

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

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## HOUSTON REPUDIATES WHEAT COST DATA

Secretary of Agriculture Says Spillman Cost Studies are Faulty and Claims Department Unable to Show Farm Crops Production Costs

On September 24th, in response to repeated demands from farm organizations, the United States senate passed a resolution instructing Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture to furnish information showing the cost of producing wheat and other farm products. On November 7th the secretary wrote a letter to the senate in which he said:

"I regret that I cannot send to the Senate dependable information on this subject."

When the food control bill was passed a year ago last August which fixed a maximum price on wheat, very little investigation was made by the law-makers into the cost of growing wheat. Because in pre-war years farmers had been able to make a nominal profit on wheat at less than a dollar a bushel, the legislators concluded that the suggested price of \$2 would surely pay the growers an ample profit. But despite the urgent need of enacting the bill into a law, congress would never have fixed a price according to the individual opinion of the members themselves. It had to have something more dependable than this, and naturally it turned to the department of agriculture which was supposed to be the fountain head of all agricultural wisdom. And Mr. Houston positively assured congress that the contemplated price was enough, altho millions of farmers stood ready to prove that it was not. But the law was passed. The farmers were exhorted to be patriotic and grow wheat, which they did.

Since then farmers' delegations by the score, representatives of farm organizations by the hundreds and many individual farmers have sought by every means to convince the President, the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture and the congress that the guaranteed price was too low to pay the average grower a profit. But their protests were turned aside, because Mr. Houston had said the price was high enough.

A couple of months ago, Dr. W. J. Spillman, then chief of the office of farm management, gave to the public certain figures his department had compiled on the cost of growing wheat. With these figures as a guide the Agricultural Advisory committee unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the fixing of the 1919 wheat price at \$2.46.

By his action in the wheat-price fixing matter Secretary Houston has shown himself either openly hostile to the interests of those whom he is supposed to represent, or else utterly inefficient. In the first instance, he recommended a price that he could not justify by the cost records that were supposed to exist in his own department. In the second place, he repeatedly defied all efforts of farm organizations to obtain these figures, and upon each occasion that the President turned

to him for advice when urged to increase the wheat price, Mr. Houston said, "No, the price you have established is enough." And when the chief of the office of farm management took it upon himself to publish figures which his office had compiled he was severely criticized by Mr. Houston and the figures declared worthless. And now, after repudiating Dr. Spillman's figures; after denying the correctness of figures compiled by various students of farm economics; and after scoffing at the experiences of individual farmers, Mr. Houston turns to congress and says: "I don't know what it costs to grow wheat."

But we are advised that Mr. Houston will find out what the cost will be, perhaps after the war is over and federal control ends. Yea, verily. Already he has had an opinion from "the president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the chief in crops of Purdue University, an agricultural economist of the University of Wisconsin, an agronomist of

### The War Ends Substitute and Feeding Restrictions

In view of the many changes in the world war situation, which brings about an entire alteration in the flow of the world's food supply, it is no longer deemed necessary to prohibit the use of rye and wheat for feeding purposes, therefore, Rules 2-A-5 and 25-B-6, limiting the sale of wheat for feed are both repealed.

The rule requiring permits for the grinding of rye for feed is cancelled. Rye may now be used for feed without restriction.—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

The recent war developments, we are pleased to say, have made possible the complete abandonment of the Food Administration substitute and mixed flour program.—United States Food Administration, H. D. Irwin, Zonal Agent, Cereal Division.

the Pennsylvania State College, an assistant in farm management of the University of Minnesota, and a farm economist of the Agricultural College of Texas," and he assures us that he is "inviting the co-operation of the best agricultural economists and students of farm crops outside of the department as well as inside to assist in formulating projects for cost studies."

It is plain that Mr. Houston has a high regard for the opinions of agricultural students, advisors, economists, agronomists, et cetera; but the experiences of individual farmers,—ignorant fellows, who actually grow the wheat,—count for little. In fact, Mr. Houston solemnly assures congress that one of the reasons he cannot approve the Spillman data was because much of it was secured "through conversations with farmers."

Mr. Houston's frank admission that his department knows nothing about wheat production costs, may cause the President to look upon the petition of the wheat growers in a little different light. And in the meantime, Mr. Houston should be called to account for his singular attitude upon this matter. If farmers will read Mr. Houston's report which appears below they may better know how well the department of agriculture is looking after their interests. (Continued on page 2)

## U. S. AFTER BINDER TWINE MONOPOLY

United States Users of Binder Twine Seek to Break Yucatan Monopoly and to Cease Paying Outrageous Toll to These Sisal Bandits

During the past three years the farmers of the United States have been held up by the Mexican sisal bandits, and relieved of more than eighty-six million dollars, and the same gang of high-binders are now laying in wait and unless something is done very soon, another thirty million will be demanded of the grain growers of the nation. Ninety per cent of all the binder twine used in the United States is made from sisal hemp, imported from Mexico, and the best sisal is secured from Yucatan. In July 1915, sisal of the very best quality was selling at five and one-fourth cents per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans, and the farmers of the United States were paying less than nine cents per pound for binder twine.

In September of the same year, General Salvador Alvarado, the military dictator of Yucatan must have decided on a raise in salary, for he issued an edict proclaiming a government monopoly of the sisal hemp business of Yucatan. It was not long before prices began to soar; the altitudes reached can be best understood by the following quotations, giving the price of sisal hemp for the four years following:

August, 1915, 5½ cents per pound.

September, 1916, 9½ cents per pound.

September, 1917, 19½ cents per pound.

September, 1918, 23½ cents per pound.

The situation became so serious that in the spring of 1916 it was doubtful whether sufficient raw material could be secured to care for the crop, and a Senate hearing was ordered. This hearing was before a sub-committee on Agriculture, and dragged its weary length through a maze of red tape, until it was too late to bring anything to bear upon the Mexican monopoly. Later the committee announced its findings, which were, briefly, as follows:

"That an oppressive monopoly exists and holds in its grasp our importations of sisal; that it is costing the farmers of the United States many millions of dollars annually; that this monopoly fixes prices regardless of supply and demand and is most dangerous. The Senate Committee therefore urged that the Department of Justice take such action as the law and the facts warrant. Further, in view of the fact that the American people are being forced to pay for one of the necessities of life many millions annually, more than the fair value thereof, the committee referred the matter to the State Department with the suggestion that it be taken up thru diplomatic channels to see if some measure of relief could not be obtained. The committee also urged the farmers (Continued on page 2)



## SEC'Y HOUSTON'S REPORT ON "UNOFFICIAL" WHEAT COST DATA

(Continued from page 1)

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Senate Resolution 310, instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with information in the Department of Agriculture showing the cost of producing wheat and other farm products. I regret that I can not send to the Senate dependable information on this subject.

"Certain studies of the cost of producing a number of farm products have been made by the Office of Farm Management. About a year ago, the results of one of the studies were brought to my attention. After an examination of them, and in view of criticism by competent experts of similar studies, I indicated to Dr. Spillman, who was chief of the office of Farm Management until September 1, that I questioned the validity of the methods pursued in the studies and was of the opinion that the exposition and interpretation of the data were not adequate. I indicated to him my desire that careful consideration be given the whole matter and that a system of inquiry and interpretation be devised which would be regarded by competent students of farm economics as sound and which would furnish results reasonably reliable and creditable to the department. Notwithstanding my directions, the inquiry proceeded according to former methods, and a number of weeks ago some of the results were embodied in several manuscripts. These were not brought to my attention until after some publicity was given them.

### ASKED OPINION OF COMPETENT EXPERTS

"I gave the studies in question very careful consideration. I asked competent experts, including students of grain farming in the department and on the outside, to give me their opinion of them. I was convinced, as they are, that the studies are unsatisfactory in method and faulty in exposition and interpretation and that the conclusions drawn have no validity. The studies have never been formally approved by the department. I assume that these studies, especially those on the cost of producing wheat, which the former chief of the office, without consulting me and without my knowledge, submitted to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, are the ones contemplated in the resolution.

"Not content with my own examination of these studies and my conclusions concerning them, I submitted them separately to three well qualified students of farm economics and requested their opinions. Their reports were adverse. I then referred the reports on the cost of producing wheat to a committee consisting of an economist from one of our agricultural colleges, one from the Bureau of Markets, a statistical economist from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and a member of the staff of the Office of Farm Management. This committee reported that these documents were not analytical studies of the problem and that they might be considered merely as opinions. Later, the author of the manuscripts in question asked for permission to withdraw them, stating that the data were not sufficient to entitle the documents to be regarded as analytical studies in any sense, that he could not defend them on any substantial ground, that they were based rather on personal observation of local conditions and notes taken on farmers' experience, and that they should not be given publicity. He further stated that the inquiry was hurriedly made, that the costs were not taken from cost accounting records, that the agents talked with farmers and made up their minds, that there was, therefore, no tabulation of accurate data, that there was "a sort of adjustment from these figures" secured in the way indicated, that there was a lot of guess work done and mental impressions formed, and that the figures given were not accurate but rough approximations."

### COMMITTEE DECLARES MATERIAL "WHOLLY INADEQUATE"

"As a further precaution, I requested a committee consisting of the president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Chief in Crops of Purdue University, an agricultural economist of the University of Wisconsin, an agronomist of the Pennsylvania State College, an assistant in farm management of the University of Minnesota, and a farm economist of the Agricultural College of Texas to make an inquiry and submit me a report. They did so under date of October 31, expressing the view that they found "this mater-

ial to be wholly inadequate upon which to base a conclusion as to the true cost of producing the 1918 wheat crop, for the following principal reasons:

"That the areas chosen represent only three out of the six major winter wheat areas, and furthermore,

"That the seven counties selected in the winter wheat area east of the Rocky Mountains are not sufficiently representative.

"That the number of farms investigated (about 158 for the wheat area east of the Rocky Mountains and 115 for the Pacific and Northwest wheat areas) was small; but of more importance even than this, that the data secured therefrom were very incomplete.

"That the manuscripts appear to be more largely based upon the authors' general knowledge of the items of cost of production than upon the specific data collected in the surveys made in the spring of 1918."

"It will be noted that the committee points out not only that the number of farms dealt with was small but also that the data secured were very incomplete, as I have already indicated. Even the sample of the questionnaire inserted in the records by the former chief of the office, Dr. Spillman, was not actually the one employed in the inquiry, and those that were employed contained fragmentary data secured through conversations with farmers, as the author indicated in his communication to me.

### REGRETS PUBLICITY OF INCOMPLETE DATA

"I regret that the former chief of the office of Farm Management and the acting chief should have given publicity to the studies dealt with, since it is clear that they constitute no basis for satisfactory thinking or proper action in this difficult matter.

"I have for a long time appreciated the difficulty of attempting to secure satisfactory studies of cost of producing farm commodities. There are many millions of farmers producing the leading crops. Conditions differ not only from farm to farm but also from section to section, and averages mean very little. If such studies are undertaken, it is of the utmost importance that they give actual facts, that approved methods be employed, and that the services of the best trained men be secured for their proper exposition and interpretation. I am taking steps to see that further studies, if made in this field, shall be satisfactory; and to this end I am inviting the co-operation of the best agricultural economists and students of farm crops outside of the department, as well as inside of it, to assist us in formulating projects for cost studies and in recasting the work of the office of Farm Management along the best possible lines."—D. F. Houston, Secretary.

## CHARLOTTE SEED BEAN SUIT MAY ESTABLISH PRECEDENT

Farmer A. Baker of Olivet last spring bought some seed beans from an Olivet elevator, upon the guarantee that they would grow. For the sake of this guaranteed growing quality he paid \$10 per bushel for the seed. He planted them; they didn't grow, and he refused to pay for the beans. The elevator company refused to investigate or release him from the purchase price. Suit was entered against Mr. Baker. The outcome we have not yet learned.

What are the rights of a purchaser of guaranteed seed that fails to produce? Not a year goes by but what hundreds of farmers are stung on poor seed. In some instances the seller has deliberately defrauded the purchaser, in other instances he has sold only what he honestly believed to be good seed. In either case, however, the purchaser is an innocent party who should have some form of redress in case the seed does not grow. Under present laws, however, there is little opportunity for the farmer to recover the money he has put into worthless seed, to say nothing of his time, labor and money spent in the operations of preparing the land, planting, etc.

Any individual who sells seed to another is actually a seed dealer. And those who deal in seeds should be prepared to make good all losses sustained as a result of the planting of the seed they sell. Moreover, there should be a state law, providing for a stiff penalty for selling seeds, the germinating qualities of which are in doubt.

## U. S. BINDER TWINE USERS SEEK TO BREAK YUCATAN MONOPOLY

(Continued from page 1) of the nation to make every effort to find a suitable substitute for sisal."

In 1917 the United States Department of Justice instituted a suit against the Yucatan monopoly, claiming that it was a contravention of the anti-monopoly laws of the United States. Again the red tape and again the delays, until finally in August of the present year Judge Hough gave a decision adverse to the Department of Justice—and there you are. At the present time sisal is quoted a little lower than last year; but the monopoly is in a position to snap its fingers at the United States authorities, and the three hundred per cent unwarranted raise in price still holds good.

Facts have lately been unearthed which prove that the monopoly, not the poor sisal farmers of Yucatan, profit by the three hundred per cent raise. It has been proven that the small planters of Yucatan have not received the cost of production for their sisal, while the monopoly has been raking in enormous profits. In some sections efforts were made by the smaller growers to sell outside the monopoly; these had their property seized by the military dictators and were forced to leave the country. Although all efforts to kill the monopoly by the United States have failed, some encouraging news comes lately from the smaller growers of Yucatan. Recently an association, comprising sixty per cent of the smaller growers was formed, and succeeded in getting an appeal before President Carranza, and a copy to President Wilson. These growers stated that the monopoly was illegal because the contracts imposed by it were signed under duress; that the monopoly had not paid the growers what it contracted to pay. They also charged graft, and wound up the appeal by reciting instances of outrage and assassinations which had gone unpunished, and which had their origin in the fight for the sisal business. President Carranza has promised President Wilson that he will make an investigation at once, and it is possible that finally a way will be opened for the deliverance of the farmers of this nation from the hands of a vicious foreign monopoly. Let it here be recorded, however, that this very monopoly had its inception in the United States. The facts were brought out at the Senate investigation, that a few bankers of New Orleans joined hands with the moneyed interests of Wall Street and financed the first year's operation. It took just one year for the American moneyed interests to get their money out of the deal and leave a surplus sufficient to reorganize the company in Mexico, out of the reach of the federal government. Manufacturers of binder twine have spent thousands of dollars trying to find a substitute for sisal hemp, but thus far to no avail. If prices go above present figures, manila twine will compete, but the Mexican gang is clever enough to keep its prices within the margins required by competitors. At the present time it looks as if twine for the 1919 harvest would cost the American farmer a little less than last year, and yet the extra amount paid on the twelve million pounds used by the farmers of Michigan amounts to an immense sum, which will go directly into the hands of a Mexican bandit gang, which ought to have fallen into the hands of the intrepid Villa long ago.



—Thomas in the Detroit News





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## NEW YORK POTATO AUTHORITY DISCUSSES SPUD PROSPECTS

"I correspond with a number of scientists and growers in the potato growing states every fall in order to get a line on the potato crop. Only one state, Maine, has a normal crop, with conflicting statements as to Minnesota. This agrees with the Government reports as well, which is well understood to be very enthusiastic in war years. I note from weekly summary of carlot shipments received yesterday that 92,761 cars have been shipped to date. As the Bureau of Markets has often noted, these have been loaded 25 per cent heavier than last season, making the total shipped equal to 115,000 cars as loaded in other years, compared with the 90,602 cars shipped to corresponding date last year. As the total shipments moved in carlots last year were only 161,658 with a crop of 442,000,000 bushels, it will be seen that with a crop of only 390,000,000 bushels this year the crop has been moved into consumption very much faster than the size of the crop warrants. The reason is not hard to find. Thousands of growers and shippers located in the potato-growing regions far from cities, like Maine, Minnesota, Colorado and Idaho, suffered heavy losses last year when potatoes went down in price in the winter and this year shipped very heavily just as soon as the stock could be dug out of the ground. Last spring the potatoes from these states were talked about all winter to bear down the price, and came on the market in spring months. This season the long distance shipping states are cleaning up fast, leaving the supply of cities to those grown closer only. As is well known to the trade, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are cleaning up fast and Long Island has a much lighter crop than last year. Both consumers and dealers should remember 1916, a season when with a light crop and normal consumption the potato crop was so nearly all eaten up by February that growers had but few left above the amount necessary for use as seed.—Daniel Dean, Nichols, N. Y.

## SPECIAL M. B. F. REVIEW OF MAINE CROPS AND MARKETS

Crops are all gathered except beans, of which there are many still in the fields in strips. Some report of potatoes rotting since dug where dug early. The yield of potatoes was not large but the quality is fine. Many have been sold but the price is below the cost of production, only \$1.25 per bu. being paid, while growers agree that it costs \$2 to grow them. Some who have storage room are holding them. No beans have yet been sold. The price is \$12 per cwt. Nearly all crops were below an average except oats and spring wheat. Apples were not more than 10 per cent of normal, and no sale for them beyond local demand; price, \$1.50 per bbl. Livestock of all kinds is much cheaper than last fall; owing to shortage of feed and labor cows in particular are not more than 60 per cent as high as in the middle of the summer. There is a general feeling among farmers that they are not being used fair in return for the great effort they have made to produce more food.—R. L. Herrick, West Paris, Maine, Nov. 7, 1918.

## SHIPMENTS AND PRICES OF WESTERN GROWN BEANS

Recent shipments of dry beans from California are as follows: October 26, 25 cars; October 27, 24 cars; October 28, 18 cars; October 29, 24 cars; October 30, 28 cars; October 31, 30 cars; November 1, 39 cars; November 2, 15 cars; November 3, 1 car; November 4, 4 cars; November 5, 14 cars.

During the same period Idaho shipped 15 cars, Washington three cars and Oregon one car.

During the same period there was imported at Seattle 273 tons of Japanese beans of different varieties.

The market in Los Angeles, warehouse, cash to grower, choice stock, re-cleaned basis, sacked per cwt., follows: Limas, \$9.75 to \$10.25; small whites \$9 to \$9.25; Henderson bush, \$9 to \$9.50; Black-eyes, \$5 to \$5.50; Tepary, \$4.50 to \$5; Lady Washington, \$9 to \$9.50; pinks, \$7.

The market at Portland with few sales, warehouse cash to grower, sacked per cwt., on small whites was \$7, and navy pea beans, \$7 to \$7.50.

The United States Food Administration has been able to secure enough tin plate for canning

dry beans, and canners will be permitted to pack their normal amounts during November, December and January, but they may not contract for tins or beans for more than three months. Permits are necessary for both buyers and sellers in transactions for canning purposes.

The stock of dry edible beans, together with the quantities in transit as reported in the food survey of July 1, 1918, by commercial concerns other than retail dealers amounted to 13,451,891 bushels. The aggregate stock on hand on date of the survey this year amounted to 47.7 per cent more than those reported for a year earlier. The stock reported as being held in California and New York together amounted to almost one-third of the total reported for the country.



Chief Pe-Tos-Key

To popularize the Golden Russet, or the Petoskey Rural Russet potato, as it is sometimes called, the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange have adopted the above caricature of the Irish spud as a sort of a trademark, and his homely mug is now appearing in the Exchange's advertisements in the various produce papers setting forth the advantages of the particular variety of potatoes he represents. Our only criticism would be that not enough emphasis is laid upon the fact that the Petoskey russet has been chosen as the STANDARD MICHIGAN POTATO. We hope the Exchange, thru its live-wire president, Dorris D. Buell, will drive that thought home so hard that whenever and wherever old "Chief Petoskey" may be seen, the onlooker will instantly think of a Michigan standard potato that can't be beaten for quality or uniformity.

## SUGAR BEET GROWERS GET SUGAR ALLOTMENT OF FIFTY POUNDS

A ruling of the food administration gives to farmers who grew sugar beets a maximum of 50 pounds of sugar per year for each member of the household, which includes hired help, which is 4 pounds a year more than is allowed other people.

Farmers are permitted to purchase their sugar direct from the factory to which they deliver their beets, but they are not allowed to buy allotments from more than one factory, as has often been their practice before the times of sugar shortage.

Neither will farmers who purchase allotments from factories be allowed to retain their sugar cards which permit them to purchase from the retail stores. All factory sales to farmers will be reported by the factories to the state food administrator and will be checked up by him and reported to local administrators. Any beet grower found to be purchasing more than his lawful allotment will be punished.

Recent figures show that more than 500 substitutes are in use in Germany. Paper is used extensively in the manufacture of clothing. Woolen suits cost from \$120 to \$200.

## MEASURE OF FOOD FLOW TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Comparative exports of six great groups of staple foods from the United States show a trend of conditions of unusual interest to American farmers. According to the U. S. Food Administration, exports of pork products during July, August and September of this year were more than three times as great as during the same months in 1917. Exports of beef and dairy products during the same period showed increases of nearly double the former amount. Comparative figures for the principal classes of food products follow:

### TOTAL EXPORTS

Classes of food	July, Aug. Sept. 1917	July, Aug. Sept. 1918
Beef products, lbs.	93,962,477	171,936,147
Pork products, lbs.	196,256,750	538,602,400
Dairy products, lbs.	130,071,165	161,245,029
Veg. oils, lbs.	27,719,553	26,026,701
Grains, bu.	66,383,084	121,668,823
Sugar (inc. Cuban)	1,108,559,519	1,065,398,247

It will be observed that only in the case of vegetable oils and sugar have exports been slightly less. The Food Administration calls special attention to foreign need for animal fats. South America produces hogs and dairy products only in small amounts and the United States must expect to supply these important nutrients for several years at least.

The chief limiting factors, in handling the huge quantities of food required for exports are transportation, terminal and shipping facilities and in the case of live animals slaughtering and packing equipment for taking care of large market runs as fast as received. It is important for farmers to clearly understand that with large production there must be rational marketing if stabilized prices are to be maintained and waste avoided.

The part which conservation must play in the food program is likewise obvious. To provide by July 1, 1919 the 20 million tons of food for overseas shipment, a steady conservation in American homes is essential. This quantity of food is 75 per cent more than we shipped last year and must come from a harvest scarcely as large. In general there is a world market for all staple foods with an increasing demand for animal products.

Farmers of long vision will recognize that erratic prices, market gluts, and local increase in revenues, must be of temporary character, and that conservation, which enables the United States to fulfill its food pledges, means continued foreign trade in American farm products.

## MR. BREISCH CHANGES HIS MIND ABOUT SOME THINGS

Almost exactly a year ago today, Mr. Christian Breisch, a prominent bean dealer of Lansing, was quoted in the Lansing *State Journal* as saying:

"We, Christian Breisch & Co., have not bought any beans. There is no profit in buying beans at \$7 or \$8 a bushel and then being forced to sell them at \$6.90. We will not buy them while we have to pay any such price as that. The farmers say," continues this buyer, "if we can get \$8 a bushel for our beans we will get it, and many of them are holding their crop up so they can get more than this. I do not say that they are all doing this, some of them are patriotic and willing to sell their crop and take the price the government has placed on the crop. However, there are others, a sort of ring in fact, holding up their beans, speculating in order to get better prices."

We asked Mr. Breisch at that time to explain why he refused to deal in beans at a loss and yet expected farmers to produce them at a loss. He couldn't explain, or, at least, he didn't.

Since then Mr. Breisch has been elected president of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, which exalted position seems to clarify his thought on farmers' rights and privileges, for we find him quoted in the Nov. 1st, 1918 issue of the *State Journal* as follows:

"The bean business is quiet at present and but few beans are being sold. The farmers are holding their beans for a higher price, but I think that this is perfectly legitimate for them to do. The price of farm implements and farm labor has advanced with everything else, and the farmers cannot be blamed for getting the highest price possible for their beans. A farmer takes a chance with his crops the same as anyone in business. Wet weather, a bad season, the selling market must all be taken into consideration. The farmer works on a close margin and must profit when he can. I do not think it is unpatriotic for farmers to hold their beans for a higher price."

(Business of applause.)



## SEC'Y REED SUGGESTS NAT'L "DAIRY DAY"

**Believes People Should be Impressed With High Value of Milk as Food and Induced to Buy More for Raw Consumption**

A "Dairy Day," when a special emphasis would be made in every restaurant, hotel, and home in the United States, to present to the hungry people the most attractive dairy foods, would be most helpful to the people of this nation for the present and the future. Let us unitedly call for a "Dairy Day."

America, the greatest nation, has one-half of the dairy cows in the world. Her people, the largest consumers of milk, has produced a type of soldiery that the world has never known before. It is the vitamins in milk that has put the "pep" into our boys that made them whip the Kaiser.

Some tremendous problems lie before us in the days of reconstruction, which must soon follow. In our mingling with representatives from different states, in Washington during the last few days, we were impressed with the fact of the shortage of dairy products over all the nation and over all the world. We were also impressed with the importance of dairy feeds as they relate to the physical, mental, and moral growth and development of American manhood.

Into the great medley of propositions and ideas which shall be used in the days to come, and which will affect the dairy industry of this country, if we save it from falling back into the channel of disrepute, where it has so long lain, it will require the best constructive effort of the best minds of the broad-gauged men of this nation. The milk business is not a local affair. No small locality can, with any degree of success, work out its own problem; but like every other industry we must have leadership with adequate support that shall put this industry on a sane and equitable basis; not only for the good of the business today, but for the good of the business in years to come, and for the good of American manhood, as it relates to world-wide policies in this and days to come.

It is possible that, in the near future, the Food Administration will be dissolved and that we may expect no steady hand to effect the price of our product or the price of feeds we have to buy. I am not to discuss the advisability of this proposition at the present time, but I want to bring to you again the thought that the destiny, the future, of this great industry, which represents one-sixth of the entire food product of this nation, will depend on the spirit of co-operation among our members and our ability to co-ordinate with the other allied industries. In soliciting some of the great allied industries to co-operate with us, while in Washington, I was assured by the manager of one of the largest butter manufacturing institutions in the world, that they stood ready with the milk producers to put dollar for dollar into a great advertising campaign to bring to the people of the world the knowledge of the necessity of our product for the future of the world's manhood. This is also true of some of the great condensary interests of our country. They, too, stand ready to co-operate with us in this great enterprise. The great manufacturing interests of dairy products have changed their attitude very materially in the last few months. They do not propose longer to spend their money trying to gather up milk where its production is an accident and under unfavorable conditions, so that it may be brought into their plants at a cheaper rate than the legitimate dairyman can produce it. They are now proposing to co-operate with us in a great advertising campaign to let the public know the food value of our product. We should give to them our most hearty co-operation.

### Slackers in the Milk Business

We want to throw down the challenge right here to any man who has received the benefits of the organized movement of the milk producers in the past year, and who is not anxious to put his energy, his money, and his endorsement to this organized movement. This man is a slacker, a traitor to his country, and should be painted yellow. The best thinkers of our land, basing their calculation on Dr. McCullum's research and discussions, are asserting with all seriousness that one of the things that made the American soldiers different than other soldiers was the fact that a larger portion of his ration, in his growing years, had been made up of dairy

products, and that this one thing has been a mighty factor in determining for all time that democracy shall not perish from the earth.

### Michigan Plan in Prospect Over the Nation

It was with no small degree of pride that we listened to the discussion and the proposition, to use the Michigan plan of stabilizing this industry, by the representatives of states from ocean to ocean, and by Judge Lamb, Mr. Hoover's own representative. That Michigan, and the Detroit Commission, has done the most constructive work of any milk producers' organization, save possibly one, is conceded by all discussing this problem. That we got above the thro' of a price for today in our effort to stabilize this industry, is commending itself to all.

Before this reaches your eyes another conference will be in session at Washington. Representatives of condensaries, distributors, ice cream manufacturers, and the milk producers, possibly the largest representative body of this vital industry that ever gathered for council, will be trying to fix a determining body, or a commission, before which all these interests will present their claims; where the cost of production, manufacture, and distribution, will be thoroughly investigated, and with such a determining body as this we shall be able, thru the press, to present facts to the world that will enable us to place our product on the same basis as other industries; namely, a price for our product that equals the cost of production plus a small profit. Judge Lamb, before retiring from his position as Food Administrator of the Dairy Division, is anxious that some directing influence shall be left which will, in the years to come, be a factor in giving to the world's people this product for which there is absolutely no substitute.

Now, we call upon you to do your part. Many men, broad minded men, are giving their time and money without compensation to stabilize and elevate your business. We call upon you again to do everything in your power to co-operate. We call upon you, of the Detroit Area, to send delegates to the meeting which is to be held in the Chamber of Commerce, November 26. We call upon the milk producers of Michigan to send at least two delegates from every local to the annual meeting to be held in Lansing, December 4th. We have the assurance that some of the leading thinkers of the nation will be in attendance at that time. See the program elsewhere in this paper. A greater array of dairy talent never was assembled in the State of Michigan than will be present December 4th, in Representative Hall, Michigan State Capitol, Lansing.

### KIMBALL ENTERS MICHIGAN BEAN ELEVATOR FIELD

Announcement is made of the organization of the Kimball-Martindale Co., with a capital of \$100,000, which will have its headquarters in Bay City, and will own a line of elevators in northeastern Michigan, while its principal stockholders also own the controlling interest in a number of other elevators in Michigan, many of which will be tributary to Bay City.

The elevators owned by the company are located at Pinconning, Linwood, Rhodes, Alpena, Lupton, Comins and Millersburg, while Mr. Kimball and Mr. Martindale are the majority stockholders in elevator companies at Twining, Omer, Mikado, Lachine and Posen, in Northeastern Michigan, and at McBain, in Missaukee county, and Mr. Kimball controls a long string of elevators in southern Michigan.

The organization of this company and its selection of Bay City as its headquarters means that Bay City will become one of the biggest bean shipping points in Michigan, if not in the country, as the elevators make a specialty of beans, and Mr. Kimball is recognized throughout the country as a leading authority in the bean market. His home is in Detroit.

The elevators which are controlled by the company do a combined business of several million dollars a year.

### LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL ON THE FRONT COVER—

—what does it read? Your subscription is paid up for the month shown, thus if it reads NOV. 18 you will receive all issues up to December. Don't wait for us to write you or you may miss some important issue! Just tear out the yellow label and send it in with your dollar bill, check or money order, anyway it's most convenient, only DO IT NOW!

## HOOVER SHOWS NEED OF AMERICAN FOOD

**Gives Estimate of Supplies Needed for Hungry Europe and Explains Why Greater Production and Conservation are Still Necessary**

Of further interest to farmers who are watching the trend of the world's food affairs, is the recent statement published by Mr. Hoover, showing the needs and supplies of staple foods and the numbers of people that the American farmer must feed. We publish portions of his article below:

"We have now to consider a new world situation in food. We have to frankly survey Europe—a Europe of which a large part is either in ruins or in social conflagration; a Europe with degenerated soils and depleted herds; a Europe with the whole of its population on rations or varying degrees of privation and large numbers who have been under the German heel actually starving. The group of gamblers in human life who have done this thing are now in cowardly flight, leaving anarchy and famine to millions of helpless people. We have also to survey the situation in the exporting nations of the world, to see what can be done to redeem this mass of humanity back to health and social order. Up to the collapse of the Germans the world that is allied against Germany has depended upon the North American continent for the margins of food that maintain their strength against the common enemy. The loss of shipping and the increased demands for transportation of our ever growing army had isolated the stores of food in the Southern Hemisphere and the Far East. Within thirty or sixty days the world should begin to release cargo ships for military duty and to send them further afield for food, and before the next harvest arrives the entire world's food supply should be accessible. On the other hand, the cessation of hostilities will create an enormously increased demand for food and we must be deeply concerned that the starving millions who have been liberated from the German yoke shall have such supplies as will enable them to return to health and prosperity. The war has been brought to an end in no small measure by starvation itself and it cannot be our business to maintain starvation after peace. \* \* \* \* \*

"It has been part of the duty of the Food Administration to keep informed as to the situation in world supplies. \* \* \* \* \*

"We have computed the export countries' supplies on the basis of the avoidance of waste and we have assumed for the importing countries stringent war consumptions with additions such as we consider will preserve health and order. In these circumstances we make the world's balance sheet in the different great groups of commodities approximately as follows until next harvest:

"Wheat and Rye—Sufficient supplies with economy in consumption.

"High Protein Feeds (for dairy animals)—A shortage of about 3,000,000 tons.

(Continued on page 16)

### OTSEGO COUNTY FARMERS' BUREAU WAS ORGANIZED LAST SATURDAY

For some time the farmers of this section of the state, and particularly Otsego county, have been restive and alive to the fact that prices for the products they raised were uncertain and insufficient to pay for the cost of production, and have been looking around for a solution of the problems that confront them, for who wants to farm at a loss? They want more stable prices and that are dependable so that they can be more fully assured and satisfied to go on in the raising of crops without the fear of loss at the end of a season, and not be at the mercy of shrewd buyers who manipulate the market to the detriment of the farmers. Looking to this end and in obedience to a call, representative farmers of the county to the number of about 40 met at the county court house in the village of Gaylord last Saturday afternoon, Nov. 16, 1918, formulated a society, and elected the following officers:

President, Frank Wilkinson; vice president, A. J. Townsend; secretary, Sam Sellers; treasurer, Sim J. Lewis; marketing committee, J. Love; live stock committee, Wm. Mankoski; publicity committee, John Yuill; potato improvement committee, C. J. Franks.—Contributed by H. C. McKinley, Gaylord, Michigan.



## FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

### FEDERAL FARM LOAN IS VERY PRACTICABLE FOR THE FARMERS

What little I have read about the Federal Farm Loan business I got the impression that there was lots of "red tape" about it and a "nigger in the woodpile." That is that one has to take out a loan for forty years, and few would want to be compelled to pay interest so long a time if not necessary. How is this? Now, I have only a small place and need more land badly. I know of an 85-acre farm owned by an old couple, which I could trade for if I could only raise about \$1,500 cash to pay the difference. This would clean up a mortgage against the 85 acres and make everything straight for a clear title, and would be about one-third the purchase price. Is there any way I could negotiate this loan soon? I cannot afford to lose the chance if I can help it.—D. C. E., Montcalm county, Michigan.

There is no "nigger in the woodpile" in the federal farm loan system. Experience has proven both its soundness and practicability. Some farmers have been discouraged from taking advantage of the law because of the seemingly cumbersome machinery, thru which loans must be negotiated. The organizing of local loan associations at first glance seems a crude and intricate preliminary to an application for a loan, but it is upon the local association idea that the stability of the system rests.

It is not true that a farmer must take out a loan for forty years. He is given that privilege, if he desires to use it. Borrowers may pay up their loans after five years. It ought to be easy for this subscriber to secure a loan of \$1,500 on a farm of three times that value. The maximum amount loaned is 50 per cent of the assessed valuation of the real estate offered as security.

During the past week we have received nearly a score of letters from subscribers asking for more information about the federal farm loan system. Altho we have covered this subject completely in earlier issues, we give a brief summary of the plan herewith for the benefit of those who may not have been subscribers when the first articles were published.

1. No individual farmer may borrow from the government. There is one exception to this, which provides that a farmer living in a remote section, too far distant from other farmers, may under certain other conditions, receive a loan.

2. Farmers must borrow thru what are known as farm loan associations, made up of groups of not less than ten farmers. These ten, or more, farmers form a borrowing unit, and borrow the amounts desired by the individual members. The minimum amount that any farm loan association may borrow for its total membership is \$20,000. The maximum that any individual member may borrow is \$10,000.

3. Loans run from five to forty years at the option of the borrower.

4. Loans are repaid on the amortization plan which provides for the payment of a part of the principal at the time the annual interest is paid. At the end of the stipulated loan period, the borrower will have paid back the entire principal in moderate yearly installments.

5. Loans are made for the purchase of farming land, the improvement of farming land, the erection and improvement of buildings, the purchasing of livestock.

Farmers wanting detailed information upon the method of organizing farm loan associations may secure such by writing either to us or to the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul, Minn.

A number of farm loan associations are in progress of organization at the present time, and in most of the existing associations, memberships are open to others besides the original founders. A complete list of these associations will be published in a later issue to enable farmers living within the territory served by them, to make application for membership if they so desire.

### WEIGHTS ON SOME VEGETABLES AND GRAIN FIXED BY LAW

In response to a request from a Buckley subscriber we publish below the legal weights of certain farm products in this state as fixed by Act No. 223 of the Public Acts of 1863:

Apples, fresh, 48; apples, dried, 22; turnips, 58; peas, 60; onions, 54; potatoes, 60; wheat, 60; oats, 32; rye, 56; corn, shelled, 56; corn in ear, 70; clover seed, 60; timothy, 45.

The law does not fix the legal weights of the following articles: Beets, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, rutabagas, parsnips, cucumbers, tomatoes, green corn, walnuts, butternuts, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, speltz, radish seed, mustard seed, sunflower seed, string beans.

flower, rutabagas, parsnips, cucumbers, tomatoes, green corn, walnuts, butternuts, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, speltz, radish seed, mustard seed, sunflower seed, string beans.

### HOW DYNAMITE CHARGE IN DITCH WAS EXPLODED

I saw the item in your paper of the ditching done by the Huggar Bros. Do not understand how the dynamite could be all set off at once. Would you please ask this man who wrote and explained it or the Huggar Bros, to have it published in your paper how this is done. Like M. B. F. very much and see lots of good ideas in it.—R. N., Hart, Michigan.

We asked the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company to answer your question. In reply they sent along a hand-book of a couple hundred pages explaining the handling of dynamite. A copy of this hand-book is being sent you, and any farmer who has ditching, stump-blasting, tree-planting or any of a dozen things to be requiring the use of dynamite, may also secure a copy of the book by writing the above company at Wilmington, Del. Don't play with dynamite until you know how to use it. This hand-book gives full instructions.

### A FLOCK OF SHEEP MAKE GOOD WEED DESTROYERS

Sheep are extremely valuable as weed destroyers, and they can be shifted from field to field as crops permit, where they will clear up the fence rows, according to Farmer's Bulletin 1000, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture, which outlines some approved crop

#### Burn Chinch Bugs in Early Winter

1. Fire the Chinch Bugs and help save the 1919 wheat and corn crop. We need the food more than ever before.

2. Now is the time for action. Burn the bugs during November and early December. The farmers can now strike the insect pest a fatal blow.

3. Bunch grass and clump grasses, litter, weeds and trash along fence rows, roadsides and ravines near old cornfields are the winter quarters of the bugs. Practically all of the chinch bugs which survive the winter are found in these neglected places. Kill the chinch bugs by burning these places. If the bugs were in your corn during the summer, they are now near the corn fields in these hibernating places.

4. Organized action is important. Co-operate with your neighbors in destroying and preventing this worst insect pest of wheat and corn. Burning in the fall or early winter is about twice as effective as it is in spring, because fall burning exposes the bugs to the severity of winter weather. Burning does not materially injure meadows or pastures.

Now is the time to organize your community and burn weed and grass-grown fence rows, roadsides and ravines. This will practically eliminate the chinch bugs.

systems in many sections of the Southern States which provide for increased crop yields and for maintaining soil fertility at little or no increase in man and horsepower. In some parts of the country it is common practice to turn the lambs, at weaning time, into the cornfields, where they destroy weeds, but do not injure the corn. Where the corn ears stand up fairly high, sheep may be turned in after corn is laid by. They may eat an occasional ear that is down and they will trim up the lower blades of the corn, but they will not "ride" the stalks down as hogs do. The benefit which they thus render is much greater than the damage they do.

Woven wire fence is convenient for confining sheep to specified areas, especially when this area is in corn, since the cornstalks serve very well as posts to which to tie the wire netting. Corner posts should, of course, be more substantial.

Sheep may be used also to destroy weeds in fields that are not planted in crops, along roadways, and in waste places, thus tending to clean up the whole place and reduce the weed seeds that may be blown in or tracked in on cultivated fields. On the ordinary farm sheep are better than goats for this purpose, since they are more easily confined.

### HOW SHIPS MAKE CUSTOMERS FOR THE FARMER.

A manufacturing concern in this country sent a representative to Argentina to look into markets there for its hardware and building supplies. The agent spent several months studying the requirements of prospective customers, and sent

home a few trial orders.

"Well," he said to the manager on his return, "did you ship those things?"

"Oh, yes; they left some time ago."

"How about the nails? Did you pack them as I explained?"

"They went out in kegs just as all our nails go out," replied the manager.

"Then we've lost that business. I told you they must be shipped in 2-pound paper packages."

"Sure you did, but whoever heard of such a fool thing! We don't ship nails in paper bags."

Now, there was an American firm spending good money to find out just what South American markets needed, then wasting that money and losing future business simply because it did not appreciate the fact that South American markets and North American markets are two different things.

The agent of that concern ordered nails shipped in 2-pound paper packages simply because that was the only form in which the dealers there would handle them. These packages exactly fitted the pockets of saddlebags, in which they were carried over mountain trails to the farms. A keg of nails could not be sold.

Our American manufacturers and producers generally never can hope to see the great after-war American merchant marine fulfil its destiny in the world's commerce unless export markets are developed with sincere regard of those markets.

We never will be able to force anything on any market.

The Germans built up a colossal pre-war export trade with South America simply by catering to that trade. We have got to do the same thing in every market which we hope to enter in competition with the commerce of the rest of the world.

It is here that every commercial organization can do a splendid work. Our Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce makes scores of studies in foreign markets and puts the results of these studies at the disposal of American business. Every local organization should feel itself duty bound to study these results and see that they are placed before every producer or manufacturer who could possibly contribute to filling the after-war demand for American products.

We must find out exactly just what the other fellow wants and just exactly how he wants it and then spare no effort to supply it in just that form. If we don't, then we might as well make arrangements now for the hiring out of the ships we are building to other nations who observe export trade requirements to the last "trifling" detail.

This appeal I am addressing to farmers and the trade organizations of their towns.

"Why to farmers?" a man recently asked me. "What earthly interest can a farmer have in export nails or pianos or harvesting machines? Why not talk to farmers in terms of export fruit, livestock, and the like?"

This is a narrow view of a vital national question. The farmer's interest in the American merchant marine is just as great in terms of pianos as it is in terms of polled cattle.

Every increase in export trade in manufactured products means the expansion of a business. This calls for the employment of more labor at the factories. And whenever this happens, or whenever business is stabilized to the point where heavy populations of factory workers are given steady employment, the direct benefit to the farmer is tremendous.

The farmer is the man who supplies the food to the towns of the houses of these workers. Also he supplies scores of raw products to the factories themselves. Increase manufacturing in any community and you automatically increase the prosperity of the neighboring farmers. No local board of trade or chamber of commerce or commercial club works to get a factory in its town simply for the benefit of the town people; the whole county shares in the benefits.

Let no woolgrower lose interest in the American merchant marine because he is told that in America land is too expensive to enable him to compete with Australians in export markets. Even if this is true, that grower can share in the benefits of export trade in manufactured products though they contain not a strand of wool.

The development of our merchant marine's after-war trade is going to prove one of the most broad-gauged undertakings to which America has ever set herself, and needs for its realization the unstinted support of every man in the country. Let us throw overboard every narrow-gauge idea while we tackle the big job.

The American merchant marine belongs to no class or group of interests; the ships are being launched with your money, the crews that man them will be made up of your sons, and the prosperity they will bring will be your prosperity.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman United States Shipping Board.



for all the farmers of Michigan.

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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## Thanksgiving

**T**HE OBSERVANCE of Thanksgiving Day has become a perfunctory duty rather than a spontaneous response to the pulsing of heart-strings. Some go to church on that day and give professional prayers of thanks in much the same manner as they partake of the turkey and cranberry sauce. Others offer up silent little prayers from the seclusion of the home. Few bring themselves to the point of actually feeling the thanks they utter.

There is good reason for this. In the early days when dangers beset our forbears on all sides, and death lurked everywhere, the passing of a single day without mishap was occasion for rejoicing. To be spared from day to day and year to year from the terrors of the wilderness, the tomahawk of the blood-thirsty Indian, the prowling of the wild beasts, and the icy hand of the terrible winters, seemed like a special favor of providence; and most heartfelt and fervent were the prayers of thanks that the early fathers gave to God for preserving their lives.

Three centuries and more have passed. The wilderness and the beasts have been destroyed; the Indian subdued; the winters prepared against. The thought of death is no longer a constant visitor to the mind of man. The fear that death may at any time spring out upon us from around the corner no longer exists.

There are moments following great disasters in which lives have been snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye when mankind shudders a little, and almost unconsciously flashes a prayer of thanks for being spared so terrible a fate. But Thanksgiving time usually finds these moments forgotten and the inspiring motive for offering thanks is lacking.

The great war is over. As the factory whistles shrieked the message to the sleeping cities and the church bells at day-break took up the echo, the nation wept. And in the wake of the glorious news as it flashed from town to town, from countryside to countryside, there were tears of joy. Mothers sobbed in unrestrained gladness; fathers who had set hard faces against the going of their sons tho their hearts welled with grief, broke down and cried like children. Men forgot their dignity and women their sex, in the glad triumphant celebration of the great victory and the coming of peace.

A great disaster had been averted, a disaster that threatened the peace and happiness of every American fireside. And simultaneously the great blessing of world-wide peace and the greater blessing of world-wide democracy were ushered in. Once again as in the Pilgrim days, the sense of dependency upon God overpowered the people and for the first time in many years the nation FELT the thanks it offered.

Thanksgiving day this year will be differ-

ent than any other thanksgiving day that most of us can remember. We shall eat our turkey and cranberry sauce as usual. We shall go to church and pray. But this year we shall pray because we want to pray and not because custom tells us that we ought to pray.

## The Farmer's Opportunity

**T**HE MAN WHO ever amounts to anything always has his eyes open for opportunity. Those without ambition who are content to live from hand to mouth and contribute nothing to the world's well-being, yawn and turn over in bed when opportunity knocks at the front door. But the man who wants to get ahead anticipates the coming of opportunity and the door stands wide open as she pauses at the threshold.

Opportunity has knocked twice at the city man's door where she has passed right by the farmer's door. The past five years have been a period of industrial prosperity, rather than agricultural prosperity. Wages and salaries to factory hands and managers have doubled. Commercial enterprises have thrived as never before. The high tide of prosperity has swept the great cities of the nation, folding everyone in its rich bosom.

Agriculture during the same period has thrived, it is true, but those engaged in its pursuit are little better off in the world's goods today than formerly. In fact, many who have spent their lives in farming aver that it has been harder to make both ends meet the last five years than during any similar span of their experience. This is probably not the average case, but it is illustrative of the general feeling that the immediate past has not been specially kind to agriculture.

But an entirely new era is upon us. It is an era that promises well for the future of American agriculture. It presents an entirely new situation in the food affairs of the world. We learn that nations heretofore self-sustaining, if not actually exporting, are now dependent upon the United States for food. How long this dependency will last cannot be told, but we do know that its demands are so large and urgent as to insure a ready and, perhaps, a profitable market for American grown products for at least a couple of years and probably longer.

If the American farmer's opportunity is not here NOW, it never will be. If present conditions are not favorable to profitable farming, then farming is not a business and cannot be made to pay. The forward looking farmer will raise maximum crops of non-perishable food stuffs the next two years. He will also raise his usual amount of perishable stuff. The world is ready to pay for the first time in our memory whatever is necessary to secure food, without any grumbling, and there are reasons for believing that the price to be paid will yield a fair profit to the producers.

This opportunity exists only until such time as the devastated nations of Europe will have rebuilt their agriculture and placed themselves once more upon a self-sustaining basis. Possibly by that time, the farmers of the nation will have awakened sufficiently to the dangers of over-production that lie ahead, to force legislation that will have a tendency to cheapen production cost and simplify our system of distribution to such an extent that despite a greater abundance of food the farming business may be able to continue along profitable lines.

## What is the Truth About Dairy Situation?

**G**REAT AS is our confidence in Mr. Hoover's knowledge of the world's food situation, we find it difficult to harmonize his statement that there is a grave shortage of dairy products for domestic consumption and consequently need for greater conservation, with the dairy situation in this state.

Printed on a card which lay face-up under the glass top of a restaurant table the other day I read these words, "The latest government food regulations limits us to the service of one teaspoonful of sugar and one-half oz. of butter per person per meal." At first, I thought the restaurant owner was trying to

profiteer under the cloak of conservation, but a little investigation showed that the size of the tiny pat of butter with which I was served was fixed by the Food Administration.

The gravest danger lies in educating people to substitution and curtailed consumption of dairy products. Every season has seen its period of over-production of milk, resulting in losses to the dairy industry of many millions of dollars. The unwise campaign of the Food Administration last spring to discourage consumption of dairy products, altho condensaries were closing for want of a market and supplies were accumulating at export points for want of ships to move them, nearly precipitated a calamity to the dairy business. Only the immediate interference of farm papers and dairy organizations saved the dairy business from serious after-effects that would have followed a prolonged campaign such as undertaken at that time.

While it is to be supposed that Mr. Hoover is now better grounded in his facts than he was at the time referred to, we are not a little disappointed that at the same time he issued his conservation warning to the consuming public he did not also address the dairymen upon the same subject and give them some authentic information and advice upon the future of the dairy industry.

When the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n holds its annual meeting Dec. 4th, this is a subject that may well be taken up and carefully investigated.

## Backing Mr. Newberry

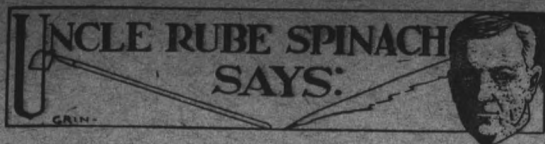
**P**RIOR TO every election we expect partisan newspapers to predict a walk-away for their respective party candidates. That's all a part of the big game of bluff, usually and erroneously called, 'politics.' But we nearly threw a fit this week when a stand-pat Dowagiac republican reminded us that Mr. Newberry out of 450,000 votes is construed as a republican 'landslide.' Shades of Lincoln! If the scant 9,000 majority given to Mr. Newberry out of 400,000 votes is construed as a republican "landslide," there are hard days ahead for the old G. O. P. elephant.

But does it matter how large or how small a majority of the votes Mr. Newberry received? It only matters that he is the choice of the state. He is as much Michigan's senator-elect as tho he had received every vote cast. The eighty or ninety thousand republicans who voted for Mr. Ford, and the newspapers who supported Mr. Ford, are perfectly willing to accept the decision of the voters with good grace and join hands all around in healing up the factions that are born of every contested political campaign. Mr. Ford, himself, has shown his remarkable broadness by being one of the first to accept the unofficial returns and to repudiate the suggestion of a recount.

It would be highly unfair to Mr. Newberry and would certainly give him a bad start on his new and mighty important job, were the people of the state to deny him their undivided support. If Mr. Newberry can be made to feel that the people are watching his every move, not only critically but sympathetically as well, we are quite sure that he will make an extra effort to interest himself in the problems of the people and help to solve them.

The writer is enrolled as a republican and usually votes for more candidates on that ticket than any other. He has never been guilty of casting a "straight" ballot. He even voted for Mr. Roosevelt on the progressive ticket in 1912, after he had helped as a delegate to form a county organization. But then, we all make mistakes. Mr. Newberry's claim to being a republican carries no significance to us. It is his attitude on current questions involving the welfare of farmers that we are primarily interested in. Michigan Business Farming will back Mr. Newberry to the limit as long as he backs the farmers. But if in his discussion of pending legislation or by his vote, he shows himself ignorant of the needs of the farmers or hostile to their interests, we shall certainly want to know the reasons why and will acquaint our readers with them.





## Exit Bill Hohenzollern

How hath the mighty fallen! Kaiser Wilhelm, "Ruler by Divine right," august Lord, would-be ruler of the world; in reality tyrant, murderer, destroyer of innocence and virtue, wrecker of peaceful nations and a creature henceforth to be hated and abhorred by all self-respecting men, women and children; a fugitive from justice; disowned by his own people; dishonored by his own acts and now interned as an undesirable guest of that peaceful and honorable nation, Holland.

Such is the end of old Bill's dream of a great world conquest, an' by golly, it kind o' sets a feller's think-tank workin' over-time when he considers how rosy an' hifalutin' everything looked to old Bill four years ago. Gosh! it looked jest as tho the old cuss was goin' to walk right over those countries over there, an' by ginger, he with his great an' well-trained armies, was doin' some walkin', too, as we all know—an' then, like the darned old fool he is, he made the greatest mistake of his life—he sort o' trod on Uncle Sam's corns, so to speak, an' thereby started some fireworks that couldn't be stopped short of what has jest taken place, the downfall of Bill an' his whole dum works.

An' today we have greater reason to be proud of our country than we have ever had before; the greatest an' best old country God's sun ever will shine on; an' it's up to us as a nation, now to take off our hats to the ones who have done the most to bring this awful war to a desirable an' a proper end. President Wilson deserves a great deal of praise. He has been level-headed an' worked under a vast deal of difficulty, there's no question about that, but he has proven true thru it all an' we give him all the credit due him. Capital has responded to every call—sometimes at a large profit, an' occasionally otherwise; but the response has been helpful always. Profiteers have been busy, an' many industries have accumulated great riches on account of the calls of war. Slackers in every walk of life have walked and talked among us—mostly talked. Our boys have given all they had to give; many of them have laid down their lives to bring old Bill to his knees; an' they have not died in vain, thanks be. Men and women everywhere have been imbued with the one great thot, to win the war, no matter what the cost; the world must be made free, that all people in every land could live their lives as God intended they should live them.

An' so, this beautiful an' glorious morning, when we find ourselves at peace once more with all the world, it would be (speakin' without thot) hard to say who or what class of men have done the most to bring about the desired end. But, by ginger, as I look back over the months an' years I see one class workin' early an' late, diggin' in every minnit, takin' no thought of profits, jest answerin' every call that came to them—deprivin' themselves of the very things that grew right to hand for them that they might furnish more food for the boys over there. I have seen women goin' without the glad togs that women love so much, that they might do more for the Red Cross an' other benevolences called into bein' by the demands of war. I have seen daintily-reared young ladies goin' into the fields an' factories an' doin' men's work that the men might be free to fight for Uncle Sam. An' after seein' all this I am free to say, if there is one class more deservin' of credit than another—if one class has done more than any other—then I for one would take off my hat to the farmers of these United States, an' gittin' down on my knees I would thank them for what they have done, an' by golly, for the way they have done it, too.

I have talked with hundreds of the farmers of Michigan an' not once have I heard anything about profits, hardships, sacrifice or any kind of grumblin' that has come, when it did come, from that class who never sacrifice, who toil not, neither do they spin (except to spin lies about the sacrifices they are makin'). An' so, I think we must all admit that the farmers have cut about the largest cheese in the late unpleasantness, an' that without them the war could not have been won.

Food was the big problem, an' by gosh, the ol' farmers—no longer called hay-seeds in polite society—jest natcherly got there with both feet, an' the food was forthcomin' profit or no profit; they wuz there with the goods.—Uncle Rube.

## As a Strong Republican Newspaper Sees it.

The narrow margin of victory gained by the Newberry forces fortunately has its political value. Instead of doing the republicans a service the

Newberry organization, by its tactics, put the party up against the wall in this campaign, and nearly forced the election of Henry Ford, an unknown in statecraft and a pacifist at heart, at a most critical time in our national life. This much is certain, money campaigns are not going to be popular for some little time—they are going to be too hazardous—all of which brings up the vital question, is the present primary law a counterfeit? If \$176,000 is a privileged expense to land a seat in the United States senate, and that is the contention, any amount is legal. If this is the Michigan law it should be very promptly repealed.

On the other hand certain expense must be made legal, but the law should at least contemplate money is not the only qualification for high office and fix a legal limit that can be spent by the candidate of any representative or agency created to act in his behalf. It is no secret Mr. Couzens, the newly elected Detroit mayor, is politically ambitious. If this is true he has his eye on the governorship. What chance would Secretary of State Vaughn, Attorney General Groesbeck, Superintendent of Public Instruction Keeler and Lt. Governor Dickinson have in a governorship contest if Mr. Couzens decided to follow the Newberry precedent. With all due respect to their long and honorable public and political service Mr. Couzens would eat 'em alive. Same way with Senator Townsend if John Dodge or some other Detroit millionaire decided on a pay-as-you-enter campaign. These campaigns are good for a small

## Good Packing—Good Profits

SEVERAL years ago several Missouri business men acquired some fine apple orchards aggregating 600 acres. They knew enough about the apple market to know that unreliable packing had to some extent demoralized it, and their first step in regard to their new business was to arrange for an especially fine pack. Their first crop was a fine one. They got experienced packers, laid down rigid rules regarding grading, and arranged to manufacture their own barrels so as to insure bright, fresh, new-looking packages. They then adopted a brand-name, "Square-Pack," and affixed it on the barrel heads.

Having arranged these details they proceeded to go after orders by mail, using a list of 6,000 names of wholesale apple buyers. The important item in their letter was a handsome folder with pictures of their orchards, picking crews, etc., and detailed information regarding their up-to-date methods of growing, grading and packing. "Our only extravagance," said the folder, "occurs at our grading tables—economy is not practiced here for we are in business to stay and realize the value of a satisfied trade."

A single mailing of this convincing letter sold half of their total season's crop of 12,000 barrels. A second mailing to a smaller list and two advertisements in produce papers completed their sales for the season. Because they guaranteed their pack to be as good at the bottom and middle as at the top, and were convincing, they secured especially good prices. When buyers know they are getting what they want they are willing to pay for it.—Chilton Gano.

newspaper, legal or illegal, but there will be a demand for a "better" primary law, which sentiment, when it comes, will be created by the influence of the men who see a barren political future for themselves if expensive campaigns are to be the vogue. Shall we equalize this situation by law or shall we revive the good old days of Stearns-Bliss-Ferry? If this state lacks the power or hasn't the courage to put teeth in its primary law the Republican favors a quick repeal of the whole scheme.—Charlotte Republican.

## Cannot Say Too Much for M. B. F.

I enclose herein a one dollar bill to renew my subscription to M. B. F. No farmer who looks to the profitable marketing of his crops can afford to do without it. In a financial way I consider it a more valuable aid to a farmer in getting better prices for his products than all other farm papers combined, and I think that is what most of us are after, is the price, and M. B. F. helps us get it.

If we would only put our own shoulders to the wheel and push as hard for our own interests as M. B. F. does for us, we would soon be getting our just dues and a square deal. One cannot say too much for M. B. F.—D. C. Empe, Pierson, Mich.

## The Farmers' Interests

"Please find enclosed check for renewal of your paper. Keep the good work a-going. Glory be, the war is over! We will need lots like the M. B. F. to look after the farmers' interests. Yours for better business."—K. M. Hyland, secretary board of Education, Hiawatha township, Schoolcraft county.



## QUITE TRUE INDEED.

A school inspector, who was examining a class of boys in arithmetic, set the following question: "If a cat fell into a bottomless pit and climbed up two feet for every three it fell, how long would it take to get out?" This proved a regular puzzle to the lads, but one little fellow went at the problem with a will, and covered both sides of his slate with calculations. "Here!" exclaimed the inspector, as he noticed him hard at work. "Stop doing that. Haven't you the sense to see that the cat couldn't possibly get out?" "Oh, yes, he could, sir," replied the boy brightly. "If you'll only give me time I'll bring him out at Australia."

## QUITE UP TO DATE.

Mrs. Hawbeck: "Hiram writes from school that they are puttin' in an electric switch."

Farmer Hawbeck: "There's no end o' them new-fangled ideas. The birch rod was good enough in my day."

## QUITE TALKATIVE.

Officer (to Tommy who has been using the whip freely on a restive horse): "Don't beat him; talk to him, man—talk to him!"

Tommy (to horse, by way of opening the conversation): "I coom from Manchester."

The bombing biplane which carried two passengers the other day from New York to Washington for luncheon, returning them to New York in time for dinner, opened an interesting window into the social possibilities of the future, with half the continent on one's calling list.

## FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

During a lull in trench activities, a Frenchman and an Englishman fell into a dispute, each stoutly maintaining the supremacy of his own country.

Finally, to end the discussion amicably, the Frenchman politely remarked, *Eh bien, monsieur*, if I were not a Frenchman, I should wish to be an Englishman.

"And," rejoined the Englishman stoutly, "if I were not an Englishman, I should want to be one."

The Census Bureau informs a grateful nation that each individual is worth \$1,965. Just our luck! The automobile we were looking at costs \$2,000.

## SURVIVED ALRIGHT.

A group of old ladies were talking and knitting on a veranda. The conversation got around to how much each weighed at birth. One old lady said, "Well, I weighed just three pounds and a half."

The others gasped, and one of them asked, "And did you live?"

"They say I did," answered the other woman, "and done well."

## YE KNIGHTS OF OLDE.

"Edgar?"

"Yes, mother."

"What are you children doing?"

"Playing royalty. I am a Knight of the Garter, and Edwin is Saturday."

"That is an odd name for royalty."

"O, it is just a nickname on account of his title."

"What is his title?"

"Night of the Bath."

## TO A HEN CROSSING A ROAD.

By Oliver Herford.

Rash Fowl, what secret purpose, good or ill,  
Dares your dull soul to wild adventure  
when,

Floundering across the dusty road, O Hen,  
You flout the wheels of Fate with cackling  
shrill?

Or is it all a mad caprice to thrill  
The idle song (and daughters eke) of men,  
So that they ask each other once again  
The riddle ancient, all unanswered still?

Ofttimes I let my fancy backward stray  
To that dim dawn long ere the day of Noah  
When, heedless of the hubbub raised  
thereby,

The primal hen crossed the primeval way  
And some rude (probably arboreal) Shaw  
Startled the forest with the world's first  
why.

Nothing worth while in this world is ever done without the uncompromising spirit, undaunted by opposition, determined upon victory. Every truth invites opposition, contempt, contumely; but if it really be truth, it is worth fighting for. Remember this, my fellow workers, and fight on!

—Van Dyke.

## NOT THE SAME.

Young Hopeful—Father, what is a traitor in politics?

Veteran Politician—A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one.

Young Hopeful—Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?

Veteran Politician—A convert, my son.





# MARKET FLASHES



## BELIEVES WHEAT PRICE IS HIGH ENOUGH

The grain trade has at no time shown a disposition to wholeheartedly co-operate with the work of the Food Administration. After sundry efforts to evade the regulations imposed upon their business, grain dealers finally accepted the inescapable but with very poor grace. Grain trade journals have been especially peevish over the price fixed on wheat, claiming that it gave the growers an excessive profit. Naturally any suggestion that the price be increased has brought forth a rain of protest from the grain men, who simply cannot stand it to see the farmer receive compensatory rewards.

The writer of the following article, in the *Price Current Grain Reporter*, however, has gone into the matter of price-fixing with considerable more detail than usual and he cites up some figures which may well set us to thinking. One may question his conclusion that the increased planting of wheat came as a result of the higher profits insured the grower by the government. A survey of the area planted to wheat shows that the greatest increase has been in sections where wheat has been little grown and the farmers knew little about the cost of producing it. These men grew wheat at the government price, not because they knew from experience that it paid a profit, but because they only THOUGHT that it would. It is our prediction based upon cost-finding figures carefully computed that millions of acres now planted to wheat under the assumption that the guaranteed price paid a large profit will be diverted to other crops within the course of another year or two, providing there is no promise of a higher price.

The dangers of a permanently guaranteed price on one commodity while the price of another is left to the whims of supply and demand may be readily seen. While there is danger in encouraging the indiscriminate planting of a crop that may yield no profit, there is equal danger in placing the price on that crop so high that farmers will abandon their other crops for it. This is the main point brought out by the author of the article that follows:

There can be no fault found perhaps with the assertions of those self-constituted representatives of the "Farmers," the so-called National Wheat Growers' ss'n, one of the various political subsidiaries of the Non-partisan League, that it costs "over \$3 per bushel" to grow wheat in the Red River Valley and therefore \$2.46 ought to be the American fixed price for the 1919 crop, when a Government official, E. H. Thompson, acting chief of the Bureau of Farm Management, could testify (Sept. 5) before a senate committee that it costs on an average \$2.25 to produce a bushel of wheat in this country. Such a statement is manifestly worth nothing; coming from a Governmental official it is worse than that.

The price of \$2.20 made in 1917 for the 1918 crop was enough to show how worthless was Mr. Thompson's testimony, since it produced the second largest crop in our history, which Mr. Barnes recently characterized as *Burdensome*, since it represents a theoretical surplus of 313 million bushels. The estimate by Mr. Goodman of the winter wheat acreage seeded this fall as 16 per cent greater than last year's seeding also shows how worthless was Mr. Thompson's testimony, because even farmers do not knowingly go into losing ventures; and if the 1919 crop turns out as well as did that of 1918 it will be still more "burdensome."

Thanks to the collapse of Bulgaria, events are now moving rapidly toward universal peace; and if the world, in-

### LAST MINUTE WIRES

**DETROIT**—Beans are lower; little demand; oats and rye higher; poultry in good demand, with higher prices. Eggs higher; butter firm. Hay \$1 higher.

**CHICAGO**—Potatoes steady. Receipts lighter. Hay firm, demand exceeding supply.

**PITTSBURGH**—Hay easier. Demand for potatoes moderate. No change in price.

**NEW YORK**—Hay much lower. Potatoes steady; inactive tone to bean market.

cluding the United States, shall not repeat the ruin of English agriculture, that came in the years following the Napoleonic *debauche* at Waterloo, the men who are trying to teach the farmers business management must get back to economic truth. One might anticipate that if the fighting ends before next July the "burdensome" wheat crop of 1919 will continue to sell at \$2.20 Chicago for actual consumption, but only artificial stimuli can hold it there beyond that crop, such as a Government guaranty. In England a hundred years ago to hold wheat to the war price to maintain rents, the corn laws were enacted to fix the price at \$2.50 per bushel as a minimum. The acreage was of course enormously increased and other crops were neglected; the production surpassed all needs and the price fell in spite of the corn laws, and the farmers and workers alike were ruined. Not for hundreds of years was English agriculture in so parlous a state as between 1820 and 1846, when its protection was finally abandoned by Great Britain, after which it recovered rapidly.

The explanation is simple enough. Any one who thinks can find the reason. The artificial price, fictitious as it was, disturbed the relativity of crops and created a supply of one crop that could not be sold, and ruin came. The measure of agricultural abundance was the measure of agricultural distress. A similar effort is now being made in this country to hold up prices, supported by such worthless testimony as that quoted, and if persisted in it will create similar artificial conditions here, and as assuredly ruin the American farmer as it did the English farmer a century ago. Not that this is a prediction; it is only a statement of natural law that cannot be set aside by even a paternal government.

## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34 1-2
No. 3 Red	2.19	2.17	2.30 1-2
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.47	1.47	1.64
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.45	1.61
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.40	1.58

The persistent belief among traders in corn that the eventual signing of the peace terms will bring higher prices has been a strengthening factor in the corn market the past week, and the tendency at the present moment seems to be toward higher prices. Last year at this time, with a corn supply much larger than at present, No. 2 corn was selling for \$2.30, and while dealers do not expect the price to go high as that there is a feeling that it will gradually advance as soon as the smoke cleared away and the allied nations take stock of their cereal supplies.

The Government Report on corn made the crop 2,749,000,000 bu., or 31,000,000 bu. in excess of the October estimates and compares with 3,159,000,000 bu. harvested last year. Farm reserves are 118,400,000 bu., against 34,400,000 bu. last year, so that total supplies for the season are 2,867,000,000 bu., against 3,193,000,000 bu. last year. The quality of this year's crop is excellent, and goes a long way toward offsetting the smaller yield as compared with last year, when millions of bushels went to waste owing to the unfavorable conditions. The supply this year is 12,000,000 bu. above the average for the past five years.

## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.75	.75	.85 1-2
No. 3 White	.74 1-2	.74	.83
No. 4 White	.73 1-2	.73	.80

The oat market has stuck to the corn market like a brother. Any advance

or decline in corn the past several months have usually been followed with an advance or decline in oats. Oats are quoted three cents higher than a week ago, and the feeling that further advances are to come is very strong. The ending of the war has brought no slackening in the government demand.

Strange as it may seem, Europe's depletion of live stock does not extend to horses. There are enough horses in Europe to supply all needs, and they must be fed, for the most part on American oats. The Food Administration's oat requirements are around 3,000,000 bushels per week and this is apt to continue indefinitely. Holders of oats are expecting higher prices and consequently are not selling freely at the present time.

## RYE

Last week I said that it was apparent rye prices were not going much higher. I also said that this prediction depended to a considerable extent upon the export demand following the closing up of the peace terms. It now seems that the export demand is making itself felt, for the price of rye on the Detroit market advanced fully 4 cent a bushel since a week ago and the feeling is firm. It now looks as though this grain will bring still higher prices, but with no change in the wheat price and trading in that cereal considerably freer than formerly, the rye will show no phenomenal increase. No. 2 rye was quoted on the Detroit market Wednesday at \$1.65 per bushel.

## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	28 50 29 00	27 50 28 00	26 50 27 00
Chicago	33 00 35 00	31 00 32 00	28 00 30 00
Cincinnati	32 00 32 50	31 50 32 00	31 00 31 50
Pittsburgh	32 50 33 00	31 00 32 00	30 00 31 00
New York	33 00 35 00	30 00 33 00	28 00 33 00
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27 50 28 00	23 50 24 00	22 50 23 00
Chicago	29 00 30 00	28 00 30 00	20 00 24 00
Cincinnati	29 50 30 00	23 50 24 00	25 00 26 00
Pittsburgh	30 00 31 00	31 00 32 00	29 00 30 00
New York	28 00 33 00	22 00 27 00	25 00 26 00
Richmond			

With the exception of New York and Pittsburgh practically every hay market in the country is firm, with demand in excess of supplies. The New York market is much lower and receipts are accumulating faster than dealers can move them. Pittsburgh reports ample receipts and lower prices. Other important hay markets such as Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati are firm and prices steady. Most of the farmers have their fall work disposed of and finding time to bale and haul their hay. We do not expect hay prices to go much lower, altho the ending of the war cuts off the government as an important buyer. Nevertheless, winter will soon be here and the freight congestion coupled up with the general hay shortage will mean insufficient supplies at primary markets for the balance of the winter.

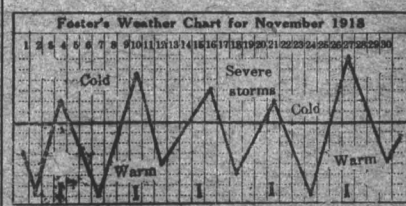
## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	8.65	10.00	11.50
Prime	8.90	9.00	10.00
Red Kidneys	13.50	11.50	11.25

We can offer bean growers no further encouragement this week. The market is "off" again, having taken a drop of 35 cents a hundred since last

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1918. —Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 25 to 29, warm wave 24 to 28, cool wave 27 to Dec. 1. This will bring a warm wave of higher than usual average followed by lower temperatures than usual. This is called a greater than usual range of temperatures. It will close the great storm period centering on Nov. 20. This is the last of the great storm periods of 1918 and no more will occur until after middle of March. Some severe local storms are expected.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Dec. 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 3, plains sections 4, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 5, eastern sections, 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Dec. 7. Storm wave

will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Unusually cool weather will precede and higher than usual temperatures accompany this disturbance. Not much force to the storms and not much precipitation accompanying them. Following Dec. 5 the cropweather for the next five or six months will make a radical change in temperatures and precipitation, both in amount and location. These long cropweather periods average about 165 days, but their lengths are not regular. All the first half of this cropweather period will have lighter storms and precipitation than usual and the whole period of nearly six months will be very considerably short of precipitation and colder than usual. This has reference to the general average of the agricultural parts of this continent as a whole. But some parts of the continent will get nearly normal precipitation while other parts will suffer a damaging drought and will produce short crops in large sections and almost average crops in other sections. The crops of 1919 as a general average of the whole continent will be short.

W. T. Foster



week. Dealers say demand has fallen off to almost nothing. While it may all be a part of the dealers' game now that the war is over and the end of federal control of profits, hoooves in sight to bear the market, cannot figure out how prices can reach former levels. The ending of the war has not had the same effect upon the bean market as it has upon the grain markets. The government is still buying a lot of beans, but it is inevitable that these purchases will become less as the army is demobilized. On the other hand, men will eat beans whether in the army or in civilian ranks, tho probably not as many. Beans are a part of the army ration, and as such a certain portion is served to each soldier. In civilian life many soldiers will undoubtedly choose some other food in preference to the bean, the heat and energy producing qualities of which make it an ideal food for the active soldier, but less desirable for the office man. Bean consumption, so far as the civilians and soldiers of the United States are concerned will decrease to some extent, and what the foreign demand will be a little later no one can say.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.85 cwt.	1.75 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.65
Cincinnati	2.15	2.05
New York	2.25	2.15
Pittsburgh	2.25	2.00

The government crop estimate for November places the yield at 390,000,000. The bulk of this crop is out of the growers' hands. We are told that warehouses in northern Michigan are fairly "bursting" with supplies and farmers are still hauling. This sounds like the old bearish news that the dealers used to invent to throw a scare into the farmers. Generally speaking, there has been a decline in selling at local points in most of the other potato states, as the price has reached a level too low to pay the growers a decent profit. Maine, New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin farmers are now asking for higher prices and if they persist in holding up the balance of the crop they will get it. Reviewing the potato situation, the *Chicago Packer* says:

"There is a good deal of speculation on the part of the trade as to what the market will do with the advent of cold weather, which may be expected most any time. Some are of the opinion that the market is in for an advance, while others think it has about struck its gait and will hold pretty close to present levels. A good deal seems to depend on just what disposition has been made of the stock that has already moved. The records show that around 12,000 more cars have moved to date than had rolled up to the same time last year. Where those 12,000 cars are seems to be the puzzle. Opinion is divided on that point; there are those who hold that the bulk of them have gone into consumptive channels, while others opine that the small dealers throughout the country, recalling his trouble from freezing last fall, has laid in a supply to take care of a portion of his winter trade."

Potato prices are slightly lower than a week ago, altho the Detroit Bureau of Markets announced a slight increase over lowest level reached Saturday. This is mighty good evidence that the demand has kept pace with the supply and that as soon as the latter falls off a little, prices will be better.



## BUTTER

Despite the scarcity of butter, the market is slow. Whether the consumers have turned to butter substitutes or are simply going without, we do not know, but it is certain they are not buying very briskly.

### New York Butter Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

New York, Nov. 16.—The prices of butter have tended to advance this

week. Since Monday the quotations on extras have advanced a full cent. The Monday quotation was a cent higher than that of the previous Friday. The reasons for the advance are the same as stated last week, namely, decreased production, scarcity of high quality butter, and the increased demand. During the week practically all the butter which was delayed because of strikes on the river and among truckmen has arrived and more high quality butter has been available as a consequence. However, as usual when the price gets too high for the consumer there are indications that he will cease buying butter. We fully believe that for the interest of the creamery industry the present prices should be the maximum for the season. We may look for fluctuations within the next few days as the market is very nervous at present.

On Monday the market was strong and a quotation of 62 cents was established on extras. That was followed by half cent gains on Monday and Tuesday. Trade was active until Thursday when a slightly lessened demand began to appear and Friday the same condition prevailed. Butter did not move freely and there was a feeling that the quotation might be lowered. While it was not, an inside quotation of 62 1-2c was established which indicates that the market was not strong. Centralized butter in car lots is moving, but slowly. There have been sales of 88 score centralized in car lots at 58c. Some 89 and 90 score centralized has sold at 59c to 60c. However, the demand cannot be said to be active. Unsalted butter is in good demand and is selling at the usual differential over corresponding grades of salted butter. At the close on Friday quotations were as follows: Extras, 62 1/2 to 63; higher scoring than extras, 63 1/2 to 64; firsts, 58 to 62c; and seconds, 54 1/2 to 57 1/2c.



## EGGS

Eggs have advanced another cent or two over a week ago. Supplies are very light and the demand is good. Extra quality eggs sold in New York last week as high as 90 cents a dozen. In Detroit the prevailing prices are: Ordinary firsts, candled, 62c; firsts, candled, new cases, 65c; extra firsts, candled, in new cases, 67c; storage, 45-47c per doz.



## POULTRY

Farmers should ship no poultry intended for the holiday trade after Monday. Too often the poultry markets immediately following Thanksgiving are glutted with late arrivals. For a few days after the holiday demand is naturally slow, as the consumer is satisfied to dispose of the remnants of the Thanksgiving feast before buying any more. The holiday demand is for rather large springers. Small poultry not wanted for the Thanksgiving trade. The market is firm and demand is fairly brisk. Commission houses are quoting prices as follows: No. 1, large springers, 26 to 27; hens, 25 to 26; roosters, 19 to 20; geese, 26; ducks, 32 to 33; turkeys, 32 to 33.



## LIVE STOCK

### Chicago Livestock Letter

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Marketing of live stock have been on an unusually heavy scale at this market thus far this week, the two day total being about 66,000 cattle, 126,000 hogs and 63,000 sheep of which 30,000 cattle, 75,000 hogs and 27,000 sheep were scheduled to arrive today. Missouri river and eastern markets have also had full hoppers of bovine and porcine stock but sheep receipts have been light in the aggregate.

Considering supply volume the market has needed no apologist. Killing facilities however have been badly overtaxed and without supply curtailment during the remainder of the week acute congestion will be unavoidable in the cattle and hog departments. A run of over 35,000 cattle on Monday

was absorbed on practically a steady basis but today the market is slow and most classes unevenly lower. Declines are more pronounced in the steer trade on the intermediate to strictly good kinds or \$15.50 to 18.00 bullocks, a healthy country demand for feeding stock being a sustaining influence in the trade on steers selling in the lower registers of the market, as is also a diminishing supply of western grass cattle. The few prime cornfed steers coming are holding the year's best levels, \$19.75 being quotable and long fed yearlings reaching \$19.70 last week for the first time on record. Few steers however are showing quality enough to sell above \$18.00 and a good class of 90 to 120-day fed cattle are going around \$15.50 to 16.25. Killers are getting few steers with a decent beef covering below \$14.00, altho knothead cannery light stuff is going for slaughter down to \$7.00 and below in the absence of country demand for that kind. Most of the fat cows and heifers are selling between \$7.00 and \$9.50 and canners and cutters between \$5.50 and 6.40. Bull trade shows little change from late last week and calves are being sustained on a high level with the bulk of the good to choice vealers making \$17.25 to 17.75. It is largely an \$8.00 to 10.75 market for stock and feeding steers but fleshy strong weight feeders would command \$12.50 to 13.00 if of choice class. Despite the Government announcement that November prices for hogs would be sustained until January 1st next, meaning a \$17.50 daily minimum average and an absolute minimum of \$16.50 for any hogs other than pigs and throw outs, the country is crowding shoats and light hogs to market, seriously handicapping the efforts of the trade in sustaining the prices as fixed and seriously overtaxing packing town killing facilities which are more or less crippled because of the scarcity of labor. The price stabilization plan, however, is being rigidly maintained but it is probable that some measures will be necessary looking toward the curtailment of the run. Best Butcher hogs sold today at \$17.85 with the bulk of the good to choice light and butcher

hogs selling from \$17.25 to 17.75 and packing and good mixed grades from \$16.50 to 17.40. Good to choice pigs are on a \$13.00 to 14.00 basis.

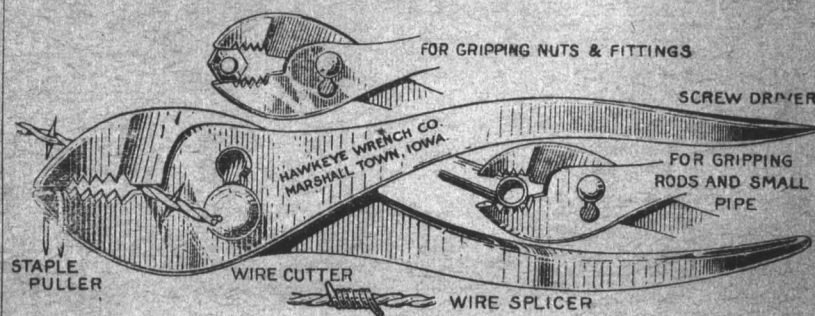
Live mutton trade showed about a 25c advance over last week's closing. Chicago being the only market on the map with a sizeable supply thus far this week. A generous supply of fed westerns, however, is on the market horizon and the trade has little faith in the ability of the market to maintain a stride until after the turn of the year, when improvement is anticipated. Good to choice lambs are now quotable at \$15.50 to 16.00, with a medium killing grade ranging down to \$14.50 and culls selling downward from \$12.50. Best fat ewes are bringing \$9.50, choice aged wethers up to \$10.50 and light yearlings to \$12.00 or better. There is fair call for good feeding lambs at \$14.00 to \$14.50 with few coming.

### East Buffalo Prices

Following prices are quoted: choice to prime weighty steers, 17.00 to 17.50; medium to good weighty steers, 15.25 to 16.00; plain and coarse weighty steers, 12.00 to 12.50; choice to prime handy weight steers, 14.00 to 14.50; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, 12.00 to 12.50; choice to prime yearlings, 15.00 to 15.50; fair to good yearlings, 14.00 to 14.50; medium to good butcher steers, 11.00 to 11.50; fair to medium butcher steers, 10.00 to 10.50; good butcher heifers, 10.50 to 11.00; fair to medium butcher heifers, 9.50 to 10.00; good to choice fat cows, 9.50 to 10.00; medium to good fat cows, 8.00 to 8.50; fair to good medium fat cows, 7.00 to 7.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50; canners, 4.25 to 4.75; good to choice fat bulls, 10.00 to 10.50; medium to good fat bulls, 9.00 to 9.50; good weight sausage bulls, 8.50 to 9.00; light and thin bulls, 7.00 to 7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, 9.50 to 10.00; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, 8.50 to \$9; common to fair stock and feeding steers, 7.50 to 8.00; good to choice fresh cows and springers, 90.00 to 120.00; medium to good fresh cows and springers, 75.00 to 90.00.

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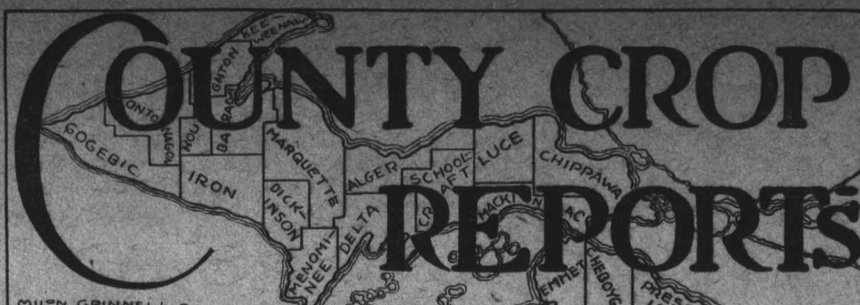
**Genesee (South)**—Farmers plowing, husking corn and threshing beans. Weather fair and colder and ground freezes a little during the nights. Selling beans, potatoes, apples, and hogs, also quite a number of cattle. Some farmers holding beans and potatoes. Late beans not turning out near as good as early planted ones. Auction sales numerous and well attended, but prices received are not as good as last fall and this spring. Corn is not turning out very good but it looks as though there would be plenty of seed corn saved. The following quotations at Flint this week: Wheat, white, \$2.12; red, \$2.14; corn, \$1.55; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$20 to \$25; beans, \$8; red kidney beans, \$9; potatoes, 75c to \$1; onions, 75 to \$1; cabbage, 1c lb.; cucumbers, 30c doz.; hens, 20 to 22c; ducks, 22 to 25; geese, 18 to 19; turkeys, 25 to 28; creamy butter, 58; dairy butter, 55; eggs, 58; sheep, \$8; lambs, \$14; hogs, \$16; beef steers, \$8 to \$10; beef cows, \$5 to \$7; veal calves, \$10 to \$15; wool, 67; apples, 50c to \$1.—C. W. S., Fenton, Nov. 14.

### For Sale at Public Auction

3 miles south, 1 mile west and 1/2 mile south of Clare, Mich., Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918, at 10 a. m.

Registered Brown Swiss cow, No. 3528  
Registered Brown Swiss cow, No. 6192  
Registered Brown Swiss cow, No. 7190  
Registered Brown Swiss cow, No. 7982  
Registered Brown Swiss cow, No. 9660  
Registered Brown Swiss cow, No. 9659  
Registered Holstein cow, Abbecker Butter Girl No. 129649, 12 years old.  
Registered Holstein cow, Fayne Segis Abbecker Cornucopia No. 386964, 3 years old due to freshen Feb. 23. Bred by Sir Pontiac Evelina No. 200573.  
Registered Holstein heifer, Fayne Segis Beauty De Kol No. 386963, 2 yrs. old, due to freshen Dec. 12. Bred by Sir Pontiac Evelina No. 200573.  
Registered Holstein heifer, Maggie Segis Korndyke Fayne De Kol No. 386965, 18 months.  
8 Breeding ewes.

Wm. UPTHEGROVE, Prop.



### Monroe (West Central)

We are having fine weather in this part of the county. The ground has been frozen a few mornings. There are a few auctions being held here, and the good stuff goes high. Quite a good deal of oats being sold at present, the price is good and the roads are fine for hauling them. The following prices were quoted at Petersburg this past week: Wheat, \$2.10 to \$2.12; corn, old, \$1.75; oats, 66; rye, 1.50; buckwheat, cwt., \$3; barley, \$2; hens, 21; springers, 21c; ducks, 25; geese, 18; turkeys, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 54; hogs, \$16; veal calves, \$15.—W. H. L., Dundee, Nov. 15.

### Grand Traverse (S.E.)

Potatoes are nearly all hauled mostly stored. Farmers are plowing. Weather is fine and but little frost as yet. Some sales are being held but stuff goes very cheap especially horses. Well, they have nearly got the farmers here by killing the navy bean industry and crippling the potato business. The following quotations at Karlin this week: Wheat, \$2; hay, \$25; wheat-oat straw, \$14; beans, \$7.50; apples, 75; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$2; cabbage, 4c lb.; hens, 18; springers, 20c;

butter, 50; eggs, 45.—W. W. C., Buckley, Nov. 14.

**St. Clair (East)**—Fine weather this week, good for fall grain. Farmers doing fall plowing; selling their young cattle. Following quotations made here this week: Wheat, \$2.10 to \$2.12; oats, 68; hay, \$20 to \$23; rye straw, \$9; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.50; hens, 20; springers, 22; butter, 55; eggs, 52; hogs, dressed, \$20 to \$22; beef steers, \$9; beef cows, \$7.75.—E. J., St. Clair, Nov. 15.

**Oceana (S.E.)**—Farmers getting up wood, husking corn and repairing buildings. Having fine weather for fall work. Following quotations made at Shelby this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 80; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$30; rye straw, \$14; wheat-oat straw, \$15; potatoes, \$1.50; beans, \$8 to \$9; onions, \$1; cabbage, \$10; butter, 50 to 60; butterfat, 60; eggs, 50; hogs, 15.—H. V. V., Hesperia, Nov. 15.

**Jackson (West)**—The following quotations were made at Jackson this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.70; oats, 69; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$26 to \$27; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$9; beans, 8; potatoes, \$1.25; onions, \$1.25; cabbage, 75c doz.; hens, 25c; springers, 28c; butter, 60; butterfat, 63; eggs, 58; sheep, 7; lambs, 15; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 15; apples, 75.—B. T., Parma, Nov. 16.

**Tuscola (N.E.)**—Very fine weather for November. Bean threshing about all done. Most of the beans are being sold. Some farmers are selling oats. Feed scarce and many are selling young stock. The following prices offered at Cass City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 63; rye, \$1.45; beans, \$8; hens, 18 to 20; springers, 18 to 20; ducks, 20 to 23; geese, 15; turkeys, 20 to 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 57; eggs, 50; sheep, 7 to 8; lambs, 12 to 14; hogs, 13 to 15.50; beef steers, 6.50 to 8; beef cows, 4 to 7; veal calves, 10 to 15.—S. S., Cass City, Nov. 15.

**Grand Traverse (N.E.)**—Threshing is the order of the day. Some potatoes are being sold and some being pitted. Are having fine weather for this time of year. Beans are nice but not very many to the acre. The following prices were paid at Traverse City this week: Wheat, \$2.07; corn, \$1.40; oats, 75; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$28; beans, \$4.50; potatoes, \$1.30 cwt.; butter, 52; butterfat, 63; eggs, 50.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Nov. 14.

**St. Clair (Central)**—Farmers fall plowing and pressing hay. If all other hay-growing sections are cleaning up on hay as this section is there will not be much left to sell next spring. A plenty of rain for fall plowing, soil in good condition. Farmers selling hay and some grain. Not many beans are threshed yet. There will be very few beans planted next year in this part of the county. Wheat and rye are doing well and looking fine. Not much fat stock of any kind in farmers' hands now. The following quotations were

made at Smith's Creek this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 64; rye, \$1.52; hay, \$20 to \$25; beans, \$8; apples, 25c to 75c; potatoes, \$1.30 bushel; hens, 22; springers, 24; ducks, 25; geese, 20; turkeys, 28; butter, 55; eggs, 50; sheep, 7 to 8; lambs, 12 to 13; hogs, 16 to 17; beef steers, 7 to 8; beef cows, \$6.50 to \$7; veal calves, 12 to 14.—I. J., Smith's Creek, Nov. 11.

**Ingham (Central)**—Nice rain. Fall sown grain is doing fine. Stock going to market quite freely. Last week Wednesday one buyer shipped ten cars of mixed stock. The Co-operative company ships each Saturday and are well pleased with results so far. Fall work pretty well finished. Some plowing yet and will be until it freezes. Following quotations at Mason this week: Wheat, \$2.05 to \$2.08; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$22; wheat-oat straw, \$8; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.00; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 20; butterfat, 58; eggs, 50; sheep, 5 to 7; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 15; beef steers, 8 to 10; lambs, 14; hogs, 16 1/2.—C. I. M., Mason, Nov. 16.

**Berrien (West)**—Farmers are taking advantage of the good weather by plowing. Fodder nearly all in barns. Many farmers are doing their butchering now on account of the shortage of corn. Quite a few farmers selling their hogs now for \$5 to \$15.50 on foot. Fruit farmers are digging their raspberry plants now, which sell for from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per thousand, which is the highest they have been in years. Wheat and rye are looking fine. At a sale today hay sold for \$37 in barn; corn \$1.80 in crib; pigs 8 weeks old brought \$5.75 to \$6.50. The following quotations made at St. Joseph this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$25 to \$30; straw, \$7 to \$12; potatoes, \$1; onions, \$1; cabbage, 5c head; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 50; eggs, 45; hogs, \$15.50 to \$16; veal calves, dressed, \$20; apples, \$1 to \$1.75.—O. Y., Baroda, Nov. 15.

**Manistee (West)**—Farmers are cutting wood; some are yet threshing beans and plowing; some having gone or going away to work in shops or factories. Soil is moist yet. Not selling much of anything. I think that most all produce is sold around here. Some people holding potatoes for higher price. Some farmers are selling pork. The following prices were paid at this place this week: Wheat, \$2; seed corn, \$1 bu.; oats, 65; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$26 to \$28; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$8; navy beans, \$7.50; red kidney beans, \$8; potatoes, 90c; hens, 18c; springers, 20c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 55c; eggs, 40; hogs, 19; apples, 75.—H. A., Bear Lake, November 16.

**Emmet (North)**—Still enjoying the fine weather. No snow here as yet; only one hard freeze. Fall grain is doing fine. Everybody busy plowing. Potatoes are being marketed; there was not as large a crop in this section as was expected, and there are many small ones. Schools are all opened again and the influenza epidemic seems to have subsided, although there are many cases yet. The following prices were paid at Harbor Springs this week: Wheat, \$2.10; hay, \$23 to \$25; beans, \$7.50; potatoes, 70; butter, 50; hogs, 22; beef cows, 9 1/2; apples, 75.—C. L. G., Cross Village, Nov. 15.

### NEW YORK STATE ONION MARKET BETTER

The onion market has taken a brace. There is a considerable increase in inquiry with prices higher for top grade stuff fit for storage. Some dealers are buying to store and until this demand is supplied, it looks as though the better tone of the market should persist, but no one here looks for any great jump at this juncture. Dealers quote best yellow, sacked, at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per cwt., with red 10 to 15c cheaper f.o.b. loading point.

There is some low grade stuff. A good part of this is stock that grew in low pockets and was injured by early frosts. These onions are turning green, softening somewhat and inclined to sprout, and are altogether unfit for storage. This ordinary stuff is quoted at \$1 to \$1.15 per cwt., sacked, f.o.b. here.

I cannot resist the temptation. It is just the kind of a farm paper I have been looking for.—O. G. Barth, Leelanau county.

Every farmer in Michigan ought to take M. B. F. Success to you.—Frank Dovey, Branch county.



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## NEW YORK BEAN DEAL WILL OPEN SOON

There is a little interest in the bean market here and inquiry is light, however, there should begin to be some movement of the crop within the next fortnight. As it is now, prices are little more than nominal with a few firms putting out feelers. Appended are quotations on small lots basis hand-picked stock, all f. o. b. shipping station: Peas, marrows and yellow eyes, \$10 per cwt.; White kidneys and white marrows, \$12; red kidneys, \$11.50.

It is assumed now that the crop will run very uneven. Some of the earlier pieces that ripened before the fall rains set in, will probably pick light, while it is probably a fair guess that some of the later crops that were out in the almost continuous rains for weeks will pick out a third or even more. It is quite likely that the bulk of the business here will be in rather small lots with scarcely any carlot business.

## CABBAGE SITUATION BAD IN YORK STATE

Slow as the cabbage market has been for weeks, it is still slowing up to prices that are disastrous to the grower. One grower said that some domestic cabbage had been picked up at \$3 a ton, which is barely enough to cover cost of haulage. However, this is probably an extreme case. Dealers are generally paying around \$7 a ton. But the supply exceeds demand and buying is based on an immediate outlet, with the certainty almost that considerable domestic cabbage will never find a market. Considerable Danish cabbage is now moving to storage. Dealers are getting \$11 to \$12 a ton.

## POTATOES ON FREE LIST IN CANADA

By an order in Council, passed late last week, Canada takes advantage of the reciprocal provisions of the United States tariff and places potatoes on the free list. This action is of particular interest to the maritime provinces, where potatoes are grown in large quantities for export.

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; MONTHLY MARKET NEWS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Shipments of fruits and vegetables have been declining quite steadily from nearly 3,000 cars per day the last of September to well below 2,000 in mid November. The shipping season reached top of the movement earlier than last year and the decline from the peak has been more gradual this season. Total movement for the fourteen leading lines of fruits and vegetables reported in 1917 was about 3 per cent less this season than in 1917.

Conspicuous gains this year in apples, potatoes, cabbage, cantaloupes, oranges and tomatoes were fully offset by heavy decreases in peaches, melons, celery, sweet potatoes, etc. The five heaviest lines in fall and early winter; potatoes, apples, cabbage, onions and oranges have been coming along faster than last season relatively to the estimated size of the crops. For potatoes, however, during the two months from the middle of September to the middle of November, in which period about one-third of the year's total movement takes place, the shipments were about 40,000 cars for the 9 weeks in each year, but as the crop is lighter this year the movement was relatively larger. In most other leading lines, the carlot movement is larger actually as well as in relation to the yield this season. Produce is coming to market rapidly, although checked by declining prices in some lines. The movement of the potato market has been irregular during the past month, but without any great net change in values. Price ranges

throughout the country are more uniform than is usual at this time of year. A quotation of \$1.50 to \$2.00 would cover the price for No. 1 white sacked stock f.o.b. shipping points in most producing sections and a range of \$1.90 to \$2.40 would include jobbing prices in most parts of the country.

Markets are rather dull for the holiday season, demand being moderate and prices irregular, with no definite general trend.

## ACTIVE AND FIRM MARKETS FOR APPLES

Carlot volume of apples has been about as heavy as that of potatoes the past month, the volume of each approaching 1,000 cars per day at the height of the movement, then gradually declining to hardly more than one-half of the highest figures. Barrelled apples have come largely from New York state, Michigan and Virginia. The middle west has been a receiver rather than a shipper. Movement to the southern markets has been quite active for Virginia Yorks, which reached \$4.75 per bbl. at shipping points, and \$5 to \$6 in southern cities. Ben Davis sold about \$1 below Yorks. Best New York Baldwins tended higher, reaching \$4.75 to \$5 at shipping points and \$5 to \$5.75 in eastern and middle-

western markets. Fancy table varieties reached as high as \$10 in Chicago and the middle west. The market has fully held its own although apples have been coming faster than last season. Extra fancy northwestern boxed Winesaps are selling at \$3 to \$3.50 or 50c to \$1 higher than last season.

## ONIONS SELLING BETTER

The onion situation has improved slightly in producing sections west and east, the depressing features include a supply of fully 1,000,000 bushels more than last year, together with the reluctance of storage men who lost heavily last year and who have hesitated to handle the usual amount of stock. The movement to market for the northern crop has been about 25 per cent greater than it was in the fall of 1917. The more rapid movement goes far to off-set the larger crop. F.o.b. prices in producing sections range from \$1 per cwt., sacked, in California, to \$1.60 in Massachusetts. Values have strengthened 10 to 30 cents in various sections. Distributing markets show a stronger tone, most large city markets being included in the range of \$1.50 to \$2 sacked.

## CABBAGE IN HEAVY SUPPLY Declining prices have continued

for all classes of cabbage, Danish and Holland Seed stock began the season high but has declined nearly one-half, now ranging \$18 to \$25 per ton in consuming markets. Eastern domestic stock sells generally \$10 to \$15. With the crop estimated nearly twenty per cent larger than last year's heavy yield and more than double the 1916 crop, lower range of values may not be surprising. Last year in December the market for late cabbage jumped about \$20 reaching \$40 to \$50 partly as a result of the freeze which injured much of the stock suitable for storage.

## BEANS IN WAITING POSITION

The bean situation is critical because of a crop ten to fifteen per cent larger than last year's crop, which in turn was about 50 per cent larger than the 1916 crop. The pending purchase of 20,000,000 pounds of pinto beans at \$7 per cwt. f.o.b. western shipping points for export to France and Belgium has not greatly affected the markets at shipping points, but various eastern distributing markets advanced fully \$1 per cwt. The eastern harvesting and shipping section is late owing to rains.

# Pleasant Memories

of a real Thanksgiving Day last the whole year through.

Home ties are made more precious by those happy, joyous reunions.

William and Susie come home to the farm or Father and Mother visit the Children in town.

Old times are discussed; old acquaintances are renewed; new friends are oftentimes made; happenings of boyhood and girlhood days are told and retold.

And soon the savory, appetizing odors from the kitchen, where the wonderfully tasty goodies baked from

# Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

are waiting their turn to add to the pleasure of all, remind everyone that another Thanksgiving Day is at hand. And what a feast!

Roast Turkey and dressing with Cranberry sauce and jellies—enough for two helpings and more.

Such biscuits and rolls—flaky, tender, light and deliciously flavored—such as LILY WHITE produces.

Then the tarts and mince pies, and even our own particular kind of cake that dear old mother made just to please her grown-up children, kiddies of days gone by.

Surely it's a wonderful occasion, the memory of which will last the whole year through.

We are glad to have Lily White contribute to the day's pleasure. As Lily White Flour is a pure 100% wheat flour substitutes must be purchased and used with it, according to Food Administration regulations.

Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.

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# THE FARM HOME

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



## The Season Changes

IF ANY of us thought the mild weather of early November was to remain with us during the balance of the fall and winter the chill rains of the past few days must have driven the illusion from our minds. Already snow has fallen in quantities in the northern parts of the state, only to magically disappear with the shifting of the wind or under the melting influence of the sun. Nevertheless, the days are few ere winter will arrive and blanket all of Michigan with snow and ice.

Every season ushers in a new period of both work and pleasure. With our out-of-door recreation cut off, we must school ourselves to endure the limitations of indoor work and diversion. It is sometimes hard to do this. Youth does not mind the rigors of winter, but age shudders at its approach. After all, I think it is largely a matter of will-power,—the spirit in which we meet the chill and discomforts of winter time. There are those who quite make up their minds that winter is to be a long season of cold backs and chilblains. Except for the doing of absolutely necessary out of door duties, they hibernate for the season. Others, who resolutely determine to enjoy the winter, are never so wretched. By sheer power of will they are able to go about their work as usual, and actually find enjoyment out in the brisk, pure air.

But there are stormy days and days of severe cold when it is the better part of valor to remain indoors. At times like these, unless one's mind and hands are busy with useful thoughts and duties, life becomes almost unbearable. Especially is this true in many farm homes, where, altho quite accustomed to the solitude of the country, the farm folks are unable to satisfactorily occupy themselves, on account of the frequent lack of good reading matter and other forms of indoor diversions.

Happy, indeed, is the farm woman who can find pleasure in-doors when the roads are locked with ice and snow, and the frost upon the windows obscures the vision of the white beauty without. Such as these must have a secret fountain of contentment. Would that we all might meet winter in like spirit. Is it purely the fault of individual temperament that makes some people despise the cold weather and others enjoy it? Or is it the knack of keeping one's mind filled with wholesome, helpful thoughts, and one's hands busy at useful labor? Who can tell us the secret? I think it would be very helpful to all of us, if some of our readers would tell how they look forward to winter, and what they find it their principal source of work and diversion. With love, PENELOPE.

## Recipe for Prepared Pancake Flour

DEAR PENELOPE:—Here are a couple of recipes for making prepared pancake flour: Two quarts flour, 8 teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons salt, 3 teaspoons sugar. Sift thoroughly and you have self-rising flour ready to use anytime. Buckwheat flour is prepared in the same way for pancakes.—Mrs. A. A., Cass City.

## Along the Food Line

The shortage of dried fruit in America is a hint to housewives to gather up all the left-overs and store them, either dried or canned. Winter pears, apples, grapes, pumpkins, carrots, all furnish material for jam.

Apples are 90 per cent juice, and practically all the food value is in the juice. So store up the windfalls in the form of sweet cider, boiled cider, vinegar, butter, jelly, syrup, pie filling and sauce. All of these can be made and kept without sugar. Reduce five gallons to one for syrup, seven to one for jelly.

Get the best out of the last green vegetables and fruits—stews, hashes, salads, soups, scallops, plain boiled or creamed. Don't draw on the winter supplies until you have to.

Dry a supply of green peppers, sweet red peppers, parsley, sage, mint and thyme for seasoning stews, scallops, salads, sausage and cottage cheese.

Set your traps and clear orchard and garden of rabbits. If you catch an over-supply, can them or use the meat in rabbit-pork sausage.

Canned pumpkin and squash can be converted into a variety of creamed or scalloped dishes or used for marmalade and pie filling. Don't leave these vegetables out to freeze.

When you prepare chickens for roasting why not put aside the livers, gizzards, neck, head, feet, and last wing joint for creamed chicken? These parts add little to the dinner roast, but supply an extra breakfast or supper dish.

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

## A Hymn of Thanksgiving

*THOU who art Lord of the wind and rain,  
Lord of the east and western skies,  
And of the hilltop and plain,  
And of the stars that sink and rise,  
Keeper of Time's great mysteries  
That are but blindly understood—  
Give us to know that all of these  
Labor together for our good.*

*Thou who must laugh at bounding line  
Setting the little lands apart;  
Thou who hast given corn and wine,  
Give to us each a thankful heart.  
Show us the worth of wounds and scars,  
Show us the grace that grows of grief,  
Thou who hast flung the racing stars,  
Thou who hast loosed the falling leaf.*

*Count us the treasures that we hold—  
Wonderful peace of wintry lands.  
All of the summer's beaten gold  
Poured in our eager, outstretched hands;  
Open the book of the rounded year  
Paged with our pleasures and our pains—  
Show us the writings where appear  
Losses o'erbalanced by the gains.*

*Thou who art Lord of the sea and shore,  
Lord of the gates of Day and Night—  
This have we had of thy great store:  
Laughter and love, and life and light,  
Sorrow and sweetness, smile and song—  
Blessings that blend in all of these—  
Have them, and hold them overlong,  
Out of thy wondrous treasures.*

## Sufferings of Children

In the dispensaries and schools of Liege, Belgium, there are seventeen thousand children under sixteen years of age stricken with tuberculosis. Fifty per cent of the children out of schools suffer from this deadly disease, which has been brot on by malnutrition. Most of the children are so debilitated that a mere blow or bruise, even when the skin is not broken, produces suppuration. Emaciation is general. For this awful physical condition of the children lack of meat and fat and the poor quality of the bread is responsible. It is difficult for the doctors to help the little ones because medicines are lacking. Codliver oil, for instance, costs \$8 a quart. Veronal brings \$26.50 an ounce. Tincture of iodine is practically unobtainable.

These appalling conditions are not found in Liege alone. They obtain in all parts of the occupied districts. It is for the lives of these poor children that the Belgian Relief Fund is fighting today, and so long as the fund has the necessary financial resources at its disposal it can overcome even these terrible conditions. Where possible children are being removed to Holland and Switzerland and there are being nursed back to normal health in the large sanatoria operated by the Belgian Relief Fund. The need of financial support for the maintenance of these institutions is pressing, and for that reason the Belgian Relief Fund again appeals to the people for assistance.

## The Thanksgiving Dinner

LET US PLAN most carefully this greatest of all Thanksgiving dinners. May it be a feast of happiness and thankfulness to you all; but let us not even in our joy forget there are thousands without food, and remember our duty to share our plenty. By planning carefully the most delightful dinner may be served from the contents of your own cellar and farm foods which

## Thanksgiving and Dedication

THANKSGIVING comes to us this year with a meaning it never had before and can never have again. We have shared food with our companions in arms and fought through to victory; we are now called on to share with the suffering millions of Europe that the fruits of that victory may ripen into enduring peace.

In humble reverence let us spread a frugal table with the fruits of our own fields, and for the sake of the starving many who are beyond the reach of our abundance, let us share with those about us who need.

And in deep thankfulness for returning hero sons and in the name of those who have died, let each home dedicate itself on Thanksgiving Day to this service of humanity to which all have been called.—United States Food Administration.

could not be transported. Here are a couple of menus and a few suggestions for your dinner:

Cream of Asparagus Soup  
Fish or Fowl, Baked, Stuffed with Chestnut Dressing  
Irish Potatoes, Turnips  
Green Peas, Beets  
Chilled Peach Salad  
Canned Tomato Salad on Cabbage Leaf  
Pumpkin or Mince Pie  
Coffee  
Cheese Nuts

The vegetables may be served on a huge platter, using the potatoes formed in a mound or pyramid shape, scooped out in the center and filled to overflowing with the creamed or buttered peas. Around the potatoes drop large spoonfuls of mashed turnip, alternating them with the baby beets. Parsley may also be scattered thru the different vegetables to add to the appearance of the plate. The canned tomato salad is made by draining the can of tomatoes, straining and seasoning with cayenne pepper and a little lemon juice and salt. Then stir into a gelatin mold and chill. Serve on lettuce or cabbage. Peach salad: Drain one can of peaches; to juice add sufficient water to make two cups of liquid. Add to this half a cup of corn syrup mixed with one and one-half tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved over a slow fire. Place fruit in molds, pour over the gelatin and chill. Nut meats and candied cherries are delicious added to the peaches in the mold.

## No. 11.

Cream Tomato Soup or Creamed Oysters on Toast  
Goose or Rabbit, Stuffed and Braised  
Baked Sweet Potatoes  
Creamed Peas and Carrots  
Baked Onion  
Escalloped Squash  
Salad  
Cottage Cheese or Canned Pineapple  
with Cream Mayonnaise  
Maple Ice Cream  
Fruit Cake or Suet Pudding  
Coffee  
Nuts Home-Made Candies

Creamed oysters on toast are a most appetizing entree. Cream the oysters as any meat, making a white sauce and pouring onto oysters which have been boiled in their own liquor and skimmed carefully. Cook until thick and pour on toast.

Fowl, fish or rabbit are delicious when braised in tomato sauce. Prepare as for roasting. Melt four tablespoons of butter, when hot put in fowl and brown lightly. Brown one-half cup of chopped onion in two tablespoons of fat, add half can of tomatoes. Simmer for ten minutes and pour over the fowl. Season and add two more cups of hot stock or water. Place in oven and cook slowly until done.

In making the mayonnaise for the pineapple salad do not use mustard but plenty of cream. Serve one large slice of pineapple on a cabbage or lettuce leaf and top with mayonnaise. A Marischino cherry will improve the dish wonderfully.

Serve the cottage cheese in a ball on lettuce or in a nest of endive.

Maple morisse: Yoke of eight eggs beaten very light, one and one-half cups of maple syrup. Heat the syrup very hot, pour onto the beaten yolks and cook in double boiler until thick. Let cool, mix lightly with whipping cream and turn into freezer. Pack in ice and salt for four hours.

## FISH CHOWDER

Rabbit, fowl, or any meat may be used instead of the fish, or tomatoes instead of milk. Carrots may be omitted.

One and one-half pounds fish (fresh, salt or canned), nine potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces; one onion, sliced; two cups carrots cut in pieces, quarter pound salt pork, three cups milk, pepper, three tablespoons flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onions for five minutes. Put pork, onions, carrots and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender. Mix three tablespoons of flour with one-half cup of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken. Add the rest of the milk and the fish which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, about 10 minutes. Serve hot. You can omit salt pork and use a tablespoon of other fat.

## POTTED HOMINY AND BEEF

Hominy is excellent to use as part of a one-dish dinner, if you have a fire in your stove so that you can cook it for a long time, or use a fireless cooker. Heat one and one-half quarts of water to boiling; add one teaspoon of salt and 2 cups of hominy which has been soaked over night. Cook in a double boiler for four hours or in the fireless cooker over night. This makes 5 cups. This recipe may be increased and enough cooked in different ways for several meals. Hominy is excellent combined with dried, canned, or fresh fish, or meat and vegetable left-overs may be used. Here is one combination:

Five cups cooked hominy, 4 potatoes, 2 cups carrots, 1 tablespoon salt, quarter pound dried beef, 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons flour.

Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the cold milk, and mix well. Cook until it thickens. Cut the potatoes and carrots in dice, mix all the materials in a baking dish, and bake for one hour.

These dishes supply all five kinds of food. Each is enough for the whole dinner for a family of five. Eat them with bread and with fruit or jam for dessert. Then you will have all the five kinds of food your body needs.



## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 9062.—Girls' dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Tailored effects are even predominating in children's dresses and particularly are they favored in the styles for school clothes for the young girls between 8 and 14 years. No. 9062 shows a smart little model in serge or poplin in semi-tailored lines, buttoning from neck to hem in front. A single-breasted, wide front panel is cut in one with the straight one-piece skirt section. Circular shaped pockets are shown on each side of the front panel and a sash, coming from under the panel at the sides, is brot around, crossed in the back at the waistline and tied in front with long sash ends. A square-cut collar finishes the V-shaped neck. Contrasting material might be used for the collar and sash with colored buttons to match.

No. 8639.—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A most becoming jumper style is suggested for those who may not be able to wear the empire waistline more commonly seen in jumpers. This pattern has the waist cut separate from the skirt which is a straight line, kilted onto a belt at the normal waistline. The waist section is fitted with a seam on shoulder and under the arm, but slips on over the head. These jumpers will be found convenient to use with the summer's out-grown dresses, using the cotton guimpes and wool jumper. A Shepherd plaid piped in red with covered red buttons down the front of the waist would make a neat and serviceable choice for a school dress.

No. 9053.—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A novel note is added to this tailored blouse in the yoke effect which is devised by a slash from each armhole toward the center of the front and extra fullness shirred in. The slash is bound with same material and in its simplicity adding greatly to the appearance of the blouse. Dotted Swiss edged with narrow flit lace makes the daintiest of collars and cuffs on voile or any of the sheer waistings.

No. 9058.—Ladies' dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The more fitted waist and bust section with full and flaring hip line, and again narrow at the bottom of the skirt, which needs also lengthening, is the silhouette of today's styles. The one-piece models in wool serge or jersey will always be favored in the selection of our winter wardrobe, and today no woman should be without one. The model here shown is one of the most popular of the season and simple enough in construction for the amateur dress-maker to attempt. The waist is cut with a panel, double-breasted and slashed up from the waist to allow the fitted belt to slip under. The back extends over the shoulders forming the yoke in front onto which the side fronts are gathered. Long fitted sleeves are used with deep flaring cuffs. The fullness of the waist is drawn into the belt allowing no blouse around the waistline, and the panel and belt fit smoothly over the skirt which is gathered all around. Fresh white organdy collars worn with these dark serge frocks brighten them considerably and also keep them cleaner.

No. 9056.—Ladies' and Misses' two-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years and 20, 22, 30 and 32 inch waist measure. One of the season's most popular models is shown in this conservation style of skirt. Two materials may be used to good advantage, particularly the combination of serge and taffeta. Both sections consist of one piece of material



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

each and joined together with a stitched seam below the hip line. A two-inch belt unique in its manner of closing may extend all around the waist or just in front as shown in the cut. This style would also be appropriate to use in making a one-piece dress combining the two materials as so many of the styles do and using the upper section of crepe or net and the lower part of silk.

No. 9048.—Ladies' one-piece apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust meas-

ure. A bungalow apron which has been modified so that it can be worn in place of the house dress for winter if desired. The apron is cut in one piece as usual, but the neck is slashed and laced with a cotton tape. Contrasting material is used for this front yoke and is also used to extend the length of the sleeves. The wide belt and patch pocket give the apron a more dressy appearance. The sleeves are gathered on elastic tapes at the elbow.

## AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR CHILDREN:—I don't like to confess it, but I didn't receive a single letter from a boy or girl telling what they had to be thankful for. And Thanksgiving is only a week away. At first, I felt quite badly about this, but after I thought it over, I knew the reason couldn't be that you weren't thankful for anything. I knew everyone of you have something to be thankful for, but perhaps you don't know just how to tell it. Let me name some blessings that the most of my boys and girls enjoy, and I am sure you will agree with me that they are worthy of thanks.

First, comes good health. How sorry we all feel for the boy or girl who has been sick from infancy, as many are. Sometimes I drive thru the great city, and see looking thru the windows, the white faces of little children who are not strong enough to get out of doors and play with the other children. How sad I always feel when I realize the good times and healthful exercise these sick children are missing. But I am always glad to remember that the boys and girls who read M. B. F. are for the most part healthy and strong and full of life. Yes, indeed, it is a great blessing to have good health, and all who enjoy it should give God thanks.

Second in the line of blessings come home and parents. Have any of my boys and girls ever visited a great orphan home where the unfortunate children who have no fathers and mothers to look after them are cared for. Think what it would mean not to have a mother to tuck you in

bed at night or to comfort you when you get hurt or are sick. And think what it would mean to have no father to take you on his knee or to buy you clothes and pretty things. Altho the people who look after the children in the orphans' home are usually very kind, they can never take the place of father and mother. It must be a great misfortune to have no home, and so I think my boys and girls who have homes and fathers and mothers, or those who live happily in somebody else's homes, should be very thankful.

Third, we should be thankful for being able to live in a great country where there is freedom and liberty. It can't be very nice living in countries where the people are taxed so much and are so poor that they have to go hungry and half-clothed most of the time. And there are such countries. The farmers in these countries are called peasants, and while their children have a good time, after a fashion, they do not have the comfortable homes, the wholesome food, the warm and pretty clothing, etc., that most of my children have.

I could tell you a hundred things that we ought to be thankful for, but I think most of you will remember them now. When Thanksgiving comes around, you must not let the chicken or turkey make you forget about your blessings. Please remember them and before the day goes by offer up a little prayer of thanks to God who is the giver of all good things in life. I hope that you each and all will have a pleasant Thanksgiving day. With love, from AUNT PENELOPE.

## The Giants of Lilliputania General Dis Satisfaction, the Trouble Maker

LILLIPUTANIA must have been a delightful place to live in. Fear was unknown—not even the tiniest Lilliputian was ever afraid. All were truthful and honest and loving. I say all, but there was one—just one Lilliputian who was a little different from the others. His name was General Dis Satisfaction. He was a kind old gentleman in spite of his funny name. No one knew just how old he was or why he was called General. Loving one another as they did, the Lilliputians never had any use for soldiers, and even the Police Chief, who was the whole Police Department, said the only need of a policeman was to keep the children on the sidewalk when they were down town and to keep dogs and cats from disturbing people at night.

Old General Dis Satisfaction, whenever anyone would listen to him, would tell some singular stories. One day he stepped into John Lung's Chinese laundry with his little package of collars and shirts. "John," said the General, "how would you like to wash and iron a shirt as big as this building?" John almost dropped the hot iron on his foot and looked at the General with astonished eyes. "General sure gone claisy!" thought John. Who ever saw a shirt as big as a house! When John had recovered his breath he told the General that he didn't think he would be able to handle so big a shirt unless the General brought in a little piece at a time. The General chuckled to himself and left John wondering what was wrong.

The next morning when John went to get his bread and rolls from Dave Dough, the baker, he told Dave what the General had said. This confirmed the baker's suspicion, for the General had just left after remarking that some day he would have Dave Dough bake him a loaf of bread that would take ten thousand barrels of flour. Ten thousand barrels of flour! Why, he could not use that many barrels in

a hundred years. The General sure was talking queer.

General Dis Satisfaction, however, kept right on smiling a wise little smile. "If Lilliputania only knew," said he, "just wait, some day I will astonish this country—some day I will go to sleep and wake up the biggest man in the whole world, and then they will know what I am driving at." The General lived in the yellow house with the blue roof on Fountain Lane Street. He had fitted up one of the rooms in his quaint little home with dozens of bottles until it looked like a drug store. A number of tubes and kettles were scattered about, for the General was constantly stewing and brewing. He had come to the conclusion that there was some unknown reason why people stopped growing—babies grew to be children, and children grew to be young men and young ladies, and then grew to be men and women, and—well, then they stopped growing. "Why stop?" thought the General. Seeds grew to be plants, plants became saplings, and saplings became trees, some as tall as their highest buildings. Only the Lillipu-

tanians stopped growing. Surely there was something in the ground which made the saplings grow. If he only could find out what this something was. He discussed it with Professor Pluss, the Principal of the School—the worthy master might be able to help him solve the problem, thought the General. The Professor laughed at him. This grieved the General sorely, in fact, he became very angry.

The Professor loved old General Dis Satisfaction just like he loved the school children in his big school. He tried to reason with him. Told him that he had better leave well enough alone. "Why," said he, "you have everything you need—all Lilliputians are your friends, there is plenty of work, more good food than you can eat, you've good health and a fine home—you ought to be the happiest man in Lilliputania." "But, Professor," said the General, "why do we stop growing?" "Why do we grow until we are twenty-one and then stop? Surely there must be a reason." The Professor was lost in deep thought. Somewhere in the library was a book he had read in his school days—a book that told about a country where there were immense giants—men so big that they might lift the biggest buildings in their fair city like Mr. Bull, the Butcher, could lift a side of beef. He had often wondered if there really was such a country. Perhaps the General had been reading that book. He remembered now that it was a fairy tale. Surely that was the answer. The General had been reading it and had lost his mind. The Professor, taking this for granted, tried to reason with the General. He told him that this book was a fairy story for little children, and that an old man like him ought to know better than to allow the stories to affect his reason. The General had not read the book and thought Professor Pluss was making fun of him. It made him furious and he vowed then and there that Professors, Bakers, Chinamen and everyone who had laughed at him would some day learn that General Dis Satisfaction was not one to be trifled with.

(To be continued)

(NOTE:—Most of the children are showing a great deal of interest in the story about the fairy city of Lilliputania, and quite a few of them have sent subscriptions and asked for a free set. For the benefit of those who have not yet been able to get a subscription, another coupon is published on this page. Most any neighbor will subscribe for M. B. F., to help you get a free fairy city.)

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little girl nine years old, and am in the fourth grade at school. I like to go to school every day. But now our school is closed on account of the terrible disease that is going around. My papa takes subscriptions for the M. B. F. We have three horses and their names are Dan, Jim and John. I can ride Jim and drive him. My father has a Maxwell car, but I like Jim better than I do the car. We have two colts; their names are Rock and Queen. I live on a farm of 121 acres. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. We have four cows and sixteen head of young cattle. Well, I must close, from your friend—Julia F. Brophy, Plainwell, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a boy 9 years old and in the fourth grade at school. I live on a farm of 150 acres. My father has 5 horses and their names are Belle, Mike, Jim and John; John and Jim are the big grays. We have nine cows and a dog named Gyp, and 30 sheep and 32 pigs and 100 chickens. I have earned enough money to buy one Liberty bond and nine War Savings stamps.—Arthur Eckler, Morris, Michigan.

That is splendid, John, to hear you have earned a Liberty bond and only 9 years old. With such a start, I am confident you will earn more.

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**LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM**  
POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE  
**DAIRYING** **BEEF PRODUCTION**  
**BREEDING PROBLEMS**

### FUTURE OF LIVE STOCK AFTER THE WAR

The future of the live stock business of the United States depends largely on the wisdom with which it is maintained. The raising of scrub cattle, hogs and sheep should be discontinued. Such live stock never has paid its board bill, and under new feed cost conditions, cannot be expected to do so.

The primary mission of the International Live Stock Show was to improve and maintain the seed stock of the United States, both by stimulating imports and promoting domestic breeding enterprises. Its commercial side was demonstrated in the carlot feature, which has been a valuable school of experience for the farmer and feeder.

The "International" has shown that the American breeder is to the fore-front. But for this campaign, conducted vigorously without relaxation for nearly two decades, the present enviable condition of the United States with regard to seed stock, would have been impossible. The European war with its disastrous results to live stock breeding, could not have been foreseen, but results show that the International Live Stock Exposition unconsciously made provision for this depletion.

The lesson of cheaper production cost has been taught by this exposition, and it is proving valuable in feeding the people of this country and Europe during a critical and semi-famine period.

As in the past, the "International" will continue to encourage economical live stock production. Interest now centers in after-the-war business, and on this account the 1918 exposition, held during the first week in December, is of unprecedented importance. America's fighting force is not limited to those across the Atlantic, as the men who are striving to produce more and better live stock are doing the biggest kind of a "bit."

The success of the 1918 International is as essential as was the initial event, the world's food needs being greater than ever.

### SUBSTITUTES FOR CORN IN FEEDING HOGS

"With corn high in price this fall, it will be found economical in many localities not only to feed supplements to the corn but to substitute the corn as much as possible with other feeds in fattening hogs," says L. E. McGinnis of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. "Hominy feed can be obtained from a good many mills at a much cheaper price than corn. This is a mixture of the bran coating, the germ and a part of the starchy portion of the corn kernel, which is a by-product in the manufacture of hominy for human consumption. It is similar to corn in composition, but is more bulky, contains more fibre with a little more fat. Hominy feed for fattening pigs when fed with supplements such as shorts and tankage is considered as good as corn."

"Oats make a good supplement to corn but owing to their bulkiness, do not fatten hogs readily. Pigs will eat more and give better returns on oats if ground. For breeding stock and shoats not being fattened, whole oats will do very nicely. With fattening shoats, however, the oats should be ground and fed about one part of oats to two parts of corn. For protein supplement to corn nothing can equal tankage even at its high price. Linseed oil meal makes a good sup-

plement and at its present price relative to corn, is comparatively cheap. It requires nearly twice as much linseed meal as tankage, however, to supply a given amount of protein. Shorts wherever available, should be fed in conjunction with tankage or oil meal with corn. Shorts is relatively high in protein and takes a needed place in the ration."

"The use of all available pasture will save grain. Rye sowed this fall will make a good pasture for the hogs this winter and early spring. The finer portions of alfalfa hay fed to the hogs this winter will be relished and prove highly profitable, especially to breeding hogs."

"Balanced rations for hogs will be more necessary this year than ever before. Some good balanced rations for the pigs on forage are: Corn 9 parts, shorts 3 parts, tankage 1 part; corn 6 parts, shorts 2 parts, linseed oil meal 1 part; hominy feed 9 parts, shorts 3 parts, tankage 1 part. For the brood sow: Corn 10 parts, shorts 5 parts, bran 3 parts, linseed oil meal 2 parts, or tankage 1 part; corn 4 parts, shorts 4 parts, bran 4 parts, tankage 1 part. For fattening hogs: Corn 10 parts, shorts 2 parts, tankage 1 part; corn 10 parts, tankage 1 part; corn (hogged down), shorts (self-feeder), tankage (self-feeder); corn, shorts, and tankage in self-feeder."

### WINTER THE FARM HORSES ECONOMICALLY

The wintering of horses is a most important farm problem because of the high prices of feed and the necessity for ample horse power next spring. E. A. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture would give colts and growing horses plenty of good nutritious feed during the winter, and see that they have plenty of exercise, satisfactory shelter, and good water. Older horses, including those doing light work, should be wintered with an eye to economy, he says, but also with an eye to full service in the spring. They should not be permitted to become too thin, yet it is not necessary to maintain them in extremely high condition during the winter.

Farm work horses weighing an average of 1439 pounds were wintered at the Missouri Experiment Station last winter on a ration composed of corn and cob meal 14.77 pounds, linseed oil meal 1.67 pounds and oat straw 14.34 pounds. These horses did 5.55 hours work daily and lost only 24 pounds in weight during the six weeks of the trial. Oat straw can be utilized to good advantage by work horses and mules. Horses weighing around 1150 pounds have been wintered at the Station on 5 pounds alfalfa hay and 15 pounds corn silage. They lost an average of 35 pounds per head. A ration of 6 to 7 pounds of alfalfa or clover hay and 18 to 20 pounds of corn silage of good quality, has kept horses doing no work thru the winter in satisfactory condition.

The principle upon which to base the wintering of farm horses is to keep the colts growing well, to keep the work horses in reasonably good condition in which to start spring work, and to utilize as much home-grown feed, especially roughness, as possible.

### CAN DISTRIBUTE FARM MANURE THIS WINTER

On many farms, manure is hauled direct to the fields from the stall, or it may be allowed to accumulate in the barn or feed lot and be applied in

late summer before wheat. This is a good method of handling the problem. However, it is not always possible to do this on account of the pressure of other work. In such cases manure may be applied with equally beneficial results in the late fall or winter after the wheat is up, says B. W. Tillman of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. It should be scattered as even as possible and not too thick. This is best done with a manure spreader. Manure can safely be applied on frozen ground, without loss of plant food. If hauled to the field in a wagon, manure should be spread immediately. To pile it up for later spreading not only makes more work but causes loss of plant food by fermentation. In case of rain, an excess of plant food leaches out of the pile while the rest of the field may be hungering for food. In general, from five to seven tons of manure to the acre can be applied as a top dressing to wheat without danger of choking the plants.

### \$4,383 ADDED TO RED CROSS FUND BY SALE OF JERSEYS

Even tho the war is ended a vast amount of money is still pouring into the Red Cross to finish up its work of comforting the sick and wounded "over there." One of the most recent contributions came through the sale of twenty-five head of Jerseys which were sold at auction for \$4,383, an average of \$195.32. W. A. Brewerton of Thornbury Farm, Libertyville, Illinois was the donor of these animals.

Among the animals sold was Thornbury's Peter the Great, a calf 14 mos. old, which made an enviable showing in the show ring this year. His first appearance in the show ring was at the Illinois Centennial and State Fair, where he was awarded the Junior Championship. At the Indiana and the Ohio State Fairs he was made Grand Champion Bull, and at the Tennessee State Fair was again awarded the Junior Championship. Peter was re-sold to Mr. Brewerton for \$700.

The top price of the sale was realized for the cow "Eagle's Miss Alma," which sold for \$718. The cow was donated to the Illinois Training Farm by the purchaser. "Alta Thornbury" was the top price heifer, being sold for \$400.

The animals sold were of the best owned by Thornbury Farm. A number of them came direct from the show circuit to the sales ring. They were a fine healthy lot backed by good records at the milk pail, and Mr. Brewerton is to be commended for making such a worthy donation.

Enclosed you will find one dollar for which please send your paper to the following address. Have received one sample copy some time ago and am certainly well pleased.—E. A. Prell, Presque Isle county.

I received a sample copy of your paper and think it fine. Enclosed find postoffice money order for \$1 for which please send it to me for a year.—Will H. Miller, Gratiot county.

I think it is the best farm paper I have ever taken, and should not like to be without it.—Jesse H. Shales, Macomb county.

M. B. F. is on the right track and doing much for the farmer.—Edward Nixon, Genesee county.

I like the paper and don't want to miss any of them.—Jasper Gamble, Gratiot county.

I like the paper fine; it is a real farm paper and just what we want.—George F. Robinson, Genesee county.

I like your paper very much. It is one of the best farm papers I have ever read.—C. F. Nickert, Montcalm county.

M. B. F. is sure the best farm paper going.—Guy M. Burnett, Antrim Co.

Your paper is the best paper I have read.—Samuel McMann, Ingham county.



## CATTLE

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The Holstein-Friesian Cow is large, strong and vigorous, full of energy and abounding vitality. It is able to turn to best advantage the roughage of the farm, converting it into large quantities of excellent milk for all purposes. She perpetuates herself through strong, healthy calves, and when useless in the dairy fattens readily and makes excellent beef.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

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### Two Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service

One from a 25 lb. cow and one from a 22 lb. four year old. Write for pedigrees and prices. E. L. SALISBURY Shepherd, Michigan

### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pletier 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.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has sold two different lots of cattle I have offered. I now offer heifer calves from heavy milking dams for \$100 each, and the same kind of bull calves for \$35.

### ROBIN CARR

FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 6 months old, grandson of Hengerveld De Kol, sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 61 A. R. O. daughters. Dam is an 18 lb. 3 yr. old granddaughter of King Segis who has a sister that recently made 33 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 4 yr. old. This calf is light in color, well grown and a splendid individual. Price \$100. Write for photo and pedigree. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Michigan.

### Wolverine Stock Farm

Offers two sons about 1 yr. old, sired by Judge Walker Pletertje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. Fattle Creek, Mich., R. 2.

### PREPARE

For the greatest demand, future prices that has ever known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

**Bull Calves** sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich.

### HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

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

### 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

### SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls left. Also a young pair heavy draft horses. Phone 58F15.

ARWIN KILLINGER, Fowlerville, Michigan.

Registered HOLSTEIN BULLS Sired by a 32.43 lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, large enough for immediate service. Prices from \$100 to \$150. Write for pedigrees. Sindlinger Brothers, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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PERCHERONS, HOLSTEINS, SHROPSHIRE, ANGUS, DUROCS.

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



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### LANGHURST STOCK FARM

Offers young Holstein-Friesian bulls from dams with records up to 24 lbs. and sires' dams up to 46 lbs. Write for pedigrees and prices. Fred J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

Registered Holstein Bull one year old for sale. Good type. Dam giving now from 60 to 65 lbs. of 3.7 milk daily. Price \$90 ortated. Also young bull calves cheap. C. L. Hulet & Son, Okemos, Mich.

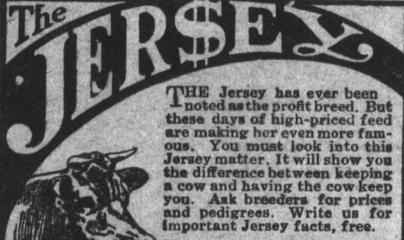
RINGLAND FARM HOLSTEIN HERD Average 13,000 Lbs. milk and bull calves at former prices. John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

FOR SALE Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter. A good start reasonable for some one. Write. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Michigan.

### 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.

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**THE JERSEY**

THE Jersey has ever been noted as the profit breed. But these days of high-priced feed are making her even more famous. You must look into this Jersey matter. It will show you the difference between keeping a cow and having the cow keep you. Ask breeders for prices and pedigrees. Write us for important Jersey facts free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club  
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JERSEY BULLS ready for service for sale. Sired by Majesty's Oxford Fox, and out of R. of M. Dams by Majesty's Wonder. Herd tuberculin tested, and free from abortion. Our aim is size with good type, and production. Wildwood Jersey Farm, Alvin Balden, Capac, Mich.

### GUERNSEY

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.

### 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, pure bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Five young bulls, 7 to 9 months. \$125 to \$150 each. Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Almont, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS. Bulls, heifers and spring pigs, either sex, for sale, at farmers' prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS have been kept upon Maple Ridge Farm since 1867 and are Bates bred. Two red heifers for sale; 1 bull, 10 mos. old. J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Michigan.

FOR SALE SCOTCH and Scotch topped Spring Shorthorns. Maxwalton Monarch 2nd by Avondale in Service. John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Michigan.

BATES BRED SHORTHORNS. A few young bulls for sale. J. B. Hummel, Mason, Michigan.

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FOR SALE—Dual purpose Red Polled bull and Oxforddown rams. L. H. Walker, Reed City, Michigan.

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#### 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.

O.I.C.'s Chester White Boars and Sows, spring farrow, \$35 to \$50; can breed some. Polled Durham Bulls nearly one year old. Helper Calves and other Recorded Stock. New Marquis Spring Wheat 40 bu. a. 1918 crop. Beardless Barley, White Oats. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Michigan.

### 8 LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring boars. Also 2nd prize Jr. yr. boar Mich. State Fair, 1918. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM Monroe, Mich.

### DUROC

### Peach Hill Farm

Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. We are offering choice fall pigs at \$15 and up. Write to us, or better still, come and see them. Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. Boars, Sows, Gilts and Fall pigs for sale. Choice spring boar sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421. This is an unusually good bunch to select from. Come and see them or I will ship on approval. Fall pigs \$18 each, either sex. Home Farm, Thos. Underhill, & Son, Props., Salem, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS Big, long, tall, grow-thy males that will add size and growth to your herd. Biggest March farrowed pigs in the country, 200 lbs. and not fat. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS Spring boars and gilts of exceptional quality, prices right, inspection invited. W. C. Burlingame, Marshall, Michigan.

### DUROC BOARS, GILTS

We are offering some fine, Big type, fall and spring Boars and Gilts. At Farmers' Prices.

F. E. EAGER and Son HOWELL, MICHIGAN

### POLAND CHINA

### Large Type Poland China Swine

LARGE TYPE P. C. fall gilts, bred and ready to ship. Will weigh up to 365 pounds. Will farrow in Aug. and Sept. Will also sell a few spring boars. Fall sale Nov. 29. Wm. J. Clarke, R. No. 7, Mason, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS and gilts ready to ship. They are from Peter Moun herd in Iowa and sired by Grand Superba. Come and see or write for prices. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS, Rambouillet and Hampshire rams and ewes for sale. A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Michigan.

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with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 trial box of "TIX-TON MIX" by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt. Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep" PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS, all ages, the kind that make good. Meet me at the fairs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Poland China Hogs Oxford Sheep Toulas Geese

White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Chickens MILL CREEK STOCK FARM S. J. Lambkin, Prop., Avoca, Michigan.

BIG TYPE P. C. The best lot of big, long bodied, heavy-boned boars; the prolific kind; litters averaged better than 10 the past 3 years. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

### HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS now ready at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

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#### SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE REGISTERED Shropshire Rams, some ewes. Write for prices or come to the farm. Dan Booher, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS of quality. One imported three-year-old Ram. Priced right. Harry Potter & Son, Davison, Michigan.

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED, yearling Shropshire ewes bred to ram of extra quality. Also healthy, vigorous, well woolled. Ram lambs ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

### DELAINE

IMPROVED Black Top Delains. Sixty Reg. Rams to choose from. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.

FOR SALE—Registered yearling Rams. Improved Black Top Delaine Merino. Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED IMPROVED Black Top Delaine Merino Rams. V. A. Backus & Son, Pottersville, Michigan. Citizens' Phone.

FOR SALE PURE BRED and registered American Delaine sheep. Young. Both sexes. F. H. Conley, Maple Rapids, Michigan.

DELAINES, bred on same farm for 50 years. Size, quality prepotent; rams for sale delivered. Write S. H. Sanders, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

'TIX-TON MIX' with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. Saves you big money—a \$1.00 sample box by parcel post will mediate a barrel of salt. Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep." PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

### POULTRY

#### WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced, Golden and White Wyandottes of quality. Breeding stock after Oct. 1st. Engage it early. Clarence Browning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

### LEGHORN

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.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels and pullets; Barron 300-Egg strain. Also one oat sprouter 300-hen size. Cockerels, \$1.50 each in lots of two if taken at once. R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Michigan.

### LIGHT BRAHMA

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-rels from Harvey Wood strain. \$3 to \$5. Also a few yearling hens. Mrs. E. B. Willits, R.F.D. No. 1, Reading, Michigan.

### WHITE ROCK

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Famous Fischel strain. Priced to sell. Mrs. F. J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

### CHICKS

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

### TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS at lowest possible prices. Have accepted a position as Assistant in Poultry Husbandry, Extension Division for Michigan Agricultural College and must dispose of my entire stock of fine young, pure bred stock at once. Grand in color and type and bone. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Mammoth Bronze heavy boned turkeys, Mammoth Pekin ducks and Barred Rock Cockerels, none better. Lewis Hess, Ceresco, Michigan.

FOR SALE Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$5 and \$10. Mrs. Walter Dillman, R. No. 5, Dowagiac, Michigan.

### HATCHING EGGS

#### PLYMOUTH ROCK

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.

### FERRETS

2000 FERRETS. They hustle rats and rabbits. Price list and booklet mailed free. H. A. Knapp, Rochester, O.



## MR. HOOVER DESCRIBES NEED FOR GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 4)

"Other Feeds—Sufficient supplies with economy in consumption.

"Beans, Peas and Rice—Sufficient supplies with economy in consumption.

"Pork Products, Dairy Products, Vegetable Oils—A shortage of about three billion pounds.

"Beef—Sufficient supplies to load all refrigerating ships' capacity.

"Sugar—Sufficient supplies for our normal consumption if other nations retain their present short rations. A shortage if they increase their rations.

"Coffee—A surplus.

"Of all these foods, except possibly protein feeds, we have a sufficiency for our own people and in many of them, large surpluses. Of the world total to produce the above results, we are estimating North America will furnish rather more than sixty per cent and that the United States, including the West Indies, will be in position to furnish a total of about 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds for export against our pre-European war exports of say 6,000,000 tons.

"In the matter of wheat and rye, the large supplies that have accumulated in the Argentine, Australia and other inaccessible markets appear to us to supplement the stores of clear wheat bread for the world. It will, however, require a continued high percentage of milling with continuous economy in consumption and the elimination of waste. Here directly arises a change in our policies, for we are able from now on to abandon the use of substitutes in our wheat loaf. The world's supply of wheat at this juncture is a priceless blessing, for, while bread comprises but 25 per cent of our national diet, the food of Europe is from 50 to 60 per cent sheer bread. The large harvest that we have here this year is to a large degree the result of the guaranteed price and we may rightly be proud that our production and conservation policies have provided the necessary margins to the world, of its daily bread.

"We can export, together with other surplus countries, an apparent sufficiency of the coarse grains for feeding purposes, that is, of oats, barley and corn. On the other hand, there is a world shortage of high protein feeds, that is the wheat feeds, the seed and bean meals, upon which the dairy production of the world, and particularly of Europe, so considerably depend. This shortage extends to the United States and, in our case, is due largely to the necessary diversion of cotton-seed meal to use as fertilizers and, to some degree, to our shortage in wheat mill feeds, due to our hitherto reduced use of wheat flour. This latter will be somewhat corrected by the elimination of substitutes in our bread. Thus the change in world conditions should somewhat ameliorate our dairy feed situation.

"The shortage in protein feeds directly contributes to the world's shortage in the supply of fats. If we examine the position of the dairy products, the pork products and the vegetable oils, we find that in every item there is a shortage in the needed supplies for the whole world, although we are estimating with economy the export possibilities of the United States in all these products at over four billions lbs., of which from three to three and a half billion is pork products. This world fat shortage is due primarily to the fact that Europe has been steadily under-feeding its dairy herd, has made steady inroads into its herd of hogs during the war and to the fact that there has been a great degeneration in the production of vegetable oils in certain regions, owing to the inability to secure shipping.

"Of our export possibilities in fats, the largest item is pork products. Here again we have a right to congratulate ourselves as to the policies pursued in the administration of food supplies in the United States by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration. If you consider that we have reasonable promise of ability through increased production and conservation to export seven times as much products as our pre-war average and if you consider the vital importance of this extra contribution in fats in this new war against famine, we are justified today in our every act in the stimulation of production of this commodity. While we cannot supply the world's full deficiency we have ameliorated it enormously.

"Yet, with all our supplies, the world will be far deficient in its normal supply of fats for two or three years at least. Our internal policy with regard to this group of commodities must therefore be one towards intensest economy in consumption. If we are to carry out our high purpose of furnishing food to a famine stricken world.

"Policies of conservation require great care and guidance. For instance, for the next 30 or 60 days there is barely enough shipping at our shores to take care of our current production of pork products, and our storage is deficient. Later on when ships are available, we will need call upon our people for great sacrifice. On the other hand, the shortage in our supply of dairy products is today so acute that we are compelled to now limit the export of this product. Dairy products are vital to the protection of child life throughout the world that we should immediately reduce our unnecessarily large consumption of butter and condensed milk.

"In the matter of beef, the world's supplies are limited to the capacity of the available refrigerating ships. The supplies of beef in Australia, the Argentine and the United States are sufficient to load these ships. There will be a shortage in the importing countries, but we cannot hope to expand exports materially for the next months, in view of the bottle neck in transportation.

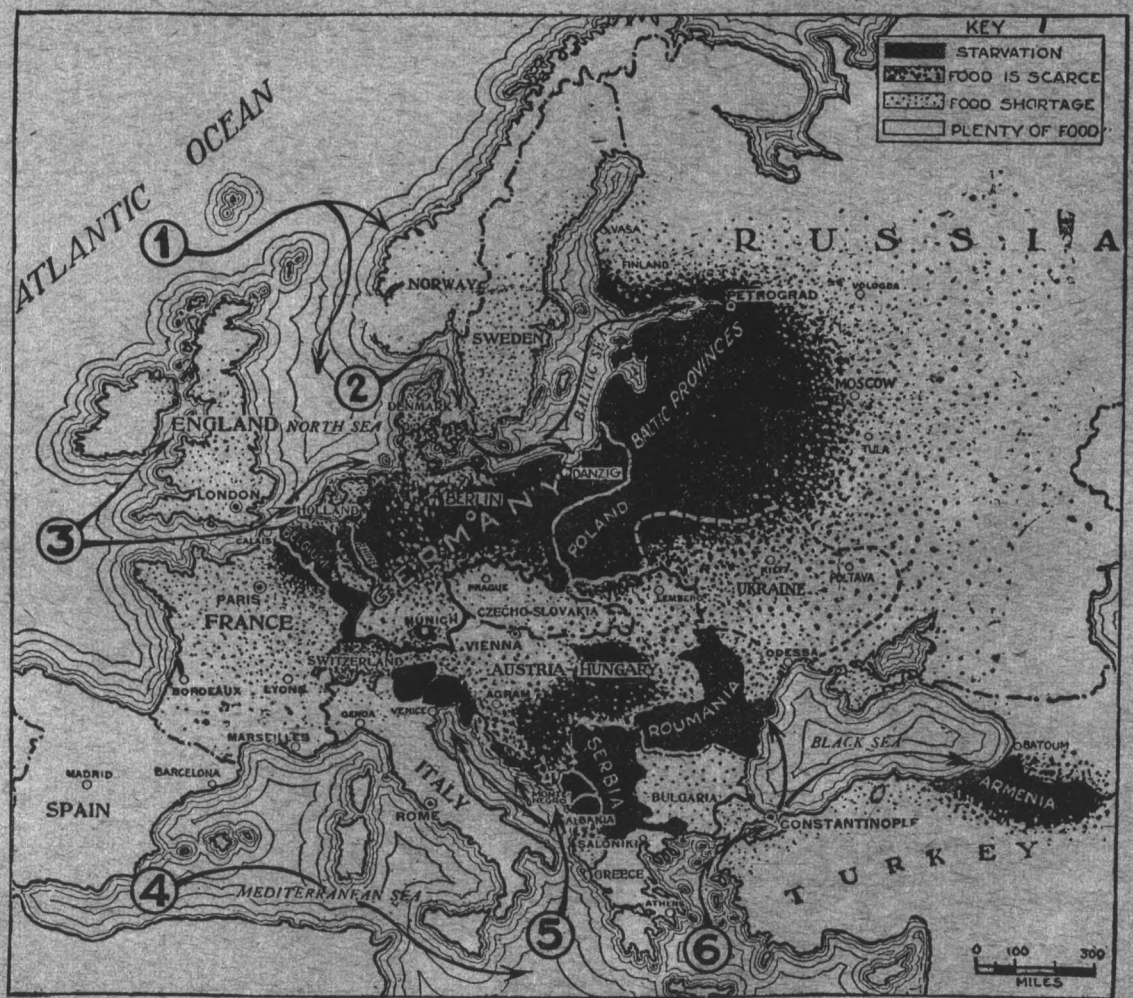
"It is very difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy the position in sugar. At the present moment all Europe and North America are living on much restricted allowance. Our assured supplies under the purchases we have made are the largest per capita in the world. This is not greediness, for we have throughout the war asked our allies to supply themselves first and we would do the remainder. They have sacrificed sugar to provide ships for other purposes. If we assume that Europe will continue on present rations, then the world supplies, now enlarged by rendering Java sugar available are sufficient to provide our entire normal consumption. If Europe raises its ration very considerably, there will be a shortage.

"There are conditions of famine in Europe that will be beyond our power to remedy. There are 40,000,000 people in North Russia to whom I fear but little access with food can be obtained this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy and shortly many of their ports will be frozen even if internal transport could be

realized. I expect the most dreadful results of starvation beyond all human power to allay.

"I am leaving for Europe for a conference over another situation equally enlarged. From our findings there must arise details in organization to meet a much wider situation. There must be a feeding of the people who have been liberated from the German yoke. This feeding must be organized, and in order that we may get effective and prompt action from the United States the War Department has yesterday undertaken, at our suggestion, to largely divert their military tonnage to the transportation of food and the enlargement of the quartermaster's stores in Europe that we may have them immediately available.

"At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from all those masses of people she has dominated and left them starving, but she has left behind her a total wreckage of social institutions and this mass of people is now confronted with engulfment in absolute anarchy. If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot sit idly by and see the growth of this cancer in the world's vitals. Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people, grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the protection of our institutions, we must bestir ourselves in solution of this problem. There are millions of people now liberated from the German yoke for whose interests we have fought and bled for the last eighteen months. It is not up to us to neglect any measure which enables them to return to health, to self-support and to their national life. This is the broad outlook of some kind of food administration during the next twelve months. As to what the detailed structure of our organization may be, to effect these ends, or even its actual name, can be developed from time to time to suit necessity."



The Hunger Map of Europe

The above map shows approximately how food conditions in Europe stand today. The German empire is shattered, but the ruined farms and empty food bins still attest the ravages of the Teutons. Belgium, northern France, Poland, occupied Russia and Italy, Serbia and Roumania, and even Alsace-Lorraine have been stripped clean of food to sustain the German and Austrian armies.

The inhabitants of these countries are in grave need. In Poland all the children under 7 years of age are reported to be dead, and if it had not been for the Americans, Belgium and occupied France perhaps would have shared the same fate. Yet in spite of a merciless drain on her neighbors Germany was not able to keep hunger away from her civilian population and only those parts of the former central powers which produce food in abundance can today meet the food situation.

The neutrals, too, have fared badly during the

last four years, particularly Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark.

One of the armistice terms demanded a passage into the Baltic. The map shows the reason. Now that President Wilson has said that we will feed the hungry peoples, both allies and former enemies we can expect to see a steady stream of provisions.

No. 1 shows the North sea route which supplies Scandinavia and north Germany; (2) the Baltic routes to Danzig and Petrograd; and (3) the Atlantic route to England, France, Holland and Switzerland.

No. 4 indicates the Mediterranean route, branching out into the Adriatic sea (5) and the Black sea (6). Before the war we were helping 120 millions of people, but since hostilities have ceased and the mines are cleared away, we have 200 million more added to our responsibilities.