



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Vol. V - No. 6

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1917.

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

## Meat Trust and Jobbers War on Bean Growers

**Armour & Company, Who Made 20 Million Dollars  
War Profits in 1916, and Bean Jobbers,  
Peeved at Action of Bean Growers in  
Setting \$8 Price on 1917 Crops**

The war on the Michigan bean producers has begun. The first shot was fired in Monday's edition of the Detroit News, in which an article was published under the caption of "Armour to Smash State Bean Prices." It is typical of the dirty, underhanded tricks that some of the market manipulators annually employ to scare the farmers into selling their beans at a loss. Read it:

SAGINAW, MICH., Oct. 8.—Armour & Co., of Chicago, through Fred C. Lewellyn of Grand Rapids, president of the bean company bearing his name which is the bean end of the big Chicago packing firm, has wired W. J. Orr of Saginaw, federal bean chief, offering warehouses, elevators and services to the food administration of the United States to help get beans to win the war.

The message follows:

"We offer the United States food administration the use of all our elevators, warehouses and buying stations for the handling of beans including any assistance we can render you through our offices in the orient, South America or on the continent. Also we offer any beans we may have at any time the Government may need them."

"The message means that this firm will handle beans without cost to

Uncle Sam. Mr. Orr, who is national bean allotment chairman for the army and navy, sent the offer to Herbert C. Hoover.

Messages from Colorado and California where 13,000,000 bushels of beans have been raised this year, state that growers will accept \$6 a bushel.

"The Michigan growers here last week asked \$8, and Mr. Orr, who is president of the Michigan Bean Jobbers', says that this state is in danger of losing its position as the regulating state in the Union unless the farmers lower their prices.

"That he is correct was shown here this week when the biggest canning firm in the world, on hearing what Michigan growers wanted, immediately cabled the orient and purchased 800 tons of beans at a price 75 cents under the state farmers' price. If the price had been right the canning company would have bought the Michigan beans."

What the meat trust will do with the balance of the beans that the Government does not buy, we are not told. Having a corner on the market, however, Armour & Company would stand in a fair way to add a few extra millions to its 1917 profits.

Messages from California and Colorado may indicate that growers of those states will accept \$6 a bushel for their beans after the Government has already offered \$7.35, but we doubt it. Human nature isn't built that way. The author of the fiction somehow overlooked the point, too, that the bulk of the California crop consists of pinks and other less popular varieties, and the Colorado crop is of the pinto variety, which never can take the place of the Michigan pea bean.

Please note that Mr. Orr is quoted as saying that this state is in danger of losing its position as the regulating state in the Union unless the farmers lower their price. And Mr. Orr has just finished telling us that he has been looking out for the interests of the "dear producer," and that the Government price of \$7.35 was too low. Can it be possible that Mr. Orr is in favor of a lower price now that the jobbers have cleaned out all their old stocks to the Government, and are in the market for CHEAP beans?

Now to cap the climax. Mama Bear and Teddy Bear have both appeared on the scene, and here comes Papa Bear, with the biggest "growl" of all. Listen: "That Mr. Orr is correct was shown here (Saginaw) this week (beginning Oct. 8th) when the biggest canning factory in the world (?) on hearing what Michigan growers wanted, immediately cabled the orient and purchased 800 tons of beans at a price of 75 cents under the state farmers' price. If the price had been right the canning company would have bought Michigan beans."

Altho the bean growers' meeting was held in Saginaw last week Wednesday the news didn't reach the "biggest canning factory" in the world also located at Saginaw until Monday. (News travels terribly slow these days.) But when the boss finally got wind of what had happened, he sat right down and "cabled the orient" for 1,600,000 pounds of beans. For the purposes of this story it is wholly immaterial that this simple transaction would involve over \$200,000 in cold cash, or that the cost of bringing those \$7.25 beans (75 cents less than the Michigan price, you know) from the orient to Saginaw, Michigan, would be upwards of \$1.50 per bushel.

"If the price had been right the canning company would have bought the Michigan beans!" What a reproach this is upon the guilty bean growers who set their price at \$8 and robbed the farmer of his chance to sell his beans to the "biggest canning factory in the world" at less than the cost of production!

We don't suppose that the Michigan bean producers would have ever set that price of \$8 on their beans had they known what a terrible rumpus they would stir up in the world's bean market. Think of it! They have transformed the meat trust into a bean trust; saved the Government millions of dollars on its western bean purchases; and provided a market for 800 tons of oriental

beans. The next thing we know, the speculators will be telling us that everybody in the world from the Kaiser down has signed a pledge to eat no more beans.

Farmers of Michigan, we characterize the above story as a damnable lie, a trick to pull the wool over your eyes. It is merely an example of what is attempted every year to "bear" the market and frighten you into selling your beans on the opening market.

The same stunt was pulled off last year, do you remember?

Reports were sent broadcast over the state that Michigan's bean yield would be over 8,000,000 bushels and that thousands of tons of Manchurian beans were on their way to this country. At that time we KNEW that the Michigan yield would not exceed 3,000,000 bushels. We asked Mr. Orr, president of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, if he could explain the source of these reports. He denied all complicity in the deal either on his own part or the part of the members of the association. He stated that a "big canning company" (please note the similarity between the two stories) had early in the spring gambled on the bean future by taking orders for canned beans at a price which meant a huge loss to them if the yield turned out poorly and the price went up. This was exactly the thing that happened. To save their neck, the com-

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Governor Sleeper has proclaimed Monday, Oct. 15th as "Patriotic" Day. He urges all schools in the state to observe the day by appropriate exercises. Liberty Bond literature will be distributed, and the value of the 4% Liberty Bonds as a desirable investment will be explained. If any of our readers do not thoroughly understand the nature of these bonds, write us.

Get the facts; get ALL the facts. Last week the Michigan bean producers set a price of \$8 on their 1917 crop. The big jobbers swore they'd never pay it. They had been banking on the effect of the Government price of \$7.35 on the general bean market, to buy a lot of CHEAP beans this fall, and they could not have the golden opportunity snatched away from them in this manner. To make it worse, the day the producers met the Detroit bean market went up to \$8.25; the next day it rose to \$8.75.

Here was a fine state of affairs. A lot of hungry bean jobbers in the market for cheap beans and the price climbing skyward. Something had to be done and done quickly to "bear" the market and bring the price down.

Here enters the meat trust. Through its chain of elevators, conducted under the name of the Lewellyn Bean Company, with branches in scores of Michigan towns, it is out to corner the bean market. Armour & Company, who in 1916 held up the American people and the half-starved belligerents of the warring nations of Europe to the tune of over 20 million dollars, denies the Michigan producer the right to profit on his beans. Inspired with "patriotism," according to the News correspondent, it will buy up all the beans in the world and store them for future needs, in spite of the fact that the food control law expressly forbids it, and regardless of the fact that the Government requirements are only a drop in the bucket to the total production.

**GET BEHIND THE LIBERTY LOAN, AND HELP WIN THE WAR!**



# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## THE CLOSE OF A "MEATLESS DAY"

Our City Cousins are Making the Supreme Sacrifice—No Meat on Tuesdays—Just Chicken.

State Food Director Prescott must be more than delighted with the manner in which the fashionable hotels of the cities are responding to his call for a meatless Tuesday. His appeal certainly reached the spot, and forthwith the leading hotels announced that they would comply with Mr. Hoover's request as presented by the State Food Director, and do their bit toward conserving the meat supply of the nation.

The menu cards at the leading Detroit hotels contained the following patriotic appeal to the hungry patriots who journeyed thither at high noon on Tuesdays:

"The Government's request and ours. Today a meatless day. The Government has set aside Tuesday of each week as meatless day. We kindly ask the co-operation of our patrons to support the Government in this request. Do your bit and help us win the war."

And then the announcement is made that the chefs have arranged some attractive dishes without meat; including chicken, duck, geese, and frog legs; cooked in a variety of styles. Just think of it "fellers, no meat on Tuesdays." Nothing but stuffed turkey, roast goose, fried duck and chicken a la Maryland; with frogs legs on the side. Here we have been eating chicken, duck, geese, for 10, these many years, supposing, of course that we were eating meat. Not so, my boy, not so. Do your "bit" and take a big bite—but remember, no meat on Tuesdays—just chicken. "Lor bless, youse white folks; dat's no sacrifice on my part; I jus love chicken."—G. S.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL LIVE STOCK DEMONSTRATION

The Michigan Central, in accordance with the following schedule will operate a livestock demonstration train over the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Midland, Oct. 23, 9:00 a. m. to 12 noon.  
Auburn, Oct. 23, 2:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.  
Pinconning, Oct. 24, 9:00 a. m. to 12 noon  
Mt. Forest, Oct. 24, 2:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.  
Gladwin, Oct. 25, 8:00 a. m. to 11 a. m.  
Standish, Oct. 24, 1:00 p. m. to 3 p. m.  
Sterling, Oct. 25, 8:30 p. m. to 6 p. m.  
West Branch, Oct. 26, 9:00 a. m. to 12 noon.  
Roscommon, Oct. 26, 2:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.  
Grayling, Oct. 27, 9:00 a. m. to 12 noon.  
Lewiston, Oct. 27, 2:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.  
Frederic, Oct. 29, 8:00 a. m. to 11 a. m.  
Gaylord, Oct. 29, 12 noon to 3:00 p. m.  
Vanderbilt, Oct. 29, 2:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.  
Wolverine, Oct. 30, 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon.  
Cheboygan, Oct. 30, 2:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.

This train will run in co-operation with the Michigan Agricultural College Development Bureau, and will consist of at least four coaches. One car is devoted to lecture, motion picture and stereopticon purposes, and has been especially designed and constructed for this purpose. Second car will contain M. C. exhibit and demonstrating material such as feeding charts and samples of feeds, specimens of organisms effected by various diseases, models of livestock houses and pens, silos, etc. Third car will contain the livestock which will be used to show the various desirable points in breeding as well as to illustrate the advantages of pure bred live stock. It will carry a number of specimens of beef animals, various breeds of swine and sheep. The fourth car will be a flat car immediately adjoining the livestock car on which the animal demonstrations and exhibit-



Land Clearing Scene on G. R. & I. R. R. Co.'s Demonstration Farm No. 1, Howard City. A similar demonstration will be held at this farm on October 26th.

ing will be conducted. The company also expects to have a model silo constructed on this flat car.

## STATE BRIEFS

**MT. MORRIS**—A farmers' elevator has been organized here. There is a great deal of enthusiasm being shown and the prospects for success seem of the very best.

**GRAND BLANC**—A farmers' co-operative elevator has been organized here by Ivan Parson and others. They will conduct a general elevator, coal and feed business.

**MIDLAND**—The William Reardon elevator here has been bought by the Midland Co-operative Association recently organized here by farmers and capitalized with stock of \$20,000.

**WETTEMORE**—State Engineer L. H. Belknap is surveying the proposed new state roads from Pinconning to Standish, Omer, Sterling, Turner and other points farther north, to be commenced this fall and completed in the spring.

**MANISTIQUE**—The people of this city are complaining that the farmers who bring their produce to the municipal market place charge just as much, and in some instances more

than the local grocers. Of course, for some reason, the public always expects to be able to buy for less from the farmer than anyone else.

**BIG RAPIDS**—Petitions for an agricultural agent in Mecosta county are being circulated in every township. The farmers here feel that an agent will be of great benefit.

**GRAND RAPIDS**—Kent county potato shippers are planning an association and will decide to adopt the grades recommended by the administration board and whether weight with 100 pounds as the unit measure or by bushel measure.

**UNION CITY**—Corn cutting has begun. Many of the corn fields hereabouts were badly hit by the recent severe frost, while others appear untouched. In consequence there will be a large amount of soft corn, but the yield as a whole will be much better than was imagined 2 weeks ago.

**ROMEO**—Romeo was ablaze with flags on Oct. 5, the occasion being the mobilization of the Red Cross Ambulance company No. 45. The 100 members from various parts of the state were welcomed by whistles and church bells. The ambulance company was organized by Captain Walter R. Sharpe, a local physician, who recently received his commission at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Congressman L. C. Crampton addressed the men at the opera house on the following Sunday.

## Michigan Milk Producers' Association Annual Meeting

East Lansing, Michigan, October 16, 1917, 10:30 a. m.

Slogan: Education, Legislation, Co-Operation.

Motto: A better price for a better product.

Policy: Constructive, not Destructive.

We are proud to present to you this program. We are proud of what you have done this year. We have faith in you for the year to come. Let's keep everlastingly at it.

### PROGRAM

10:30 a. m., sharp, standard time.  
Call to order ..... President N. P. Hull  
Address .....  
Report of Treasurer ..... S. H. Munsell  
Report of Auditing Committee .....  
11:30 a. m.  
"Looking Backward and Forward," ..... Field Secretary R. C. Reed  
Appointment of Committees.  
12:00 m., Dinner.

1:30 p. m.—On Time.  
Address, "The Milk Producers' Duty and Compensation," .....  
Hon. Geo. A. Prescott, Michigan's Food Director.  
(Mr. Hoover's direct representative will tell you that that is one of the most vital interests to all Americans at this time of National peril.)  
2:00 p. m.

"Things That We Should Know," .....  
Hon. Milo D. Campbell, President National Milk Producers' Association  
(For months Mr. Campbell has been giving his time and paying his own expenses in behalf of the Milk Producing industry. He comes to you full of knowledge and enthusiasm direct from the battlefield at Washington.)  
2:30 p. m.

"Findings and Recommendations of Michigan's First Milk Commission," .....  
Ex-Gov. Fred M. Warner, Chairman Michigan Food Preparedness Board.  
3:00 p. m.

"The Milk Producer's Needs," .....  
Hon. D. D. Aitkin, Pres. Holstein Friesian Association of America.  
(No man in this land today has a more comprehensive grasp of the needs of the great producing public than has Mr. Aitkin.)  
3:30

Reports of Committees, Nominations, Recommendations  
You are invited to send written suggestions to the Committee on recommendations or better appear before them. The result of your labor for years to come depends upon the deliberations and action of this Annual Meeting.  
Officers are to be elected; price and legislative action are to be considered. Send at least three delegates from your local.  
The men to address you are giving without compensation a large measure of their lives in this campaign. You cannot afford to neglect your bit. Do not fail to be with us. This should be the greatest Farmers' gathering ever held in Michigan.  
R. C. REED, Field Secretary.

## AS'N OF CO-OP. ELEVATORS

Farmers' Elevators of State Propose to Form State Association to Provide Central Selling Point

Mr. A. B. Cook, president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Association, is credited with being the father of a movement to organize a state association of farmers' co-operative elevators, and a call was sent out inviting all such elevators to send representatives to the annual meeting of the growers held at Saginaw last week for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements. The response was large, the majority of the elevators being represented.

A committee consisting of Jos. Heaton of Elkton, John McAllister of Caro, and Geo. W. Miller, Chesaning, all managers respectfully of the co-operative elevators of those towns, was named to call a second meeting at Owosso on October 31st, at which it is expected a permanent organization will be effected. The committee will be assisted by P. Prof. Ellsworth, co-operative expert of the Agricultural College.

Membership in the association will be confined to purely farmers' mutual co-operative companies that pay dividends upon the amount of business handled thru them instead of on the capital stock. The purposes of the association are many, the main object being, it is understood, to provide for a central distributing agency of all products handled by the companies.

The growth of the co-operative movement in Michigan the past two or three years has been phenomenal. It is worthy of note that Mr. Grant Slocum, one of the editors of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, was one of the first men in the state to realize the advantages of co-operation as applied to the marketing of farm products. For twenty-three years he preached co-operation, and it is doubtful if there is a man living who has done more to draw the farmers together for mutual benefits than Mr. Slocum. Independent elevator men the state over predict that in less than five years the farmers of the state will control ninety per cent of the elevators. Let us hope that this prophecy may come true.

## HERE'S HOW THE GOV'T SIZES UP STATE CROPS

A marked decline in the condition of corn, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, cloverseed and pastures, and some deterioration in practically all other crops has taken place during the month of September. Unseasonably dry weather over large areas within the State played an important part in lowering the conditions of pastures, field peas, potatoes, sugar beets and the truck crops, but the principal cause in the case of the other crops was the occurrence of heavy frosts on September 10th and 11th, from three to four weeks earlier than the average date, and the crops affected being about that much later in maturing.

The quantitative outlook for the corn crop was reduced about 15 per cent. A special inquiry regarding the extent of the frost damage indicates that much of the crop will be of poor quality; that 15 per cent matured without any frost damage; 15 per cent matured with some, but not serious frost damage; 37 per cent is not yet mature, but still undamaged or not seriously injured; and the remaining 33 per cent was seriously injured before maturity.

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# WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—When I think of Congress it is difficult for me to visualize it as it really is, consisting of two separate representative bodies, the one composed of 96 august, austere, Prince Alberts, and the other overrun with 435 anxious, ambitious youngsters. I like to think of Congress as a personality of much the same type as Cartoonist Cromwell has depicted it below. To my mind Congress is a stout little man, bothered a trifle with the gout; snub-nosed; a little bald; double chin—a standing object of pity, scorn, admiration—the goat of his constituency and the unhappy victim of countless temptations laid daily in his path by the naughty lobbyists and trusts.

Poor old Congress; he's been having a warm time of it the last six months. Every move he's made has brought forth a howl from somebody; no wonder he's losing flesh. No wonder so many of him have wisely decided to remain in Washington during the short session; anything, everything, is preferable to some of our Congress to a homecoming that might be celebrated with the relics of last year's storage.

Congress has worried so much and worked so hard the last few months that his waist has shrunk and he stands in danger of losing his pants. High time, I say, that he laid off for a spell.

A farmer wrote in to me the other day and wanted to know all about "this here Liberty Loan." Well, my friends, there isn't much to tell, and it's all very simple. You know there is no more costly venture on the face of the earth than the carrying on of warfare. War means waste. Consequently the U. S. government like all governments waging war must raise huge sums of money. As we have already told you in these pages the first six months of the United States' entrance into the war has cost nearly twenty billion dollars and there has been no fighting as yet.

Part of these twenty billions are raised from revenue taxes of various kinds, income taxes, etc. About two billion dollars will be raised by the special taxes that Congress has recently levied upon war profits, incomes, and against various necessities and luxuries of life. Congress has the power if it so desires to raise all this vast sum thru direct taxation, but it would be too heavy a burden for many people to bear. So provisions are made for issuing bonds against the credit of the United States, and these bonds are offered for sale to those able to buy.

The bonds of the first Liberty Loan bore 3 1-2 per cent interest. Those of the second Liberty Loan, now being offered, bear 4 per cent interest. These bonds are free from all taxes, and afford one of the most desirable investments to both the large and small money holder.

Bonds are better than taxes, you must admit. "A subscription to a bond," said Vice President Marshall lately, "enables one to beat the taxes because in buying a bond one gets part of the taxes back." That reminded the vice president of a man he knew back in Indiana, who left one church and joined another, because the second church was just as good as the first and cost a little less.

I understand that Michigan's quota of the new bond issue is \$125,000,000. Of this, it is expected that the city of Detroit will subscribe \$60,000,000, or about half, so it looks as if the farmers will have to buy a lot of Liberty Bonds if the old state makes good on her promise. I have studied the Liberty Loan proposition very carefully and I can see no objection

that a farmer with \$50 or \$5000 laid away might have to investing in these bonds. Of course, the biggest thing to consider right now is the Government's need of money. It is a duty which, I believe we all owe to the country that has given us birth and the privileges of civil freedom, to help all we can to raise the desired amount. But discarding all thoughts of one's patriotic duty, and looking at the matter from a purely commercial standpoint, there is no question but what the Liberty bond is a safe and profitable investment. I would suggest that all farmers make an effort to attend the special exercises which are planned to be held in all Michigan schools on Monday, October 15th, designated by the Governor as "Patriotic Day," and at least learn something about the Government's needs and the bonds it is offering to supply them.

Following rapidly upon the action of the Food Administration to put wheat and meat trading and consumption under Government control, the President has definitely decided to place practically all other staples under licensing regulations. It is understood that the decision will include twenty or more staple articles of food. Regulations will be prescribed for meat packers, cold storage houses, millers, canners, elevators, grain dealers and wholesale dealers and retailers doing more than \$100,000 annually in the commodities named. Licenses will be issued to such firms in order to give the Government effective control over their handling and distribution of the products, to the end that there may be no undue waste or exorbitant profits.

The President has declared himself as follows:

"It is the purpose of the food administration to effect conservation in the commercial use of these commodities, and to keep them flowing toward the consumer in direct lines through the channels of trade in as economical manner as possible. The administration does not wish to disturb the normal and necessary activ-

ities of business, and no business factor who is performing a useful function will be expected to surrender that function.

"The administration is, however, charged with several duties.

"The producer must have a free outlet and a ready market.

"There must be no manipulation or speculation in foods.

"There must be no hoarding in foods.

"Unfair or unreasonable profits must be eliminated.

"Discriminatory and deceptive and wasteful practices which in any way restrict supply or distribution must be stopped.

"These are the provisions of the food law. The licensing system which was authorized by the law provides a more effective machinery for its enforcement. It must not be thought that these operations become illegal only upon the issue of licenses. They have been illegal since August 10, when the law was passed, and numerous cases coming to the attention of the food administration have been corrected. The licensing has had the effect of giving definition to the provisions of the bill and the practices which the trades should respectively follow in connection therewith.

"This proclamation will require all of those handling the commodities concerned to apply for licenses before November 1, upon forms which will be supplied upon application to the food administration.

"Applicants will receive licenses without cost, and the regulations governing those dealing with the commodities licensed will be issued in due course."

## The Chicago Packer Takes a "Gentle Slap" at J. Ogden.

J. Ogden Armour predicts end of war next Spring, bemoans the present high prices and resultant misery to the poor, generously adding, "It's not healthy for Armour & Co. to do its present abnormal business." But all the same, meat products remain around top-notch prices, the Armour profits increase many millions a year, and J. Ogden pockets the increased abnormal dividends gleefully.



CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED

## WAR WIRES

The new British advance in the Ypres salient now definitely threatens the enemy's line of communications to the Belgian coast. The Ostend-Lille railway, which in a large measure feeds the German naval base at Ostend and at Zeebrugge, the latter home port of the German high seas submarine flotillas, now comes within range of the British guns.

News from Russia continues slight. Further reinforcements of the enemy forces are recorded in the Riga sector, and indications are that the Germans contemplate extending their gains across the Dwina. The German offensive was halted after the capture of Riga, apparently to resume the Roumanian campaign with a view to completing the conquest of Moldavia, and if possible, pushing on into Bassarab'a, in order to seize the rich grain and other supplies known to be stored there.

The Uruguayan congress has voted to break diplomatic relations with Germany. The German diplomatic and consular officials have been handed their passports. The President, in his speech to congress following the vote, made it clear that this action on the part of Uruguay was not on account of any special grievance but to "align itself with the cause of liberty and justice." It is expected that Montevideo will be converted into a base of operations for the allied fleets.

Camp Custer will be dedicated Oct. 23. Secretary of War Baker has announced his inability to be present owing to other engagements. The dedication will be one of the big events so far in the history of Camp Custer. Arrangements are being made to take care of a great throng of visitors. Physical examinations are about completed so far as the present recruits are concerned. Battle Creek people comment on the gentlemanly conduct of the soldiers. Very little trouble is experienced and military police have little to do but to walk their beats.

Reports that the German raiders in the Pacific are being supplied from Mexico have reached the government. One report dealt specifically with the clearance of an auxiliary schooner from a port on the west coast of Mexico by Germans known to be active in the anti-American propaganda, being spread in the neighboring republic. The schooner is declared to have carried a cargo of oil and canned goods. It has been quite definitely ascertained by the navy department, according to a statement by Secretary Daniels today, that the two raiding vessels are sailing ships with auxiliary engines.

The second Liberty Loan drive is being given enthusiastic reception. Committees have been appointed in all communities and cities and the work is being pushed under thoroughly organized conditions. It is planned to make a personal appeal to every person who by any possibility can be expected to purchase even one fifty-dollar bond. Many cities are planning parades to arouse enthusiasm. In the city of Detroit a huge money bag will be suspended on Woodward avenue, the main thoroughfare, and just as subscriptions on Detroit's allotment increase in volume, the bag will be moved toward the city hall to the accompaniment of church bells and whistles.

Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas—That the Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, comprising the Thirty-second division, will be reviewed by Secretary of War Baker and Major General Trasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, before the troops leave for France now seems certain. From Camp Logan, at Houston, word has come that Secretary Baker and his chief of staff plan to leave Washington before November 1 to visit all training camps in the south. It is not known when they will reach Waco, but they are expected about December 1. The review by the secretary of war will be by far the biggest event in which Michigan soldiers will participate before they go overseas.



## FARMERS MAY SELL TO GOV'T

Food Administration Grain Corporation Advises Michigan Business Farming Readers They Will Help in Marketing

As stated in previous issues of M. B. F., a number of cases where the dealers were not paying the farmers what they ought to for wheat were referred to the Food Administration Grain Corporation at Philadelphia. We are now in receipt of a statement from Mr. H. D. Imrie, 2nd Vice President of the Corporation to the effect that "if farmers cannot sell at satisfactory prices, advise us the particulars, and we will try to straighten it out either directing their shipment to terminal markets or else putting them in touch with some mill who will buy it."

This information will substantiate the opinions that we have given our readers on the advisability of holding their grain in the event that the prices offered by local dealers were unsatisfactory. All farmers who are experiencing any difficulty in disposing of their wheat at the right price should write us at once and we will take their cases up separately with the grain corporation.

Mr. Imrie corrects a statement that was given to us several weeks ago relative to the value of wheat as in Mount Clemens. This was given as \$2.13 and should have been \$2.15 as our freight rate is 13.3 cents per hundred or about 8 cents a bushel. Adding 1 cent a bushel and we have total expense of 9 cents. The Baltimore and Philadelphia price is \$2.24 for No. 2 Red, and deducting the 9 cents expense the net value would be \$2.15. How many farmers in Michigan got that much for their wheat? Hands up!



Mr. A. B. Cook, of Owosso, re-elected president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n. An earnest, sincere, unselfish worker for the farmer's cause. Liked and respected by all who know him. He has served the farming interests in one capacity or other for nearly a score of years, and will be found on the job to do his duty another score of years hence.

### LET'S SEE WHO MAKES THE PROFIT ON PRODUCE

In spite of the glowing stories of and the extravagant cartoons depicting the fabulous profits that the farmers are making today, the truth of the matter that he is really only realizing a very small margin of profit upon the things he raises, is pretty well established in the minds of most people who have taken the time to

### A Just Decision; Stay By It!

The bean growers of Michigan have not a single apology to make to anyone. Last spring in response to the Government's fervid plea, they doubled their acreage at great additional cost. Unfavorable weather kept down the growth, and in spite of the double acreage the total yield will be less than normal. Comes the time when they must decide how much they should receive for their crop to break even. Experts are secured; the cost of producing an acre of beans under 1917 conditions is carefully calculated; the average yield is estimated, and it is found that the growers must have \$8 a bushel for their 1917 crop or lose money. It is a simple mathematical deduction and conclusion from which there is no escape.

Michigan Business Farming stands ready with all the strength that it can muster and with its financial resources, if necessary, to defend the bean growers of Michigan before the world. We have watched the unequal three-cornered tussle between the farmer, the speculator and the consumer for years, and we know that the farmer has sweated blood for every inch of ground that he has gained. Today he stands within grasp of the rights that are inalienably his, but which have been usurped by another. Today he makes his stand; he asserts his right to a living profit on his invested capital and labor. Shall he be denied? A thousand times, no! Here's our hand to the Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n, and to every producer of beans in the state. You have made your decision; it is a NATURAL decision, a FAIR decision. Stay by it!

(Continued from first page)

pany deliberately manufactured false reports on the estimated bean yield and used the story to be circulated and published that Manchurian beans were on their way to this country by the thousands of tons—all in the hopes of scaring enough farmers into selling at the lower price to enable them to fill their orders and come out whole on the speculation.

We exposed the entire scheme and saved the bean growers of Michigan millions of dollars.

This is the combination of speculators and profiteers that you are up against. We do not know who is back of the present efforts to mislead the Michigan bean producer. We only know that such efforts are being made and that unless the growers watch their step mighty carefully they will fall into the trap that has been set for them.

look into the matter of marketing and distribution to any extent.

Not a day goes by but what additional proof is offered from many sources that the man who is making profits from farm products is he who acts as a medium of distribution between farmer and the consumer.

A Grand Traverse county subscriber sends us in a copy of the prices that are being quoted by the Traverse City Milling Company both to producers and consumers. Here is a firm, apparently, that makes no secret of its practice of adding large profits on top of the prices paid the farmer before disposing of the products to the consumer and a comparison of buying and selling prices as quoted by this firm, shows that the Traverse City consumer is paying anywhere from twenty to forty per cent more than the farmer receives from the self-same produce, and in this particular case, mind you, the products pass thru only one middleman to reach the consumer. Just compare the prices that the Traverse City Milling Company pays on wheat, rye, oats, corn, for instance with the selling prices they quote upon the same products and then let our uninformed city cousin tell us who really makes the profit in the transaction conducted by this company.

#### Our Selling Prices

Mammoth clover, \$14.00; medium, rye, \$2.50 per bu.; common rye, \$2.10 per bu.

Ideal bread flour, per bbl. .... \$13.00  
Western Queen, per bbl. .... 13.00  
\$13.50; alsyke, \$13.00; white blossom sweet clover, \$12.50; alfalfa, \$11.50; timothy, \$4.50 per bu.; orchard grass, \$3.50; hairy winter vetch, \$9.00 per bu.; seed wheat, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bu.; Rosen Ideal Pastry, per bbl. .... 12.00  
Whole wheat, per 100 lbs. .... 5.75  
Graham flour, per 100 lbs. .... 5.50  
Table yellow corn meal, per 100.. 5.50  
Rye flour, per 100 lbs. .... 6.00  
St. car feed with sacks, cwt. .... 3.75  
Fine feed with sacks, cwt. .... 3.75  
Cracked corn, with sacks, cwt. .... 4.25  
Coarse corn meal, with sacks, cwt. 4.25  
Bran, cwt. .... 2.10  
Middlings, cwt. .... 2.50  
Hammond's dairy food, cwt. .... 2.50  
Corn and oats, cwt. .... 3.50  
Shelled corn with sacks, cwt. .... 4.15  
Oats with sacks, cwt. .... 2.65  
Calf meal, 25 lbs. .... 1.20  
Calf meal, 50 lbs. .... 2.25  
Calf meal, 100 lbs. .... 4.50  
Hay, per ton .... \$15.00 to \$17.00

We give a discount of 5 per cent per 100 lbs. on feed in 1-2 ton lot orders.

#### Our Buying Prices

We will pay highest market prices on day we receive your grain. Prices today here are, wheat, \$1.90 per bu.; rye, \$1.50; oats, 65c; ear corn, 90c per basket; shelled, \$1.80; buckwheat, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; white beans, per bu. \$6.00; R. K. beans, \$5.00 per bu.; baled hay, \$12.00 to \$14.00 per ton.

TRAVERSE CITY MILLING CO.

### IN SPITE OF THE WAR CIVILIZATION ADVANCES

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—Because he had written "wet" forces at Dallas, Tex., advising that prohibition had been detrimental to the growth and development of Memphis, Abe Goodman, member of the city park board, was removed from office today by action of the city commission.

### In Next Week's Issue

The October 20th issue of Michigan Business Farming will be chuck full of timely, valuable information and suggestions for the farmers. We are at the height of the marketing season. "When shall I sell" is the uppermost thought in the farmer's mind. It is our business to gather in reports of crop and market conditions obtaining every week in the United States so that we may tell our readers correctly when to sell their products at the greatest profit. Don't sell blindly this year; watch the market reports in this paper. If you don't take it, subscribe now; if you haven't the money subscribe anyway. Even if you have to borrow your neighbor's paper, don't miss the following features in the October 20th issue:

1. Another splendid article from the pen of Nathan F. Simpson. Writes a subscriber: "Mr. Nathan F. Simpson's, 'The Old and the New Way of Farming' in the October 6th issue is just hitting the nail on the head."

2. Beginning the first of three illustrated articles on the food situation in France and Belgium. Explains WHY there is a shortage of food supplies and shows WHY the American farmer must be encouraged to increase production and be assured of profitable prices.

3. The Detroit milk combine. Does such a thing exist or not? Attorney Jas. Pound says it does. Jerome H. Remick, president of the Detroit Creamery Company, says: "Absolutely absurd; an entirely false and impossible charge." But we shall see; we shall see.

4. Annual Meeting of Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n. This association is making history. It behooves every dairyman to watch its progress and get in step.

5. The truth about Michigan crop conditions and yields. Reported by business farmers for business farmers.

6. Further "inside facts" on the bean deal. We have wired Mr. Hoover for some information. Expect to have a complete and authentic history of the deal that the jobbers are trying to put over on the bean growers.

Altogether sixteen solid pages of current agricultural news, state and national crop reports, special articles, snappy editorial, illustrations, market information and advice, short items of what the farmers are doing over the state, food control developments, live stock hints, veterinary department, etc. Be sure to read the October 20th issue.

## WHO'S HOLDING UP WHEAT NOW?

Twelve Million Bushels Held at the Head of the Lakes—Elevator Strike Has Tied Things Up Tight.

Steps should be taken to locate those responsible for the publicity stunt now being pulled off by the market manipulators, and an end put to their efforts to stampede the market by creating a sentiment against the farmers of the nation. In the past these manipulators have had their own way; they were in the saddle and they manipulated things to their own liking. Now that the Government has taken a hand at price-making and knocked the manipulators' old plan of stringing the farmers on market conditions into a cocked hat; they have adopted a campaign of publicity for the avowed purpose of stampeding the farmers and getting the products into their own hands at less than the minimum established by Uncle Sam.

Less than two weeks ago the farmers of the nation were accused of holding their wheat; of tying up the mills; of demanding unheard-of prices, etc. The facts were that the farmers were busy getting their ground ready for the fall crop, and at the same time more wheat was being marketed throughout the west than the railroads could handle. To prove that the farmers have been handing over their grain to Uncle Sam it is only necessary to state that more than twelve million bushels of wheat has been received at the elevators at the head of the lakes in both Canada and Michigan ports, which cannot be unloaded because of the elevator strikes. A dispatch from Port Arthur says: "With twelve million bushels of wheat on cars loaded west and no possibility of moving them or unloading them at the head of the lakes, and with every siding crowded the grain situation is alarming from a national standpoint."

The farmers of the nation are loyal to the cause, and will be found ready to do their "bit." They will not tie the hands of your Uncle Sam, never fear. Keep your weather eye on the manipulators; they are in sore straits and merely trying to keep their spirits up by crying, "stop thief."

### SHALL WE SAY, "I TOLD YOU SO?"

Since the middle of August we have been telling our readers that the bean crop of the state would fall considerably below the seven or eight million bushels forecasted by the bean jobbers and the government. In the August 25th issue we said: "Mr. Orr is altogether too optimistic; (in his forecast of 8 million bushels) in our judgment the yield cannot exceed 5,000,000 bushels." The Government report for October 1st, places the yield at 4,010,000 bushels.

We also questioned the figures of 51,400,000 bushels of corn forecasted in the August 1st Government report. Under date of October 1st, the Government report shows a probable yield of less than 41,000,000 bushels.

We cite these examples here merely to show our readers that we have been keeping in closer touch with the situation than the other agencies whose business it is to report crop conditions. It also goes to show that our reports from farmers may be taken as thoroughly reliable.

We appreciate the work you are doing for the farmers and any time I can help you will be glad to do so.—Jas. E. McKeon, Bay county.

I have received one copy of M. B. F. and found it a great paper to tell the market truth. Mr. Fordney claims the farmer has nothing to do with the beets, only haul them to the station and take in the money.—G. F. S., Saginaw.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT

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

As the fall work progresses farmers are hauling more wheat to market and receipts on terminal markets are showing an increase. Canadian farmers are hauling wheat in large volume to all originating points and Canadian shipments are large as a result. Australian wheat is now arriving at Pacific coast ports. In times gone by this would have been immediately taken as a "bear" factor, but under present conditions it simply means that we will have that much more grain on hand to export to our allies. With the price fixed as it is, we may rejoice to see it coming. Lumber carriers from the west coast find it convenient to carry a wheat cargo on the return trip. Thus Australian wheat finds an outlet and means of reaching quickly the place where it is needed, with our allies in Europe.

Farmers are doing their share, as is evidenced by the estimated increase of 24.4 per cent in winter wheat acreage as compared with last fall. Kansas, the great wheat state, is estimated to have an increase of 26 per cent in wheat acreage. Farmers in some sections of the state who have raised but little wheat before are making ready to raise a large crop next year and those who raised but a small acreage are increasing it many times over. Indiana is said to be making a gain of 52 per cent over last year. This is perhaps a little over estimated but where there is smoke there is usually some fire, so we can take it for granted that she is doing her share. Illinois shows an increase of 34 per cent, Ohio, 14 per cent; Texas, 25 per cent; Oklahoma, 34 per cent.

Michigan, while not generally considered one of the wheat states, still raises considerable and our reporters over the state seem to think that there will be a substantial increase in acreage this year. Wheat in this state is now moving more freely altho still not in any great volume.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	.62	.61	.66 1-2
Standard	.61 1-2	.60	.66
No. 3 White	.60 1-2	.59 1-2	.65
No. 4 White			

Oat stocks in the west are increasing slightly but the demand is good and the price is sustained. Export demand continues active but is rather fitful. Demand from that quarter is good for several days and then dies down to nothing. Just as the bears get ready to whoop things up along comes Mr. Exporter again and the animals have to take to their lair.

Many dealers seem to feel that the supply will greatly increase toward the end of the month. Well it may and then again we have a hunch that the growers have learned a thing or two and will know better than flood the market, especially when conditions are so certain in the way of future demand as they are right now. If they don't watch out for this, then let them take their medicine, say we. They have been warned.

With corn at its present level there is no reason why oats should not maintain their present price. New corn will not be coming on the market for some time yet. In the meantime just remember that it will be a long time until another oat crop comes.

With the proposed wheatless days we would not be at all surprised to see a very noticeable increase in the consumption of oats in the way of oatmeal, etc. There is no more healthful food than oats as is evidenced by the sturdy physique of the Scotch people, whose oatmeal diet is proverbial.



**NEW YORK**—Night letter—Receipts of hay at Manhattan markets have been somewhat heavier this week. Under these heavier arrivals market is ruling somewhat easier. The New York Central, which is still embargoed, reports more hay in transit than last week. The Erie is handling more hay than last week. Shippers should consult with their local agents in regard to certain recent advances in freight rates.

**PHILADELPHIA WIRE**—Potato receipts continue light. Market is firm and higher. Demand good and increasing.

**CHICAGO WIRE**—Veal market slow. Arrivals plentiful and butchers seem to have the calves they need. Advise withholding shipments for a few days.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	2.01	1.92	2.05
No. 3 Yellow	2.01	1.91 1-2	2.03 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.00	1.91	2.02

Corn prices change quickly just at this time. There is a good demand for old corn and all of it will find a good market. On the other hand we are on the last lap of the time before the new crop comes on the market. This makes conditions rather uncertain and a fluctuating market. Reports of frosts from certain sections will start buying and the price starts up. Next comes a report in the opposite direction or buying lets up a little and the situation relaxes. So it will be seen that it is rather a weather and crop report situation.

Farm reserves are general believed to be very light and arrivals of old corn at terminal points are far from heavy. The frosts in many sections have stopped the further growth and what is now needed is a period of dry weather, not too cold. Looks as though we might be faced with another year of wet corn. Wet corn has a bearish effect on the market as it must be handled quickly to avoid loss. We are going to have a very large crop unless all signs fail and it is to be hoped that we will have sufficient good weather to mature it.

We are going to venture a suggestion for the benefit of our Michigan friends who will be buyers of corn. The old crop is pretty well cleaned up. Conditions generally are strong, with a good demand. Now while the new crop is about to be finished and harvested, still to look matters square in the face we must admit that it will be well into November before the new crop reaches the Michigan market and we would almost be safe in saying December. It looks to us though corn prices would work higher under continued demand and depletion of old stock. Looks as though it might be

well for the co-operative elevator men of Michigan to buy now for their immediate wants or else be prepared to wait until the new crop moves freely.



## RYE

The demand for rye is only moderate and the market is not showing any additional strength. Deliveries continue light but still under the circumstances they are just about sufficient to take care of the demand from buyers. Detroit quotations; cash No. 2, \$1.86.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	19 50 20 00	18 50 19 00	17 50 18 00
Chicago	20 50 21 50	20 50 21 50	20 50 21 50
Cincinnati	22 50	22	22
Pittsburgh	22 75 23 00	22 50	22
New York	24 25	23 50 24	22 23
Richmond	23 00	22 75	22 50

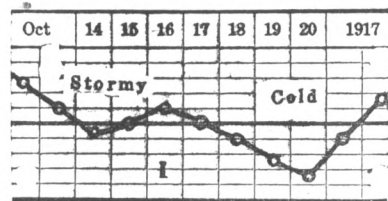
Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	18 50 19	14 50 15 00	14 00 14 50
Chicago	21 22	16 50 17	18 20
Cincinnati	22 50	22 22 50	22 22 50
Pittsburgh	20 50 21	19 50 20	20 20 50
New York	22 23	20 22	18 20
Richmond	22 25	22	19 50

Eastern markets report a better condition this week under lighter supplies. There has been a greater supply of the better grades than of the off-grades. This has let to a very good market for the poor hay used for feeding by a certain class of trade. This condition has been especially noticeable on the New York market. Small bales are in demand on that market and in some cases sell higher than the large.

Boston reports that on account of continued car shortage the local hay market is firm with receivers generally holding at higher prices. There is a big shortage there of the better grades of hay, the market differing

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 13—Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbances to cross continent Oct. 9 to 13, warm wave 8 to 12, cool wave 11 to 15. This will bring warmer than usual, the storms will be of greater than usual intensity; more than usual precipitation is expected on northern Pacific slope and in large sections east of Rockies. Two cold waves each bringing frosts, are due to reach meridian 90, moving southeastward, one near October 14, and one near 20, but, while one of them will be unusually severe, we can not now determine which, but would select Oct. 20 as the extreme.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Oct. 14 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 15, plains sections 16, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys Oct. 17, eastern sections 18, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct.

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

These two storms will be of unusual importance, because of the cotton and late corn crops. One of the cold waves, mentioned above, will finish the life of the late growing corn crop and will also enter the cotton belt. At this time we cannot give a more detailed forecast.

October has been in a general way, calculated to average a little warmer than usual and the crop weather of the month to be favorable to maturing and harvesting. The trends of average temperatures were calculated to be—as they cross meridian 90 moving eastward—high near Sept. 23, low for the week centering on Oct. 4, high for the week centering Oct. 12, low for the week centering on Oct. 19, high for the week centering on Oct. 23 and low for the week centering on Nov. 1.

The most severe storms of October were expected to occur near 2, 15 and 30. These severe storms cause the precipitation, sometimes thousands of miles away from the storm center. We warn all to be on guard for the very severe storms near Oct. 30 and the severe cold wave, frosts and blizzard that will be its rear guard. These rear guards, both in weather matters and military affairs, are not pleasant things to deal with. The writer has had experience with both.

from other eastern markets in that respect. Hay that will grade No. 2 or better sells readily. The demand is confined almost entirely to new hay and it sells at a premium over old hay.

Arrivals on the Chicago market are increasing somewhat but still not enough to effect the market. Buying is steady with just a trifle lighter demand than last week. Prairie hay is in liberal supply and values are lower. Straw is firm, rye being worth \$10.00 @ \$10.50; oat and wheat, \$9.00 @ \$9.50.

The Pittsburg market is firm with values just a little higher than last week. Receipts are still light although they increased during the week. Clover and mixed hay is in good demand. The receipts for last week were 1500 tons against 1080 tons the preceding week. The receipts of straw were much lighter for the week.

In the south receipts on the Richmond market have been light and the demand active. Receipts for the week have been much less than a week ago and it looks like a good place to ship hay for the next week or so. Newport News has received more hay during the past week than during the one preceding it but not enough to effect the market. Buyers there are active and the situation is good satisfactory in every respect. Michigan shippers will find a good market there if located so as to get the proper freight rate.

Receipts on the Detroit market are only moderate and the demand is fairly good at present quotations. Dealers expect supplies to increase toward the end of the month. There is a good demand for No. 1 light mixed and standard.

Receipts on the Detroit market are light and the supply is nowhere near sufficient to meet the demand. One dealer advised the M. B. F. this morning that his firm could handle 50 cars of hay right now if they could get it. Farmers who ship to the Detroit market have about cleaned up on their old hay and have been too busy with other work to start baling. So Michigan growers who have hay to offer now will find an excellent market in Detroit. The demand is for the better grades and the medium bales of 120-140 pounds.



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.00	9.15	9.00
Prime	8.85	9.00	8.90
Red Kidneys	6.50	6.50	7.00

Beans continue to show additional strength and the price has now increased materially. There is a good demand which is finding it hard to secure stock. Old beans are just about cleaned up so far as Michigan is concerned. That means that the very best beans are off the market, for where else can they grow beans of the flavor and quality we produce in Michigan?

The wet weather of the last week has interfered with the maturing of beans farther north and the pulling over the central and southern portion of Michigan. Better conditions are in sight for the coming week which will help matters greatly. Before many days now Michigan's great crop, pea beans, will be harvested and soon an accurate estimate of the crop will be possible.

Reports now coming in indicate that the yield will be much less than was estimated some time ago. The frost caught many fields before the beans had a chance to develop. Other fields are reported to have only two or three beans in a pod. Hope to have something definite soon.

A report on the York State red kidney situation says that the beans will run a little under the usual size this year and a large yield per acre is not expected. However, with an increased acreage there will be a fair crop. No prices have yet been fixed but growers are expecting around \$6 per bushel.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.50	1.45
Chicago	1.40	1.35
Cincinnati	1.45	1.40
New York	1.40	1.35
Pittsburgh	1.45	1.40
Norfolk, Va.	1.30	1.25

The expected break in the Detroit potato market has failed to materialize. The demand is good and receipts only moderate. In many localities buyers are trying to buy potatoes from the farmers at too low a price. This is resulting in small receipts at originating points which in turn means fewer shipments to terminal markets. Bulk potatoes, good clean round stock, are this week selling on the Detroit market at around \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel.

The New York market is active and prices are inclined to advance. Daily receipts are less than the usual quantity for this season of the year. Stock is being received from all sections but Jersey. Long Island and Maine are right now furnishing the bulk. Government contracts have had a bracing effect on the situation and prevented any possible weakness. The quality of the Maine stock is rather poor, much dry rot being evident. Some state stock arriving but digging is just well under way. The general feeling is that the market will advance rather than decline. This accounts to a certain extent for the moderate arrivals.

The Chicago market is stronger. Shippers to that market report a strong feeling on the part of the growers with an inclination to hold and place in storage. Operators take this as an indication that the market will be evenly sustained throughout the winter.

Pittsburgh, which is a great potato market, reports potatoes steady and firm. Good stock greatly in demand but poor stock taking a discount. The Philadelphia market is firm and the receipts light.

Summing up the situation, everything looks satisfactory. All markets are healthy and firm, receipts are of just about sufficient quantity to supply the demand. All Michigan growers need is sufficient backbone to ask what their spuds are really worth. Go to it.

## ONIONS

Detroit onion market is in good shape with plenty of buyers and limited supplies. Car lots of good yellow globe onions are selling at \$2.60 @ \$2.75 per cwt., sacked. Smaller lots which can be sold to smaller local buyers net in some cases as high as \$2.90 @ \$3.00. Red onions will not sell to any advantage on the Detroit market and should be shipped to southern points.

The New York market is cleaning up. Arrivals this week have been light for this season and this has given accumulated stocks a chance to move. Good yellows are selling at around \$3.25. Reds are selling fairly well but the demand for white is not so good.

The Chicago market is not quite so good as others, owing to the large amount of stock being hauled in by local growers. The bulk of the demand is being filled from this trade. Best home-grown yellows are selling at around \$1.40 to \$1.50 per cwt., sacked. Some northern yellows have sold as high as \$2.50 per cwt.

## CABBAGE

Detroit dealers report a good demand for cabbage with supplies light. Shippers should remember that only the hard Danish cabbage is wanted. Ordinary soft domestic cabbage is not wanted and will not prove a satisfactory deal to shippers. Good cabbage is bringing around \$15.50 @ \$16.00 Detroit and it looks right now, from the limited supply, as though the price might go higher.

Chicago reports a fair demand for cabbage and a steady market. Home-grown still supplies the trade at around \$1.20 @ \$1.40 per cwt. Receipts on the Pittsburgh market are light with a fair demand around \$1.50 per barrel.

The cauliflower market is good at all points. Fancy home-grown is selling around \$1.00 @ \$1.50 per doz.

### Carrots, Beets, Turnips

Some of our friends out in the state have requested us to give a report on the market for carrots, turnips, beets, etc. We have made a special investigation of this market here in Detroit and find that at the present time it is none too good. Farmers and truck gardeners who live near the city raise and haul in about all the carrots the market requires. At least that seems to be the situation just at the present time. It may be that later on there will be a better demand for outside offerings, after the local gardeners have to a certain extent exhausted their supply.

Small cooking turnips, well cleaned and trimmed, seem to find a fair demand but not in large quantities. The market on turnips becomes better as the colder weather comes. Table beets, the small kinds, sell fairly well at around 40c @ 50c per bushel basket. Some sales are reported at a better figure, depending on the demand and supply at the time of sale.

## APPLES

Apples are not coming to the Detroit market in nearly the usual quantity for this time of the year. There is an excellent demand for good stock and the market has every appearance of holding up right along.

Quotations on Jonathans, \$5.75 @ \$6.00; Wealthy \$5.00 @ \$5.50; Alexander \$4.50; other varieties \$4.00 @ \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.00 @ \$3.50 per barrel.

The Chicago market is in good shape with light receipts. None of the late varieties are being received as yet but if the demand for early stock is any indication, there will be a good market for the late varieties when they arrive. Jonathans \$5.50; poorer color, \$5.00; Wealthy \$4.00 @ \$4.50; Grimes Golden \$4.50 @ 5.00; Maiden Blush \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Alexanders \$5.50; 20 oz. \$5.00 @ \$6.00; Greenings \$5.50 @ \$5.75.

Eastern markets are in good shape with a strong demand for all varieties and a very moderate supply. The strong demand and good prices have brought to eastern markets much poor stock and even that is being taken readily. About five to ten cars per day are arriving on the New York market. Prices compare favorably with the western markets.

### Peaches

A dull trade has necessitated reduced price levels. New York peaches as well as Utah stock have been plentiful and in addition Michigan goods are offered moderately in competition with the others. Some of the eastern stock is in soft condition, but western goods as a rule, average sound in quality. The Detroit market has been off for several days, light demand and over-supply. Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bu. basket. Chicago quotations, Michigan Elbertas, large and fancy, \$2.00 per bu.; Prolific and Kalamazoo, fair to medium size, \$1 @ \$1.50; New York Elbertas, "AA," \$2 "A," \$1.50 @ \$1.75; "B," \$1.25; Utah, depending on quality, \$1.50 @ \$2.00; Baskets, 1-5 bu., depending on quality, 25c @ 27 1-2c.

### Pears

A steady market is quoted for all varieties that have the color and size. Demand for them is good. There is a fair supply on the market. Cloudy or scabby goods find a difficult outlet at reduced levels. Keiffers are slow. The following quotations are per barrel: Michigan Keiffers, \$2.75 @ \$3.00; Seckels, \$6.00; Buerre Bose, \$6.00 @ \$6.50; Chairgeau and Howells, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Cloudy stock, all varieties, \$3.50. The following quotations are per bu. basket: Michigan Bartlett's, fancy stock, \$2.50; Seckles, \$2.25 @ \$2.50; Sheldons, Howells, Dutchess, St. Lawrence, Chairgeau and DeAnjous, \$1.35 @ \$1.50.

### Plums

Are about finished for this year. Meeting with a fair demand at steady figures. Cases, 16 qt., Michigan Green Gage and Bradshaw, \$1.00; Damsons, \$1.60 @ \$1.75.

## BUTTER

Detroit butter market steady with little change in prices. Arrivals principally creamery prints and tubs. Some storage butter moving here and general supplies short. Fresh creamery firsts, 41 1-2c @ 42c; extras, 42 1-2c @ 43c per pound.

New York—Butter market seems to be more active and firm when extras sell around 45c than when they get around 45 1-2c or better. This was shown exclusively this week when steady buying gradually worked up the price to 46c. A reaction and 1-2c declines set in until buying at the close was 45c. Trading has been good all week although at the higher figure consumption has been somewhat restricted. Along with the falling off in supplies has come deterioration in quality so that there is a larger supply of under grades than has been offered in some little time. The local and the out of town trade however has been brisk enough to clean these up without accumulation. Creamery firsts 44c @ 45 1-2c; extras 45 1-2c @ 45 3-4c; seconds 42 1-2c @ 43c.

## EGGS

The high price of eggs has restricted consumption on practically all markets. The Detroit market is in about as good shape as any, with a fair demand but still it shows signs of weakness. The eastern situation is just a trifle better than it was last week but the improvement is only slight. Receipts of fresh eggs on all eastern markets are too heavy for the restricted consumption, and the accumulation is not being reduced. There is no question but what the high retail price has cut down consumption greatly. Some retail stores in New York are charging as high as 5c and 6c each for eggs. Consumers there buy eggs one or two at a time in the poorer districts, instead of by the half dozen or dozen as is customary.

Chicago reports a very quiet egg market on both fresh and storage. Receipts of fresh eggs are heavy and many are going into storage for the want of a market. Demand is quiet.

Detroit quotations: fresh Michigan firsts, 36 1-2c @ 37c per dozen; Chicago, fresh firsts, 37 1-2c; New York,

## POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	Cinn.
Turkey	24-25	12-23	
Ducks	24-25	20-22	
Geese	18-20	14-18	
Springers	23-26	18-22	
Hens	24-26	20-22	

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Poultry is just a little stronger on the Detroit market and the last day or so has seen a better demand. Monday and Tuesday were Jewish holidays and some accumulations were reported. This however has been taken care of and at the time of writing this the demand is increasing. The greater portion of stock coming consists of spring stock and hens. A few ducks are moving but the demand for them is just starting. Not many geese arriving yet and not much call for them. Very few turkeys on the market and the occasional thin arrivals find a poor reception.

The Chicago market has about recovered from the effects of heavy shipments received last week but is still not as strong as it might be. There has been some heavy trading there in frozen stock and the market on same continues strong.

The turkey situation is causing a great deal of speculation among dealers as to what prices it may lead to and what the final outcome will be. Never was such a scarcity of turkeys

known at this time of the year. The situation is such that one big operator who had a car of young toms refused 34c per pound this past week. Stocks in the storage in Chicago are not over 8,000,000 pounds. Hotel supply men have none to offer and at present high prices are having difficulty getting a sufficient supply for their immediate needs. There are no fresh turkeys in sight. Missouri and Oklahoma report that they will not be dressing turkeys until late in December.

That will make the turkeys now in storage the main supply for the Thanksgiving trade so far as the territory supplied by the central Chicago market is concerned. Turkeys are scarce in Michigan. The late cold spring affected the hatching and raising of young stock.

## CATTLE

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Steers, good to prime	9 50-10 50	7 10-17 50	13 00-13 50
Steers, com. to fair	8 50-9 00	6 15-14 50	11 00-11 50
Heifers, good to prime	8 50-9 00	8 00-12 00	8 00-8 50
Cows, average	7 50-8 25	7 00-12 00	7 50-8 00
Canners, - Cutters	5 00-5 85	5 00-6 00	4 50-6 50
Bulls, average	6 75-7 25	7 00-8 50	7 50-8 00
Veal, fair to good	12 00-16 00	9 50-16 00	10 00-15 00

Detroit cattle market satisfactory in every way. Good demand with only moderate arrivals keeps it in a good healthy condition. Receipts of cattle at Buffalo are only moderate but the situation is still a little weak. About the same condition prevails as that of last week. There is no particular reason for this except a slightly decreased demand following heavy arrivals of some time ago. Perhaps as well to wait another week before shipping there to any extent.

Receipts at Chicago during the week have been lighter than a week ago. Trading is not much changed from last week. Some of the medium weights show additional strength. The butcher trade has sagged somewhat, especially on the medium grades. Canners are in strong demand. Bulk of butcher stuff higher. Calf trade continues strong with a heavy demand for good vealers.

"One of the distinctive features of the live stock industry of today is the large capital required to do business compared to the times in recent years when a steer wasn't worth any more than a hog is now, and when a lamb was valued intrinsically in the class with a good fat hen. There were a quarter of a million cattle on the western markets the first half of last week that would average \$150 a head. It was only a few years ago that prime Christmas beeves were the talk of the town when they brought \$85 a head.

"The packers used to tie up \$1,000 to \$1,500 every time they bought a load of beeves. Today it takes from \$3,500 to \$4,000 to swing a deal. There are cattle feeders by the thousand who have paid this fall \$140 a head for animals to take home where the same cattle used to be available for less than half that amount. One man here this week invested \$25,000 in cattle for his Illinois farm.

"The farmer of a few years ago could not get any place worth going today if he had to depend on the capital of those days."—KANSAS CITY DROVERS TELEGRAM.

## HOGS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Heavy 240-290	18 00-19 00	18 50-19 60	19 75-19 85
Medium 200-240	18 00-18 75	18 50-19 50	19 40-19 60
Mixed 150-200	17 25-18 50	18 15-19 50	19 30-19 50
Packers 100-150	17 50-18 50	17 75-18 00	19 40-19 60
Pigs 100 down	17 00-17 25	13 50-17 50	17 75-18 25

The Detroit hog market is strong at prevailing prices. Arrivals somewhat lighter than a week ago. Good demand for all grades with well finished offerings selling at a premium.

Light receipts still arriving on the Chicago market but the market has shown some tendency toward a lower range of prices. Prime hogs are scarce and selling good. Mixed and packing goods seem to be going just a little slowly the past few days.

Buffalo market is just a little slow as the week ends. An unexpected increase in receipts, due perhaps to the strength of last week's market, was conducive to this condition.





## SHEEP

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Wethers	17.50-17.5	15.00-18.35	18.00-18.75
Yearlings	16.25-16.75	13.50-17.75	15.00-16.00
Wethers	10.00-10.50	9.10-13.00	12.00-12.50
Wethers	9.50-10.25	8.60-11.85	11.50-12.00

Detroit sheep and lamb market steady and firm at a somewhat better range of prices. Demand good and arrivals only moderate. Chicago sheep receipts decreased this week and good demand for all grades of stock but buyers are particularly anxious for well finished lambs. Buffalo market is steady at present range of prices. All arrivals clean up fast and every prospect of the present values being maintained.



## FLOUR & FEED

Michigan feed manufacturers and millers report that a better condition prevails than existed last week and that the demand takes care of all they have to offer. Minneapolis millers say the feed condition is very strong. Shortage of wheat on that market has curtailed the feed output. They will have very little, if any, bran to offer before November. They feel that present or even better prices will be maintained.

**Detroit**—Bran, \$36; standard middlings, \$39; fine middlings, \$43; coarse corn meal, \$78; cracked corn, \$83; chop feed, \$65 per ton.

**Philadelphia**—The market is rather quiet this week and with little change to note in prices. Demand is less active, but offerings are moderate and values are steadily maintained. Winter bran, spot, in 100-lb. sacks, \$37 per ton; spring bran in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, \$35 @ \$35.50 per ton; white middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, \$9 @ 51 per ton; standard middlings in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, \$40 @ 41 per ton; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, to arrive, \$60 @ 61 per ton; shorts, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, \$40 @ 41 per ton; mixed feeds, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive \$39 @ 42 per ton.

**Milwaukee**—Prices on bran are steady and unchanged, while middlings are strong and \$1.50 @ \$2.00 per ton higher than a week ago. The fact that southwestern mills are offering considerable bran has created a comparatively easy feeling in that market, while middlings are kept firm by moderate offerings and a fair demand. Current quotations are: Millstuffs—sacked bran, \$33; standard middlings \$38 @ 39; white middlings, \$48; red dog, \$56.50; cottonseed meal, \$48.75; all meal, \$57; gluten feed, \$51.05 Chicago; all in 100-lb. sacks.

### Wool

Our latest report on the wool market states that there has recently been a very fair trade for almost everything and prices have held very firm. There has been a good demand from the government for wools suited to its needs as well as an exceptionally good demand from manufacturers of woolen goods and mixtures. The following is the range of prices as reported from the various markets:

**Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces:** Delaine washed, 82 @ 83c; delaine unwashed, 75c @ 76c; fine unmerchantable delaine, 77 @ 78c; half blood combing 76 @ 77c.

**Michigan and New York fleeces:** Fine unwashed, 60 @ 62c; delaine unwashed, 73 @ 74c; half blood unwashed, 75c; three-eighths blood unwashed, 75 @ 76c.

**Wisconsin, Missouri, and average New England:** Half blood, 70 @ 72c; three-eighths, 73 @ 74c; quarterblood, 71 @ 72c.

**Virginia, Kentucky and similar:** Half blood unwashed, 77 @ 78c; three-eighths blood unwashed, 78 @ 79c.

**Scoured basis:** Texas, fine 12 month \$1.65 @ 1.70; fine 8 months, \$1.55 @ \$1.60.

**California—Northern,** \$1.70 @ 1.75; middle county, \$1.45 @ 1.50; southern, \$1.35 @ 1.40.

**Oregon—eastern No. 1, staple,** \$1.80; eastern clothing, \$1.50 @ 1.60; valley No. 1, \$1.60 @ 1.65.

# POTATO YIELD STILL IN DARK AND FARMERS HOLD FOR HIGHER PRICES

Leading Potato States Continue to Report Decreased Yields and Prices Continue Firm and Advancing

**Blight and Rot Kill Potatoes**  
**Dryden, N. Y.**—The potato crop is in bad shape owing to blight and rot. There will not be 25 per cent of a normal yield. Apples are also light and probably 50 per cent normal.

**Late Potato Crop Light**  
**Keeseville, N. Y.**—Potato digging has not begun but there is a large acreage of late planted stock. This was hard hit by the recent frost and will not produce over a normal yield. Corn will not be 75 per cent of normal. Beans are ripening unevenly and will be only a fair crop.

**Potato Crop Disappointing**  
**Walloonburg, N. Y.**—Potato digging has started. The crop is somewhat disappointing and will probably turn out 70 percent of normal. Sales are \$1.10 a bushel f. o. b. station.

**Potato Blight General**  
**Cooperstown, N. Y.**—Potato blight has been general in this and adjoining sections. The crop will be light and sizes will be small and it will be much shorter than last year although a larger acreage was planted. Not much harvesting as a rule has been done and very little buying, but at nearby points there has been some good sales at \$1 a bushel. Cabbage is a good crop and was double the acreage of a year ago.

When M. B. F. advised its readers on Sept. 8th that there was no occasion to feel uneasy over the "bearish" potato talk, and again on September 28th and October 6th when we showed from reports gathered from all the leading potato sections that the yield would be far less than forecasted by the Government, we had no idea that our opinions would be so quickly borne out by the actual facts.

With the marketing season at its height, we are now able to say to our farmer friends that there will be no need of their selling their potatoes below \$1 per bushel.

At no time this fall has the potato market shown the weakness that might have been expected as a result of all the newspaper talk about the huge over-production. The early varieties came on the market at better than \$1 per bushel but the movement never phased the market. It held up strongly thru the entire disposal of the crop, and now with the early movement practically over, the

cannot be overlooked that the condition of potatoes in every locality has declined since August 1st, and the reports published on this page, taken from the *Chicago Produce News*, shows conclusively that the yield is generally very poor.

Pennsylvania and Wisconsin seem to be about the only two potato states which do not report serious damage by frost, blight or rot. Maine crops were hit by all three, cutting the yield by over 15,000,000 bushels. All New York sections report a far below-normal yield from the same causes and middle western states reports are none too optimistic.

As for Michigan, everybody knows that the poor old state entertained Jack Frost early in the season, and the "entertainment" cost us about thirty per cent of our crop. The Government report, however, for October 1st admits less than an 8 per cent damage in Michigan, but the farmers know better and will act accordingly.

We like to think, in common with all other true Michigan sons, that the Peninsula state is especially favored year in and year out by Mother Nature, yet we never could see that our pride in the dear old state should constitute sufficient grounds for absolutely misrepresenting the crop and market conditions. There has been altogether too much of this sort of deception in the past for the good of the farmers and they are the folks whose interests we are looking after. We have absolute knowledge that the Government report is WRONG, and shall be in better position next week to give our readers actual figures on the total yield.

In the meantime, don't worry over the potato market. It never was in

### Perham Me. Potato Shortage

**PERHAM, Me.**—Farmers busy digging potatoes. Yield light, averaging not over 50 per cent of normal. Some fields show as low as 15 barrels per acre. Cobblers sold a barrel in Washburn but none being sold here.

### Disappointing Potato Yield

**Ashland, Me.**—The potato yield is proving disappointing. Before digging growers expected 65 to 75 per cent of last year's crop, but are getting only 40 to 50 on an average. Cobblers and the early varieties are the heaviest yield.

### Potato Crop is Lighter

**Fairview, Pa.**—There is a larger potato acreage than last year but on account of blight the crop will be smaller than last season, with the quality poor. Nothing will move before the last of this month.

a more healthy condition. Follow the examples set by your brother farmers in Maine and New York. Put your crop on the market gradually and you will keep the price steady thruout the entire marketing season. If you think you should have \$1 for your potatoes, hold them for that. Your local dealer will be paying you that much and more in less than sixty days.

## THINKS FARMERS SHOULD HOLD THEIR POTATOES

Please send me sample copy of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING dated Aug. 25, 1917.

This is a potato section. Lots of spuds were planted; some look very good and others are late and small. The farmers last spring were urged to plant a large acreage. We have done our part, but they haven't insured us any satisfactory price. We planted \$3 seed; help is high and paris green is also high. The corn crop is late here. The beans are also backward. Now I hope the farmers will hold their potatoes until they get what is right; they only offer us from 45c to 65c a bushel for early ones. I have five acres of early ones ready to dig, but not at that price, unless I have to. I guess I have hollered enough. Hoping for better prices, I am—H. R., Lucas, Mich.

## PROPER CREDIT IS STILL ONE OF FARM PROBLEMS

"This is the most pressing need of farmers in this part of the country and I believe it is everywhere. We must have more available capital. The Farm Loan Fund is of no use to the young man who is trying to get a farm or the renter who wishes to buy.

For the man who owns a farm and wishes to build a silo or to make other improvements it is no trouble to borrow either on the farm or on his notes, without going to the trouble of getting ten of his neighbors to go in with him on the same thing. But with the renter or the man without real estate holdings it is quite another matter. He may get men to back his note and borrow the money, but the bank will lend on but six month's time and discount the note at 5 per cent, making the rate of interest about 14 per cent.

Last spring the banks around this part of the country put up a great howl about patriotism. They were going to loan the farmer all the money he needed. They did at 5 per cent discount. These banks are all controlled by—and the farmers who took advantage of the offer are now selling their grain to pay up and will soon be selling their beans and potatoes for the same purpose. It seems to me that the farmer is the only man who is expected to be patriotic without getting pay for it. We were urged last spring to put in extra acreage and now the sons of farmers and their hired men are being taken by the draft. I heard a farmer say the other day, "My son has gone; I will dig as many potatoes as I can and the rest can rot in the ground. I can get along without them." I presume they will send the Boy Scouts out at \$2 or \$3 per day to help dig potatoes and pull beans, and five of them will be able to do as much as one fairly ambitious hired man."

## COMPARISON OF FARMER AND GROCER PRICES

The following prices were gathered by William Bucksot, of the Marion county (Indiana) council of defense, for H. E. Barnard, state food commissioner. The wholesale prices are those paid by an Indianapolis grocer to farmers for produce in wholesale lots. The retail prices are the prices at which this same grocer sold stuff to his customers:

	Wholesale	Retail
Tomatoes, bu.	75c to \$1.00	5c lb. or \$1.25 bushel
Turnips, bu.	\$1.50	2 lbs. 15c
String beans, bu.	\$1.50	5c pound
Kentucky Wonder beans, bu.		5c pound
Corn, doz.	12 1/2c	18c dozen
Cabbage, barrel	\$1.75	3c pound
Potatoes, barrel	\$4.50	6 lbs. 25c.
Mangoes, bu.	\$1.25	15c dozen
Onions, bu.	\$1.50	5c pound

## HERE'S HOW THE GOV'T SIZES UP STATE CROPS

(Continued from page 2)

The condition of field beans was also lowered 15 per cent during the month. Local areas suffered much greater damage than this while other districts were unharmed. The harvest is in progress, being nearly completed on light soils; but where planted late on heavy soils the pods are still green and ripening unevenly. The yield per acre will be somewhat larger, in general, than last year, and as the acreage is about one-third larger the total production will show a marked increase over last year's light crop notwithstanding the present outlook for but little more than one-half a normal yield per acre.

Potatoes suffered mainly from dry weather in the central and southern districts, the development of the tubers being held back from lack of moisture in many localities. In only small local areas were the tops entirely killed by frost. In the northern districts the crop suffered about equally from frost and dry weather.

There is a very light acreage of cloverseed; the crop is very slow in maturing; and considerable areas have been seriously injured by frost. Truck crops are slowly coming to maturity with fairly good yields in prospect. Peaches have nearly all been harvested and were a very light crop as predicted; and the apple crop will also be comparatively light. Grapes and pears will be quite plentiful.



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1917

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Published every Saturday by the  
**RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY**

GEO. M. SLOCUM, Sec'y and Bus. Mgr.

Business Offices: 110 Fort Street, DETROIT

Editorial Offices, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BRANCHES: CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, MINNEAPOLIS

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

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

## The Great American Hog.

(And the Butcher Who Would Lead Him to Slaughter)

"The farmer who refuses to increase his acreage of cultivated soil unless he is assured by the Government that he will receive a stated minimum price for his crops when they are ready to be harvested this season is clearly guilty of treason to the Republic and should be summarily and severely dealt with. He is willing to see others go to the front to save himself and family from injury and his property from destruction by the Germanic horde of barbarians, but he utterly refuses to do his part unless he is assured in advance that he be paid from three to five times as much for his beans and grain as he ordinarily receives. Such a spirit is unworthy of any man who lays any claim to American citizenship. It is the embodiment of the American hog in all that the term implies. Everywhere manufacturers are tendering their plants and services to the Government free of charge. Men are enlisting with the stipulation that they be permitted to serve without pay. Boat owners are offering the Government the free use of their vessels during the war. Newspapers are giving advertising space in the face of threatened hostile postal legislation. Everywhere patriotic people are making sacrifices for the cause of human freedom and democracy. The farmer alone stands back and insists on being bribed to do his duty to the country which is undertaking to protect him from the common enemy of humanity."

THIS conglomeration of distorted facts and illogical conclusions is taken bodily from the editorial page of the Michigan Tradesman, published at Grand Rapids. It is cruel, unjust, libelous. It springs from a misinformed and irresponsible brain, incapable of knowing the great, generous heart of the average American farmer, or the overwhelming difficulties which he faces.

Oh, Patriotism, what sins are committed in thy name! Behold the "patriotic" manufacturer approaching Uncle Sam, with a flag in one hand and his factory in the other. He bows low, and in humble accents says: "I am a patriot, I want to serve my country; here's my factory, I dedicate it to the cause of Democracy; it is yours, all yours at cost—plus ten per cent."

Ah, truly, 'tis a sight to make the crocodiles weep!

"Men are enlisting with the stipulation that they be permitted to serve without pay." Again the curtain rises. A gilded youth is seen approaching Uncle Sam. He, too, bows low and humbly says: "I am patriotic; I want to serve my country and save Democracy. I will enlist if you will give me a commission and promise not to send me overseas. My services are at your command, free; I am rich, I do not need the money."

"Boat owners are offering the Government the free use of their vessels during the war," and we can already picture the attendant ceremonies. Rich men flock to Uncle Sam, carrying luxuriously appointed yachts in their hands, saying, "We, too, are patriotic; we want to do our 'bit' for Uncle Sam; take our pleasure craft, we can get others where these came from."

Who would question the motives of the thousands of unselfish men and women in whose breasts the spark of patriotism glows and fires them with a zeal to serve their country? Not we! Give them the hand of approval, the word of encouragement, the insignia of honor, for they deserve it. But remember, please, that they are giving because they can afford to give, because they have private incomes which will sustain them comfortably even tho they devote their entire time to the service of the government.

The concrete expression of patriotic impulses is not necessarily accompanied by sacrifice. It is no sacrifice, tho inspired by the purest patriotism, for a man worth one million dollars to give half of them away. Sacrifice means the giving up of something necessary for complete comfort of mind or body. And the only people who as a class are sacrificing their all for their country are the young men who have left home and friends and careers to fight in the trenches.

Man for man, the farmer is as patriotic as any other class in the United States. Ask him

for his farm and you can have it, "at cost, plus ten per cent." Ask him for a porker and he will give it as freely as the rich man gives his yacht.

But ask him to place his business, the support of himself and his wife and children in certain jeopardy—for that is the very thing you do when you ask him to grow two blades where he grew one before, without giving some assurance of a living wage—and like the sensible, tho patriotic man he is, he protests.

There are several breeds of American hogs, and the fattest two-legged kind do not live on the farm. Our cities are overrun with squealing, adle-pated human swine who would oust the farmer from the trough of prosperity, but haller like stuck pigs if any of their swill is disturbed.

## Freedom of Speech

FREEDOM of speech is on trial. The attempts of the civil authorities to interfere with the public discussion of the war issues is decidedly inconsistent with the purposes and promises of the Constitution which guarantees not only freedom of speech but the right to peaceably assemble and discuss questions affecting public welfare.

It should be remembered that the first opposition of this nature came not from federal sources, nor, as far as can be learned, was it even inspired or encouraged by the federal government. It emanated solely from state and city officials,

## Cider Time in Michigan.

THE teacher asked us all today  
What time we liked to see  
Come round, and I said cider time  
Was good enough for me.  
When all the crops are cared for,  
And winter's on the road,  
We gather up the apples,  
About a wagon load,  
And take 'em down to Johnson's,  
(He's got a cider mill)  
And while the juice is runnin' fresh  
I like to drink my fill.

THANKSGIVIN' time and Christmas  
Some scholars that was fine,  
But cider time in Michigan  
Was what I took for mine;  
You jus' come down to my house.  
Most any night you'll see  
Mother with her knittin'  
And pussy on her knee;  
Sister workin' 'rithmetick  
And father tellin' me  
About the things that grampa did  
In days that used to be.  
There's popcorn and there's apples,  
But the thing that tops it all,  
Is the pitcher full of cider  
On the table near the wall.

THERE'S swimmin' time and skatin'  
time,  
And there's vacation too,  
But cider time in Michigan—  
I like it best, don't you?  
Those sparklin', frosty mornin's,  
When a feller's up at five,  
And smells the bacon fryin',  
Ain't it good to be alive?  
I bet there's lots of growed up folks  
That's moved away, and found  
They'd like to be in Michigan  
When Cider time comes 'round.

—Written for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, By A. J. Coran.

overzealous to do what they wrongly conceived their patriotic duty to the government.

As a result of this discriminating espionage and interference on the part of civil officials, millions of people are forced to hide their thots and curb their tongues, while their neighbors are permitted to indulge in a wild abandon of passionate utterances and invectives against all who disagree with them and the policies of the administration.

There is no danger in a calm discussion of the issues involved in this war. There is danger—a very great danger—in placing a ban upon free thinking and a clamp upon free speech. To forcibly suppress the expression of tho is to plant the seed of unrest and rebellion. Involving so large a number of the body politic as it does, this reckless meddling and persecution can eventually result in but one thing—organized opposition to the government.

Take the ban off free speech. It is like locking shackles to an innocent man. Let the people of this country have the same privileges as the people of England, France and Russia to discuss the vital issues now confronting their respective countries. Give them a hearing; they are just

as much a part of the sovereignty and entitled to exactly the same rights as those who are "standing by the President" in everything he does or says.

It is absurd to construe criticism of the administration's policy as "sedition" or "treason." Funk & Wagnall's new standard dictionary defines "sedition" as "language or conduct directed against public order and the point of insurrection; also the stirring up of such disorder tending toward treason, but lacking in overt act." "Treason" is defined as "an overt act by betrayal, treachery or breach of allegiance to the sovereign or government."

There has been no attempt on the part of the thinking people of the country who have sought to congregate and discuss the war issues, to stir up disorder or opposition to the government, and it is criminal libel to accuse them of sedition or treason. We do not here refer to the infamous I. W. W.'s, who are always a menace to the nation in times of peace as well as war. But we do refer to such types of men as Robert M. La Follette, David Starr Jordan, Scott Nearing and—we could name them off by the tens of thousands—men who represent the highest thought in America. They constitute the safety valve on the boiler of national passions which seeth and foam with hate and lust of avenging slaughter.

Let the war go on; let those who believe that this war is God-sent to purge the world of all future desire and capacity for war, give it their most enthusiastic support; make Germany pay for the crimes she has committed; but in God's name do not smother the brains of the people or put a gag in their mouths. Let them think; let them peaceably congregate; let them talk; they can do no harm. Some day when heaven shall have quenched the fires of this earthly hell, those whom we now brand as "traitors" in every country committed to war will come forward as the natural leaders in the work of reconstruction and the establishment of international brotherhood.

## Otherwise Action Was Postponed

A PRESS dispatch says: "An amendment to empower the government to fix the price of farm machinery was incorporated by the Senate interstate commerce commission in Senator Pomerene's bill to provide for fixing prices of iron and steel products. It was introduced by Senator Gore. Otherwise the committee postponed action."

When it was first proposed to set a maximum price upon farm products, there was no postponement of action, not by a long shot. The President sent for Hoover, and Hoover sent for his aides and the price of wheat was fixed, all in double-quick time. The farmers protested that it wasn't fair, but that didn't stay the execution. The maximum price was slapped on and the farmer told to take it or leave it.

But fixing the price on manufactured products of steel and iron is an altogether different thing. Congress must go slow; manufacturers must be sounded out; costs must be determined to a nicety; there must be no danger of setting a price too low for profit.

Why this bald discrimination? Why this commanding on the one hand and kotowing on the other? Why this telling the farmer what he must do and asking the capitalist what he wants to do? What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. "Action has been postponed long enough." Get the price-fixer working again and stamp the rest of the goods on the national counter.

## A Voice From the Manipulators' Inferno

THE DAILY press of yesterday brought the startling announcement that Armour & Co., would "smash bean prices," by turning over to the Government their elevators and handling equipment, and giving Uncle Sam all of the assistance possible. This announcement comes with mighty poor grace from a company that has cleaned up 50 million dollars in the past three years, through their manipulation of the meat business.

We were aware of the fact that Armour & Company were preparing to enter the Michigan bean buyers' gold fields, and rake in a few millions. It looked for a time as if the present manipulators of the bean market, who have grown rich in a decade through handling Michigan beans, would have, in the new company a rival, and that possibly the bean growers might profit thereby.

However, as the news of Armour & Co.'s magnanimous offer, came through Mr. Orr, who is styled the Michigan Bean King, it is quite evident that the bed has been broadened and Messrs. Armour & Co. may now be found snoozing snugly under the covers, with the master manipulators as bed-fellows. The fortunes which have been



made in Michigan by the bean buyers during the past ten years, would look good to the average "Klondiker."

If Mr. Hoover will send along his army of experts and get right down to brass tacks in the matter of the cost of raising a bushel of beans in Michigan, the bean growers will accept his figures. And when it comes to figuring profits, if he will give the bean growers one-tenth of the profits that are now being filched from the people by the great packing companies, the farmers will make more profits than has been their lot for the last ten years.

The bean growers of Michigan are not holding up Uncle Sam. They have had a mighty hard year; and yet they don't ask for "war profits." They merely ask for a profit on their beans; and they will get it, unless they are stampeded by the manipulators, who right now see their profits gone, and are trying to save themselves through a death-bed repentance.—"G. S."

#### Your Chance to Help Your Favorite Uncle

THE PEOPLE of Michigan have been asked to provide more than one hundred million dollars as their share of the second Liberty Loan asked by the Government to finance its war operations. Hundreds of men are giving their time and talents, as well as their cash, this month to the end that,

#### WHY WE ARE AT WAR

(From Abraham Lincoln's speech at Alton, Illinois, Oct. 15, 1858, in debate with Stephen A. Douglas.)

THAT IS the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, "You toil and work and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of man as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle.

Our gallant soldiers at the front may be fed and clothed while on foreign battlefields.

Our navy may be supplied with fuel; its guns with ammunition and the men of the navy fed and clothed.

Our splendid soldiers and marines may be promptly paid for their services, in combatting a common foe.

Our country may proceed with the construction of a mighty fleet of vessels, in order to maintain

communication with our boys in France, and carry them food and munitions of war.

Our country may complete and equip a mighty fleet of aeroplanes, with which to secure supremacy of the air and thus shorten the awful conflict.

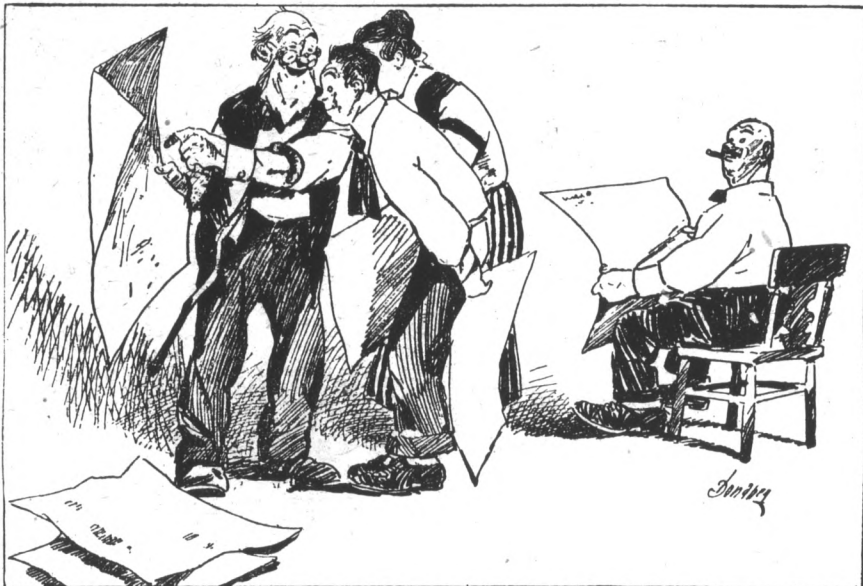
This, and many other things, will the money do that you are asked to invest in Liberty Bonds. Now remember, kind reader, your Uncle Sam is not asking you for a single penny as a gift. He wants to borrow some money from you. All of the resources of this mighty nation are behind him. Uncle Sam has an interest in your very farm. Without his protection your farm is worthless; your home affords you no protection; you would be deprived of every present-day opportunity.

You can afford to buy one or more bonds. They are Government bonds; they pay four per cent interest, and are as good as the gold in any bank in the United States. As a duty to yourself, your family, your nation, your God—buy as many Liberty Bonds as you can possibly pay for. Every little helps; do your "bit."—"G. S."

Patriotism is a fine thing to have, but a poor thing to boast of.

Cheer up, friend Farmer. Meatless days are not so bad; they help sell the beans and potatoes.

## With the Kodaker and Cartoonist



"Bill's in the Army."

DONAHY in Cleveland Plate Dealer



"Amazons." Officers in the Women's League for Self-Defense, whatever that may be. If these ladies sought to put on masculine airs by the donning of pants and leggings, we must say they have admirably succeeded.



An Upper Peninsula Scene. These oats on the farm of P. Quack, seven miles from Sault Ste. Marie, yielded 67 bushels to the acre. That's the kind of farming they do in Cloverland.



Another scene on Mr. Quack's farm. Pea vines six feet long. Guess how many bushels to the acre.



Royalty. Duchess of Fife at left, sister of King George of England, and her daughter. They have been doing Red Cross work in England.



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—Murphy in New York American.

#### "THERE'S YOUR LESSON."

The newspapers are devoting considerable space to "writing up" and caricaturing the food and fuel profiteers. If action only followed all this talk, we might have cheaper food and fuel.



## SEES END OF LOW PRICES

Colon C. Lillie Believes That the Farmers Will Have No Difficulty in Maintaining Profitable Prices on Products.

The great war has brought to us an era of high prices. There is a tremendous advance in almost everything that we have to buy and likewise there is an advance in all the things we have to sell. This advance may not be strictly a proportional one. It may be that some things have advanced unduly in proportion to the prices which the farmer gets for the products he raises, but in general and in speaking broadly, we have a high level of values in everything.

The farmer should be the last man in the world to complain. This is just the condition that he needs; just the state of affairs he must have if he wants to prosper. What does the farmer care if clothing, machinery, groceries and all other things that he consumes and needs are high? He has high priced wheat and oats and hogs and steers to sell and he is comparatively a big seller and a small buyer, so the opportunity for the farmer to make money is much better when the level of values is high, than if the level of values are low as they were back in the nineties when it was almost impossible for the farmer to make ends meet. We who lived through that depression in values know very well that many of us had to work for nothing and board ourselves. Labor was low. To be sure, machinery was low; everything we consumed was low. But the things we sold were also low and the farmer though a big seller and a small buyer had little left, indeed if he was not in debt, he was in luck if he had enough money to pay his taxes and his interest. But now with wheat at over \$2 per bushel, hogs selling for eighteen and nineteen cents a pound live weight, with butter nearly fifty cents a pound, and most everything else in proportion, he can pay his interest and his taxes. He can buy his clothes and his groceries and some of the luxuries of life, yes, even use a little something for pleasure and still have something left, if he has produced good crops. Why? Because he is comparatively a big seller and a small buyer.

If these conditions were beneficial to the farmer and yet detrimental to everybody else, the farmer couldn't rejoice. But are they? The argument is that the laboring man finds it difficult to make both ends meet, yet I venture to say that he is better off today with the high level of wages paid the laboring man than he was back in the nineties under the low level of wages and every other commodity. The laboring man sells his labor today at a good price. Then, he sold it at a small price. Of course, if he is extravagant he can spend more than he earns. But, with what he earns today, I am of the opinion that he is better off and his family is better off than his children can have better advantages than they could back in the nineties under almost the reverse conditions. Of course last year the price of potatoes which is a very staple article of food with all of us, was too high, abnormally high, but this resulted because of almost a crop failure and had they not been extraordinarily high they never would have lasted through the year and enough remained to plant a new crop. High prices are the only thing that will make people economize and in the case of a near crop failure, high prices are a good thing.

The professional men, at least nearly every one of them, have had their salaries and fees increased to correspond with this high level of values, consequently, I cannot see where they are any worse off than before.

The manufacturing world, it may be, is hit harder by the high level of values than other people but commercialism in this country is so surfeited with prosperity, and has been for years that if necessary they can do with less profits. I like to see

everyone make money and be prosperous and I wouldn't want to have anything happen so that our manufacturers wouldn't be prosperous. The manufacturing interests of this country are responsible for our wonderful development and increase of population and this war furnished a market at home for the greater part of the farmers products and I wouldn't want to see anything happen that would cripple the manufacturing interests and I don't believe that a high level of values within reasonable limit would materially affect them.

The middlemen, the distributors, they say cannot make as much money now as they could in a period of low prices and I can see that might be so. We have too many middlemen anyway. The cost of distribution in this country is abnormally high and if this era of high value drives some of them out of business or in some way tends to cheapen the cost of distribution, it will be the best thing for society in general. I am sure that this particular phase of the problem will solve itself.

The great world war has created a scarcity of food products and raw material for manufacturing by creating such a demand through war waste, etc., that it brought about this condition of high values. God knows I don't want to see this terrible war continue, the sooner it ends the better for humanity, but, at the same time, I do want to see this era of high prices continue. The great producing and commercial world is lifted up on a plane now where we are all better off, it seems to me, than we were before and what I want to see is the continuation of something like these values. I believe it is the duty of the great agricultural world, and the manufacturing world, to see to it that the value of their products never get down into the last ditch again, and with a little business foresight thru organization, this, in my judgment, can readily be accomplished and that will be as much the duty of the business farmer in the future as the production of farm products.—C. C. Lillie

## STATE REPORTS MISLEADING

Estimates of Potato Yield as Given Out by Secretary of State's Office Cannot be Taken As Correct.

Reports from the Secretary of State's office on the estimated yield of potatoes this year must be taken with a grain of salt. When this or any other department says that Michigan will produce 102.03 bushels of potatoes to the acre this year, we immediately smell a rat and begin to look for him.

Every year the report from the Secretary of State's office and from the county agents miss the real truth by about a mile. Last year we recall, the Secretary of State's office early in August, forecasted something over 5,000,000 bushels of beans. Its October forecast however, dropped to 3,730,000 bushels which was as a matter of fact 730,000 bushels high.

The same thing is happening again this year. The reports that are given out by this department and the county agents are altogether too high. We do not know whether these statements are purposely misleading or based on misinformation.

We can readily see why it would be logical for the county agents to overestimate conditions and yield. These men are placed in the various counties to help the farmers increase production. The higher the yields that are reported from their respective counties, the better the evidence that the work of the agent has been successful.

Reports from FARMERS indicate that the yield of potatoes in this state will be nearer 80 bushels than 102. We are asking our army of crop reporters this week to make a special report on the yield in their respective territory and shall be in a position next week to give our readers absolutely authentic information.

## NATIONAL CROP REPORTS

**Crookston, Minn.**—Potatoes moving freely. Yield about 60 per cent of normal and quality good. Poultry about a normal crop. Especially short crop of turkeys. Eggs moving freely for this time of year.

**Harrisburg, Pa.**—The leading potato counties of the State, including Berks, Ducks, Lancaster, York and Lethigh, indicate a good production of potatoes. Farmers will continue to market their potato crops as long as prices are favorable. Quality is attractive and growers are anxious to get buyers to bid for their offerings.

**Marysville, Cal.**—Thompson seedless grapes in this section suffered considerably from late Spring frosts. While growers are getting \$35 ton for green grapes the price will not make up for low tonnage per acre. Cuttings also suffered and only those who were able to irrigate well will have good stands. For this reason price on cuttings will reach \$30 per thousand.

**Hood River, Ore.**—Hood River's apple crop this fall will total about 1,000,000 boxes and may be picked largely by women, owing to the prevailing scarcity of men. The shipping organizations agreed on a scale of wages: For men, 27 cents an hour; women, 22 cents; packing, 4 1-4 cents from sizing machines and 6 cents from tables, where it is necessary also to sort fruit. A minimum wage may be made of \$2.75 a day for men and \$2.25 for women.

**Boonville, Ind.**—Fresh egg receipts decreasing, but quality gets better as weather becomes cooler. No packing stock. Farmers selling cream instead of butter. This section is producing a bumper crop of potatoes as well as tomatoes. Potatoes selling \$1.25 a bushel. Tomatoes around \$11 a ton. No large poultry movement; crop is small compared with former years. Turkeys also scarce and few ready for Thanksgiving. Fowls and springers selling 18c; roosters, 10c; ducks, 12c; geese, 11c; eggs, 36c; butter, 20c.

**Haydenville, Mass.**—Before leaving for the International Apple Shippers' meeting at New York, Aug. 14, E. Cyrus Miller placed a value of \$4 on his crop of Baldwins. At the convention he heard so much talk of a short crop and poor quality in Western New York that he raised the price to \$5. He has already sold 1,000 bbls. at that price and he is offering the balance, about 2,000 bbls at the same figure. The fruit is Grade A, 80 per cent of it is 2 1-2 inches while the balance is 2 1-4 inches. He will have a car of ungraded Baldwins, which he expects to sell for \$2.50 bulk or \$4.00 Jumbo pack.

**Rochester, Mich.**—Fruit growers of Monroe county are putting in a record fruit crop. At the date when peach picking usually begins there were no peaches ready to harvest and hundreds of men who reported ready to go and save the crop were put off until many became discouraged and went into other work, with the result that with the great rush of the season on there was an actual shortage. Crawford and Elberta peaches are being picked and packed at present. The chief worry now is what is to be done about the potato crop, and how late vegetables are to be handled. With the peach season over, the thousands of men at liberty will turn to other harvest fields. Over 1,300 fields of over five acres each in Monroe County alone.

**Winchester, Va.**—It is seldom that apple growers have such high prices so early as now prevail. The short crops in New York and New England have sent buyers to Virginia to get fancy stock. High grade Yorks, Jonathons and Albermarle Pippins are in demand and bring big prices. Earlier operators took Jonathons at \$5 in the coolers. Last week M. Trombetta of Baltimore was here and bought freely. One little block of 11 cars of Jonathons he got, paying \$5.25. Present prices are attractive enough to induce storers to sell. A few expecting higher prices are holding out but as a rule when there is 25c a bbl. profit owners sell. Pippins are as high as the fancy Jonathons and the much-abused Ben Davis is held as high as \$5. Growers are harvesting rapidly. Weather has been ideal.

**Halstead, Kans.**—About 20 coops of poultry are moving weekly and 30 cases of eggs. The turkey crop is about half of last year.

**Wenatchee, Wash.**—A Wenatchee, Wash., dealer received an order from Australia for 50,000 boxes of apples, 15,000 consisting of Jonathons and King Davids, just being shipped. Evidently the Australian embargo is lifted.

**Chicago**—Welch & Welch of this city are operating extensively in Michigan grapes and are one of the heaviest shippers in the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor district. Mr. Welch said this week that while buyers have paid high prices for grapes so far on account of the lateness of the season, he looked for considerable lower prices to prevail as soon as the movement got well under way.

**Los Angeles**—Last year at this time onion operators were not starting to store. This year already 11,226 sacks in local cold storage. Incidentally, daily papers are calling attention to the fact that other markets are showing a heavy storage, presumably by the same operators who made a killing last fall when prices were advanced at one time to \$10 and even \$15 central. Hinted that onion men are putting one over on Food Director Hoover. With appointment of a few such men as W. E. Platt, of Stockton, on the Pacific Board to represent the Government, the trade naturally smiles at such a suggestion. Mr. Platt it is reported, will give special attention to potato and onion stocks of the Pacific Coast.

**Los Angeles**—The profits in the bean crop last season of all varieties, which are repeated this season, attract land owners who formerly leased large tracts for vegetables. Where formerly bean growers made only a fair interest on the value of the land, this year shows a marked exception. Usual cost bill for an acre of beans is: 50 lbs. seed, 5c lb., or \$2.50; cultivation, \$25; threshing, \$5; sacks and twine, \$1.60; interest at 7 per cent on valuation of \$500 per acre, \$35, and taxes, \$5. This makes a total of \$74 for an average acre during past five years. From an acre average yield is 20 sacks, which an average price of 5c lb. or \$5 sack makes a total revenue of \$100, or net profit of \$29.90 per acre. Compared with these prices, the 1917 figures make a remarkable showing. Seed at 15c lb. makes seed cost \$7.50; cultivation at a higher wage scale, \$35; threshing, \$7; sacks and twine, \$2.60; interest and taxes \$40, or a total of \$92.10 acre. Conservative bean men will quickly protest that the acre cost, even at present labor prices, does not reach \$9. With the same yield of 20 sacks to the acre, but an increased price now ruling under contracts of 12 1-2c lb. the crop has a value of \$250, leaving a net of \$158.90. Good judges say that on projects of large sizes where tractors are used the net profit will come nearer to \$165 or even \$175 per acre. On land held at \$500 an acre this net profit is not only attractive, but must naturally cause a still greater acreage to put into the beans. For the next year or two there is little chance for any break in prices since growers are already being offered contracts covering the next three years. The California bean grower is cleaning up profits equal to about six times those of former years. It is little wonder that many growers and commercial vegetable growers are preferring to put every acre possible into beans. At 5c lb. there is usually a net of 2c, but at 12c@13c the profit reaches 7c @8c. The fact that the crop is not perishable, but can be held back in storage when necessary and marketed at the lowest overhead selling cost is another strong argument. Reports from Oxnard state that buyers are offering ranchers higher prices for limas. H. H. Garman, of Saticoy, sold a car last week at \$12.85, and Bert Cuthbert, of Las Posas, sold his crop at \$12.86. Thos. M. Hill, receiver of the Broome estate, was offered \$13 for the rent share of beans on that ranch. Most of larger growers holding for \$15.00.



# County Crop Reports

**VAN BUREN (Northwest)**—Farmers are picking apples and cutting corn. The corn crop was cut by the frost and apples are a light crop.—J. N. A., Bredeville.

**OGEMAW (East Central)**—Farmers are harvesting fall crops and plowing a little. Some are putting in their rye and many are filling their silos. The weather has been cloudy, with a little rain, not enough to help plowing.—H. A. B., Selkirk.

**MONROE (West Central)**—Filling silos and drilling wheat keep the farmers busy these days. Corn is ripening slow. The weather is too cool to help us much. There was a light frost Oct. 2; no damage done in this part of the county. Some grain and hay being sold. Lack of cars makes it slow.—W. H. L., Dundee.

**MACOMB (Northwest)**—Some farmers are still sowing wheat, others are threshing. Grain is turning out good, one farmer got 700 bu. of oats from 10 acres. Rainy weather bad for beans; some beans are pulled. Land in good condition now for sowing fall wheat. Farmers not selling much, only a few hogs. A farmer here sold ten the other day for \$300.00. A few farmers report blight on potatoes.—H. D., Almont.

**MONROE (East)**—Filling silos and sowing wheat here. Help scarce, wages \$2 to \$3 per day. No frost yet; we had a little rain, just enough to make it nasty to handle corn. What late potatoes that have been dug are poor and about half a crop.—E. H. M., Monroe.

**OGEMAW (West Central)**—Where the prices are not set it is not offered on the market. Ground is very dry.—J. A., West Branch.

**INGHAM (Northwest)**—Bean pulling and cutting corn the order of the day. Corn has ripened since the frost but it is quite badly shrunken. Having bad weather for gathering beans, cold and damp with a little shower every day.—A. N., Williamston.

**ISABELLA (Southwest)**—We have just finished pulling 15 acres of white beans and have part of them in the barn. It has commenced raining and we have 15 acres more to pull; 8 acres of potatoes to dig, corn to cut, grain to put in and still it is raining, and all the farmers in this section are in about the same fix. Having looked over a good many acres of beans lately I find that they are not filled as well as expected. The high spots in the fields are fair but low places hurt by the frost are a bad mess. We are saving a few good spots in the bean field that are free from disease and blight for seed next year, and brother Farmers, if you have any corn that will grow, for goodness sake SAVE IT. And Grant Slocum, come on with some more of that stuff about the 200 carloads of beans for this is the first paper that has ever kept us farmers in touch with the inside workings of the produce sharks. Watch out for the potato bear for we can hear him growl already, saying that the storehouses are all full, no cars to ship them out and no outlet for them. Let him growl we know better.—W. T. T., Blanchard.

**OCEANA (Southeast)**—There was another frost in these parts the night of Oct. 5, which finished up what the one last month did not freeze. The farmers have their harvest about gathered in and are sowing lots of small grain a good share of it being rye and vetch. Not many silos were filled full this fall, and a great many were not filled at all on account of the scarcity of fodder. Some were filled with bean fodder.—H. V. V. B., Hesperia.

**MISSAUKEE (North Central)**—Farmers are digging their potatoes as the weather is bad or curing beans not many are pulled yet. About as much wheat and rye sown as last year. We are having cold and rainy weather. Potatoes are being held for \$1.00. They are not yielding over 40 per cent of a crop.—H. E. N., Cutchogue.

**PPRESQUE ISLE (Central)**—Weather is cold and wet, too wet + harvest beans and potatoes; some plowing and threshing spring wheat turning out 17 to 22 bu. to the acre; oats 30 to 50; barley, 25; peas 5 to 15. Early potatoes are yielding about 150 bu. Late ones that did not get frosted are yet green.—D. D. S., Millersburg.

**LIVINGSTON (Northeast)**—Farmers are busy with their beans and corn. The frost of the 5th did a lot of damage; late beans that contain a lot of green pods especially will be damaged. It will make heavy pickers and a good deal of work in curing the crop. Corn is damaged the most and it will be a problem for those who have not silos to know what to do with it.—F. H., Linden.

**OTSEGO (West Central)**—The Farmers are threshing now and the oats are turning out 14 bushels to the acre, common rye, 10; Rosen rye, 20. It has rained nearly every day for the last two weeks.—C. A., Gaylord.

**SAGENAW (Northwest)**—Rains this week have been good for wheat but interfere with curing of beans. Farm help is very hard to get. Corn cutting is in progress. Good seed corn is going to be scarce.—M. S. G., Hemlock.

**INGHAM (Southwest)**—Heavy frost the night of the 5th finished what was left. Late beans that were green and not pulled were ruined. Two-thirds of the beans are pulled and on the ground. Grain threshing is about done. Corn will be about half matured.—B. W., Leslie.

**JACKSON (West)**—The Farmers are busy trying to harvest the beans in the rain.—B. T., Parma.

**ANTRIM (West)**—Farmers are sowing wheat and rye. Weather cold and wet. The bean crop was hurt badly by frost. Potatoes were damaged about 5 per cent; corn, 30 per cent; buckwheat, 15 per cent; cucumbers, 75 per cent.—H. H., Central Lake.

**CLARE (Southwest)**—The farmers are busy pulling beans and plowing, but the weather is not very favorable, it freezes nearly every night and is rainy. Some beans are being pulled for fodder, others may make from 1-4 to 1-2 a crop. The farmers are selling rye for \$1.71 for the common and \$2.00 for the Rosen rye. Potato harvest has not yet been started.—D. B., Lake.

**BAY (East Central)**—Farmers are cutting corn. Some of the corn is not ripe yet. Some beans are yet to be pulled. Wheat is looking nice. We had a light frost on the 4th, but not much damage. Apples and other fruits are a short crop.—G. G., Linwood.

**GENESEE (Southeast)**—Farmers are filling silos, cutting corn and harvesting beans. It has been cold and rainy the last few days. Indications point to a heavy frost soon. The soil will be in good shape for working shortly after the rain lets up, and all wheat that is not already sown will be put in soon. Farmers are selling potatoes and grains in medium quantities and considerable amounts are being held. The potato crop looks good. Bean crop is poor. Indications point to a severe shortage of good seed corn.—C. S., Penton.

**CLINTON (Southwest)**—Very cold and rainy since Monday. Farmers are very busy, silo filling and threshing to the front with bean pulling and snocking corn following close. There has been no killing frost as yet.—J. W. H., Grand Ledge.

**NEWAYGO (Southeast)**—Threshing is about all done. Beans are now being taken care of and they are about half a crop. Farmers are holding their hay and grain for better prices. There was a big frost here the night of the 5th. Your weather predictions hit this all right.—C. B., White Cloud.

**MONTMORENCY (East)**—It has been raining for about two weeks. The potatoes will average about half a crop. Hay has taken a big jump. There is a lot of good hay in this county this fall. The elevator which has been idle for a number of years has commenced to do business again.—J. W., Hillman.

**MIDLAND (Southeast)**—Farmers are threshing, filling their silos, pulling beans sowing rye and wheat. Some are cutting corn. Weather has been rainy and cold, on the night of the 5th we had another hard frost. Some potatoes in this neighborhood are rotting. Some nice cabbage in this neighborhood; the writer weighed one head that tipped the beam at 11 1-2 lbs.—J. H. M., Hemlock.

**GENESEE (Northwest)**—Farmers are harvesting their beans and sowing wheat. Some early sown wheat spoiled in the ground on account of its being so dry. We have been having a three-day rain which is hard on the beans. Seed wheat has been very scarce and hard to get. Not much threshing being done in this neighborhood.—J. C. S., Burt.

**MIDLAND (Southeast)**—Farmers are pulling beans, some threshing being done.—J. H. M., Hemlock.

**ANTRIM (Southwest)**—Have not commenced to dig late potatoes yet, but expect a fairly good crop in our part of the county as the frosts have not done much damage near the inland lakes. The corn is fairly good but rather late. Oats were rather light, beans are generally good but need a few more warm days to finish ripening. We have not had much sunshine the past week. Cows are in good demand around here worth from \$65 to \$80. Apples are very scarce here; fall apples are bringing about \$1.00 per bushel.—C. F. W., Alda.

**TUSCOLA (West)**—We have had one week of steady rain which is not very good for the bean crop of which eight-tenths is in the fields with about half pulled and bunched. Threshing about finished. Farmers busy fitting land for wheat, of which they are putting in a large acreage. Had a heavy frost Oct. 5, but it did very little damage. Farmers putting up a large number of silos this fall. Corn about all ripe and ready to cut.—C. B., Reese.

**KALAMAZOO (East)**—The farmers are filling and re-filling their silos, while some are busy cutting corn and sowing wheat and rye. There will be more wheat sown in October this year than ever before, while some got it in in good season. The weather has been very dry for some time but the last couple of days we have had rain. The farmers have been so busy that very few of them have moved any grain yet. The most of the oats will be fed on account of a short crop of corn, and some are feeding \$2.05 wheat to their hogs.—H. F., Climax.

**WEXFORD**—I wish to see your paper become a great success, as it deserves, and what I do will be gratis. Send supplies to last until Dec. 1st only and I will tell you then whether the boys will carry the work on farther. Frost during the night of the 3rd finished killing a little corn which escaped the September 11th frost. The unfrosted potatoes were already used up by blight. Most of the beans are in the field and it is raining nearly every day. Perhaps these rains will revive the pastures but it's most too late to expect much growth of grass in this latitude. New seeding that escaped the grasshoppers is improving; some pieces looking fine. Some potatoes being dug and yielding around 100 bu. per acre. Buyers at Cadillac paying 80c.—A. A. H., Boon.

**MIDLAND (Northwest)**—Farmers are busy putting up beans. A few farmers are baling hay, but none are selling any hay, holding back for higher prices. A great many of the beet growers will commence pulling their beets the first of next week. We have had a few light showers this week, but not enough to do much good. The soil in general is pretty dry yet and will make heavy beet lifting if we don't get more rain soon.—F. A. L., Coleman.

## 4th Annual Sale

In the Sale Pavilion  
at Howell, Michigan

Thursday, October 25, 1917

EIGHTY HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

This sale consists of eighty females consigned by eighteen Livingston county breeders. With the exception of a few all are under 5 yrs. of age. Mostly fresh cows or soon to freshen and a few unbred heifers. Among our offerings is a 24 lb. three yr. old and her two daughters; a 23 lb. 3 yr. old, an 18 lb. 2 yr. old, a daughter of a 28 lb. cow. A Granddaughter of King Fayne Segis, a daughter of Johanna Korndyke DeKol and Granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld DeKol. Our reference sires include a son of King of the Pontiacs, a son of a 32 lb. cow, a son of a 30 lb. 4 year old, a son of a 29 lb. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, and a son of King Segis Champion Mobil; the 40 lb. bull. All stock over six months of age tuberculin tested by state approved Vet. Catalogs ready Oct. 10th. Cols. Perry and Mack, Auctioneers.

Howell Sales Co. of Livingston Co., Jay B. Tooley, Sec.

## A. The October Sale A. R. Sale Pavilion, Howell, Michigan R. O. Wednesday, October 17, 1917 O.

75 head of high-class Holsteins, each with an A. R. O. record or out of an A. R. O. dam. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. No damaged utters. Every animal over six months of age carefully tuberculin-tested and all guaranteed free from disease.

The Michigan Breeder's Consignment Sale Co.

Send for Catalog. H. W. Norton, Jr., Secy., Howell, Mich.

### EXCELLENT SATISFACTION FROM ADS IN M. B. F.

Enclosed you will please find check for \$4.20, which is payment for our advertisement in Michigan Business Farming.

We have had excellent satisfaction from our ads in your paper, having had inquiries from all parts of the state. We are today sending a shipment to the Upper Peninsula, which shows good for your papers.—STRACHAN & SON, Per Lee Strachan, Ionia, Mich.

**LIVINGSTON (Northwest)**—Bad weather all the past week for the Fowlerville fair. Farmers trying to harvest late beans. Something over a hundred farmers near Howell have pledged themselves to organize a co-operative association for the purpose of buying feed, farm tools, groceries and other supplies at wholesale, also to sell and ship live stock and other farm products. Will meet to perfect the organization Thursday, Oct. 11 at 1 p. m. at court house in Howell. All farmers are invited to attend. Killing frost Oct. 5.—G. A. W., Fowlerville.

**BAY (Southeast)**—No change in the markets this week. Very bad weather for beans this week. Quite a lot of them are in the field yet. Farmers' work going slow; bad weather.—J. C. A., Munger.

**HURON (West)**—Farmers are busy filling silos and harvesting beans. Beans are ripening very unevenly. The late beans are off the list, the weather is too cold and wet. We have had two days of rain this week. Some fields of corn are hardening up nicely. Buckwheat is a poor crop, hardly worth cutting. What potatoes that have been grown here are a good crop. Wheat is not making much headway, ground was too dry at seeding time. Frost has done very little damage here as yet.—G. W., Elkton.

**INGHAM (East Central)**—Silo filling and bean harvesting are keeping the farmers busy. The weather is rainy and cool, very unfavorable for the beans. Corn is maturing slowly, all right for the silo but not for husking. A small acreage of wheat has been sown and it is looking very good.—F. L. H., Dansville.

**ST. CLAIR (Southeast)**—Farmers are threshing and putting in fall grain. The last few days has been wet. Not many potatoes out of the ground. Soil in good condition. Farmers selling some grain and hay. Cows are selling high, from \$65 to \$110. Turkeys very scarce. Farms changing owners, mostly on contract. Thieves are helping the farmers harvest their gardens, taking onions and cabbage and other truck, in some instances raiding the same gardens twice.—I. J., St. Clair.

**BENZIE (West Central)**—A prominent farmer, nearly dead from cancer, will have his silo filled by members of M. W. A. Matthew Rice has completed a fine house on his farm.—G. H., Benzonia.

**INGHAM (Central)**—Heavy frosts on the nights of 5, 7 and 8 kills all remaining crops. There will be but little ripe corn. Late beans are gone.—C. I. M., Mason.

**BENZIE (West)**—Farmers are filling their silos. Beans and potatoes are ripening slowly. Beans average about 7 bu. per acre. Potatoes will run about 100 bu. per acre. Farmers will hold

We have 2 carloads of cattle for sale; have been having difficulty locating buyers. A good opportunity for cattle buyers to secure good stock at reasonable prices. Address M. A. H., care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

30 Head of high class Registered Shropshire ewes. One to four years old. These ewes are priced to sell. Correspondence and inspection invited. Flock established 1890. C. LEMEN, Dexter, Michigan.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE! Boars \$15 and up according to age. Small pairs not akin. JOHN M. SNYDER, St. Johns, Michigan.

WANTED TO BUY—Flock of 100 or less breeding ewes and two pure-bred Shropshire rams. LLOYD HARBOR, Fibre, Mich.

for \$1 or more. Live hogs selling at \$16, dressed beef around 14c.—F. M., Elberta.

**OSCODA (Central)**—Bad weather, it rains every day, bad for digging potatoes, but the most of the grain is taken care of. Potatoes are turning out about 200 bu. per acre, good quality. Some fields of corn not touched by frost. Not much grain threshed yet. Good quality what is threshed.—A. C. M., Mio.

**OSCEOLA (Northwest)**—We are having a cold, wet rain, which was badly needed for fall crops. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th a few flakes of snow fell. Everybody is digging potatoes which average between 40 and 50 bu. per acre.—W. A. S., Marion.

**OSCEOLA (North)**—Farmers busy filling silos, digging potatoes and pulling beans. Late potatoes are averaging about 60 bu. per acre. Farmers are marketing potatoes, wheat, rye and oats at present. Market prices lower on account of large supply.—W. A. S., Marion.

**HILLSDALE (Northeast)**—Farmers are busy cutting corn since the frost hit it. Late potatoes needed two weeks of growing weather but the frost cut them to the ground. Most of the bean crop has been harvested with prospects for a fair turn-out. Rye is turning out from 15 to 25 bu. per acre. Clover seeding looks fine. Had a good rain last week, soil was getting dry. Apples are a very light crop and no peaches whatever. I have 2200 trees 5 years old and it did not bother me to harvest the crop. I am still shipping strawberries of the Ever-bearing variety; they are selling at from \$8 to \$10 a bu. in Toledo.—J. H. B., Somerset Center.



# Everyday Garden, Field and Orchard Helps

## HOW TO ELIMINATE STORED GRAIN WASTES

In the present crisis it is imperative that every effort be expended toward the elimination of each avenue of waste in our grain stores. Damage done stored grains by insect pests is considerable on every farm. One of the most satisfactory methods of destroying such insects is by the use of carbon bisulphid as a fumigator.

The amount of carbon bisulphid necessary to obtain good results varies, but at average temperatures (70 degrees Fahrenheit) four pounds of the liquid will be sufficient to treat 100 bushels of grain. The cracks and doors should be made as tight as possible before the fumigation begins. Shallow pans with large evaporating surfaces should be distributed over the top of the grain. As the vapor of carbon bisulphid is heavier than air it will gradually permeate to the bottom of the bin.

It must be remembered that the fumes of carbon bisulphid are poisonous and one must not enter the bin. The fumes are highly inflammable and explosive and for that reason all fire and lights must be kept away while fumigation is in progress. At temperatures below 60 degrees the results are unsatisfactory regardless of the amount of carbon bisulphid used. Thirty-six hours of fumigation will not hurt the grain and is a sufficient length of time to kill all insect pests. The doors and windows of the bin should be open for two hours before entering.

## HERE'S THE MAN WITH THE HUSKING PEG

Man with husking peg, much depends upon you this fall. A large share of the Nation's corn crop will pass through your hands. Never was a corn crop more precious. Never was there so much responsibility in its handling. A country in need, hungry women and children across the seas, are looking for you for its careful stewardship.

Not an ear, not a kernel of it should be wasted when it can be saved. Ears left to rot in the field make fertilizing too expensive for a nation at war. Remember that the ear you miss, the one you pass by because it requires an extra step to gather it, is a contribution to waste, a weak spot in our food fortifications.

Save the small ear; the nubbin too. They will contribute their mite to the world's food supply; whether in large shipments of wheat flour to our allies, in more cornbread for the folks at home, or in fatter hogs. Saving is serving now. Then husk your rows clean, man with the husking peg. To do so is a part of your share in the fight for democracy.

## THIS FARMER SAYS \$7 FOR BEANS NOT ENOUGH

Under heading of \$7 beans and \$1 potatoes in your issue of September 29 as prices recommended by the cost finding committee would like to have an itemized cost table. Will also give a receiving table with profit and loss

estimated yield 8 1-2 and 10 bushels per acre based on a price of \$7 with a three pound pick.

One bushel of beans at 8 1-2 bushels at \$7 per bushel—\$59.50.

8 1-2 bushel pick 3 pounds per bushel or 26 pounds dirt at 11 2-3 cents per pound, plus 4c per pound for picking equals \$3.97. Estimate cost \$58.43. Actual money received for 8 1-2 bushel \$55.83 or a loss of \$2.90.

1 acre at 10 bushel per acre @ \$7 is \$70.00. 10 bushel @ 3 pound pick is 30 pounds dirt at 11 2-3c per pound plus 4c for picking equals \$4.70. \$70 minus \$4.70 equals \$65.30 actual money received. Estimated cost \$58.43 leaving \$6.87 profit on 1 acre with estimate yield of 10 bushel.

I am not in a position to know what the bean jobbers figure as their profit on a bushel of beans, but it looks to me like too small a margin for the man that has taken all the chances for raising the crop and has to wait 6 or 7 months before he can realize anything out of it at all. With the outlook for beans no better than it is now, I don't think the producer should take less for his 1917 crop of beans "no matter what the yield and it will be small per acre" than he paid for his seed.

Perhaps you noticed at seeding time the bean jobbers set the price at \$9.50 and \$10.00 per bushel and as soon as seeding time was over it dropped to

## JUST KERNELS

Cull potatoes make profitable pork.

When made into apple butter, even the ugly windfall has a glory of its own.

Use the soft-shelled eggs at home. They ship poorly and may lower the grade of the others.

Fresh air and sunlight combat disease in the stable. Dairy barns should be airy barns. Ventilation is conservation.

The licensing of fruit and produce dealers will increase the confidence of producers as well as consumers. It will be an incentive toward greater production.

Put the farm machinery in first-class order during the odd times this winter. An hour spent in repair may prevent later on a day of despair.

## CAN'T SEE WHERE THE FARMER MAKES A PROFIT

As I am interested in potatoes, and as I planted a number bushels of \$3 potatoes last spring I cannot see how I made anything and take less than \$1 a bushel for them. Taking the high cost of labor, paris green from 60c to 75c a pound, high taxes on the

## SHOULD POTATO BALLS BE USED AS SEED

Please tell me whether it would be safe to use the balls that appear on potato vines for seed purposes.—A. M. S., Marion.

Potato balls are really the seed of the potato plant, the tubers being simply the enlarged roots upon which the dormant buds are found commonly referred to as eyes. Therefore, in propagating this plant, it has been the custom to propagate from the tuber rather than from the seed. This has been due not only to the fact that it is an easier and more convenient method but also to the fact that propagating from the tubers is an asexual method, that is, there is no cross fertilization which takes place and hence it is the only method we have at this time of reproducing them more or less true to the parent. When the seeds are planted, there is great variation in the offspring, many of them assuming characters that are not desirable commercially. However, when one is anxious to obtain a new variety possessing characters not found in any of our common varieties, they usually obtain it by selecting seedlings. The chances, however, are so small of obtaining a desirable variation in a plant that possess other characters as desirable as varieties we already possess that one would be obliged to plant seeds in large quantities before finding a single plant that would be better.—C. P. Hallegan, Department of Horticulture, M. A. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We will be glad to give our readers the names of parties from whom such seedlings can be obtained, upon request.

## POTATO CROP DISAP- POINTS IN THIS SECTION

I am very much taken up with your paper and the way you follow up crop conditions, also the markets. This is the season of the year when farmers are about on center financially. There is a great disappointment in the yield of potatoes throughout this section. I have heard a great many farmers estimating the bean crop for the county at five bushels per acre.—N. B. F., Boyne City.

## COST OF PRODUCING ONE ACRE OF POTATOES

The following shows the cost of producing one acre of potatoes in Crawford county, Michigan:

Plowing .....	\$ 2.00
Disking, 3 times .....	2.00
Fertilizer, 750 lbs. ....	9.00
Leveling with drag .....	.50
Cutting 10 bu. seed .....	1.00
Marking and planting .....	2.50
10 bu. seed at \$3 .....	30.00
2 lbs. paris green .....	1.40
Two applications of same ....	2.00
Six cultivations at \$1 .....	6.00
Digging and hauling to pit, one man and horse at \$3.00 ....	12.00
Rent of land .....	5.00
—S. D., Grayling.	\$73.40

Fly a flag on the farm and teach the children what it stands for.

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S CALENDAR

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

1. Many farmers still use the base burner for heating. Now is a good time to replace broken mica.
2. Clean out the fence corners thoroly. Often elaves, brush and other trash are allowed to accumulate there and serve as a harborage for insects, mice, rats and other farm pests. See that burdocks are cut and burned.
3. Have you provided poultry coops for making your fall shipments? Don't wait until you need them before ordering.
4. Should you wish to make a lawn in front of the house or reset an old one, now is the time to do it. Work the ground up in good shape and use only the best mixture of lawn grasses.
5. Have you figured on potato storage? The food commission advocates selling a third of the stock now and the balance to be held until later so as not to glut the market. The matter should be given attention at this time.
6. Are you bothered with a labor shortage? See the school board and get the high school boys to help you.

\$7 and \$7.25 and has remained there since.

They said then at seeding time they would pay for beans just what they sold for or would sell for just what they paid, but they knew right well that the bulk of the crop was in their hands. If you think this will give any brother farmers any light, print it, if not, throw it in the waste basket.—W. A. R., Auburn, Mich.

## WHAT IT COSTS TO GROW BEANS IN YORK STATE

The following is the estimated cost of production of an acre of beans in New York State for 1917. Prepared by Mr. Lewis A. Toan, County Agricultural Agent:

	Av. Cost per acre	Est. Cost 1917
Cost of seed .....	\$2.90	\$10.00
Cost of fertilizer..	1.93	2.90
Value of manure..	1.89	2.83
Use of land .....	7.50	8.00
Use of buildings..	.37	.50
Threshing .....	2.11	3.00
Man lbr., 36 hrs. ..	6.00	10.80
Horse lbr. 52.8 hrs	7.98	8.00
Equipment lbr. ..	2.69	4.00
Interest .....	.89	1.33
Miscellaneous..	.02	.02
	\$34.28	\$51.38

## BEANS CANNOT BE RAISED FOR \$7

I see in your paper you want to hear from the farmers about beans, if they could be raised for \$7 a bushel this year at a profit. No, they cannot in this neighborhood. I believe I am safe in saying that there is not one-quarter of a crop where there are any at all. Lots of the fields will not produce the seed, and some of them nothing at all. I do not think I will get three bushels to the acre. The dry weather and frost got them. Plenty of pods but no beans, and on good ground too. There were pods enough to yield from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. We would have to get a lot more than \$7 per bushel to come out even this year.—G. E. M., Beaverton.

## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT:

Every farmer living is at some time or other bothered by perplexing problems. A doubt will arise in his mind as to the best way of doing something pertaining to the growing of crops or the conduct of the farm. He hesitates to proceed, and too often he does the wrong thing. We are here to serve our readers; we are anxious to have them all call upon us for information and advice. With the assistance of the Agricultural College and the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we agree to solve the knottiest of farm problems. Write us upon any subject at any time.



# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

## RATION FOR ONE HEN COSTS \$2 A YEAR

The question before all poultry raisers is how to feed their chickens more economically and get satisfactory results. In making changes in rations one must remember that any quick or marked changes will have a bad effect on the hen. Changes should be made gradually. It takes a month for a hen to respond to a new method of feeding and if this new method can be adopted gradually no ill effects are likely to follow. Frequently a new ration is criticised, when the fault is not with the ration but with the feeder in making the sudden change. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture recommends corn, 2 parts and wheat, 1 part for scratch food. This constitutes two-thirds of the ration. A mash consisting of equal parts by weight of bran, shorts, corn meal and beef scrap is recommended for the rest of the ration. At present prices for corn and wheat, the scratch food mentioned will cost \$4 a hundred. At present prices for mash constituents—bran \$1.60, shorts \$2.60, corn meal \$4, and beef scrap \$4, the mash would cost \$3 a hundred.

If a hen requires 70 pounds of feed per year, 50 pounds scratch food and 20 pounds of mash, the cost for grain and mash would be \$2 and 60 cents respectively. Thus the total food cost per hen per year would be \$2.60.

By introducing oats into the ration the cost can be reduced. With oats at 2 cents a pound, a scratch food of one-half oats can be made which will cost 3 cents a pound. This will reduce the cost of the scratch food 50 cents a year for each hen. The mash can also be reduced in cost by substituting middlings for the corn meal. It is doubtful whether wheat should be used for poultry feeding. The by-products, such as bran, and shorts are still available at comparatively reasonable prices. By careful figuring, the cost of feed per hen need not be over \$2 a year. If a hen lays ten dozen eggs, the feed cost of a dozen eggs need not be more than 20 cents.

Further suggestions on feeding for egg production will be found in Circulars 76 and 82 of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and Circular 26 of the Extension Service.

## MAKE MORE PORK WITH FOOD WASTE

Even though the hog furnishes the most meat for a given amount of feed and will produce it in the quickest time, the Department of Agriculture points out that this meat should be produced mainly from food wastes and not from good grain that would furnish food directly to man. The great economy in pork production comes from the fact that pigs furnish a by-product from these wastes and do not need the high-grade feeds that beef cattle must have.

Wastes on farms and in the towns make good hog feed; by-products from canneries, bakeries, fisheries, packing plants and the like can be utilized as hog feed and to better economic advantage than in any other way. Dairy wastes are particularly valuable as hog feed and promote rapid growth with a good money return for every gallon fed.

The farm orchard furnishes large quantities of windfallen or defective fruit, which is relished by hogs, and is beneficial if fed in small quantities frequently, and not all at one feed. Garden wastes, tops of vegetables, culls of all sorts, even weeds are readily eaten, and such as may not be eaten will be worked over, going into the bedding and adding to the manure.

Kitchen wastes are an excellent source of food for hogs, but should be kept at a minimum, because practically all food prepared for man's use should be eaten by him.

## MILK SUBSTITUTES IN CALF REARING

"Whole milk is the natural food for calves for it contains nutrients in the proper proportion, as everyone knows. "It will produce larger gains in live weight than skim milk and other feeds," Prof. W. E. J. Edwards of the animal husbandry department of the Michigan Agricultural college advises, "but these gains are made at a greater expense, owing to the high value of whole milk as a human food. Calves should, however, be given whole milk for the first two or three weeks, or perhaps a month longer. This insures a good healthy start.

"But with the demand for whole milk increasing yearly as a result of growing consumption of it in our large centers of population, skim milk is not readily available on many farms. Several satisfactory milk substitutes, however, which have been used quite extensively for calf feeding, are on the market. A good milk substitute will produce practically as healthy and rapid growth in the calf as will skim milk, and at a greatly reduced cost.

"When high class breeding stock is being produced, whole milk can be fed profitably until the calf is several months old, though skim milk may be fed at from two to four weeks of age, depending upon the health and thriftiness of the calf, care being taken that the change from whole to skim milk is made very slowly.

"Recent investigations have shown, however, that home made mixtures which cost much less will give equally as good results. One of the best is made by thoroughly mixing equal parts by weight of hominy feed, linseed meal, "red dog" flour and dried blood. A small amount of this mixture may be used with the whole milk when the calf is from seven to ten days old. Gradually increase the meal, mixing it with water in the proportion of one part to seven parts of water. As the mixture is increased, decrease the amount of whole milk so that when the calf has reached the age of five or six weeks the calf meal will have replaced all of the skim milk. At this time about one and one-quarter pounds of the calf meal should be fed daily. Gradually increase the amount to from one and one-half to one and three-quarters pounds per day at six months of age.

"Good results may also be obtained by making a gruel of three-quarters of a pound of rolled oats to from six to eight pints of boiling water, letting the mixture stand until cool enough to feed. Substitute this for whole milk gradually after the calf is from ten to fourteen days old.

"Calf meals, whether home-made or commercial, are used simply as substitutes for milk and a good roughage with a liberal supply of growing concentrates, such as oats and bran, with possibly some corn or barley, should be given if satisfactory development is to be obtained."

## Veterinary Department

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

WE HAVE some young grade Holstein heifers that are about one year old at this time. We want to breed them and would like your advice as to the proper age to breed them.—L. K. Eaton Rapids.

If these heifers have grown well and are strong and vigorous you can safely breed them at eighteen months of age. If they are small and have not grown very well it might be well to let them go until they are nearly two years old before breeding them.

WE HAVE a very good bull to head our herd of Holsteins and have never allowed any outsiders to breed to him. We have several neighbors who are very anxious to breed their cows to him and we do not know what to do about it. What would you advise?—W. J. Muskegon.

Under no circumstances would I breed any outside cows to a herd bull of mine unless I was absolutely sure that they were healthy and then you can not be very sure of this, and for this reason I would make the fee so high that they would not desire his services. You cannot afford to bring some disease such as abortion into your herd for the sake of a few dollars.

YOUNG cow had her first calf last fall. Calf had to be taken from her and so did the after-birth. She has been bred eight times since but fails to get with calf. She comes in heat regularly.—F. A. Wastenaw county, Mich.

This cow should be examined by a competent veterinarian at once as there is possibly some condition here of the ovaries or the tubes that lead from the ovaries to the womb that would respond to proper treatment. It is a common thing for cows to fail to breed after it has been necessary for the removal of the after-birth. It is now thought by many that the retention of the afterbirth is brot about by the same germ that causes contagious abortion in cows. Occasionally the germ from the ovary of the cow becomes lodged in the ovary and will not find its way to the womb and just as long as it refuses to do so the cow will not get with young. A competent veterinarian can correct this condition when it is present but it causes some little study and effort on the part of a veterinarian to be able to handle such conditions as this.

## FREE FEED

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## Highlands of Louisiana

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Six weeks ago we said that if five thousand farmers would pledge themselves for one year's subscription, we would establish a new farm and market weekly. The pledges began to pour in—one hundred—two hundred—three hundred—four hundred—a day and 5,000 voices said:

## "We need the paper!"

—so friends, here it is—aggressive, fearless, wide awake—dedicated to YOUR cause, and the cause of every man who farms in Michigan.

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P. O. .... R. F. D. ....

County ..... State ..... St. ....

Remarks.....





# THE FARM HOME

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



ANNE CAMPBELL STARK, EDITOR

## This Week's Tested Recipe

### HERMITS

One cup sugar, 3-4 cup butter, 3 cups flour, 3 eggs, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in two tablespoons hot water. Drop in pan 1 teaspoonful at a time. Slow oven. (I have tried these and they are delicious. A. C. S.)

## Are You a Timid Mother?

THE AVERAGE mother keeps her child back because of her timidity. She is afraid to let it advance to the next step in its development. For instance, a mother of my acquaintance kept her child off the floor entirely until it was eleven months old because she was afraid of draughts. She missed a great deal, that mother. My little son sat up alone when he was six months and one week old, and following my own wise mother's advice, I put him on the floor immediately. It was astonishing to watch his rapid development. He was able to amuse himself by playing with his toys almost immediately. Although he had several falls, he never seemed to hurt himself. He started to hunch himself about in a couple of months, and when he was well into his ninth month he crawled on the floor. It was only a week or so after that he began to creep on his hands and knees, and when he was ten months old, he began to hang on things, and stand on his feet. It was no time, of course, until he could walk, and all this regardless of the fact that he was a very heavy baby, and everyone predicted that he would not walk at an early age.

I think the wisest plan to follow in rearing babies is to let Nature take the lead and you follow after. A child will seldom attempt anything beyond his strength, and you are always there to keep him away from danger. To keep a baby off the floor is as foolish as to keep a puppy off the floor. Another wise plan is to let them pick themselves up when they fall. A child can be taught self-reliance in this way. The fearful mother is always saying, "Be careful, you'll fall!" and carrying her heavy offspring up and down the steps, picking him up when he falls down, and sympathizing with him thereby prolonging his cries, and making him feel very much abused, and doing many foolish things that are easily avoidable if a person will just use her good sense.

One of the hardest tasks the timid mother has to do is to conquer this feeling of timidity in herself. She doesn't want to have her child grow up to be a dependent, and "tied to her apron strings." Of course she wants him to be forceful and to have lots of character and reliance. Still she hinders him in babyhood, and forms an unsteady groundwork for him to build on. I have seen children shriek with terror because it thundered, and have almost invariably traced the reason back to its mother. A mother just has to brace herself and refuse to show fear when her child is around. When we consider that the little souls come into the world knowing nothing only what we teach them, we know when they grow up to lack character in any certain line, we have only ourselves to blame. We are the ones who are going to be held accountable if our children are wilful and disobedient to the laws when they grow up. Children should be taught to obey, whether they want to or not. This should be so ground into them, this and the desire to always do right, whether it is in accordance with their desire or not, that when they are away from home and far from the influence of parental authority, they will automatically do the right thing—the noble thing.

Let's eliminate fear altogether from our own lives, and from our children's lives. Let them take their bumps, but love them heaps, of course, and be sympathetic, too. But above all, teach them to stand on their own two feet, to be self-reliant and strong, to face the world with clear eyes, and brains unhampered by reading "Diamond Dick" yarns and lurid literature. Briefly, let's use our heads. The Lord gave all of us "mother sense," even those timid mothers, who are constantly retarding the development of their babies, if they would just use it!

## Eat the Perishable Stuff

IT IS THE woman of the house who plans what is to be eaten. If she plans well—plans to save the meat, save the wheat, and eat the perishable stuff—the men at the front can be fed.

It is your boy "out there," or is he somewhere in America working for Uncle Sam? If that boy is to be well fed, you must fall in with the plans of the Food Administration. The President asked them to make these plans, and when you work with them, you are working for your country and your boy.

Now, this does not mean starving your own family. The family must be fed and fed well, for when it comes to eating, men folks and boys won't stand for any foolishness. If you ask them to eat less you are wasting your breath. Your job is to teach them to eat differently by putting the something different before them.

Here is the whole idea—save all you can of what can be shipped, eat all you can of what cannot be shipped. Remember that it is wheat, meat, butter and sugar that are needed by the Allies; plan to feed your family patriotically. A hungry man can eat a pound of meat, half a pound of meat, or a quarter pound of meat, and be satisfied—it all depends on the trimmings he gets with that meat.

There lies the woman's job—in the kind of trimmings you are going to give him. All of you have heard somebody say, "Well goodness, Ma, what else can I eat? I got to have something." Your part will be to have that something

## I'm Going Up to Uncle Bill's

I'M GOING up to Uncle Bill's,  
And say, I'm glad to go!  
That's where I have the nicest time  
Of any place I know;  
For Uncle Bill lives on a farm,  
The greenest, cleanest place,  
And Uncle Bill will meet me there  
With "Welcome" on his face!

A brooklet tinkles through the farm  
Where fishes love to play,  
When I go up to Uncle Bill's  
I'll catch 'em all some day,  
And then upon the old wood stove  
I'll fry 'em nice and brown.  
You'd never get as good a dish  
As that one is, in town!

ABOUT six miles from Uncle Bill's  
The road leads into town,  
And Saturday we take the car  
And all go whizzing down!  
We stop at Mathews' Drug Store then  
And buy, with lots of fuss,  
Some postal cards to send to folks  
Not havin' fun like us!

I'M going up to Uncle Bill's  
And I can hardly wait.  
I'll be so happy when I open wide  
The old front gate.  
It makes me feel so awful good  
To think, across the hills,  
A rousing welcome waits for me  
And mine, at Uncle Bill's!

—ANNE CAMPBELL STARK.

ready—something that is filling and at the same time in line with patriotism. That means hard work and thinking ahead and saving ahead during the summer and fall months when the fields and the woods are full of foodstuffs waiting for you, the women of America, to gather and store. Soldiers of the commissary, forward!

## Old Gifts

A RATHER odd bag, fashioned like those of several years ago, is made with a pocket at each end, and is closed and drawn together in the center with crocheted rings, to be suspended from the wrist. Silver gray is effective to use in making this bag, using fat coral beads for the center of the crocheted wheels that for the design.

Crochet the inner lining tightly of cotton, gray, or rose color, as you prefer.

## Poorly Arranged Kitchen Hinders Work

THE KITCHEN is the most important institution on the farm. Some folks will disagree with that statement, just after meal-time, or in the winter when they are fat and lazy. But make the same suggestion about 11 o'clock in mid-afternoon of a summer harvest day and the resolution will carry without a dissenting voice. Now doesn't

## Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought

### GOOD APPLEBUTTER FROM WINDFALLS HOME CANNED

Wash your glass jars; wash rubbers; test rubbers for quality. Or wash well-glazed stoneware jars and covers. Boil empty jars for 15 minutes.

Measure the apples. Wash and slice into small pieces. Add 4 gallons of water for each bushel of apples. Boil until fruit is soft. Run through a screen or sieve. To the pulp from each bushel of apples add 2 gallons of concentrated cider. Bring to a boil. Add 12 pounds of sugar. Cook until proper consistency. Add spices, cinnamon and cloves, to taste. When butter is as thick as desired pour it at once into hot jars and seal immediately.

it seem that the most important farm institution should be efficient? Miss Carrie L. Pancoast, in Extension Circular 12 of the University of Missouri, Agricultural Extension Service, says: "The farm kitchen is the farm woman's most important workshop and in many ways the chief room of the house. Its equipment and arrangement may easily make the difference between a tired, overworked, worn-out housewife, and one who has some time and energy left for recreation after the day's work is done." This circular has just come from the press and contains a general discussion of the efficiency of the kitchen. It also contains plans and suggestions for arrangement and equipment of the kitchen. It is illustrated with pictures and drawings of some Missouri farm kitchens which have proved successful. Copies of this circular may be had on application to the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.

Too frequently the kitchen is arranged without regard to the rest of the house or proper location. Too frequently, also, the farm woman must perform her work in the kitchen with tools and implements which were used by her grandmother while her husband provides the latest farm machinery for performing his work. He could not be induced to use the cradle or the flail in wheat production, or to prepare his land with the wooden mold-board plow and the brush harrow. Why then, should the farm woman have to contend with an antiquated kitchen or with antiquated equipment?

Those planning to build or remodel their kitchens would do well to apply for this circular.

## Bottle Fruit Juices Now

WOMEN IN THE country who doubled their garden plots last spring are now busily saving the surplus for winter use. It is a time when everything piles up at once, and any suggestion that lightens the job ought to be welcomed by overworked "conservationists."

Nothing seems quite so hot as jelly making, and it will be found a relief to bottle fruit juices in summer to be made up into jellies in winter as needed, and when there is cash to spare for sugar. If you find yourself overstocked with fruit juice when fruit time rolls around again, you have lost nothing but a little labor.

There are several uses to which this fruit juice may be put. It makes delightful drinks or fruit punches, which when served with plain sponge cake makes a delicate desert or refreshment for small gatherings.

Children will appreciate fruit syrups or "honeys." They are delicate in flavor. These syrups are made by cooking the juice with sugar until it is as thick as maple syrup. Then too the fruit juice may be used in winter sauces or added to dried fruits in making preserves.

If fruit is scarce, apples and pears too defective for preserving, or cores and peelings left over from preserving may be used for making fruit juice. Or the juice may be evaporated to a syrup without sugar, and used as sauce for breakfast cakes.

In preparing the juice for bottling, proceed as for jelly. When juice is extracted heat to almost boiling and pour into a small-necked bottle. The bottle and cork should be taken from boiling water in which it has been for half an hour. Drain, pour in the hot juice, cork with sterile cork and coat with sealing wax or hot paraffine.

Juices extracted from berries or grapes will be found particularly good for drinks and sauces, while apples, pears and peaches make agreeably flavored syrups. Apples and pears with an individual flavor should be selected for this purpose.





## From Farm to Market

In the past growers have depended on transient labor to harvest their crops. This year these laborers have been taken under the selective service law.—*Monroe News-Courier*.

While dealers in other towns were selling peaches at \$2.50 per bushel last week, local dealers were offering them at \$1.95. Hundreds of buyers came from neighboring villages for their peaches.—*Deckerville Recorder*.

The milk condensary has been busy night and day for the past few weeks preparing a big shipment of condensed milk to Japan. The Mt. Pleasant concern is now the largest in the state and one of the largest in the United States.—*Isabella County Enterprise*.

Frank Hopkins, farmer of Wise township, Isabella county, received \$1719 for beans from 18 acres, kept 75 bushels for seed, valued at \$500, culled beans worth \$40, and fodder he would not sell for less than \$50, value all told, \$2309.—*Gladwin County Record*.

A prominent farmer of Monroe county said this morning that the farmers throughout the county are sowing large crops of wheat and that fifty per cent more wheat would be sowed this year than last year. He also stated that the corn crop would be good if the frost will hold off ten days more, and that farmers would average 75 per cent of their corn crop.—*Monroe Courier*.

Gordon Frost of Moseley, was in the office last night and told us that he was forced to sell about twenty-five head of choice cattle owing to the fact that the corn crop would not be so that he could fill his silos and that rather than feed the surplus stock on expensive feeds during the winter, he had decided to sell off part of his stock. Mr. Frost harvested 70 acres of beans this year in addition to the rest of the farm crops which he had.—*Belding News*.

The Hires Condensed Milk Co. is now making plans for the erection of a factory at Deckerville within the very near future. Asked if he thought that the company would begin operations by spring Mr. C. H. Chamberlain, the company's representative at Uby, said: "Oh, yes, before spring; just as soon as matters can be acted upon by the company officials." This will be good news to dairymen in this vicinity and will be the means of greatly increasing the production of milk. The company expects to have a carload of cows to place with the producers of this vicinity within ten days or two weeks.—*Deckerville Recorder*.

Grant H. Slocum, of Detroit, Supreme Secretary of the Gleaners and one of its organizers, will be the principal speaker at the convention, October 19. As founder of the order 23 years ago, Mr. Slocum has since devoted his entire time to organizing the farmers of Michigan and adjoining states. He is considered one of the best authorities on agricultural problems in Michigan and is a convincing and forceful speaker. He will speak on "Progress and Problems" at the Richmond meeting.—*Birmingham Eccentric*.

Addison, Cement City, Pittsford, Brooklyn and Blissfield cheese factories and creameries are among the milk buying institutions that have undergone changes of late, some closing and others remaining open as receiving stations for city concerns, and we understand other nearby factories of like nature are facing like fates. These changes, while in a way regrettable, do not noticeably affect business of the smaller towns, as the farmers' relation to his home community is not changed thereby. The great factor in forcing the change, in favor of the condenseries and larger plants is the war conditions, the government being in the market for 90 per cent of all the product of the condenseries.—*Addison Courier*.

The action of the Government food supply committee, in placing the market price of sugar at \$7.25 per hundredweight, assures beet growers of Michigan an average of \$8 per ton for their beets this year, according to W. H. Wallace, general manager of the Michigan Sugar company, who returned from Washington, where he took part in conferences with the committee. Growers have been given a contract price of \$1 per hundredweight during the sugar months. While the Government fixed the minimum at \$7.25, Mr. Wallace believes sugar will probably average below that figure.—*Croswell Jeffersonian*.

There are many movements on foot for the settlement and development of Northern Michigan land but perhaps the biggest one that comes close to home is that which is being directed by the Sweigert Land Co. of Chicago, and that has its working headquarters at Westwood near Mancelona, for this part of the country. The company brings in a large number of men, men with money, who are given the most liberal opportunity for investigation of the country and who are eventually sold lands for homes and farms. The proposition is carried on in a systematic manner and the results are said to have been good. It is understood that the company will shortly have a large number of workers on this land, the men being brought to Northern Michigan from other states.—*Gaylord Herald and Times*.

### GET MORE SERVICE FROM THE MILK CAN

One of the most serious preventable losses in the dairy business is the rapid depreciation of milk and cream cans. This is due partly to rough and careless handling in transit but in large measure also to rust resulting from insufficient drying.

The United States Food Administration considers this situation a serious one for several reasons. Plenty of milk and cream cans are absolutely necessary for the proper distribution of the Nation's dairy food supply; yet it is important not to overload the metal-working industries with orders for new cans.

Several large creameries have installed machines for straightening battered cans; also retinning equipment by means of which a fresh tinned surface may be given to cans that have begun to rust.

By timely repairs of this kind the service is greatly lengthened at a cost much less than that of new cans. But for farm dairies the following suggestions coming from a Federal dairy expert will help to make cans and utensils longer lived even in the absence of the special equipment referred to.

After the cans have been thoroughly washed with luke-warm water and washing powder, rinse and scald. Allow the cans to drain until dry and place on a rack with the mouths down. Cans handled in this manner will keep sweet and clean and retain their bright tinned surface.

In addition to the longer service which they will give there is the added benefit of purer flavors in the milk and cream shipped in them. Dry well-aired cans help to prevent metallic and musty flavors so frequently encountered in shipped cream.

### Important!

Speaking of Government crop reports, we beg to remind our readers that on October 1st, 1916, the Government forecasted a yield of 318,000,000 bushels of potatoes. When the crop was dug, however, there was a shortage of exactly 53,000,000 bushels—a mere bagatelle—for in its December report the Government showed

a total yield of 265,000,000 bushels. Here is pretty good evidence on which to base our many times repeated statement that the government is way off on its 1917 report.

### THIS FARMER SAYS PROFIT IS VERY SMALL

You have asked the readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING to write you if \$1 per bu. would be satisfactory for potatoes. I will only answer for myself and say it would not be with the high cost of everything else. The profit to the farmer would be very small. We must pay a very high price for everything we buy and when we figure up the cost of raising an acre of potatoes, then take the yield per acre, at \$1 per bushel, how much of a profit have we. \$1 now equals only about 40c before the war.—S. T. G., Fife Lake.

P. S.—I consider the BUSINESS FARMING as O. K. and ace high. I read mine and then distribute them among others, in all cases they say "guess I'll sign for it."

### Precautions for the Wheat Grower

It is the patriotic duty of every farmer who has a field planted to wheat to prevent the enormous loss from winter killing. It has been proven to the satisfaction of every man who has done so that a covering of shredded straw will absolutely prevent heaving caused by the destructive freeze and thaw action which kills wheat. It has the effect on wheat that a covering of straw has on strawberries or any other winter crop.

Prepare now to give your wheat fields such a top dressing this winter with the aid of your manure spreader. Every straw pile is worth almost as much as barnyard manure as fertilizer because it will put the humus back into the soil and restore the phosphorus and potash which has been removed by the former crop. Besides its fertilizing qualities, it is virtually an insurance policy against winter killing of wheat when used as a top dressing on the planted field.

"If you can't put a gun on your shoulder," says the Indiana State Council of Defense, "put a silo on your farm."



## Joy Riding Auto-Thieves!

### Every Day It Happens

—cars are stolen by the score—sometimes they are found in the ditch at the end of long joy-ride—sometimes they are never found. In either case there is big loss out of pocket unless the car is insured. Insure today in the

## CITIZENS MUTUAL FIRE, THEFT AND LIABILITY INSURANCE

and defy the joy-riding auto thieves.

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**OTTAWA KEROSENE ENGINES**  
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### SPECIAL RATES ON LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING

### YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

If so give us this information: Location, section, township, county, acres, work, waste and woodland, hilly, level, rolling, soil, lake, streams, well, cistern, windmill, silo, barns, all outbuildings, painted, fences, orchard, fruit, berries, school, roads, distance to market, price, terms, possession. On receipt of this information we will write you what we can do. Our reference, this paper. WALTER C. PIPER, Largest Farm Land Operator in Michigan, 410 Holden Building, Detroit, Mich.

**40 ACRES** South Michigan Farm for sale, Branch county. Soil dark sandy loam; new ground, all under cultivation. Threshers' records show this farm produced 28 bu. wheat to the acre. 7-room house, good cellar and best water, medium-sized barn, silo and outbuildings. This farm is in a highly productive state. 1 mile from Sherwood. Price, \$3,500. W. A. Johnson, owner, R. 1, Sherwood, Michigan.

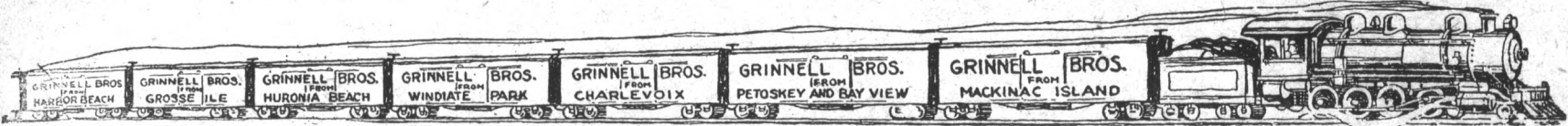
**FOR SALE** A Cypress water tank and steel tower; also pumping outfit with same; just what you want for small water system. Address Chas. H. Chase, East Lansing, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—4- Roll Appleton Corn Husker, good as new. A bargain. Address C. E. care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.





# GRINNELL BROS. ANNUAL SALE OF SUMMER RESORT PIANOS



## Our 14th Annual Clearance of Returned-from-Rental Instruments

*is the Greatest Piano and Player-Piano Sales Event in All  
the History of the Music Business. It presents a triple saving.*

It is an opportunity such as no other house can offer, for we do practically the entire summer rental business among the thousands who spend the season at the various resorts. All these instruments come back upon our hands at the close of the resort season. Other instruments have taken their places on our floor—hundreds of new Pianos and Player-Pianos ready for the opening of the new musical season. What this means can only be fully real-

ized when you've seen the crowded condition of our warerooms—the need of drastic measures will be fully apparent to you.

This returned-from-rental stock must go!—not in the ordinary course of business, but with a rush—an immediate whirlwind clearance is a vital necessity—and we've made this certain by offering to you and to over a thousand other quick buyers a chance for saving such as no careful buyer can afford to miss—bargains that admit of no delay!

## You Save All the Rent

Every dollar we have received as rental is deducted from the original cost of these instruments—and in many cases the original price is much less than the regular price of the same instrument today for many manufacturers have raised the prices since spring; so you save not only the rental but the increase as well. Nor is this all—further advances in wholesale prices are altogether probable in the near future. You save this added increase in buying now. There never was a Piano sale that meant so much to you as this—no better time to take advantage of it than right now—TODAY!

**GRINNELL BROS.,**  
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:—You may mail me complete descriptive list of your Summer Resort Piano ( ) Player-Piano ( ) Sale Bargains. (Check list desired.) It is understood that purchase may be made direct or through nearest Branch Store. Also that this request places me under no obligation whatever.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

List will show stock in our Detroit warerooms at hour list is mailed.

**Freight Paid  
to Your Depot**

Bench and Drape  
FREE with Piano.

Bench, Drape and Music  
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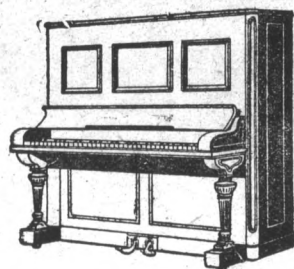
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**Player-Pianos  
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"Pianolas," Aeolians,  
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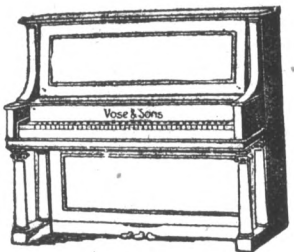
**\$250 SIMPSON  
Sale Price \$83**



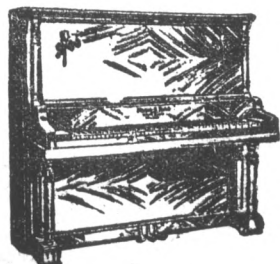
**\$425 Grinnell Bros.  
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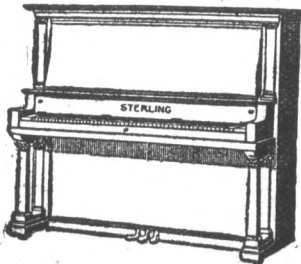
**\$350 Stuyvesant  
Sale Price \$131**



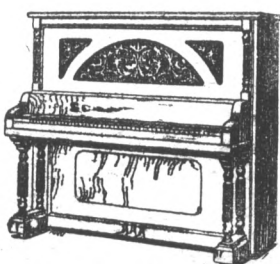
**\$400 VOSE  
Sale Price \$222**



**\$350 Behr Bros.  
Sale Price \$150**



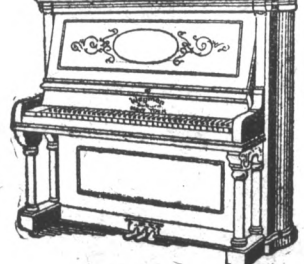
**\$400 Sterling  
Sale Price \$272**



**\$400 H. F. Miller  
Sale Price \$165**



**\$350 Everett  
Sale Price \$188**



**\$350 WEGMAN  
Sale Price \$212**

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