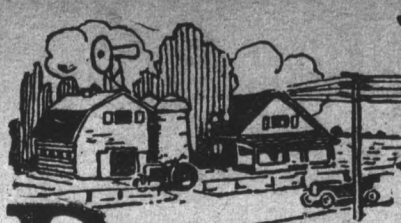


—for all the Farmers of Michigan!



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Free List or Clubbing Offers

MR. PINTO BEAN IN HIS OWN HOME TOWN

Colorado Friends Believe Bean Division Propaganda Insures Profitable Pinto Market for Years to Come and are Planning on Larger Acreage

That the efforts of the bean division of the U. S. Food Administration is popularizing the pinto bean at the expense of the navy bean, were not designed primarily to move the present year's crop but to establish a future market for the pinto, is the conclusion one gains from the west's own version of the deal.

The May 1st issue of *Western Farm Life*, a Colorado agricultural paper contains an article, "History of the Pinto Bean in its own Home Country," by Chas. E. Smith, county agriculturist, Las Animas county, Colorado. We quote portions of the article as follows:

"In years past the price of pinto beans depended simply upon the amount of local market that could be developed, and practically no beans were shipped out. If there was a slight over-supply, the price went as low as \$1.75 per hundred, according to some of the early planters. If they were scarce, they were such an item of importance in the diet of the Mexican people especially, that the price went up to five cents per pound.

It is only within the last three years that any considerable amount of beans have been shipped away from the immediate locality, and we are indebted to the brokers who have trade relations outside of the state for the first movement toward getting something more than local market for this crop. We still have people in the state of Colorado and even in Trinidad, the supposed home of the pinto bean, who believe that the pinto bean is not adapted to the high class trade; but this idea is rapidly breaking down, and more and more this excellent food crop is finding its way to the tables of all classes of people.

"The final boost has been given it by the Food Administration which purchased practically the whole crop in this state, as well as other states, and put it on the market in localities outside of Colorado. However, other sections may have taken to this disposition of the 1917 crop, the growers in Las Animas county in general are disposed to feel very grateful for the assistance given, and to believe that the advertising gained from this operation will put the pinto bean definitely on the market for years to come."

Discussing the cost of raising pintos, the author says: "There are a few localities where the growers believe they can scarcely afford to raise pinto beans at eight cents a pound, even tho the price is much in advance of ordinary prices of previous years. However, with the knowledge that beans have nearly always done well and made fair returns, it is believed that even in

these localities no great curtailment will be done, and we may even expect some increases in acreage."

No secret is made in this article, or other articles coming to our attention, that the assistance rendered by the bean division in bringing pinto beans before the eyes of eastern buyers has been for the purpose of creating a permanent demand for the crop. It is for this reason that the injury inflicted upon the pea bean industry this year may be felt for years to come, and despite the superiority of the navy over the pinto, the effect may never be entirely removed.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is trying to secure additional information upon the pinto deal, from western sources. We are firmly convinced that there is much yet to tell of which the public has no inkling, and which should properly be made of public knowledge.

\$374,100 LOANED TO MICHIGAN FARMERS IN APRIL 1918

A report just received from the National Land Bank at St. Paul, Minn., discloses that over a third of a million dollars were loaned to farmers of Michigan during the month of April. In that period, 49 loans, aggregating \$111,950 were applied for, and 70 loans, aggregating \$59,100 were approved. This brings the total of applications approved for Michigan to 1526, and the total of loans closed to \$2,621,900. During the same period over nine million dollars were loaned to the farmers of North Dakota, so it is apparent that the farmers of this state are not taking as much advantage of the new loan law as they can and should.

There is no indication that the bankers of the state are profiting any from the inroads of the federal farm loan law. Instead of doing away with the usurious cut-throat methods of previous years and trying to deserve the farmer's business, many of them are pressing a little harder. Very recently reports have come to our office of the most infamous treatment accorded farmers in sparsely settled sections of the state, and we have come to the conclusion that Mammon is, indeed, the only God that some men know. We hope to see the farmers taking a greater interest in the federal farm loan plan and teach the "Shylocks" of the state a well-deserved lesson.

DETROIT'S "BUY-A-BUSHEL" CAMPAIGN

Strenuous Efforts Being Made by City Folks to Move the Incoming Flood of Michigan Potatoes and Keep the Market in a Stable Condition

Mayor Marx bought the first bushel of potatoes from the D. U. R. car which was placed in front of the city hall on the Campus Martius last Saturday, and throughout the day and until the car was emptied of its 300 bag contents rich, who came in limousines, and poor who brought wheelbarrows or baby carriages, bought the two and one-half bushel sacks of fancy Michigan stock, the finest in the world, which was sold at 90c per bushel or \$2.25 per sack.

Newspaper men's cameras clicked and moving picture machines whirled recording pictures of the event so hundreds of thousands who did not even see the car, now know that a great drive has been started in Detroit throughout the state, and is rapidly spreading nation-wide to help eat up the great crop of potatoes save wheat and thus help to win the war.

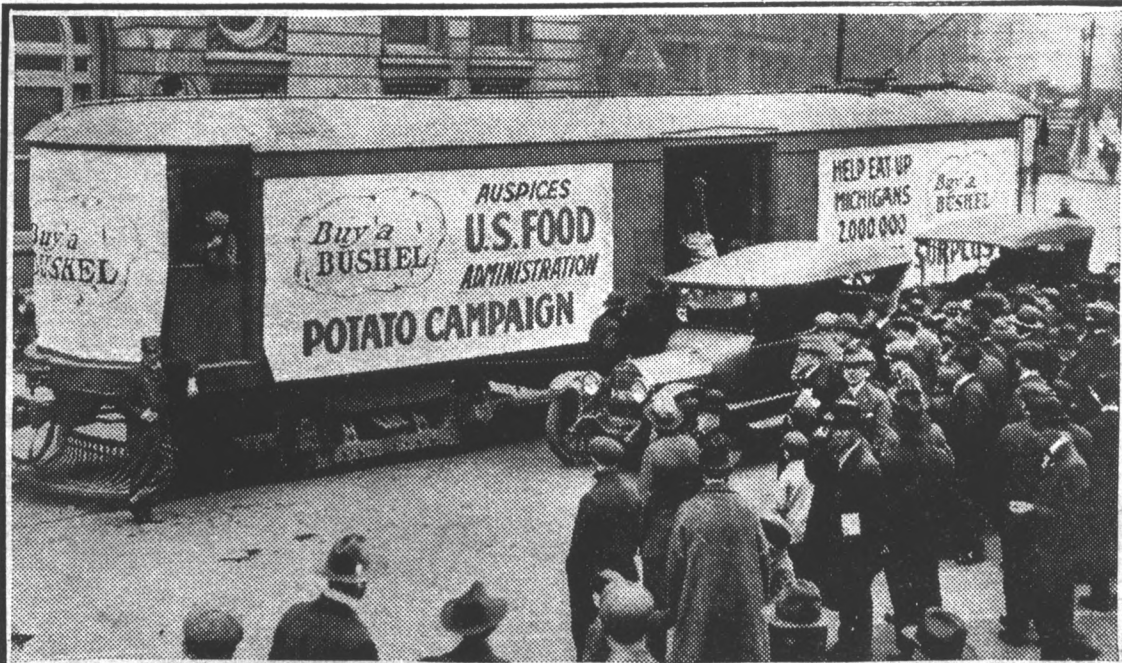
The publicity committee of which the publisher of M. B. F. is chairman have been bending every effort to make the campaign as widespread as possible, not with the hope of righting the whole market or changing an already bad condition, but of helping to move the potatoes so that they will not rot, for want of a possible market, in the farmers' hands.

A "Potatriot Pledge" card is being issued this week, a reprint of which accompanies this article, and over 100,000 of these will be passed out by the school children and boy scouts of Detroit alone this week. Other cities will be asked to co-operate and it is possible that within the next thirty days from two to three million of these cards will have been signed.

The newspapers throughout the country are running recipes on the woman's page daily showing the many ways in which the potato can be used as an item of food on every menu. Few city families are familiar with potato flour, potato pancakes, potato soup, etc., and during the period of high prices which they have been paying for potatoes during the past two or three years have gotten into the habit of consuming only the barest portion of this great American food product.

So the campaign now being conducted will not only help to relieve the present disastrous condition, but will get the American people into the habit of eating more potatoes at every meal, and thus we may get a glimpse of the bright side, even to the potato cloud which now hangs over us.

Local merchants are being asked to contribute their show-windows to the campaign during the coming week, every grocer should co-operate and if you (Continued on page



Scene on the Detroit Campus when rich and poor alike came in limousines and a-foot to "buy-a-bushel" of Michigan spuds.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D.C.—The great problem of supplying man power for the essential industries of the nation is now commanding the attention of the United States employment bureau. The supply and distribution of labor is as important duty of the government as the recruiting of men for the military preparations, and it is realized that a steady supply of good labor to the essential industries of the nation is as important in promoting the war as maintaining the strength of the army and navy. The employment agency is seeking the aid of all employers the country over to facilitate the canvassing and redistribution of help that it may be placed where it can do the most good. Eventually the plan suggested in the Senate several weeks ago to register and possibly conscript for industrial service all persons unsuited for military service, may have to be carried out. The situation must, however, become much more acute than at present to warrant any such extreme measures as this.

The problems of transporting soldiers to France is as nothing compared to the problems of transporting equipment and supplies. The average mind does not grasp the amount of shipping space required for carrying the impedimenta that forms a part of every properly-equipped field force. Despite the limited shipping facilities the government has already transported overseas the following: 1,400 field guns, 2,240 heavy machine guns and 15,360 light automatic rifles, 1,760 combat wagons, 1,280 rolling kitchens, 1,760 baggage and ration wagons, 1,280 ration carts, 1,930 machine gun carts, 4,720 riding horses, 64 riding mules, 26,560 draft mules, 160 motorcycles with side cars, 80 motor cars and 3,360 bicycles. In addition to this bulky freight there have gone across 60 battery wagons, 120 store wagons and reel carts and 9,780 horses for the artillery regiments. Owing to the lack of "bottoms" for shipping the full complement of equipment needed, it has been necessary to call upon the French and English for certain heavy machine guns and artillery, but with the rapid going forward of the present shipbuilding program, it is hoped and believed that the future will see all the supplies needed across shipped promptly.

The investigation into the aircraft production scandal carries on with many startling and interesting developments. Sensational charges of graft, treasonable delays, misuse of funds, etc., presented by Gutzon Borglum, sculptor and personal friend of President Wilson, have been met with counter-charges equally as sensational, denouncing Borglum as a grafter and accusing him of trying to use privileges conferred upon him by the President, to promote the organization of an airplane factory and the sale of its products. Borglum answers that these charges are trumped up by agents of the enemy for the purpose of halting the investigation. The investigating committee however, declares that the investigation will continue, not necessarily into the specific charges made by Borglum, but to determine how the \$700,000,000 air fund was expended, and why so small a number of airplanes have been turned out. Sensational disclosures involving betrayal of duty and gross mismanagement are looked for.

Profiting by the bitter experiences of last winter, which caused much suffering and forced industries to lie idle for lack of coal, Dr. Garfield the fuel administrator, is taking every precaution to speed coal production and encourage early buying. Despite what appears to be extreme efforts on the part of the coal operators to mine sufficient coal for next winter's needs, Dr. Garfield has warned that production must increase if this is to be done. With his assistants, the fuel administrator is gathering details which may assist them in spurring on production and delivery. In order to lend emphasis to the need of early buying for next winter's fires, the fuel administrator has announced that he will name a coal buying week beginning June 3rd, when everyone who can will be urged to lay in their winter's fuel supply.

War or no war, the game of politics must go on undisturbed. Republican and democratic leaders are laying plans for a hot partisan scrap at the fall primaries. Champ Clark has predicted that the next house will be democratic, a statement that the republican leaders refuse to accept. Will Hays, chairman of the national republican committee, Senator Gallinger, Medill McCormick and other good republican hand wagon drivers who are in Washington to confer with republican legislators, predict a majority in the next house of 35 to 40 members. In fact, so confident are they of success in the house that they concentrate their efforts in swinging the senate over. A democratic majority of eight now control the senate.

Congress has started out to solve the farmers' marketing problems. At least the senate has just voted for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing postal motor routes in order to transport food products from the farming sections to the cities. Of course, the proposition was opposed by certain senators on the grounds that the present was "no time to be conducting experiments," but the sponsors of the bill argued that inasmuch as the plan was already being worked successfully in some sections of the country, congress ought to be willing to help the good work along. Now, farmers, get busy and build your good roads, and your worrisome marketing problems are solved!

In order to enable soldiers in training camps to visit their homes more frequently, Mr. McAdoo, director general of the railroads, is considering the advisability of reducing their fare rate to one cent per mile. Where soldiers' homes are located at great distance from their place of training, the present cost is almost prohibitive to the average soldier.

It is announced that efforts will again be made this week to complete the investigation into the disloyalty charges against Senator LaFollette. The matter has been hanging fire for several months, and the senator's political enemies are afraid lest it go by default if it be permitted to hang much longer without at least another agitation.

The senate has passed a resolution presented by Senator Thompson of Kansas, to authorize the federal trade commission to investigate the production, supply and prices of agricultural implements.



Fruit growers of California have declared in favor of importation of Chinese "and other labor."

Iron ore is found in almost every Chinese province, but it is mined extensively in only a few.

Immigration from Europe fell one million during the first year of the United States' participation in the war.

Canners of the United States will have to fill close to 70,000,000 tin cans in a year to feed our army and navy.

Belted used on machinery in Russian Oil fields is made of camel's hair, which resists grease better than rubber, cotton or leather.

The Dominican republic plans to establish an agricultural experiment station that will try to improve the live stock of that country.

Explosions in flour mills, grain elevators, coal mines, etc., are often due to the fact that dust and air combined in certain proportions are explosive.

Germany's newest war department is an imperial clogs office, for the acquisition and distribution of wood suitable to use as soles for boots and shoes.

Sweden has 16 principal war ships. Some are thirty years old and only three have a displacement of as much as 7,100 tons, but these three are thoroughly modern.

The war has created a great boom in the fishing industry of the British Isles. Some of the fishing skippers are said to have paid taxes this year on incomes amounting to \$35,000 and over.

French protect the bases of telegraph poles against decay by surrounding them with earthenware pipes and filling the pipes with melted resin and sand, which solidifies and becomes waterproof.

Exploration parties to discover the lost wealth under the waves are being organized in England to begin work immediately the war is ended. The route from England to India is strewn with treasures of lost vessels estimated to total \$400,000,000.

WAR WIRES

Conflicting reports to the effect that the American forces in France are to be held in reserve until such time as a large American army is available, has caused a furore in Washington. The original report which came from Ottawa, and was regarded as official stated that the British and French considered themselves capable of checking the German onslaughts, and that the American army was to be made ready for the great Allied offensive. Gen. Foch's strategy, the dispatch stated, had been and evidently would continue to be one of conservation. He has made it a point to hold the Germans back with the minimum forces possible, and keep a great reserve force ready for a smash when the proper time came, according to these reports. Official Washington is silent regarding the Ottawa dispatches, while London has issued a denial. The reports have caused a great deal of discussion among army men. The reports have caused a great deal of discussion among army men. The disposition of American forces is entirely in the hands of General Pershing and General Foch, the Allied commander in chief, it is said.

Russia is threatened with a new revolution. Hunger, which is stalking across the country from Siberia to the Caucasus, is responsible. In spite of the treaties of peace ratified between Petrograd and Berlin, the Germans continue to advance into Russia, seizing anything they can lay their hands on. Lenin has made an appeal to the Huns for a cessation of all hostile acts, and warns them that further advances may result in a revolution, which might be directed as much against them as the present Russian government. Russian Poland has been taken over by the Germans. Although the Kaiser's government has many times asserted that an autonomous Poland was to result from the war, it is very evident that Germany will hold the Polish territory as long as she can. Food conditions are becoming worse in Austria-Hungary, hunger causing many minor disturbances. Even in Germany, especially western Prussia, the populace is said to be almost without food, although the German people are too much under the heel of the government to make more than feeble protests.

Submarine losses have been reduced to a minimum. The tonnage lost during April 1918, was only about half that for the same month in 1917, according to official reports by the French government. American naval forces, which have been assisting the British and French since May 1918, have done much to combat the undersea menace. It is planned to put in service large-sized submarine chasers, which are to be known as Eagles. These boats which are of a type half-way between the present gasoline propelled chasers and the destroyer, are large enough to mount guns of sufficient calibre to deal with any U-boat. They are speedy, and are heavy enough to weather rough seas with less trouble than the present craft engaged in the work. These boats are to be manufactured by Henry Ford, the Detroit auto king. When his new plant is in full operation three of these boats will be manufactured in a day.

Having weathered one of the most furious political storms, which has stirred England for several months, Premier Lloyd George appears to be again safely installed in the confidence of the English people. The charges by Gen. Maurice, a prominent official of the war office, that the government was not making public a great many things that the English people had a right to know, first started the turmoil. The charges, coming as they did from a well-known English army officer, holding a position of trust in the government, were at first taken to mean that the government was trying to cover up scandals. For a time it appeared that the present cabinet might be forced out and the opposition headed by Asquith placed in power. The charges were refuted by Lloyd George in parliament in such a manner as to silence the opposition. The attack has only served to enhance the brilliancy of Lloyd George in the eyes of the British people.

Instead of the long expected German-Austrian offensive on the Italian front, the Central Powers have been forced to act on the defensive in that quarter. The Italians have made a number of small advances, and seem to be outfighting the Austrians all along the line. Apparently there are few Germans on this front nearly all having been withdrawn to help in the west. The Italians have always outfought the Austrians when they have met on anything like equal terms. The enmity between the two races dates back to the early part of the last century when Austrian troops were used time and again to hold the Italians under the yoke.

The appearance of American national army men on parade in the streets of London aroused the enthusiasm of the English as have few events in many days. Since the thrilling days of the first months of the war, London has not known such a notable scene of enthusiasm as that evoked by the appearance of the American soldiers. The men were a fine-looking body and appeared to be in the pink of condition. It was the women who gave the Americans a special welcome. "God bless you," they cried all along the route. Mothers lifted their children that they might have a look at the soldiers from across the sea who were going to fight side by side with daddy.

A repetition of the successful attack on Zeebrugge took place a few nights ago when the obsolete cruiser *Vindictive*, loaded with concrete, was sunk across the harbor entrance of Ostend, another U-boat base in Belgium. The attack was partly successful as the boat was sunk in a position to nearly block the passage of the harbor. Only one small British boat was lost in the attack. The casualties of the attackers were light. Berlin, as was anticipated, has issued an official statement denying that any damage was done, or the harbor entrance sealed.

Holland, it appears, has acceded to the German demands. The Dutch people were overawed by the concentration of a German army of some 80,000 men on the frontier, as if for a smash across the boundary. The people of Holland have been in a position to observe the atrocities committed on the women and children of Belgium, they have given a shelter to hundreds of thousands of refugees who have crossed the frontier, and know at first-hand what German ruthlessness means. The government of the Netherlands evidently does not want the country laid waste.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



A LESSON FROM GEORGIA FOR OUR MARKET DIRECTOR

Writing in the *Southern Ruralist*, a correspondent says: "In August, 1917, the Georgia legislature appropriated \$15,000 for the creation of a state bureau of markets. Today, after less than a year of operations, this bureau has found a market for thousands of carloads of Georgia products and saved millions of dollars to the farmers of the state.

"Today it has over two hundred 'buying units,' as the buyers and co-operative associations are called, employs two field agents, and handles hundreds of questions daily. No order is too big for it. One day a big St. Louis firm sent in a hurry-up call for fifty carloads of velvet beans. The director never turned a hair. He simply wired his velvet bean buyers, and by evening the sale had been made and the beans were on their way.

"The method of procedure is simplicity itself. The Bureau keeps a list of firms that might need Southern products, and keeps reminding them by notices and bulletins that the South has these products. Sooner or later one of those firms is going to send in an order. Then the director simply notifies his list of buyers and lets them go to it. Goods are always sold direct from buyer to purchaser; all that the Bureau does is to find the market.

"The most remarkable work of the new Bureau has been in maintaining stable prices. When the Bureau went into effect last year sweet potatoes were selling for 50 cents per bushel on the Atlanta market. After it had been operating a month the price went up to \$1.20 a bushel, and it has not been below the dollar mark since. The Bureau simply found a better market for those potatoes somewhere else, relieved the overloading, and restored the balance. It has proved the most effective stabilizer of prices yet devised.

"Later on in the summer when snap beans were selling on the Georgia market for 40 cents a bushel, the Bureau found a market for them in Jacksonville at \$2.75, and in Tampa, Florida, for \$3.25.

"It found out that sweet potatoes had been left off the army ration, and went after the Federal authorities until they were finally put in their proper place. It found out that many buyers in small towns were only paying farmers for the oil in their peanuts. It developed a market for peanut meal and forced the buyers to add this value to their buying price. Last fall, when the bottom began to fall out of the cotton market, it gathered data to show that cotton was worth 30 cents, and issued warnings everywhere to hold cotton. As a result the market climbed back to normal and has been around the 30-cent mark ever since."

CALIFORNIA IS PROPOSING UTOPIAN RURAL COMMUNITY

The *Ladies' Home Journal* tells of California's efforts to lighten the burdens of her farmers and make the farming business more profitable and pleasant as well. According to this publication, California proposes to make it easier for farmers to get and keep land they cultivate, and to build up a rural social organization which will be more of a joy and a privilege than a hardship and penalty.

The state is going to buy land to sell to farmers without speculation, without profit and on easy terms, cutting by two-thirds the amount of capital usually required nowadays of the man who wants to build up for himself on a farm. These lands will be divided so as to make real farms, and before selling, the state will build roads, make irrigable lands ready for water and even plant some crops, thus giving the farmer a chance. Purchasers can take their own time, up to forty years, about paying and will be charged only five per cent interest. Those who improve their farms can borrow money on the value of their improvements. The services of experts will be available to advise and guide them in their farming, marketing and community problems. From the outset each settler will feel that he is not only the one interested in his success; he will be part of an organized community, and not left to success or failure or isolation.

Farms will be sold to only actual settlers who do not own farms elsewhere, and each purchaser must give evidence of sufficient capital and ability to give him a fair chance of successfully cultivating the land and meeting his obligations.

Each farm owner will be expected, even required, to co-operate with his neighbors in the common interest as well as to act in his own interest.

The speculator, the exploiter, the parasitic middleman will be eliminated, and the gains made by the elimination will be divided among members of the community not only in cash income from their production, but thru the realization of a more wholesome, equitable and better organized rural community life.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PROVIDES FREE INSPECTION SERVICE

The Food Products Inspection Service has now been made available to shippers in all the principal markets of the country. This means that if a grower makes shipment to a certain market and is dissatisfied with the grade placed upon it he can wire the Government Inspector and have an official inspection made without cost except any necessary expense incurred in getting to the point of inspection. It has in the past been common practice for certain commission men and receivers to reject cars of hay and produce on a falling market, claiming not up to grade. Therefore the federal inspection will be a great service to shippers generally.

We give below the names and addresses of the inspectors in all of the principal markets reached by Michigan shippers. In wiring them for an inspection be sure to give car initials and number and full information as to whom the car was shipped, etc.

Boston, C. E. Merrill, 405 Fidelity Bldg., 148 State Street.

Buffalo, Geo. E. Ingels, 232 Post Office Bldg.

Chicago, B. B. Pratt, City Hall Square Bldg., 139 N. Clark Street.

Cincinnati, Howard E. Kramer, 209 Johnston Bldg., 5th and Walnut Streets.

Detroit, Frank A. Bloom, 404 New Telegraph Bldg., 72 Shelby Street.

New York E. L. Markell, 411-12 Fruit Trade Bldg., 204 Franklin Street.

Pittsburgh, F. G. Robb, 303 Kellerman Bldg., 18th and Penn Ave.

St. Louis, Fred T. Bryan, 413 Old Custom House 3rd and Olive Streets.

OVER 13 MILLION DOLLARS IS LOANED TO FARMERS IN APRIL

During April \$13,988,619 were paid out to farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time, first mortgage loans, according to a statement of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul closed loans during the month amounting to \$2,870,800. The other banks made loans as follows: Omaha, \$1,912,300; Spokane, \$1,586,380; Houston, \$1,514,844; New Orleans, \$1,198,955; St. Louis, \$1,016,035; Wichita, \$768,900; Louisville, \$756,700; Columbia, \$737,605; Berkeley, \$569,700; Baltimore, \$538,1000; Springfield, \$518,800.

On May 1st the total amount of money paid out to farmers since the establishment of the Federal Land Banks was \$91,951,886, covering 40,451 loans closed. The total amount of loans applied for up to May 1st was \$299,984,835, representing 126,630 applicants, and in process of closing the amount was \$174,858,616 which is awaiting abstracts of title release of mortgages or other formalities.

The grand total of loans closed is divided by Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

Springfield, \$2,876,045; Baltimore, \$3,407,750; Columbia, \$3,192,775; Louisville, \$5,407,600; New Orleans, \$6,091,315; St. Louis, \$5,128,935; St. Paul, \$15,424,900; Omaha, \$11,438,390; Wichita, \$11,191,700; Houston, \$7,755,791; Berkeley, \$5,806,900; Spokane, \$14,229,785.

CANADIAN PRICES ON ABOUT SAME LEVEL AS AMERICAN PRICES

A resume of the market situation in Canada discloses that prices of staple farm products are about the same as those prevailing in Michigan. Wheat is a little higher, the average for all of Canada for the week ending May 11th being \$2.11 per bushel. Oats run about 95 cents per bushel; barley, \$1.50; baled hay, \$17; butter, 50 cents; eggs, 40 cents; beans, \$7.50 to \$8 per bushel; onions, \$2 per 75 pound sack; potatoes, \$1.50 per bag.

Feed prices in Canada do not run as high as in Michigan. Bran is \$35 per ton; timothy hay, \$20; clover hay, \$18; wheat, \$2.10 per bushel. Prime beef prices range from \$14.75 to \$16 per hundred; hogs, \$20.50 per hundred.

GOVERNMENT ADVISES FARMERS TO HOLD THEIR 1918 WOOL

Reports from Washington and Boston, Mass., state that members of the Boston Wool Trade association have agreed to accept Major-General Goethels' proposal to fix the price of all wool in storage at present on the basis of the price July 30, 1917. The government will take over all wool in the warehouses on this basis. If holders do not agree to sell the wool will be commandeered.

The government will use the greater part of this wool for uniforms, and that which remains will be distributed among the mills for civilian needs. Major General Goethels, advises all wool centers that the 1918 clip should not be disposed of during the next thirty days, to give the government time to determine its exact needs for the coming year.

A telegram from Washington to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture announces that the government will arrange to receive the 1918 clip on the basis of the price mentioned, but urges producers not to dispose of their wool until more definite information is made available.

Hence it would seem advisable for Missouri wool producers to pack and store this season's clip in the best possible way, for at least a few weeks until the government has issued more detailed information. Wet dung tags in the center of the fleece should be kept out as they will cause staining of the good wool around them and may admit mildew. The clip at the Missouri College of Agriculture, stored from the 1st of Apr. until the last of July, 1917, did not shrink any. In packing wool away, either store it in wool sacks or in a clean dry bin.

NEW GOVERNMENT BULLETINS ARE OF VALUE TO FARMERS

The United States Department of Agriculture issues from time to time bulletins upon prevailing crop topics, which are at least of interest, if not of actual value to every man who farms. The material contained in these bulletins is the result of exhaustive research and careful experimentation by men who have been thoroly trained in the science of agriculture. Because of the fact that the bulletins endeavor to cover the subjects from a general standpoint, instead of local, their value is not so great as tho they confine themselves to special localities, yet inasmuch as they are provided free of charge to all farmers upon request, we would urge our readers to form the habit of writing for these bulletins. M. B. F. is advised from time to time by the department of all new bulletins, and we will keep our readers posted in these columns. The following bulletins are just off the press and ready for distribution. If you desire to procure one or all of them, write to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the bulletin desired:

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 939, "Cereal Smuts and the Disinfection of Seed Grain."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 954, "The Disinfection of Stables."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 943, "Haymaking."

Farmers' Bulletin No. 966, "A Simple Hog-Breeding Crate."

SEED CORN IN AMPLE SUPPLY AND DEMAND IS VERY SLOW

One of the largest seed corn concerns in the country reports that it has plenty of the grain on hand, but says the demand at present is anything but good. Many in the trade are inclined to think that there has been too much fuss over the seed corn situation and that farmers will find all they need, especially in view of the many efforts that have been made to distribute it. It requires only about 13,000,000 bushels of corn to seed the total area in this country and this is a small percentage of the 3,160,000,000 bushel crop raised last year.

"The fact that prices are so high and that the warning has been so general will make farmers more careful than usual and the chances are that of the corn planted this year a larger percentage will germinate than in normal years," says a crop expert. "We may have a smaller acreage of corn because of the increased acreage in small grains, but it is safe to say that the corn that is planted will grow."

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Marion—The Osceola County Shorthorn Breeders' Association was recently organized. Officers elected were Chas. Carlson, of LeRoy, president; Spencer Postal, Evart, vice president; John Schmidt, Reed City, secretary-treasurer. Osceola county is now one of the leading counties of the state in the number and quality of registered Shorthorns and it is the purpose of this organization to let this fact be known throughout the state and the country at large. It is also planned to bring buyers from the outside; to keep a list of the stock for sale so that buyers can make selections of stock needed; to hold sales in the county from time to time.

Charlotte—With only partial reports in from mills and elevators, the total amount of wheat marketed in Eaton county shows a total of three thousand bushels. It is expected that this will be increased to five thousand bushels when all reports are in. Several elevators report that farmers took only time to draw one load and stated that they would get the balance in during the next few days, as fast as their time would permit. A detailed report will be made later. Keep on with the good work. Food will win the war! Food today means first of all, wheat.

Sandusky—Although many business men and farmers favor the organization of a county farm bureau and the immediate hiring of a county agriculturalist, a majority of the members of the Sanilac county board of supervisors apparently think otherwise. A public meeting was held last week, attended by business, professional men and farmers to consider ways and means of providing the necessary funds for the work until such time as the board of supervisors can be convinced of the value of an agent and the necessary appropriation made.

Grand Ledge—One of the largest condensed milk plants in the state, located here, has closed down and consequently hundreds of farmers who have invested heavily in cows have no market for their milk. The dozen routes were discontinued with a day's notice, and farmers were totally unprepared to care for the milk. Having disposed of their calves that they might have all of their milk for the market they stand a show to meet a heavy loss. Tons and tons of skimmed milk will go to waste.

Petoskey—Northern counties of the lower peninsula are fast lining up on the county agent proposition. This was manifested by the meeting of the county agents which was held at this place April 30, May 1 and 2. Represented at the meeting were the counties of Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Kal-kaska, Leelanau, Manistee, Otsego, Wexford and Presque Isle.

Sandusky—Sanilac county will produce thousands of tons of sugar beets this year. On one farm alone, known as the Bowen lands, 60 acres will be planted to beets. Four new houses have been erected on the farm to accommodate the workers. A new weighing station will be installed on the Detroit, Bay City & Western railroad at a convenient point near the farm.

Bay City—Alien enemies have no right to obtain or use dynamite even for the necessary farm work. Fred Leonard, an Austrian farmer living near Estey, has been arrested and held to the federal grand jury because dynamite was found in his possession. Leonard insists that the explosive was purchased before the war and was being used to blow out stumps.

Sandusky—Sanilac county exceeded its Liberty loan quota by more than \$25,000. The quota was \$557,447. There is probably no more representative agricultural county in Michigan than Sanilac. The showing speaks well for the farmers who responded loyally to the call, a large percentage of them buying before the committees called.

Big Rapids—Sixty farmers, representing every part of Mecosta county, organized a potato growers' association last week. Articles of association were adopted. John Wagner of Remus was elected president. The society went on record as favoring one and three-fourths inch screen only.

Clarksville—The organization of the Clarksville Stock Shipping association was effected last week with 90 members. Fifty more members are promised. The first car of stock was shipped on May 8th, 1918.

Croswell—Good progress is being made on the canning factory being erected here. It is being given the most hearty support by the farmers and is now assured of plenty of raw material.

WILL PAY FARE OF HANDS WHO LEAVE TO WORK ON FARMS

Money to pay for the transportation of workers to the farms of the state, where this is necessary has been appropriated by the war preparedness board to the labor agencies conducted by Michigan

in many cities, according to A. B. Cook, federal farm labor director.

The appropriation, which was small but sufficient, will be used as a revolving fund—that is, men whose tickets are bought for them will be required to reimburse the board. The system is one that has been adopted in several states with practically no loss in any of them, and from the agricultural standpoint has added greatly to the efficiency of the employment agencies maintained by the states.

"Conditions at present indicate that farm labor is fairly plentiful, and is going to be available in sufficient quantity, at prices not unreasonable, all things considered," Director Cook declares. "The farmer must stand ready," he adds, "to pay a reasonable wage, though he need not permit anyone to hold him up."

DETROIT'S "BUY-A-BUSHEL" OF POTATOES CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1)

find one in your trading town that is not pushing the sale of Michigan potatoes by making a special low price get after him, because he is not living up to his promise to co-operate with the U. S. Food Administration of which undoubtedly he is a member.

Every possible means of discouraging the use of Southern potatoes until after July fourth is being made. Florida potatoes dropped in price a dollar and eighty cents a barrel in one day on the Detroit market after the campaign got under way. Some patriotic grocers have even refused to sell any but Michigan potatoes and some hotels and restaurants have in answer to urgent request, taken the new potatoes off their menus entirely.

Below is the pledge that Michigan housewives will be asked to sign in order to help move the surplus potatoes:

POTATRIOTS PLEDGE

I will buy-a-bushel of Michigan Grown Potatoes

Buy-A-Bushel Campaign to relieve the Michigan Potato Surplus — save wheat and thus help win the war. Auspices of U. S. Food Administration Detroit Pub. Com.	from
 my grocer
	Signed



Trade-Mark, "Buy-a-Bushel" Campaign

Taken all in all, the present campaign cannot help but have a good effect on the market, which means the public in general, and although it should unquestionably have been started two or three months ago and cannot possibly save the situation, it is commendable and points a real way in which the market departments of this state can make itself of some real value to the farmers if it cares to.

Late County Reports

TUSCOLA (Eas)—Farmers have their oats all in and are now planting potatoes and corn and sowing carrots and beets. The weather has been rather cold for good growing weather, but the ground is in good condition to work. Some farmers are selling a few potatoes at 50c a bu. The following prices were paid at Caro last week: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.75; oats, 67; rye, \$2; hay, \$21; beans, \$10.50; potatoes, 60; onions, 50; butter, 35; eggs, 31; sheep, \$6 to \$8; lambs, \$9 to \$11; hogs, \$13.15; beef steers, \$4 to \$8; veal calves, \$10 to \$13.—R. B. C., Caro, May 13.

MONTALM (Northwest)—Farmers are getting ready to plant corn. Some of the grain is looking fine while some not so good. Most of the oats up. Several farmers are building new barns. The following prices were paid at Greenville last week: Rye, \$2.20; wheat, \$2.06; corn, \$1.75; oats, 75; potatoes, 55c per cwt.; butter, 40; butterfat, 42; eggs, 30; sheep, 10 to 12; lambs, 15; hogs, 16; beef steers, 8 to 9; veal calves, 8 to 10.—E. J. Gowen, May 13.

EMMET (East)—Heavy rain on Thursday stopped all farm work for the week. Oats, spelt and barley going in now. Spring wheat a fair prospect. Potatoes and beans will be a light acreage in this section this season.—W. H. C., Alanson, May 11.

BERRIEN (West)—Farmers are plowing and dragging for corn. Some have planted. The weather has been fine. Wheat is looking good and oats in fine shape. Prospects for crops are good at present.—O. Y., Baroda, May 10.

FARMER PRAISES BOYS SUPPLIED BY U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

Mr. Chas. A. Parcels, federal state director for Michigan of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, sends us a copy of a letter he recently received from E. LeRoy Pelletier, Detroit advertising expert, who owns a large dairy farm near Pontiac, regarding two boys furnished him by the Reserve. The letter goes to show that while some of the boys sent out from the cities to help on the farm may not prove satisfactory, that a great many, if not the majority, do. We have no doubt that farmers needing extra help during rush seasons will find the older boys of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve very willing and capable workers. For the benefit of those who are skeptical of the value of these boys, we reproduce below Mr. Pelletier's letter:

"I am delighted to inform you that the young man you first sent me has proven to be one of the best men I ever had on the farm.

"The second boy who is now working in the cow barn, also seems to be working out fine. He had had little or no experience in milking or with cows and the foreman of the cow barn is rather impatient but I think he is working out fine and will be glad to let you know just how he does do.

"The young man is an excellent example of what you can furnish the farmers.

"He is intelligent, clean, interested in his work, anxious to learn and he already had a good working knowledge of gas engines and other machinery so that, as I stated before, he has proven to be one of the best men we have ever had.

"I thought this information would be valuable to you and you are at liberty to use it in any way you choose."—E. LeRoy Pelletier.

OUR MINNESOTA LETTER TELLS OF WESTERN POTATO SITUATION

There will probably be less planting of potatoes this year than last even with probable fair price this fall. Fewer potatoes are being planted in city gardens, and the potato consumption has been stimulated materially during the last few days by the potato consumption campaign. This should have been started several months earlier in the year or last fall. The market demands are being met largely by potato warehouses with very little local buying. Starch factories have purchased large quantities of potatoes paying daily a much better price than that offered by the general market. The present quotations average around 75c per hundred pounds for clean but ungraded stock. Much dissatisfaction is found, particularly among the Burbank growers in the application of the grading rules, this because the present rules discriminate unfairly against the variety.

For the reasons of the earliness of spring, farm work is much farther advanced this year than in average years. The corn acreage will be considerably less with an increased acreage of barley and oats, particularly barley. Recent rains have done much in the way of spreading optimism among the farmers as far as crop production is concerned for this year. A cold period is being experienced now with the prospect of warm weather returning soon. Flax production will also be materially increased.—M. B. F. Reporter, Milaca, Minnesota.

GOOD POSITION OPEN FOR BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST

M. B. F. has a good position open for a young man or woman who has a working knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Can any of our readers put us in touch with someone with these qualifications who is looking for a better position than they now have? Applicant should state age, experience, and salary expected in first letter. Any assistance our readers can give in helping to locate such a person, will be greatly appreciated.

MANUFACTURERS TO DISCONTINUE MANY STYLES OF MACHINERY

As the result of a meeting between manufacturers of agricultural implements and members of the Council of Defense it was decided to discontinue the manufacturing of a great number of plows, seeders, drills and other implements that have been added by manufacturers from year to year in the course of peace-time competition, says the *Organized Farmer*. It was agreed that this could be done without serious inconvenience to anyone and must be done to conserve materials, labor, capital and manufacturing facilities for war use.

War is an ugly thing but ~ German peace is uglier—Russian farmers are producing German food.

EVERYDAY FARMING HELPS

GET THE GRASSHOPPERS THIS YEAR BEFORE THEY GET YOU

The damage that is done by grasshoppers during long, hot seasons cannot be estimated, but the farmer who has seen his yield cut from ten to twenty per cent by their depredations knows that it must be very large in the aggregate. When the grasshoppers get busy many farmers fold their hands and let the enemy run rampant over the fields. They have no faith in the preventive methods which are used so successfully by others.

A hot summer is predicted. Within another three or four weeks Mr. Grasshopper will make his appearance, and what a feast he will have from the juicy stalks and shoots of growing hay and grain. No business farmer will let a single stalk fall victim to the greedy grasshopper this year as long as it is within his power to prevent. The following methods for destroying grasshoppers are time-tried and proven successful. Clip them and try them when grasshoppers show up.

THE CRIDDLE MIXTURE

The mixture known as the poisoned bran bait has proved to be a simple, reliable, and cheap method of destroying grasshoppers, and has been applied with signal success throughout many portions of the United States. It is made up as follows: Wheat bran, 25 pounds, paris green or white arsenic, 1 pound; lemons or oranges, 6 finely chopped fruits; low grade molasses, such as refuse from sugar factory, or cattle molasses, known as "black-strap," 2 quarts; water, 2 to 4 gallons. The bran and poison are thoroughly mixed while dry, the fruits are then finely chopped and added, and lastly the molasses and water are poured over the bait and the whole thoroughly kneaded. A coarse-flaked bran is most desirable, although where this cannot be obtained easily ordinary middlings or alfalfa meal may be substituted; a low grade, strong-smelling sirup or molasses, however, is essential to the entire success of the undertaking. Crushed ripe tomatoes, watermelons, or limes may be substituted for the lemons or oranges, if necessary.

THE POISONED BRAN BAIT

Another effective bait of similar character is the modified Criddle mixture. This is prepared as follows: Fresh horse droppings, one-half barrel; paris green, 1 pound; finely chopped oranges or lemons, 6 to 8 fruits; water sufficient to make a moist but not sloppy mash. This bait must be mixed thoroughly before being distributed, and as most people object to handling this mixture with the bare hands, a pair of cheap rubber gloves or a small wooden paddle may be used for the purpose. Both the poisoned bran bait and the modified Criddle mixture are distributed over the infested fields by sowing broadcast, either on foot or from a light wagon or buggy.

In applying the poisoned bait in orchards, care must be taken to avoid distributing it close to the trees, because severe injury to fruit trees occasionally results from heavy applications of arsenicals.

The time of day chosen for distributing the poisoned baits has an important bearing upon the results secured. In Michigan the bait is best applied in the early morning. Do not be discouraged if the grasshoppers do not drop dead immediately upon eating the poison, as it usually takes 24 hours or more for the full effect of the baits to become apparent.

A POTATO AND ALFALFA ROTATION FOR MICHIGAN

One of the features of good management on the farm consists in growing those crops which will follow each other with the least expense for preparation of the soil. Further, certain crops do especially well when followed by others. A good example of this is the case of potatoes and alfalfa. The preparation and care of the soil during the growing season of the potatoes seems to put in the ideal condition for the seeding of alfalfa or clover. This is due to the fact that the soil is generally well supplied with plant food and organic matter for the potatoes, and the frequent tillage through the summer tends to liberate plant food and conserve moisture, which are so necessary in getting a good stand of alfalfa.

Another reason for combining these two crops in the rotation is that the acreage of potatoes and alfalfa on a single farm is likely to be quite small, since considerable labor and expense is necessary in handling them. Furthermore, alfalfa does not maintain a stand for many years in the eastern section of the country. On the lighter types of

soil, alfalfa does well for two or three years. Likewise, early potatoes do well on such soil. A rotation then which will include both alfalfa and early potatoes is one where considerable labor is saved in fitting the soil, and the residue plant food from the potato crop can be used to the best advantage for the alfalfa. For example, a small rotation, consisting of two years alfalfa and one year potatoes, might be followed on many farms. Since the early potatoes are harvested in August, there is yet time for preparing the land for alfalfa. If the potatoes have been kept free from weeds the land may be disced and harrowed after digging, which will be all the preparation necessary.

It is a question of whether it would be better to plant corn one year following alfalfa and then follow the corn with potatoes. Some hold the idea that the potatoes will not make as good use of the alfalfa sod as will corn. If corn is included in the rotation, then we would have alfalfa two years, corn one year and potatoes one year, then back to alfalfa again. This style of rotation would appeal to the average farmer since the acreage of the alfalfa and potatoes is generally small and the fields may be located near the farm buildings so that the minimum haul is required for such bulky crops as potatoes and alfalfa hay. The chief features of such a plan are the saving of labor in preparing the land for alfalfa, a better use of residue fertilizer following potatoes, which in turn lessens the cost of plant food for the alfalfa, and finally the certainty of getting a stand on land prepared in this way.

GET AFTER THE CHOLERA INFECTED CARRIERS AT ONCE

Pigeons, sparrows, crows and buzzards are active hog cholera infection carriers, according to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Crows are especially dangerous because of their habit of feeding upon the carcasses of dead hogs. By smearing their bodies with the blood or tissue juices, they carry this infectious material to healthy hogs and set up a new outbreak of cholera. The only effective methods by which crows and buzzards can be kept away from the premises is by avoiding those things which attract them to the place. Carcasses or other food material should not be left exposed to them.

The dog is likewise an infection carrier. Since by nature he is a meat eating animal, he feeds upon the carcasses of dead hogs and when his immediate appetite is satisfied he almost invariably gathers up pieces of the diseased meat and carries them to his home. It is of the utmost importance therefore if cholera is in the immediate neighborhood to confine the dog, and undertake to prevent strange dogs from trespassing on the farm.

Human beings are carriers of infection. The person who understands the possibility of infection on his shoes and clothing will refrain from visiting the hog lots of his neighbors where there are or have been sick hogs. He will also see that persons visiting his farm for any purpose whatsoever stay out of his hog sheds and pens when there is any hog cholera in the community. In exchanging labor with neighbors or in transferring farm implements, farmers sometimes unwittingly carry infections home to their hogs.

"FARM KNOWLEDGE" THAT EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE

One of the most complete treatises on farming subjects that has ever come to our attention, is "Farm Knowledge," comprising four volumes and published by Doubleday, Page & Company, for Sears, Roebuck & Co. The volumes cover every phase of the farming business in a thorough and intelligent manner. The articles are prepared by well-known agricultural authorities and are profusely illustrated with color plates, engravings and drawings. The following subjects are discussed: "Farm animals, their Care and Diseases," "Soils and Crops," "Farm Implements, Vehicles and Buildings," "Business Management and Farm Home."

THE USE OF LIME WILL INCREASE THE YIELD OF ALMOST ANY CROP

Corn has been increased in yield $9\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, oats 6 bushels, wheat 2 4-5 bushels and hay 3,010 pounds by an application of two tons of ground limestone once in five years on the farm of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster. A rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy is followed on this land. The limestone is spread on the land after the plowing for corn in the spring.

MICHIGAN DOCKED LAMBS WILL BRING BETTER PRICES

It has been a common experience of many sheep men in marketing spring lambs that docked lambs have an advantage over undocked lambs. This comes about first by the fact that they look better. They look more uniform and docking squares the hind quarters and makes them appear larger and fuller. The first impression that a buyer gets of a load of lambs has very much to do with the sale of them. On weak and unsteady markets salesmen in the "sheep house" say that docked lambs will have the preference in every case over undocked lambs of equal quality. It is a common opinion of salesmen that docked lambs are worth about twenty-five cents more than undocked ones. In regard to castrating, Howard Hackedorn of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture says that up until the first of July little difference is made in the price of entire castrated lambs. However after the 1st of July, February and March lambs which have not been castrated will be discriminated against. In the first place, they usually will be in poorer condition than wether lambs, as rams do not fatten as readily as wethers; in the second place, packers claim that the grain and flavor are not quite so good with the rams as with the wethers. Docking and castrating may be done with very little danger. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture prefers to dock and castrate lambs from a week to three weeks old, at which time the shock of the operation is felt very little. Hot irons are used in docking lambs because in this way all danger from loss of blood is avoided since the hot iron sears the blood vessels and thus closes them.

POISONS WILL CONTROL THE DESTRUCTIVE CABBAGE WORMS

Spray the cabbage plants just as quickly as the green colored worms begin feeding upon the plants. This will destroy the worst enemy of the cabbage plant.

The dainty white butterflies which are now flying about the gardens and hovering over the cabbage plants are the parents of the green cabbage worms. These butterflies will soon lay their eggs upon the cabbage plants and these eggs will hatch in about a week or ten days into tiny green worms which begin to feed at once.

"Spray the cabbage," says T. J. Talbert of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, "as soon as injury is noticed with arsenate of lead paste at the rate of two tablespoons to one gallon of water. An effective dust spray may also be prepared by using one tablespoon of the powdered arsenate of lead to a pint of air slacked lime or fine road dust. Apply the poisoned powdered mixture with some sort of sifter, as a pepper can, talcum powder can or tin can in which a few holes have been made with a small nail.

IT IS A PAYING PROPOSITION TO MAKE CAREFUL COW TESTS

Three years of results from cow testing are included in Extension Circular 43 of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture which recently came from the press. There are four cow testing associations in the state, the oldest of which is the Jackson County Association, organized May 1, 1914 by E. A. Ikenberry, county agent. Cow testing associations have been organized in Pettis, Johnson and Marion counties. The results reported in Extension Circular 43 are from the Jackson County association.

The heaviest milk-producing cow in the Jackson county association has a record for a year of 11,082 pounds of milk, containing 418.7 pounds of fat. Another cow in the association, which is the heaviest producer, milk and butter considered, produced during one year 10,475.2 pounds of milk containing 567 pounds of butterfat. This is approximately five times as much as the lowest producer.

PASTURE CHEAP FEED FOR PIGS WHEN GRAIN IS HIGH

Pasture is a cheap pig feed while grains are high priced. A pig pasture will mean more than ever this year. Alfalfa is one of the very best pasture crops. It starts early and keeps on sending up new tender shoots and keeps green throughout the summer. Sweet clover is also very good. In case neither of these is available then some crop as barley can be sown. Rape is another good plant for this purpose. Peas planted by May 1st will be ripe by August and make a good hog feed, while corn can be planted for hogging down. This will cut down on both the labor and feed cost.—Extension Div., N. D. Agricultural College.

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.)

ONE AND ONE-HALF POUNDS OF FLOUR PER PERSON PER WEEK

I would like to get some information as to grinding of wheat into flour. The millers here tell me that one and a half pounds of flour to each one of the family is all we can get ground at one time or every 30 days. As I have a large farm and hired help is required it is impossible for me to operate on this. The wheat is my own grown and as the freight rate is so high I can't afford to send such a small amount at a time. We are working and trying to produce all we can but we can't get men to work on this small ration of our.—J. J. M., Beulah, Mich.

Your reply was referred to the federal food administrator for this state, who, apparently misunderstanding the situation, replied as follows: "The dealer was complying with the food regulations in refusing to sell your subscriber a larger amount of flour than one and one-half pounds per week for each member of his family. If the party referred to has to feed the men who are working on his farm he could purchase flour for them at the same ratio."

We have written again to the food administrator reminding him that our subscriber is a farmer who, according to the ruling can secure only a thirty day supply of flour for his family needs and that therefore, the miller should grind approximately four times one and one-half pounds, or six pounds per member of the family for the thirty day period.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY RESIDENTS WISH TO CHANGE NAME OF TWP.

A number of residents of Berlin township, St. Clair county, wish to start a movement to have the name changed to something more American. Kindly inform us how we must proceed in order to bring about this change. We have been informed that a special legislative enactment will be necessary, some of us think that the board of supervisors has power to make the change.—Mrs. C. K., Capac.

It is well settled that the name of a municipal corporation cannot be changed without legislative sanction.

Formerly when it was permissible for the legislature to enact purely local legislation, the procedure was comparatively easy but since the adoption of our present constitution no general act has been passed under which such action may be taken.

Section 30 of Article V of the present Constitution provides that the legislature shall pass no local or special act in any case where a general act can be made applicable.

I am, therefore, inclined to the opinion that the only procedure that can be followed is to have introduced at the next legislature a bill specifically providing for changing the names of townships.—Leland W. Carr, Assistant Attorney General.

WHEN AN ARTICLE BECOMES A FIXTURE AND WHEN NOT

When a person buys a farm, does the line-shafting in a building go with the place, or is it personal property of the former owner, the same as the separator, or engine, that is also fastened down?—E. P., Coopersville.

It is not so much the manner of fastening to the freehold as it is the intent that determines whether an article becomes a fixture or not. If a special building is built for the purposes for which the engine and machinery or shafting is to be used, then it would evidently be the intent that it should become a permanent fixture, but if it is only placed for temporary use, then it would not be a permanent fixture and become attached to the real estate. If it was intended by the former owner to make of it a permanent attachment to the building, then it would be real estate and would be conveyed by the deed.

IF YOU USE THE OTHER FELLOW'S PASTURE YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY

Can I pasture commons or land that is not fenced around my place without being liable for a pasture bill if I hire the stock and keep them from doing any harm to anyone's crops?—L. H., Fibre.

Unless partition fences have been assigned and determined, no obligations to build exist, and each must take care of his own animals. The

adjacent owner could collect all damage he could prove from the trespass of your animals. Unless the partition fences have been assigned and the adjacent owner neglects to build his, then each must take care of his own cattle and other animals, and should you willfully go upon his premises to pasture animals, you would be liable for the amount of damage caused by such trespass.

IF YOU WANT SUGAR FOR CANNING YOU'LL HAVE TO APPLY IN WRITING

The Federal Food Administrator, Geo. A. Prescott, sends us a copy of a blank form which all housewives must fill out when applying for sugar in larger quantities than allowed under the regular federal ruling. The maximum that can be secured under the special ruling for canning and preserving purposes, is 25 pounds. The wording of the pledge is as follows: "I do hereby declare to the United States Food Administration that I desire to purchase from (blank) at (blank) an amount of (blank) pounds of sugar (not exceeding 25 pounds) for immediate canning and preserving purposes. I do hereby pledge myself to use such sugar exclusively for said purposes." This application is signed by both the purchaser and the dealer, and is later filed with the food administrator at Lansing.

PINTO BEANS WILL NOT GROW WELL IN MICHIGAN CLIMATE

I am a reader of your paper and like it very much, and have also been reading of the pinto bean deal, and can you tell me if they will grow to any advantage on Michigan middling light soil and do better than the pea bean. If so, give me the address of some firm.—F. K., North Branch.

The pinto is a Mexican bean. We have tested samples of them again and again but never had any of them ripen satisfactorily in Michigan. Most generally they do not flower until the middle of September or perhaps about the time the frost comes. Pintos may be considered failures in Michigan.—Frank A. Sprague, Plant Breeder, Department Farm Crops, M. A. C.

BARB WIRE CAN BE USED TO CONSTRUCT BOUNDARY FENCE

Is barb wire lawful for a line fence, and can the meridian line be moved from the old survey?—M. E., Cheboygan.

Barb wire may be used to construct a lawful fence, but if damage occurs to an adjacent proprietor from the use of barb wire, I believe it would be a question for the jury whether a man who built the fence would be liable for damages.

Old surveys and old monuments prevail over modern surveys, and cannot be moved without consent of party.

COST OF DAIRY FEED NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH MILK COST

George F. E. Storey, Worcester county, Mass., agent, made the following remarks before the Food Administration in Washington recently on the milk situation:

"Determining the exact cost of producing a quart of milk is about as difficult a proposition as a man could undertake, owing to the fact that costs vary greatly on different farms. The one point which I desire to lay before this commission is that the price of grain is not the only factor to be considered in a discussion of production costs. I say this not to condone the high prices of grain, but rather to prevent a boomerang which is sure to occur if the consumer is led to believe that the high price of grain is responsible for the high price of milk. With government regulation of wheat feeds he might easily be led to believe that the price of milk should be greatly reduced. This would not be true owing to the very small part wheat feeds play in the cost of producing milk. Figures recently compiled in the New England states indicate that the cost of all grain amounted to from 22 to 30 per cent of the total cost of a quart of milk. Labor varied from 22 to 30 per cent of the cost, while all feed and labor ranged from 76 to 85 per cent of the cost. I cite these figures to show that if all grain were reduced \$10 per ton the cost of producing would not be lowered a half cent a quart.

"The commission has power, however, only to fix the price of wheat feeds and this would show a still smaller saving, so that even were the wheat feeds as ordinarily fed given to the milk producer it would not seriously affect his production costs. I feel that this information should come before the commission at this time in order to prevent a feeling on the part of the public that the milk producer should greatly reduce his price with the advent of government regulation of mill feeds."

MILK PRICES DROP IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

Michigan milk producers are naturally interested in what producers in other sections are receiving for their milk. At the national dairy convention recently held in Chicago it developed that there is a great variation of prices in different sections of the country. Generally speaking, farmers in unorganized sections were not getting as much as those who belonged to associations. Following are the prevailing prices in sections outside of Michigan:

MINNEAPOLIS—ST. PAUL

Prices paid in the Minneapolis and St. Paul district for April were \$2.65 per hundred pounds for milk testing 3.5 per cent. The retail price in the cities is 10c per qt. and 6c per pint. The contract of the producers with the distributors originally stood at \$3.10 per cwt., testing 3.5 per cent butterfat. This price was to remain in effect until May 15th. However, at a meeting of the producers this was voluntarily revised to the above named price for April and \$2.50 for May and \$2.35 for June. The association comprises 12 counties surrounding Minneapolis and St. Paul, but does not include any Wisconsin territory. The chief condensary located in the association paid \$2.40 for milk during April.

COLORADO

The Colorado Milk Producers' association comprises the state of Colorado and supplies chiefly the city of Denver, receiving for April 75c per lb. for butterfat, which is the basis upon which all milk is bought. The retail price is 12c per qt., and 7c per pint.

NORTH AMHERST, MASS.

Producers belonging to the North Amherst association are receiving 7 to 8c per quart for the milk from the distributors. The milk retails for 14 to 16c per qt. in cities. A milk commission is regulating the prices here, as in other parts of New England. Producers are not impatient with distributors' claims as to the costs of preparing the milk for market, but the producers argue that the investment of the distributors is mainly made up of producers' money and that they do business with it. Therefore not all of the distributors' claims are justified. The North Amherst association is part of the New England Milk Producers' Association.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

Virginia and Maryland Milk Producers' association is receiving 35c per gallon for milk. It is supplying the city of Washington, where the milk is retailed at from 10 to 20c per quart, according to the grade, with the pints in proportion. The association, numbering about 1,000 members, is affiliated with the National Milk Producers' Federation.

CHICAGO PRICES SETTLED

After more than 20 hours of conference between the producers, distributors and condensers of milk in the Chicago district and W. E. Lamb attorney for the milk division of the food administration, an entirely new list of prices has been agreed upon. It will be operative thru June. The March price per hundred has been set back to \$2.90, a reduction of 20c.

Inasmuch as the distributors pay their milk bills on the 15th of the month following delivery and the latest price dates back to March 1st, the producers are sacrificing this 20c cut on more than 2,000,000 pounds of milk consumed in March. The price for April was set at \$2.65, an increase of about 10c over what the commission's findings and feed prices of the agricultural reports would have fixed automatically.

In May the price will drop to \$2.05, and for June, when the flow of milk is at its height, the price will reach its lowest mark, \$1.80.

These prices will apply to all 3½ per cent milk, with a further allowance of 3c per one-tenth of 1 per cent of butterfat above 3½ and a similar percentage of reduction below.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

The Milk Producers' association of Central California received 25c per gallon for 3.6 milk during April.

DAIRYMAN GETS \$800 A MONTH INCOME FROM TWENTY COWS

W. S. Woodcock, Edwards, N. Y., is proving that Holsteins pay, notwithstanding the high cost of feed. He writes that for the past five months he has been milking twenty pure-bred Holstein heifers and has turned the milk over to a retailer on a contract at \$4 per cwt., with the result that these twenty heifers have actually brought in an average of \$800 in cash every month—on 150-lbs of milk feed per day. "So you see," adds Mr. Woodcock, "it pays to milk good cows if we can get the price for milk." The five months were Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., and March.



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

Additional reports coming in at this time indicate that the general condition of wheat was never better at this season. Abundant rains and favorable weather are reported from all the great wheat producing sections and indications now point to a yield of over 1,000,000,000 bushels in the United States and Canada. Of course there is still plenty of time for adverse conditions to develop, but the fact remains that the crop has made a flying start and that means that the battle is half won. This condition is very encouraging in view of the great need this year for an exceptionally large wheat crop.

The Michigan wheat crop is in a bad way and many hundreds of acres have been abandoned, but as Michigan is not one of the big wheat-producing states the effect on the general situation is not great.

Investigations are in progress in each county looking toward the moving of all wheat supplies being hoarded. From day to day come reports of stocks being commandeered, but we are glad to note that these cases are the exception, growers in the great majority of cases having complied with the request of the food administrator to market the residue of wheat at this time.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	.70	.77	.85
Standard	.78 1-2	.76 1-2	.84
No. 3 White	.77 1-2	.75	.83 1-2

Oats have held a somewhat stronger position this week. The market apparently reached a point where sellers withdrew temporarily, causing firmer conditions. Export demand continues light although export clearances have increased during the week. Canadian oats are moving freely. Domestic demand, outside of Government orders, is very quiet, consumers apparently having stocked up during the past few weeks, since the market became easier.

If possible, crop conditions are more promising than ever. Warm weather, following copious rains, has given the growing plant just the proper stimulus and reports from all sections are most encouraging.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.64	1.70
No. 3 Yellow	1.55	1.60	1.65
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.40	1.50

The corn market has worked off just a little but considering everything has held its own fairly well during the past week. One of the prominent features is the price being paid for the lower grades. The Government having prohibited the use by distilleries of any grain fit for human or animal consumption, distillers are heavy buyers of the lower grades and as the supply of this grade of corn becomes less, and the demand increases, we would not be surprised to see the price work up near that of the milling grain.

The demand for both white and yellow corn flour continues and other industries such as starch mills and glucose manufactories. With the rush of spring selling about over we look for a fairly steady market with perhaps a slight decline.

It now appears certain that the corn acreage will be considerably less this year than last. Several factors have contributed to this, chiefly among them being the trouble experienced with the 1917 crop.



LAST MINUTE WIRES



DETROIT SPECIAL—Hay market just a trifle stronger under a somewhat better demand. Potatoes coming in greatly increased quantities but advise continuing shipments as new potatoes will soon be plentiful. Poultry in very light supply and demand good. Advise shipping at this time as supplies will undoubtedly be more plentiful later.

NEW YORK CITY WIRE—Hay market inclined to work lower. Supplies increasing and the bulk of arrivals are of the poorer grades. Some few points report fair demand but generally sales are slow.

CHICAGO WIRE—Onion market now in somewhat better shape and appears to be a good time for cleaning up on stock now held by growers. Bean market inactive but stocks held firmly.



RYE

Rye continues to work lower and there is very little trading going on at any point. No demand from the milling interests although offerings find a fairly ready market at prevailing prices. Detroit is now quoting No. 2 at \$2.25. Unless the demand increases from some unexpected source the market will probably reach the even money before many days.

Barley

Milwaukee—Barley prices have declined 12 to 15 cents during the past week, due to the slackening of demand from all classes of buyers. Receipts showed a slight increase over the previous week, but still were very small. The demand even for choicest grains slowed up perceptibly. There is considerable accumulation of inferior. Current quotations are: Choice big-berried Wisconsin and eastern Iowa, testing 48 to 50 lbs., per bushel, \$1.72 to \$1.75; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.68 to \$1.72.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	11.00	12.50	13.50
Prime	10.85	12.35	13.40
Red Kidney	13.25	13.50	14.25

Growers continue to market the last of their crop and many elevators find they have stocks of doubtful beans on their hands and they have been offering rather freely during the past week. The market has worked lower under these conditions but with any kind of a demand we would see stronger conditions. The pinto bean advertising of the Food Administration has had an effect which will have a bearing on the market for some time to come, even though the pintos are withheld from the trade for the time being.

Reports from different states indicate that there will be a considerable acreage of beans planted in sections which ordinarily do not raise beans to any extent. Nebraska farmers are

preparing to raise a large acreage of beans and we note that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa has started a campaign to increase the edible bean acreage of that state owing to the "extreme necessity of raising more food." A. O. Liebers, head of the Bean Division of Colorado Food Administration estimates that the pinto bean acreage in that state this year will be very much larger than last year.



CLOVER SEED

We have now reached the dull season in cloverseed and trading will be light for some time. The growing conditions of the new crop are very satisfactory at this time with the exception of some few reports of winter killing. The world's supply at this time is almost exhausted and a good crop this year is of great importance. Detroit quotations: Prime red clover, \$18.50; October, \$14.50; alsike, \$15.25; timothy, \$3.85.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	20 00 20 50 19 00	19 50 18 00 18 50	18 00 18 50
Chicago	24 00 26 00 20 00	22 00 15 00 18 00	15 00 18 00
Cincinnati	23 00 25 00 20 00	23 00 15 00 18 00	15 00 18 00
Pittsburgh	26 00 28 00 22 00	23 00 17 00 19 00	17 00 19 00
New York	28 00 32 00 25 00	28 00 20 00 23 00	20 00 23 00
Richmond	28 00 29 00 24 00	25 00 18 00 20 00	18 00 20 00

The Detroit hay market has shown an additional decline and is far from strong at this time. Receipts are very plentiful and consignments enroute are sufficient to keep up the supply for some time. The demand there has not been any too good during the past week and this in connection with the liberal supplies, has pushed the price down. Chicago is also having a light demand right at this time and supplies are amply sufficient to take

care of the same. The lower grades are in heavy supply and find a slow market. The better grades do better but are not selling as high as they were a week ago.

While the good quality hay is finding a fairly satisfactory market in Cincinnati, there is a heavy oversupply of the poor stuff and the market is still far from what might be desired. It will perhaps remain in its present state until the supply of poor, grassy stuff is exhausted.

The Pittsburgh market is unchanged. Good timothy hay finds a ready sale but other grades are in poor demand. There is practically no sale there at this time for clover or heavy clover mixed. Judging by the quantity of hay arriving on the market and the amount in transit we expect to see lower prices in the near future.

The Richmond market is well supplied and the demand is mostly for No. 1 timothy.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium round white-sacked
Detroit	1.20 cwt.	1.00 cwt.
Chicago	1.20	1.00
Cincinnati	1.61	1.40
New York	1.45	1.25
Pittsburgh	1.39	1.09
Baltimore, Md.	1.30	1.05

Two factors have tended to strengthen the potato market during the past week or so, and the price, so far as Detroit is concerned, has gone just a trifle higher. Growers and shippers, to a certain extent, discontinued consignments when the market reached a certain point. Then again, growers have been very busy on their farms of late and have not paid particular attention to hauling potatoes. Every effort is being made to increase the consumption of spuds and a campaign was started in Detroit with the idea of greatly increasing sales. While the men behind this movement are sincere in their labor, we do not think their efforts will meet with any great measure of success. The public will consume just about so many potatoes and unless additional uses are found for the tubers, their sale will not increase, especially at this time of the year when the consuming public is turning more to fresh fruits and vegetables. The one feature of this campaign which may have a bearing on the case is the agreement among the dealers not to push the sale of new potatoes for the time being. This may prevent the disaster which would have been almost certain to follow free receipts of the new offerings. But as this affects the Detroit market only the ultimate result is doubtful.

We advise disposing of potatoes without further delay. While the price under artificial stimulus may work higher, there is every possibility of its going lower and leaving old stock on the hands of the grower.



FLOUR & FEED

The feed situation remains practically unchanged, the demand being somewhat lighter. Supplies moderate.

Flour—per 196 lbs., in eighth paper sacks, straight winter, \$11.25; spring straight, \$11.40 to \$11.70; rye flour, \$13.40 in jobbing lots.

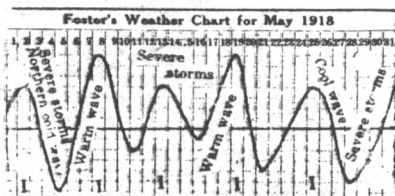
Feed, in 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots, bran, \$36; standard middlings, \$38; fine middlings, \$45; cracked corn, \$65; coarse cornmeal, \$65; chop, \$53 per ton.

Hides and Furs

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

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent May 17 to 21, and 23 to 27, warm waves 16 to 20 and 22 to 26, cool waves 19 to 23 and 25 to 29. These storms will bring high temperatures on meridian 90 near May 19 followed by fluctuations, but more falling than rising temperatures as northern frosts near May 28. All weather event dates not otherwise specified, are for meridian 90 and the reader must estimate the eastward drift which requires four or five days to cross the continent, about 600 miles a day. Storm forces will increase from near May 19 to May 23 and then decrease. Most rain will continue about the great lakes and eastward to the Atlantic, but for south-

ern states rain will increase eastward and decrease toward the Rockies.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near May 31 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 1, plains sections 2, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 3, eastern sections 4, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near June 5. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The change in weather conditions, suggested for last two weeks of May will continue thru first week of June. Less rain is expected in west Gulf, middle and lower Mississippi valleys and an increase of rain in south Atlantic states for May 19 to June 10. During the week centering on June 10 dangerous storms will occur and crop-weather on this continent will make a radical and important change. Next bulletin will give details of that great change, those dangerous storms and of June cropweather.

W. T. Foster

—for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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VETERINARY EDITOR
LEGAL EDITOR

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Mr. Farmer a Rank Outsider

WHEN UNCLE SAM staged his big war show a year ago nearly everybody climbed aboard the band wagon to have a hand in leading the parade. Everybody 'cept Mr. Farmer. He got left. The day the circus struck his town he was out in the field planting crops. Ever since then he's trailed along in the dust at the tail end of the parade; watered the elephants; played the part of the villain in the side-show; and in fact, acted as a sort of chore-boy and general utility man.

The first blare of the war-trumpet brought the capitalists and manufacturers a-scurrying to Washington. They flocked about the President and his aides, offering their services to the government free of charge. Their counsel was heeded. War contracts were let on a cost plus profit basis.

Organized labor sent its big chief, Samuel Gompers, to Washington to look after labor's interests during the war, and Mr. Gompers, while serving the government most faithfully in the work that is given him to do is likewise serving his constituents most faithfully as well. When organized labor is displeased with government action, it vents its displeasure thru Mr. Gompers; when organized labor wants a hearing, it petitions thru Mr. Gompers, and invariably organized labor is given a respectful audience.

Capitalism and labor have both made their sacrifices but they cannot compare with those expected and demanded of the farming business. Why? Because—remember—the capitalist and the laborer have been riding in the band wagon while the farmer trudged along at the foot of the parade. The former have sat in counsel with the Big Boss of the show. They have deliberated and negotiated; after months of compromise perhaps, they have agreed upon a program that would protect their interests and at the same time satisfy the government.

Where was the farmer when the wheat price was fixed? Where was the farmer when the wheat and potato grading rules were established? Where was the farmer when the pinto bean deal was pulled off? Where was the farmer when the Baer bill to lend money for the purchase of seeds was defeated in the house? Where was the farmer when the milling rules were established? Where was the farmer when the Food Administrator sent forth broadcast an order to seize his wheat? Where was the farmer when the Liberty loan committees were organized?

Home!—growing food. "Food will win the war."

Mr. Farmer makes a mighty good chore-boy. He's got lots of brawn and willingness, and doesn't kick on a little over-time, but, honest, Uncle Sam, he gets tired of marching in the tail end of the procession all the time. He's just like all other folks—he likes to get up near the head of the parade and hear the band play and take a hand in the doin's. Take him in, Uncle Sam; give him a fiddle to play; make him a partner in this war business. He's got brain as well as brawn; let him use it in helping the government direct a more intelligent hand over his kin; mebbe some day you'll regret it if you don't.

Site-Value Tax

THE FARMER is a chronic tax kicker. He has a right to be. Despite the lumpiness of his estate, he carries a big tax load. His property, both real and personal, is assessed at more nearly its actual cash value than the prop-

erty of any other class. Farm property is hard to hide away from the prying eyes of the assessor. Moreover, while he may be a tax kicker, the farmer is seldom a tax dodger.

Without being told so, the average farmer instinctively feels that the present tax system is wrong, because it puts a penalty on progress. Under the present system, to build a silo or a new barn, or make other improvements upon the farm, is to invite a re-assessment and a higher tax.

Not all states use the same system of tax raising as employed in Michigan. Some of them assess taxes on what is known as a site-value basis. In other words they collect taxes on land at full assessed value, but give certain liberal exemptions on personal property and improvements. An incentive is thus offered for those of enterprise to improve their lands, and the land speculator who under the Michigan system profits by the improvement of adjoining lands without contributing one cent to the improvement, is made to pay his share of the bill.

Some of our readers have shown a considerable interest in the site-value tax proposition, and Mr. Judson Grenell, secretary of the Michigan Site-Value Tax League, sponsors of the proposition in this state, has agreed to tell our readers all about the subject in next week's issue. So if you are interested in a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, be sure to read Mr. Grenell's article.

"Jones Pays the Freight"

SUPPOSE JONES got peeved because the railroad that runs by his house didn't give him good service, and he built a little railroad all his own to carry his crops to market and give his family an occasional outing. Suppose, too, in order to make the venture of a strictly business nature, Jones should charge himself a certain rate for patronizing his own line, to cover the cost of operating. Expenses go up, and instead of reaching in his left pocket to pay the deficit, Jones goes down into his right pocket and pays himself a higher rate, and all is lovely. In either case, you'll agree, Jones pays the freight.

A few months ago Jones took over all the railroads in the United States and all the Jones' and their aunts and uncles and cousins are riding on Jones' lines and sending their freight on Jones' trains. Jones agreed to pay the railroad companies an approximate profit of ten percent over the cost of operating. Abnormal conditions have run the cost of railroading up very rapidly since Jones took the throttle, and the revenue now derived under fares and tariffs formerly sufficient to pay the roads a profit, are found inadequate. What is Jones to do? He must either charge himself and his aunts and uncles and cousins a higher rate for patronizing his lines, or else he must run himself into the hole, and collect later from his relatives. Practically it amounts to the same thing.

Therefore, so far as the public is concerned, Mr. McAdoo may go right ahead with the contemplated increases. The American people are with him; they are not saying much but the most of them realize that he took control of the roads at a most difficult time to make a showing. Increased cost of raw materials is felt by nearly everyone, and the people are intelligent enough to know that railroads cannot thrive on the income of a few years ago. They'll stand for a higher rate with better grace than they will for a deficit of several hundred million when the government relinquishes control.

Let's be entirely fair with Mr. McAdoo. We think he's going to prove that the American people can own and operate their public utilities as satisfactorily as can private corporations. Let us give him the same rein as we would have to give the railroad companies if they were still in the saddle.

A Home Without a Boy

THERE ARE two boys in Michigan without a home. Mebbe there are more boys without homes, but all we know about are these two. One of these boys is seventeen years old, and the other is fourteen, kinda small for his age. These boys want a home and as I read the letter of the older boy, I can see his wistful eyes shining right out between the words, and somehow I feel that here are two boys who could appreciate and love a real home, presided over by a motherly woman and a kind husband.

So we've been trying to find homes for them, and what a surprise we have had. For these two boys without a home, there are exactly seventy-eight homes in Michigan without a boy. And each one of these seventy-eight homes has opened wide its door for either or both of these homeless boys.

Some of these homes have had a boy, but he's gone now, and he won't come back and father and mother hope to fill up the aching void by taking

in somebody else's boy whose parents have departed for the Great Beyond.

And such allurements as these homes hold out! A trout stream at the back of the farm; a wood where the rabbits play and the partridge drum; a schoolhouse just over the hill, and a base ball nine; a lonely little girl that wants a big brother; a horse, an automobile, a gun, an' ever'thing to delight the heart of a boy. And of course, there's work, but where's the boy that can't work when there are such rewards as these.

The letters we have received from farmers and their wives offering their homes to these boys have been a revelation to us, and we have come to know to a certainty what big-hearted generous people the folks who live in Michigan farm homes really are.

National Prohibition Up to the President

THE CHURCHES are making a strong effort to induce President Wilson to abolish alcohol thruout the nation during the period of the war. The President's argument against such a move has been that a nation must "sober off" gradually and that it would be dangerous to arbitrarily and suddenly cut off the sale of alcoholic stimulants. Yet, this is precisely what the people themselves are doing by their votes in many states. If Michigan can vote itself dry without any harmful social or physical effects, why should fears be held out that New York, for instance, would respond any differently to prohibition. The war has added many good reasons to those already existing for prohibition, and if the President still refuses to carry out what must now appear to be the will of the majority and put a stop to the waste of foodstuffs, fuel, and labor which are being so carefully conserved by every patriotic citizen, we shall be obliged to say that the President lacks the courage to perform a most manifest duty.

State Food Administrator Prescott is urging the people of the cities to eat Michigan potatoes in preference to the new Florida potatoes now coming on the market in quantities. In fact, Mr. Prescott declares that it will be considered unpatriotic for any Michigan citizen to eat a single new potato before July 1st. Many of the city folks will abide by the suggestion, but there are others, who are so thoroly convinced that the farmer is a profiteer and that it is his own fault if he has any potatoes on his hands this spring, that they will eat new potatoes just for spite. What a great help it would have been in marketing the balance of the Michigan crop if the efforts now so enthusiastically put forth had been inaugurated three months ago.

Efforts of an M. B. F. representative to secure an audience with William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper magnate, who is nursing a sprained ankle at one of Mount Clemens' famous health hostleries, have so far proved unavailing. The gentleman appears to have as many private secretaries as Henry Ford, and a body-guard sufficient for the Kaiser. We understand that he has been so busy, moreover, dictating replies to the recent attacks made upon him by Theodore Roosevelt that he has had no time for curiosity seekers. However, if we have to ascend the fire escape and talk with Mr. Hearst thru a crack in his window, we expect to tell our readers what this celebrated newspaperman and authority knows and thinks about the farmers of America.

The government is tackling many big problems these days and proving itself equal to the task of solving them. There's one problem, however, that it steers clear of, and that's the problem of an economical and equitable distribution of farm products,—in our judgment the biggest economic problem of the nation today.

The statements coming from overseas that the French and English are highly pleased with America's early participation in the conflict do not exactly jibe with the criticisms of Mr. Roosevelt and others. According to what our Allies say, the United States need not be ashamed of her first year of war preparations.

It's awful dead in Detroit. No accidents, no drunks, no killings, no arrests, no—nothing! Cobwebs are forming over the cell doors and they squeak from the rust. Detroit, y' know is "suffering" the first month's pangs of prohibition.

The good governor of Michigan has long since declared himself in favor of a state rural credits law. We may any time now expect him to announce his program for putting it into effect.

Patriotism,—what crimes are committed in thy name!

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.)

A Comparison Between the North and South

I have been interested in what has been said in the last issue of M. B. F. in regard to the pinto bean deal. There are some other things which should interest you, but which apparently go unquestioned. I have just been reading an article in an Atlanta, Georgia, paper in regard to fixing prices on cotton, in what is known as the Emerson bill, proposing that the powers fix the price of raw cotton at 20c per lb. As Mr. Emerson is an Ohio republican congressman, of course the bill will not receive the O.K. of the President without which it stands no chance to pass. Also Representative Moore of Pennsylvania offered a cotton price-fixing bill in the house which did not survive for more than ten minutes. These bills, although without any chance of becoming law, seem to be causing quite a flurry in the south. The paper goes on to say that southern members of congress will oppose such legislation as a unit unless the President himself shall show the necessity of it. So far there has been no intimation in administration circles that the President will broaden the price-fixing program to include the staple products of the south. Representative Emerson introduced his cotton price-fixing bill about the time the senate adopted an amendment to the agricultural bill for \$2.50 wheat. Both bills were referred to a committee and had been practically forgotten when the secretary of the treasury received a telegram from New Orleans protesting against the Emerson bill. The telegram to Sec. McAdoo read as follows: "The introduction of the Emerson bill, fixing the price of cotton at 20c, has had a most demoralizing effect which if not promptly counteracted will materially decrease the Liberty loan subscriptions in the south. A summary reduction to 20c of stock now held in the south will mean serious financial embarrassment and will to a great extent affect the ability of our citizens to take bonds. We do not believe it possible that such an ill-considered and ruinous bill can be adopted by congress, but the fear caused by the pendency of such legislation may, and probably will if not immediately withdrawn, accomplish disastrous results. The critical nature of the situation warrants us in bringing the matter to your attention, and urging you to issue promptly some encouraging statement, and to take such steps as may be best calculated to prevent such a calamity to this section, and a serious setback to the Liberty loan in the south. Signed, James F. Butler, chairman of the Liberty loan executive committee; John F. Clark, president New Orleans Cotton Exchange."

In the same paper there is another article headed, "Government Takes Over All Raw Wool—To Distribute Surplus." And then it went on to say that the Government had decided to take over all raw wool held in warehouses at the price prevailing on July 30 last. If the holders do not agree to sell at that price the wool will be commandeered. Wool that is now being clipped in the west also will be taken. The wool will be used for uniforms largely and the balance will be distributed for general use.

Michigan farmers have, many of them, been considering the raising of sheep for wool and mutton, but you see, friends, the enterprise is being blocked. With our long winters it would not be advisable for us to raise the products under the present prospects.

Why should the southern crop, King Cotton, be disturbed and the price lowered to 20c when it has been bringing 35c, and from the foregoing article we learn that it is still being held for higher prices, and then the cottonseed which until recent years was considered worthless, is now selling for from \$50 to \$75 a ton. Oh no, don't touch a southern product or they won't buy Liberty bonds. They only have from nine to twelve months a year in which to grow crops.

Now this is fair warning by these southern gentlemen that if the U. S. does not allow them the full benefit of war profits they will not buy Liberty bonds. These people who have from February to December to prepare their ground, raise and harvest their crops, and the U. S. is pouring millions of dollars into their part of the country through camps and shipbuilding, etc.

Now, let us contrast what is the attitude of the people of the north and west. With their potato crop sacrificed at half cost, their wheat taken at about two-thirds of what it would bring if allowed the same chance with cotton, and wool prices fixed in the same way with long cold winters as a handicap which require warm and expensive barns and large quantities of feed for stock, besides heavy expenditures for warm clothing and fuel. What is being done by these people? They are responding to the call of the government almost to a man. Many of them are borrowing money at the banks to take Liberty bonds. You know what that means, with high rates of interest and bonuses for renewals. Why are they doing this? Because they realize that the government

must have immense amounts of money if it would carry this world war to a successful issue, and make the world worth living in; because they mean that those brave boys "over there" who have sacrificed everything and are ready to give their lives for the principles of democracy, shall be backed up with every resource of this great country.—J. A. B.

Why the Wheat Report is Wrong

I would like to say a few words in regard to the wheat situation that we are hearing so much about, as to farmers hoarding. Now, we know of no one in this vicinity who is hoarding. Some farmers in this vicinity have the habit of holding their wheat until they know what seed they want and what the new crop will be. I have spent over 45 years working for farmers and for myself, and I want to say a few words about wheat. For example, say a man threshes a thousand bushels of wheat from fifty acres—threshed from the field, machine weight—we know by observation and experience that this wheat will shrink from five to seven per cent before January, and it will clean away another 5 per cent in marketing. Now he wishes to seed 50 acres and wants good seed, so he takes 120 or 150 bushels to town to have it cleaned by the seed man of his town. The seed man does a good job and he has about one-third of it to take home for feed; then he keeps out a little for his own bread and markets about 700 bushels, then the food men of the state take the threshers' reports and the millers' and elevator men's reports and tries to figure out how the

Reuben's View

WAAAL, yes, it's getting kinda hard to buy another bond.
I reckon that it's just as tough to fight across the pond.
Two of my boys are "over there" to wrestle for our freedom;
You bet your life I'll work and tug to raise the stuff to feed 'em.
I don't deny I don't just like these substitutes they're choosing,
If Kaiser Bill was running things, ground hay we would be using.
So Bill could loll in finest silk and talk of world dominion,
And laud his kulture to the skies—leastwise that's my opinion.
Why wrangle o'er the price of spuds and sundry other lingo?
Might better raise a bumper crop, and win the war, by jingo!
Before we talk "mob law and strikes" we better can the Kaiser.
Dogged if I'll be a cultured Hun; perchance he may be wiser;
I'd rather be with Washington asleep in the silent tomb,
Than be afraid to do my part to seal the Kaiser's doom.
Why, just supposing Bill should win, would he recompense these duffers
Who talked of "peace at any price" along with other bluffers?
Not much! He'd lock 'em in the jug with all the other traitors,
To live or die on sawdust cakes and peelings off from taters.
Small matter would it be to Bill, once he was sure of rulin',
Whether we talked of peace or war he'd set about to ruin
The things our fathers died to save and taught us to cherish;
Better we all were in our grave than Liberty should perish.
—MRS. RAY E. DILLENBACK.

farmers of a section are hoarding or feeding their wheat, when the trouble is that they know nothing about the handling of grain while in farmers' hands, in fact many farmers don't know and cuss the thrasher for their grain not holding out.

A large per cent of the wheat around here is being worked up and put to oats or barley.

Last year a good many in this county got the bean bug very bad, but this year we don't hear of anyone going into the extensive planting of beans. There is no market for potatoes.—C. B., Hillsdale, Michigan.

Right, Brother, Right!

Just a line or two to let you know I am on the war path. I have been intensely interested in the M. B. F. I have taken it now going on two years and will continue to do so. If we farmers could only get through our heads that we are being beaten nicely by well organized associations, we would just simply say, "here, you fellows, either go to work or keep your hands off what we raise." There is one sure thing and that is that as long as the farmers produce enough for the middle guy so he can make his stake, just so long will the farmers have less, and just so long will there be less production. There is today one big fault that has been overlooked, and that is the population of this country has drawn itself above labor and production. Over two-thirds do not do anything only profit on what the other third produces. Am I right or wrong?—W. M. G., Burt.

What the Farmer Has Done to Help

There has been so much said and published in the daily papers about farmers not doing their share in the first and second Liberty loans, that it is with contempt that we hear and read of the city critic's tale of woe about our being slackers.

The farmers have done much in all of the Liberty loan drives but did not get credit for it. Mr. Critic, you ask why he did not? Because the farmer went to the bank and bought his bond and the city got the credit for it and the farming communities were made the goats. But look out for the goats when they get "riled." As a member of the school district committee on the Third Liberty loan drive I know that some farmers have taken bonds in all of the drives and some only in two issues of the Liberty loan. But very few that did not subscribe at all, and that was on account of being in dire circumstances. There has also been a number of subscriptions taken up among the farmers for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C, all of which was given with a cheerful heart.

The women of the farms have clubs organized for social purposes, but in this time of stress have devoted their time to sewing and knitting for our soldiers at the front.

It is with pride that I proclaim that the farmers are not slackers as our city critics see them.—B. S., Owosso, Michigan.

The Farm Labor Problem

I would make the suggestion that the draft age be raised to 40 years of age, but at the same time leave the farmer on the farm. There must surely be men in the large cities who are just as able to fight as the boys from the farm between the ages of 21 and 31. The boys who are within the ages mentioned and have been born and raised on the farm, can do more toward helping the farmer than any young man from the city, who knows nothing about the farm, and would not make a farmer if he had the chance. Sure the American women will help out all they can but they are not all strong. It needs good strong muscles to do most kinds of farm work. The boys of the farm are willing to go to the front and fight; to be sure they are going in every call. Some say "you should worry; Uncle Sam will look after that." Yes but who is Uncle Sam? I say it takes all the true-hearted Americans there are to make Uncle Sam. Some farmers right now have more land than they can rightly work if the weather keeps fine. What will these farmers do if the weather throws them behind with their work? Would they ever be able to teach a new or green man how to work and make it pay? Would like to see the above question answered in favor of the farmer.—E. C. D., Camp Custer, Michigan.

What is the Labor Situation in Your Particular Locality?

In order to know the labor needs of the farming communities of the state, M. B. F. requests that readers report the situation in their respective townships. Up to the present time there has been a lot of guesswork as to the amount of labor needed and the amount of labor available for farming operations, but no one seems to have any positive information as to whether the supply is scant or ample. If farming in Michigan is suffering or is apt to suffer from lack of labor, Uncle Sam ought to know it, but we do not want to make a fuss about the labor shortage unless one actually exists. Our readers will be performing a real service by reporting at once the exact status of the labor situation as they know it in their own township or county.

I am sending you a copy of a pamphlet that was recently distributed among the farmers throughout our section of the state.

It has been widely discussed in this community, and it is the unanimous opinion that it was sent out by German propaganda, for the purpose of injuring the loan drive. If so, it failed of its purpose because of its utter ridiculousness. I would like to have you comment on it in the M. B. F.—W. E. Lumsden, Ludington, Mich.

I saw an article or two some time ago in M. B. F. relative to foreign-born subjects. In our town all offices are held by foreign-born subjects, except one, and to hold or be elected to any office you have to be an Orangeman. If the plans suggested could be carried out it would be a good thing.—S. M. H., Albany Island, Michigan.

Enclosed please find a copy of "Play Fair, Mr. Farmer." In reading it over a person would think that the farmers were not doing anything at all. That is going pretty strong. I don't think it is a fair shake at this time. I am a reader of your paper and wish to thank you very much for the good work you are doing.—F. J. J., Cadillac.

Farmers are sometimes the last to heat up; but they stay hot; and in a long fight they are always found sturdily carrying the battle across No-Man's land to the foe, in the last grim struggle.—Herbert Quick.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



How Michigan Farm Women are Conserving Time and Labor

ISN'T IT SURPRISING how many labor saving devices we find are being used among our different readers? In so many cases necessity has proven "the mother of invention," and the results have been invaluable in saving hours of hard labor. There are very few homes but have their conveniences. Every progressive housewife has conceived some plan of easing her daily duties, but so often she becomes so accustomed to using these improvements that she fails to realize they may not be commonly used in every home. Just as a suggestion, what means have you for storing your winter bedding and woollens? How do you provide extra space in your clothes closets? If you have no clothes closets in your home, what have you contrived to take their place? Have you any "built-in" furniture in your home? What do you use for a refrigerator? Do you possess a home-made fireless cooker?

Are you willing to spend a few moments of your time and perhaps gain a percolator, carving set or casserole? May 24th is the closing date of the contest.

Many Useful Suggestions

IN ANSWER to your request for letters concerning little things that help lighten the work in the farm home, I am going to write you a few simple little things that I find have helped me greatly. One is the use of oilcloth—white being my preference—in the kitchen and pantry. I have my kitchen cabinet painted and enameled white and the top covered with white oilcloth which is pasted on. The enamel makes it very easy to keep clean. I always spread a newspaper on my cabinet when working on it, then when work is finished I fold up the paper and put it in the stove, and my cabinet is clean and sweet. My cupboards are fixed the same way, with white oilcloth pasted on the shelves, and I find it no trouble to keep them clean. No fancy shelf papers, but always a clean, neat cupboard. Another thing that makes hard work for farm wives is the use of carpets and larger rugs, which require sweeping. There is always more or less dirt tracked into a farm house, no matter how careful all are. Then when carpet or rug is swept a cloud of dust settles on everything which must be wiped off. I believe if more women would once do away with large rugs or carpets they would never use them again. Linoleum is fine for kitchen and dining room, and for living room and bed rooms just try painting your floor first with a paint called ground finish, then after that has thoroughly dried varnish over with floor varnish, graining it if you wish. Then by the use of small rugs which may be home-made if so desired, you will have a very pretty room and one which is very easy to keep clean. The dust is readily brushed off with a broom or wiped up with a dustless mop, which any woman can make by using a little separator oil on cheesecloth or outing flannel. If the floor has cracks in it fill these with crack-filler first. You will find that the cost is almost nothing for the paint and varnish, especially if you send to the mail-order house for it. I found I could get it there for about half what they wanted for it in the stores at home. The catalogues explain just what to get and the cost is almost nothing. And last let me add that you should have nothing around that cannot be used, for it only makes more work. Keepsakes and heirlooms are all nice, but a contented mind and happy mother and wife are much nicer and it is hard for any woman to be these when all tired out from her work. Yours for a happy home.—*Farm Wife, Burt, Mich.*

How to Improve Your Kitchen Floor

DEAR PENELOPE:—I saw your letter, asking the women to write and tell something they had done to make kitchen work easier, so I thought I would write and tell you what I had done. I have a very small kitchen, which must serve the purpose of dining room too, and it had a rough floor in it, which I could never get nice and white, or keep it so ten minutes after I did get it that way. It was always worrying me for it looked so horrible. This spring I purchased a half gallon of floor paint and gave it two good coats, and now it is easily kept clean and looks

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

bright and cheerful and I am no longer ashamed of my kitchen floor.—*Mrs. N. E. L., Clare, Mich.*

For Rough Floors

TAKE COMMON barn roofing (I used heavy tar paper, lay on the floor and dress edges together, tack rather close so as to hold firmly in place. If there are any cracks they can most generally be fitted together by placing

"Something for a Soldier Knitting"

"SOMEBODY'S boy that was a baby
Soon shall wear it, and it may be
He shall write and tell his mother
Of the kindness of another.
And her spirit shall caress you,
And her prayers at night shall bless you.
You may never know its story,
Cannot know the grief or glory
That are destined now, and hover
Over him your wool shall cover,
Nor what spirits shall invade it,
Once your gentle hands have made it.

"LITTLE woman, hourly sitting
Something for a soldier knitting,
'Tis no common garb you're making
These, no common pains you're taking.
Something lovely, holy, lingers
O'er the needles in your fingers,
And with every stitch you're weaving
Something of yourself you're leaving,
From your gentle hands and tender,
There may come a nation's splendor;
And from this your simple duty,
Life may win a fairer beauty."

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

small pieces over them and tacking down. When you have it nice and smooth paint with floor paint and when good and dry paint again. This makes a very smooth floor and saves hard scrubbing. By painting every year this lasts for a very long time and is not very expensive.—*Mrs. M. C. O., Harrietta, Michigan.*

Children's Week

THE FIRST SUNDAY in June is Children's Day. Since this year has been proclaimed "a children's year," this day will assume a greater importance. It is our desire to make the Home Department for the week preceding that day a children's page, and if any of our readers have any contributions to offer I shall be very much pleased to receive them. Any remarkably clever saying or some kodak picture of your children. Perhaps some boy or girl would like to tell the other children of his or her bird houses, or what he is planning on doing this vacation.

Watch for this page, boys and girls. There will be something for you and you alone—June 2nd.



Marjorie Frances and Clarence Roy, children of Mrs. Bruce Smith, Beaverton, Michigan.

A Few Contributed Recipes

THE HOUSEKEEPER who has an abundance of milk and eggs should consider herself rich in resources. This is the milk and egg season. Let us follow the first law of conservation—use our home supplies in season. Milk is both meat and drink, and has a hundred uses—as a beverage, a soup, the foundation of a main dish, or converted into a dessert. Use your vegetables in cream sauce when possible. Use eggs, milk and cheese saffile in place of heavy meats.

SURPRISE COOKIES

Two cups of sugar, creamed with one cup of lard, or two-thirds of a cup of oil, add two eggs, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk. Stir in flour until stiff, add teaspoons of baking powder, flour, roll thin, cut same as for ordinary cookies. Lay one layer of cookies on the pan, spread each with the filling, cover with another layer of cookies and bake in a moderate oven.

Filling—One cup of chopped raisins or figs, half cup of sugar, half cup of water, teaspoon of flour. Cook up well until it thickens. Mix flour and water before adding to fruit mixture.

DROP BISCUITS

One cup of sweet milk, one tablespoon lard, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, a little salt, flour to make a stiff batter. Drop from end of spoon onto buttered pans. Bake in hot oven.—*Mrs. S. N., Vanderbilt.*

Note: These biscuits are the lightest, most delicious sweet milk biscuits I have ever used.—*Penelope.*

CHEESE SCALLOP

Soak one cup of bread crumbs with milk; beat into it three eggs, one tablespoon of butter, one half pound of grated cheese; spread on the bread crumbs and bake a delicious brown.

BUTTERMILK SALAD DRESSING

Excellent for potato salad. Two tablespoons salad oil or butter mixed with half teaspoon mustard, one-quarter cup cornstarch, quarter teaspoon paprika, two teaspoons salt. Beat all up well; add two well beaten eggs and one and one-half cups buttermilk and two tablespoons white corn syrup. Cook until it thickens in a double boiler then add two-thirds cup of vinegar and stir until thick.

DANDELION WINE

Three quarts blossoms, one gallon boiling water. Let stand 36 hours, strain and add three pounds of sugar, three lemons sliced and seeds removed; put all together and boil five minutes; then stand two weeks, strain and bottle.

Items of Interest to Women

The Remington Arms company is seeking 1,000 additional women employees for work in manufacturing and inspecting rifles for the American troops.

Of course women car conductors are not being allowed to wear high heels—but they will carry their money in leather bags, suspended from their belts.

In order that parents may be informed on the various professions and occupations open to girls a conference was recently held in England to furnish this advice.

Philadelphia has a volunteer Red Cross factory operating night and day. Helpers work in eight hour shifts. New York and other cities are planning similar factories, since the need of supplies is constantly increasing.

A country-wide campaign under the name of committee for free milk for France is being at present conducted by a group of American women. Their object is to ship abroad each day one ton of dried milk, the equivalent of 8,400 quarts of liquid milk, to relieve the suffering caused by scarcity of milk products in France.

The Louisiana legislature may employ girls as pages. A body of Campfire Girls has petitioned Governor Pleasant to appoint them to replace boys during the coming session of the legislature which begins May 18th. With Arkansas and Texas women voting in the primaries, no one need feel surprised at the advance made in the south.

Two to one in favor of woman suffrage was the vote in the Michigan Democratic State Central Committee at its recent meeting. Chairman A. E. Stevenson put the reason in a nutshell when he declared women will be the deciding factor in the coming elections. "They are going to vote," he said, "you can't stop them. Why not meet them gracefully? They will be with the men who were for them, and what we ought to do is to get ourselves into a position where we will have reason to claim some of their support."

Jury women? Sure! not any harder to sit on a jury than stand at a washtub, or work in a munitions factory. California has juries composed equally of men and women. Also a Woman's Court with a woman judge, women lawyers and women jurors who decide the merits and penalties of cases affecting domestic troubles, public morals and safe-guards for young girls and children. Just as California began to boast about the superior ability of her women in conducting court affairs, along came a newspaper paragraph from Cheyenne, Wyoming, which set California back

one step. Wyoming women acted as jurors almost half a century ago. Its first grand jury including women was impanelled in Laramie just forty-eight years ago. Nobody will usurp Wyoming's laurels—not if she knows it!

The fact that 700 women war workers have left their post in Washington, D. C., in the past week because of poor housing, reveals a tendency on the part of women to balk at inconveniences. No doubt the housing condition is very disagreeable and those women were subjected to many discomforts, but surely war work of any sort carries with it many unpleasant features. Our boys are not given to desert because they are lonely or their quarters are overcrowded. If women enter war work they should be willing to put up with many discomforts.

One of the most important activities of women in war time is the care and protection of the nation's children. The nation that takes the lead in the future will be the one that has the strongest, most vigorous generation growing up to take the place of the present one, ravished and broken by war. This is a patriotic work for women. The brunt of this burden falls upon the mother. She must care for her children's physical life; she must guide public opinion and press for and support any agencies in her community that work for the good of the community's children.

This Week's Fashions

No. 8845—A girl's jumper dress—and what a clever way to use an outgrown garment for this year's wear. The skirt is straight, one-piece or may be gored if so desired. This is set onto the jumper section slightly below the normal waist line. The jumper is cut out in a graceful U-shape, showing a separate guimpe of contrasting material. This little guimpe buttons down the back and may have either long or short sleeves.

So often the waist of a dress wears out before the skirt, but by using this pattern one may yet have a good dress by buying new only for the separate guimpe. If all new material is to be used, a pretty shade of Alice blue, green or shell pink in linen, galatea or palm beach cloth would be very pretty for the skirt and jumper; and a plain white muslin for the guimpe with collar and cuffs edged with narrow valenciennes lace or organdy bias ruffles.

This pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years and is as appropriate for a child of 4 years as for one of 14 years.

No. 8823—Boys do not require as many different styles in suits as girls, but they must not be neglected entirely. The ready-made suits are really as inexpensive as those one makes, but so many times they need so much altering it is more work than to make the whole suit—and when you buy the material you always get a more durable grade than the ready-made manufacturers put in their suits.

The "Boy Blue" cloth, galatea and heavy repps are all very durable and make such good looking clothes.

No. 8823 is especially adapted to the baby boy of 2, 4 and 6 years—just a step out of dresses. Every mother dreads to take her baby boy out of dresses and curls and get him into trousers. But No. 8823 is almost a dress and yet the long blouse buttoning down the front and showing the knickerbockers below makes it decidedly a boys' suit. The blouse buttons down the front and with collar, cuffs and belt of a starched white linen and a little silk tie, one may make this simple suit very dressy.

No. 8822—Ladies' shirt waist. A plain tailored style, closing in entire front and shoulder edges of both extending over in a shallow yoke effect. The pattern is cut in short or long sleeves, a small roll collar and deep, tight-fitting cuffs. Fullness is added to side fronts by invisible tucks which are formed from shoulder seam. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

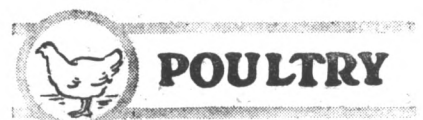
No. 8808—Ladies' house dress—just a comfortable slip-on morning dress; but what garment in a woman's wardrobe is more necessary. This style is easily made. The plain fitted waist and three-gored skirts are always a saving of material and requires but little fitting. The skirt has a wide center front closing. A navy blue and white striped percale is one of the most serviceable material one can use for house dresses.

No. 8831—This presents a slight variation from the strictly tailored separate skirt. This pattern is four-gored, with triple plaits on both sides of front and back gores. These plaits are especially good-looking when used with a large plaid or striped material. A flat hip pocket on one side, only, is a new feature, shown on many of the later summer skirts. No. 8831 comes in sizes 16 and 18 years, or 26, 28, 30, 32 inch waist measure.

No. 8836—Ladies' one-piece bungalow apron. The new U-shape neck and large armholes with inset sleeves, which may be long or short, gives this simple slip-on more the appearance of a house dress. Two lengths of material and enough for sleeves is all that is necessary for this practical work apron. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 inch bust measure.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	24-25	17-22	20-22
Ducks	22-24	21-25	28-30
Geese	15-16	13-14	18-20
Springers	27-28	26-27	33-35
Hens	29-30	24-25	32-34

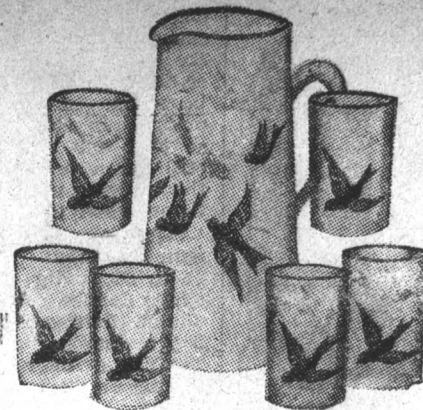
No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The poultry market, while inclined to be inactive, is firm and the expected heavy run of fowls has failed to materialize. There has been no heavier run than during the embargo. The farmers have found it profitable to hold their hens for egg production. Some attempt has been made to lower the market but without success. Eastern points report only moderate receipts and a healthy condition of the market.



EGGS

There has been a decided let-up in egg receipts on all of the principal markets. The demand is excellent and receipts are just about cleaned up from day to day. Detroit is quoting fresh firsts at 34½ to 35c; ordinary run of fresh, 33 to 34c. Chicago quo-



—I'd better repeat the Blue Bird water set offer so

you ladies who did not see it last week will not be forever accusing me of playing favorites, for I know if ever you get your eyes on one of these beautiful sets you'll want to know right away where it came from and how you can get it! So this is what I said last week—

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 a

Blue Bird Water Set

send us your name*on this coupon right away so we'll know how many to order.

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

Postoffice

R.F.D. No. Michigan

tations: Firsts, 33½ to 34½c; ordinary firsts, 31½ to 32c.



BUTTER

Supplies of butter are increasing on the Detroit market but up to this time there is no decline in the price. Fresh creamery extras are quoted at 42 to 42½c; fresh creamery firsts, 41½c. The market has been very peculiar this week. On Monday quotations on all grades of butter jumped up one and a half cents. Extras on that day were quoted at 48c. The reason for that marked price was that practically all stocks of fresh butter had been cleaned out on Saturday and very little was received on Monday. On Tuesday considerable butter was received on Monday. On Tuesday considerable butter was received and less excitement prevailed. The market became very easy and the quotation fell one cent on all grades. Very little movement of butter took place as buyers seemed to scent a further decline in price. On Wednesday there was considerable receipts and there was another decline of a full cent. Since that time the quotations of Wednesday have prevailed. While there has been no great influx of butter during the last days of the week receipts have been about heavy enough to meet the demand with the result that the market has been fairly active, but not strong enough to cause a higher quotation. On Friday there was a shorter market than on any of the days just

previous but fuller receipts are expected soon which tends to keep prices down. There is a strong demand for butter of extremely high quality and a lesser demand for lower grades. A large number of shipments show garlicky and weedy flavors which work to the detriment of the shippers. The demand for unsalted butter still continues strong. At the close on Friday the quotations were as follows: Extras, 46c; higher scoring than extras, 46½ to 47c; firsts, 43 to 45½c; seconds, 38 to 42c. Unsalted butter is selling at a differential of about two cents above corresponding grades of salted.

Cheese

The eastern cheese situation is summed up in our weekly letter as follows:

"While there has been little change in the situation on fresh made cheese the past week the market on old stock appears more irregular and is less firm. More of our large local buyers have turned from old to new and the past few days rather more old cheese of certain shapes has been offering from outside points. With the nearer approach of the Food Administration time limit on old stock our local dealers have been more cautious in taking on round lots without an assured prompt outlet for the same. The make of cheese is steadily increasing but prices at primary points as a rule are low enough to permit first-hand buyers to dispose of any surplus above domestic trade wants to the allied commission without loss. The Commission has secured the past week



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

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Get the beauty and durability of tile in the Lansing "ship-lap" block. Ends overlap—extended shoulders top and bottom—less mortar exposed, better settling of silage—less chance for frost, better looking silo, blocks uniform in shade. Stronger walls. Notched ends on blocks prevent mortar from slipping. Twisted steel reinforcing. Steel hip roof—steel chute—fire proof—adds beauty to the silo. Write for Catalog.

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many thousands of boxes of fresh cheese, chiefly in the middle west, on the basis of 22½¢ delivered on steamer dock in the east. Our local dealers have also turned over their surplus of fine new cheese to the Commission so that our market on fresh cheese still has a substantial basis at 22½¢, though of course sales at that to the Commission are not strictly net.

"Quotations on Wisconsin and Michigan offerings: Twins, colored, held, 24 to 25; twins, fresh, 22½ to 22½; single daisies, colored, held, 25 to 25½ double daisies, colored, held, 25 to 25½; double daisies, fresh, 23½ to 24; Young Americas, held, 27 to 27½; Young Americas, fresh, 23½ to 24½.

Wool

No definite announcement has so far been made as to the handling of the domestic clip from the smaller producing sections, under which heading Michigan is included. There appears to be much dissatisfaction over the plan as recently announced and dealers and others are again in conference with the Washington officials. What the result of this conference may be is problematical. In the meantime there is very little doing in the wool market. The clip is being taken from the sheep and is not moving forward.

Latest Boston quotations on Michigan fleeces are as follows: Fine unwashed, 62@63c; Delaine unwashed, 73c; ½ blood unwashed, 75@76c; ¾ blood unwashed, 75c; ¾ blood unwashed, 74c; ½, ¾, ¼ clothing, 67c; common and braid, 66@67c.

Dressed Hogs and Calves

The market on dressed hogs is steady and firm at current quotations, 20 to 21 cents per pound, delivered, Detroit.

Dressed calves have become firmer under a slightly better demand and quotations run from 17 to 21 cents, Detroit. During the recent warm weather some shipments arrived in poor condition, at least one or two of them were spoiled entirely. Shippers cannot be too careful in this matter at this season of the year. All animal heat must be out of the carcass before it is shipped. Do not allow a shipment to stand out in the sun on a track waiting for the train. Either deliver it to the depot just before train time or else insist on its being placed in the ware room until loading time.

Live Stock Letters

Chicago, May 13, 1918.—The cattle market of the past week has been quite erratic. It has undergone fluctuations that did not appear to have any very radical excuse for existing. A week ago—today general values advanced 15 to 25 cents. This was followed by a very light supply Wednesday, but as a sort of protest against a too rapid appreciation of values, Monday's advance was eradicated. The market was inclined to a little more activity the latter part of the week, but the finish was not altogether satisfactory. The extreme top for beef cattle was \$17.60, the same as the week preceding. Yearling cattle were rather hard hit. Buyers are decidedly critical of this class of cattle, unless they are in exceedingly good flesh. A good many are selling at 14 to 15c per pound that would certainly be greatly enhanced in value if held a few weeks longer. The market today is ruling 10c to 15c higher on the heavier weight cattle, while yearlings are in better favor, with instances of 25c advance on this class, this applying, of course, more particularly to the better finished kinds. The top today is \$17.70 for three loads of good weight branded Herefords. This is a new top for the year.

The moderate run here today and also the fact that comparatively moderate supplies are on hand at other points indicate decreasing stocks of beef cattle in the country without doubt. If the existing high range of values would not bring them out they certainly are non-existent.

April and the year show tremendous increases over last year in cattle receipts, but the month of May is not going to record any such condition—in fact receipts this month will probably not be very different from May 1917, and in view of the big runs that have been arriving this condition is going to have a serious effect upon general beef stocks. There is, of course, the most unlimited outlet for live stock and while it has been demonstrated that either should be unrestricted outlet in order that the range of values might be maintained on a basis

that insures the producers a fair degree of profit, at the same time it would seem as if our immediate beef stocks were going to be insufficient for general requirements. Of course, as the weather gets warmer the desire for the consumption of beef, like other meats, decreases.

The general rank and file of butcher stuff—that is to say, cows, heifers, bulls, etc., are 15c to 25c higher today, showing what an urgent demand prevails for these cheaper classes of killers. With good rains and succulent pastures the demand for young cattle has increased and anything at all desirable is obtainable only at pretty good rates. The best heavy weight feeders are selling up to 13½¢, but of course these cattle carry a pretty good degree of flesh and feeders have to meet killer competition on them. At the same time they make an excellent class of cattle to take back for sixty days feeding or to feed corn on grass this summer. In the past week we bought quite a string of 500 to 700 pound stockers at 10½¢ to 12c per pound. These make an excellent class of cattle to put on grass with the idea of feeding them out next fall and winter.

General conditions in the cattle line are certainly most healthy, with every indication of high and possibly higher values prevailing indefinitely.

Like the cattle market the hog trade was also erratic last week. Speculative activity carried values as high as \$18.30 upon at least one day, but there was a break from that point and it is hard to keep the 18c mark once it is attained. Today, on a run of 54,000, the market was 15c to 25c lower with best hogs—that is, to say prime medium weight shipping—at \$17.85. There seems to be no lack of hogs in the country. The breeding season has been favorable and the markets, as also other sources, have been drained of young pigs by country buyers.

During the past few days the sheep market has been somewhat dull, with prices tending toward a little lower level. Best woolled lambs have sold up to \$20.50, this being about \$1.50 lower than the record price. Shorn lambs have been selling up to \$16.25. The bulk of the offerings at the present time are from Colorado. Those feed lots are pretty well depleted now however and by the last of the month the entire supply will have been absorbed.

Detroit, May 13.—Cattle: Canners and bulls steady; other grades 10c to 15c lower than last week's close. Best heavy steers, \$15.50@16; best handy weight butcher steers, \$13.50@14.75; mixed steers and heifers, 12.50@13.50; handy light butchers, \$11.00@12.50; light butchers, \$9.00@11; best cows, \$9.50@10; butcher cows, \$8.50@9; cutters, \$7.75@8; canners, \$7@7.50; best heavy bulls, \$9.50@9.75; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9.25; stock bulls, \$7.50@8.50; light off-color stockers, \$7@8; good stockers, dehorned, \$9.50@10.50; milkers and springers, \$55@115. Veal Calves—Market 50c lower; best \$13.50@14.00; others, \$8@12.

Sheep and Lambs—Market dull and 50c lower; best lambs, \$16; fair lambs \$15@15.25; light to common lambs, \$10@12; fair to good sheep, \$11@12.50; culls and common, \$7@8.

Hogs—Market 25c lower than last week's close; all grades, \$17.75@17.85.

East Buffalo, May 13.—Dunning & Stevens report: Receipts of cattle, 170 cars; market 25@40c lower; prime heavy steers, \$17.00@17.25; best shipping steers, \$16.50@17.10; fair to good, \$15.50@16.25; plain and coarse, \$14@15; yearlings, \$15@16.25; best handy steers, \$13.25@14; fair to good kinds, \$12.50@13; western heifers, \$12@13.50; state heifers, \$10@11; best fat cows, \$11.50@12.50; butchering cows, \$9.50@10.50; cutters, \$7.50@8.50; \$7.50@8; fancy bulls, \$11.50@12.50; butchering bulls, \$10@11; common bulls, \$8.50@9.50; best feeders, 900 to 1000 pounds, \$10.50@11.50; medium feeders, \$9.50@10.50; light common, \$8@9; stockers, \$8.50@9.50; best milkers and springers, \$100@150; mediums, \$75@100; common, \$50@60.

Hogs—Receipts, 80 cars; market 40c lower. Medium and heavy, \$18.50@18.38; yorkers and pigs, \$18.40.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 30 cars. market slow. Top lambs \$17.75@18; yearlings, \$15@16; wethers, \$14.50@15; ewes, \$13.50@14.

Calves—Receipts, 2,500; market 50c lower; tops, \$14.50; fed calves, \$6.50@8.50.



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County Crop Reports

SHIAWASSEE (Central)—Farmers are in good shape; work well along for this time of year. Some have their beets in and the ground is working up in fine shape. New seeding looks good and old meadows are greening up. Some are still plowing up their wheat, and it looks as though over half of it in this county would be plowed up. The following quotations were made at Owosso last week: Wheat, \$2.06; corn, \$2; oats, 85; hay, \$15; beans, \$10; potatoes, 90; butter, 38; butterfat, 44; eggs, 34.—J. E. W., Owosso, May 6.

SAGINAW (Western)—The weather is cold again, most of the farmers are ready to plant corn but they are waiting for it to thaw out a little. The wheat stand is very bad in this section, and the majority of farmers are putting their wheat fields to some other crop.—G. L., St. Charles, May 11.

GENESEE (South)—Farmers are in the midst of getting corn ground ready for planting, shearing sheep, building fence, and some are putting in tile. The weather has been warm during the past week and crops are looking better. The soil has been in fine shape for working and several farmers are getting ready to plant corn next week. Farmers are selling some livestock, hay, potatoes and beans, wheat and rye are looking a lot better than they did a week or so ago. The Grand Ledge condensary is paying \$1.90 for 3.5 milk for May. Mayor Mott of Flint has appointed a committee to investigate regarding a city market for Flint. The following prices were paid at Flint this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.75; oats, 77; rye, \$2.35; hay, \$18 to \$23; beans, pea, \$10.50; red kidney, \$12.50; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.25 per crate; creamery butter, 44; dairy butter, 35; lambs, \$14 to \$15; hogs, \$16; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$6 to \$8; veal calves, \$11; wool, 65.—C. S., Fenton, May 8.

MONROE (West Central)—We are all doing our bit in this part of the county. Some have their corn planted while others are fitting their ground. Oats looking good; wheat is looking better since the rains soaked the ground. New seedlings looking fine. Apple trees are in full bloom. Peach blossoms very scarce and the trees badly winter killed. The following prices were paid at Petersburg last week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.75; oats, 71; rye, \$2.20; hay, \$22; barley, \$3.50 per cwt.; butter, 38; butterfat, 50; eggs, 32; hogs, \$17; dressed hogs, \$20; veal calves, \$11.—H. L., Dundee, May 11.

MISSAUKKEE (North Central)—Oats about all in the ground, not as many sown as expected, on account of feed being high and scarce. There will not be as many crops of all kinds planted here on that account. One-half of the farmers are out of grain and by the first of June there will be no hay left. Potatoes are being sold at the cellars for 45c a bushel.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, May 10.

BENZIE (Southwest)—The weather is cold and some rain. Most of the farmers are late in seeding oats, and farm work is behind on account of no help. The following prices were paid here this past week: Oats, 90; rye, \$2; hay, \$30.00; beans, \$5.40; potatoes, 75c; butter, 35; butterfat, 42; eggs, 30; hogs, 15.—G. H., Benzonia, May 10.

ARENAC (East)—This has been a good week for the farmers in general and the oats are beginning to look fine—some yet to be sown. The writer made a trip thru the west part of the county this week and noticed in particular the condition of wheat, rye and meadows, and am sorry to state that they look very poor in two-thirds of the fields. Thursday night we had a very heavy rain-fall accompanied by thunder and lightning, doing damage in some sections. The wind was blowing a terrific gale.

Oats are declining, beans about the same, butterfat and eggs hold their own while hay and potatoes are one the skids. Sugar beets are being sown and in some places are up. Auctions are still numerous and prices are high.—M. B. R., Twining, May 10.

BAY (Southeast)—The weather has been fine for the past few days and oats and barley are in the ground, and some beets are in. Farmers are getting along nicely, the land is working fine but we had a bad wind storm which did much damage to barns. About 25 buildings were blown down in Frasher township.

The following prices were offered here: Wheat, \$1.12; corn, \$1.75; oats, 72c; rye, \$2.24; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$19.00; hay, No. 1 light mixed, \$17.00; wheat-oat straw, \$8.00; beans, \$10.25; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, 75c; hens, 24c; ducks, 22c; butter, 38c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 32c; sheep, \$14; lambs, \$19; hogs, \$20; dressed beef steers, \$16; beef cows, \$15; veal calves, \$16.

OCEANA (North)—Leaf buds are beginning to open up and the pastures are beginning to look green in this section of the country. The wind and lightning of Thursday night did but little damage in this part of the county. Early-sown peas are beginning to show up fine since the weather has warmed up. The soil seems to be in fine condition for all the cold weather. Oats are bringing \$1.12; potatoes 50c per cwt.; butter, 38; butterfat, 48; eggs, 30.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, May 11.

CHEBOYGAN (West)—Farmers are preparing ground for corn, beans and late potatoes. Oats are about all sowed and the weather has been ideal for quick germination of seeds. Spring wheat looks fine but winter wheat is a total failure here. Winter rye promises a fair crop. Pastures are excellent. The weather has been cool and very wet. Practically the entire crop of potatoes is still in the hands

of the farmers and there seems to be no prospect of a market. We believe that Michigan Business Farming could have rendered the farmers of the state a much greater service had it devoted its attention to the matter of securing better shipping conditions than it has been able to render them by lending its aid to the task of securing a modification of the potato grading rules. Very few will deny that the grading rules were unjust but any sensible farmer would rather run his potatoes over a one and seven-eighths screen than not sell them at all. Perhaps we shall have more to say about this later.—L. E. B., Conway, May 13.

DAIRYMEN SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT THE PASTURE

If we are to continue and extend stock production we must depend upon our pasture lands as the cheapest source of milk, growth and fat. In view of the present high price of grain it is necessary that these neglected pastures be improved so that they will contribute toward the support of stock and make it possible to grow more grain on our tillable land.

During the era of cheap grain and by-product feedstuffs, the pasture lands were regarded as of small importance. Many pastures were allowed to become overgrown with weeds and were overstocked with cattle until the native grasses gave up the struggle and were crowded out by plants of inferior character. These old pastures may not yield a great income but they are not so depleted of the natural elements of plant food that cannot be profitably restored to their former productive condition.

Dairy farmers have made an unpardonable mistake in allowing their pasture lands to decline in productivity. By turning cattle out too early in the spring the ground becomes so compacted that the roots of the plants cannot penetrate the soil particles and get the necessary plant food, and the few plants that do survive are grazed so close that they have very little chance to produce much forage for the stock. Then, too, many dairymen believe that unless they keep their pastures closely grazed the weeds will take possession. In many instances this is true, but the fundamental cause of weeds getting a foothold is over-grazing. A striking example of the fact that close grazing encourages weed growth has been shown in many parts of the country. On many pastures there was a good covering of natural grasses that were relished by livestock. As these grasses were destroyed by close grazing their places were taken by plants less palatable and nourishing to the stock. The fact that they were less palatable encouraged stock to eat the more palatable varieties until they were destroyed. Then their places were taken by plants of very inferior character. This constant close grazing of the grasses depleted the soil of its vegetable matter and the direct rays of the sun upon its surface evaporated the moisture and baked the surface so that desirable grasses could no longer survive and provide suitable grazing conditions for the stock.

In many instances farmers look upon the pasture as a panacea for stock ills engendered by neglect rather than as a means of safely carrying them through the grazing season in condition to produce an even amount of milk, growth or fat. Men who turn out a lot of thin, gaunt, emaciated cattle in the spring cannot expect them to recuperate their strength and flesh and turn the winter's loss into profit, and yet this is precisely the practice in many sections where pastures have been seriously neglected. Then, too, many dairy farmers keep the cattle in the barns or yards during the night and deem it sharp practice skinning the fertility of their pasture lands in order that they may save a few loads of manure to be sold out through the first cash crop. Such methods may yield immediate cash returns, but before many years the farmer is at an end of his rope and the pastures so run down that five or six acres afford only semi-starvation rations for one cow during five or six months of the year. Cows that run in such pastures use up the greater part of their natural energy roaming about looking for feed.

On the majority of farms, pastures may be improved by better manage-

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The sire is by the famous King of the Black and Whites. His dam, a 30-lb. cow, is one of a line of three direct generations of 30-lb. cows. The records of his nine nearest tested dams, average over 31 lb.

The dam, a 20-lb. senior 2-yr-old, is by the \$50,000 King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. Her dam, a 30-lb. cow, is from a 33-lb. daughter of Sir Clyde.

The sire is making a most remarkable showing. He is three-fourths brother to King Segis Pontiac Konigen, the famous \$35,000 bull. He has 50 per cent the same breeding as Mabel Segis Korndyke (4y 40.32), the first 40-lb. heifer.

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On this chart may be found the first 35-lb. cow and the first 37-lb. cow, the only 35-lb. century sire, the only sire to have 200 A. R. O. daughters or two 40-lb. daughters and the only century sire to have a century son.

Judged by his great producing and transmitting ancestry, this young bull should make a winner.

We are consigning him to the Saginaw Valley Holstein-Friesian Breeder's Sales Ass'n sale at Saginaw, Mich., May 27th, because we have two other herd sires. Guaranteed right in every way, a sure breeder or your money refunded.

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ment such as preventing overgrazing, keeping the stock in the barns until the ground has become settled in the spring and applying lime, phosphorus and potash to encourage the growth of native grasses. If one has plenty of stable manure it will produce wonderful results, and, undoubtedly, pay to use it on the pasture lands and buy chemical fertilizers for the cultivated lands. Many pastures have been greatly improved by the use of lime and phosphorus. Better results are sure to follow if the lime and phosphorus are worked into the soil with a disc or harrow and a few pounds of grass seed sown on the thin spots. By going over a portion of the pasture each year in this way, better economical results will be obtained than by going to a heavy expense and trying to do the work all at once.

If the ground is smooth enough to permit plowing it will pay to break it up, plant a crop of corn or potatoes, use an excess of fertilizer, and re-seed as soon as practicable. The use of liberal quantities of fertilizer will result in a profitable money crop, give the grasses a good start and hold the weeds in check until the ground is thoroughly covered with a thick, heavy sod. Then if the advantage thus gained, is maintained, the pastures should improve each year.

In re-seeding such an area timothy, red top, red, white and alsike clover, and bluegrass makes an ideal mixture and one that will furnish grazing throughout the growing season. If the grasses grow faster than the stock can eat them, they may be cut with a mowing machine and left as a mulch to protect the roots of the plants during winter. Such a mulch will prove beneficial and insure a good growth of grass the next year. The managers of the best pasture lands in the country make a practice of mowing their pastures just before the weeds naturally re-seed themselves, and find that the grass and weeds afford ideal protection for the grass plants during the winter.

I doubt very much the economy of applying lime, phosphorus and potash broadcast on pasture land, unless it is worked down into the soil so that root growth will be encouraged downward instead of upward. There is no danger of loss of soluble material during the growing season, because soil water is moving upward instead of downward. Some men say that to advise top dressing with stable manure and the under-surface application of lime, phosphorus and potash is not logical and consistent. The top dressing of stable manure, however, is more than the direct application of chemicals. Manure is largely composed of nitrates which act quickly and effectively from the surface. It is also valuable as a mulch, prevents close grazing and affords such protection to the roots and soil that bacteria action is stimulated. I do know that whenever a mulch is applied the results are marked even when no chemicals are added. We all understand that a coating of straw around and under small fruit bushel will cause a most luxuriant growth, entirely out of proportion to the actual fertilizing content of the straw. No doubt conditions on some farms might warrant the use of the manure on pasture lands and the application of chemicals and clover upon the tillable lands.—W. Milton Kelly.

Veterinary Department

As I am a reader of your paper I would like to ask you about a peculiar ailment afflicting my lambs. The oldest of my lambs are about 3 or 4 weeks and I never had such a fine lot of lambs. All at once some of them, and just the best ones, can hardly walk, and some of them can't walk, they just drag along, and look as though they were paralyzed; their heart is rapid and they breathe fast, otherwise they seem to feel well. They just lie on the ground, as if nothing was the matter with them and simply can't get up, and I have to carry them to their mothers so they can get food. Now, I would like to know what is the cause, or where it comes from, as I never had any trouble before. I have asked others but no one seems to know what it is. Is the silage to blame? This is the first year I have fed silage, the ewes got about 4 or 5 bushels daily for 50 ewes, and that was in the morning, and at noon they

got oats strawgot oat straw, and in the evening one bushel of oats and mixed clover and timothy. As soon as I noticed the condition they were in I turned the ewes out on grass, so the lambs got different kind of milk, as I thought that might help. I have had the ewes out about three days now and the lambs seem to be a little better. I gave them from one to two drops of homeopathic tincture of aconite and from one to two drops of nux vomica. My father had the same trouble with his lambs and that is what he gave them, the aconite for fever and the nux vomica for bowels, and he claims it did them good, but we don't know yet what caused it, so I thought I would write to you.—G. W. S., Ann Arbor.

Paralysis in sheep is frequently a result of some acute infectious disease, such as poisons, intersan parasites or sists in the brain. The first mentioned, viz. poisons, are so numerous that it would be difficult to even attempt to name them, as there are some hundreds or more that are more or less common to the sheep; they may, however, be classified as, first, mineral poisons; second, vegetable poisons; and third, animal poisons.

The more common parasite causing paralysis in sheep is the Strongylus Contortus, a brownish-colored thread-like stomach worm. The first symptom noticed in the affected animal begins to hang back, so to speak, from the rest of the band; "off color," emaciation becomes noticeable, and the walk is hesitating, like a sick person getting out of bed and taking a first few steps. The wool becomes harsh and rough, and the sheep or lamb becomes very weak. Later the victim staggers about, keeping from tumbling on the ground by the greatest efforts. Sometimes a swelling is noticed on the lower jaw, just between the angles of the inferior maxillae, while the visible mucuous membranes are pale, and the skin like parchment. The animal becomes paralyzed and death may take place in from two weeks to two months. The treatment in a small band of sheep can be instituted with a fair degree of success if started in time. Segregate all suspected cases and keep them in a corral. Drive the apparently healthy ones to another pasture, preferably a high and dry one. Keep all food away from the ones to be treated for a whole day, allowing plenty of water; that evening give to an ordinary lamb one-half ounce each of gasoline and raw linseed oil, to which may be added four ounces of fresh cow's milk. Repeat this dose for three evenings, allowing food several hours after giving each dose of medicine. Very weak lambs may be fed more often, and a little stimulant given.

In lambs paralysis is often associated with milk fever of the ewe, both being caused by poor food, exposure, or the infection that causes abortion.

If none of the above conditions exist among your sheep or lambs and the cause is of non-parasitic origin such as you have stated in your letter, ten grain doses of potassium iodide given in an ounce of water three times a day is the best treatment that can be given. The change of pasture or feed will also help a great deal. The small doses of aconite you are giving will do no harm or good. Nux vomica does not loosen the bowels except that it is a nerve tonic.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

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

In discussing poultry breeding problems Mr. G. W. Allen of Village Farms, Grass Lake, Mich., said:

"In the mating of our pens for 1918, we have had in view the fact that we must, above all things, have in our poultry yards this object in view—Production and Utility."

"While we have many birds that can win, birds that have won, and we are sure that they can produce chicks that will grow into fowls that will win—one thing we have insisted upon, every female must be a profitable producer of eggs (Continued on page 16)

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

HOLSTEINS—A herd of 50 Holsteins, headed by the Bull, King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull. Family of four, Tatty Topsy Dawn, four year old Dam and three Daughters from this herd, is for sale. Also other Cows and Heifers.

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

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

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

HOMESTEAD FARMS,
Bloomingdale, Michigan

'Top-Notch' HOLSTEINS

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

McPherson Farms Co.
Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

ROBIN CARR, FOWLerville, MICH.

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

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.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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.

JERSEY

THE WILDWOOD JERSEY FARM Breeders of Jersey cattle strong in the blood of Royal Majesty. We have stock for sale from R. of M. dams and sire. Herd regularly tested for tuberculosis. Herd ave. profit per year \$100 over cost of feed. The kind that pays. We invite inspection. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich.,** phone 143-5.

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

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Cows and heifers. C. A. Bristol, Route No. 3, Fenton, Michigan.

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 Maxwalton 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.**

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEYS for sale.—One registered Yearling Guernsey Bull, also one Bull calf for sale. **H. F. Nelson, R. No. 1, McBrides, Michigan.**

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

HORSES

BELGIAN

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

PERCHERON

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

SHETLAND PONIES

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

HOGS

O. I. C.

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

Half Ton—O. I. C.s—Half Ton

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

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

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

DUROC

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

DUROC-JERSEYS, Big, thrifty pigs, weaned, registered and transferred, \$15.00, two for \$27, either sex, f. o. b. Hillsdale. They will sell quickly. Satisfaction guaranteed. **B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Michigan.**

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

PEACH HILL FARM—Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. We are booking orders for weanling boar pigs \$20 each at weaning time. Excellent growthy individuals. **Inwood Bros., Romeo, Michigan.**

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

POLAND CHINA

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

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



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

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

SHEEP

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

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

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

WYANDOTTE

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

LEGHORN

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

WE HAVE THEM

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

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

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 Ringht Strain Barred Rocks 15 for \$1.50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$5.00. **Mrs. G. M. Weaver, Fife Lake, Michigan.**

ORPINGTON

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

RUNNER DUCKS

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

SALE DATES CLAIMED

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

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

Robert R. Pointer's Holstein-Friesian Sale at Wayne, Michigan, June 3.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

(Continued from page 14)

and every male must be, in our estimation, a bird that will sire producers. We have taken every care that no bird is retained that has any defect, in color or shape, or that would in any way be disqualified, but we will not keep a drone simply for its show qualities.

"The bulk of the country's enormous crop of poultry products come from many hundreds of thousands of small producers. It is estimated that the average number of birds kept on farms is forty head, good bad and indifferent. This number could very easily be increased to one hundred head of pure-bred, profitable fowls and the supply of eggs and poultry greatly increased.

"Now and for some time to come, every person who can possibly do so, should do his utmost to increase the supply of poultry products, especially eggs. Most every family in towns and cities could easily, with a little expense, set a few settings of eggs and raise poultry. They could have broilers in the summer and fall and fresh eggs during the winter and following spring and summer. A great part of the feed required to feed these birds could be of such waste from the table as is now wasted. Besides the profit and the enjoyment of fresh foods, they would find the raising of poultry very interesting.

"We believe single comb Buff Leghorns are the most profitable and at the same time one of the most handsome breeds of fowls, and are sure that if you are thinking of going into poultry raising, or if you are now in the business and want to change breeds, the quality of the Village Farm birds will please you. We also believe that some of our blood will be of great help to breeders who have been breeding this variety."

Many farmers who have scorned city boys and men who have volunteered for work on farms during the coming season, should change their attitude and do something towards encouraging and training this class of labor. The farmer of today is not merely facing the question of getting boys and men who are skilled as farm workers, but of getting them and training them so that they may become proficient farm workers.

Other industries have recruited their labor forces from the farms and devoted a vast amount of attention to training farmers for work in shops and manufacturing plants, but when farmers are asked to give untrained boys and men an opportunity to become skilled farm hands they at once set up the cry that such help is useless for a few weeks. Of course it is useless; one has the common sense and patience to plan the farm work so that the more complicated work is done by experienced men. The farm labor question will never be solved until farmers begin to recruit and train young men from the cities for farm work. Every other industry in America has trained and developed its workers. This has

caused thousands of boys and men to drift from the farms. On the other hand the thousands of boys and men who have a natural love for the country have been unable to find labor there just because no one would give them an opportunity to learn the trade, the same as they could acquire it in one of the industrial plants. There never has been a more opportune time for Michigan farmers to train an army of boys and men, who if properly trained, will swell the ranks of farmers and farm laborers in the years to come. The time to begin training a new force of farm laborers is right now, and if food is to win the war there is just as much need for a trained force of farm laborers as there is in placing a trained force of men in the army. An efficient force of trained men in the fields of this country is one big hope for this country in growing the food necessary to win a prolonged war. We must train more men for farm work if we are to maintain our normal production of food products.

In spite of the fact that many breeders of dairy cattle are disposing of their herds or cutting them down to meet the present prices of feedstuffs and labor, there seems to be a lively demand for pure-bred cattle. In many parts of the south and west farmers are beginning to breed pure-bred dairy cattle and the demand for good cows from these regions is proving a great benefit in maintaining prices in the older dairying communities. These men are sure to come back to the Northern and Eastern states for more breeding stock, so that the man who holds onto a few of his good animals is sure to find a good market for them in the years to come. Many Michigan breeders are meeting the present situation by selling their producing cows and growing up new herds of young cattle in hopes that by the time this young stuff begins producing there will be a demand for milk at much higher prices. The present surplus of dairy products is not due so much to increased production as to the general tendency on the part of our people to cut down on consumption of all foods. With a surplus of dairy products now on hand it is the height of folly for people to rely upon substitutes, for the time is close at hand when the world will face a scarcity of dairy products unless means are devised to stimulate an increased consumption of butter, cheese and milk, until conditions are more favorable for shipping the immense supplies, which have accumulated, to other countries. Lack of shipping facilities and a decreased home consumption is proving a mighty bad combination for the dairy farmer who is trying to be patriotic and hold onto his cows.

Few herds of Holstein cattle in Michigan can boast of so uniform a lot of females as the Walnut Grove herd owned by W. W. Wyckoff of Napoleon. All of Mr. Wyckoff's cows and young things are descendants of that grand old cow Inez Pieterje 90989, butter seven days 28.25, milk 589 pounds. The striking uniform-

ity of the cows in this herd and the records being made by Mr. Wyckoff with daughters and granddaughters of Inez Pieterje show that she can transmit her productive ability and breed characteristics to her progeny. Farmers who have a few hundred dollars to invest in really good foundation animals will see an example of what may be accomplished in a few years of careful breeding by visiting this farm and examining the progeny of this grand old matron. At the present time she is producing profitably and breeding regularly. Every one of her daughters old enough is in the advance registry. Visitory to Walnut Grove farm are sure to find a warm welcome and will be met at the M. C. trains at Napoleon if arrangements are made by letter. If in need of some really choice young things do not fail to get in touch with Mr. Wyckoff and visit this farm.

Even the feed prices are extremely high I believe it will pay every farmer to set another hen. As a rule Michigan farmers are not making the most of their opportunities in keeping well bred flocks of poultry. As a result of the high prices of feed many farmers have disposed of their flocks and the storage houses are full of poultry meat. The owners of the big commercial egg farms hung on for a long time hoping for cheaper feed, but they are beginning to cash in on their flocks, for there is little prospect of getting it. The one bright spot in the horizon is the farm flock that can scratch 'round the farm and consume the odds and ends of feed from the barns and house. Such a flock can produce a lot of meat and eggs at a comparatively low cost. Our hope for Sunday chicken dinners and eggs for next fall depends chiefly upon how many farmers' wives set another hen this spring. If they will recruit their flocks in this way many of us will have enough poultry products next fall and winter, but they must set the extra hen. Set the extra hen, even tho it is a little late. Every brood of thrifty chicks will help to furnish food for our people the coming winter.

The more I study the problem of farm power on Michigan farms the more I am coming to see the fallacy of attempting to work the farms efficiently without good horses. The tractor surely has its place in the economy of present day farming. It has proved its worth, tho it has its limitations, just as the horse has its limitations. Where large fields are the rule the tractor will replace horses economically. It is the light work, such as drilling, cultivating and the hauling at harvest time that the tractor fall a little short. Big fields where the soil is uniform may be cheaply plowed and disked with a tractor. Our Michigan farms need both tractors and horses. You can run a farm without horses, but you can't do it economically. Good horses are needed to supplement the tractor. A light tractor and three good horses make an excellent combination of power for the two or three hundred acre Michigan farm. Feed

is too high to get along without horses and man power is too scarce. Our farming is too diversified to depend upon tractors alone.

Mr. R. Bruce McPherson, owner of the well-known Cluny stock farm of Howell, Michigan, has one of the best paved barnyards in the state. In discussing the cost and utility of this paved yard Mr. McPherson said: "At present prices for commercial fertilizers it is one of the best investments I could have made, besides we find that a dry and clean barnyard is essential for producing clean milk. Cows must be clean when they are in the yards as well as when they are in the barn. A clean, well-kept barnyard is of as much importance to a breeder of pure-bred dairy cattle as a clean and attractive show window is to the merchant. Good stock, like good merchandise do not show up to good advantage if displayed amid unfavorable surroundings. With our herd of one hundred dairy cattle the amount of valuable fertilizing elements saved by having a paved barnyard amounts to a big item each year."

Creston Roosje Marie Segis is the first two-year-old Michigan heifer to produce more than 30 pounds of butter in seven days. She is a daughter of Burdendale Prince Korndyke and Roosje Marie De Kol. This heifer is owned by Ruth Bros., Comstock Park, Michigan, and her record was made right in the stanchion in her place in the herd. Such butter and milk records as this are a big factor in attracting buyers of pure-bred cattle to Michigan. There is always a demand for Holstein cows and young things from farms that have credible records, while the best of untested cows and their progeny sell at a discount, especially to buyers from outside who depend largely upon records as a guide in estimating values of their purchases.

The farm boy instinctively warms up to good livestock. Pure-bred livestock is the best substitute for bright lights and companionship of the city that has ever been discovered. It is the boy raised on the livestock farm who follows the business of his father. You may call it sentiment, but is not sentiment the real basis of permanence and success in agriculture? Even tho the prices of feed are high and the labor situation perplexing let us save our herds and flocks of pure-bred livestock and have our boys follow the business of their fathers.

M. H. Daniels and Son of Okemos, recently sold to Mr. A. R. Jettner of Chicago an excellent young bull. This young bull goes to the Jettner farms at New Carlisle, Ind., to be placed at the head of the herd owned by Messrs. Jettner and Frame of that city. More evidence of the out of the state advertising we are doing for our Michigan advertisers. We will have more to say about the herd of Holstein cattle owned by M. H. Daniels and son in one of our later issues.

AUCTION SALE!

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, on Michigan Ave.,
Ann Arbor Car line, sixteen miles west of Detroit on

Monday, June 3, 1918

The herd contains some of the very best Holstein strains, including one son and two daughters of the famous "Concordia Howtge 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 catalog of the herd will be provided, and all stock will be given a tubercular test and are guaranteed from all contagious diseases.

ROBERT R. POINTER

S. T. WOOD, Sales Director

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN