so I can get the three subscriptions.

M

P. O. Michigan

of listening to advice. Why should I toil my life away at pulling stones and baling hay, when I might just as easy wear a limpid smile and six-inch hair? A poet's life to me appeals. For sundry bills I need, the wheels that all the leading papers pay to Uncle Walt for ode or lay. And speaking of this change de loose, 'tis said Walt Mason's like a goose that turned out fruit of solid gold, that ne'er went bad on growing old. He stacks his plunks behind the door, he fills his socks and feeds the poor. So if old Walt should chance to croak, I'd like first-rate to buy his cloak.

"Stall-feeding calves and grooming pigs and eating pork and beans and figs is not the life for me, I think—it almost puts me on the blink. Our mooley cow won't give sweet cream, the hens won't lay; in fact, 'twould seem as if the farm had got my goat, so if you find Walt Mason's coat, just slip it on express or mail and I'll remit the needful kale."

"What ho!" said I. "Gadzooks, forsooth, you're nutty man. You must, in truth, have hookworms in your dome of thought. Each man should use the brains he's got. Old Walter's mantle wouldn't hang upon your shoulders worth a dang. And if you wait for him to pass, to close his eyes and push up grass, you'll wait a

blamed long while. You'll find that Walt is not the dying kind. And hanging 'round won't feed the pigs, nor grease the axles of the rigs. So up, my friend, skidoo, go hump, and keep your horses on the jump. Tear up the sand with might and main and bind your sheaves of golden grain."

Then up he jumped and grabbed a hoe and cut the thistles, row on row. He pruned his corn, manicured his hops, and later on he had such crops that when he hauled them to the cars he had to borrow eighteen jars to hold the kale that tumbled in. Full soon he had sufficient tin to paint the barn blue, green and red, and build a silo to the shed. And from a friendly agent man he bought on the installment plan two kegs of beer, a set of books and chairs for all the angle nooks.—Sam Ray.

I am enclosing one dollar for which send me the Michigan Business Farming for one year. We liked your sample copies very much.—J. M. E., Jr., Montcalm county.

I think the paper is fine; many thanks to you for getting up such a paper.—Charlie Shotts, Roscommon county.

I received your sample copy of M. B. F. and will say was more than pleased with it; just the paper needed by all farmers.—Sam Crooks, Wayne county.

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Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature.

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CARRIAGE	LIGHTING	SAWING	MACHINE
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White Cap Yellow Dent
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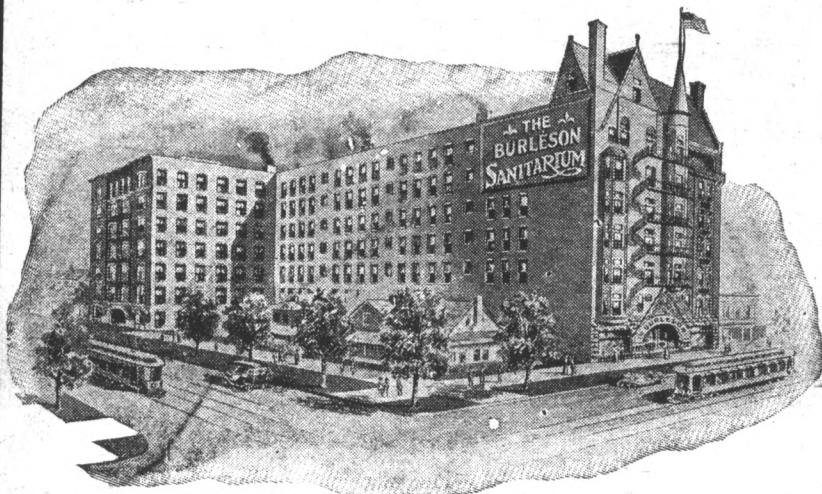
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Dr. Willard Burleson, Manager

The Burleson Sanitarium

Grand Rapids, Michigan

County Crop Reports

GENESEE (Southeast)—Farmers all have their oats and barley sown and are plowing for corn, potatoes and alfalfa. Several acres will be seeded to alfalfa this year. Several farmers are shearing sheep, while others are building fence and repairing buildings. We have had some rain and the soil is in fine shape for plowing. Pastures have been growing extra slow this year but the good weather we are now having is making them look green. Wheat and rye are quite poor. Several pieces of alfalfa that we sowed last summer are greening up and looking good. There will be an increase in the acreage of hay and corn over that of last year. There will be a decrease in the acreage of beans and potatoes. The following prices were paid at Flint last week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.80; oats, 90; rye, \$2.35; hay, \$18 to \$23; beans, \$10.50; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.25; creamery butter, 43; dairy butter, 37; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$11; wool, 65.—C. S. Fenton, May 2.

ANTRIM (Northeast)—Fair weather the last few days, although we had a hard rain Sunday and Monday, April 28 and 29. Most farmers have their oats in and are plowing for corn and beans. A few potatoes still in the farmers' hands. Local elevator paying 65c per cwt. Some of the farmers have loaded a car and shipped to Southern Michigan. Some farmers had cloverseed hulled this spring and it is quite a help this year as it is \$23 per bushel here. Ground is working up fine. Everybody buying Liberty bonds and planting as large an acreage as possible. Twenty-nine of Charlevoix county's young men left for Camp Custer on last Monday.—G. A. D., Charlevoix, May 1.

CLINTON (Central)—Oats and barley all in. There will be a large acreage this spring owing to the failure of the wheat crop. Farmers are busy plowing for corn and beans. The soil is in good condition. We have had some good showers the past few days but it has been so cold that little could grow. The third Liberty loan is meeting with good support from the farmers of this section. The following prices were quoted at St. Johns this week: Wheat, \$2.03 and \$2.05; oats, 80; beans, \$10; barley, \$3; timothy hay, \$15.00; clover hay, \$12; eggs, 32; butter, 40; potatoes, 50.—R. C. T., Merle Beach, May 1.

LAPEER (Northeast)—Farmers are busy sowing beets and plowing for corn. Wheat is looking better. Some potatoes are being shipped at 50c per bushel. No market for hay. Wheat all sold, as well as oats. Farmers are not holding anything that they can sell regardless of price. Farm tools are very high. The following prices were quoted at North Branch this week: Wheat, \$1.90 to \$2.20; beans, \$10; potatoes, 50; butterfat, 42; eggs, 32; sheep, \$14; lambs, \$16; hogs, \$15.—J. G. S., North Branch, May 2.

MISSAUKEE (South)—The weather is dry and cold here. The grass is getting green. Wheat and June clover on exposed land is very badly winter killed. More oats are being sown than usual, also barley, spelt and peas. The Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co. has a nice bunch of contracts for Falmouth delivery this fall. Scarcity of farm help and the high wages will reduce the amount of cultivated crops. The following prices were paid here last week: Wheat, \$2; oats, 96; rye, \$2.15; potatoes, 80.—H. S., Moddersville, May 2.

BENZIE (Southwest)—Farmers have marketed about all their crops except potatoes and they are holding them for better prices. The following prices were paid at Beulah this week: Rye, \$1.50; hay, \$30; rye straw, \$9; beans, per bu., \$5.40; potatoes, 80; hens, 14; springers, 18; ducks, 14; butter, 35; butterfat, 43; hogs, 15; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 15.—G. H., Benzonia, Apr. 28.

ARENAC (East)—The week in general has been very cold, freezing hard every night. Wheat and rye begin to show a very discouraging outlook. Some farmers are plowing it up. Meadows hurt badly. Farmers are busy hauling manure, trimming trees, plowing, etc. Some oats, peas and spelt have been sown. The following prices were paid here last week: Corn, \$1.70; oats, 80; potatoes, 90; beans, \$10; butter, 40; butterfat, 42; eggs, 30.—M. B. R., Twining, April 27.

MONTCALM (Northwest)—Oat planting is nearly completed and corn ground is being plowed. The grass is getting green. The following prices were paid at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.06; shelled corn, \$1.75; oats, 90; rye, \$2.40; hay, \$25 up; beans, \$11.50; potatoes, 90; butter, 40; butterfat, 42; eggs, 37; sheep, 10; lambs, 14; hogs, 16; beef steers, 7 to 9; veal calves, 10 to 12.—E. W. Gowen, May 1.

ISABELLA (West)—Weather is cold and rainy. Farmers are busy plowing for corn. Not selling anything much at present. Potatoes took a slump. Some houses and one big barn are being built in this neighborhood. The following prices were paid at Mt. Pleasant this week: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 90; rye, \$2.30; hay, \$23; beans, \$10.50; potatoes, 50; onions, \$1; roosters, 20; butter, 42; butterfat, 40; eggs, 32; hogs, 8 to 9; veal calves, 10 to 11.—E. B., Remus, April 29.

GENESEE (South)—Farmers are busy getting ground ready for sugar beets. Quite a large acreage will be planted this year. Most of the oats and barley are sown. A good many are sowing spring wheat; most of the winter wheat was killed, and many have worked up their winter wheat and sowed the ground to oats and barley. New seeding is killed out very bad. Seed corn is very scarce and hard to get. There is not much in the farmers' hands for sale. There is some hay here for sale yet. The farmers of Montrose township can prove that they are not slackers for they went over the top in the Liberty loan drive by several thousand dollars. Several farmers have

bought tractors this spring. The following prices were paid here this week: Wheat, \$2.04; oats, 85; butter, 35; eggs, 32; wool, 65.—J. C. S., Burt, April 29.

SHIAWASSEE (Central)—Very fine weather. Oats looking fine, never saw so many nice oats the last of April. Some farmers have their beets in. If the weather conditions are good there will be a busy time putting in beets this week. Most farmers have their corn ground all ready and some are plowing for beans. Some farmers had their hay baled and held it, and now the market is off. The following prices were paid at Owosso this week: Wheat, \$2.08; potatoes, 90; butter, 38; butterfat, 42; eggs, 34.—J. E. W., Owosso, April 30.

LAPEER (Central)—Weather cold and some rain. Grass don't seem to have any growth at all. Quite a lot of hay to move yet. Market very dull. No wheat hoarded here. Farmers are lucky if they have enough for bread and seed. The following prices were paid at Owosso this week: Wheat, \$2; oats, 80 to 85; rye, \$2.35; hay, \$15; beans, \$13; potatoes, 50; butterfat, 41; eggs, 33; hogs, 13 to 16.50; veal calves, 10 to 12.—C. A. B., Imlay City, April 30.

MISSAUKEE (North)—Sowing oats is in order. Some are plowing for corn and potatoes. Weather is cold, too cold to admit of much growth to crops. Soil is in good condition if the weather warms up grass and oats ought to come along fine. Farmers are selling their potatoes at 65c per cwt.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, May 3.

TUSCOLA (East)—Farmers will have most of the oats seed in this week. Some are planting early potatoes. Weather is not so good just now, soil wet and cold. Farmers are not selling much but seed beans and a few potatoes; holding nothing. Lots of farmer boys are going to Camp Custer every week now. The following prices were paid at Caro this week: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.75; oats, 80; rye, \$2; hay, \$21; barley, per cwt., \$2.75; rye straw, \$8; beans, \$10.50; buckwheat, \$3.25 cwt.; potatoes, 50; seed corn, \$5; hens, 25; roosters, 20; ducks, 20; geese, 18; turkeys, 20; butter, 35; eggs, 31; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$11; beef steers, \$8; beef cows, \$4; veal calves, \$13.—R. B. C., Caro, May 3.

CHEBOYGAN (South)—Nice spring weather, and the farmers are all busy with spring seeding. Oats, spring rye and peas are being sown extensively. The farmers are "going over the top" in these lines, but a very small acreage of potatoes and beans will be planted. I mentioned in my last that we were "going over the top" in the Third Liberty Loan, and we did by \$50,000, and are ready to do the same thing for the next. Seed grains are scarce and are hard to get on account of the freight congestion. Winter wheat and rye are very poor, and some is being plowed up and seeded to spring crops. No market for potatoes.—C. W. T., Wolverine, May 3.

CALHOUN (Northwest)—Oats are all sown and a good deal up. Farmers are plowing for corn. Weather has been cold but it is warmer now. Farmers are not selling much just now. Following prices were paid at Battle Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.09; oats, 90; rye, \$2.50; potatoes, 75; hens, 28; butter, 42; eggs, 32; lambs, 14; hogs, 16; beef steers, 7; veal calves, 11.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, May 4.

IOSCO (Southeast)—The weather is dry and cold; nothing growing. Farmers most done seeding, and are now working on corn ground. A number of our farmers put in spring wheat. Fall wheat and rye look bad up here. Not so many beans and potatoes are being put in as last year, as the draft is taking our help, so we can only put in what we can take care of. The following prices were paid at Tawas City this week: Wheat, \$2; oats, 90; rye, \$2.10; hay, \$18; beans, \$10; butter, 40; butterfat, 43; eggs, 30.—A. L., Tawas City, May 4.

OCEANA (North)—On account of the cold, bad weather farmers in this section are behind with their sowing of peas and oats; many are just sowing now. The nights are cold and the ground freezes most every night. Buds have hardly made any showing yet. We have not had rain enough this spring, so that the most of the ground is in good shape to farm, and most all are getting ready so that when the weather does warm up they can rush the work.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, May 4.

BRANCH (North)—Farmers sowing oats and plowing for corn. Weather wet and cold, lots of wind. Soil getting rather wet on heavy land. Farmers selling wheat, some stock; not holding anything to my knowledge. The following prices were paid at Union City this week: Wheat, \$2.08; oats, 85; hay, \$15; potatoes, 60; butter, 38; butterfat, 43; eggs, 33; hogs, 16; beef cows, 7; beef steers, 9@12½; veal calves, 13.—F. S., Union City, May 3.

ARENAC (East)—This week has been rather cool, but farmers are making everything hum. Prices are declining rapidly, except the things the farmers have to buy and they are going up. Hay is down to \$15; oats, 80; beans, \$10.—M. B. R., Twining, May 4.

BAY (Southeast)—About 90 per cent of the winter wheat is or will be worked over. So far as I can find no farmers are holding wheat, except some for seed, as is usual with some. The last of April was cold and wet, but nice since the first of May. Farmers are preparing corn and sugar beet ground, some are planting beets. Oats and barley coming up. Everything the farmers have to sell seems to be coming down and expenses going up. M. B. F. is the best farm paper going. The following prices were paid at Bay City this week: Wheat, \$2.12; oats, 84; rye, \$2.24; hay, \$20; beans, \$10.50; potatoes, 70; butter, 43; eggs, 32; hogs, 21; beef steers, 16; beef cows, 15; veal calves, 16.—J. C. A., Munger, May 3.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

have been carried over from day to day. There has been some lagging in the selling of under grades but the majority of those are very well cleaned up. On Monday extras were quoted at 44¢@54¢, on Tuesday, 45¢, on Wednesday and Thursday 46¢ and on Friday went to 46½¢. At the close on Friday butter scoring higher than extras was quoted from a half to a 43½¢@46¢, and seconds at 39½¢@43¢. Unsalted butter is selling at a differential of about two cents of corresponding grades of salted butter.

Cheese

Eastern markets are firmer on both old and new cheese. The make is increasing but the Allied buyers are still willing to take all fine stock offered in the east, at 22½¢. Detroit is quoting Michigan flats at 21¢@21½¢; Michigan daisies, 23¢. New York is quoting twins, colored, held, 24¢@24½¢; fresh, 22¢@22½¢; daisies, 25¢@25½¢; Young Americas, 24¢@27½¢.



EGGS

The egg market is firm. Packers are still holding off and very little stock is going into storage. Fresh firsts are quoted at 42¢@42½¢ on the Detroit market; ordinary run of arrivals, 33¢@43¢.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	26-27	17-22	18-20
Ducks	23-24	21-25	26-27
Geese	23-24	15-16	18-20
Springers	27-28	25-26	
Hens	29-30	29-30	

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Not a great deal of poultry coming in on any of the markets. There is a good demand and all arrivals clean up quickly. Fowls have not moved in the volume expected and what are arriving are quickly taken. Geese are about off the market and what few do arrive are in poor shape and do not sell well. Very few turkeys coming and no demand.

Dressed Hogs and Calves

Very little dressed pork coming to market at this time. The weather is such now as to make shipment dangerous and it must be thoroughly cooled and prepared for shipment if the shipper expects to avoid loss. The price remains about the same at Detroit, 20¢@21¢ per lb.

There is plenty of veal being offered both at Chicago and Detroit and the market is inclined to become easier. Veal at this time of year must have the most careful attention if it is to arrive in good condition. Detroit quotations remain the same as last week, running from 17¢@20¢ according to quality.

Hides and Furs

Furs—No. skunk, \$4.30; spring musrats, \$1.20; No. 1 mink, \$7.50; No. 1 raccoon, \$4.00.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 14¢; No. 1 green, 13¢; No. 1 cured bulls, 12¢; No. 1 green bulls, 10¢; No. 1 cured veal kip, 22¢; No. 1 green veal kip, 20¢; No. 1 cured murrain, 14¢; No. 1 green murrain, 13¢; No. 1 cured calf, 35¢; No. 1 green calf, 35¢; No. 1 horse hides, \$6; No. 2 horsehides, \$5; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1½¢ lower than the above. Sheepskins, according to the amount of wool, \$1@3.50 each.

Wool

Government plans for controlling the wool market have now progressed far enough so that a definite plan of action is being worked out. The government's announcement relative to the matter, so far as details have been given out, is in part as follows:

"The government has definitely fixed the price of wool, taking as a basis, the scoured value in Boston on July 30, 1917. The arrangement was arrived at by a conference between the representatives of the growers, the dealers and the government. It is desired that the wool shall, as nearly as possible, follow its usual channels, and to this end the growers have agreed to deliver to the dealers the new clip, and the dealers have agreed to distribute it upon a definite basis of com-

pensation, conforming to the government's direction as to its distribution.

"The government has not obligated itself to buy the clip, but does have first call upon any portion it requires and it will allot the balance of the wool to mills throughout the country, such balance to be made use of for civilian purposes. The Boston prices, as of July 30, 1917, are net to the grower, except that he has to pay transportation charges to the Atlantic seaboard and interest on such advances as may be made to him at the time of shipment.

"The dealers are to be permitted to make a charge of 3 per cent of the selling price, if the wool is not graded, and 3½ per cent, if it is graded. This commission is to cover all storage, cartage and insurance. The commission charge is to be added to the price of the wool as it leaves the dealers' hands. The dealers are arranging to make a blanket advance to the grower at the time the wool is shipped, the balance of the price of the wool to be paid to the grower when the wool is sold and delivered by the dealer.

"A method of handling wool in the fleece wool sections and other sections where the clips are small, is now being worked out, which will probably allow selling in small lots. This plan will be made public as soon as it is definitely decided upon. The full schedule of prices will be distributed without delay by the wool trade associations, or can be obtained from the wool division of the War Industries Board."

Live Stock Letters

Chicago, May 6, 1918.—Last week's receipts of cattle fell slightly under the supplies of the corresponding week last year, the first time anything of this kind has occurred for a considerable period. It would seem to indicate that high prices are responsible for having caused free liquidation of live stock and that nothing more than moderate supplies can be expected from now on. It is certainly a fact that during the past few weeks there have been marketed a very large number of young cattle that would have been tremendously benefitted from a beef standpoint by anywhere from two to four months longer feeding, but which could not resist the high prices the market afforded. Some of these cattle were taken out by feeders for short feeding or to run on grass this summer, but the majority of them found their way to the shambles.

When in the face of high markets receipts fall off materially it is pretty good evidence that the stocks have been pretty well depleted. Prices today are three to four dollars per hundredweight higher than a year ago and when one considers the high cost of production and the growing difficulties in the matter of labor, etc., it is hardly to be wondered that the cattle are turned off before maturity. At the same time we urge feeders to hold back their cattle just as long as they can practically do so as there seems no question but that a higher range of values is going to prevail indefinitely and that every pound of beef we can produce is going to be needed.

There has been a good outlet for stockers and feeders. Warmer weather and better grazing facilities naturally stimulate the demand for young stuff. Not much, if any, quality is available under 11¢ per lb and as high as 13½¢ has been paid for good weight feeders. These prices are about \$2 to \$2.50 higher than a year ago. In our opinion they are an excellent investment at their present valuations.

There has been such a nice adjustment of hog supplies to trade requirements that the fluctuation in this line has been rather narrow. If it were possible to export more a higher range of values would no doubt prevail, but more or less stocks have to be carried and while the market has for some time hovered close to \$18 for prime butcher hogs at Chicago it touched that figure only twice or thrice during the past month. The big weight hogs have been discriminated against to some extent, the best demand centering in the 180 to 220 lb. hogs, so that a wide margin in values exists. Present values are about \$2 higher than a year ago.

The past week or two saw changing conditions in the sheep market. Prime Colorado lambs touched the record-breaking figure of \$22.10 on Tuesday,

April 23rd, but from that dizzy height there was a sharp and sudden descent within a few days of practically \$1.50. Then followed a little reaction, last week's prices indicating an extreme top of \$21.00. The Colorado feed lots which supply the trade at this time with the great bulk of its supplies are now pretty well depleted and by the end of May the great bulk of the fed sheep and lambs will have been marketed. Then will come a period of comparative quiet or until the western grass lambs begin coming. Conditions have been exceedingly favorable in the west this winter and a liberal movement of lambs is anticipated during the summer months. Woolled lambs at \$21.00 indicates a market about \$2.75 higher than a year ago.

Detroit, May 7.—Cattle: Market is steady on good grades; bulls and light butchers 15¢@25¢ lower; best heavy steers, \$15@16.25; best handy-weight butcher steers, \$13.50@14.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$12@13.50; handy light butchers, \$10@11.50; light butchers, \$8.50@10; best cows, \$8.50@9.50; cutters, \$7.75@8.25; canners, \$7@7.50; best heavy bulls, \$10@10.50; bologna bulls, \$9@9.50; stock bulls, \$8@9; milkers and springers, \$55@115.00.

Veal calves—Market steady; best, \$14@14.50; others, \$10@12.

Sheep and lambs—Market dull; best lambs, \$16.75; fair lambs, \$15@16.50; light to common lambs, \$10@12; fair to good sheep, \$11@13; culls and common, \$7@8.

Hogs—Market strong, 10¢@12¢ higher; mixed grades, \$17.90@18; good pigs, \$17.90.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 7th, 1918.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 175 cars, including 15 cars of Canadians and 15 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 25¢ higher on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in moderate supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 15 to 25 cents higher than last week; fat cows and heifers sold 15 to 25¢ higher; bulls of all classes sold steady; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in moderate supply, sold 25 to 50¢ higher than last week. The prospects for next week on all classes of cattle \$16.25; stags, \$10 to \$13. look favorable.

With about 9,600 hogs on sale Monday the market opened 5 to 10¢ lower with the heavy hogs selling from \$18.10 to \$18.25; heavy mixed, \$18.40; yorkers and light mixed, \$18.45; pigs and lights, \$18.50 to \$18.65; roughs.

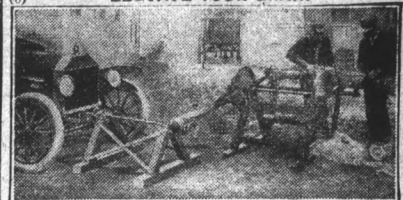
With 2080 hogs on sale Tuesday the market opened 40 to 45¢ higher on yorkers and light mixed hogs which sold all the way from \$18.75 to \$18.90; pigs were 25¢ to 35¢ higher, selling from \$18.85 to \$18.90; heavy hogs were 10 to 15¢ higher, selling from \$18.25 to \$18.40; roughs were steady, selling at \$16.25; stags, \$12 to \$13.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Monday were 8,400 head. The market opened 50¢ to \$1.00 lower on all grades of lambs. Yearlings sold 50¢ to 75¢ lower; wethers, 50 to 75¢ lower; ewes, 25 to 50¢ lower. We would not be surprised to see them go still lower. The lambs on the market Monday were not very desirable; mostly all on the weighty order. The handy weights were in good demand and sold from \$17.25 to \$17.75. A few loads of choice lambs sold up to \$17.85. Lambs carrying considerable weight were very hard sellers and sold generally from \$17.25 to \$17.50; heavy lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.00; yearlings, \$14.50 to \$15.50; wethers, \$14.00 to \$14.50; ewes, \$12 to \$13.50.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$16.50@17.35; medium to good weighty steers, \$15.50@16; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$14@14.50; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14.50@15; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14@14.50; choice to prime yearlings, \$14.50@15; fair to good yearlings, \$13.50@14; medium to good butcher steers, \$13@13.50; good butcher heifers, \$11.50@12; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$10.50@11; good to choice fat cows, \$11.00@11.50; fair to good medium fat cows, \$8.50@9; cutters and common butcher cows, \$7.50 to \$8.00; canners, \$6 @ \$7; good to choice fat bulls, \$11@11.50; good weight sausage bulls, \$9.50@10.00; light and thin bulls, \$7.50@8.00; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10.50 @ \$11; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$8.50@9; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 @ \$120.00; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75@85.

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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 outfit is 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.

SEED BEANS
Choice White Pea Beans, large, 98% germination, were not frosted or wet. \$10 per bu. Send Sacks.

H. S. Wakeman, Bangor, Mich.

500 bus. WHITE STAR SEED CORN.
Early maturing, good yielder for silage or husking \$4 bu. bags free. Special price on the lot. Sample for stamp. Express only. Harry Vail, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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 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
Nearly forty bushels of fine navy beans for sale; perfectly dry, harvested before rains, and not exposed to frost; price \$9 per bushel cleaned and picked. A. R. Levey, Elsie, Michigan.

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

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

SEED BEANS 15 bu. hand-picked Red Kidney 95% germination in soil. Price \$9.00 per bushel. Bags, 25¢. Ivan Olson, Holton, Michigan.

MICHIGAN YELLOW DENT CORN tested 84%. Price \$6.50 a bushel shelled. Express is more rapid and certain than freight. Arson N. Bradford, Sparta, Michigan.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—Crawford County farm. On main gravel road. Fifty acres clear plowing land. Thirty acres timber pasture. Warm house. Big cellar. Good barn. Fine wall. Very cheap. Terms. Need money quickly. Lucien H. Arnold, 3154 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

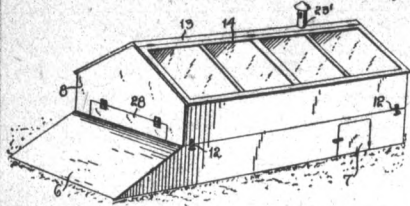
FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL, or Cheapest Gasoline, using our 1918 Carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back Guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 559 Madison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

PAINT WHOLESALE PRICES—guaranteed five years. Eighteen Colors. Freight allowed. ACME LUMBER COMPANY, 3003 Woodward, Paint Dept., Detroit, Michigan.

"I can take care of 100 chicks easier with the PERRY BROODER than 25 with a hen."

Says Mrs. Frank Musson of 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,

We Hate to Sell this Kind of Stock

But we have listed them for sale at the Livingston County Breeders' Sale Company's sale at Howell, Mich., May 16, 1918.

	Butter	Milk
Queen Pieterje Mink De Kol	25.48	578
Koostia Artis De Kol	22.17	574
Lillie Burke Canary, A. jr. 3-year-old record of	26.21	498
Brookfield AAggie Wayne Pontiac, Jr. 2-yr.-old record	18.17	408
Annette Segis Brook De Kol, jr. 2-yr.-old record	17.30	352

King Korndyke Segis Pieter 232927, born Jan. 9, 1918. This is a wonderful individual, more than half white. He has five of seven nearest dams in his pedigree that average above 30½ pounds of butter in seven days. His dam is a 29.11 pound cow that made this record after losing one-quarter. His sire is King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506.

Included in our consignment are 5 heifers of similar lines of breeding. Meet us at Howell, Mich., May 16th, 1918.

MUSOLFF BROS., South Lyons, Mich.

First Annual Sale of the

Tuscola County Holstein-Friesian Sales Co.

Caro, Michigan, May 31st, 1918

60 Head of A No. 1 cattle, from the best herds in the County, having the blood of some of the greatest sires and dams of the breed. Some are sired and others bred to 30 lb. sires.

Remember the date—May 18, 1918. Plan to attend.

For Catalog and other information, Address,

B. B. REANEY, Akron, Michigan.

GEO. A. PROCTOR, Vassar, Michigan.

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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 knives. No ties. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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Heat your home with a KALAMAZOO PIPELESS FURNACE Burns any fuel—even cheapest kinds. Sends all the heat up through one big register—heats every room. Save money by buying direct from manufacturers at wholesale price. Quick shipment—we pay freight. Cash or easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe Furnaces also. Write today. Ask for catalog No. 1033 KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Mich. SEND FOR CATALOG

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Get full information regarding maximum prices on wool paid by the

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Highest prices paid only when wool is shipped to Central market. In order to keep posted regarding the maximum price and other necessary information, your name must be on our mailing list.

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Write us today. Price lists, and shipping tags, etc., will be sent FREE. Just a postal will do.

S. SILBERMAN & SONS "World's Greatest Wool House" 1177 W. 35th St. Chicago, Ill.

FEEDING AND WATERING THE WORK TEAM

As a rule we feed too much hay to our work horses during the spring and summer. The horse's stomach is not large and cannot hold a feed of grain and hay at the same time, therefore it is reasonable that the grain feeds will be more readily digested and assimilated if not accompanied by too large amounts of hay.

I have obtained the best results from feeding my work teams one peck of cut hay with their grain ration morning and noon. In this way the horses have comparatively small amounts of freshly eaten hay to be digested while at work, and since the grain is more nutritious and more easily digested than the hay, the horse is well nourished throughout the day.

Hay is principally digested in the intestines and the coarse fibre of it is mostly utilized by the large intestines, so there is little gained in feeding hay in the daytime when the horse is working. At night feed a liberal amount of hay. This gives it an opportunity to work along in the intestines, where it is greatly reduced in bulk before active work the next day.

A hard-worked horse needs about all the nourishment that he will take, and should have all the grain that he will eat promptly. It is the grain that nourishes, but hay must be fed to give the necessary bulk to meet the demands of the digestive system.

The horse that is continually stuffed with hay either must eat less grain or else suffer from overworked digestive organs, which make him dull and sluggish.

Grass is an excellent tonic and assists in carrying waste and impure matter out of the horse's system. The mare and foal should have the run of a pasture and be given their liberty, but it is not always safe to turn out the work teams.

When practical work horses should be watered frequently. It is poor practice to allow a horse to become extremely thirsty and then give enough water to satisfy his thirst. Give horses all of the water they want, but when, as sometimes happens, they become extremely thirsty, the supply of water in small quantities every few minutes instead of allowing them to drink too much at once is the safer way.

If too much water is taken into the stomach while the horse is overheated, it is liable to chill the system and close the pores of the skin, causing colic or inflammation of the bowels. Soft water from a spring or brook is best, but if well water is given, especially during warm weather, it should be warmed or given very sparingly.

Mares that are suckling foals require more water than geldings. When mares are at work in the fields it is better to provide some way of watering them during the forenoon and afternoon than to keep them from water a full half day. If a considerable distance from water, a pail and barrel may be taken into the field. The mares will do enough more work to pay the extra cost of labor and they will also be more comfortable.—L. J. Meridith.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

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

In discussing the outlook for breeding beef cattle in Michigan at a recent visit to their farm Messrs. Allen Bros. of Paw Paw, Michigan, said:

"The situation as a whole looks most encouraging for the future. It indeed is a slow process to accumulate any increase in the number of cattle in the face of the steady growing demand. The agricultural schools, the country over, are educating the masses to grow more livestock as a food proposition and as a means of restoring the fertility of the soil. The whole world is, and will be, a cattle market for several years to come. Wm. Galloway, well-known manufacturer of gasoline engines, cream separators and farm machinery at Waterloo, Iowa, has been for some years one of the leading breeders of Guernsey and Ayrshire cattle in the country considered thoroughly wedded to the dairy cattle business, just recently gave his reasons for going into the Hereford and selling his dairy cattle, making the following statement:

"I have been looking the situation over and I have come to the conclusion that the production of beef is going to be one of the most profitable branches of agriculture for the next decade, at least. I have been engaged in the dairy business pretty extensively, and it is a profitable business, but the labor problem takes all the joy out of a dairyman's life. I have sixteen farms in Iowa, and I am going to stock every last one of them with Herefords. I am going to keep at it un-

til I get a reliable married man on each farm and give him an interest in the cattle so that he will have some incentive to stick to it and devote the best there is to him to the business. I expect to maintain myself one central herd from which I shall supply these tenant herds with new blood as needed. I selected Herefords because I have fed a good many steers, and I have noticed that when I had a Hereford steer in a bunch he almost invariably fattened more rapidly and was ready for market sooner than any of the others. Now in these days we have got to speed up our beef-producing operations as much as possible. There is a shortage of beef, and we cannot afford to feed a steer a year in order to get him ready for market. We must have early-maturing, easy-feeding cattle, and after studying the business in my own feedlots, I am convinced that the Hereford is the one that most nearly approaches the ideal as a feeding animal. There are other good beef breeds, any one of them a great deal better than the scrubs. We cannot afford to waste any feed on scrubs these days.

"The impressiveness of the Hereford sire when used on scrubs or native cattle is a quality which recommends itself to breeders of every section. There is no bull of any breed which approaches the Hereford in this respect, and to his ability to transmit his own good qualities is due his increasing popularity.

"The Hereford color, coat and markings are all ideal, and are transmitted by the sire to his offspring, making a uniform bunch of animals which will instantly attract the buyer."

It is always a pleasure to visit a farm that has a herd of dairy cattle of the quality found in the Rainbow herd of Holsteins owned by Robin Carr of Fowlerville, Michigan. These cattle are of choice breeding and kept under conditions favorable for good development. Mr. Carr is an experienced breeder and takes pride in keeping his cattle in good condition. He has a large herd and can always furnish a number of choice females of approved breeding and individuality. Most of the females in his herd are direct descendants of Hengerveld De Kol, without question one of the really good bulls of the breed. At the present time Mr. Carr offers some beautifully marked daughters of some of his best cows at from \$75 to \$125. Any farmer looking for a few head of young cattle that will grow into money will find what he wants at this farm. Fowlerville is situated in the famous Livingston county where there are more registered Holsteins than any other county in the United States. Visitors from a distance will be met at the train at Fowlerville.

Among the new advertisers in Michigan Business Farming it gives us great pleasure to introduce Boardman Farms of Jackson, Michigan. Mr. Boardman has spent years in developing his present herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle up to its present standing among the real good herds of the country. Mr. Boardman is one of our best posted pedigree experts and he has promised to write a few notes concerning his ideas of breeding for production for the benefit of our readers. We look forward to some mighty interesting communications from this well-known gentleman. Just at present Boardman Farms have some young bulls of high class breeding that will be priced right to those in need of such animals. Write for further information and prices.

Mr. E. J. Taylor of Fremont, Michigan, has two big, strong Hereford bulls ready for service, and a number of other ones coming on. There is no question but what Hereford cattle are adapted to economical beef production on Michigan farms and it is to be regretted that more breeders of this great breed of cattle are not doing some kind of publicity work to advance the interests of the Hereford breed in this state. Labor difficulties and the high prices for grain feeds is compelling many dairy farmers to dispose of their herds and find relief thru the feeding of beef cattle. Right now is the time to investigate the merits of this breed of cattle.

D. Owen Taft of Oak Grove, Michigan, offers for immediate sale some daughters of King Hengerveld almyra Fayne. These heifers are safe in calf to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the lot are thrifty, vigorous individuals and well worth what Mr. Taft is asking for them. Mr. Taft recently sold 20 head of mature cows to buyers from Delaware, but he still has a few good bargains on his farm. He is always in position to handle large and small orders for Holstein cattle and young stock.

J. Fred Smith of Byron, Michigan, has a few excellent Holstein cows due to freshen this spring that he will price right. These cows are all with calf to a 30-lb. sire and would make excellent animals for some man who is beginning in the breeding business with a small herd that he wants to pay immediate profits at the pail. Only the present scarcity of hired help has induced Mr. Smith to reduce his herd for the coming year.

Eugene Wilcox, of Bangor, Michigan, has an excellent five months old Guernsey bull calf that he is offering to M. B. F. readers. This young bull is a choice individual and should find a home on one of our Michigan farms. Price and full information will be furnished by Mr. Wilcox.

When writing to breeders who advertise the stock in the M. B. F. always mention the fact that you saw their ad in M. B. F. This will insure prompt service and will help our advertisers keep track of the business they are getting from our advertising columns. We want to have our advertisers know how their ads. are paying them.

The M. B. F. is certainly a God-send to the farmers.—Fred Holland, Charlevoix county.

Best farmers' paper I ever read.—E. M. M., Cass county.

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

HOLSTEINS—A herd of 50 Holsteins, headed by the Bull, King Zerna 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 Zerna 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. P. O. Cows with creditable records.

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.

RAINBOW HOLSTEINS Young cows, heifers, half-cows, 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.

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 Shantum, 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 of 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.

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.

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 ¾ 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 Fayne 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.

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

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.

Saginaw Valley Breeders' Holstein sale May 28. Saginaw, Mich.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' sale at Flint, Mich., June 3.



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 35.16 son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and whose dam and ¾ 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.

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

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

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 chicks (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.

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.

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 Ringh 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

PENCILED 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 (\$25) twenty-five cents each. Harry Colling, Postoria, Michigan.



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

AUCTION!

On account of inability to secure sufficient competent help, I have decided to quit the cattle-raising business and dispose of my herd of

60 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

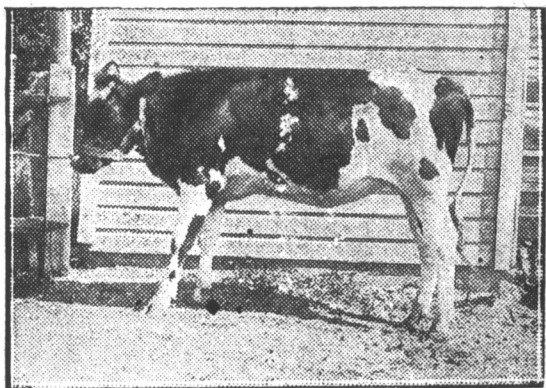
Sale will take place at my farm

One Mile East of Wayne, Michigan, on Michigan Ave., Ann Arbor car line, 16 miles west of Detroit

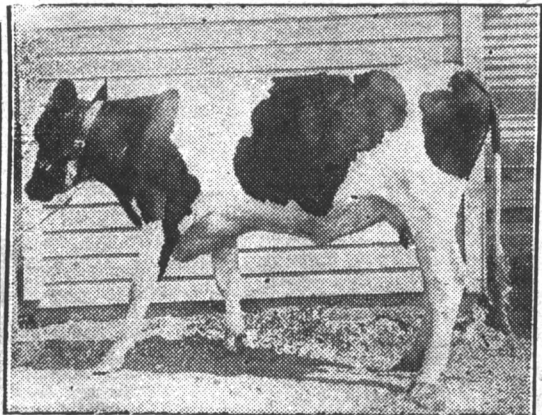
Monday, June 3, 1918

The herd contains some of the very best Holstein strains, including one son and two daughters of the famous "Concordia Houwtje Sunlight DeKol." Concordia made a seven-day butter record of 31.69, and 654 1-10 lbs. of milk in seven days. It would be hard to find a better lot of registered cattle than are in this herd. If you are looking for a good calf, heifer or cow, come to this sale. There are also three herd bulls with records.

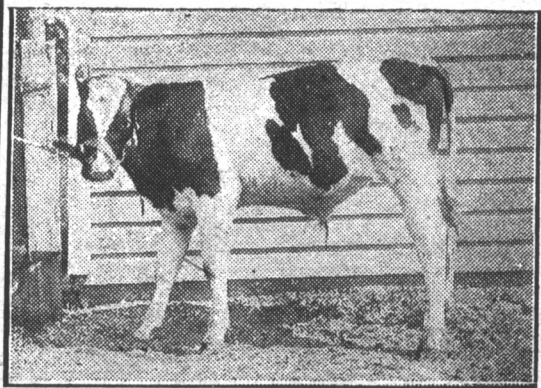
An extended pedigree catalogue of the herd will be provided, and all stock will be given a tubercular test and are guaranteed from all contagious diseases.



Concordia Korndyke Sunlight 360720,
Born March 16, 1916



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



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

ROBERT R. POINTER

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

S. T. WOOD, Sales Director