



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Independent Farm, Home and Market Weekly, for Michigan Business Farmers

Vol. V - No. 4

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1917.

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

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"Regarding the producers' selling beans to the Government direct, this can hardly be done, due to the fact that the Government requires beans to be either hand-picked or choice re-cleaned and free from damage by the elements. Beans to be packed in even uniform net weight bags of one hundred (100) pounds each. As you are aware, the producer is not in a position to pack the beans in this manner."

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Well, 50 cents isn't so much loss on one bushel of beans, but supposing somebody like Mr. Orr, for instance, or any other bean jobber for that matter, had 200 cars of old beans on his hands, 50 cents a bushel would represent quite a neat little sum on 60 or 70 thousand bushels, wouldn't it? Now, folks, just keep those TWO HUNDRED cars in mind, for it is more than probable that we shall have more to say about them in next

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you a card for subscription to the Michigan Business Farming. If possible answer my questions in the next issue of Michigan Business Farming. I think the paper is fine, a subscriber handed me a copy of it. It's what the farmers need.—B. F. Gladwin, Michigan.

There is no law forbidding a buyer of wheat to offer less than \$2 per bushel. In fact he may offer whatever amount he sees fit. Under the price fixed by the Government which enables the Michigan shipper to get \$2.22 on the Detroit market for No. 2 Red, every shipper in Michigan SHOULD be able to pay at least \$2 per bushel to the grower and still have ample left for freight, handling expenses and profit. In many parts of the state buyers are offering as high as \$2.10. Of course, the farther the shipping points are removed from the primary markets, the less the buyer will be able to pay, on account of the additional shipping cost. We repeat, however, that no point in the lower peninsula is so far distant as to warrant the price of wheat dropping below \$2.00 and we wish again to urge our readers to hold their wheat until their buyers are forced to pay the amount.

The buyers will eventually come to terms, as they want the wheat and the profit they are sure to make under the Government's guarantee.

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PLAY FAIR



BUSINESS FARMER: "Say, Friend, aren't you chaining the wrong bird?"

BEANS, \$7; POTATOES, \$1

These are the Prices Based on Costs Recommended by the Michigan Cost-Finding Committee to be Paid Producers

On Tuesday of this week, Sept. 25th, representative men of the bean and potato growing interests of the state met at the Agricultural College to investigate growing costs and determine the prices which the growers of these commodities should receive to insure them fair profits.

It was unanimously agreed that \$7 per bushel for beans would insure but a small profit to the grower, the amount of the profit being determined by the weather conditions, but in any case where the yield was less than 8 1-4 bushels, it would be necessary to revise this price in order to give the farmer a living profit. Cost figures which the board had very carefully gathered from all sections of the state determined the cost of raising an acre of beans at \$58.43, as compared with the New York state cost of \$61.38.

The price to be paid to the farmer for potatoes in order to give him a fair profit was determined at \$1 a bushel, for No. 1 grade, U. S. standard, with Grand Rapids as the basic market.

The following men constituted the cost-finding board: Jason Woodman of Paw Paw, A. B. Cook of Owosso, John Beal of Lakeview, Jothan Allen of Alma, R. C. Rothfuss of Adrian, Chas. B. Scully of Almont.

The naming of this committee came as a result of a request of the Government that an investigation be made into the costs of producing beans and potatoes and a recommendation be made upon that basis of the prices the Government should pay for these commodities. While the Government has expressed no intention of abiding by the findings of the commission, it is believed that the report made by them will go a long way toward influencing the prices to be fixed.

We would be interested in knowing how many of our readers would be satisfied with the above mentioned prices. Write and tell us whether they will enable you to make a profit on this year's crops.

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"If you want to buy potatoes cheaply, join the Co-operative Homestead company. Officials of that organization are taking orders for several hundred bushels of potatoes and promise to sell them at less than \$1 a bushel."

This is either a plain out and out graft or the scheme of a few very deluded financiers. We think we can quite safely promise the people of Detroit that they will not be able to secure a single bushel of potatoes this winter for less than \$1, for the reason that Mr. Business Farmer has decided that this is the price he must have in his fields. Add to this the commission of the buyer, the freight charges, the rake-off of the city commission house, the profit of the jobber and the retailer, and our city cousin will be lucky if he escapes for less than \$1.50 per bushel for his winter tubers.

28,400 Policies
Issued Sept. 1, '17



\$65,000
Cash in Bank



NO FARMER CAN AFFORD TO DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE WITHOUT LIABILITY INSURANCE!

EVERY day one reads in the papers of automobile accidents. Some day it will happen to you. A child runs out from behind a wagon—too quick for you to dodge or put on your brakes—you push back to pick up the little body, perhaps only a leg is broken—perhaps worse, of course you must pay for the doctor and hospital bills and your liability is still more, \$5000 has been awarded the widow of a man killed by an automobile, right here in Michigan!



Can you afford a risk like that? A risk that might take every dollar of your savings and mortgage your farm.

Every day one reads of automobile fires, on the road, in transit or in a public or private garage or barn. Is your machine protected or if it were burned to-day would you have to give up the profit and pleasure you will get from it the coming summer and fall?

Every day one reads of automobile thieves and "joy-riders." Not only are the cities infested with these parasites, but the small towns and even the farmers are being molested. Some cars never return, others are found days, weeks or months after damaged, sometimes completely wrecked.

WHY RUN THESE RISKS WHEN OUR MUTUAL INSURANCE PROTECTS?

At a small cost, we have provided for Michigan automobile owners living outside the cities of Detroit and Grand Rapids a complete policy which protects against Fire, Theft and Liability.

28400 owners, like yourself, have banded together for their mutual protection—our assets have increased to \$65000 and to-day over 400 agents in Michigan alone are ready to answer your call.



YOU KNOW THE MEN BEHIND THIS COMPANY

All are substantial business men and business farmers, who are responsible for the successful conduct of this company during the three years of operation. All claims are met promptly, we have already paid over two hundred and ninety.

You can figure How Low the Cost would be on Your Car

Think of this protection, fire, theft and liability for 25 cents per horse power plus One Dollar for the policy. No farmer in Michigan is rich enough to drive an automobile and assume the risks which we are willing to take for him at this small cost.

The Important Thing Is—DON'T PUT IT OFF!

Everyday our agents write of men who have "put off getting insurance" just a day too long, we can't help you after the accident happens, unless you are protected by our policy. Somewhere near you is a man who represents our company, he is anxious to get your car protected—if you know who our agent is, get in touch with him right away! Don't put it off and be sorry for years to come.

TELL US THE NAME AND NUMBER OF YOUR CAR ON A POSTAL CARD TODAY—LET US TELL YOU HOW LITTLE CITIZEN'S MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE COSTS!

ASSESSMENTS

The success of a mutual company depends upon the promptness with which its members pay their assessments. Each member who joins signs an application that he will be governed by the by-laws and Charter and pay all just assessments.

The first assessment levied by this Company was in January, 1917, within sixty days of time notices were sent out about \$60,000 was collected thru the mail. This response indicated the willingness of each member to perform his obligations, and an appreciation of the low cost of insurance.

This assessment has also provided a reasonable reserve of \$65,000 and with new business coming in of five hundred new members per week, the Company is enabled to pay many claims each month and has sufficient funds in sight to anticipate the needs of the year.

CANCELLATION

Members may withdraw at any time by sending in their policy to the Secretary, properly signed on the back and paying the amount due at the time.

If the policy is sent before the assessment is levied, no charge is made; after the assessment is levied, it is the duty of each member to pay his assessment before cancellation.

The Company also reserves the right to cancel a member, but after a loss has been presented, it is their duty to first adjust the loss before cancellation. The above rule protects the member as well as the Company, and is fair to all.

POLICY COVERS

Fire, Theft, and Liability in excess of \$25 up to \$1,000, and liability insurance in excess of \$25 up to \$5,000. By liability is meant damage claims presented against the owner of the car either for personal injury or property damage; it does not mean damage to your own car or to the people riding in the car.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICERS

EDWIN FARMER	President
F. E. FRENCH	Vice-President
R. B. WALKER	Vice-President
S. R. KETCHUM	Vice-President
Wm. E. ROBB	Sec'y and Treas.

WM. E. ROBB, Secretary
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

28,400 MEMBERS



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CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

NO-MEAT AND NO-WHEAT DAYS

Michigan Families Asked to Forego Meat on Tuesdays and Wheat Products on Wednesdays of Every Week

Food Administrator Hoover has announced thru George A. Prescott, agent of the food administration for Michigan, that after October 1st, no Michigan family should eat meat on any Tuesday or wheat products on any Wednesday. This campaign is being inaugurated to conserve the wheat and meat supplies of the United States' Allies. It is the first time that the need of food conservation has been brought home to the people of this state.

Every angle will be used; every alleyway which may lead to the dissemination of the ideas of the wheatless and meatless days will be utilized for publicity. The churches, the schools, civic organizations, fraternal societies, every known organization, is expected to help spread the gospel and secure absolute promises that the days will be observed.

Housewives will be asked to sign a card promising to observe in their households the rules for Tuesdays and Wednesdays. There are more than 804,000 households in Michigan and the plan is to reach all if possible.

Under the regulations of the Government, every commission man, wholesaler and jobber is brought within the power of the food director in that they will have to be licensed. This licensing means a strict accountability to state headquarters for everything, and it also means that if they do not live up to the regulations their licenses will be canceled and they will practically be put out of business. Each will have to make and take inventory, so that the state can readily ascertain the quantities of food on hand, how much of it is being dispensed, and to whom it is going.

There is nothing compulsory, however, about the observance of these suggestions, but it is believed that sufficient results will be obtained thru appealing to the public's patriotism to make the plan worth trying.

Naturally this kind of regulation of the diet, if carried out in all the states of the union, will have a very material effect upon the gross consumption of the products involved. Fortunately, for the farmers of Michigan the wheatless day will not affect them a great deal, and they will suffer no worse from the decreased demand for meat than the farmers of any state. And there is always the consoling thought that when people eat less of one thing they consume more of another. Let us lend our co-operation to the wheatless and the meatless movement. It may be the means of increasing the consumption of beans and taters.

STATE BRIEFS

DETROIT—A resident of this city has just discovered that he can buy the same tomatoes that he is paying 8 cents per pound for on the city market, for 95 cents a bushel twenty miles away. Only a trifling difference of nearly \$4, to pay the profits of the jobber and retailer.

UNION CITY—During the month of August, the 20 herds of dairy cows tested by the tester of the Branch County Testing and Improvement Association, contained 14 cows making over 40 lbs. of butter fat, one cow over 50 and one cow over 1250 lbs. of milk for the month. Two cows made their owner a profit above feed of over \$14 per head per month. In the four-year-old class the best cow for Aug-

ust, owned by Byers & Fisher, gave 970 lbs. of milk containing 46.5 lbs. of butter fat and making a profit of \$14.70. This cow from the profit standpoint made the best record for August. In the three-year-old class, Fred Dunks of Union, carried off honors with a cow producing 765 lbs. of milk and 41.3 lbs. of butter fat at a profit of \$14.06.

LANSING—The State Liberty Loan committee has been organized here with Governor Sleeper as chairman and Frank Blair of Detroit vice chairman. Mark T. McKee of Mt. Clemens is secretary. Grant Slocum, founder of the Gleaners, was selected as chairman of committee to organize the entire state for the loan drive.

CHARLOTTE—A Duplex truck was sent from this place to the farm of Undersheriff Dilley in Roxand and at one load delivered at the local elevator 200 bushels of wheat, making about 7 tons.

CHARLOTTE—H. W. Hancock of the Hancock Manufacturing Company, of this city, is an admirer of fine cattle and is now establishing one of the finest farms in this section of the state. As soon as the buildings are erected a herd of 50 of the finest pure bred Holsteins to be had will be brought here. Milking machines and all other modern improvements will be installed to make the dairy farm up-to-date in every way.

BUCHANAN—County Agent Lurkins estimates the frost damage to Berrien county to be at least \$1,000,000. Seventy-five per cent of the corn crop is lost so far as seed and grain are concerned, and any one having seed corn is urged to take good care of it, as seed corn will be very high and scarce another year.

LAWTON—Champions and Moore's Earlies have been moving quite well. Champions have been selling at 18c for four-quart baskets and Moore's Earlies at 22c. Wordens are ripening and shipments will be made the last of the present week. Concord's are coloring rapidly and if the present good weather continues some Concord's will go to market this week.

GRAND RAPIDS—Milo H. Edison of this city owns a Jersey cow which once attracted the attention of the dairy world by her remarkable performance, in which she displayed how early maturity and persistency can be combined to a most satisfactory degree. Up to this time she is still the "none-such" of all dairy cows in this particular class, but her record is threatened by another promising

Jersey within the same State of Michigan. The newcomer is Salem's Golden Lucy, whose records show that she produced 2874.1 pounds of commercial butter before reaching her prime as a dairy cow. As she is just getting into her stride her owner can look forward to exceptional performance and still greater profits from this cow. Salem's Golden Lucy is sired by Golden Lucy's Eminent Lad 85639, out of Salem Betsy 207880. She is owned by C. & O. Deake of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

JACKSON—Warden Brice P. Disque of the Jackson prison has been given leave of absence for the duration of the war and expects shortly to leave for France as an officer in the aviation section of the signal corps. Captain Disque, previous to coming to Jackson, held a commission in the regular army and saw service both in Cuba and the Philippines. He was regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the service and as such his services are of particular value to the Government at this time. The administration of Warden Disque at Jackson has been successful beyond expectation. The prison discipline was never better and the net profits are now from \$16,000 to \$18,000 per month. An audit of the books on Tuesday of this week showed a balance on hand of \$80,000. Warden Disque has come into intimate contact with the inmates of the prison and has introduced many improvements looking toward their physical and moral betterment. Edward Frensdorf of Hudson, a member of the prison board of control, will assume the position of acting Warden during the absence of Warden Disque. The people of Michigan regret to lose the services of the Warden, even temporarily, but realize that it is for the common good. In the meantime there is a good man at the helm in the person of Mr. Frensdorf. He has more than proven this as a member of the board of control.

DETROIT—Edsel B. Ford, son of Henry Ford, on Wednesday of this week filed exemption papers, basing his claim on industrial grounds. He was called for the draft in the city of Detroit and certified to the board as physically fit. Mr. Ford claims exemption on the ground that the Ford Motor Company is engaged in manufacturing war supplies for the Government.

If the Government is as successful in its efforts to increase potato consumption as it was last spring to increase production, the potato farmer who escaped frost is twice fortunate.

MILK SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Michigan Producers Calmly Agree That They Cannot Longer Sell Milk at Past Prices.

It is apparent that the average Michigan consumer does not appreciate the precarious situation in which the dairy industry of the state now finds itself. The crisis which many dairy authorities have been predicting for the last year would come seems now to have arrived that nothing but the most extreme measures and the utmost co-operation between producers, distributors and consumers can save Michigan's great dairy business.

Our readers know too well the history of the steady rise in costs of milk production the past year for us to cite them here. It is only necessary to state that these costs have now become all out of proportion to the slight increase in the milk price, and there seems no immediate hope of their becoming any less. The producers struggled thru the summer only because of their pastures, but with winter now facing them they absolutely refuse to keep up the uneven struggle and herds are being disposed of by the wholesale for meat purposes.

The Michigan Milk Producers' Association is fighting valiantly to keep the dairy industry intact. It is doing everything within its power to compromise with the distributors on a price that will permit the profitable continuance of the business, and efforts are likewise being made to enlighten the consumer that he may lend his co-operation and be willing if necessary to pay a still higher price for his milk, with good grace.

But the milk distributors and condensing companies blindly refuse to see the light. They have never yet shown any willingness to lay their cards on the table and meet the producers on a strictly business basis. As a result the members of the various branches of the Milk Producers' Association are holding meetings all over the state and grimly, tho calmly, binding themselves by spoken and written agreement not to sell milk in the future at less than a stipulated price.

At an enthusiastic meeting held last week at Mt. Pleasant, at which both President Hull and Secretary Reed of the State urged the farmers to stand solidly for higher prices. Sec. Reed made the statement that the condensaries of the country were controlled by the Standard Oil Company and that they will not yield to the farmers' demands unless forced to do so.

At the conclusion of the meeting an agreement was drawn whereby everyone pledged himself to demand \$3 per hundred for milk after October 1st. It was signed by all present and committees were appointed to go out and procure the signatures of every milk producer in the county. Unless the local condensary pays the price they agree to discontinue selling it their milk.

Producers all over the state are taking a similar stand, and it is fair to assume that matters will come to a head within another thirty days. The producers will not retract a single step; they are face to face with a business proposition which they must solve and there is only one solution. The distributors will keep up their bluff until the last minute, and then they'll pay the farmer what he asks, not because they want to but because they must. For people must continue to have milk and distributing companies must continue to reap profits.

There would be a lot less silly tirade against the farmer if city folks weren't so gold-darned ignorant.

MILK PRODUCTION COSTS SOARING ESTIMATES FOR PRESENT YEAR SHOW

The figures in the table are of Michigan, from data obtained on 25 representative Michigan farms by investigators of the Michigan Agricultural College. The man in charge of the field work, F. T. Riddell, spent his entire time on the farms for two years. He saw feeds raised from the land and brought in from the markets, saw the animals fed, scrutinized all the details of the production and sale of milk by the farmers. He kept minute cost accounts. The average expenditures for each stated item below is far the average cow of the aggregate herd of the 25 farms, 459 of them in 1914 and 428 in 1916. The first and second columns of the table are the compiled results of the investigation of those two years. The third column, headed 1917, carries the figures brought down to date. This was done by the college statisticians from more recent reports, not from data gathered on the same ground, it is understood, but from representative data, gathered elsewhere, of equal value. The first two columns have been published heretofore in official form. The third column is new.

Expenditures in maintaining an average Michigan dairy cow:			
	1915	1916	1917
Man Labor	\$28.68	\$27.19	\$52.56
Hauling milk and horse labor, including for 1915 1916, railroad transportation, this last not included for 1917	15.54	14.77	52.62
Feeds			
Roughage (includes bedding)	31.02	30.38	52.62
Concentrates	28.61	26.68	57.97
Pastures	8.36	7.66	8.82
Cash sundries	1.96	1.77	2.32
Veterinary service and drugs86	.99	1.15
Taxes, interest and depreciation on herd	9.88	9.49	18.70
Taxes, interest insurance and depreciation on buildings	8.72	10.33	9.52
Depreciation, tools and utensils50	.48	.62
Allowance for earning power of owner, over and above that of ordinary hired labor	6.00	6.00	
Managerial ability, risks of business, items not included in above, and 10 per cent profit allowance as per rule for all business, established by Hoover			21.83
Totals	\$150.57	\$150.29	\$248.70

It will be understood that the 1917 figures are in part an estimate based on going prices and apparent crop conditions. There may be variations when the year is completed, but they will be relatively small, and nothing has been known to happen to make the estimates lower. The heavy frost of mid-September, which shortened the corn crop, for instance, came after these figures were compiled.—Detroit News.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here's a quiet tip to my farmer friends in Michigan. If you plan to come to Washington in the immediate future be sure to leave your Prince Albert, your silk hat, your imperial moustache and all your distinguished airs at home, else you'll be sure to get into trouble. The only safe way to elude the secret service men in the Capitol city is to wear blue-denims tucked into the tops of cowhides, the old felt hat, and a wisp of hay over the left ear. When you hit Pennsylvania avenue, ask the first cop you meet if he knows whether President Wilson is to "hum," tell him you're "Woody's" cousin from the Wolverine state and just "kum" down to spend a day or "tew" before "tater" diggin' time; act generally as tho you were from the country and had never seen a trolley car before, and you may escape being arrested as the Kaiser in disguise or one of his tricky, treacherous aides traveling incognito.

Every "furriner" in Washington today is under suspicion and every senator and representative is looked upon askance as a double-eyed villain who has sold his soul to Wilhelm—all as a result of the recent disclosure that the German government had spent \$50,000 to influence our dearly beloved Congress. Think of it, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—no wonder Germany's hard up! But where'd all that cash go to? That's the question that the secret service men are being hard put to find out. But pity the poor congressmen; they dassen't even go to the theatre any more without fearing that some chap in the next box will mutter, "There's the sonofagun that sold out to the Kaiser; he's spending the money now." Never in the history of the sixty-three Congresses that have gone before have there been so many poor and needy Congressmen as since the disclosures aforementioned.

But it will all blow over in a few days. Congress is working pretty hard and the boys have to have a little "scandal" and a little "investigation" once in a while to ease the strain on their minds.

"Potato is King," proclaims Food Administrator Hoover, altho we've just declared we had no use for kings; however, this one is Irish and his name is "Murphy," so "hail to the king!" Mr. Hoover believes everyone should eat lots of potatoes. He has suddenly discovered that it is an excellent food, and should be eaten at every meal. It may be served in a number of ways—raw, cooked, baked, half-baked, mashed, escalloped, riced, German fried and French fried. It may be carried conveniently in the coat pocket and forms an ideal food to "nibble" on between meals.

The reason for Mr. Hoover's sudden attachment to the potato is his desire to stimulate consumption to the end that the surplus crop, if there be any, may be taken care of profitably to the grower. When it is considered that the per capita consumption of this vegetable in the United States is only about one-third to one-half that of Germany and England, the Food Administrator will doubtless meet with some success in popularizing the article in this country. It is estimated that if every person in the United States would eat only one more potato per day, it would result in the added consumption of 100 million bushels. So you see, Mr. Hoover hasn't such a difficult job after all.

In addition to the efforts being made to increase the use of the potato as an article of food, the Government is also studying plans for the utilization of the tuber in the manufacture of flour, starch and alcohol. It is doubtful if this will prove a very

practical solution of the over-production problem, as potatoes must be very cheap to be used profitably for the above purposes. Small and cull potatoes can be used, however, and whatever the Government does to encourage the commercial separation of the potato's ingredients, will prove an added source of revenue to the farmer.

Germany's reply to the Pope's peace proposals, the text of which reached here last Saturday, has received little comment in official circles. The general opinion is that the administration considers the peace note an indication that Germany is weakening, but that it is based upon her desire to save herself and allies from further losses, rather than a sincere wish to end the bloodshed and make the world safe for all time against a repetition of the holocaust. In other words Germany is not asking for peace because she loves peace more and war less.

The Kaiser's peace message is a very elusive document. It professes a desire for a cessation of hostilities, elimination of armed force, freedom of the seas, and establishment of international justice. But upon the principle issues for which many of the Allies are contending, viz., the future status of Belgium, Alsace Lorraine, Poland, the message maintains a most significant silence.

It is characteristic of the temper of the Allied nations that the German note has caused scarcely a ripple. It shows an unbounded faith in their ability to whip Germany, and a grim determination to consider no peace offers inspired by the Central powers. All in all, the war cloud is as black as ever, and the prayers for an early peace seem to have been said in vain.

The coal miners of the United States have asked thru their representatives at a joint meeting with the representatives of the operators for immediate wage increases ranging from 20 to 70 per cent. The operators have flatly refused to consider any such proposition, claiming that the maximum prices fixed by the Gov-

ernment upon their product prohibits it. The hope for cheaper coal this winter becomes fainter and fainter.

The huge war bill has passed the Senate. It provides for deficiency appropriations of nearly 8 billions, made necessary by the war expenditures. There were the usual claims of extravagance and reckless estimates during debate on the bill, and many senators are apprehensive of the total which the appropriations for the year might reach. It is now known that the cost of the first five months of the war is in the neighborhood of 20 billion dollars, which means a cost of upwards of 50 billion dollars next year. Representatives who are candidates for re-election next fall dread to think of how the folks back home will look upon what will seem to them a throwing away of the nation's wealth. But such is war.

Plans are well under way to inaugurate the second "Liberty Loan" drive on October 1st. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, and recognized as the highest authority in the United States on finance, has surrendered all his personal connections to assist in organizing the campaign. His salary from the Government will be \$1 per year. Bonds to the aggregate of two billion dollars will be placed on sale and every known method of legitimate publicity will be used to bring the attention of the moneyed public to the desirability of the bonds as an investment.

In this connection it might be well to impress upon the farmers of Michigan that there is no better investment on the market than these Government bonds. They bear 3 1-2 per cent interest and are entirely free from taxation. The large majority of the purchasers of the first issue of Liberty Bonds were men of the city, but it is anticipated that the farmers of the Nation will take a goodly portion of the issue soon to be placed on the market. Crops will all be harvested within another few weeks, many of them will be placed on the market, and millions of farmers will have a little surplus change which they can invest to very good investment in these bonds.

INDISPENSIBLE



UNCLE SAM: "Who said you were too big? We need you in a hundred different ways."

WAR WIRES

In the recent raid by entente allied airmen on the Belgian town of Roulers, says the Courrier De La Meuse, a newspaper of Maastricht, Holland, a bomb fell on a building near the market and killed or wounded 900 Germans.

The Allies have resumed the offensive on certain sections of the eastern front and have made some slight gains. Heavy fighting is now in progress in parts of the section held by the French. The Italian offensive has halted temporarily for the consolidation of positions won.

German troops, after a violent bombardment south of the Meuse River, recently, launched an attack and reached the French lines toward the Neufachtel road. The French official statement, issued later says that after a sharp fight the Teutons were ejected from the positions, losing heavily and leaving prisoners in the hands of the French. The artillery was active on both sides of the river and in the region of Fosse wood.

The latest report on the submarine sinkings, while rather vague, would seem to indicate that the Allies have found at least a partial remedy. It is apparent that the sinkings have been confined mainly to the smaller craft. This has been more and more the case since the American destroyers were added to the British patrol. Up to this time the one best method of combating the submarines seems to be to convoy merchantmen with a good-sized fleet of destroyers.

The boys at Camp Custer are getting down to hard work and the hill sides are dotted with moving squads of recruits, learning the rudiments of modern drill. From early morning till late afternoon the terse commands of drill sergeants may be heard on all sides. The boys are showing keen interest in the work and officers of the regular army say they are both surprised and pleased at the results so far obtained. The camp is in need of books, magazines, etc., and the movement started to supply this need is receiving the hearty support of all. One of the Wisconsin quotas brought to camp a black bear cub which was duly entered under the name of Bill Bruin. There'll be trouble "bruin" when Bill gets to France.

With the departure of the 31st Michigan Infantry for Waco, the only units left at Grayling are the field artillery and the second Michigan ambulance company. These will also be on their way to Waco at the time this issue reaches our readers. Many pathetic scenes were enacted as the Michigan boys bid farewell to Grayling for the last time and started on the journey which will end on the battlefields of Flanders. The troopers were all in high spirits and pleased to start south as the few cold nights at Grayling had made them anxious to get to Texas before the severe cold weather came. It is rumored that the troops will be moved on to French training camps before Christmas.

The Argentina chamber of deputies has declared for a break with Germany. The same resolution was adopted last week by the Argentina senate. This comes as the result of the American exposure of von Luxburg's activities. It is the general opinion at the present time that Argentina will become an active participant in the war. At present she is confronted with serious strikes of railway, telegraph and telephone employees. Following Argentina's stand the Uruguayan congress has called a special session for Saturday to vote on the question of severing relations with Germany. With Brazil already aligned with the Allies it now looks as though it were only a question of time until all the South American countries, with the possible exception of Chile, will have entered the lists of Germany's foes.

The Russian situation continues to hold the attention of the world and the final outcome is still a matter of great uncertainty. It appears that Kerensky and Korniloff have come to some kind of an understanding and the impression they are endeavoring to convey to the outside world is that the recent trouble was caused by a misunderstanding between the two, but to the intrigue of one Vladimir Lvoff, who acted as messenger between Korniloff and Kerensky. At any rate, a better understanding now exists between the two and this explanation will permit Kerensky to treat Korniloff with less severity or even to reinstate him to a certain extent. The time is not far distant when the severe Russian winter will terminate, for the time, German activities on the eastern front. This will give the hard-pressed Russian armies an opportunity to re-organize and regain their morale. Barring the unforeseen, which is liable to happen in that turbulent country, affairs in Russia should take on a more settled condition from now on.

Agitation for adjournment of Congress has been renewed among the senators. Some leaders that adjournment possible by October 5th and nearly all believed Congress may get away by October 12th. Well, the boys have been working pretty hard the last six months. Give 'em a little vacation.

BLIGHT AND ROT WORSE

Reports From Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, North Dakota and Minnesota Indicate Great Loss to Potatoes

The latest reports that we have received upon the conditions of potatoes in some of the principal producing states fully bear out the statements that have been made in these pages during the last three weeks that the crop would fall far short of that estimated by the Government in its August and September forecast.

There is now an absolute certainty that the Maine crop will not run over 60 per cent of last year. In fact, as reports continue to come in indicating that the blight and rot is spreading rapidly some authorities are making the estimate as low as 50 per cent. Last year Maine produced over 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The government forecast of August 1st estimated the yield this year at 32,000,000. In view of the latest and most authentic estimates, however, the present year's yield will not run over 15 million bushels, which lops off 17,000,000 from the earlier estimate of this state's crop alone. Maine buyers are wary of all stock now offered lest rot develop after it is placed in storage. This situation can not help but have a very material effect upon the eastern supply and market.

New York is another leading potato state whose estimated yield is dropping rapidly under the devastation being wrought by blight, rot and rust, to say nothing of the damage done by the frost. Similar reports are received from other New England states, from Pennsylvania, Minnesota and North Dakota. Wisconsin is the only big producer of potatoes reporting anything like a normal crop.

We are anxiously awaiting the Government estimate for October 1st. We look for a decrease of at least 50,000,000 bushels below their September report.

LOSSES IN WEIGHT OF SUGAR BEETS

Sugar beets left scattered about the field after pulling will lose five per cent of their weight due to the evaporation of moisture. In a good yield per acre this loss will amount to nearly a ton. This amount is worth saving. The loss may be prevented by hauling the beets to the weighing station immediately after pulling. Another way to prevent most of the above loss is to pile and cover the beets with the tops. Four-fifths of the loss may be prevented by this plan.

The following shows the drying losses of beets found by one of the experimental stations from various causes: Scattered, 4.7 per cent; uncovered piles, 2.92 per cent; covered, 0.92 per cent.

A study of this reveals several interesting factors. (1) Putting the beets in piles is not enough to prevent the loss of considerable moisture, nearly 3 per cent, while simply covering the piles with the tops saves nearly 2 per cent. (2) Putting the

beets in piles and covering them will not prevent same loss of moisture, about 1 per cent. The only way to stop this loss is by immediately hauling.

Some farmers in this section, as soon as the beets are pulled put all their teams hauling beets or even hire teams so as to get the beets weighed as soon as possible. When there is a loss of from one-half to one ton per acre, proper or prompt action is worth while.—Myron A. Cobb.

NATIONAL CROP REPORTS

SALEM, ORE.—The Salem Fruit Union estimates the apple yield in Central Willamette Valley at 40 per cent of normal. The prune crop is 50 per cent. Good prices are promised, but there is danger that the box and car shortage may interfere with marketing.

GLENWOOD, N. Y.—The peach yield is turning out about half of what was estimated at the beginning of the season. Carmens are out of the road and Belles of Georgia and Rays are practically through. Elbertas will be on the market for a week longer. The local markets in nearby towns have taken most of the crop so far at higher prices than those prevailing in New York.

GENESEO, N. Y.—Weather this week has been slightly warmer, a welcome change to peach growers, who have been sitting up nights to prevent damage from frost. Many of the growers were prepared to start smudge fires if the temperature went down to 35. The picking is now on and several thousand baskets are being sent out daily.

SACRAMENTO—The dried fruit market is dull. Reports from the various bean growing districts of the state show that the crop will be a large one. In the Colusa district the crop is about 35 per cent larger than last season, and conditions at the present time are favorable for an enormous yield. In the Sacramento valley the acreage in beans will be about 30 per cent larger than it was last year and the crop looks well, although it is late. A big crop is reported from the Island districts. Latest advices from Stockton say that it is estimated the bean crop this season in the delta regions contiguous to Stockton is 50,000 acres, with an estimated yield of 12 sacks to the acre against 33,000 acres last year with a yield of 14 sacks. The present weather in that region is cool and favorable. The acreage planted between Modesto and Bakersfield is double last year, but on account of hot weather, damage will amount to over 30 per cent of last year. The district around Salinas and Watsonville report a very good-looking crop, estimated to be about four times larger than in 1916.

WATERLIET, MICH.—Fruit of all kinds is light. Apples are scabby and most orchards are affected one way or another. A few of the well attended orchards show good quality.

R. H. Sherwood has shipped 4,500 barrels of Transparents and Delicious. Quality was good.

WASHINGTON, VA.—Apples are moving freely. The crop is showing some improvement in quality and quantity.

LOS ANGELES—Harvesting of the bean crop in the Sawtelle district began last week. This district includes Sawtelle, portions of Santa Monica and the Malibu. The acreage is around 10,000. Growers say extreme heat did little damage.

FRESNO, CALIF.—Grape shippers have been up against it recently. Late last week shippers were notified that commencing Sept. 15 no promises would be made for cars. The shortage of shocks, now followed by the car shortage, will cut deep in the grape movement.

OXNARD, CALIF.—The first lima beans of the season are showing a light yield. R. L. Beardsley, who harvested 3,500 small sacks last year of the 80-lb. size, will have about 3,000 sacks of the 100-lb. size. Other ranchers report their yields running 15 to 20 per cent short. Increased prices will make returns larger than last year.

MURFREESBORO, TENN.—From information received from the farmers and hucksters, prospects are very unfavorable for either an average crop or for good turkeys. Feed is so very high that farmers are not feeding any kind of poultry more than just enough to get by, and this does not indicate that quality will be up to the usual standard. In addition the turkeys will more than likely be undersized and undesirable, especially for the Thanksgiving market. In this section we had a late Spring and turkeys are backward, for this reason, as well as for the lack of sufficient quantity of feed.

OKLAHOMA—Our alfalfa crop has been very light and only about a third of a normal crop has been shipped out of here.

ENGLAND—English crop reports are not at all encouraging. Acreage under wheat, as anticipated a year ago when the minimum was made too low as compared with oats, shows a decrease of 6,340 acres, while the acreage under oats is the largest since 1904. Barley also shows an increase of 288,500 acres; bean acreage has been reduced 25,000 and that of peas increased 18,000; acreage under potatoes increased 80,000, while hay has been cut down by 108,000. Most of these changes appear to have been the result of ill-considered price fixing which disturbed the old relative of crops. The number of cattle in the kingdom, however, has been increased and is now the largest on record, the number being 6,227,150. The number of cows in milk, however owing to the maximum price fixed for milk being too low as compared with the cost of feed, is now 24,000 less than a year ago. Sheep show 17,169,860, a considerable reduction; the number of ewes declined 170,000 and lambs 570,000; the number of pigs about 250,000 less than a year ago.

STATE POTATO PRICES STEADY

Average Price of Tubers Being Paid on Michigan Markets Still \$1.04, the Same as Last Week.

Although the larger part of the early potatoes has been dug, there is nothing in the condition of the market to indicate that many have been sold, or if sold that they have not been readily taken care of by the demand.

Michigan average prices on potatoes continue about steady. The average is the same as reported last week, \$1.04 per bushel. The lowest price reported this week was 75 cents per bushel, at Gaylord, Otsego county, and Leslie, Ingham county. It is significant that the price has been going steadily upward in many of the leading potato sections. Last week Greenville buyers were paying \$1.10, and this week they are offering \$1.15. Last week the buyers of Grand Traverse county were offering from 75c to \$1.00. This week all markets in that county report a price of \$1.

There is every indication from all the potato sections that the farmers are holding their tubers for higher prices, and this is bound to have a tremendous effect upon the prices. There isn't a single doubt in the world but that it is perfectly safe for our readers to hold their potatoes at least until the end of the year, providing the opening prices are not satisfactory.

The Michigan wheat market is looking up a little, the average this week, of \$2.04 being four cents higher than last week. It is apparent from this that some of our readers have taken our advice and refused to dispose of their crop at less than \$2. Hang to it. We say again, don't sell your best quality wheat for less than \$2. You ought to have \$2.05.

The average prices being paid for other products are as follows: Hay, \$12.65; Oats, 58 cents; rye, \$1.65; corn \$1.65; butter, .40; eggs, .37; hogs, .16 1-2; hens, .17.

Farmers at Grand Ledge, Mich., have organized a new co-operative shipping association. The Gleaners' Association was fast becoming popular with the farmers but its own members realized that an open association to every farmer would be more successful. The Board of Directors of the Grand Ledge Co-operative Association was chosen from different sections in the community so that information concerning it would be available to the greatest number of farmers.

APPRECIATIVE YOUNG FARMER.

Dear Editor: I am a young farmer working my father's farm of 80 acres, which he has taken up as homestead land some 45 years ago. We have a splendid farming country around Pigeon. We raise a little of everything but the biggest money-making crop has been sugar beets and beans. I read one copy of your paper and it has done me as much good as if I had read my three other farm papers. Hoping that my farmer friends who read this letter will not hesitate to send for this inexpensive and money-saving market weekly.—S. W. Pigeon, Mich.

FROST KILLS THE POTATOES IN MAINE

EAST NEWPORT, ME.—Potatoes are about half of normal. The heavy frost last week killed all of the tops so that the potatoes will not grow any more. Some say they are rotting badly and show small size.

POTATO CROP IS LIGHT CROOKSTON, MINN.—Potato digging has begun, but the crop is light, although quantity is good. The yield will be 30 to 100 bu. to the acre. There is a good demand at 95c at loading station for bulk stock.

MAINE CROP ONLY ONE-HALF THORNDIKE, ME.—Farmers who are digging their potatoes are getting 100 to 125 bu. to the acre. There is much complaint of diseased stock, while others show considerable rot. Many of the fields planted are turning out a failure and are not worth digging. There will not be over 50 per cent of a crop.

"Sign the Pledge"

You can render the best service to Michigan Business Farming by showing this paper to your neighbors and asking them to "sign the pledge."

We, the undersigned, by our signatures herewith, pledge ourselves to one year's subscription to Michigan Business Farming, and promise to send \$1 on or before December 1st, 1917.

NAME	ADDRESS

Circulator's Name.....Address.....

POTATO CROP HALF NORMAL
SMYRNA MILLS, ME.—The potato crop is about 50 per cent of normal and about 75 per cent of last year. Late potatoes are very poor and small in size.

DROUTH REDUCES CROP.
BARNESVILLE, MINN.—It looks as if the potato crop would not average over 50 bu. to the acre on account of dry weather.

POTATO PRICES ADVANCING
RIVERHEAD, L. I.—Potatoes have been advancing during the past week and buyers have paid \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bu. for grocery stock. Tuesday the price went up to \$1.35. A good many potatoes are being stored and corn cutting is holding back movement of tubers. Some of the large potatoes have been dug and brought down to the market. D. A. Kaelin had some that weighed 28 oz. apiece and more that took only 20 potatoes to make a half bushel of 30 pounds.

MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.19	2.17	2.27
No. 3 Red	2.16	2.14	2.24
No. 2 White	2.17	2.15	2.25
No. 2 Mixed	2.17	2.15	2.25

Millers are still complaining of the shortage of wheat and the prospect of a greatly decreased flour production and consequent hardship on the part of the consuming public. We believe however, that this condition will be remedied before a great while and before there is a serious shortage of flour.

Certain of the interests, grain and trade journals, etc., seem inclined to blame the farmer for the situation, claiming that he has held back deliveries with the idea of forcing unreasonable prices.

There are always two sides to every question and this particular one is no exception. This has been a year of great uncertainty both for the dealer and the farmer. The farmer especially has had so many problems confronting him all during the season of production, that we do not wonder that it has been necessary for him to stop and take his "second wind" before delivering his grain to market.

The first great problem that confronted him was that of securing sufficient labor to harvest the crop. The great demand for labor from the manufacturers of war materials, together with the fancy wages paid, enticed farm laborers away from the farms by thousands. There was a great deal of talk by the various "Committees," "Boards," etc., appointed from time to time, as to having the high school boys, Y. M. C. A. boys and other kinds of "boys" turn out by scores to help the farmer harvest his crop. But of course, as was predicted at that time, by those familiar with the situation, when the time came to harvest the crop the farmer found that it was necessary for him to depend on his own efforts, together in some cases with those of the "women folks," to get the crops off the fields. After such a strenuous time it was only natural that he should take a breathing spell, attend the county fair or, perhaps have a few days' outing.

Then again the grower has been bombarded by a constant fusillade of talk and newspaper articles, first relative to the appointment of a Food Commission, then as to the setting of a price, federal grades, etc., until he has been put to it to know what the final outcome would be. Many regular dealers, who have every facility for learning the exact situation, have been up in the air, so to speak, over price and grading. Then how can they expect the farmer to know all about it and be ready to deliver on the jump?

Another thing, we believe that uncertainty as to grades, price, etc., has led many country elevator men to place the paying price too low to the farmer. After the first few cars have been moved the situation will be more in hand. We feel that the grower has shown good judgment in holding back on the bulk of his holdings until he saw which way the cat was going to jump.

No more loyal Americans live than the men who are found upon our farms. It certainly shows poor judgment on the part of certain newspapers and grain trade journals to constantly condemn these peoples as tight fisted mercenaries, aiming at them satirical shafts of humor, when as a matter of fact they are the backbone of the Nation in this time of storm and stress.

Far better would it be for them to suggest an investigation as to whether or not shoe manufacturers are warranted in charging an advance of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent on the price of their products, when it is reported on good authority that South American hides are piled up by tons awaiting a market.

What about the price of coal? Are producers entitled to the enormous advance in price and in many cases

LAST MINUTE WIRE

DETROIT SPECIAL—Poultry market looking up and good stock is in demand. The left-over stock is rapidly cleaning up at higher prices. Dressed calves are firm and active. Hay demand more brisk than for several days. Michigan peaches arriving and finding a good demand.

NEW YORK DAY LETTER—Replying your wire even date, bean market is showing some improvement. The demand is better and buyers seem more inclined to take hold than for several weeks. Reports of sales at prices over the current quotations and prospects of favorable advance.

RICHMOND WIRE—Good market here for all better grades of hay. Supplies light and demand exceptionally heavy for this season. Advise shipments at this time.

absolute failure to provide for the needs of certain communities? Let's have a little daylight on the matter. If we are going to fix prices, why stop at the farmers' products? There is a day of reckoning coming.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	.62 1-2	.61 3-4	.67 1-2
Standard	.62	.61 1-4	.67
No. 3 White	.61	.60 1-2	.65 3-4

Oats continue at about the former level of prices. There is no doubt but what we have a record crop of oats both in this country and Canada. The writer some time ago made a trip through Ontario and we never saw a better looking crop than they had there, so far as oats were concerned. The price is being maintained remarkably well, considering the crop. No doubt many growers are holding back on deliveries, waiting to see the outcome of the corn crop. Then again, as we have mentioned before, transportation facilities are poor, resulting in a supply insufficient to meet the demands of eastern markets.

Export demand is good and we believe it is bound to increase in the very near future. It looks to us as though buyers have held off till the last minute in order not to work the market higher. This leads us to think that prices will be fairly well maintained even though deliveries increase.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	2.15	2.06 1-2	2.19
No. 3 Yellow	2.14	2.06	2.18
No. 2 Mixed	2.14	2.05 1-2	2.17

We are receiving more detailed reports of the recent frost damage and

they would seem to indicate that the greatest damage was done in the sections which produce the least of the corn shipped to terminal markets. The present weather as reported from all over the corn belt is just what is needed to bring the crop to a successful finish.

The future market rules somewhat stronger, although the cash market at terminal points is inclined to weaken on slight pretext. While the price of corn is exceptionally high for this time of the year, still it must be borne in mind that it is not out of line with the price of pork and that is the form in which a large per cent of the crop is marketed.

No doubt the demand for the new corn crop will be extremely heavy. There is a strong movement on foot to increase live stock production and this will increase the domestic demand materially.

Many farmers and farmers' elevators in Michigan will be in the market for corn before a great while and it will stand them well in hand to keep an eye on conditions and buy at the opportune time.



HAY

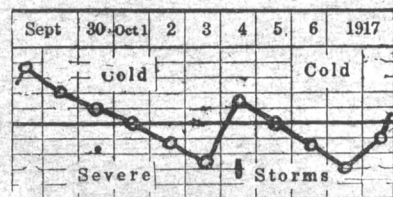
Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	17 50 18 00	16 50 17 00	15 50 16 00
Chicago	23 50 24	22 23	20 21
Cincinnati	22 25 50	21 50 22	20 20 50
Pittsburgh	22 25 50	17 50 18	16 50 17
New York	18 19	17 50 18	16 17
Richmond	19 50 20	17 50 18 50	16 50 17 50

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	16 50 17	14 00 14 50	13 00 13 50
Chicago	22 22 50	20 21	20 21
Cincinnati	17 50 18	22 22 50	22 50
Pittsburgh	17 50 18	16 16 50	16 50 17
New York	16 50 17	16 16 50	16 17
Richmond	19 19 50	17 18	

During the past week there has been an increased movement of hay to most of the terminal markets, especially those of the east. Reports received at the time of writing this would lead one to think that the growers were cleaning up on the old crop at this time.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by E. C. Foster for Michigan Business Farming



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Oct. 2 to 6, warm wave 1 to 5, cool wave 4 to 8. Temperatures of that disturbance will average lower than usual and frosts, preceding and following the warm wave, will go farther south than usual. We are expecting severe killing frosts 2 or three days before and 2 or three days after the warm wave of this disturbance reaches your longitude and as far south as frosts sometimes occur at this season.

The storms of this disturbance will be unusually severe and heavy precipitation is expected on much of the continent, particularly on northern Pacific slope, in the central valleys east of Rockies, near the great lakes and in the Ohio valleys. We expect much late corn to be ruined by the frosts of this great storm and a frost scare for at least the northern part of the cotton belt.

Next warm wave will reach Van-

couver about Oct. 8 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 9, plains sections 10, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys Oct. 11, eastern sections 12, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct. 13. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

All the weather features mentioned in the above paragraph constitute the "disturbance" the eastward movement of which is the key to weather forecasting. The average movements of the disturbances is about thus:—They move, in a rough, varying circle, around the north magnetic pole, the center of which is near 70 north latitude and 94 west longitude.

The disturbances usually come from the extreme northwest and the average path of their centers runs southeast to Arkansas, then northeast to the lower lakes and down the St. Lawrence river. They affect the whole continent and cause all weather features and changes. It is our effort to forecast the time, movements and effects of these disturbances. The tropical storms belong to a separate class of disturbances.

The disturbance mentioned above, is expected to reach meridian 90 near Oct. 11 as it moves eastward. Very warm weather will accompany it and the last end of it will be a cold wave causing more killing frosts in northern sections.

Boston reports that the bulk of the arrivals consist of old hay of a very poor quality, while the demand is mostly for the better grades of No. 2 hay. We feel that this method of procedure, selling the remnant of the old crop, shows mighty good judgment on the part of the growers.

Let them complain a little if they wish, they will anyhow. Get rid of the old, poorer stuff first. Otherwise you will have to take a discount on it if buyers have plenty of the new, better grades. Of course in many localities the old crop has been pretty well cleaned up. But there are other parts of the country and state where much of the old, off grade stock is still being held. In any locality where this condition exists, get your heads together and arrange to work off the old stuff first. You certainly have a right to "figger" as well as the other fellow.

New York reports receipts hardly sufficient for the demand, with a firm demand and arrivals being disposed of about as fast as received. Some new hay arriving but the bulk of arrivals is old stock.

Pittsburgh reports that while the receipts have increased they are still below the demand. Nashville reports show about the same condition, with slow deliveries on account of railroad congestion. The Baltimore market is firm as quoted with the demand for the better grades, timothy and light mixed.

There has been a very light movement of hay to the Detroit market, according to general reports of dealers. The market is very firm at the prices quoted.

Many of our friends will be shipping hay from now on and we wish once more to caution them about the grade in the car. Be sure it runs evenly through and if there is some of it a little off, place it by itself and advise your buyer as to the quantity. This may result in preventing a rejection and subsequent loss.



BEANS

Demand for beans is rather light and dealers are evidently waiting to see just what the new crop will be before buying to any extent. As additional reports come in it becomes apparent that the frost damage in Michigan will be very heavy. Reporters from different sections report damage anywhere from forty to seventy-five per cent. And it should be borne in mind that the crop has by no means reached the point where it is safe from frost. It will still require some time with favorable weather to mature what is left.

Old beans, with the exception of a few lots being held by certain interests which failed to sell before the decline from the high point last spring, are pretty well cleaned up. The same report comes from the Colorado pinto district and the California pink and small white districts. Looks as tho the new crop would start in with a fairly clean slate.

It is still too early to say what effect on the market the Government's price will have. Dealers as well as others seem to be in doubt about the matter. Only the future and movement of the new crop will determine.



RYE

Rye situation about that of last week. Offerings from country elevator points are few and far between. There is a very strong demand and buyers are out after car or even less than car lots. Farmers are holding back on deliveries and elevator men are looking for the high price on any they may have in their house. Cash No. 2 is quoted on the Detroit market at \$1.88; Chicago, \$1.90 1-2.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.65	1.60
Chicago	1.25	1.20
Cincinnati	1.65	1.60
New York	1.25	1.20
Pittsburgh	1.40	1.50
Norfolk, Va.	1.25	1.20

New York reports the market strong up until Tuesday when 79 cars of Jersey potatoes arrived and a much weaker feeling developed. Prices showed a considerable decline. Arrivals of Long Island potatoes have been light. Maine cobbles and Green Mountains are arriving. Arrivals from the west are very light.

The arrivals on the Boston market are heavier but the price is holding up well on the fancy stock. Ordinary stock finds a weak demand.

Pittsburgh reports white potatoes in only moderate supply. The Philadelphia market has advanced under a brisk demand and the same is true of other eastern markets.

The Chicago market continues steady. The receipts are not heavy but expected to increase shortly. The demand is good and the price inclined to strengthen.

The Detroit market is firm at about the former level, with arrivals rather light and the demand good. Arrivals seem to be just a little on the green side. No doubt this condition will be remedied shortly as the stock ripens and the quality will be as good as could be desired.



ONIONS

About twenty cars of onions arrived on the New York market during the past week but the demand was more than equal to the supply. Best yellows brought \$2.75 and \$3.50; best reds, \$2.75 and \$3.00; whites, \$3.25 and \$3.50. Poorer stock in 100 pound bags, all colors, moved at from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bag.

Detroit quotations are \$1.75 per bu., for good domestic yellow onions. Pickling onions, white, \$4.00 to \$4.75 per bushel. The supply is light and has been for some time. We see nothing in the situation to cause any uneasy feeling on the part of shippers and would not be surprised to see a somewhat firmer market.



CABBAGE

Chicago reports that the home-grown cabbage season is prolonged by the lateness of the Wisconsin season and that the bulk of arrivals from farmers have sold around 85c to 90c per cwt. It would seem that the market should improve but of course the season for moving this crop is limited and no doubt this has a great bearing on the price during a season of liberal yield.

The cauliflower market shows a wide range of prices. Poor stock goes as low as 50c per crate, while the choicer grades sell as high as \$3.50 per crate. The bulk of the offerings sell around \$2.00. Markets are being supplied mostly from points nearby.



APPLES

The eastern markets report the apple market as especially strong under an active demand. The market is under supplied, only a few cars arriving daily on any of the markets. They are mostly from California and are mostly Kings. The apples are of good quality, large in size but of rather light color.

Philadelphia reports a good movement of apples there this week, the cooler weather helping the demand. Virginia Grimes' Golden brought \$4 to \$5.50; Greenings, \$5 to \$5.75; Gravensteins, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per barrel; Blush, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Wealthy, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per barrel.

The Detroit market is firm with a

good demand on all kinds and grades. Choice apples are selling at from \$4 to \$5 per barrel. If some of you folks on the farms could sell your apples at three for a nickel, even after paying the freight to Detroit, you would think you had struck a gold mine. That is what many people are paying for them. Sometime, somehow, perhaps conditions may change so that the apple hungry city folks may be able to get plenty of apples from the farms, apples which are now being fed to stock, get them at a price which will permit of their being used more extensively, and at the same time show the farmer more than he is now realizing for them. Speed the day!

Here is a good one, clipped from Everybody's Magazine: The tailor's sign in a little inland town was an apple, simply an apple. The people were amazed at it. They came in crowds to the tailor asking him what on earth the meaning of the sign was. The tailor with a complacent smile, replied: "If it hadn't been for the apple, where would the clothing business be today?"

Grapes

Demand for grapes is good on all Michigan markets but the eastern and far western grape growers seem to be put to it to know just how to proceed. They are in a quandary to know whether or not the Government will allow the manufacture of whiskey at the end of the war. Should they not allow this, there will be a much greater demand for wine. On the other hand it takes about two years for wine to ripen, and there is no telling what conditions may be at that time. We suggest that they make marmalade of the crop. Then we can all enjoy the product.



BUTTER

Regarding the butter market, the New York report says that the past week has seen a firmer situation with advancing tendencies. Butter of all grades is pretty well cleaned up and there is a fair use of storage butter. Receipts are considerably short of last year, as has been the case most of the time this season.

The New York receipts up to last Saturday were 1,235,000 packages, against 1,454,000 for the same time last year. This will give a fair idea of the supply as related to other seasons and when it is borne in mind that the demand is greater this year it would indicate advancing prices.

Under grades on nearly all markets are pretty well cleaned up and buyers are looking for stock a little under the top market. The Detroit market rules firm with a rather light supply. Fresh creamery extras are quoted at 42 1-2 to 43c; creamery firsts 42 1-2 to 42c per pound.



EGGS

Somewhat lighter arrivals of eggs on Detroit and Chicago markets. It is reported from Chicago however that there has been a rather heavy arrival, on certain days, of off-grades, which in the majority of cases found poor sale and some of them went into storage.

Eastern markets report eggs as not so active but the arrivals being fairly well taken up. The Detroit quotations today are 38c to 40c per dozen for strictly fresh Michigan firsts.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	Cinn.
Turkey	24-25	18-20	
Ducks	24-25	18	
Geese	16-17	15-18	
Springers	24-25	21-22	
Hens	23-25	19-21	

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Chicago and Detroit both report that the average arrivals of springers now are too heavy for broilers or fryers. The Chicago trade has been just a little dull, following the Jewish buying for the holiday season, but arrivals have also been light and this has a tendency to balance the situation and prevent a decline.

It becomes more and more evident that farmers the country over are giving more study to the marketing problem. It is well illustrated here. In times gone by the higher prices offered just at the time of the heavy buying would have tempted many to rush shipments to the terminal markets even after the bulk of the buying had ceased. Not so at the present time. Shippers realized that the demand would lessen and acted accordingly. The shipments lessened just after the high tide had been reached, showing that shippers were using their heads and that as a result of this the market had remained firm. Go to it, boys, keep this in mind in the future. It has taken us some time to learn some of the things we should know but we are getting on to a few of the kinks anyhow.

How are the turkeys coming? Now is the time to get them rounded up (no doubt they have been leading somewhat of a nomadic existence all summer) and see that they have a little extra feed, sort of looking to the time when you will want to prepare them for Thanksgiving market.



CATTLE

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Steers, good to prime	9 50-10 00	17 00-17 90	11 75-12 00
Steers, com. to fair	8 50-8 75	14 00-17 00	10 25-10 50
Heifers, good to prime	8 00-8 25	10 00-12 00	10 00-10 50
Cows, average	6 50-6 75	8 00-10 00	7 25-9 00
Canners, -Cutters	4 50-5 50	5 00-6 50	5 25-6 50
Bulls, average	6 50-7 00	7 50-8 50	7 50-8 25
Veal, fair to good	15 00-15 50	16 00-17 00	15 00-16 50

Chicago reports that receipts of cattle this week are practically the same as a week ago, only an increase of about 1000 and the trading was more even than usual. Everything selling stronger, good grassers advancing the most. Bulk of sales have been 15c to 25c higher with a rather slow trade towards the end of the week. Butcher stuff has been in good demand all week with the bulk of stuff selling steady to strong with a 10c to 15c advance, while some of the real good stuff advanced more.

The demand for stockers and feeders is increasing every day and no doubt it will be advisable for Michigan feeders who expect to buy this grade of stock to get in while the going is good. Choice feeders have sold this week on the Chicago market at \$11.00 to \$11.75; fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium, \$8.25 to \$9.

The Detroit market reports rather liberal receipts and a market not quite so strong as last week. There is a heavy demand for canners and the market on this grade has been well maintained.



HOGS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Heavy 240-290	18 00-18 50	17 60-19 00	19 25-19 50
Medium 200-240	16 50-17 10	18 00-19 00	19 15-19 25
Mixed 150-200	16 00-16 50	17 60-19 00	18 90-19 25
Packers 100-150	15 50-16 00	17 60-18 00	18 25-18 75
Pigs 100 down	16 50-17 00	14 00-17 85	17 90-18 25

As was the condition last fall, the heavier weights of hogs are going to bring a premium again this season. General receipts continue light and the market has not changed much during the past week. Demand has been strong enough to take all that have been offered and the tendency has been stronger.

The Detroit market shows a slight advance with receipts only moderate. There is a good demand for all grades.

There has been some talk of Government supervision of the hog market. The price would be based on cost of feeds, etc., and from time to time the packers would regulate the price of their products, under Government supervision, according to the price of the raw material. No doubt it would prove a difficult job and one which the authorities will hesitate to tackle.



SHEEP

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Top Lambs	16 00-16 50	16 50-17 75	17 00-17 35
Yearlings	13 50-14 50	12 50-14 50	13 50-14 50
Wethers	8 50-9 75	8 00-12 50	11 50-12 00
Ewes	9 25-11 25	8 75-11 75	10 50-11 50

During the past week the sheep and

lamb market has been somewhat quiet. Receipts, especially of lambs, were rather generous and most terminal markets, with a resulting weakening tendency. On the Chicago market packers have been the principal buyers although city butchers have picked up some of the lower priced offerings. The Detroit market has been fairly well supplied and at times the sales have been rather slow. The same can be said of the Buffalo situation and at times there during the week shippers have had hard work to clean up on their offerings.



FLOUR & FEED

The Milwaukee market on mill feeds a strong demand from the brewers, is strong and higher, due no doubt to the restricted operations of the mills owing to the shortage of grain on all terminal markets. This condition has made it difficult to fill back orders let alone take on any new ones. Bran has advanced around \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton and middlings around \$2.50 to \$3.00.

The movement of new cotton seed meal will be late. There is a good demand for the old crop meal still being offered and no doubt the coming winter will see a good demand from live stock feeders with correspondingly high prices. Very few firms are quoting for fall delivery. Chicago wholesale prices quoted at the time of writing are as follows: 38 1-2 per cent protein, \$49.50; 41 per cent protein, \$52.20; 43 per cent protein, \$53.70 per ton. The Chicago wholesale price on linseed meal is \$57.50 per ton.

Barley

Milwaukee reports that the barley market is firm and advancing under malsters, etc. Receipts were 338 cars against 508 cars during the same time a year ago. The choice offerings are cleaned up rapidly but the medium and low grades are not so much in demand.

Duluth reports a fairly heavy movement of barley to the terminals. With strong bidding by eastern buyers the price on that market has been advancing steadily. Buffalo malsters are reported as having a hard time to secure sufficient stock for their immediate needs, even at a premium over markets.

The price generally runs from \$1.35 to \$1.45 per cwt.

Toledo Seed Prices

Clover seed was quite active at Toledo last week, reaching \$14 for October as the top, which, however, was not maintained. The crop is still in the making with the season very late. Timothy seed still holds around the \$4 mark for March, with other amounts trailing under at about the cost of carrying. No new features in the market brought out during the week. Seeds of all kinds, however, are at a high level and timothy feels the influence. Prices below are those of Saturday as reported by J. F. Zahm & Co.:

Clover—Prime, \$13.30 to \$13.50, closed \$13.30; Oct. \$13.55 to \$13.80, closed \$13.55; Dec. \$13.50 to \$13.62 1-2 closed \$13.50; Jan. \$13.55 to \$13.67 1-2 closed \$13.55; March \$13.65 to \$13.77 1-2, closed \$13.65.

Alsike—No. 2, \$12.30 to \$12.40; No. 3, \$12.10 to \$12.20; Rejected, \$11.75 to \$12.00; N. E. G. (mixed with clover timothy, etc.), \$3.60 to \$11.60. Prime \$12.50 to \$12.50, closed \$12.50; Sept. \$12.50 to \$12.50, closed \$12.50; Oct. \$12.50 to \$12.50, closed \$12.50; Dec. \$12.60 to \$12.60, closed \$12.60; March \$12.70 to \$12.70, closed \$12.70.

Timothy—No. 2, \$3.50 to \$3.60; No. 3, \$3.35 to \$3.45; Rejected, \$3.20 to \$3.30; N. E. G. 45c to \$3.15. Prime \$3.80 to \$3.82 1-2, closed \$3.82 1-2; Oct. \$3.80 to \$3.82 1-2, closed \$3.82 1-2; Dec. \$3.87 1-2 to \$3.87 1-2, closed \$3.87 1-2; March \$4.05 to \$4.05, closed \$4.05.

Detroit Produce Markets.

CABBAGE—60c per bu.
GREEN CORN—\$2 per sack.
HONEY—New white, 17c per lb.
CELERY—Michigan, 12 to 18c per doz.
TOMATOES—Home-grown, \$2.25 per bu.
POTATOES—\$1.65 per bu. in jobbing lots.

MELONS—Pink meats, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per flat.
PEANUTS—Roasted, No. 1, 11c; Jumbo, 13c per lb.
LETTUCE—Head, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; leaf, \$1 per bu.
DRESSED CALVES—Fancy, 21 to 22c; No. 2, 19 to 20c per lb.
SWEET POTATOES—Virginia, \$4.90 per bbl. and \$1.90 per bu.; Jersey, \$6.25 per bbl.

Vegetables

Carrots, \$1 per bu.; beets, \$1 per bu.; turnips, \$1 per bu.; green onions, 20c per doz.; cucumbers, \$1 to \$1.25 per bu.; garlic, 14 to 15c per lb.; radishes, 50c per doz.; green peppers, \$2 per bu.; parsley, 25 to 35c per doz.

Hides

No. 1 cured, 20c; No. 1 green, 16c; No. 1 cured bulls, 15c; No. 1 green bulls, 12c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 23c; No. 1 green veal kip, 19c; No. 1 cured murrain, 18c; No. 1 green murrain, 15c; No. 1 cured calf, 28c; No. 1 green calf, 24c; No. 1 horsehides, \$6; No. 2 horsehides, \$5; No. 2 hides, 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins (as to amount of wool), 50c to \$2 each.

U. S. MARKET REVIEW

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18

Despite the fact that shipments of Irish potatoes this past week were about 800 cars heavier than a week ago, prices have advanced considerably. Jersey Giants are selling f.o.b. at \$1.12 to \$1.15 per bushel, as compared with 90c to 93c a week ago. Jobbing prices are also higher, altho they have not advanced as sharply as prices in the producing sections. Jersey Giants are jobbing at \$1.15 to \$1.40 per bushel, as compared with

\$1.00 to \$1.35 a week ago. On western markets Minnesotas are jobbing at \$1.20 to \$1.50, as compared with \$1.30 a week ago. Maines at \$2.40 to \$2.75 per 11 peck sack f.o.b., as compared with \$2.00 a week ago.

Early fall apples are selling at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a barrel higher than last year at this time. Jobbing prices are slightly weaker than last week. Wealthies are jobbing at \$4.00 to \$5.75 per barrel, as compared with \$4.50 to \$6.50. The apple movement is getting considerably heavier. About 300 more cars moved to market than a week ago. Illinois, Virginia and Michigan more than doubled their shipments and New York is shipping considerably heavier.

Peach shipments from Colorado and Washington have been heavier this past week than a week ago, and most of the increase was from these two sections. Last year at this time the New York and Michigan crops supplied the market, but this year the main Elberta crop is not moving heavy from either of these states. Prices of peaches are slightly firmer than a week ago. Marylanders are jobbing at \$1.75 to \$2.75 per basket, as compared with \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week ago. Prices of Colorados are also slightly firmer.

The onion movement from Massachusetts, New York and California was considerably heavier than a week ago. F.o.b. prices at Rochester were \$1.25 per bushel which is a decrease from the price a week ago.—As reported by Bureau of Markets, Chicago

EDITOR'S NOTE—We are now making arrangements for a special telegraph service on the receipts and prices of products at primary markets up to the last day of going to press.

PROVIDE STORAGE FOR POTATOES

Uncle Sam Believes Farmers Should go Slow in Placing Their 1917 Crop Upon the Market, and Urges Them to Provide Suitable Storage for Their Crop.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is published a recommendation from the United States Government that the farmers of the nation ship one-third of their potatoes upon digging, and provide storage for the balance to be shipped thruout the remainder of the year. It is recognized by the highest authorities that the only safe way to put the present year's crop upon the market is to do so gradually, and the Government sanctions and encourages the practice of holding the crop for later developments.

An authority upon potato storage gives the following terse pointers in the Sept. 22nd crop report issued by the American Steel and Wire Company:

"The potato warehouse is not a storage proposition; it is used as a transfer house, to sort and clean stock and ship to distant markets. The total capacity of such warehouses is wholly inadequate to take care of the potatoes for any save a small market. It must be left out of consideration in the problem now confronting the nation.

"Potatoes stored in field pits suffer from moisture, cold, lack of ven-

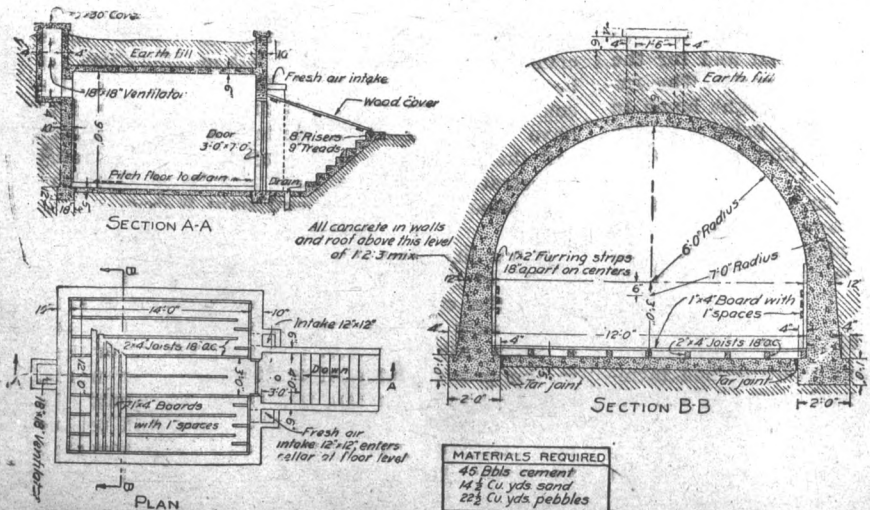
tilation. This is never to be considered other than a makeshift.

"The potato may be stored in the farm house cellar to doubtful advantage. In this form of storage the essential requirements of successful potato storage are rarely, if ever, attained. The capacity is not and cannot easily be made adequate.

"The potato storage cellar is built with no idea of what are successful storage requirements. Their number and capacity are not sufficient to handle the big crops of potatoes.

"Rectangular pits, not too deep, with cement walls, or walls cemented offer a good solution of a big storage capacity, quickly erected, and at a cost not prohibitive. These pits may be located in a dry barn cellar, in an implement house, a hay barn. The potatoes in the pit are covered with earth and straw to control the temperature. Ventilators placed at intervals of 6 feet along the pit and extending to the floor, and long thermometers inserted into the potatoes, make a fair control of conditions possible. Ventilator should extend down to the bottom of the potato pit.

"The potato should be full ripe for storage; that is, contain the maximum amount of dry matter. When



Like a Thief in the Night

—an over-heated exhaust pipe, a "back" explosion, and your car ignites. There is no chance to save it—too much gasoline and oil around. The car goes up in smoke, and then what? No automobile owner can afford to take the chance of his car burning on the road or in the garage when he can buy

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Tell us what car you own on a postal to-day!

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300
Claims Paid

Wm. E. ROBB, Sec'y
CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO.,
Howell, Michigan

Comfort - Wear - Economy

THE **Racine** TRADE MARK
WORK SHIRT

The "Old Reliable" Has this Label

Men—It's the Last Word in Farm Shirts!

There's genuine satisfaction in the shirt that won't shrink—the RACINE. You can buy your right size and know it will fit—after it's washed as well as before. The collar won't choke you, and the sleeves won't run up your arms. It is full-cut to give your body "breathing" room.

NON-SHRINKABLE

The collar is low and comfortable. The seams are solid, and the buttons are sewed to stay. Your dealer will show you the RACINE. If he doesn't carry it in stock it will pay you to write us or find one who does.

The Chas. Alshuler Mfg. Co., Racine, Wisconsin



the vines are killed by blight before the potato is fully ripe the keeping quality is affected adversely.

"While cool storage is favorable to keeping, yet, under all circumstances the storage cellar must be frost-proof and kept not colder than 30 to 41 degrees Fahrenheit, for the potato is easily frozen and as easily becomes sweet from the accumulation of sugar. In very cold storage the amount of sugar may easily reach 2 per cent. "Sweet" potatoes keep in warm storage (68 deg. F.) lose gradually the piled up sugar."

Undoubtedly the most unsatisfactory form of storage for potatoes is the concrete cellar, plans of which are shown on this page. These plans were drawn by the architects of the Portland Cement Association and will enable any farmer to build his own cellar with little effort. We will be glad to supply any of our readers with a set of these plans upon request. Write at once, addressing your letter to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

We Will Pay You Well For Your Spare Time

We want a representative (Man or Woman) in every locality in Michigan to look after the subscription work for our new weekly market paper MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. The work will be especially easy because every farmer is a prospect for this new paper. The work will not conflict in any way your farm work and will give you a good paying job when you cannot work on the farm. Why not let us send you a salary check every month for your spare time work? Can you handle a county, if not tell us how many townships. Write today for particulars to the Agency Dept, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

ROSEN RYE—The new selected and improved rye, for immediate shipment. We obtained our seed from The Michigan Agricultural College, and have Genuine Rosen Rye for sale. Write for prices. Strachan & Son, Ionia, Mich.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1917

GRANT SLOCUM
FOREST A. LORD
D. L. RUNNELLS
ANNE CAMPBELL STARK
Dr. G. A. CONN
WM. E. BROWN

EDITOR
EDITOR
ASSOCIATE EDITOR
EDITOR WOMAN'S DEPT.
VETERINARY EDITOR
LEGAL EDITOR

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

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

When the Shoe Pinches

"YES SIR," says Uncle Hiram Hicks, "folks is funny. Charge just as much as you want to for the luxuries of life—the things they don't need—and they pay the bill with nary a grunt; but put a tax on their stumicks and they holler like pirates."

It may be seen that Uncle Hiram is a close observer of human nature. We agree with him, "folks is funny"—decidedly funny. If we never suspected it before the truth has at last dawned upon us that for the most part the human race is a mighty queer animal whose mode of living and general conduct constitutes one of the most peculiar, mystifying and paradoxical phenomena of nature.

But to return to the specific manifestation of the phenomenal human characteristics as mentioned by Uncle Hi, we are led to remark that the American public is paying the highest price in the history of the country for both the necessities and luxuries of life but with what a varied grace do they pay the two bills.

The pleasures of life are never so expensive that people cannot afford to partake of them in some measure, nor the necessities of life so cheap that they cease to cry about the high cost of "grub."

The demand for luxuries seems to grow in direct proportion to their swelling cost; but the only way to solve the High Cost of Living is to put a rein on the appetite and cut down the grocery bill.

The great American family somehow manages to squeeze enough out of the weekly pay envelope to buy gas for the buzz-wagon or tickets for the theater, and smile while they buy; but a rise of one cent in the cost of bread invites the indignation of the public and a federal investigation.

It is nobody's business how much folks spend to keep up appearances; but the cost of feeding the stomach to keep body and soul together is a problem for the world's wisest to solve.

The prices of foodstuffs are high but only in comparison with previous years. We as a people are prone to measure the value of everything by the initial cost, failing altogether to take into consideration the intrinsic value or the service rendered by the commodity. Because of this propensity it may be natural that people should protest against the increased cost of food; but on the other hand, common intelligence should open their minds to the essential value of the commodity, and direct them to appreciate that they are buying the fuel of life very cheaply, indeed.

Make it Easy for the Boy.

SAY MOTHER, has the boy been called? Has the babe you used to croon to sleep in the old wicker chair grown to manhood and marched away to join the colors? We know the meaning of those tears that dim your eyes, and your trembling lips, tho mute, speak volumes of the sorrow that floods your heart tonight. The boy is gone; you wept the day he went away and you didn't know the parting could be quite so hard, but your grief then is nothing to the silent torture that you endure when you listen, in the morning from long force of habit, for his step upon the stair; when you wait for the kiss he was wont to leave upon your cheek ere he swung off to the fields; when you strain your ears at night to catch the faint sound of his whistle that always announced his coming from an evening trip to town.

We would not deny you the tears that you spend for the absent boy. They are the symbol of your love for him; without love there can be no sorrow, no tears, no heart aches. Tens of thousands of American mothers mingle their tears with yours, for their little boys have likewise gone, and they may not return. It is an occasion that calls for tears, this sending away of mother's

sons to fight on foreign battle fields. So let them flow and be not ashamed.

And when you write the boy in training camp tell him that you miss him; let him know how empty and lonely the old house is since he left, but, mother after you have told him all that, be sure to tell him that you are proud of his courage and his willingness to fight for his country. Remember, mother, he'll have need of all the encouragement you can give him; strengthen his moral sinews by proclaiming an unbounded faith in him; tell him that you know he will live clean and manly, and come home to you after the war is over, with an unsoiled mind and a character as pure and spotless as the day he left the farm.

How fortunate are the boys who went to camp leaving a weeping mother at the gate. It is a picture, we think, that they will cherish and the recollection of which will keep them steady in the face of great moral and physical danger. There are lonely night hours, there are days of sickness, there are weeks of trench warfare when many a "feller needs a friend." And what a privilege it is to be able, even if for a moment, to think back in retrospection of the gray-haired little lady who followed him down the path of the old farm yard and with a quavering voice, bade him God speed. To know that her thots are with him always should bring comfort to the soldier boy and enable him to lay down to pleasant dreams of home and mother.

Says the Chicago Tribune

"If the embittered farmers of Dakota who are rallying to the cry to conscript all wealth except agricultural wealth will get very little sympathy from the average American. If there is any class in the world whose lot is prosperous and secure it is the American farmers of the middle west."

"Furthermore, the main specific complaint voiced by the Nonpartisan league is that the Government has fixed the price of this year's wheat at \$2.20 and insured the next year's yield at a minimum of not less than \$2."

"Now the farmer, being an intensely human individual and fully awake to his own private interests, as he should be, is violently protesting because he cannot get \$3 for his wheat, or as much more as the conditions of the war allow. This may be natural, but it does not go very well with his vociferous protests against war profiteering."

"And how are we to take his ululations over price fixing seriously when coal, copper, steel, and other war commodities are undergoing the same process? Excess profit taxes leave him unscathed, the income tax bears more lightly on him than on any other citizen, and he is more liberally exempted under the draft law."

"To the average man protection from extortionate prices of food is about the first necessity. The price of wheat has been fixed after investigation, and fairly, we believe, and the Nonpartisan league must devise a more appealing grievance if it is looking for more power."

THE TRIBUNE'S logic is sound and the conclusions reasonable, but the premises are faulty.

It is not true, as we understand the situation, that the farmers of Dakota are protesting against the maximum price fixed by the Government upon their wheat because they are unpatriotic or desire to shirk their duty to the government in time of war. They are standing for a principle, pure and simple—a principle that has to do with equal rights and equal taxation. They are merely protesting against the discriminatory practices in fixing a maximum price upon their product, thru one arm of the government, the Food Administration, while another arm of the Government, Congress, refuses to place a proportionate share of the burdens upon those most able to bear it.

Nobody takes the government's regulation of coal prices seriously, for the simple reason that nobody has yet seen any effect from it. Coal may be cheaper at the mines today than a few months ago, but it is certainly no cheaper to the consumer. The same is true of the price-fixing program on steel, copper and "other war commodities" whatever they may be. No benefit comes to the consumer. The commodity passes thru so many hands and undergoes so many transformations in the manufacturing processes that whatever the original saving intended it is effectually covered up by the time the finished article reaches the consumer. And it must be remembered that the farmer is a consumer who must pay high for his raw material and for the machinery to carry on his farm work. The fixing of a price on wheat comes straight home to the farmer, but the fixing of a price on the natural minerals does not affect him or any other consumer a single whit.

If the assessor should place a tax against a farmer's barn and exempt his neighbor's barn the case would be a parallel with the present attempt to fix a price on one commodity and let another go scot free.

Diversified Farming

THE ONLY safe farming is diversified farming, and not a single year passes by but the over-production of some crop lends proof and emphasis to the statement.

The greatest blow that has hit the south since

the Civil War was the damage wrought to the cotton crop by the boll weevil. The South has recovered wonderfully from the wounds of the terrible war, and her cotton fields have brought wealth to her farmers and prosperity to the agricultural centers. But the farmers of the south made the grave mistake of pinning all their faith and future to the cotton industry. A little insect came over from Mexico one day and a thousand planters were ruined overnight. The boll weevil taught the farmers of the south a lesson, expensive tho it was. It taught them the folly of planting their seeds in one hill; it taught them the wisdom of diversified farming.

The southern planter still grows fields of cotton, but he also grows something else. He is today raising successfully sweet potatoes, white potatoes, most of the grains, beans and clovers, and the new products of the south are already making themselves felt in competition with northern grown products.

It is a regrettable fact that there is an increasing tendency in Michigan toward the one-crop habit. Too many acres of thousands of farms are being planted to a single crop to which the owners frequently give their undivided attention much to the detriment of the other crops. One farmer plants too many beans, his neighbor plants too many potatoes, or sugar beets, as the case may be. Frequently the entire resources of the farmer are gambled on a single crop, and much too frequently for the good of business farming, the crop fails or finds no market. We have a very good illustration of the idea this year. Tens of thousands of farmers in the state bought expensive seed last spring and planted the largest acreage of potatoes in the history of the state. Were it not for the great war demand upon farm products, these potato producers would unquestionably suffer great loss this year thru low prices resulting from the over-production. Fortunately, however, it appears that the demand will take care of the extra supply, but remember that this is due to an artificial and not natural cause.

No state of the union offers such splendid opportunities for diversified farming as Michigan. Her fertile soils will grow every crop indigenous to the temperate climes. Friend farmer, why not be wiser than your southern cousin, and get out of the one-crop habit before you are stung. Why wait for the bugs or soil exhaustion to show you the fallacy of your course? You'll be planning your crops for next season within another few months. Take the hint and in your plans provide for a generous planting of legumes, and do not forget the value of live stock. Be a diversified farmer the next few years and you cannot fail in the farming game.

Getting Ready for Prohibition

THE SALOONKEEPERS of the state are getting ready for prohibition. But they're not the only ones, not by a long shot; the manufacturers of patent booze medicines are getting ready for the occasion, too, and they've already begun to flood the state with their literature. If you want to know the successor to old King Whiskey in Michigan, look at the announcements of his coming in the Detroit newspapers. His name is T-A-N-L-A-C—guaranteed 16 per cent pure alcohol, b-gosh. He's a deceptive old boy, with a real punch and an eye to business. With the help of our daily press, and the drug fraternity, he will begin where Whiskey left off, and finish the job for old D. T.

Booze is booze, no matter whether it comes in a pure-unadulterated state with its name clear across the bottle, or whether it comes sneaking concealed in bitters and elderberry and labeled "medicine."

The farmers of Michigan put the old state on the dry list last fall, and it looks now as tho they would have to fight to keep it there. A law on the statute books makes it a crime for a firm to advertise deceptively and a crime for a newspaper to publish the advertising. Both these crimes are being committed but no effort has yet been made to apprehend the offenders or discourage the practice. Michigan is supposed to have a department of justice; somebody please call their attention to the injustice that is being perpetrated upon the good people of Michigan who voted the state dry and want it dry.

It has just been discovered that the per capita wealth of the nation is \$1,965. This means that if all the country's wealth were evenly distributed, every farmer and his wife and each one of their children would possess property or cash to the precise value of \$1,965. In other words, the average American family of six would be worth \$11,790. Now look about you and tell us how many of your country and town acquaintances are worth that much. After you have an-

swered this, tell us whether you think there is any concentration of wealth in the United States.

In view of President Wilson's emphatic statement that this government cannot negotiate peace with Kaiser Wilhelm, there is much speculation in diplomatic circles as what action the Government might take in case the Allied nations decided to accept Germany's peace terms, proffered thru the medium of the Kaiser. The fact must not be overlooked that there is little evidence of social or political unrest in Germany or a desire

to eliminate the Kaiser. Clearly there is little hope for an early peace.

Whenever we read of T. Roosevelt pouring the vials of his wrath upon those with whom he does not agree, we are reminded of the bully who sought to intimidate the neighbor's boy by swearing at him. After a long tirade of abuse and curses, during which the smaller chap stood with a complacent smile upon his face, the bully finally paused for breath. Then up spake the other: "All them things you been callin' me is what you are."

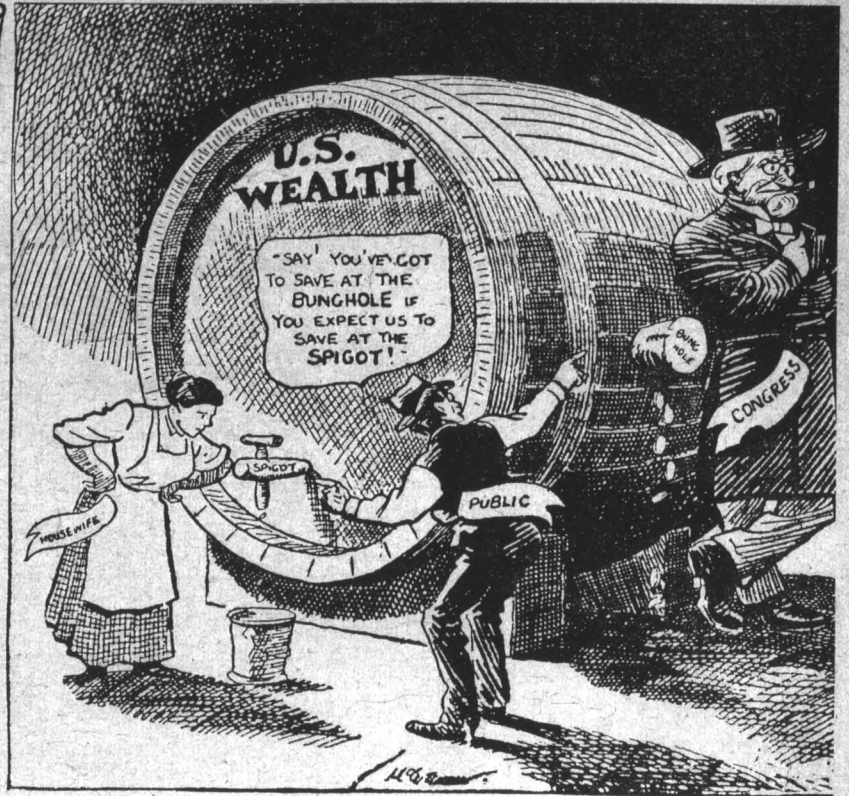
The "meat-less" day has arrived in Michigan. Soon the "coal-less" day will come along. Shall we also have the "shoe-less" day, the "coat-less" day, the "pant-less" day? Heaven forbid, but if it must be, give, oh give us, the "lifeless" day, and end it all!

When the government places a maximum price upon shoes, clothing, farm implements and all manufactured products,—and not till then—can we justify the fixing of a maximum price on wheat or any other farm commodity.

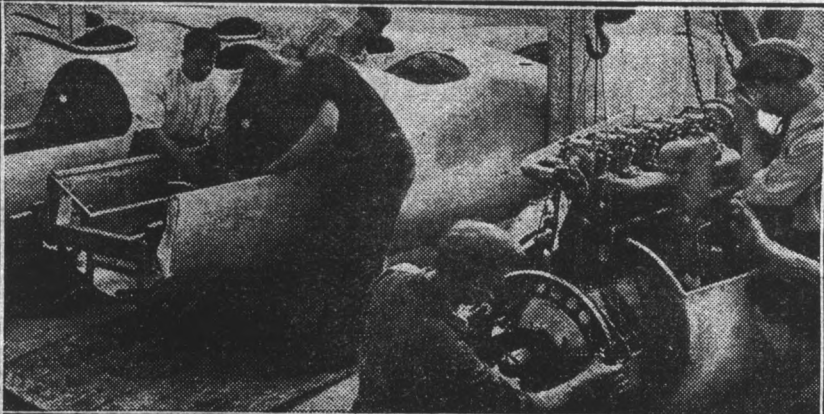
With the Kodaker and Cartoonist



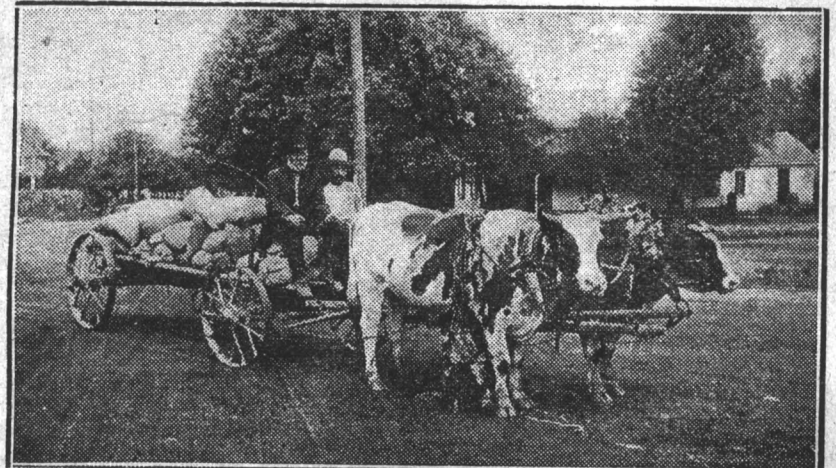
A "Close-Up" of Some of the Heads of Government in the Allied Countries. From left to right they are, President Poincare of France, Prince of Wales, Mma. Poincare, Sir Ernest Birdie, King George of England, Field Marshal Haig (behind the King), the Queen of England.



A Gentle Tip to Congress.



Airplanes in the Making. A mammoth Plane Factory is now in the course of construction at Detroit which has ambitions to be the Center of the Airplane Industry for the United States.



Altho Many Farmers Have Found the Horse too slow for the needs of this Modern Age, Farmer John Schweiger still clings to the Good, Old Plodding Team of Oxen. They're Always on the Job, never run away or Have a Broken Crank Shaft.



In the Training Camp. Every Art of Modern Warfare is Being Taught to the Several Hundred Thousand American Boys now in Training for Army Life. Above scene shows Soldiers Erecting Brush and Wire Entanglements.

Everyday Garden, Field and Orchard Helps

USE LIME TO RAISE MORE AND BETTER CROPS

Prices of most commercial fertilizers at present are high. Potash is almost unobtainable. Only by most scrupulous conservation of stable manure, and an increased use of legumes as green manure, and of ground rock phosphate, can the commercial fertilizer shortage be met, even temporarily. There remains one thing, however, that may be done to increase yields, which costs no more now than it did before. It may safely be said, I believe, that if all sources of artificial chemical fertilizers failed, our total farm output in many sections could not only be maintained, but even increased for a considerable time simply by the application of lime to acreages that now are low in yield or lying fallow because they are too sour to grow profitable crops. Lime can and should be put on all sour land. By a plentiful use of lime we can, figuratively speaking, make our "war bread" of stones.

There is perhaps no considerable section of the United States without some local supply of limestone, marl or oyster shells. Ground limestone for direct application to the soil costs, delivered on the nearest siding, from \$1 per ton up, depending on the length of the haul. If crushed limestone is not available, burned lime, either ground or hydrated for agricultural use or the ordinary lump lime carried by all dealers in building materials, may be used in emergency, though lime in this form is frequently more expensive. On the other hand if burned or hydrated lime is used the applications should be less than one-half those of ground limestone.

Thus there is available for almost every farmer, at normal cost, in spite of war conditions, a material which for the time being, may avail to increase our agricultural output enormously. The initial returns from the application of lime to sour land are sometimes remarkable. An investment in limestone often pays a dividend of a hundred per cent or more the first year, if care is taken at the same time to maintain the organic content of the soil.

It is the duty of American farmers, in this national crisis, to make the most of this, our cheapest and most easily available agency for speeding up production. War or no war, a carload of crushed limestone where needed is always money in the farmers' pocket at the end of the crop year. And a carload of limestone, judiciously used by each farmer whose land is too acid, will augment our supply of breadstuffs by a surprising number of millions of bushels.

TO PROVIDE PROFITABLE POTATO DISTRIBUTION

The planting of potatoes was urged to afford an adequate food supply and the response by growers was in accordance with the request. The season has apparently provided a fair to large crop. There is, however, no need of growers becoming panic-stricken and putting their crops on the market at a price below cost. Mr. Hoover, the National Food Administrator, has said that Agriculture has many times "sweated" and not adequately paid for food supply. The present wish and plan is to see that the cost of potato growing plus a fair profit is had in the sale of the crops.

The following plans are submitted at present, viz., that one-third of the potatoes be shipped at time of digging, one-third put in storage with Federal Reserve Loans where needed, and the remaining one-third stored at home and distributed throughout the remainder of the year. Storage houses on the railroads should be leased or built. The potatoes graded under direction of county agents and storage receipts used for loans. Later plans will be promulgated as to this when given out by the Federal Reserve banks, at present consult local bankers. Some plans are under way for large city buying and storage, at harvest time. Send to the U. S. De-

partment of Agriculture for Bulletin 847 on Potato Storage. Plans are at present being made for meetings of potato growers throughout the state in different places to discuss these plans. Please write this office what your advice and wishes are. All food stuffs will be needed this year, and there need be no alarm about potatoes if proper market plans are considered.—Jas. N. McBride, Michigan Director of Markets.

MICHIGAN BEAN GROWERS MEETING OCTOBER 3rd

The Michigan Bean Growers will meet at Saginaw, Wednesday, October 3rd, at 11 a. m., at the Court House or a hall near thereto. This meeting will be of the utmost importance not only to the State but to the bean growers of the United States. The National Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, advised the Bean Growers that the United States would not fix the price of beans, directly, but wanted the growers to have the cost of growing plus a fair profit. The opportunity is at hand for agriculture to be placed on a business basis. The United States Food Administration has made recognition of A. B. Cook as the National representative of the Bean Growers' Association. Alex Pollar of Saginaw is secretary of

by the outlay of a comparatively small per cent of his income; whereas, all systems of farm accounting are still in the experimental stage and the average farmer, be his intentions ever so good, can not easily find either precedent or trained help to assist him. Moreover, in keeping a comprehensive set of books he must meet and solve all of the problems with which the business man contends, and in addition must cope with a choice collection of knotty problems that are especially, peculiarly his own.

For instance, the storekeeper or factory owner may hire ten men to assist him, paying them an average wage of \$10.00 per week. His weekly outlay then for help is exactly and invariably \$100.00. The farmer hires, let us say, two men, paying each a monthly wage of \$25.00. But they must board with him and to discover exactly what his help costs him involves the keeping of household accounts, and this in its turn is rendered more than ordinarily difficult from the fact that so much of the food used is produced on the farm and is not easily susceptible of accurate valuation.

Let us then begin our crusade for business methods on the farm, by inducing the farmer to keep for one year an approximate account of a single enterprise. Let us not discourage him with hair-splitting discussions of depreciation of machinery, appoint-

SOME INTERESTING SUGAR BEET FACTS

The reports of the Federal trade commission on the sugar beet industry of the United States contains many interesting facts. It shows, among other things that Michigan and Colorado each have 16 beet sugar factories and thus lead all the other states. Of the 14 factories built in 1899, eight of them were in Michigan, and since that time the development of the sugar beet industry in the state has been large. The season of 1914-15, the United States produced over 720,000 tons of sugar, approximately one-fifth of which was supplied by Michigan.

For some unexplainable reason, the cost of growing beets in Michigan is somewhat higher than the average for the other states, which consequently smaller profits per acre. The average profit per acre on 18 Michigan farms during the three years 1911, '12 and '13 was \$17.80 or \$1.63 per ton.

"It is not probable," says this report, that any standard crop would year after year yield better net returns per acre than beets." And there is always this important fact to be kept in mind, that there is no crop which can supplant beets in this latitude to provide sugar, an article for which there is a continuous and increasing demand.

The report is not as complete for the enlightenment of the grower of beets as it might be, as many pages are taken up with the cost of producing the sugar from the beets. Little attention is given to the cost of producing the raw product or the many problems which beset the grower of sugar beets.

If the figures given in the report are reliable, the sugar manufacturers of Michigan are not making the huge profits popularly supposed. However, since none of the manufacturers are listed by either name or locality, there is no way of knowing whether Michigan factories are waxing fat or starving thin. 29 companies operating 5 years show a wide range of results, from an 18 per cent loss on the invested capital to a 45 per cent profit. The average profit for these 29 companies which produce over 95 percent of the domestic sugar, was 11.9 per cent on the capital invested. This amount is based on an average cost of about \$5.50 per ton for beets.

A significant fact brot out is the high value of by-products in the Lake states. The amounts in the column showing credits for stock in process and by-products are mainly for by-products consisting of pulp and molasses. This large credit for by-products in these states is due to the great value of pulp. The factories in the Lake States have accessible markets for dried pulp; this is quite a profitable feature of their business."

The federal commission believes that not only is a sliding scale price for beets equitable and fair, but that consideration should also be given to the sugar content. It notices an unfair discrepancy between \$5 for 12 percent beets, and for instance \$5.50 for 16 percent beets. It is pointed out that if 12 percent beets are worth \$5, 16 percent beets should be worth \$6.68, or 41 and two-thirds cents for each additional percent of sugar.

WHAT RIGHT METHODS WILL ACCOMPLISH

Ninety bushels of oats to the acre is the record made this year by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, on one of his farms at Chenoa, Ill. The average for all the oats harvested on the Vrooman farms this year was 73 bushels per acre. The average production of oats per acre for Illinois for the past ten years is 33.1 bushels. The fact that Mr. Vrooman was able to more than double this average on his entire acreage and almost to treble it on one field, it is pointed out, is proof of the efficacy of the methods recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. All of the oats were grown in accordance with methods approved by the Department.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S CALENDAR

Reminders of the Things That Should be Done On the Farm This Week

1. Examine the furnace or base burner. It may be that the grate or some other part has become worn or burned out. Making the repairs now may save much inconvenience later.
2. Have a look at the chimneys and roofs before the cold weather. Defective chimneys cause heavy fire losses each year and usually no thought is given them until they are in constant use.
3. Plan farm help. High school boys can handle a potato fork during the cooler weather when perhaps they would not stick during the heat of midsummer.
4. Michigan is scheduled for another freeze about October 3rd. Don't wait, get in the silage.
5. Weed out the scrubs and feeders in your herd before winter comes on. Feed will be high.
6. You may have trouble getting fertilizer. Remember that a good dressing of lime on certain soils will help.
7. On rainy days have a look at the farm machinery. Clean off the accumulated dirt, oil running gears, etc., paint where necessary and you will have prolonged the life of the machine.
8. If possible, separate the roosters and young cockrels from the flock.

the Michigan Bean Growers' Association. Bean growers and representatives of Agricultural organizations are asked, by all means, to be present. The Michigan organization of bean jobbers will meet at the same date. Government orders for beans are distributed through W. J. Orr of Saginaw. Mr. Orr desires the co-operation of growers. The present price of beans fixed by the United States for military supplies does not apply to the crop of 1917.—Jas. N. McBride, Michigan Director of Markets.

MORE SIMPLIFIED FARM ACCOUNTS

With the pendulum of present day education swinging far over into the field of agriculture, it has become with some agricultural speakers and writers a stock subject for homily and rebuke that the farmer keeps no accounts. It is incredible to the economist and the theorist that any man could be so blind as to endeavor to conduct any business without at least taking a yearly inventory to discover if there be depreciation or appreciation in the value of his stock in trade.

But those who incline to judge the farmer harshly for this laxity, this unbusiness-like attitude, will do well to reflect that where any custom or condition obtains so widely as to include in industrial class, that custom or condition has its roots in soil that lies deeper than the surface.

It is very true that no business man would dream of dispensing with an accounting department, but commercial accounting has long since been worked out to the exactness of a science and the business man who is in need of either experienced counsel or trained clerical help to assist him in handling his accounts can secure either or both

ment of general expenses, interest on investments, etc. Rather, will it be wiser and productive of greater good if we make his first lesson as easy as possible, and require him to consider the easily comprehended questions of labor, feeds and cash change against a given enterprise with cash receipts or other income from the same.

In choosing the poultry account by which to illustrate a simple method for keeping the record of a single enterprise, I had three reasons: First, it is an enterprise common to practically all farms; second, it nearly always shows a gain, however poorly the business has been conducted, and this in itself encourages the beginner to persevere in his keeping of accounts; and third, it is one of the simplest to handle of all farm enterprises.

It is not necessary that a daily account be kept of labor. Simply make a note of time required to feed and water the chickens and gather the eggs, for say three successive days in a month. Combine these three amounts and divide by three, thus securing an average of each day. Then multiply the average by the number of days in the month and the product, thus obtained represents the total hours of labor for the month. If extra work is done during the month, such as cleaning or repairing hen house, preparing poultry for market, setting hens, etc., this time should, of course, be added. Then by keeping record of the feeds which will be found more or less figured at market price, and when on the next sheet the income from sales of different kinds, eggs, chicks, hens, etc. sold, and the start is made. Once the germ is planted the task becomes much easier and more simple, when instead of being dreaded, you will look forward to the evening with pleasure to see how things balance up.—R. B. Rushing.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

TENDENCY OF LIKE TO BEGET LIKE

Great as is the scope for skill in the management of soil and crops there is still greater scope for skill in the management of live stock. When a farmer sows or plants seed for a crop no skill in tillage will make any variation in the kind of crop. When the stock breeder goes to work it lies largely with his own judgment and skill whether or not he produces an improved animal. Continued selection and hybridization have made our farm crops what they are and with ordinary cultivation there is little tendency to deteriorate. In the case of live stock a single generation may make the greatest difference either for better or for worse.

It cannot fail to strike the observer how wonderfully uniform in appearance wild animals are. Rabbits, squirrels, foxes, etc., are each an exact production of the type. This is not the case with domesticated animals. The more the breeding of the stock has been kept under control the more variable the stock may be if that control is injudicious.

The first principle of breeding, like begets like, establishes the importance of pedigree of blood. When animals are all of one strain of blood from time immemorial they all settle down to one type. There is no reason why they should vary. The male element and the female element work together to fix the type. When a cross takes place between animals of two different types whether different strains of the same breed or different breeds there is a struggle for influence between the different types. As a result the progeny may show some of the points of each of the parents or sometimes may resemble one of the parents very closely and show no resemblance to the other. These variations are not arbitrary. Where the male and the female are both equally pure bred the progeny usually show a mixture of characteristics. When one is pure bred and the other is cross bred the pure bred type will always predominate in the young. The blood of the pure bred parent is prepotent over the other parent because it has a fixed type whereas the other is a mixture of types without any fixity.

This explains the prejudice of experienced breeders against mongrel sires. They may be fine-looking animals perfect in every external point but they have little if any prepotency. They may produce strong, healthy stock but there is no certainty that this product will not cast back to the inferior strain of the blood. The average run of female live stock throughout the country is of indefinite breeding so there can be no certainty what the produce will be like if they are mated with badly bred sires. With the same class of stock the pure bred sire will impress his own good quality on the offspring. Among dairy cattle the influence of the pure bred sire will tell not only in the shape and constitution of the calves but also in the milking capacity of the cows. This influence will be for good if the sire comes from a line of milking cattle. It will be for bad if he comes from a non-dairy family. A pure bred bull of beef producing type will spoil a dairy herd just because of the prepotency which

his pure bred breeding gives him. This is no argument against the use of pure bred sires in such cases, it only shows the necessity of understanding every aspect of the principle "like begets like." The same principle holds true in the selection of parents of good constitution. Delicate or unsound parents, poor feeders, poor milkers or vicious bad tempered animals are apt to produce these qualities in their progeny.

The breeder who keeps before his mind the principle that like begets like and who remembers that it is applicable in a full sense only to animals of pure blood has made one step in the direction of making his stock more profitable. If he breeds for milk he will find out the best of his cows by keeping a record of their produce and will mate them with a pure-bred bull of a good dairy strain. This is important for in the same breed of cattle there is much variation in dairy capacity. If he breeds for beef he will take those heifers which show the earliest maturing and quickest fattening qualities and will mate them with a bull of an early maturing beef type. It is all a matter of selection. No one need have unprofitable live stock if he will make it a point of selling the bad ones and breeding only from the good.—John Underwood.

Veterinary Department

G. H. CONN, D. V., Editor

I HAVE A horse that will be five years old in May and he is thin in flesh. When I turn him out he runs and plays. He was not worked much this winter. I feed him oats, corn and timothy hay.—H. D., Escanaba, Mich.

Have this horses' teeth examined and if there are any long hooks on his grinder teeth have them floated. Use a ground chop feed for a time and at each meal give a handful of oil meal in the feed. For two or three weeks give him one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the feed at each meal.

IS THERE danger of blood poison in a calf of a cow which has not cleaned for ten days? The calf was taken away from her as soon as this happened and fed milk from a cow which had not been fresh long. This milk was gradually substituted with skim-milk until the cow was three weeks old, at which time it was getting half and half. It then went into spasms and died in a few hours.—S. T., Grand Ledge, Mich.

No cow should be allowed to go longer than three or three and one-half days with out being cleansed and it is usually best to remove the after-birth not later than two days after calving. It is possible for a calf to suck the milk from a cow that has absorbed enough of this septic material that it would make it sick and it is also possible for the cow to absorb enough of this material that she may die from blood poisoning. This calf was not poisoned by the dams milk but died with acute indigestion caused by eating too much and too greedily. Feed calves at frequent intervals and do not allow them to drink too fast.

I HAVE A fine jersey heifer that dropped a calf about ten days ago. The next day I noticed her right hind quarter swollen and it has been very hard and swollen ever since. I can milk a thick stringy lumpy substance from the teat.—A. M., Alliance, Ohio.

Bathe this quarter well three times a day with hot water for fifteen or twenty minutes. Massage the quarter thoroughly and strip out all of the milk that you possibly can. Take a poke root fluid extract one ounce and of camphorated oil five ounces and mix then rub this in well after each formentation with warm water.

Seed Corn Kernels

A good selection of colonels for the Army is scarcely more important than a good selection of kernels for next year's supply of seed corn. Both might well be judged on past performances, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Germination tests do not tell the whole seed corn story. Corn that will come up but that will produce an unprofitable crop is worse than seed which won't grow at all, because it fools a farmer into using labor and land that are lost. Know what your seed will do by selecting it yourself.

Cheap seed corn may prove very dear; the seed corn that produces the best crop is the cheapest, no matter how high the cost may seem.

If you must buy seed, pay your neighbor a reasonable price for selected dried seed of a variety that has made good in a neighboring field; but don't pay a stranger a fancy price for seed claimed to give miraculous yields.

"Trust in Providence and keep your powder dry" is an injunction equally applicable to farming if made to read; "Trust in Providence and keep your seed corn dry."

Actual tests have proved that carefully stored seed corn will yield as much as 18 bushels more the acre than seed from the ordinary storage of the corn crib. This would mean almost double the yield for some folks.

LOOK TO THE BROOD SOW'S WELFARE.

Some time ago a gentleman visited our farm and looked over the stock. He remarked that the brood sows were in too good condition. He continued to say that the brood sow should be rather thin in order to get the best results at farrowing time. It was no use to argue with this man so I told him to wait until the sows farrowed and then he could see for himself that it paid to keep the brood sow in good condition. A few weeks later he had the opportunity to see these same sows with their litters and he had to admit that he was wrong in his statement.

And when you think about the question, it is only reasonable to admit that a pregnant animal should be kept in very good condition because she has not only her own body to feed but also those of her young. An animal is selfish in one respect and that is that she will use all the nourishment that she needs for her own body before she gives any of it to her young. When she is fed more than she needs for herself, then the young are going to get the surplus and if there is no surplus, the young do not get their share. The same is true with the dairy cow, the ewe and the mare.

The kinds of feeds to give the brood sow is another problem which should deserve considerable attention. Corn and similar feeds are not good for the brood sow when fed in any great quantities. Corn, which contains mostly carbohydrates does not tend to build up muscle and bone and tissue. Sloppy feeds should also be avoided as much as possible because there is too much bulk and too little nourishment in the most of them. I mean by sloppy feeds thin sloppy feeds containing mostly water and the real food in it so diluted that a great quantity of it must be eaten in order to get any great amount of nourishment out of it. Brood sows must have considerable feed containing protein such as middlings, oats, etc. Protein is the food that builds up the bones, tissues and muscles. The sow needs this because she is nursing the young and that is the kind of food that they demand. If the sow is fed too much corn she becomes too fat and the pigs are weak and sickly. This is the reason that we sometimes see a great big fat sow have a small litter of very small weak pigs.

Farmers the country over are just now studying the hog question and making every effort to establish strong, healthy and prolific herds.

The careless methods of old are going into the discard, and farmers are beginning to treat Mr. Hog with the deference to which he is entitled.—L. S. Brumm.

FALL PASTURE CHEAPEST FEED FOR LIVE STOCK

Grain for making bread for human use is the most important thing for the human race. Wheat, corn, rye, rice, and other grains have great importance as human food. Nevertheless we must produce meat, and especially must we preserve the breeding stock, for the United States may be the most important source of both meat and breeding stock in the world after the war.

The cheapest food for live stock is pasture. Do not neglect the fall seeding of rape and small grains for feeding of hogs and cattle. A small quantity of rape seed will produce abundant pasture for hogs.

Oats, where the seed can be obtained, should be put in for both cattle and hogs.

Grass pastures should be looked after and treated as an important crop on the farm.

Alfalfa is one of the few seeded legumes the seed of which can be obtained. While the crop seeded this fall would not be ready for pasture this year, farmers with plenty of live stock give this crop careful consideration if their soil is adapted to it.

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Laymore

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"The Tale of a Lazy Hen" is the title of a new book, which tells how to make your hens lay every day in the year. Everybody, no matter if you raise one chicken or a thousand, should send for this FREE BOOK. Write for it at once. It's absolutely FREE.

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WANT ADS

ROSEN RYE is practically twice as good a yielder as common rye. It cross-fertilizes so get the pure variety from farmers whose yields have been inspected. For list write, J. W. Nicolson, East Lansing, Michigan.

MAN—To wear fine suit, act as agent; big pay, easy work. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 738, Chicago.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



ANNE CAMPBELL STARK, EDITOR.

This Week's Tested Recipe

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

One cup sour apple sauce. Scant half cup shortening. 1 cup sugar (white or brown). 1 teaspoon soda mixed into apple sauce. Spices to suit taste. Pinch of salt. 2 cups flour. This was kindly furnished by Mrs. F. Kanarsky.

Partners in Work and Partners in Play

"MY HUSBAND has had his automobile two months and I have never had time to ride in it," Mrs. Brownell told her neighbor, and her neighbor, being an outspoken sort of person, answered, "I think that's scandalous!"

Mrs. Brownell flushed and looked rather hurt, so her neighbor added:

"Really, Mrs. Brownell, I don't mean to be rude, but I don't believe in a wife being nothing but the hand-power in her home. You know heart-power is just as important, and lots of folks think it a heap more important, I for one."

After her neighbor had left, Mrs. Brownell found herself pondering over her words, and they recurred to her many times during the day. Indeed, their effect on her was so great that after supper that evening when her husband went out to the barn after the car, (without asking her along, she noticed. Even husbands get discouraged!) she called after him: "Wait a minute, Henry. I'm going along."

She enjoyed skimming over the smooth country roads. There was a good gravel road from the Brownell farm to town, and for the first time Mrs. Brownell really appreciated it. She couldn't remember when she and her husband had seemed so chummy as they were during that ride. He took genuine pleasure in pointing out to her the various merits of the car, and they found themselves chatting as they had not done for many a long day. Her husband kissed her good-night for the first time in weeks, and said: "We sure had a good time, Milly. I enjoyed it. It's no fun to ride alone."

These words comforted Mrs. Brownell when she surveyed the pile of stockings she had intended to mend that night. "Oh well," she thought, "I can get them done some afternoon. After all, I suppose I have to be the heart-power as well as the hand-power for poor old John, who ain't got nobody but me."

"I've been thinking over what you said about hand-power and heart-power," she said to her neighbor the next day. "I took a ride with John last night, and honestly, we almost went back to our courtin' days. John says to me this morning, and it was a lot for John to say: 'To have such a nice visit with you, Mary, just puts the heart into me,' he says!"

"There you have it," exclaimed her neighbor. "Too many women think of the merely mechanical end of their home, and nothing else. They furnish the hand-power only. A man wants something more from his wife than mere comfort, although I'll admit comfort counts a heap with a man. A wife who is not only sympathetic regarding her husband's work, but joins him in his recreation, furnishes heart power. She is his pal, his partner. As your husband expressed it, she puts the heart in him. Too many busy women, especially farm women, forget how to have a real good time. A wife who furnishes a combination of hand power and heart power borders on the idea. I try to furnish both."

Which do YOU furnish?

Hand power, heart power, or both?

Getting Rid of the Old Foggy Notions

WE'VE ADVANCED since Grandma's day! Everybody says so! The woman who says, "What was good enough for my grandmother is good enough for me," is thought queer now. It wasn't very long ago that women had a lot of old-foggy notions about cooking. It has taken domestic science to banish them. You can scarcely pick up a magazine or newspaper nowadays without learning something new about cooking, such a wide-spread wave of information has swept over the country regarding it.

I remember a friend of mine saying to me in horror-struck tones "Do you eat soup meat?" She thought, I guess, that that was carrying economy

too far! Folks used to think that when the flavor was extracted from meat in making soup, the "goodness" or nourishing quality of the meat went out with it. Now we know that the force-meat left contains almost all of the absolute nutriment of the meat, and it is foolish waste to throw away this good food.

Lots of housewives still think that skim milk is little better than water, and do not know that except for babies, who need whole milk, the skim milk is just as good as whole milk, since it contains almost its full quota of bone and muscle-making ingredients.

Lots of us used to think that bread is nourishing only as it serves to convey to the system its spread of butter, and often a second spread. We realize now that it is the bread itself which is rich in nourishment.

Haven't you heard that fish is a brain food and celery nerve food and that tomatoes are conducive to cancer and that grape seeds hasten appendicitis? The old Romans used to think that if one ate nightingales' tongues they would have a beautiful voice! These other ideas are just as foolish! We are outgrowing them.

Lots of good housekeepers still think that all the ingredients needed for mayonnaise, as well as the bowl in which it is made and the spoon and beater used to mix it must be chilled on ice

Drafted

HE WAS a dimpled, blue-eyed boy
A little while ago.

To snuggle in his mother's arms
Was all he cared to know.
I sang about my work those days
While baby boy slept on,
And oh! I was so tired, so tired
When every day was done.

I GAVE him all the loving care
It was my power to give.
I watched o'er him and tended him
That he in health might live.
I never knew a good night's rest
Till he'd to boyhood grown.
And every day I prayed that God
Would spare to me my own.

TEN THOUSAND men marched down
the street
It was but yesterday!
Flags fluttered in the Autumn breeze,
I heard the music play;
And with my tear-dimmed eyes I watched
Those men, in khaki dressed,
And knew somewhere among their ranks
My boy marched with the rest!

DEAR GOD, it is to your kind care
That I commend my boy.
I cannot have him with me now;
Life does not hold such joy.
He'll go to France, and while I'm proud
And would not have him stay
I'd like to hold my baby in
My arms again today!

ANNE CAMPBELL STARK.

for half an hour. Domestic science teaches us that all the ingredients for mayonnaise should be of approximately the same temperature, but they need not be really cold at all.

How many of us think that in making cake one must first cream the butter and sugar almost to a froth and then follow some arbitrary rule in adding the other ingredients? Domestic Science says that the whole idea of mixing any cake or muffin batter is simply to have the leavening agents—baking powder or white of egg—added at the end of the mixing process.

I have heard ever since I was a child that cheese was indigestible, and would better not be eaten at all, and if eaten, should be consumed in very small quantities. A statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"Few people in this country eat cheese in sufficient quantities for it really to form an important part of the daily fare," says the statement. "Indeed, it is used more often simply as an appetizer or as a seasoning for some other food. Nearly every one relishes good American Cheddar or 'store' cheese, but there is an impression that it is indigestible and constipating. Extensive digestion experiments carried on by the Department

Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought

MAKING GREENS NUTRITIOUS

Here is a way to add nutriment to greens, and at the same time vary the form in which this important food is served. The suggestion is made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cheese and Greens Roll.

Cook two quarts of spinach, Swiss chard or other greens. Drain and dress with one tablespoonful of butter. Chop and add one cupful of grated cheese and bread crumbs enough to make a mixture sufficiently stiff to form into a roll. Place in oblong pan and cook in moderate oven for 20 minutes.

When cold the mixture may be sliced in 1-2 inch pieces and served on lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

If desired leave the mixture more moist and bake in casserole or baking dish and serve hot.

of Agriculture have demonstrated that more than 95 per cent of the protein of cheese is digested and 90 per cent of its energy is available. Even when eaten in large quantities and for long periods, no case of indigestion, constipation, or other disturbance was observed in those who ate it. One man who ate cheese as the chief source of both protein and energy, eating an average of 9.27 ounces daily, with bread and fruit, for more than two years, did a fair amount of muscular work and kept in good health.

"American Cheddar cheese is a very satisfactory substitute for meat. It can be kept in storage for a long time, and contains much food in small volume.

"A pound of cheese supplies more than twice as much energy as a pound of fowl or round steak and almost twice as much protein as the same amount of fowl or ham. Cheese, therefore, is usually a cheaper food than meats.

"Cheese can also be combined in many palatable dishes. When grated it may be used in soups or with many vegetables. Other foods in which cheese is used are: Macaroni and cheese, Welsh rarebit, tomato rarebit, baked rice and cheese, baked crackers and cheese, vegetable and cheese rolls, cheese omelet, oatmeal and cheese, and cheese mush.

"Recipes and further information are given in Farmers' Bulletin 487, 'Cheese and Its Economical Uses in the Diet,' which may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

* * *

We learn something every day, don't we?

Fall Millinery

THE MOST fashionable hats for autumn wear are fashioned of velour and velvet.

So many of these are shown that it is hard to think of any other kind as a possibility. Navy blue and purple of various shades seem to be the favorite colors. The two colors are often combined. One hat I saw was of purple velour, with a band of velour swathed around the crown, ending in two deep-fringed ends of navy blue, which fell from the top of the crown well over the rim. Another smart little hat which caught my eye was a purple velvet, with a narrow edging of knife pleating sticking out at the edge of the rim.

I read a description of a tennis tournament the other day, and it spoke in glowing terms of the winter's crocheted hat, which she made herself. These are very easy hats to make, and are ideal for the young miss who starts to school along about now. They are fashioned over buckram frame, and some of the very smartest looking ones are made over frames purchased in the ten-cent store. The hat is covered with thin silk or silk muslin, matching the color of the wool and the underbrim is lined with soft folds of silk, of crepe de chine. Sometimes the underlining is made of crocheted wool, but this is apt to give the hat a clumsy appearance. The soft folds of silk look better against the face.

Single crochet for these hats has been succeeded by double crochet, with a chain between the stitches. The crocheting is made around and around, shaping it to fit the hat, narrowing and widening it as necessary. The edge can be picoté if desired.

Around the crown of the hat two or three rows of a different color can be crocheted, making it look like a band.

County Crop Reports

VAN BUREN (East)—Silo filling in progress, making use of frosted corn. Champion grapes are gone and Moore's Early are on and Wordens are ready. John Maxwell's barn was struck by lightning on the morning of the 27th. Two horses were killed. The barn was saved. Fruit growers are having a hard time finding loose hay as those who have it are holding for higher prices.—V. T. G., Matawan.

ANTRIM (Southwest)—Farmers are threshing and sowing wheat and rye. Weather generally fair. Warm days, cold nights; soil dry, too dry to start wheat and rye. No rain for some time. Farmers selling early potatoes. Many silos being erected.—N. T. V., Kewadin.

MIDLAND (Southeast)—Farmers are busy cutting corn; some are pulling beans. A light frost but did not do much damage.—J. H. M., Hemlock.

KALAMAZOO (East)—Farmers filling their silos and plowing for wheat. The corn has all been killed around here by frost. Climax bank robbed last Friday night, the robbers getting between six and seven thousand dollars.—H. F. H., Climax.

INGHAM (Southwest)—Ten silos have been built within two miles of this farm this fall. Beans are ripening very unevenly.—B. W., Leslie.

GENESEE (Northwest)—Farmers cutting corn and filling silos. Ground hard and dry for sowing wheat. If we get rain there will be more wheat put in here this fall than there was last fall. Corn, beans and potatoes were hit by frost. There is no ripe corn. Farmers are not selling much grain.—J. C. S., Burt.

OSCEOLA (South Central)—Frost of Sept. 9, 10, 11 did not do as much damage as was at first suspected. Farmers are threshing, filling silos, plowing. On Tuesday, Sept. 18th, 3,000 citizens of Ewart and vicinity gathered for a patriotic demonstration to bid good-bye to 47 men of Osceola county who left for Camp Custer. A feature was the presentation of soldiers' "kits" to the men by the ladies of the Red Cross.—E. A., Ewart.

ANTRIM (Southwest)—The weather has been fine for crops the past two weeks. It is reported that the eastern part of the county has been badly frosted and that corn and beans are lost. Wheat and rye need rain. Farmers are beginning potato harvest. The market here opens at one dollar.—C. W. O., Kewadin.

OTTAWA (Northeast)—The frost on the 9th and 10th of Sept. practically killed everything here except potatoes. The damage to corn and beans will run into the thousands. Potatoes will be a fair crop. Buckwheat was hit hard by the frost. Potatoes are selling now at from \$1.50 to \$1.75.—R. J. K., Conklin.

MONROE (Northeast)—Farmers are sowing wheat and threshing; not selling much, too busy. Some hay moving. There will not be many hogs fed here for there will be nothing to feed them. Very few fields will make corn. Some farmers have sold their silage seed at \$10.00 per bu. Farmers are buying cows as they get \$2.50 per hundred for milk.—F. S., Newport, Mich.

BRANCH (North)—Farmers sowing wheat and rye. They are selling wheat and rye and holding oats and hay.—F. S., Union City.

CALHOUN (Northwest)—Wheat sowing well advanced; silo filling commenced and will be in full blast next week. Farmers too busy to haul wheat and other produce to market.—V. H. J., Battle Creek.

KALKASKA (West)—Farmers planting fall grain. Very much in need of rain. Corn is in milk state. The frost did vast amount of damage here. Potatoes in this county are looking good. Pastures are very short, being kept down by grasshoppers.—R. E. B., South Boardman.

MIDLAND (East)—We are having ideal weather for bean harvest and corn cutting. A large number of new silos are going up, five in one neighborhood, there being about fifty new ones in this county. There is a scarcity of farm labor to care for the crops on account of the large number of farmer boys to be drafted. The second lot left Sept. 21, there being 58 in the bunch that went on this date. A contract has been let to gravel 6 miles of road here this fall.—A. B., Mt. Haley.

BAY (East)—Farmers are harvesting beans. Corn is ripening; that which was frosted is being cut to save for fodder. Wheat seeding is finished.—G. G., Linwood.

OTSEGO (West Central)—Had a frost the night of the 21st, but it didn't seem to do much damage.—C. A., Gaylord.

SAGINAW (Northwest)—Wheat is nearly all sown here and under ideal conditions. Corn cutting and bean harvest has been delayed where the frost did not hit too hard.—M. S. G., Hemlock.

LIVINGSTON (Northwest)—Silo filling, sowing wheat and harvesting beans. Another car load of grade cows has been sold here the past week at from \$135 to \$150 a head. The Borden condensary is paying \$2.40 per hundred for 3-4 milk for Sept. and are bidding \$2.60 for Oct. milk.—G. A. W., Fowlerville.

INGHAM (Northeast)—Filling silos. Some wheat being sown; corn is ripening slowly. Some beans pulled and are ready to draw. Some farmers cutting second crop of clover; a very little seed in it.—A. N., Williamston.

GENESEE (Southeast)—Farmers are threshing, filling silos, sowing wheat and harvesting beans. Farmers who have payments to make are selling their crops as soon as possible, but the majority are holding until after the rush season is over. The pedigreed grains, such as Rosen rye and Red Rock wheat have proven their superiority by comparing the yields with common varieties in all neighborhoods where both have been grown. Several silos have been built here and a number of ensilage cutters purchased.—C. W. S., Fenton.

MERCOSTA (Southeast)—The frost of a week ago Sunday has been followed by unprecedented hot weather. Corn that was not hit is hardening up fast but much that was killed has been cut up. It was a 50 per cent loss anyway. The beans are ripening but all beans on low ground were a dead loss. Potatoes on light ground are all right and will make a good crop but many fields on low ground are gone. Not much wheat or rye is being held by the farmers. All farmers in this part of the county are in debt and must meet their obligations. Business is all done through notes maturing in the fall, so there is very little produce held over the fall months.—F. M. E., Millbrook.

MASON (East Central)—Weather has been very dry and some fields will not be in shape to work until there is rain. This neighborhood is about to organize a Farm Loan Association.—J. S., Fountain.

CHARLEVOIX (Southwest)—Threshing and pickle picking are the order. The weather is warm and dry. Quite a lot of wheat sown, some Red Rock. It is costing \$4 per bu. here. Buyers are offering 75c for potatoes but they are not getting many. Many farmers are sowing fertilizer in their wheat this year for the first time. With this kind of weather corn and beans will be an average crop in ten days.—C. B., Ellsworth.

CLINTON (Southwest)—The weather has been ideal for ripening corn and beans. Some fields of beans on sandy soil are nearly ready to harvest. Corn needs some time yet.—J. W. H., Grand Ledge.

OAKLAND (Northwest)—The frost did not do as much damage as was at first thought, but a good many silos are being filled on account of it. Wheat sowing is going on as fast as possible. Oats was a good crop. Not much wheat. Some are pulling beans. Buckwheat badly hurt. No grain going to market and not much stock. Not many apples for market.—E. F., Clarkston.

GRAND TRAVERSE (Northeast)—Fine weather for ripening crops. It is quite dry for fall plowing. Some new buildings are going up. The past two years have been good years for the farmers, enabling them to get out of debt and to fix up their places.—C. L. B., Williamsburg.

BAY (Southeast)—One of the pioneers, Mrs. Anna Ward, of Merritt township, died Sept. 18th at the age of 96 years, at the home of her son, W. J. Ward.—J. C. A., Munger.

GRAND TRAVERSE (South)—Part of the corn was hit by frost; beans were damaged most; cucumbers were mostly all killed; potatoes were slightly hit in some places. There is hardly any fruit here.—W. W. C., Buckley.

MIDLAND (Northwest)—The Frost did a great deal of damage here, just about cleaned up on the late corn and late beans. A few beans are being pulled and there are prospects for a good crop of early beans. Farmers filling silos. Not much wheat being sown here this fall. It has been too dry to do much plowing.—F. A. L., Coleman.

GRAND TRAVERSE (South)—Farmers are threshing; wheat yielding poorly, about 12 bu. to the acre; oats about 30 bu.; rye 10; peas, 10. Beans are blighting now. Some were killed by the frost, most of them were damaged some. The farmers are selling all kinds of cattle now. A large barn on E. Rawlins' farm was struck by lightning and burned, 35 tons of hay in it. Some new silos are being erected this fall.—W. W. C., Buckley.

MONTCALM (Southwest)—Farmers are mostly finished with wheat sowing; corn harvest will begin in a short time. Early potatoes are averaging fine. Potatoes are selling at 95 cents at Millers. Soil is dry, however not preventing the farmers from farm work. The farmers are selling wheat, rye and potatoes and do not seem to be holding products for higher prices.—W. L., Greenville.

MONTCALM (Northwest)—Some of the farmers are digging potatoes and cutting corn that was frosted; some corn on high ground was not hurt. We have had plenty of rain since the frost and not so very cold. The farmers are selling some potatoes. Ten or twelve new barns have been built in this section this year.—E. W., Coral.

ST. CLAIR (East)—Farmers threshing. Weather dry. Not much wheat sown yet, but there will be a good acreage of wheat and rye sown this fall. The farmers are selling fast at good prices. A good many farmers will do well if they get their seed beans back from this year's crop. Buckwheat a poor crop and a good share of it cut by frost.—I. J., St. Clair.

OSCEOLA (Northwest)—Farmers are busy threshing, filling silos and cutting corn. Weather very dry and cold; soil too dry for tillage. Frost did considerable damage to corn and beans. No corn ripe enough for seed. Beans will not be half a crop. Potatoes damaged about 25 per cent.—A. S. S., Lewiston.

MONTMORENCY (East)—The frost killed our bean, potato and corn crops. Potatoes about half grown. The farmers are selling their clover seed. Have shipped some young stock. The weather is dry and the soil so dry that not much plowing can be done. Some nice barns have been built here this summer.—J. W., Hillman.

OSCEOLA (Northeast)—Farmers are plowing for wheat between threshing jobs. All seem to be sowing Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye. Farmers holding oats, wheat, potatoes and beef cattle for higher prices.—W. A. S., Marion.

OSCEOLA (East Central)—Some of the farmers are plowing, others are cutting corn which was damaged by Sunday night's frost. On light and sandy soils beans are being harvested; on the heavy soils they are only beginning to ripen, where they escaped the frost.—E. A., Ewart.

MONROE (West Central)—The farmers are busy fitting their wheat ground, which will be in fine shape this fall. We are having some warm weather and we need it for the corn crop; the crop is but two weeks late.—W. H. L., Dundee.

KALAMAZOO (East Central)—Farmers are busy threshing. Geo. Watts threshed 185 bu. of spelts from one and one-half acres. Most of the wheat and oats are good. The frost did big damage to all growing crops, the corn will be almost a failure. The farmers are at a loss as to whether to cut up the corn or let the hide go with the fallow. Chas. Swensen threshed 7 acres of wheat that averaged 52 bushels per acre. Mr. Lewis Roe was at his brother Sumner Roe's at Battle Creek Thursday.—H. F., Cilmax.

TUSCOLA (Northeast)—Weather fine for corn and beans and they are coming fine. Oats are turning out about 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Fall wheat is just coming up and is looking good. Some beans on sandy land being pulled, and

the rest will be ready in about ten days, with corn for husking coming about the same time. Silo corn is being cut now.—J. Mc G., Cass City.

ISABELLA (West)—Doing road work and getting ready to sow grain. Too rainy for grain and early potatoes. The Isabella county fair is being held at Mt. Pleasant this week; there is a good display of vegetables of all kinds, also of stock.—E. B., Remus.

INGHAM (Northeastern)—Threshing about half done. Wheat a small crop. Oats 45 to 50 bu.; barley, 30 to 40. Some farmers have commenced filling silos. Jack Frost hit here the nights of the 9th 10th and 11th, cleaning up things in great shape. Corn hard hit and the best of it needed three weeks at least of good weather to mature. Late beans are quite badly hurt, the early ones will ripen faster and more even. It will stop the growth of late potatoes.—A. N., Williamston.

MASON (East Central)—Some farmers are sowing wheat, others fitting ground for wheat and rye. Heavy land is dry and hard. It has been very cold. There is a little wheat being sold but mostly for seed purposes. Some few silos are being built.—J. S., Fountain.

INGHAM (Central)—Heavy rain of last week put the ground in fine condition for plowing. Corn, beans and potatoes doing well, but must have good weather three weeks yet for opening. Quite a heavy frost last night; cut all crops quite badly. Too early yet to tell how much damage; buckwheat killed. Not many apples in this section. Weather fine for work. Some seeding done. Farmers busy on wheat ground.—C. I. M., Mason.

MIDLAND (East Central)—Crops are maturing very slowly on account of the frost. Beans are beginning to ripen but will scarcely be half a crop at the best. Corn will be a pretty good crop, as the ears are well filled but is about two weeks late. Oats are nearly all threshed, about 50 bu. to the acre. Will Loe's farm buildings, except the house, burned, including his Belgian stallion valued at \$500. Mr. Loe estimates his loss at \$3,000, covered by insurance.—A. B., Midland.

CHIPPewa—Our county being a producer of hay chiefly there is little to report. There is much hay out yet. Harvesting of grain just starting with barley, wheat and oats, which appear to be above the average crop. Recent frosts have killed potatoes here. They were well advanced, however, and perhaps will not be injured much.—J. L. R., Brimley.

OAKLAND (North Central)—Not much threshing done and no grain going to market. The crops were gotten in in good shape. Corn is coming along slowly on account of cool weather but will make a good crop if frost does not get it. Potatoes will be a good crop. Beans are about made and cutting commenced. Very little clover seed to harvest. Buckwheat looks like a good crop. Apples very light crop. No peaches or plums, but nice show for pears, but none ready for market.—E. F., Clarkston.

OSCEOLA (South Central)—Farmers are plowing for wheat. The weather is clear and pleasant. Wheat and oats have been good. If weather remains favorable without frosts for two or three weeks will get a good crop of corn and beans. The most of corn is only in boiling stage. Potatoes are looking fine.—E. A., Ewart.

MONTMORENCY (East Central)—I am late with my report. I have been away all week and did not get this till today, but will do the best I can. Beans corn and potatoes are all frozen. They are starting to fill their silos. The farmers are threshing clover seed and a little grain. No holding going on; there has been no sales yet.—J. W., Hillman.

CALHOUN (Northwest)—Farmers are plowing for wheat. Weather is cool. Soil is in growing condition. Potatoes, corn and beans have improved since the rains, but they want a lot of good warm weather yet. The light frosts Sunday and Monday nights did not do much damage here. Farmers are hoping for good weather; without it there will not be much corn. There are no apples here. C. E. B., Battle Creek.

BRANCH (Northern)—Farmers mostly plowing and threshing. Weather very good with big damage by frost. Soil in good condition. Not selling much. Farmers holding. Poor outlook for corn. Little building or buying. Farmers feeling rather blue as corn, beans, buckwheat and late potatoes are damaged badly.—F. S., Union City.

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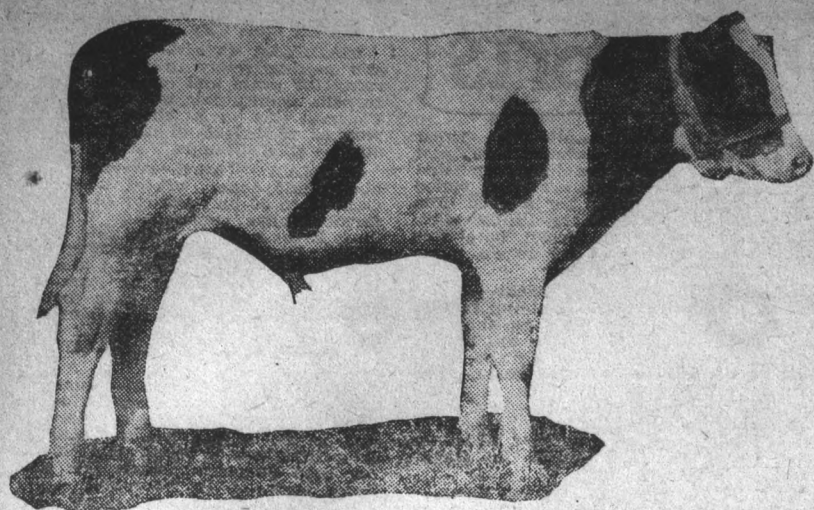
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County State St.

Remarks



That Bull I am selling at the Detroit Guarantee Sale, October 3 and 4

IS FIT TO HEAD any herd of pure bred in the land.

INDIVIDUALLY he's as nearly perfect as you find them in real life. Straight top line. Plenty of width and depth and length—he's well developed and big for his age.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS WHITE TOO and beautifully marked, as his photograph shows.

IN BREEDING he is all that the most exacting could require. Combining as he does the blood of some of the world's most famous cows.

HIS SIRE is Pelletier Pontiac King Doro De Kol—son of Woodcrest Dora De Kol (35.89 lbs. butter from 648 lbs. milk) and by Spring Farm King Pontiac 5th.

THIS BULL IN TURN is out of another world famous cow Lotta Belle De Kol (34.90) and by Spring Farm King Pontiac.

THAT GIVES HIM in his pedigree the greatest bull that ever lived, King of the Pontiacs, and a former world's champion in both seven day and yearly divisions—Tweedie White Lady, 37.45 lbs. of butter in seven days; 1127 lbs. in a year.

THE DAM OF THIS BULL we are selling at the Detroit Sale is a cow of wonderful type—just the kind to found a great family. Straight and broad with lots of capacity.

SHE IS UNEEDA KORNDYKE ADDIE and her present record is 31 lbs. We will test her again this year and as she made that record from three-quarters of an udder; and as she now looks as "good as new", we confidently expect her to raise that record.

AS IT STANDS the records of this young bull's dam, sire's dam, grand dam and great grand dam average 34 lbs.

YOU DON'T FIND this kind every day—such breeding, such records, combined with superb individuality.

SOME GOOD HERD is going to have a good sire—I'll be in the market for some daughters by this fellow.

E. LE ROY PELLETIER

R. F. D. No. 3. Pontiac, Mich.

DETROIT GUARANTEE SALE

State Fair Grounds, Horticultural Bldg.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 3 and 4



Charles Bachman of Allegn sold a sheep and ten lambs for \$176. He received \$156 for the ten lambs.

The Elkton Farmers' and Gleaners' Co-operative Creamery won first prize on cheese at the State Fair.

T. W. Carpenter, of the town of Ward, near Escanaba, it is reported, will have 60,000 bushels of potatoes which he raised on his 300-acre farm.

Floyd Bradley sold to L. W. Lovewell, Tuesday, eight pigs six months old that weighed 1390 pounds and for which he received \$229.35, an average of over \$28 each.

Brue & Powley of Deckerville shipped a carload of eggs recently containing 235 cases and valued at \$2291.25. One dray load contained 105 cases and was valued at \$1023.75, the most valuable dray load of eggs ever shipped from this point.

George Miller of Conklin, Mich., brot to the elevator Wednesday a load of wheat containing 102 bushels and 50 pounds and George took home a load of cash to the amount of \$313.65. As far as we can learn this was the largest load of wheat ever brought to the local market, the greatest amount ever received.

One of the largest shipments of livestock to the Indianapolis market came in from Ray Caldwell's farm, near Scireville. His consignment consisted of nine loads of hogs and one load of cattle. There were 476 hogs, weighing 116,090 pounds, that sold at \$18.50 to \$18.60 for a total of \$21,158.95 for his hogs. The load of cattle came to \$2,066.79, so that his entire shipment brought him \$28,219.74, regarded by the stockyards contingent as a good summer's work.

Hanging on the wall of the Isabella County Courier sanctum is a single stem of beans containing 70 pods, each pod having an average of five beans, or a total of 350. Just how much they would measure up to the gallon, or quart, or pound, hasn't been figured out as they are not quite all ripened and ready to husk, but when they are ready if somebody will bring in a chunk of salt pork, we'll guarantee to get through the winter on a brand that will beat Boston baked. Mr. Hidey brought this sample from his farm in Union.

Peach shipments are increasing from Benton Harbor, and the Bureau of markets reports a good demand, although the market is weaker. The quality and condition of the fruit is said to be good. Prolifics are quoted at from \$1.75 to \$1.10. A few Elbertas today brought \$2.25 a bushel. Poorer and similar varieties sold as low as \$1 a bushel. Light shipments are being made in pears. The demand is light and market only fair. Bartletts brought from \$1.50 to \$1.60 a bushel. Grape shipments are small but a good demand and firm market is reported. Four quart baskets Champions are quoted at 18 cents, Moores, 24 cents.

Extensive improvements have been under way at the Orr Bean and Grain Co. elevator at Midland the past eight weeks, and will be completed within the next ten days. The changes have been in the feed and bean department, where new motors and bean handling machinery have been installed, making this one of the most up-to-date plants in the country. Work will soon begin remodeling the old Star Mill. One-half of the lower floor will be made into offices, the balance being used for retail feeds and seeds. The old-grist mill machinery is now being removed and will be taken to Tawas City. New buckwheat mill will also be established in this building if the crop warrants. This company is also planning the erection of a concrete block addition from the rear of the Star mill building to the railroad for a warehouse.

A single load of wool brought into Brooklyn by Will Brighton from the Irish Hills, again demonstrates that the hills are fine for other things than scenery. The 270 fine wool lamb fleeces weighed 2300 pounds and at 65c brought \$1495.

A Sebawaing farmer sold 11 head of Holstein cattle at the recent Saginaw Consignment sale for \$1,756. The herd consisted of calves, two-year-olds and three-year-olds. One cow and calf brot \$385 and a two-year-old sold for \$135. It pays to raise good stock.

Mr. Nelson Moore of Azalia delivered to Denton and Sons one Poland China hog for which he received \$111.60. The weight was 720 pounds and the price fifteen and one-half cents per pound. Mr. Chas. Denton says it was the largest hog and the highest price ever known in Milan.

Farmers of Kalkaska county have organized a stock company and will incorporate for \$10,000. Their purpose will be to handle all farm produce which the farmers raise to put on the market. They plan to build a warehouse in Kalkaska this summer and be ready to start business in the fall.

A Farmers' Co-operative elevator company has been organized in Marquette. The members of the Board of directors are: John Nichols, James Mahaffy, Thos. E. Keys, John Schneider and Nelson Rasmussen. The directors held a meeting at once and organized themselves with John Nichols president; James Mahaffy, vice president and Thomas E. Keys, secretary-treasurer.

An association has been formed in Laingsburg with a charter membership of 40 farmers which will be known as the Union Co-operative Stock-Shipping Company. L. E. Willett is president and Fred Warren, secretary. The articles of association have been filed with the secretary of state at Lansing. The company will be capitalized at \$15,000. Shipments will be made alternately from Laingsburg and Bennington.

George Dingman of New Haven, Mich., has a facsimile of a Detroit Gazette, of Friday, July 25, 1817. Among the items were the following extracts from current prices: Flour, per barrel, \$14.12; pork, per barrel, \$25.; lard, per hundred, \$16.; butter, per pound, 31c; cheese, per pound, 25c; eggs, per dozen, 37c; wheat, per bushel, \$2.00; corn, per bushel, \$2.00; oats, per bushel, \$1.00; potatoes, per bushel, \$1.25.

A. J. Wise of Cement City, Mich., lost three registered ewes and two lambs by the dog route. The h. c. of l. has not been discussed down to the dog question which is where it should have begun. Sheep will never be raised until the dog business has been placed on a logical basis. Every dog should be taxed as the auto is and every dog should wear a license plate in front and in the rear and at night wear a red light. In this instance \$70 worth of mutton was taken from circulation which would buy all the dogs in Jackson county.

The local branch of the West Calhoun Co-operative Company has just completed its first year's business at Union City, Mich. During the year this company has shipped from this station fifty-four carloads of livestock, consisting of 2,414 hogs, 1,083 sheep, 250 cattle and 265 veal calves. The sum of money this represents is very close to one hundred thousand dollars. The prices received by the farmers have been in general very satisfactory, so much so that there is a demand for the company to take other lines of work, possibly leading up to a farmers' co-operative grain elevator and supply company. The reports from various other such enterprises show that much has been accomplished along these lines, and surely there are no better points as to location, fertility of surrounding country, nor do we concede a more intelligent community.

Guaranteed for 60 Days

Every animal over six months of age has been tuberculin tested and will be guaranteed against tuberculosis for a period of sixty days, according to the usual rules and conditions governing such cases. That's the way you buy them in the

Detroit Guarantee Sale

They are not only guaranteed against tuberculosis, but they are a mighty good bunch of cattle as well. No females whose last calf was not alive and fully developed when born. No aborters here. No three-teaters, no bobtails or ringers. If you want good Holsteins that will do you some good, we advise you to go to the

Michigan State Fair Grounds

Detroit, Michigan

October 3-4, 1917

You will find 150 of them there to be sold absolutely without by-bidding or reserve of any kind.

The sale will include the complete dispersion of the famous Ypsilanti Farms herd owned by N. A. Cole & Son, including the three times 30-lb. cow, Pontiac De Nijlander, her son and several grand-daughters. The herd also contains several other extra good A. R. O. cows and their offspring.

There is a 29-lb. daughter of Sir Lilith Hengerveld.

A 28-lb. four-year-old daughter of Woodcrest Hengerveld De Kol.

A 26-lb. sister to the \$25,000 bull, Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

A two-year-old daughter of a 37-lb. cow just due to freshen.

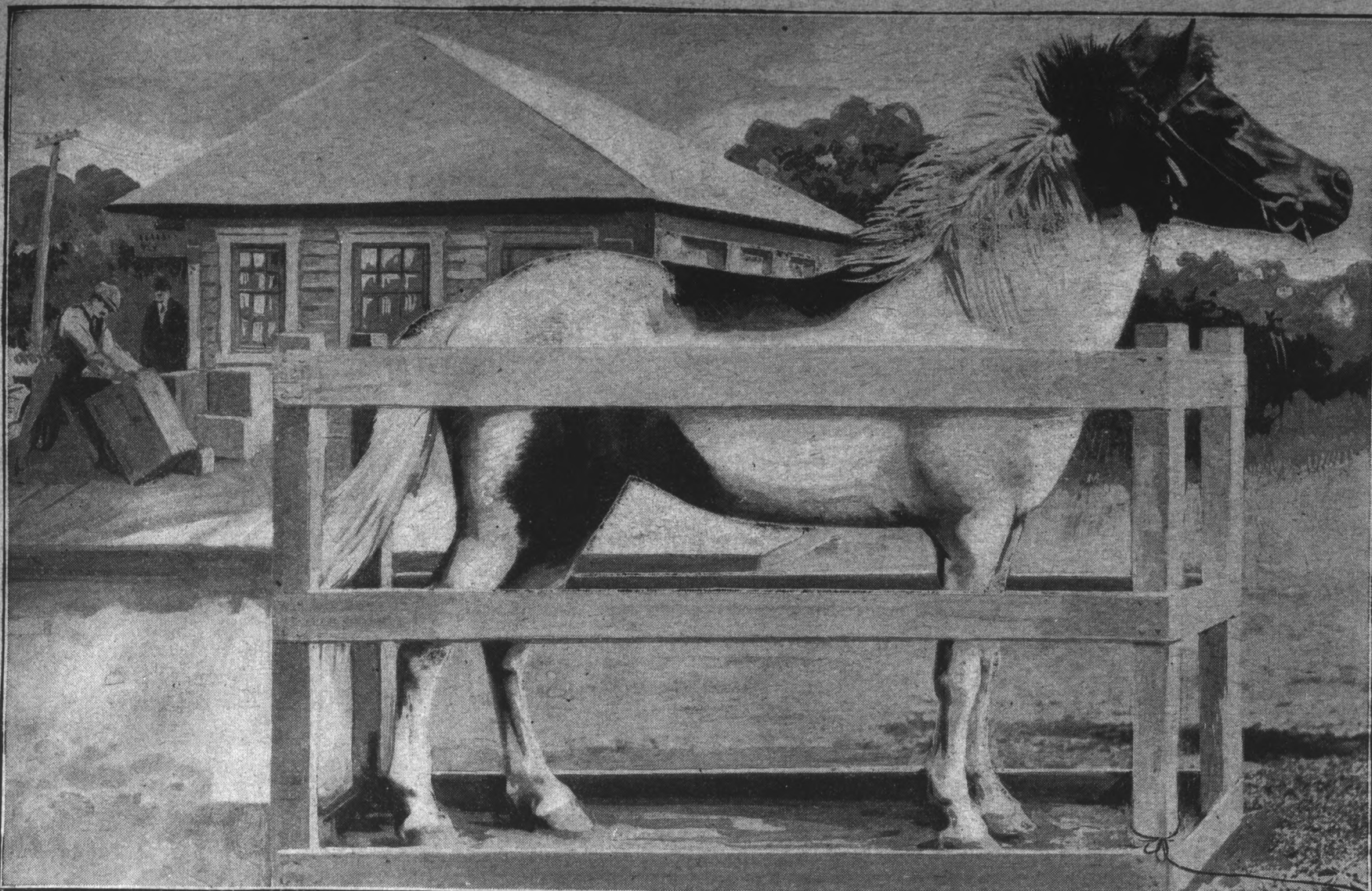
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I want one of the Ponies you are giving away. Please enter my name in your Pony Club and send me the Free Pony Pictures.

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P. O. Age.....

State..... R. F. D.....

Pony Pictures FREE

Children Be sure to take this chance to get a Pony. Don't wait. Write your name and address in the corner below, cut it out and send it to me. I will then send you the Colored Pony Picture Circular free and you will have an equal chance to get one of the Real Live Ponies I am going to give away soon. You stand just the same chance as any other child and it doesn't cost you a cent. Get your pencil and write your name now.

Parents Please show this free offer to your child and send in the coupon. You will be interested in the Pony Circular I send and your child will enjoy it. He or she stands the same good chance as any other child to win one of the five Shetland ponies I am giving away, no matter where you live. Remember, I am giving Five Ponies at one time—not just one—so you see there are five chances to win one. Send in your child's name.

Here is one of the Ponies, with Buggy and Harness, that I gave away. Wouldn't you like to own an outfit like this? Couldn't you have a lot of fun driving around the country?

If you want a Pony for your very own, the first thing to do is to send me your name.

