



# MICHIGAN



# BUSINESS FARMING

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## MILK PRODUCERS TAKE STEPS TO PROTECT FUTURE OF INDUSTRY

Nearly Three Hundred Dairymen of Detroit Area Met and Adopted Plans for Extending Usefulness of Organization

Milk producers of the Detroit area met on November 5th at the Board of Commerce, Detroit, and passed a number of important resolutions bearing upon the future activities and effectiveness of their organization. The first action was the unanimous consolidation of the eastern branch with the state association, following which President John C. Near and his fellow officers of the eastern branch were given a vote of thanks for their services and discharged.

Addresses were made by President Hull, Field Secretary Reed and D. D. Aitken of Flint, each of whom emphasized the need of higher milk prices and urged that measures be taken to protect the interests of the producers in the event of their future demands being denied by the distributors.

It is admitted that the producers of the Detroit area must receive a higher price than they are now getting for their whole milk. Under the contract signed by the distributors and the producers last January, the latter have been selling milk at an average monthly rate of \$2.10 per hundred lbs. or about two-thirds of the actual cost of producing milk. Many producers protested against the price at the time it was fixed, but felt duty bound to stand by their representatives who had in entirely good faith accepted the compromise of the distributors, in lieu of a costly and unsatisfactory strike.

Secretary Reed recommended among other things that immediate plans be made to establish cheese factories in the Detroit area for the purpose of taking care of any surplus milk that might result either from boycott by the distributors or an increased production. No action was taken upon the recommendation but the scheme is a feasible one and can be readily carried out in case the necessity arises.

By far the most important action of the producers was the naming of a committee representing the various parties concerned in the production and consumption of milk to investigate the costs of production, distribution, the food value of milk and other relative matters in an effort to determine the proper wholesale and retail price of the commodity in the city of Detroit.

This committee will consist of two representatives of the Board of Commerce, two women to be named by the women's clubs, two members of the Detroit Federation of Labor, two representatives of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, State Dairy and

Food Commissioner Woodworth, State Market Director McBride, Prof. A. C. Anderson of the M. A. C. The committee will meet about the middle of this month, at a time and place to be designated by Secretary Reed. Although the producers have not officially bound themselves to abide by the findings and recommendations of this board, it is understood that they will do so, as they are confident that when all the facts and details of milk production costs are laid before the committee it will decide upon a price that will be fair to the producer and consumer alike.

This plan has been carried out successfully in Chicago and while the Detroit meeting was in session a telegram was received from Chicago producers saying that their committee had decided upon a price of \$3.22.

The proposal to assess each producer a certain sum upon each one hundred pounds of milk for the purpose of creating a fund to extend the work of the state organization was warmly debated. The unanimous opinion of the producers was that such an assessment should be made, but they could not agree upon the amount. A final

vote on the matter recommended that the executive committee assess a half cent against each one hundred pounds of milk, this amount insuring a return of approximately \$200 a week, it was estimated.

A further action taken was the adoption of a resolution not to enter into any contract with the distributors for a longer period than one month.

Secretary Reed is losing no time in culminating the plans suggested at the meeting. He was in Detroit the day following to secure the co-operation of those who have been asked to sit on the committee. All available statistics bearing upon the cost of producing milk, the problems that are encountered by the producers, the wastefulness and extravagance of the present system of distribution and the wide margin between the prices that the distributors pay the farmers and those they charge the consumers. Mr. Reed is confident that the people of Detroit will give sympathetic ear to the arguments of the producers and take action which will insure a square deal for all concerned.

Providing this committee is able to arrive at a unanimous and fair decision as to what the producers should have for their milk, it is planned immediately to abrogate the contracts now in force instead of waiting until the first of the year, and determine upon a new schedule.

## RECONSIDERS BEAN ACTION

Food Administration Assures the Farmers of Michigan an Absolutely Square Deal on Bean Prices

The clouds that have darkened the bean situation the last couple of weeks have been partially scattered by receipt of the following information from the Food Administration in response to Grant Slocum's telegram as published in last week's issue:

"Bean situation in Michigan will be impartially investigated as requested. Speculation will be positively eliminated. If in our power all farmers will get absolutely square deal. We want their hearty co-operation."

It is apparent from the tone of this telegram that the Food Administration has been laboring under some misapprehension of the situation in the state. It is clear that concerted efforts have been made to falsify the conditions, leading the Administration to believe that the growers had arbitrarily fixed the price without regard to production costs, and that non-members of the growers' organization stood ready to sell their crops at the price of \$6.90 suggested by the Government.

Mr. Hoover has not shown much of a tendency to "change his mind" on any decision he has made, but judging from the wording of his telegram he has practically admitted that the previous action was hasty and ill-advised, and there is a certainty that the decision will be reconsidered.

Every effort has been made by those sincerely interested in the welfare of the Government and of the growers to acquaint the Food Administration with the true state of affairs in this state to the end that the price set on Michigan beans will be fair and commensurate with the cost of production so that the trading will continue freely and that the farmers may be encouraged to plant another large acreage the coming year.

Predictions are freely made that the Food Administration will raise the price on its purchases of Michigan beans to at least its former figure of \$7.80, and possibly higher. As a matter of fact any price below this will be wholly unsatisfactory to the growers and is bound to cause a lot of bitterness and hostility which ought to be avoided for the future welfare of the industry in this state. As reports continue to come in of the huge damage that has been done to the already scant crop, by the freezing weather of late October, it becomes more certain that thousands of farmers will lose money on their crops. This is a situation with which the Food Administration should acquaint itself. It should without further delay end the suspense that the farmers and the el-

(Continued on page 4)



The Michigan milk producer joins hands with the Detroit consumer to run down the fellow who is manipulating the milk prices and waxing fat from the business.

We Can Help Every Farmer in Michigan Make More Money on His Crops. Clip the Coupon on Page 5 and Let us Prove it!



# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## THRESH YOUR BEANS TWICE

Experience of Agricultural Department of G. R. & I. R. R. Proves Second Threshing Pays Well

Mr. W. P. Hartman, agricultural agent of the G. R. & I. R. R. Co., advises farmers to thresh their beans twice this year. Mr. Hartman cites his experience as follows:

"It will prove the best paying investment of a life-time to put your bean straw thru the threshing machine a second time—and, if the plants are damp and tough it will pay to give them the 'thrice-over.'"

"Proof: Last winter when bean prices began to soar some of our neighbors in the vicinity of Howard City—doubtless many others did likewise in other communities—threshed or failed their bean straw two and three times. E. M. Miles realized \$60.00; Edward Kelley earned \$210.00; Albert Hackbardt bulged his receipts \$220.00. There were others.

"Last week when we threshed at the Demonstration Farm, a fraction over nine acres of beans yielded 59 bushels on the first run thru the machine; the straw was put in again, producing an additional 13 1-2 bushels; or 23 per cent of the first run. The beans were sold the next day at \$6.90 a bushel; thus the direct increased earning was \$93.15 gross; less \$5.00 for re-threshing, \$88.15 net. This saving of hitherto waste would serve 4320 plates of baked beans on the basis of 3 oz. per plate. Or, for a family of five it would provide 864 meals."

Assuming that every acre of beans in the state would yield an additional 1.4 bushels upon re-threshing, and that there were 540,472 acres planted to beans in this state this year, the total added yield would be 756,660 bushels, representing a value of over \$6,000,000.

On the basis of the above experiment, it would seem good business for every farmer to thresh his beans a second time this year, as the yield is so poor that every additional bushel that can be secured will mean a great deal on a large acreage.

## STATE BRIEFS

**Mt. Pleasant**—Local business men have loyally offered to close up shop if necessary and assist the farmers to gather in their crops. The early cold weather has caught many potatoes and beans unharvested in many sections of the state and the loss caused by freezing will run into millions of dollars.

**Mount Clemens**—Flying at Selfridge aviation field will continue all winter long when the weather permits. There are now about 900 students and soldiers and over thirty airplanes at the field. In spite of the large number of flights that take place on favorable days, accidents have been few, and it is stated that Selfridge Field leads all the aviation camps in the progress made by student aviators.

**Jackson**—This city is trying to eliminate the milk profiteer, the city commission having voted to establish a municipal milk station to which farmers are invited to bring their milk. Consumers will be charged only one cent a quart more than what is paid the farmer, to cover the cost of maintaining the station. At present milk is retailing in Jackson for 12 cents per quart and the dealers have predicted a raise.

**Detroit**—The profits of the Packard Motor Car Company in the fiscal year ending Aug. 31st, were \$5,400,691, which is equal to 40.9 percent dividends on the company's capital stock. The Packard Company is filling huge war contracts for motor trucks, both for this government and the Allies. Henry B. Joy, formerly president of the company, was one of the early advocates of our entering the war. Mr. Joy recently left for France to take up military duties.

## MICHIGAN PRICES BELOW AVERAGE

Growers of Michigan are Receiving the Least for Their Potatoes of Any in the Country

For some weeks past we have noticed a striking dissimilarity between the prices offered on the majority of Michigan markets for potatoes and those being paid in other states. Two weeks ago, for instance, Pennsylvania farmers were receiving \$1.70 per bushel at the station, and the yield of this state is above normal.

Last week's reports from Maine show that as high as \$4.50 per barrel was being paid, and for stock of very questionable quality. In fact, many shippers have had the Maine potatoes rot on their hands, as a consequence of which some of the

growers are having difficulty in finding buyers. As digging progresses in Maine the greater appears the damage from blight and rot. It is stated that many farmers have discovered their potatoes to be not worth digging.

Prices to New York growers have ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.80 per bushel, according to the locality, and most of the farmers are holding for \$1.50.

A comparison of the prices prevailing in this state with those of other potato sections show without exception that our prices are low. For weeks Detroit jobbers were offering as high as \$1.50 for first-class stock while the majority of local buyers were paying less than \$1. The prices on the local markets have advanced a little since the middle of October but not to the extent they should. In view of the fact that growers of other states are receiving upwards of \$1.25 per bushel for their spuds we could not blame any farmer of this state for not wanting to sell for less. If potatoes in the eastern states are selling for from 25 to 50 cents a bushel over Michigan prices, it's a cinch that the ultimate consumer will have to foot the bill, and we see no reason why the farmers of this state should not have the additional profit instead of handing it over to the buyers.

We would suggest to our readers that they watch these columns closely every week for the prices that the growers in other states are receiving for their various crops. It will be a great help to them in disposing of their own crops at the right prices.

## Last Minute Letters from County Reporters

**MANISTEE (Northwest)**—Farming in this county is at a standstill; the ground has been covered with snow for a week, until just recently when it began to warm up a little. Lots of beans and potatoes set yet, some of the potatoes have been badly frozen, so much so that the buyers have not been buying this week. Fall grain is not making any growth, and the corn is not curing in the shock, it is as green as when cut, and farmers do not know what to do with it; it will rot if it is housed in the shape it is in now, and we wonder where the seed corn will come from next spring and what it will cost. Cows are still in good demand, selling at auction for as high as \$135.—C. H. S., Bear Lake.

**SAGINAW (Northwest)**—Farmers are pulling beans, harvesting beets, doing fall plowing. The ground is very wet. There is no ripe corn in this neighborhood.—M. S. G., Hemlock.

**PRESQUE ISLE (Central)**—The snow of October 30 caught about 20 per cent of the potatoes in the ground and all of the bagas and carrots and about 50 per cent of the beans on the ground and the most of the June clover seed uncut, with little prospects of saving it now. Most of the farmers are holding what potatoes they have saved. The price paid on the start was 75c, then it went to \$1.00, then back to 90c; everyone seems to be disappointed in the way the price runs as so many are losing money at the present price and yield.—D. D. S., Millersburg.

**CLINTON (Southeast)**—The farmers are gathering beans and plowing. The weather is fair with rising temperature, just right for plowing. The farmers are selling some stock and a few beans, and are only buying the necessities, building only to replace buildings that have been destroyed by fire. Many farmers here have joined with the Laingsburg co-operative association.—E. A. C., Bath.

**ANTRIM (Southwest)**—Snow still covers the ground here, but it looks now as though it would be nearly gone by to-

night. About a third of the potatoes are still in the ground and about the same percentage of beans are in the field. Potato buyers here have not been buying this week on account of the frozen potatoes.—C. W. O., Kewadin.

**ST. JOSEPH (North Central)**—The weather at present is fine, and farmers are putting in long hours endeavoring to secure the potato crop and next comes the bean crop. There are a good many beans to pull, and some that will not pay to harvest. Those that were pulled and out in the late storm period are badly damaged. Over in Kalamazoo county merchants in some towns closed their stores and helped the farmers dig potatoes. Guess their help was greatly appreciated by all reports. A good many lean hogs going to market. Farmers are surely disappointed with new bean price fixing. All things considered, the bean crop will be a losing proposition this year. So many merchants write in their ads that a farmer can haul 10 bushels of beans to market and take home a new wagon, where 5 years ago 25 had to be hauled in to get the wagon, but they don't give the real reason, which is 3 to 10 bu. per acre yield. I had rather raise 15 bu. per acre at \$2.00 than 4 bu. at \$6.00. Michigan has had two poor bean crops in succession, which has had a good deal to do with \$6 beans.—H. A. H., Mendon.

**BENZIE (West)**—Farmers are digging potatoes and trying to save the beans. There are lots of potatoes in the ground yet; the hard freeze of October 23rd has hit some fields hard and they will be from 5 to 10 per cent damaged. All the green beans that were frozen are a very mushy mess and are no good, which in many cases are from 25 to 50 per cent of the crop.—F. M., Elberta.

**MONROE (West Central)**—We have had some real cold weather the past few days and potatoes that were not harvested got chilled a little. Some grain and hay being sold.—W. H. L., Dundee.

### How True It Is!

*The farmer gets more good advice than any man beneath the sun; the magazines would treat him nice, so tell him once and tell him twice, how all his duties should be done. And lecturers with bulging brows in country schools lay down the law; they tell him how to groom his cows, and how to raise blue ribbon sows by feeding artichokes and straw. The editors of weekly sheets, who never pushed a span of mules, sit in their chairs with leather seats, and tell him how to raise his beets, and for his guidance lay down rules. The men pursuing other trades, we all assume, know what to do; no man the merchant prince upbraids, or chides the lawyer till he fades, or to the plumber hands a few. The sexton, he can dig a grave, we do not stop to tell him how, or show the barber how to shave, or tell the tightwad how to save; the dairyman can milk his cow. But every man in town believes no husbandman knows how to farm; and so we criticise his sheaves and tell him how to shear his beeves, and treat the old mare for the heaves, and bore him till he has the peevs, and to his shoulders rolls his sleeves and tries to do us deadly harm.*

## LABOR BODY HITS A SNAG

Detroit Organization That Promised Potatoes to Consumers at 65 cents a Bushel Changes Its Mind.

In the October 27th issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING we commented upon the statement of the Detroit Federation of Labor that it would supply potatoes to Detroit consumers at 65 cents per bushel, as follows: "As for the Detroit Federation of Labor, it has got a lot to learn yet about the marketing proposition as it will soon discover when it goes out to buy its first carload of 65 cent potatoes."

According to the Detroit Newspapers the Federation of Labor has already learned its lesson. The potato committee went boldly forth as per schedule and promise and offered the farmers the munificent sum of 65 cents a bushel for their spuds. We may well believe, in their vast ignorance that the committee cautioned the farmers it would be their last chance to dispose of their crops at such a high figure and that they had better sell while the selling was good. But much to their surprise the farmers did not respond to their magnanimous offer and after a vain canvass of several different sections the committee returned home disgruntled and peevish.

"Now the potato committee is charged with being responsible for the high cost of potatoes," says the *Detroit Free Press*. "Farmers who agreed to sell potatoes at considerably less than \$1 a bushel, now ask from \$1.10 up. With the freight and cartage cost added, it was decided, potatoes could be bought cheaper in Detroit. The committee was discharged."

Efforts on the part of city organizations to reduce the cost of living are commendable enough, but in the majority of cases are wholly impracticable and usually undertaken with total ignorance of the underlying causes. Had the Detroit Federation of Labor taken the pains to investigate the potato situation before publicly announcing their good intentions they would seen how utterly futile their efforts to buy potatoes at 65 cents a bushel would be. As it is, they made themselves ridiculous, aroused false hopes in the consumer, and now to vindicate their stupidity are laying the blame on the farmer.

## \$2.06 IS TOO LOW FOR WHEAT AT GRAND RAPIDS

A Kent City subscriber writes as follows: "Do you consider the price of \$2.06 for No. 2 Red Wheat in Grand Rapids fair when compared with the price of \$2.17 paid at Detroit?"

NO, decidedly not. According to the Food Administration Grain Corporation the price at Grand Rapids should be \$2.12½ for No. 2 Red wheat, and no farmer should sell for less than that. If any of our subscribers in the vicinity of Grand Rapids are having difficulty in securing the price intended by the Food Administration that they should have, we would like to have them write to us and explain the circumstances, and we will take the matter up with the Grain Corporation.

**Mayville, Mich.**—There will be 150 to 200 cars of potatoes shipped from this point this season. The crop is 60 per cent of normal with quality good.



## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Russian situation is causing the administration no end of worry, and in spite

of the Government's avowed faith in the ability of the Russian leaders to keep the peoples of their country intact in that and action, Washington diplomats shake their heads doubtfully. The United States has told the Russian people that we would stand by them with our money and do anything within reason to help them keep up their end of the war. But Russia is worn threadbare by internal dissension, war losses and the friction of pro-German influences. It is easy to drive one man to battle, but to drive a million men is a different thing. It hurts us to confess it, and darkens our horizon with grim clouds of doubt when we do, but we cannot be blind to the fact that the heart of Russia is not in the war. The present crisis has been patched up; but another is bound to come within the near future and as long as Russia remains in the war, she will have to be petted and coaxed to do her part, and pardoned when she fails.

The defeat of Mayor Mitchell in New York's election has put a damper upon administration leaders who had openly announced their sympathy with his candidacy. Early in the campaign Mayor Mitchell raised the cry that the pacifists were fighting him because he had supported the government's war aims so enthusiastically, and in this manner he succeeded in enlisting the aid of such national figures as Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and others. In fact, it is stated that at one time President Wilson seriously considered entering the campaign in Mitchell's behalf. The election of Judge Hylan, however, seems to give the lie to the statement that the issue centered upon the loyalty question. Yet the fact that Hillquit, socialist and avowed pacifist, received a vote of only a trifle over 7,000 less than was given Mitchell, is giving some of the Washington executives a little uneasiness. There is the feeling that a city overwhelmingly in favor of the government's war stand as New York was hoped to be, should have given more material evidence of its sentiments.

Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, announces that farmers who hold their wheat in anticipation of higher prices will be disappointed, and Mr. Hoover usually means what he says. The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota was the first organization of farmers to protest the fixing of a maximum price on wheat while other commodities were untouched. Other farmers, however, soon came to their support and for a time it looked as if Mr. Hoover would have to revise his wheat price schedule. The wheat farmers the country over felt that they were not being treated fairly, but many of them, in preference to embarrassing the government, disposed of their crop at the stipulated price and relieved the situation sufficiently so that the threatened famine did not materialize. Mr. Hoover now claims that he is master of the situation and that thru an arrangement just completed with Canadian authorities will be able to secure enough Canadian wheat to supply immediate needs at least, and believes that the farmers of the middle west will come down from their perch before there is a serious shortage. Mr. Hoover has made the following announcement: "There will be no alteration of the price of 1917 wheat, except of course, if peace should intervene and under the law the food administration come to an end. In such an event the large quantity of wheat now accessible in Australia and India would be available to the world's

markets, and the maintenance of the present price for wheat would be unlikely."

While no doubt Mr. Hoover is sincere in his statement, it does not entirely accord with the facts that the total world production of wheat is short of the total world needs or that the food control law guarantees a price of \$2 to the farmer for his 1918 crop regardless of whether the war ends or not in the interim.

There is no longer danger that the "bogey man" will get us if we don't watch out," according to information just given out by the Secretary of State's office relating to the agreements just drawn up between the United States and Japan. For years this country has feared the "yellow peril," and since the Russo-Japanese war many have lived in fear and trembling that some day Japan would turn envious eyes to our western shore and make no end of trouble for us. But if such a danger ever existed, it is now claimed to be eliminated.

The friendly relations that have existed between the governments of the two countries have been further cemented by the recent conferences between Secretary Lansing and the Japanese special ambassador, Viscount Ishii, during which each reaffirmed their faith in the integrity of the other's country and mutually determined upon a policy covering both countries' interests in China.

Recently it has been strongly suspected that Japan entertained ulterior motives against the peace and safety of China. It was that that the ambitious Jap had designs upon his neighbor's rich resources and was only looking for a half plausible excuse to tread upon China's toes and thereby precipitate hostilities which would result in territorial acquisitions to Japan. But if this country may be taken at her word, her interest in China's internal affairs is wholly unselfish, and she has pledged to respect the independence and territorial integrity of that empire. She admits that she has a special interest in China but only because of her geographical contiguity, and claims that she should have something to

say concerning the exploitation of her neighbor's resources by European or American capital—and Sec. Lansing has diplomatically conceded the point.

"While the troops of the central allies were forcing their way across the Tagliamento, Germany at home quietly crossed the political rubicon and in the space of five days changed from an autocracy to a democracy," is the startling statement of Mathias Erzberger, socialist leader of Germany's peace party, as transmitted to this country under date of Nov. 5th. The assertion may mean much or nothing, and to date has not been amplified so as to shed much light upon the actual situation.

That political conditions in Germany have been more or less upset the last few months, none will deny. But at no time apparently has there been an actual crisis in affairs; the Kaiser seems to have retained the upper hand successfully; and still holds the balance of power. It would appear that Wilhelm has thoughtfully granted some concessions but whether they are sufficient to enable the democratic proponents to have any influence in shaping future policies of the government remains to be seen.

It is expected that the next call for men under the selective draft law will be issued in January and that the men will be summoned in accordance with the new regulations approved by the president. Under these classifications as published in this column several weeks ago, skilled farm laborers will be exempt from the first call, regardless of whether they are married or single. The new purpose is to gather in all unmarried and unskilled men who are contributing nothing to the welfare of the nation, such as habitués of saloons and pool rooms, floaters and loafers who have no ambition in life and are constantly making trouble for the authorities. Camp life and discipline may prove a real benefit to these men, and spare those needed to carry on the industries of the nation as long as possible. Unless the war makes heavier demands upon our armed resources than now expected, it will be a matter of several years at least before men with wives and children dependent upon them for daily support will be called into service.

## WAR WIRES

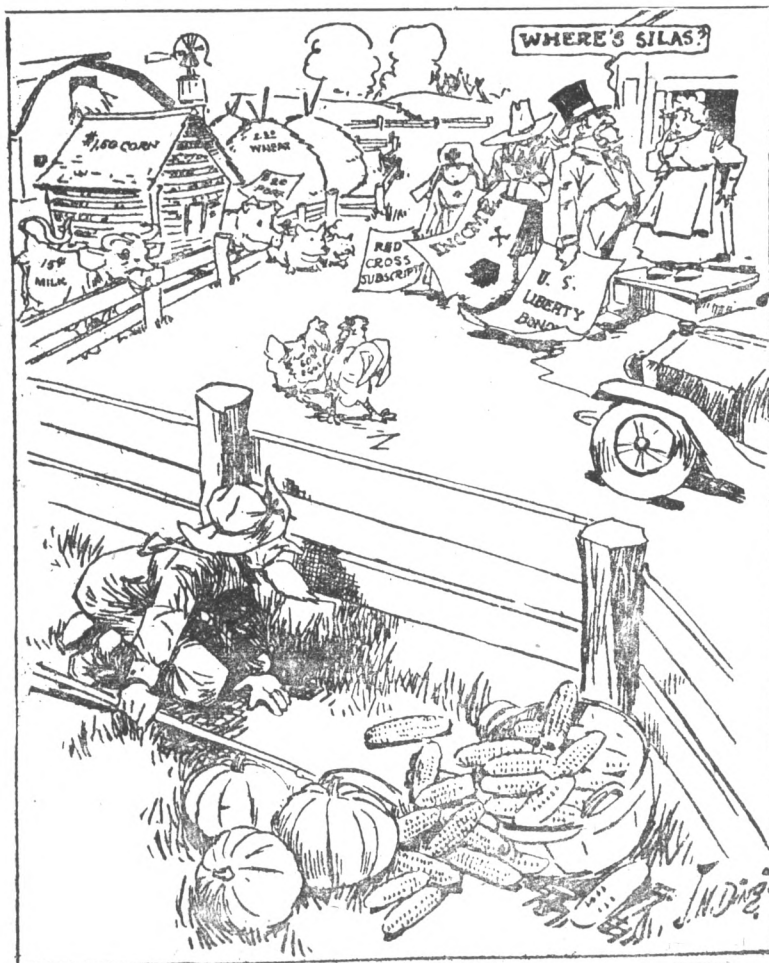
London—Premier David Lloyd George has left for Rome. He is being accompanied by Premier Paul Painlevé of France, and also by certain high military officials. Every possible assistance is being given Italy in her hour of need. Men and munitions have been despatched to the Italian front although great difficulties exist in getting them there promptly. Further means of assistance will be discussed at the meeting of the British, French and Italian war officials in Rome.

Rome—The Italian forces have re-established their line along the Tagliamento river and great artillery activity exists along the entire front. German attacks have so far been beaten back but men and guns are being concentrated by the Austro-German forces and one of the greatest battles of the war is impending. Re-inforcements are being rushed to the Italian forces engaged, both by the Italian war office and by the British and the French. The Italians, in their retreat, managed to save most of the heavy guns loaned them by the British, and these are now being used to good effect.

Paris—The Germans have again retreated all along the Chemin des Dames sector, on the Aisne front. They have been closely pursued by the French forces and many square miles of territory have been regained. The German retreat is expected to continue to Laon and will also affect other parts of the French front, necessitating withdrawals along the line running northward to St. Quentin. The French for several months have been keeping up a brisk offensive against this section and it is evident that the German forces, tiring of the terrible ordeal of constant artillery and infantry attacks, have fallen back to other lines, thereby gaining a breathing space while the French consolidate their new won positions.

Petrograd—Premier Kerensky has issued a statement to the effect that Russia, after three years of warfare, is for the time being obliged to halt her operations and recuperate. Torn by revolution and dissension of different factions and attacked in force by the German's forces on sea and land, it has been necessary for her to effect a re-organization of her forces and re-establish a permanent government before she can continue operations. The severe Russian winter will soon effectually prevent further German offensive movements and give Russia a much needed period of rest and an opportunity to harmonize the different factions which have been contending for power since the revolution which deposed the Czar. Russia hopes to be able to resume the offensive again in the spring of 1918, at which time the great allied drive is expected to be resumed with the addition of the American forces.

Camp Custer—Sundays no longer bring such great numbers of visitors to camp. The novelty has to a certain extent worn off and the colder weather has also has a deterring effect on visitors. Another explanation is that the new soldiers are being more liberally supplied with passes to visit at home over the week end. A strong appeal is to be made in the campaign to secure sufficient funds to successfully carry on the Y. M. C. A. work. Camp Secretary Parnell has spent a week out in the state and has aroused interest among prominent business men and others. Officers from the camp have had meetings at different points during the week and the movement promises to be a success. Under normal weather conditions the camp construction will be completed with ten days or two weeks and the camp formally turned over to the military authorities. Many sore arms have been reported among the boys owing to vaccination, but generally the state of health of all is above the average. Wonderful improvement is being shown in drills and general field work and it is hard to realize that the soldiers seen drilling were but a few weeks ago busy at the desk, on the farm or in the machine shop. The boys from Michigan and Wisconsin and indeed proving a credit to their states.



Libels in words and pictures continue to be perpetrated against the farmers of this nation. With no one at hand to conduct the farmer's defense city cartoonists delight to take an occasional fling at him. Darling, of the New York Tribune, here intimates that the farmer is trying to dodge his duty. In spite of the gross injustice of the cartoon, many a farmer who is selling his milk at 5c a quart and his eggs at 40 cents a dozen, will chuckle to himself at the sight of the old dairy cow, labeled "15c milk," and the strutting hen, marked "40c eggs." Verily, how little acquainted are our city cousins with the business of farming and farm marketing.



## MEAT DIVISION CITES POLICY

Food Administration Official Issues Sensible Statement on plans for Encouraging Hog Production

We present below in full a bulletin just issued by the meat division of the Food Administration. It cites in a clear-cut manner the plans that are under advisement for increasing hog production and insuring the largest returns to the producer. It is worth the attention of every reader:

"The main purposes of the Food Administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that it will be profitable to him, to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred, to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman and to eliminate speculation.

All these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs, so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible price.

We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brot about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the Allies, our Army and Navy, the Red Cross, the Belgium Relief and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. Those prices must become stable so that the farmer knows where he stands, and will feel justified in increasing hogs for next winter. The prices so far as we can affect them will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per hundred weight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice.

We have had and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yardsticks to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years has been about twelve to one (or a little less). In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than twelve to one, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than twelve, the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about thirteen. Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

"Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmer."

### TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE BEES RIGHT NOW

Beekeepers lose from one-tenth to one-half of their colonies every winter by failing to feed and protect them properly. That loss is too large, bee specialists of the U. S. Department believe, and in a statement issued today they declare these losses of important sources of sugar can be reduced to less than 1 per cent.

Wintering bees is a problem of conserving the energy of the individuals in each colony, the bee specialists say. Three conditions in the hive cause a waste of energy. First, when

the temperature of the air surrounding the bees fall below 57 degrees it is necessary for the bees to expend energy to keep warm. Second, when the temperature of the air is above 60 degrees the bees use energy by flying from the hive, removing the dead that may have accumulated, and in any other activities which the needs of the colony require. Third, an abnormal activity resulting in energy loss is caused by long periods of adverse weather which do not permit the bees to fly from the hive to void their excrement. This last condition may result in the death of many thousands of colonies, the specialists say.

Protection of the hive and providing foods of good quality for winter stores will conserve the energy of the bees and enable the colony to pass the winter safely outdoors. If the hive is placed within a box about 6 inches greater in each dimension than the hive itself, and the space between filled with dry sawdust, leaves, or other insulating material, the necessity of heat generation by the bees is reduced to a minimum. A small tunnel thru the packing material will make a passageway for the bees to the entrance.

Care must be taken to see that the hives have proper food stores. Food such as honeydew honey or honeys with a large percentage of gums, which may cause a rapid accumulation of excrement in the bees, are undesirable but may be corrected by inserting a frame of honey in the middle of the brood chamber after brood rearing has ceased. Another remedy for undesirable stores is to feed about 10 pounds of a sirup made of 2 parts granulated sugar to 1 part of water. In either case when such food is given after brood rearing has ceased, it will be placed by the bees in positions most available for immediate use, and the poorest food stores saved until spring when they may be used safely.

### RETURNING PLANT FOOD TO THE SOIL

Commercial fertilizers are so high priced at this time that we should plan to return all the fertility to the soil that is possible. The most economical way is to feed the food which will return the most pounds and dollars worth of plant food.

On the following list potash is valued at \$.40 per lb.; phosphoric acid, \$.06; and nitrogen at \$.25 per lb. An animal returns about 80 per cent of the fertility of the feed in the manure.

The following list is the dollars worth of fertility returned in the manure from one ton of feed: 1 ton of cornmeal returns \$9.32 plant food; ground oats, \$11.92; cotton seed meal, \$41.84; wheat bran, \$23.94; wheat middlings, \$24.92; barley, \$14.60; alfalfa, \$21.60; clover hay, \$20.16; timothy, \$13.04; corn silage, \$4.19, skim milk, \$3.20.

To get the most returns we should sell part of our oats and buy cotton seed meal for the cows. Sell part of the barley and buy middlings for the pigs, sell the timothy and buy clover or alfalfa hay.—L. S. L., North Branch.

### SODA LYE NO REMEDY FOR HOG WORMS

Soda lye has no value as a remedy or preventive against worms infesting hogs, nor is it likely to be of value against similar intestinal parasites in other animals, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs were fed daily with the soda lye mixed in their food in accordance with the directions printed on the label of the sample tested. As a result it was found that the hogs remained infested throughout the period of treatment—2½ months—and that the extent of infestation was increased rather than decreased.

While the efficacy of soda lye against worms parasitic in other animals was

not tested, it is probable, says the Department, that it has no value. The digestive tract of sheep is much more complex than that of the hogs, and it is probable that a drug having no apparent effect on worms in the comparatively simple digestive tract of hogs would be equally unsatisfactory in the case of sheep and other ruminants.

Manufacturers of soda lye are warned to remove labels on which are printed unwarranted claims that the product has remedial or preventive powers against worms, or render themselves liable under the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910.

### WHO IS MR. DIMOND?

Our many Mayville friends may be interested in the following reprint from the *Detroit Free Press* of Oct. 30:

I saw an article on the last page of the *Free Press* October 24, relative to speculators endeavoring to corner the potato crop and force prices up as was done last season.

Anyone conversant with the potato situation knows that speculation had little to do with these prices. The larger part of the speculation, if you wish to use that term was done by the farmers. At no time for 20 years have dealers stored as few potatoes as were stored last season. This can be easily ascertained by referring to any of the large dealers of the state.

The dealers themselves care very little for the criticism of the newspapers, as is evidenced by the fact that there has been no attempt to answer these criticisms. However, such articles are causing a great deal of dissatisfaction with the consuming public.

Relative to conditions at the present time do not think that potato dealers anywhere are inclined to carry any heavy stocks of potatoes if it can be avoided. And the only thing that will force the carrying of such heavy stocks will be the railroad company's inability to furnish cars for transportation.—Geo. F. Dimond, Mayville, Mich.

### HOOVER RECONSIDERS FORMER BEAN ACTION

(Continued from page 1)

evators are laboring under, send an accredited representative to this state and investigate not only the production problems but the questionable practices of many of the large elevator companies who have been persistently trying to "bear" the market for individual gain.

No matter what future developments may be, the Food Administration is apparently reconsidering its former action and an upward revision of their prices is now looked for. So, farmer friends, rest on your oars for another week. By that time the skies should be cleared and the way to port opened up.

Will F. Powers of Goodland township has a variety of fall potato which he considers very choice as it is usually dry and mealy and bakes nicely. His father got the seed in Canada many years ago, bringing home three small potatoes in his pocket. The potato is called the Vermont Gold Coin, and Mr. Powers reports a yield of 150 bu. an acre this year with individual potatoes weighing 1¼ lbs.—*Imlay City Times*.

J. A. Wise, who farms in the northwest corner of Evergreen, left a specimen of White Globe turnips on display with the Chronicle that weighed four pounds and a Flat Purple Top turnip that tipped the scales at three and five-eighths pounds. "Oh, I can beat that!" exclaimed a farmer when he saw them the other day. Another made a similar statement when he viewed our potato display recently. Well, we're from Missouri.—*Cass City Chronicle*.

"On the hog," can no longer be a reproach, since the Soo Line hog special made its triumphal tour. The showing was a surprising one, thirteen-months' old animals weighing 600 pounds—quite a plutocrat at present prices—and four-months' old pigs 200 on the hoof. The car was visited here with much interest from the time it pulled in until it left. The National Pole Co., and Northwestern Cooperage Co., have arranged with the breeders for several sets, and applications will probably be made for more than the five sets which the Soo Line has arranged with the State Bank to finance. "Hogs are worth more than shells"—ordinary field shrapnel anyway.—*Gladstone Delta*.

## CANADA WILL NOT FIX PRICES

Canadian Food Controller Wisely Decides to Let Potato Market Take Normal Course

The Canadian food controller has decided not to fix an arbitrary price for potatoes. A regulation is now under consideration which will require wholesale dealers to take out a license to do business and to file regular reports of all their transactions, covering the purchase and sale of potatoes. The sub-committee decided not to fix the price at 1.25 per bag to the consumer, after ascertaining that the cost of producing a 90 pound bag in each of the five eastern provinces was as follows:

Ontario, \$1.27; Quebec, \$1.50; New Brunswick, \$1.25; to \$1.50; Nova Scotia, \$1.05; Prince Edward Island, 90 cents. To these costs must be added a fair profit to the grower, freight and the profits necessary to the wholesaler and retailer.

In regard to the suggestion of making two grades of beans I think it would be a good thing, as the beans through my county are frosted more or less. As Mr. Cook says, the farmer will need every cent he can get this fall.—D. B. B., *Bellaire*.

### AVERAGE POTATO PRICES ARE A CENT LOWER

Below are the average prices being paid on Michigan markets for the week ending Nov. 3rd:

Hogs .....	\$15
Wheat .....	\$2.03
Rye .....	\$ .59
Potatoes .....	\$1.14
Hay .....	\$15.94
Hens .....	\$ .16
Butter .....	\$ .42
Eggs .....	\$ .39

Frank L. Holycross, member of the board of education, Columbus, will give a few more blows at the props under the H. C. of L. He has several carloads of vegetables and fruits that he says he will sell at prices far below market quotations. He will offer 100 bu. of apples at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a bu. 50 bushels of pears at \$1.10 and \$1.50 a bu. 50 bu. of potatoes at \$1.40 and \$1.50. Potatoes on city markets are now selling at \$1.80. 25 bu. of onions at \$1.75 and \$2 a bu.—\$1 and \$1.25 under market quotations. 300 dozen eggs at 45c a doz., 5 cents under prevailing prices. Mr. Holycross lately has made good on two under-price produce sales. He buys direct from the farmer and sells for just what the produce originally costs him.—*Ohio State Journal*.

Condition of beans in Western Allegan county very poor. Some have been pulled three weeks and not dry enough to haul yet. Many fields will not yield five bu. per acre, and a good many not three. Some fields are not pulled and others not worth pulling. No profit at \$8.00 per bu. Potatoes are not yielding very good, price should not be less than \$1.25.—G. A. M., *Bravo, Mich.*

Please find enclosed one dollar for my subscription to M. B. F. Just the paper we need. We have a co-operative shipping association here which is bringing results. We ship about \$3,500 worth of stock each week. John Thompson cleared \$72 on a bunch of 12 hogs over what a local buyer offered him. This was on the first shipment we made and the dealer wasn't used to it. We want to get a co-operative elevator started next spring.—L. S. L., *North Branch*.

With corn worth two cents an ear, or more, it pays to husk the cornfields clean. The ears that are missed do not help to feed the Allies.





# 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

It becomes more and more apparent, as time goes on, that the American people must practice the most strict economy if our wheat crop is to prove sufficient to supply ourselves and our Allies. Wheatless days should be rigidly observed. It is estimated that if the public observes this one wheatless day each week, obtaining from wheat products of every kind, it will add from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels to our total available for export. The movement so far is meeting with hearty co-operation but it will not be an entire success until every loyal American citizen agrees to observe the day, as well as all hotels and restaurants. Waste must be eliminated in every shape and form.

Canadian wheat is coming into this country, in almost unlimited quantities and it is a good thing that this is the case. Otherwise there would have been a great shortage of flour. The American farmers have been busy preparing for next year's crop and attending to the harvesting of other late fall crops. This has resulted in the small shipments mentioned in this column from time to time. The receipts are gradually increasing, but not in sufficient quantity to take care of the demand. However, the grain is in the country and sooner or later will move to market. The Canadian grain has been allowed to come to this country under an arrangement whereby we guarantee to export an equal amount of American wheat or flour during the year. No doubt, flour will constitute the greater portion of the exports this year, owing to the desire to conserve space on ocean carriers.

Crop reports from the Southwest indicate that rain is badly needed. Western Kansas and Oklahoma report condition as unfavorable owing to continuous dry weather and unless rains come soon damage will result. Southern and western Texas report drought conditions as very bad. Reports from central and eastern Kansas and Oklahoma are favorable. We recently made mention of the car situation and this has become worse during the past week. Many trains have been cancelled owing to lack of coal. With winter weather fast approaching it is a very serious question. We advise farmers, especially those who will depend on sale of wheat for taxes, etc., to sell at this time. Nothing can be gained by holding and there is every probability that the coal situation will become more serious and congestion of elevators result. While the state fuel commissioner is doing all he can to relieve the situation, very little relief is yet in sight. Coal for Michigan has been rerouted to ammunition factories in the East. This shortage of coal is bound to effect the transportation companies. In many sections there is a large sugar beet crop to move and we cannot figure how the elevators are going to escape being filled to the roof and obliged to discontinue buying until later.



## OATS

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

All terminal markets are receiving a fair supply of oats but the demand keeps pace with the supply. During the past week export buying has very light, but there was a noticeable increase toward the end of the week. Receipts are fairly liberal at all originating points but we have no reports of accumulations. The car situation is bound to enter into the oat deal



**DETROIT SPECIAL**—The demand for well-finished poultry is just about sufficient to take care of arrivals. Much stock arriving in thin or otherwise poor condition and dealers have great difficulty disposing of it even at a considerable reduction. Thin, blue stock will not show satisfactory returns to the shipper under present conditions.

**CINCINNATI WIRE**—There is a steady demand for all grades of hay and the market is almost bare. Advise shipments at this time. The potato market is somewhat better supplied and dealers expect a slight decline in prices.

**ST. LOUIS WIRE**—Distillers are bidding for new corn but finding very little offered. Deliveries to elevators are reported on the increase and movement will soon be more free.

**CHICAGO WIRE**—Bean market quiet at prevailing prices. Buyers waiting developments.

before long. We would not be surprised to see a repetition of last year's condition when the price was way up at the seaboard and much lower back at originating points, due to congestion in the elevators from lack of transportation facilities.

There is a considerable increase in the demand for oat products for home production. The different companies manufacturing rolled oats and other foods in the making of which oats enter prominently, are in the market regularly and we believe the winter will see a great increase in this demand. The American people have failed to appreciate the real value of oats as food. The meatless and wheatless days are going to have a salutary effect so far as oats are concerned, perhaps one which will be felt after the war is over, and effect a better market for oats as food, other than for animals.

Quotations, outside of some slight variations from day to day, remain at about the former level. The future market depends greatly on transportation conditions, as we have before stated, and growers generally will do well to keep an eye on this phase of the matter.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	2.20	2.17	2.15
No. 3 Yellow	2.19	2.15 1-2	2.14 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.17	2.15	2.12

From reports coming in it appears there is some new corn moving altho not in any volume. There is a possibility however, that new corn may move somewhat earlier this year than it did last. Reserves of old corn are just about exhausted and the demand and price will have a certain effect in hurrying the new crop on the market. The price of old corn has worked up to the danger point and we do not see how it can go much higher without a break. Since our last article was written it has worked up considerably in value and while there is a possibility of further advance, we believe it has now just about reached the top. It will surely effect the time of the coming of new corn in larger quantities. Another couple of weeks will bring us to the time when new corn usually moves quite freely

and there is no doubt but what growers will strain every power they possess to get their corn on the market and share in the price ruling before the re-adjustment to new crop prices.

While some of the new corn coming is soft, still the general quality seems to be good. Husking is now more general although not yet in full swing in the northern districts owing to recent rains. With the better weather forecasted for the coming week we may expect to see all sections of the corn belt with the husking well under way.

Much of the wet corn will go to the distillers or be used as food. The heavy demands of distillers will furnish a splendid outlet for off grade corn and thus relieve the market of its bearish effect. Export demand is very light, exporters evidently holding off owing to the exceptionally high quotations on the remainder of the old crop. It will perhaps be well into the new year before this demand becomes general.

The Government report for November will soon be out and no doubt it will deal extensively with the general condition of the new corn crop.



## RYE

During the early part of the week rye showed some activity and the demand seemed to increase. Later, however, a slump materialized and the price declined. The demand is entirely from local millers and the supply is more than sufficient to take care of it. There is a strong possibility of an increase in this demand owing to the wheatless days inaugurated. Receipts of rye at originating points seem to have fallen off considerably of late. The first rush of the new offerings is over and from now on the grain will come on the market more sparingly and in the volume usually received from week to week after the first rush is over. This may have a beneficial effect. The rye market generally for some time has been rather neglected and it would appear to be about time for some action. A little better export demand would help the situation a great deal but exporters have been giving their attention to wheat almost exclusively. Detroit quotations at this time are \$1.76 for No. 2.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	22 50 23 00	21 50 23 00	20 50 21 00
Chicago	24 25 00 23	24 00 21 00	22 00
Cincinnati	23 00 23 50	22 50 23 00	21 50 23 00
Pittsburgh	25 00	24 50 25 00	22 50 23 50
New York	24 50 25 50	24 25	22 23
Richmond	25 75 26 25	25 50 26	24 50 25

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	21 50 22	18 50 19 00	16 50 17 00
Chicago	23 23 50	23 00 23 25	21 50 22 50
Cincinnati	23 00 23 50	22 50 23 00	22 50 23
Pittsburgh	22 50 23	22 22 50	22 50 23 00
New York	22 23	20 22	19 21
Richmond	24 50 25	22 23 00	21 50 22 00

While some markets report a slight increase in hay arrivals, the Detroit market is still short and dealers are working hard to get sufficient stock to keep their customers going until shipments increase. Adverse conditions over the state have made the bean harvest late and for this reason many growers have paid little attention to hay. On the other hand transportation conditions are very bad and constantly becoming worse. By the time Michigan hay growers get around to bale and ship they will be unable to get cars unless there is a great change in conditions. The price is very good right now and no doubt better than it will be later on. Looks as though there would be a continuation of high prices until much later in the season, but very few getting the benefit of them. Later on growers will all want to sell and perhaps by that time the rush of transportation will be over and hay will move freely. When it does the price usually works lower. One of the bad features about the hay market as it exists at present is that there is usually a feast or a famine. A bare market or one glutted with hay. Those who can move hay right now will be well repaid.

Baltimore during the past week has seen somewhat freer offerings of timothy and clover mixed and the market is a little easier. The demand there continues good, especially for good clover hay. Pittsburgh has also seen an increase in the supply but not of sufficient volume to supply the trade. Dealers there are expecting receipts to increase this coming week as more shipments are reported enroute. Only a small portion of receipts are No. 1 timothy. There is a good demand for straw there. Rye running from \$11.50 to \$12.00.

Supplies at Philadelphia during the week were very light, largely on account of transportation. Increased receipts are looked for there as considerable cars are enroute for the city, arrival of which will to a certain extent relieve the shortage.

The car shortage keeps hay loading at a low level so far as the territory supplying the Chicago market is concerned. Offerings there continue moderate and prices correspondingly high. Timothy has been in somewhat better supply and the demand only fair. Offerings of prairie hay are small and the market is steady and the price good. Very little alfalfa being offered and the supply of good straw is light. The receipts of hay last week were 7,950 tons against 5,540 tons for the previous week, an increase of 2,410 tons.

The New York market is very firm. Arrivals continue small. Embargoes on many of the lines supplying that point have cut down shipments and prevented a normal movement of hay to that market. Prices are considerably higher than last week and with a further reduction in arrivals we look for still higher prices there. Brooklyn is feeling the shortage even more than the city proper. Not much hay reported arriving in Jersey City.

Boston arrivals have increased somewhat by shipments from nearby points early in the week. Conditions remain good however, and the demand continues to be greater than the supply.

Dealers there are looking for a greater increase in arrivals unless shipments are held up by embargoes. Shippers have advised of consignments about to start and enroute.

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## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.45	1.40
Chicago	1.25	1.20
Cincinnati	1.45	1.40
New York	1.40	1.40
Pittsburgh	1.60	1.60
North Platte, N.D.	1.50	1.50

Conditions on the Detroit market remain good although eastern markets are receiving more liberal supplies. The price at Detroit is about 5c under that of last week but arrivals keep fairly well cleaned up at that figure. Shipments have been more liberal and no doubt the volume would be still greater if it were not for the car shortage. Many shippers have been trying to get their stock on the market before severe freezing weather sets in for good. This, together with a more firmly established scale of buying prices at country points, has tended to increase receipts. There is a very good demand, however we look for a firm market at Detroit for some time.

The New York market has been receiving much more liberal supplies and the price has worked considerably lower. Arrivals are still increasing, both from nearby markets and from Michigan. Maine shippers are holding up on shipments owing to decline in price. Michigan shippers are quoting the New York market at around \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bu. delivered, but the prevailing market at present is about 25c under that price. However much Michigan stock has already been billed and is enroute and arriving and this stock is either selling at prevailing prices or going into storage.

The supply of potatoes on the Chicago market has greatly increased and the market is inclined to weaken. The tracks are reported full of potatoes and many cars in the outer yards. Much of the stock arriving is of poor quality. Good stock still finds a ready market. Considering the sudden increase in arrivals we feel that the market has held up very well indeed. We believe it will be just as well for Michigan shippers to withhold shipments from the Chicago market for a few days until present accumulations are cleaned up.

Receipts at Pittsburgh are still light and the market continues firm at about the former range of prices. Shipments to that market are reported to be on the increase, quite a number of cars being reported enroute. Still the market is in such condition that an additional volume of arrivals can be taken care of without materially affecting the price, at least for some time.



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	8.75	9.50	9.00
Prime	8.65	9.40	8.90
Red Kidneys	7.50	8.00	8.00

The condition of the bean market at present reminds us of the weeks during the Civil war when each day the Northern papers bore the headlines "all's quiet on the Potomac." All is quiet so far as general movement or demand is concerned. But it is only a case of waiting on the part of the buyers to see what effect the buying price of the Government will have on the general market. The price of beans has worked down to the eight twenty-five mark and there it remains. Why the quotation on spot beans should drop when no new ones are in sight is one of those things to figure out. We have our suspicions. But just as the tension was at last relieved along the Potomac by the advance of the Union forces, so will it be relieved some of these days by the advance of buyers who will be greatly in need of the Michigan pea beans, (not pintos, pinks or any other substitute for the genuine article,) and they will find that the Michigan crop is away under their estimate, and we believe they will be glad to pay the premium to get them.

All this talk about substituting foreign beans, pintos, and "double-jointed California pinkos" is a lot of hot air.

There will be the usual market for Michigan pea beans and if it is left alone it will find its proper level under the law of supply and demand. We say to those who would interfere with this that unless they keep their hands out of the game they will not have enough beans another year to wad a shot gun. Michigan farmers cannot be expected to pay an enormous price for seed, work all season under adverse conditions, get about half a yield or less owing to wet weather and early frosts, and then sell them for nothing.

Why under the sun certain interests are trying to "bear" the Michigan bean market at this time is beyond our comprehension. If some of those fellows wait for \$6.00 Michigan beans they'll go hungry to bed. Just take your time, boys, get your beans in the barn in as good shape as possible and let the other fellow do the worrying. It's a long time before another crop, and there are a lot of empty stomachs to fill during the interval. All those chaps who are talking lower prices will be after your beans in due course of time and it will be up to you to secure a fair price. We know that's all you want. Remember the beans are your property and you may dispose of them when you get good and ready.

Beans are quoted from \$1.00 to \$1.25 higher at present on the Chicago market than they are at Detroit. New York quotations are nominal or in other words real quotations exist in name only. The price depends on arrangement between buyer and seller.



## ONIONS

Onions are still short of the demand in Detroit. The market is inclined to advance under lighter receipts. All arrivals are quickly taken and buyers appear to be laying in their winter's supply at this time or as much of it as they can secure. Each day sees track buyers on the lookout for good stock and commission men and dealers generally have no trouble in disposing of all receipts at the prevailing market price. Several shipments of off grade stock came in during the present week but peddlers were on the job and appeared willing to pay all the stock was worth. Growers seem to be supplying the market only in such quantity as it can readily take care of, although much heavier receipts could be disposed of without material affect so far as price is concerned. No. 1 yellows are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Only the real fancy stock brings the top. Ordinary offerings run from \$3.00 to \$3.25. Reds sell around \$3.00 or less, according to quality.

Under a limited supply and steady demand the Chicago onion market continues in good shape. The price for good yellow stock ranges from \$3.35 to \$3.50 per cwt. Reds, from \$2.80 to \$3.00.

Pittsburgh reports conditions as good with prospects of an advancing market when cold weather comes. There is a good demand at Philadelphia. The New York market is not quite so good as heavy arrivals have been followed by a lighter demand. The general produce market there has been off for some days and onions have been no exception. Yellows have sold there from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. and found hard going at that.




## CABBAGE

The New York cabbage market has experienced a sharp reaction, due to the withdrawal of kraut cutters from the market, they having purchased sufficient stock for their needs. The result is that some of the \$40 and \$42 cabbage is lying in the yards and selling around \$36 to \$38 per ton. There is said to be an accumulation of 50 cars on track. Farmers seem inclined to sell but buyers are unwilling to meet their price, fearing still further declines during the coming week. Some frost-affected stock has been received and this has not helped the general market any. Very little red cabbage received and what does reach the market finds a very good sale at \$45.00 per ton.

Chicago has seen very liberal supplies during the past week and with a falling off in the demand the market has become weaker than it was a week ago. The price has shown a wide range owing to different grades and conditions of stock on arrival.

Pittsburgh reports the market as firm but the demand from kraut cutters easing off. Danish sells there at \$40 to \$43 per ton but with the present condition of the general cabbage market in mind we advise shippers not to figure too strongly on this price. There are quite a number of cars enroute to Pittsburgh and these will be placed in the near future. It will be a difficult matter for Pittsburgh to keep the market where it is when other markets are working down. Philadelphia reports a draggy market and inclination to lower prices.

Looks as though shippers had held off or been delayed in shipping and were now trying to get rid of their cabbage before the winter sets in, with the result of over-supplied markets. Even at that the price is still where it will show a fair profit and will perhaps remain so.



## APPLES

Apple receipts in Detroit do not show any sign of an increase. There is a great demand for all kinds of winter apples and during the past week early apples for immediate cooking purposes have been finding a ready market. Several cars of bulk stock were on track at different times, at least two of them being of mixed varieties of none too good quality. It was surprising how quickly these cars were cleaned up. The peddler trade was eager for them and the shippers were no doubt also surprised at the returns. It will pay anyone who has apples of any kind, fit for human consumption, to put them in the best possible shape and ship them. There is no excuse, with the present demand and short supply, for apples being allowed to go to waste or be fed to stock. The range of prices at this time, on the Detroit market, are about as follows: Spy, \$7; greening, \$5.75; baldwins, \$5.60; Jonathan, \$5.75 @ \$6.00; Wealthy, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Alexanders, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; No. 2, \$3 @ \$3.50 per bbl.

The Chicago apple market is showing advancing tendencies. Shipments are decreasing as is shown by the lighter arrivals. There is a good consumptive demand as well as speculative. Many buyers who formerly contracted in the country are buying their requirements this season on the open market. Fancy stock of all varieties is bringing a premium. There is a good trade for storage on Baldwins, greenings, winesaps and Ben Davis. Quotations this week have been as follows: Winesaps and Ben Davis, Baldwins, \$4.25 @ \$4.75; greenings, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; winesaps \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Ben Davis, \$3.50 @ \$3.75; Grimes Golden, \$5.00 @ \$5.50; York Imperials, \$5.00 @ \$5.25; Twenty-Ounce, \$5.75 @ \$6.00; Ark Black, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Pound Sweets, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Talman Sweets, \$5.00 @ \$5.50; extra fancy Jonathans, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; large Pippins of all varieties, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; No. 2 all varieties \$2.25 @ \$3.25.

The New York market is strong and higher. Receipts continue very light for this season, although receipts from the western New York district have shown a marked increase. The demand for fancy stock exceeds the supply. Much ungraded ordinary stock is arriving and finding ready sale at good prices. Ordinary Greenings sell around \$6. Wealthy sell \$5 @ \$5.50; snow, \$4.50 @ \$5.50; with a few up to \$6; Baldwins, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Macintosh, \$5 @ \$7; according to size and quality; mixed lots, \$4.00 @ \$4.50. Some ungraded fruit sells around \$4.00, but the best of it easily commands \$5.



## BUTTER

All butter markets during the past week have shown improvement over the weakness developed a week ago. The Detroit market is in a fairly healthy condition and arrivals of first-

class offerings find ready buyers. Packing stock and undergrades are rather slow. There is some storage stock moving, but not in the volume expected a little later on. Fresh creamery firsts are quotable at 41 @ 41 1/2c; extras, 42 @ 42 1/2c.

The Chicago market is firm on fresh extras but demoralized on all other grades. There is a good local demand for the fresh article. Trade on storage is very light. There is a heavy sale of butter substitutes and this tells on the sale of undergrade butter. Holders of storage butter seem anxious to sell but find it out of the question to sell at what they consider a fair price. Creamery extras this week have been selling at 42c; firsts, 40 @ 41c; seconds, 39 @ 39 1/2c.

New York reports a marked falling off in receipts of all grades of fresh butter and every indication of still lighter supplies to come in the future. Western creameries all report a marked falling off in milk receipts. Condensaries are paying prices which make purchases impossible for the creameries. Many of them will close down for the winter and this will shorten the supply of fresh still more. After the upturn of last week there was a slight reaction and some accumulation. This is now clearing up and at the time of writing this conditions are better than for some time. Storage butter is quiet. There is a very small export business but dealers seem to feel that this will increase shortly and help the situation so far as the movement of storage is concerned. Creamery extras are selling this week at 44 1/2c; firsts, 42 1/2c @ 44c; seconds, 40 @ 42c.



## EGGS

The Detroit and Chicago markets have both shown advances in the price of strictly fresh new laid eggs. The demand for strictly fresh stock exceeds the supply. On the other hand, especially at Chicago, the supply of seconds and storage stock is in excess of the demand and the seller must make a reduction from quotations to attract the buyer. The receipts of firsts at Chicago have shown a marked falling off and they are also coming in smaller volume on the Detroit market. There has been a fair movement of storage eggs during the past week but not in the usual quantity for this time of year. Detroit quotations on strictly new laid firsts are 40c @ 44c per dozen according to size and appearance; storage eggs, 33 @ 34c per dozen. Chicago quotations are from 41 @ 44c for firsts, keeping just about along the same range as Detroit.

Eastern markets are in fairly good condition so far as strictly first class eggs are concerned, lower grades and storage stock are not doing well and a draggy market rules. With lighter receipts and colder weather this condition is expected to improve, although the present high range of prices lessens consumption among the poorer classes.



## POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	27-28	22-23	19-22
Ducks	24-25	17-18	19-20
Geese	20-21	17-18	19-20
Springers	16-21	14-17 1-2	16-21
Hens	16-21	14-16	16-19

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Warmer weather and a lighter demand has to a certain extent effected the poultry market at Detroit. Turkeys, ducks and geese have shown some additional strength but other poultry has been rather draggy and at times supplies have been carried over from day to day. The supply is more than sufficient under present demand and shippers will do well to let up on shipments for a few days until conditions improve. We are bound to have colder weather before a great while and the Thanksgiving trade will also be coming on. The demand will undoubtedly increase and with a lighter arrivals for a week conditions should show a great improvement. Do not ship thin fowls if possible to avoid it. A little extra feed will be well paid for in the additional prices received.



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Dressed poultry is not in good demand so far in Detroit. The weather is not cold enough to warrant shippers killing and they will do well to hold off until later. There is some dressed poultry coming but the supply is small and still greater than the demand.

Freight receipts at Chicago have been heavy. The past week has seen a considerable increase in receipts over the previous week. While the demand has been good, still the heavier receipts have materially helped to work the market down just a little and at present prices the trade seem more inclined to take hold. Just a little cooler weather will stimulate trade still more and with the Thanksgiving trade coming prospects are good for all kinds of poultry, especially that in good condition.

Eastern markets are firm at present quotations. New York has experienced a very good week's trade and the market is strong. Old roosters and hens have sold well if in good condition. The turkeys arriving show irregular quality, most of them being on the thin order. Heavy chickens and springers have not sold to such good advantage. A good demand for geese and ducks, especially from killers. The market on dressed poultry has been rather slow although the prices realized were fairly good, all things considered.

The Philadelphia market has shown an inclination to weaken but our latest report looks more promising. The demand has been rather light but the receipts have not been so heavy the last couple of days as they were the fore part of the week. Pittsburgh reports a good market with advancing tendencies and dealers there look forward for a firm steady situation from now until after the holidays.



GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Steers, good to prime	9 50-10 0	9 50-10 85	12 50-13 5
Steers, com. to fair	8 50-9 00	9 00-11 50	11 00-12 0
Heifers, good to prime	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 2	9 00-10 75
Cows, average	6 75-7 75	6 75-8 0	8 25-9 2
Canners, -Cutters	4 50-5 25	5 75-6 00	4 25-5 25
Bulls, average	5 50-5 75	6 50-7 00	6 0-6 50
Veal, fair to good	8 00-12 00	9 00-12 75	12 50-14 00

Satisfactory conditions prevail on the Detroit cattle market with the possible exception of canners and cutters. A rather plentiful supply of this grade has caused the price to drop just a trifle. There is a good demand for all grades with a steady market. Canners and cutters seem to run in bunches. A week or so ago the supply dropped off, only to be increased the first of this week. The Detroit market can at the present time take care of just about so much of this grade of stock and any addition to this amount brings about an over supply and usually lower prices for a few days. The demand continues very good for well finished steers or mixed steers and heifers. Several loads of extra fine stock arrived and brought a premium. Shippers all agree that it stands them in hand to do a few days extra feeding on stock which needs it. Veal calves have found a steady market all week with a strong demand.

Cattle receipts at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 3rd, totaled 97,900 head, the second largest on record. Several western markets received 320,000 head for the week, a gain of 48,000 over the same week last year. Following up this liberal marketing, there was a run of 37,000 cattle there on Monday and 106,500, all told, at seven western markets.

These supply figures are suggestive of a desire on the part of the country to take advantage of current prices. Liquidation of cattle has been on an enormous scale for months past. October receipts at Chicago and a number of other markets broke all previous records and present indications are that there will be a heavy, though irregular, movement marketward throughout the current month.

The Chicago market was higher the first half of last week and lower the latter half. Fluctuations were very irregular both ways and although declines the latter half offset advances shown the fore part of the week it was a splendid market, supply considered. Prime long-fed steers were never scarcer and sold higher. A two-car drove of Illinois fed Angus steers

reached \$17.50, but \$17.00 was the next best price and the specialty character of such offerings is indicated by the fact that comparatively few were good enough to pass \$14.00. The country is shooting a lot of common and light grass stuff to market to avoid the expense of wintering and there is an abundance of \$8.00 to \$11.50 grades and trashy light canner steers selling downward from \$7.00.

Trade at Chicago on Monday, under the liberal supply of 37,000 head, was slow and from 10 to 15c below last week's closing on steers selling below \$12.00. Above that line the trade was steady to 10c higher. Quality average was poor for the season. Butcher cattle sold mostly 35 to 60c below Wednesday of last week, but the bulk within 25 to 40c of prices current a week ago today. Veal calves have been hit for a sharp decline. A choice class of vealers now going around \$13.50, such as made \$16.50 at the high time in September.

The Buffalo market on Monday received 290 cars of cattle, including 45 cars of Canadians. Trade opened steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in light supply. Butcher steers and handy weight steers sold steady; fat cows and heifers sold 15 to 25c higher than last week. Bulls of all classes sold steady; canners and cutters were in only moderate supply; stockers and feeders were in light supply and sold steady. Practically all cattle were cleaned up at the close of the market.

On Tuesday, with 25 cars of cattle on sale, market was 15 to 25c lower than Monday.



GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Heavy 240-290	16 00 16 25	16 75 17 00	17 65 17 75
Medium 200-240	16 00 16 25	16 50 17 00	17 25 17 50
Mixed 150-200	15 75 16 50	15 65 17 35	17 25 17 50
Packers 100-150	14 50 15 0	15 65 16 60	16 25 16 75
Pigs 100-1	14 5 5 00	14 50 15 0	16 10 16 2

The action of the government, announced last Saturday in pledging the hog growers a minimum price of \$15.50 per cwt. for the average of packer droves at Chicago until further notice and pledging itself as to the hogs farrowed next spring that it "will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market triethen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs," assure hog growers that the industry will be a highly profitable one for a long time, at least, ahead, and it should go far toward increasing urgent need of the times. No doubt this action will relieve anxiety on the part of many hog raisers and will result in an increased production next season and the same will no doubt be needed.

Buffalo's receipts on Monday totaled 9,600 head or 60 double decks and the market ruled 10 to 15c lower than at last week's close. Extreme top Monday was \$17.75 for a few bunches of heavy hogs. Tuesday saw 5,700 hogs on sale, the market opening 15 to 25c lower.

The run of hogs at Detroit increased the latter part of the week and the price has been inclined to work lower. There is a good steady demand but at times the supply increases to where the local buyers cannot take care of the run and with a carry over there is always the prospect of a decline. Taking everything into consideration, however, the market is in a healthy condition. It has to some extent been effected by the large runs at other markets.

During the first five days of last week the Chicago hog market enjoyed a boom but the market broke sharply on Saturday, and on Monday, with an estimated supply of 39,000 in the pens, the largest run for months, the trade closed fully 25c lower. Despite the decline of Saturday, the net gain in hog values last week was 90c to \$1.50, mostly \$1.00 to \$1.40. Such an advance was unexpected at this time of the year and can only be accounted for on the basis of scarcity. Chicago received only 107,000 hogs last week which was 131,000 less than the same week last year, while October receipts of hogs were only 55 per cent of October last year. The average weight last week of 206 pounds was the lightest since March.



GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Top Lambs	15.50-15.75	14.75-17.25	16.00-16.50
Yearlings	13.50-14.00	11.70-14.00	12.50-13.50
Wethers	10.50-11.00	9.00-12.50	11.50-11.75
Ewes	10.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	10.50-10.75

Conditions continue satisfactory in Detroit so far as the sheep and lamb situation is concerned. Receipts are in just about sufficient volume to meet the demands of the trade and the general quality of arrivals is fair, all things considered. The call for stock and feeding classes continues to fall off and it appears that the call for that grade of stock will soon be over. Arrivals of sheep and lambs de-

## NATIONAL CROP REPORTS

**Hamilton, Mont.**—The potato crop here is about 75 per cent of normal with about 100 cars for shipment. Quality is good.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—The holdings of onions show an excess of 25,000 bags over the same time a year ago, being 35,000 bags on hand.

**Winchester, Va.**—The bean crop in Washington county, Md. was a record breaker this year, and good prices have been obtained by the growers.

**Carmel, Me.**—Potatoes have not been harvested owing to the lack of help and bad weather. The yield is below early estimates, as many fields will not produce enough potatoes to pay for the fertilizer.

**St. Louis**—The cabbage market was weak with prices lower this week. Receipts were liberal, while the demand was slow, resulting in lower values. Northern Holland was quoted at \$23 @ 25 per ton.

**New York**—Canadian rutabaga turnips were steady this week. Canadian shippers were getting 50c per bushel delivered New York and stock was selling at \$1.65 @ \$1.75 per barrel in the different markets.

**Fairview, Pa.**—Heavy frosts have killed all but the very late potatoes and will reduce the yield about one-half. Digging has been delayed on account of wet weather. There has not been a car shipped from this section so far. The price on the local market is \$1.75 @ \$2 bu.

**Batavia, N. Y.**—The bean crop in Genesee county, according to Joseph W. Burke, secretary of the farm bureau, is a very poor one this year. In many sections the crop cannot ripen, so will not be pulled. The beans are soft and in most places throughout the county the yield will not be more than four bushels to the acre.

**Kansas City**—With supplies of shipped cabbage larger, the local market for that commodity was easy this week and prices were lowered. Colorado and Minnesota stock sold in a jobbing way at \$1.65 @ 1.75 per cwt. in bulk. Offerings of home grown were light, and quality generally was poor. Growers generally received \$1.50 @ \$2 per cwt.

**Persia, Ia.**—Poultry moving freely, about two tons a week. This quantity will soon be doubled. Prices are good 16c on hens and springs, 13c on ducks, 10c on geese. No turkeys in this section. Very few eggs moving: it 33 @ 34c. There is no packing stock or print butter. Farmers are not making any butter. Butter fat is selling for 46c at the station.

**New York**—The Quartermaster departments in the various cantonments have under consideration the various bids for turkeys for the Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers. Inspectors are busy grading the various lots of turkeys, and it is not yet known who was the successful bidder. All the turkeys must be delivered to the various cantonments by Nov. 25, four days before Thanksgiving.

**Winchester, Va.**—The movement of apples from the Winchester district continues to increase. At the same time the receipts at the local storage are also showing up well. Cider mills and apple butter plants have sprung up at almost every crossroad in the country. There are also many more evaporators, canneries and preserving factories, which create a market for all kinds and grades of fruit. The result is that nothing goes to waste.

creased moderately on the Chicago market last week, but country demand for stock and feeding classes fell off, quality deteriorated, dressed trade conditions were reported unsatisfactory and the market declined the latter part of the week. Fat lambs finished weak to 25c lower and feeding grades 50 to 75c down. Being scarce sheep sold with little change Monday, with an estimated supply of 27,000 head received, the trade was weak on sheep and mostly 50c lower on lambs. Best fat lambs sold at \$16.25 and choice ewes at \$11.00. Weather conditions will have much to do with the marketward movement and trend of the trade the next few weeks.

The Buffalo market is firm and steady at slightly lower prices. Receipts are running about normal. Demand somewhat easy.

**Corland, N. Y.**—Potatoes have gone up in price here this week, selling at \$3 per cwt. Dry rot is a contributing cause to the increase. One Corland dealer bought a comparatively large stock, apparently free from blight, only to have the rot appear.

**Elgin, Ill.**—The butter market showed a firmer tone at the meeting of the board here Saturday and values were about 1c higher than the week before. The best grades of fresh butter were in good demand, and with decreasing receipts the situation was satisfactory. No sales were made on the call, but one lot of extras was offered at 43c and this price seemed to be in line with the general sentiment.

**Farmington, Ia.**—Poultry receipts are very much short of last year, but this is probably due to the fact that the crop moved earlier than normal. Some inquiries for turkeys are coming in. There are quite a few good flocks, but the average run will not be in the best of condition for Thanksgiving. Holders are looking for extreme prices for their turkeys. Receipts of eggs have fallen off considerably during the past few weeks.

**St. Louis**—Prices of potatoes were lower this week due to larger receipts and an inactive demand. Another depressing factor was that a large amount of the offerings were of ordinary and offgrade quality which were hard to dispose of. Some frost-damaged potatoes made their appearance this week and were slow to sell. Northern sacked is quoted track basis at \$1.30 @ 2.30 per cwt. Early Ohio \$2.05 @ 2.40 and Western white stock \$1.55 @ 2.40.

**Detroit**—Geo. Bawden of A. Jacob & Co., has just returned from a trip through the northern part of Ontario, where he was studying crop conditions. He found many acres of beans in that section, which were in such bad shape on account of weather conditions that he does not believe they will ever be fit for market. There has been too much wet weather and not enough sunshine and dry wind to dry the pods. Farmers in consequence have met with heavy losses.

**Dallas, Wis.**—About 10 per cent of the acreage of potatoes was still in the ground at the first of the week and as the ground froze to a depth of about three inches the damage to the undug potatoes from the freezing temperatures is expected to exceed 30 percent. The acreage planted to potatoes shows a small increase and the yield was good, averaging about 130 bushels to the acre. The potatoes are of a good size and are practically free from scab and rot. Growers have hauled about half of their crop to market.

**Chetek, Wis.**—The average yield of potatoes here is about 135 to 140 bushels to the acre. The long white is the predominating type while Green Mountains and Rurals are also grown. For seed stock a small acreage of Triumphs and Early Ohio are grown. The tubers are of good size and quality, being practically free from scab and rot. The farmers have brought in their crops freely and all potato elevators are now filled. The car shortage prevents rapid shipping, and a number of buyers have had to stop buying because they had no more room in their warehouses. Some rutabagas are being grown here this year and the yield per acre is good. This is the first year that rutabagas will be shipped in carlots. The bean crop is practically a failure.



"—for all the farmers of Michigan."

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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## Getting Somewhere

ONE CANNOT help but be impressed with the sensibleness and saneness of the program outlined by the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n for solving its marketing problems. The plan is conservative and constructive and based upon principles of right and justice that must prevail and bring victory to the producers' cause.

There are many things that the association might have done in its inevitable struggle against the distributors. It might have made arbitrary rules, demanding that the companies pay their price, with the alternative of a strike; discouraged and disgusted with the hopelessness of the unequal contest it might have shut off the supply to the city of Detroit and turn the milk into cheese or other dairy products; it might have pursued the same tactics of the Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n and boycotted all companies found guilty of buying milk from a non-member.

But it took none of these harsh and revolutionary measures. Altho the distributing companies have persistently pursued a policy in all their dealings with the producers which would absolutely justify the farmers in resorting to the most extreme tactics within their power, be it said to the everlasting credit of these men that they could not come to the point of shutting off the milk supply of the infants and invalids of Detroit even for the sake of the great cause they are striving for.

They recognized the necessity of higher prices; they knew that to announce these prices and stand by them without word of explanation to the consuming public they would be bitterly and unfairly criticized as in the past; they realized that any concessions which they might gain thru arbitrary means would be only temporary at the best.

And so they dismissed all thots of coercion and decided to lay their case before the public and stand by its decision.

To this end a committee consisting of representatives of those most vitally concerned in the production and consumption of milk has been appointed, and will meet some time the coming week. The producers will lay before this committee a complete history of their difficulties with the distributing companies, will produce their cost statistics, and absolutely prove to the satisfaction of those fair-minded enough to listen and judge that they are now and have been selling their product at a loss even while the consumers have been paying high prices.

Whether or not this committee of investigation and arbitration determine upon a price that will be satisfactory to the producers, great good will come from its investigations.

For years the people of Detroit have suffered from high milk prices. Ignorant of and largely unconcerned with its original cost and wholesale price of milk, they have met the frequent advances in price without inquiring in to the cause or the justice of the additional charge. If any question was raised at all the distributing companies always had the ready excuse that "on account of the demands of the farmers for higher prices, etc., it was necessary, much as they regretted to do so, to advance the price to the consumer." And the poor consumer accepted the explanation, cursed the farmer and continued to add his pennies to the surplus of the creamery companies.

The indifference of the consumer and a controlled press have been large factors in stifling discussions of the milk question. When it is known that the largest stockholders in two of the Detroit daily papers are also the largest stockholders in the largest creamery company in Detroit, the producer will understand why the light of publicity has never been permitted to shine upon the tactics of the distributing companies, for if it had, it might have revealed secret understandings and agreements between the big companies, and huge exorbitant profits.

If the representatives placed on the committee are left free to judge and act and the people of the city will stand back of them, those who have given any thot at all to the situation are confident that the creamery companies will of their own volition agree upon prices that are fair to both producer and consumer, in order to circumvent any agitation which might lead to an examination of their books.

A friendlier spirit and a better understanding between the producers and the consumers will be a logical outcome of this investigation. The consumers will find that the farmer is not the selfish and ornery profiteer he has been pictured, and will have a clearer conception of the many problems confronting him. Once this mutual confidence is established the matter of future equitable prices will be readily adjusted.

In the event, however, of the inability of the committee to secure any satisfaction from the distributing companies, the state association is now well enough organized to take the situation in hand and cut off the milk supply and thereby the profits of the companies. The association stands ready in case of this eventuality to build cheese factories and make profitable use of the surplus. It also contemplates the sale of milk thru the chain stores in order to supply those who must have it. But it is significant of the conviction of the producers that such measures as these will not be necessary that they failed to provide the machinery for carrying them out.

We believe that the discouraging and costly difficulties that have always existed between producers and distributors are about to be solved, and that the dairy industry of the state will shortly enter a new era of profitable expansion.

## The New Potato Grades

ON ANOTHER page of this issue we publish a letter from Mr. Peter J. Bale, grower and shipper of potatoes at Lakeview, who takes courteous exception to our recent article opposing the new potato grades and sets forth at some length the reasons why he believes that the grades are a good thing for all concerned. We urge our readers to turn to Mr. Bale's letter and read it carefully.

Now, friend Bale, we really appreciate the very complete and unbiased manner in which you have covered the subject and we believe that you are sincere in your convictions. But if you think that we have overlooked some of the redeeming points of the new grading rules, we are also convinced that there are an equal number of phases which have escaped your consideration.

If this is a reform designed to benefit the producer and consumer why, may we ask, did it emanate from them instead of from the shippers? As a matter of fact, not once during our long association with the agricultural press has a single farmer advanced the opinion that there should be two potato grades, and we are quite certain that the idea did not originate with the careless consumer.

You will grant, without argument, we are sure that the establishment of these two grades opens a way for buyers to make large additional profits on the Number 2 grade for which the farmer receives 60 per cent of the price paid for No. 1 stock.

You will also grant that if the farmer receives more for No. 1 stock, the consumer must pay more, and inasmuch as 80 per cent or more of the entire supply will consist of the first grade, then 80 per cent of the gross purchases by consumers will be of the No. 1 grade, at a higher price than the consumer would be obliged to pay for a mixed grade. Is it good logic to argue that 80 per cent of the consumers would be willing to pay any additional amount for this No. 1 grade merely for the sake of getting potatoes of a one and seven-eighths instead of one and five-eighths minimum size?

You state, Mr. Bale, that farmers are receiving more money for their No. 1 grade. As a matter of fact they are receiving only what they would have received on a mixed grade providing there were no discriminations anywhere as to the size of the potatoes. We contend that the farmer is NOT benefitted as you claim. Take your own illustration, for instance. To simplify our comparison we will assume that the 50 bushels Mr. Farmer brings in have been passed over an inch

and five eighths screen. Now, if there were no potato grades, he would receive \$50 for his load. But one-fifth of the load, or ten bushels, are potatoes between 1 5/8 and 1 7/8; under the new grading rules you would take his entire load at 90 cents a bushel, or \$45 which is \$5 less than he would have received for the load under the old conditions. But now he is obliged to have them run over a 1 7/8 inch screen. You get 40 bushels of No. 1 grade worth \$40 and ten bushels of No. 2 grade worth \$6 or a total of \$46. Mr. Farmer loses \$4 on his load by reason of the new grades.

To sum up, we can see no real benefit accruing to anyone but the dealer from these new potato grades. In the first place, they were unfairly adopted after the farmer had planted his crop. They were recommended by the shippers without consulting either the farmers or consumers, and in our judgment do not meet an actual demand. Were these potatoes included in the No. 2 grade unfit or undesirable for the average family consumption then there might be merit to the proposition, but inasmuch as few housewives can tell the difference off-hand between an inch and seven-eighths and an inch and five-eighths potato we are constrained to believe that the benefit of grading according to the two particular sizes mentioned is merely fancied.

## Stung, B'Gosh!

EVER SINCE Farmer Adam guilelessly harvested the first apple, the jokesmiths have been forging puns at the expense of his rustic descendants. Legion and legendary are the tales of the farmers' credulity, his passion for "gold-bricks" and ten-story skyscrapers, his preference for confidence men and his simple faith in mankind in general. The only conception that many people of the city still have of the farmer is the Sunday supplement type, who comes to town with the green carpet bag, a purple necktie and an inquisitive eye; who salutes the traffic cop and buys peanuts at a street vendor's stand; who invariably falls in with "strangers" and "invests" his roll in choice real estate surrounding the city hall. Oh, yes, indeed there are a lot of intelligent people living in the city!

The city chap is one hundred per cent proof against the wiles of the faker and the gold-brick maker. You can't fool him, no sir-ee. He is wise to all the bunco games that would part a man from his money. He puts his savings in such permanent investments as stocks, upon someone's "sure tip" or in suburban lots so far removed from the maddening crowd that the only person who ever sees them is the tax assessor.

Yes, Mr. City Dweller is the personification of wisdom. You never catch him a-napping, but—

'Tother day when "Colonel" Omar Macklem, globe trotting adventurer and weaver of fairy tales that vie with Baron Munchausen's best efforts, appeared in Detroit proclaiming himself a person of rank in the British army sent here to close war contracts with Detroit concerns, patriotic and temperamental Detroit gave one glad shout, gathered him into hospitable arms and swallowed him whole, bag and breeches, shoulder straps and gold braid, without salt or seasoning, and for a solid fortnight feted and did him honor that would turn Theodore Roosevelt green with envy. One day Macklem thrilled his delighted hearers with tales of his heroic deeds on the battlefield, the next of his wonderful inventions, and still the next of his associations with Lloyd George and other British high-ups. Never before had Detroit captured such a prize guest. He seemed almost too good to be true,—and he was.

Despatches came from England and Canada denying many of Macklem's claims. A soldier he was and a brave one, who had done valiant fighting for the British, but that was all.

Verily, our city cousins are wise to the confidence men when they come properly tagged and accoutered, but wearing the garb of a British colonel—that's different! Look the city hall lest the Kaiser stroll down the Campus some day, pass the time of day with the Mayor and walk off with the city charter.

Down come the potato estimates! Three weeks ago the War Preparedness Board announced an average yield of nearly 103 bushels to the acre. Of course, it was too high. Now the Secretary of State places the estimate at 98.41 bushels, which is also considerably too high. With a fifth of the crop still in the ground and much of it damaged by frost, it is impossible to estimate the yield with accuracy, but we know it will fall a lot less than 98 bushels to the acre.

Overheard at the Milk Producers' meeting: "There's only one paper in Michigan that's standing by the farmer, and that's MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. It ought to be in the hands of every farmer in Michigan."



## EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

### Here are Some Fair Questions

As we take the *Detroit Journal* I could not help but think of an article I read in it in regard to the exemption of Edsel Ford. It told how he was needed in his father's tractor business, as farm help is so scarce the farmers will need the tractors. Now they say so much about the farmers not being patriotic, but I know of some farmers who are trying to sell their farms because their sons have been drafted.

Would farm help be so scarce if the boys who are skilled workmen on the farm had been left on the farm? Now, what I would like to know is this: If Edsel Ford is exempted will Henry Ford be patriotic enough to put the price of these tractors down where the majority of farmers can afford to buy? And if the farmer gets the tractors will the Standard Oil Co. put the price of oil down where they can afford to run them? Or will they buy Liberty bonds then raise the price of oil so the public can pay for them and then call it patriotism? I don't know as they did this but have not heard of the price of oil going down.—H. S. F., Morgan.

### Sauce for Goose is Sauce for Gander

I saw in the *Detroit News* of Oct. 30, that the coal dealers refuse to handle coal according to the ruling of the U. S.

Now, how is this? Should the farmer be the only one to have his produce regulated? The price of wheat dropped to \$2.20 at once after the price was set at that figure by the Government and we heard great things of how the prices of sugar, coal and other necessary articles should also be cheapened, but it seems that only the wheat price was affected. Farmers are as patriotic as any other class; is it right that they should be the only ones to be singled out?—T. B., Fowler.

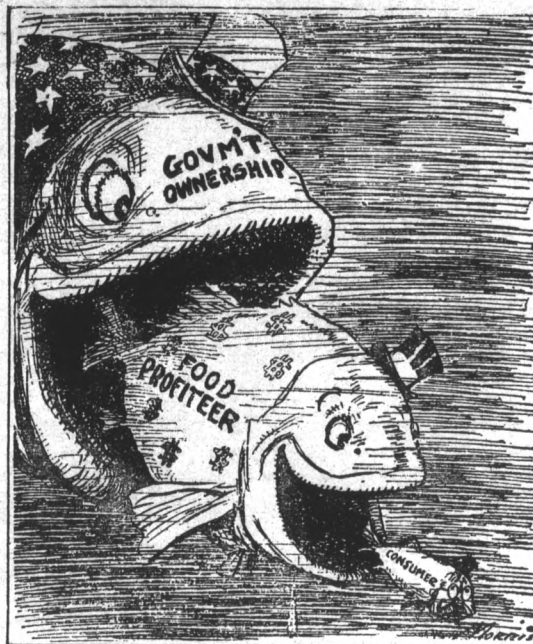
### New Potato Grades Unjust to Farmer.

I would like to say a few words regarding the potato grade situation. Was it the Government's demand that these new specifications were made, or was it some association that wanted to make more graft by the use of the 1 1/2 inch screen and taking out a fifth of the best grade of potatoes?

I asked one of our shippers here what he intended to do with the No. 2 grade, and he said the farmers would have to take care of them.

There is no class of people that responded to their country's call as has the farmer and all he

asks is justice. But it is not justice when the farmers will respond so loyally to their country's call and increase their acreage with high-priced seed and help, and then cut out a fifth of the crop by unfair grading. If it was done on the prospects of a bumper crop of potatoes they are greatly mistaken in their estimates. I don't think the crop will average over 60 bu. per acre in Michigan after being run over the 1 1/2 inch screen with more than one-quarter of the potatoes not dug yet. With six inches of snow on them and



A Succession of Gobbles. Many predict that one of the results of the present war will be Government ownership of transportation and distributing agencies.

more coming Nov. 1, looks to a man up a tree that the farmer had the heavy end of the load.

I have lived forty years on this farm and I think I voice the sentiments of many of the farmers of northern Michigan and many will cut the average in two the coming season. Now if they had given us these specifications before we planted there would not have been so many potatoes under the snow today, Nov. 1.

Any fair-minded person knows there is more good food in a bushel of 1 1/2 inch screen potatoes than in some of our big freaks that have a hole as big as a 1 1/2 inch potato inside and not only that the second grade is worth double for seed. W. H. G., Gaylord.

### Costly Potatoes, All Right

Speaking about potatoes, I put in two acres this year. I had new ground, no stumps or stones; never saw better prospects of a good crop. When I dug them I had just 100 bushels of marketable spuds. I kept a record of everything and when I put them in the cellar they had cost me \$199.74. \$75 per acre is the way they average in our township this year.—C. E. H., Gould City.

### Give Us What We Earn

So glad somebody is taking up the farmer's side. In some fields of beans in Gratiot the frost did damage to half the crop. Just got thru harvesting 30 acres, about one-half crop. I hope the farmers will not always be found with a wisp of straw behind their ears. It has always been with the farmer that he take so much or nothing; he can never set the price. You certainly keep your shoulder to the wheel. I am glad to see some of those on the other side take a back seat. There are a lot of millionaires in the United States and many of them became so at the expense of the farmer. All I hope is that you keep right after them and give us what we earn. We are all trying to do our bit.—Mrs. F. K., Breckenridge.

### Write to the Editor

Our readers are requested to write us their opinions on current topics. This is such a busy age, and national developments affecting the life of every individual come so rapidly that it is impossible for any newspaper to follow accurately the trend of its readers' thought and opinion. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING endeavors to reflect the sentiment of the majority of its thinking readers and in this manner moulds the idea of those who do not think. To render satisfactory service to those who read this paper we must know the ideas they have formed upon the subjects treated in these columns. It is manifestly impossible for us to go out and interview every reader of this paper; we must depend for our guidance upon the letters and comments that come thru the mail, and there is nothing that gives us greater pleasure than a good, sensible letter from a farmer who thinks and has the ability to put his thoughts upon paper. We appeal to our readers to write us of the things that they are interested in, the things that they discuss in the family circle, at the village grocery store, the farmers' meetings, etc., of the features in these columns which appeal to them and of those which they do not like. When signed by the author's name as evidence of good faith, such letters will be published in this column over his initials.

### CANADA'S GREATEST AVIATOR.



This is Canada's greatest aviator—Major W. A. Bishop, of the British Royal Flying Corps. He is only twenty-three years old, but in 110 air fights in five months he shot down 47 German fliers. One of his most extraordinary achievements was the destruction of nine Hun aeroplanes within two hours of a single day and the bombing of an aerodrome so successfully as to win the most coveted military honors Great Britain has to bestow for extraordinary valor.

—The N. Y. H. Special.

### RUSSIAN WOMAN WHO FOUGHT TO DEATH WITH BAYONET



THE CAMP KITCHEN

Exclusive Photo N. Y. H. Service.

Charging across a shell swept section of No Man's Land, and but two survivors to tell the tale—that was the fate of two hundred Russian women soldiers who participated in that charge. And in the accompanying exclusive picture, the first to reach America, one can scarcely imagine that those sturdy, laughing girls should meet such a death. Hell must be a paradise compared to war.



# Everyday Garden, Field and Orchard Helps

## WILL COMMERCIAL APPLE ORCHARD PAY?

Would like your advice to a young man on setting out a commercial apple orchard. If advisable, what variety or varieties?—R. V., Alamo.

This like any other business question cannot be answered by "yes" or "no." It all depends on the man. The right kind of a man could make a splendid success out of a commercial apple orchard. We have evidence of that all over the State of Michigan. Several years ago, Mr. N. B. Hayes of Muir, Ionia County, set out a forty acre apple orchard. Some people shook their heads and said it was a mistake but it was not a mistake. After this orchard began to bear, Mr. Hayes for several years sold his crop each year for several thousand dollars and here two years ago he sold the orchard for \$32,000. Certainly, there was no mistake here.

Mr. Bramen of Grand Rapids who purchased the N. B. Hayes orchard, also has a large orchard near Belding as well as one near Grand Rapids. Mr. Hull of Ionia also Mr. Hull of Belding have very profitable community orchards. In almost every instance in Michigan where people have commercial apple orchards they are simply making them independent financially and yet you see all over the state apple orchards that are failures, people get no revenue from them at all, of course, because they don't attend to them. You cannot set out an apple orchard now and neglect it and make any money. It would be an absolute waste of time but if any man will set out a good large orchard, not less than twenty acres and forty acres in my opinion would be better, and if he will study the proposition, and do the things right, he is almost sure to win. He can get all the information necessary by interviewing these successful apple growers or by taking the matter up with the horticulturist at our Experiment Station or he could get the information from books that will enable him if he is a capable man to grow a commercial apple orchard that will make him independent.

He certainly wants a good location. He should have a good soil, well drained, and also good, fair drainage. He must set out standard varieties and only a few. That is where a great many people make a mistake in growing apples; they have a dozen different varieties. Personally, I would pin my faith entirely to winter varieties. I wouldn't have an early variety in the orchard, and my observation is that I would have only two varieties—northern spies and baldwins, and it might be better to have only one. These varieties are commercial apples. They are advertised and they are in demand. All you have got to do is to grow a crop and you can sell them.

One cannot take the time in an article like this to go into the details of growing up an apple orchard. That must be studied carefully, but whoever puts the time and money into an apple orchard must understand that he has got to cultivate, prune and thin and spray regularly and systematically. If he does this and does it right there isn't any difficulty in growing apples in Michigan.

He wants a large orchard so he can afford to have modern appliances, power sprayers and that sort of thing. He wants a large orchard so that commission men will come to see him. He has got to have something worth their while and he can sell to a great deal better advantage. And last but not least, he wants a large orchard and have so much invested in it that he can't afford to neglect one single detail. That is the trouble with these old orchards scattered over the state;

they were not large enough so that a man could afford to take care of them. And again, if a man is going into the apple business it is well for him to take care of the apple orchard strictly on time.

A man must have considerable capital to go into the commercial apple growing business. This must be considered carefully. It is a heavy investment. You have to wait for several years before you get anything on this investment so that you have got to have the means to make this investment and not have it cripple you. If you can master all these things you needn't hesitate about putting thousands of dollars into a commercial apple orchard. If you do it right you will win.—Colon C. Lillie.

## RAISE RHUBARB AND HAVE PIE THIS WINTER

Every one who has a patch of pie-plant or rhubarb in the garden, or who can get a few roots from a nearby commercial plantation, can easily force an abundant home-supply of this delicious and healthful vegetable during winter. Forced rhubarb is more attractive, tenderer and more crisp than the spring garden product, and it also is much less acid, so that less sugar is necessary in cooking it.

Strong one-year old or older root stocks may be used for forcing this winter, but J. T. Rosa, Jr., of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture suggests that plants which have become too old to produce a profitable crop in the garden be used. These roots or crowns are dug separately with earth adhering to them, in November before the soil freezes hard. Leave them on the ground a few days, so that the roots will freeze and the rest period thereby be broken and so that the plant will start vigorous growth when placed in a higher temperature. If the roots are left out too long, they may dry out too much.

A cool greenhouse, deep hotbed or cellar of any description or a basement room with earth or cement floor will do for the forcing place if it can be heated slightly and if light can be excluded, and water obtained. When the rhubarb is ready for forcing the clumps and roots should be stood as close together as possible on the floor, and space between the clumps should be filled with sand, ashes or earth.

Water the bed thoroly just after setting, and as often as necessary afterward. The temperature ought to be low at first, around 40 degrees while later it may run up to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Take care that it does not get too warm, for that causes the shoots of rhubarb to be slender and spindling. Three or four weeks after starting, a crop of heavy-leaf stalks should be ready, and there should be an abundant supply for four or five weeks from the same roots. A half dozen roots should supply all that a family fond of this vegetable can consume, thus providing a cheap and appetizing relish for the family at a season when fresh vegetables have disappeared from the tables.

## BEST WAY TO REMOVE PAINT FROM GLASS

Could you suggest to me some formula for removing paint from glass?—J. D., Ruth, Mich.

We would say that the simplest way would be to obtain a can of ordinary varnish remover, which you will find on sale at any paint or hardware store, and use this according to instructions. We think this would be far more convenient than preparing such a preparation from any formula.

## POUNDS OF WHITE AND GRAHAM FLOUR IN WHEAT

How many pounds of white flour should a miller get from a bushel of wheat? How many pounds of graham flour from a bushel of wheat?—R. C. V., Alamo, Mich.

This will vary several pounds depending upon the condition of the wheat at the time of milling. Some wheat will not yield over 40 lbs. of flour to the bushel. The average will run about 42 lbs. Fifty-five to fifty-eight pounds of graham flour are secured from a 60-lb. bushel of wheat.

What is the address of R. C. Reed, Field Secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n?—C. A. G., Clifford.

Mr. Reed lives at Howell, Mich. Other officers of this association and their addresses are as follows: N. P. Hull, president, Dimondale; Chas. Hamiline, Alma; Horace Norton, treasurer, Howell.

## CAR SHORTAGE BECOMING A VERY SERIOUS MATTER

Reports from nearly every section of the country indicates that the car shortage is a very serious problem and no relief is in sight. Food Administrator Hoover recently asked the railroads in the state of California to stop hauling barley until the situation is relieved or until the fruit and other perishable crops have been marketed. This is undoubtedly a wise suggestion and might be worth following in other sections.

Large crops of potatoes in the states of Colorado and Idaho cannot be marketed on account of the shortage of cars. Mr. Hoover says that the apple crop of the Hood River district in the state of Washington, which is the largest in years has been started to market.

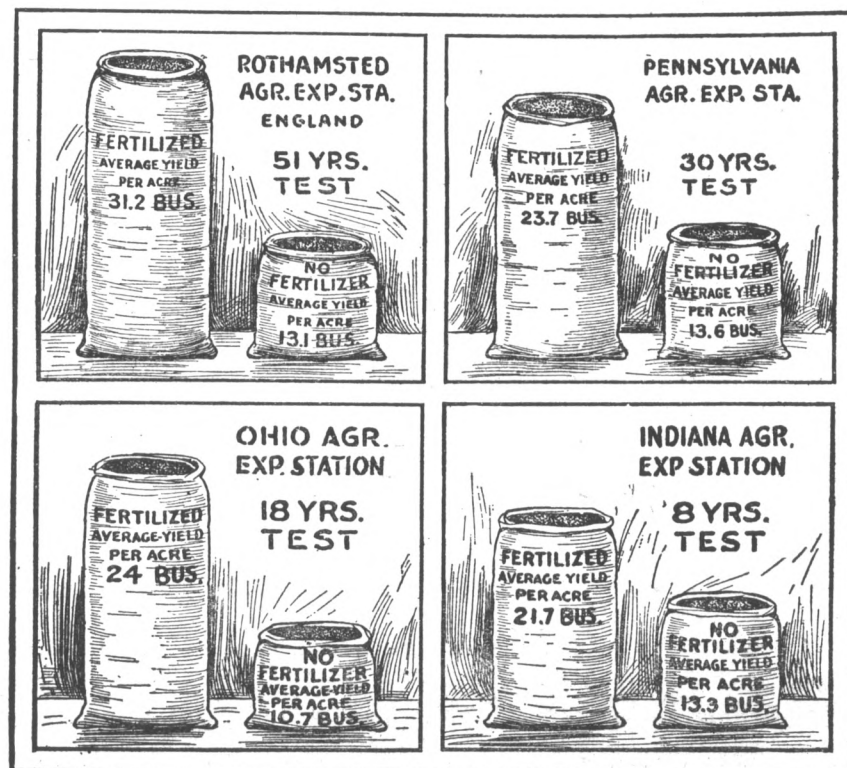
At Chicago the shortage of cars has been an important factor in the marketing of all kinds of products. Operators were looking for some relief when the peach crop, which on account of its perishable nature, had to be taken care of first had been marketed. As yet prospects are not very bright. Many dealers say that the price of potatoes, cabbage and other products are much higher than they should be were it possible for the producing sections to market in the quantities they wish. Reports from many sections of this country and from Canada show the large producing sections are unable to roll their products at this time which indicates that the shortage of cars throughout the country is general.

Shippers have certainly given every possible aid to unloading and loading cars as quickly as possible. There is no doubt in the minds of any one who has studied the situation carefully but that the growers have done everything in their power. And it may not be out of place to ask why in any of the large railroad centers it is possible to find a congestion of empty freight cars. Here in St. Louis I ride through the yards every morning and I can see hundreds of cars that stay there too long at a time and I have often wondered why they were not on the road for some of these crops that must be marketed. There seems to be something wrong somewhere and the Food Administration might engage in the good work of finding and righting the wrong with a great deal of profit to both producer and consumer. They would win the heartfelt thanks of both classes.

In some instances, especially in the Northwest, shippers report that there is a shortage of cars and that the railroads are demanding that cars be loaded so heavily that there is no room for a stove. All products are shipped at the producer or buyer's own risk. Unless the potatoes in the Northern section can be marketed soon there will be a considerable loss to growers. Loading cars as heavy as possible will help but it will in no way relieve the situation.

The fifteen per cent advance in freight rates asked by Eastern roads has been reopened by the Interstate Commerce Commission and there will be a hearing in Washington November 5. The roads asked that some method be adopted so that they can have the advance on grain, grain products and dressed meats and other products as quickly as possible.

It seems certain that some advance may be looked for on roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. And, should these roads be granted an increase it is almost certain that the Western and Southern roads will also ask for an increase.—Bernard E. Coffin.



Results of Fertilizer Tests.



# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

## IMMEDIATE HOG INCREASE IS NECESSARY

To win the war we need more meat. To get an increased meat supply quickly hog breeding must be increased materially throughout the country, and in certain States an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in the number of hogs is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The situation is of great importance. We must have plenty of meat for our armies and the armies of the allies in the field, and sufficient meat for our civilian population and the civilian population of the allies at home.

To have this meat, breeding animals must reproduce themselves so the offspring will be available for slaughter in the future.

Hogs can be increased quicker than any other kind of live stock.

In addition to the fact that there is an imperative demand for more meat as a war measure, it should be taken into consideration that we now have an abundance of feed crops—corn, oats, and barley—with which to produce this necessary increase in the number of hogs. The demand for meat is certain and it will be profitable to the farmer to market some of this heavy grain supply on the hoof.

The increase in the number of hogs for various states, as recommended by the department, is as follows: Missouri, 50 per cent; Alabama, 30; Iowa, 25; Kansas, 25; Indiana, 20; Illinois, 20; Mississippi, 20; Arkansas, 20; South Carolina, 15; Ohio, 15. Kentucky, 15; Tennessee, 15; Maryland, 10; North Carolina, 10; Michigan, 10; Nebraska, 10; West Virginia, 5; and Georgia, 5. The increase needed for the entire country is 15 per cent and is covered by the above schedule. Other States than those named should breed no fewer sows than last year.

The result of these increases will be to provide sufficient animals to make the meat that is absolutely essential to the feeding of our armies.

Pork can be transported more readily and economically to troops in the field than in any other meat. Great supplies of bacon must go to the boys in khaki at the front. Unless NOW a larger number of sows are bred, the amount of meat we will require next year will not be available.

The estimated number of hogs is 4,000,000 less than it was a year ago in this country; and in the face of this we need more hogs than ever before. How can we get them? By breeding sows at once.

The exportation of pork products has increased since the war began and will continue to increase during the length of the war. The foreign countries are devoting their farming energies to food and feed rather than live stock production, but they must have meat and they must get a large part of this supply from us.

During the last three months the price of hogs in the United States has been, on an average, more than twice as much as the average price for the five years from 1911 to 1915. In view of the large crop of feedstuffs in sight, however, it is believed that farmers will see the wisdom of taking every reasonable step to increase the supply of hogs and hog products.

In view of the probable shortage of farm labor next spring, now is a timely occasion to rig up several three or four-horse teams to be used on the farm implements. One man with a four horse team will do almost as much work in preparing the spring seed bed as two men, each using a two-horse team.

## FLOCK OF SHEEP WILL PAY GOOD PROFIT

A flock of sheep on every farm, if properly handled, would add to the profits from that farm in the great majority of cases. Prices for sheep and wool at the present time are at an unprecedented level. University of Missouri College of Agriculture calls attention to the following figures:

There were in the United States on January 1, 1917, 48 1-2 million sheep, and a human population running well over 100 million, as compared with 52 1-2 million sheep and a human population of 90 million in 1910, and with 64 million sheep and a human population of around 75 million in 1903. These data make evident a material shortage in sheep, and while present prices are indicative of this shortage as well as an increased demand, an ordinary sized flock of sheep can be handled to excellent advantage on the average farm, and the profits therefrom are worth careful consideration at this time. This is one means of increasing the income from the average farm and at the same time increasing the fertility of the land.

## CULL THE FLOCK: LOAFERS ARE COSTLY NOW

At no time has it been more important to cull the flock carefully than now. A good hen is returning to its owner a good profit; a poor one, a correspondingly greater loss. With the general purpose breeds the pullet, year is the most profitable. In fact, it will take two pounds more feed to produce a pound of eggs with hens than it will with pullets. No farmer can afford to keep any hen of the general purpose type after she has passed thru the second laying season. All females which have passed the first year of laying should be marketed unless they are to be kept for next year's breeders. If the farmer cannot tell the age of his hens, he can avoid future guess work by putting a ring on the legs of the pullets.

Some features that will help the farmer distinguish hens that have been good egg producers have been noted by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture: In October the poor layers will have yellow shanks, a small dull comb, pin bones close together, and will have complete molting. The good layer will be in the molt, will have pale or almost pink shanks, will be ragged in appearance and, if laying, the pin bones will be well spread apart. The good layer, even tho in the molt, will start laying just as soon as the early molter. The good layer will have a soft velvety skin while that of the poor layer will be thick and coarse.

It will pay to cull the flock if the culling is done right.

## Veterinary Department

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

I have a three-year-old heifer that I would like some advice about. She came in two weeks ago. We found her in pasture and calf was dead, but apparently fully developed. I did not know when her time was, exactly, as she ran with bull in pasture. She came in in the night and I found her the next morning. She is perfectly well it seems, but gives no milk. At first her milk was as yellow as the yellowest corn meal, and very, very thick and only about a cupfull and she gives no more yet, although we milk her regularly and all we can get. Do you know of anything we could give her to bring her to her milk, as we want to keep her for a cow if we possibly can. She is half Holstein and half Jersey: If she doesn't come to her milk this time do you think she

would make a good cow the next time she comes in?—W. C. G., Almont, Mich.

From the history of the case I can see no reason for this cow not giving a normal flow of milk unless it should happen that this cow is affected with abortion, which is very likely. I believe that unless she is from a very valuable strain of cows that I should sell her and replace her with another rather than to take any chances on her making a good cow another freshening. It is too late now to attempt any treatment that might be of any benefit to her.

I have about thirty pounds of corned beef that spoiled on me and I would like to know if it would hurt to feed it to chickens.—L. R., Champion.

You would undoubtedly have heavy losses from ptomaine poisoning if you were to feed this to your chickens. I have seen quite heavy losses from chickens eating animals that were left lying around dead until they were badly decomposed. I have seen losses of several dozen birds out of a single flock before the cause was found and as soon as removed the losses ceased.

## REDUCING LOSSES FROM HOG CHOLERA

What is needed for control of hog cholera is—

A farming community that knows hog cholera, the ways in which it is spread, and the best methods of combatting it.

A community so organized that every farmer will be ready to help his neighbors by informing them and the proper State officials of the existence of cholera wherever this may come to his notice, and where every farmer knows where to get good serum quickly.

Readily available serum at reasonable prices.

A sufficient number of skilled men to administer the serum.

## WINTER LAYING HENS NEED ATTENTION NOW

A little time and thought spent now on the laying hen will help to fill the egg basket when prices are high. "Now is the time to snug up their quarters for winter," the poultry department of M. A. C. advises. "When the fall rains come and November winds and cold penetrate to the innermost quarters of the poultry house it is well to look after their quarters before the winter is on. Three percent oil meal added to their mash will help grow feathers. If this is a moist mash and is fed at noon it will be more efficient in growing the new feathers. Make the mash rich and feed plenty of good sound grains. Avoid feeding new corn during the fall.

"The following is a good combination for a moist mash: 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 50 pounds meat scrap, 35 pounds gluten meal, 12 pounds oil meal (old process) one pound common salt. If a dry mash is desired add 100 pounds of ground oats to the above.

"During the winter two parts by weight of corn should be fed to one part by weight of wheat. If plenty of sour milk is at hand, good water, sunshine and fresh air supplied, the house kept tight and free from draft and the quarters dry, and mangel wurtzels cabbages or sprouted oats fed, well bred pullets and hens will produce a good supply of winter eggs."

Now that the Government wants the people to eat more fish it will be harder than ever to keep Father from "taking a day off." We only hope that he won't neglect putting the wheat in to do so.

## PROFITABLE HOGS

are the healthy ones; and the problem of the hog raiser is to keep them so.

For scours, thumps, distemper and other ailments, try Sloan's Liniment. Quickly effective and promptly relieves. Have it always handy. You will find many uses for Sloan's Liniment in your home.

At all dealers. 25c-50c-\$1.00. The \$1.00 bottle has six times the amount of the 25c size.



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C. E. BROOKS, 463 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

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## BUYER DEFENDS POTATO GRADES

**Says Action is Fair to Both Producer and Consumer, and Denies it Works to Advantage of Dealer.**

I read with much interest your article opposing the grading of potatoes. I am afraid brother B. E. S. does not fully understand the position of shippers and consumers as well as good honest growers.

I am a grower as well as a shipper and was called to Washington by our Food Administrator for the benefit of the public and gave my own time and paid my own expenses for the benefit and best interests of our country, and helped to introduce the bill for making of two grades of potatoes.

Let me state here that I have been making two grades for two years and shipped one car of seconds last year at 65c per bushel track here when I was paying 90c for No. 1 stock. 50 per cent of these potatoes were my own raising. The parties who received the car wired right back and wanted more of the same stock.

Now I am loading my first car of seconds this year and expect to ship many more. The parties who receive them no doubt will make as good use of them as they would a larger grade on account of them being used in large eating houses, hotels and restaurants. They use at the present time a machine for scraping or rubbing the peeling from the potatoes which does not take but very little off the outside and they are very nice after going through this machine for any purpose, where they could not be used if peeled in the usual way.

In making two grades it is very easy to get 10c more per bushel for a No. 1 stock. Place yourself in the consumer's place; set two bushels of potatoes side by side, one graded and one field run, one at cost of 10c to 25c more per bushel than the other; I can readily see the position you would take without asking any more questions.

If you have kept posted on the market you have no doubt seen quotations at Greenville and have seen potatoes quoted there as high or a little higher in Greenville than they were quoted at Chicago. I am in the Greenville district but do not always pay as much as that market is quoted as they have sharp competition at that point. Will say for your benefit that we are paying the farmer \$1.00 per bushel here today. If you will recall the past few years you will see that other states have taken the lead in potato growing and shipping. Now is a good time to put Michigan on the map while our stock is good and we can make them extra fine by sorting them according to the Government request.

At the present time we are taking out from one to five bushels of seconds from the ordinary load of potatoes, from one-half to one bushel of dirt, sand and marbles. I want every farmer to have a square deal. This is a good potato town and lots of them sold now in the ordinary way without sorting.

Three farmers would bring good stock which would pass as No. 1 subject to government inspection, one would bring poor inferior potatoes and they would all be put out into the same car. The three who brought the good would be obliged to take the same price as that paid for the poor ones. Is this right? If it is your write up is all right and we should still be taking field run straight paying the same price for poor as for good stock. Now you say why take the poor ones. That is the question. Farmers will some times top dress their loads the same as some shippers, putting a choice load on top or where they will show up and the inferior stock would be put on the bottom. You know there are tricks in all trades but ours so let us be on the square and give the good farmer the same deal as the poor one. This will give them all their rights and just what belongs to them.

You speak of the grader and the time it takes to handle the stock at the weigh station and the freezing

of same. Let me state for your benefit and that of all shippers that I am using a grader and can handle as fast as a man can naturally shovel and can make three grades at the same time and by so doing give all farmers the square deal and pay them ten cents more per bushel for his No. 1 stock, 60 per cent for the seconds and the culls they can take back. Now let's figure this out. A man may bring in 50 bushels of potatoes and sell them as field run for 90c making him \$45.00 for his load. Now he puts these 50 bushel over a sorter and makes two grades getting 45 bus. of No. 1 or choice at \$1.00 per bushel. \$45.00, 4 bushels at 60c per bushel. \$2.40 and one bushel of inferior stuff and dirt which he takes back home. Now you can readily see that he is getting more money than he ordinarily would with the 90c deal and the farmer who puts his potatoes up in a fancy grade gets the right price and all concerned are getting a square deal.

Now I want to tell you what has been done on our market. Nearly all of the farmers draw potatoes in crates and the majority of the stock in this territory is sacked. The way these have been handled a man would drive up to the car and pour them from the crate into the sack, dumping good, bad and indifferent, sand and all dirt that would naturally stick to potatoes just as they come from the field. I have even seen buyers shovel up the dirt and sand that was on floor around the scale, and put this into the sacks so they could make the loads hold out and there would be no shortage. This may sound rather "fishy" to the ordinary man nevertheless these are all facts and can be proved. We ship 300 sacks in a car and if there is 5 pounds of dirt and worthless stuff in each sack or 1500 pounds to a car and the cost of shipping for instance East, is the 30c rate this 1500 pound of waste would cost the consumer \$4.50 and the Rv. Co. would be getting this transportation for nothing and the consumer pays the bill.

Now I am a farmer and a shipper and always stand up for what is straight and honest. I want to get all possible out of our crops and want to ship potatoes so that the customers will be satisfied and come back with another order for same quality. There is no trouble in getting a good price for good stock and I consider we are on the right track when we grade our potatoes and can guarantee them

to stand up under the rules of grading which have been established at Washington. Let us stand by our Government and all stand together to the best interest of all. If I am not correct in my remarks I would like to have the Editor or some of my farmer friends tell me where I am wrong.

Mr. Editor, please excuse this long article but I wanted to make it plain so my remarks would be understood.  
—John J. Bale, Lakeview, Mich.

## START SPRING GARDEN IN FALL OF YEAR

Spring garden? Yes, it's time to start next spring's garden, says J. T. Rosa, Jr., of the University of Missouri college of Agriculture. As soon as frost has killed all of the late vegetables, the dead vines of such crops as tomatoes, squash, and melons, which harbor insects and diseases that will give trouble next spring, should be pulled and burned. The last of the root crops may be taken up and stored in a trench or cellar.

When the garden has been cleaned, broadcast over the ground some rotten stable manure, add a sprinkling of either bone meal or acid phosphate fertilizer and plow the whole under. The furrow slices hold the rain and snow and expose the soil to the pulverizing action of frost. The fall plowed garden is ready for planting sooner in the spring than is the spring plowed garden. Where the soil is loose it dries off quickly and is ready for planting earlier. The soil is in better shape for working and for growing plants. Early vegetables planted in the fall plowed garden will make a quicker start, for the organic matter will have partially decayed and become well incorporated in the soil during the winter. Frequently in the rush of spring work, unless the garden was fall plowed, it may remain unplowed until late. Thus the effectiveness and the value of the garden will be reduced.

"I want to say that some way or other I have missed getting my copy of your paper for September 15th. Would you please send me another and I will thank you in advance for I do not want to lose one. They are just the checker and may they long wave, until every farmer in Michigan has them by heart. I say: Long may they wave.—W. A. R., Fremont, Mich.

## It Looks Good But We Can't Guarantee It!

Our old friend, Dobbin, the horse, is to go into the electric light producing business, through an invention by Robert D. McCreary, of Cincinnati.

"If," said McCreary, "a horse can give power to a wagon, why can't he give energy to a dynamo?"

In other words, a horse, figured McCreary, could be used as a one-horse power engine.

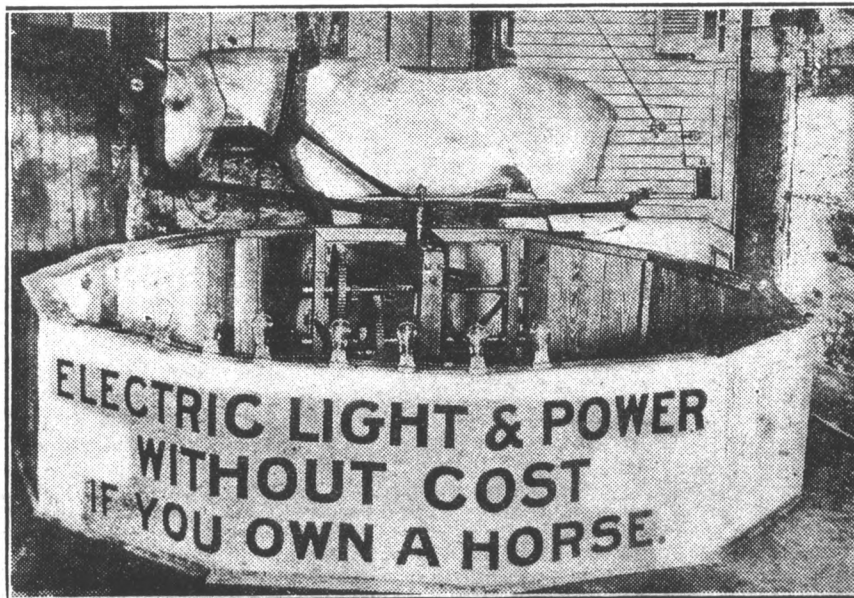
So he invented a harness attached to a set of gears, which in turn are attached to a dynamo; the horse steps into the harness and starts to walk around on a 14 foot track at the rate of one mile and a half an hour, making electricity all the while.

If the horse should stop, an electrically controlled bell rings, as much

to say, "Giddap Dobbin," and an electrically controlled whip taps him lightly on the back. The electricity Dobbin thus makes goes into a storage battery and, by working three hours during two days of each week, Dobbin can make enough electricity to light up farm house for a whole week.

"The farmer needs light most during the winter time when his horse works least," says McCreary. "And running a dynamo a few hours a day for two days a week is one of the easiest things a horse can do."

Similarly, he says, a horse can be attached to a motor and run a cream separator, a churn or an ice-cream freezer.—J. R. Schmidt.



## INCOME TAX AND FARMER

**How Any Farmer May Determine Net Income Upon Which he Will be Obligated to Pay Tax Under New Revenue Law.**

Congress at its last session passed a new income tax law or at least amended the old one or made an addition to it so that all married men are subject to income tax who have net incomes exceeding \$2,000, and I understand that any man who has a gross income of \$2,000 is required to file a report with the Internal Revenue director of his district whether his net income amounts to a sufficient amount to make him taxable or not. The Government wants to know where he stands.

With the present high price of agricultural products many farmers therefore will be obliged to make a statement giving their gross income and their net income and if their net income exceeds \$2,000 then they must pay an income tax of 2%. This also is graduated, when it exceeds a certain amount then the rate of tax is higher.

It is going to be a problem for the average farmer to make this statement because he rarely keeps books in such a condition that at the end of the year he can show his gross and net income. To do this of course a farmer ought to take an inventory of his personal property, his live stock, the amount of grain, his implements, etc., each year, then to this inventory he adds the total receipts from his farm and from this he subtracts the necessary expenditure for the year and also the amount of his inventory at the close of the year, and the balance would be his net income. If this exceeds the \$2,000 then he must pay an income tax.

The farmer is just as patriotic as any class of citizens, in fact, he is more so. There isn't any doubt of that in my mind. I have had experience with farmers all my life time and with other business men and I don't believe that you will find as large a percent among farmers that will try to dodge taxes and especially patriotic taxes as you will among other people. I don't say this to throw bouquets at the farmer but the farmer lives a different kind of life than anybody else; he thinks more about the country in which he lives; he has more respect for the laws which enable him to live and be protected in his rights than the ordinary citizen of the city; he is a better student anyway than the average man who lives in the city; he is nearer to nature; he is more thoughtful about these things; he reflects more on what he reads and he reasons out things from the standpoint of nature and is much more apt in my opinion to have sound ideas upon matters of this sort than the average citizen, not because he was born with any more patriotic ideas but because his environment tends to make him more patriotic.

The farmer is going to be as willing as any citizen to pay necessary taxes to support the government in this great world crisis. But the farmer is getting to be a business man. He wants to pay his share of the taxes but he wants to pay on the same basis as other business men. He does not want to be made the "goat" and he is not going to be. It is very easy for some business men to show that the farmer wants to get out of paying the tax simply because he wants to investigate and find out what is right and proper for him to do. The business man does that and then many of them, it is said, try to find out how they can get out of pay-

(Continued on page 15)



# County Crop Reports

**MISSAUKEE (North Central)**—Snow came last Monday night and the ground has been covered ever since. A third of the potatoes are in the ground yet, and three quarters of the beans are not yet pulled and probably never will be, as they are rotting in the hill. The chances are that we will not be able to get our seed back.—H. E. N., Cutcheon.

**HURON (West Central)**—Rain Monday and Tuesday, mud the rest of the week. Beans are in bad condition. Some have been taken in too damp and are heating in the barns.—G. W., Elkton.

**WEXFORD (South Central)**—Farmers began digging and hauling potatoes again this week; snow began falling October 23 with strong winds and lasted about three days; temperature down to 18. Lots of undug potatoes. The buyers are still afraid to handle late dug potatoes. Wheat and rye not making very much growth, as it freezes nights. Some farmers are selling out at auction and are quitting farming.—A. A. H., Boon.

**TUSCOLA (Central)**—Some potatoes to dig yet; about a tenth of those that are in the ground are frozen. Soil in poor condition for fall plowing. Farmers are selling some oats, rye and wheat; most too cold to handle potatoes. About half of the beans are in the ground yet. The Caro sugar plant began slicing Wednesday morning with about 7,000 tons of beets in the bins.—R. B. C., Caro.

**OSCEOLA (Northeast)**—Weather is very bad. Many farmers have potatoes, beans, and other crops out and snowed in, although most of them have been digging in all kinds of weather.—W. A. S., Marion.

**MIDLAND (East)**—Weather conditions are very unfavorable; have had two days of snow, lots of beans out in the fields yet and they are badly damaged. About half of the Midland county beans are out yet, potatoes are about all dug and of a good quality and a fair yield. Corn is not fit to husk yet, hardly wilted yet in the shock and of an immature quality.—A. B., Midland.

**MONTCALM (West)**—The farmers are still digging potatoes and some are working at their beans yet, some have as many as 15 acres yet to pull. In this neighborhood the yield has been from 9 to 12 bushels per acre and the quality has been good, but there are some farmers here who have from 5 to 10 acres under the snow all bunched up waiting for them to dry off. We have four inches of snow and it is still coming.—E. W., Coral.

**CHEBOYGAN (South)**—Cheboygan is covered with four inches of snow, and more coming. About a third of the potatoes are yet undug. We had two hard freezes last week and it caught many of the potatoes yet in the ground. Beans are in bad shape, very wet all through October and most of the beans are yet in the field. Farm help is very scarce, farmers are offering \$3.00 per day for help. This part of the county had a potato show on the 1st of this month. The show was put on by Riverside Grange and it was a big success.

**BENZIE (West Central)**—Weather wet and cold. Farmers can not do much.—G. H., Benzonla.

**MONROE (West Central)**—The ground is soaked by the recent rains. Some of the crops stand in the water. A lot of corn is in bad shape.—W. H. L., Dundee.

**ANTRIM (Southwest)**—Potatoes are not nearly all dug yet, and beans are not all pulled. Some potatoes are turning out very good and some are not. Some fields have turned out over 200 bu. per acre and some will not average over 50 bu.; they will average about 100 bu. Apples are very scarce and very high. No. 1 winter apples worth \$1.25 per bu. On account of so much wet weather the beans are nearly all in the field yet and lots of green pods which have been frozen, and therefore there will be a lot of them that will be of poor quality. Potatoes are bringing \$1.00 per bu. Some of our buyers are using the large screen and one buyer uses his old 1 5-8 inch screen; and of course he is buying nearly all of the potatoes.—C. F. W., Alden.

**CLINTON (West)**—Rain every day, late wheat rotting in the ground, at least 15 per cent of all wheat total loss. Potatoes were very good, practically all dug; about 90 per cent of corn soft; about 50 per cent cut, much lying on ground and spoiling. Pastures are good. About 5 per cent of all beans are out and will be total loss. Prices of wheat, coal and sugar were "regulated" but wheat only stays regulated, coal and sugar are higher than ever. Farmers are asking a fair deal only. Much mammoth clover raised here but none could be threshed, heavy loss.—T. B., Fowler.

**NEWAYGO (Southeast)**—Farmers are trying to dig potatoes and get their beans pulled. There are acres and acres of potatoes in the field yet and lots of beans to be pulled and help is hard to get.—C. B., White Cloud.

**GENESEE (Southeast)**—Farmers are not doing much at this time on account of the bad weather. Farmers are selling potatoes, hay and medium amounts of grain. Some potatoes are being held, but grains are moving steadily.—C. W. S., Fenton.

**MASON (East Central)**—Potato digging is being rushed. The yield is very disappointing, from 40 bu. up to 150 per acre, but mostly below 80. Some beans have been threshed and 11 bu. per acre is the highest yield yet here, and this runs down to one bu. per acre. Everything is under snow here now. There are quite a few potatoes to be dug here yet and beans are not all taken care of.—J. S., Fountain.

**OTSEGO (West Central)**—It has been stormy all week. There is some threshing to be done here yet, and some potatoes yet in the ground waiting for the snow to go off.—C. A., Gaylord.

**KALAMAZOO (East)**—The farmers are cutting corn, digging potatoes and trying to get ready for the winter, but winter took the advantage and got ready for the farmer first. This is the second time that fall snow has covered the ground. Wood is in good demand in this section at a high price on account of the scarcity of coal. The farmers want to know what to feed their hogs to make them pay out; there is little corn here and middlings are too high in price to feed hogs at the price hogs are at the present.—H. F., Climax.

**CHARLEVOIX**—On Oct. 23 and 24 the ground froze to a depth of four inches. About half of the potatoes that were undug are frozen and the crop in this neighborhood was about half dug. Beans are badly damaged by the continued rains. Very few of the farmers have their beans in the barn, acres of pulled beans are lying in the fields covered with snow. Auction sales are numerous and farmers are badly discouraged.—C. M. P., Charlevoix.

**OTTAWA (Northeast)**—The beans out in the fields yet are spoiled and there are very few of them that were saved here. Potatoes are being dug between snows and rains. The corn crop here will be fed from the field by those farmers who do not have silos. Not much fall plowing started here yet.—R. J. K., Conklin.

**GRATIOT (Northeast)**—There are a good many auction sales here now, and everything going high. Cows are selling as high as \$130 per head. Beans are coming very slow, easily half of them in this county are yet in the fields, and there are some potatoes yet to dig.—J. W., North Star.

**MACOMB (Northwest)**—Farmers are picking apples and fall plowing, but the ground is frozen hard. Lots of beans out in the fields yet, some fields not even pulled yet. Cows are selling high at the sales while horses are selling cheap.—H. D., Almont.

**BENZIE (West)**—We are hoping for good weather to get our beans harvested. There is a rumor here that the potato buyers have quit buying on account of some government interference.—F. M., Eiberta.

**BAY (Northeast)**—Farmers are rushing in their beans. The weather has cleared nicely and they are taking advantage of it. Soil is in good condition for plowing. Farmers are not taking time to do much selling. Beans dropped to \$6 on the local market but farmers will hold beans before they sell at that price. Hogs also took a big drop.—J. E. McK., Pinconning.

**BAY (Southeast)**—Sugar beets are being delivered slowly. Ground is wet and it is slow work harvesting them. A great many are in the ground yet, chicory the same. Several fields of late-sown wheat not yet up.—J. C. A., Munger.

**BRANCH (North)**—The farmers are digging potatoes when the weather will permit. Soil pretty wet to work. Farmers selling some hay and stock, but holding all kinds of feed. Cows selling high at auctions, horses cheap.—F. S., Union City.

**MONTCALM (Southwest)**—Farmers are still digging potatoes and harvesting their beans which has been discouraging work on account of the rains. The weather is cold and this locality has been visited by frosts during the week and snow remaining on the ground. A small amount of potatoes and other produce is being sold on account of the low prices and farmers are holding for better prices.—W. L., Greenville.

**TUSCOLA (Northeast)**—Over 50 per cent of the bean crop of this vicinity is still in the field with some snow on the ground and freezing quite hard. There are some potatoes yet to dig. Not much grain moving but quite a few cattle and hogs going to market.—J. A. McG., Cass City.

**BAY (East)**—Weather has been cold and wet with freezing. Many beans yet in the fields. Beet harvesting is going slow, many in the ground yet. The average per acre is from 10 to 12 tons. The farmers are selling some beans, the elevators are paying \$6.00 per bu. while some are paying \$7, and yet others will not buy them at all. Soil is in good condition for plowing, but not much is being done.—G. G., Linwood.

**MIDLAND (Northwest)**—The weather has been very nasty the past week. There are a number of acres of beans yet in the field; some are pulled and in piles. The farmers are selling quite a few beans. Quite a lot of fall plowing is being done. Farmers are selling a lot of light hogs owing to the shortage of feed.—F. C. G., Coleman.

**GRAND TRAVERSE (Northeast)**—No potato digging for a week on account of snow. There are quite a lot of potatoes yet to dig. Some of them are frozen in the ground. Some beans not yet taken care of, and part of the crop will not be worth pulling. Buyers are paying \$1 per bu. for potatoes. They paid \$1.25 ten days ago.—A. H., Acme.

**OAKLAND (West)**—The ground is covered with snow and the outlook is wintry indeed. The potato crop in this vicinity is good, some fields yielding from 200 to 250 bu. per acre, but the average is probably around 100 bu., or maybe a little more. They are going to market quite fairly at \$1.00, a few at \$1.05 and \$1.10. Large trucks are taking many to Flint and Detroit. Corn is in poor shape. The early frost killed some of it, later frosts got about all the rest. I believe there is very little sound corn here; some is not cut yet and some that was cut some time ago is not set up yet owing to the scarcity of farm help. Beans are not all secured yet and more rye will be sown if a thaw comes soon.—A. D. DeG., Highland.

—there is an envelope in this issue!

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You like Michigan Business Farming, don't you? You want to see it in every farm home in Michigan! You want it to grow and grow until it comes to you on Saturday, not just 16 pages, but 64 pages, brimming over with the farm news and views of Michigan!

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IF YOU HAVE PROMISED TO PAY BEFORE DECEMBER, slip a dollar bill in the envelope and write your name on the corner or clip the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue—then, and this is the biggest favor—ask that next door neighbor or a near friend if he won't hand you a dollar to send with yours! Think what a boost that will give!

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WE HANDLE HAY, POTATOES, POULTRY, VEAL, Etc., and guarantee through our farmers'-owned company to give an honest return for every shipment. No one can look after your interests to better advantage on the Detroit or other markets. Write what you have to sell, or call and see me. N. F. SIMPSON, Gen. Mgr., THE CLEARING HOUSE, 323 Russell St., Detroit, M. (In writing please mention Michigan Business Farming.)

**ISABELLA (Southwest)**—There is two inches of snow on the ground and many acres of beans still in the field; some pulled and in bunches, others still standing. The price of beans has dropped from \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bu., leaving them at the \$6 basis. We, the farmers of Isabella county would be glad to have the government send a man out here to look at this problem and see if we, this season can produce this crop of beans at that price without a great loss, considering the price of seed (\$10.00) and the price of labor. We are not saying a word against our government for we think it is trying to help us, but it looks like a scheme on the part of some individuals to make a fortune at the expense of the farmers. Recently we saw a letter in a certain paper written by a city person stating that our grandparents sold their produce much cheaper than we and that now we have all kinds of tools to do the same work we ask such enormous prices. Does he not know that these tools cost money and that it costs more to produce a crop now than when the land was new? Did he not stop to think that the so-called (middleman and speculator) gets his money off the same crops after it leaves the farmers' hands, before it reaches the consumer? We think that if the government would appoint some one who had once been a farmer to set the prices on the products of the farm and do away with the middleman, we all, city man and farmer, would be better satisfied. The writer having occasion to be at the potatoes in two grades, the seconds from 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than the firsts. These same seconds are being put in a bin to remain all winter. Does this not look as though they will be sold at top prices in the spring to the consumer or to the farmer for seed at double price?—W. D. T., Blanchard.

**HURON (Northwest)**—Frequent rain and snows have delayed bean and beet harvest. The hard freeze Oct. 31 damaged garden truck. A small amount of fall plowing has been done.—A. F. C., Pigeon.

**JACKSON (West)**—The farmers are still trying to get in their beans.—B. T., Parma.

**KENT (North)**—At Sand Lake on Oct. 30, 10 a. m. at freezing point, and at 7 p. m. was 5 below freezing and snowing. The snow is four or five inches deep. Had lots of rain lately. Many of the farmers will not be able to save their beans as they are not much more than half taken care of as yet, some of them are not even pulled yet; there is field after field that are pulled and lying on the ground, but cannot get them dry enough to haul in. Some fields were good and some poor. In regard to potatoes they are not much more than half dug yet. Help is very scarce at any price, and the probability is that many will be frozen in the ground. There is no corn husked here yet that I know of and there will not be one bu. of good corn in this county. I am taking M. B. P. and I would not do without it if it was \$5.00 a year.—A. H. E., Sand Lake.

**ISABELLA (Southeast)**—Bad weather, rained most of last two weeks. Beans are commencing to rot in the fields. Two-thirds of the beans are still in the fields. What few beans that have been threshed have yielded from 2 to 14 bu. to the acre. Potatoes are yielding about 75 bu. per acre. There will be scarcely any hard corn as it all had to be put into the silos. The beet crop is very short.—W. O'C., Shepherd.

**WEXFORD (West)**—In regard to potatoes, corn and beans in and around this locality, I have dug potatoes in many places and I find that they go about 50 to 75 bu. per acre, and this snow storm will catch hundreds of bushels of them out in the fields, and also lots of beans. Corn is almost a failure, and a few in this vicinity will have seed corn enough to supply themselves. As a result there will no doubt be little attempt made to raise corn in this vicinity another year and barley, oats and such grain will be raised. The farmers are discouraged in the way the crops turned out, what the frost didn't get of the potato crop the blight did, so I don't think the people of Detroit and other cities will get potatoes for 65c per bushel; if they get them for \$3 they may be thankful. They are liable to go quite high the way things look at present.—S. H. S., Harrietta.





# THE FARM HOME

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



ANNE CAMPBELL STARK, EDITOR

## This Week's Tested Recipe

### CORN PONES

Two cups white meal, two cups buttermilk, half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoon melted fat. Put fat in biscuit tin or iron griddle on top of stove. While it is heating sift meal and add salt. Stir soda into the buttermilk, mixing thoroughly. When frothing reaches its height, pour milk into meal and stir together. Add the smoking hot fat. The mixture should be a very stiff batter. If too thick, more milk or water may be added. Drop from spoon in small oblong cakes in the hot pan. Leave the pan on top of the stove until the bread begins to rise, then cook in moderately hot oven. The crust of the cornbread should be thick, crisp and golden brown.

## Brighten Your Corner

I THINK the best song I heard at the Billy Sunday revival meetings last year was "Brighten the corner where you are." It seems to me that short phrase sums Christianity up as completely as anything I ever heard. Taking it literally, I have in mind an old lady who sits in a corner all day long, and the gloom that permeates the entire household because of her disagreeable disposition is pitiful. She is not one of those cheery old ladies whom you just dote on having about, like my dear old grandmother, for instance. She is always nursing aches and pains, which if real, she could surely forget once in a blue moon, but which everyone expects are imaginary. She demands a great deal of waiting upon, is extremely selfish, and wears the most melancholy and hopeless expression, and speaks in a whining voice that chills one's soul. She very seldom moves from her corner!

If she had heard those thousands of voices at Billy Sunday's meetings last year sing

"Brighten the corner where you are,  
Brighten the corner where you are,

Someone far from harbor you may guide across  
the bar.

Brighten the corner where you are"—

I wonder if she would have taken the hymn to herself? I doubt it!

The saddest thing in the world is to see a person grow old with a "grouch." To forget to watch the sun cheerily performing his duty, the little birds whose every note breathes of good cheer, the changing seasons so beautiful to see, the evening skies so altogether lovely, the kindly neighbors—but would she call them kind?

That reminds me of a story. An old lady was sitting out on her front steps and saw a wagon come along moving household goods. The folks inquired the way to a certain neighborhood, and she asked them where they lived before. They told her, and complained bitterly about their neighbors, saying that was why they moved. "Well, you'll find ornery folks wherever you go, I reckon," said the old lady. Pretty soon another moving wagon came along. The folks stopped to ask to be directed aright, and she asked them where they had lived, and why they were moving. They mentioned the same town the other family had hailed from, and said they were obliged to move on account of business reasons. They added that they hated to move, they had had such good neighbors, just the finest people in the world; it would be hard to beat them. "Well, you will find that sort of people wherever you go," said the old lady.

And she was right. They brightened their corner. They gave love and they received it. The other family were no doubt unneighborly and received in their turn just what they gave. Happiness is a habit. Anyone can be happy. It doesn't mean either, that you are always to think "Will this make me happy? Will they make me happy?" It's to think of the other fellow. It's to serve and make others happy. It's to forget self. It's to radiate good cheer. Just the same old principle of smiling in the mirror, and seeing the smile come back at you! Smile at the world and it will give you smiles! That's the secret of happiness! Brighten your corner!

## Let the Children Learn to Knit

IT'S A RARE occasion nowadays to walk along city streets and not see some one knitting. Women knit while riding in automobiles, in the street cars, and now in one of the churches in a large city, the pastor has granted the women members of his congregation permission to knit during the service. A little six-year old friend of mine came to call on me the other day and brought along her knitting.

"By their yarn do we know them!" The tell-tale bright colors that my lady knits while riding in her limousine betrays the fact that the soldiers are farthest from her thoughts. She is knitting a bright scarf for herself, or a pretty sweater. The elderly woman who makes her needles fly through the gray yarn while riding down town or to make a call, is serving her country and guarding one of her boys from the bitter cold. The gray yarn is what we should all be using. We ought to forget ourselves nowadays.

Little girls dearly love to knit, and their interest is stimulated if, instead of being allowed to knit just a straight piece, you will teach them to knit something for their dollies. There are plenty of little articles dolly will enjoy. For instance, a muff, a quilt, a scarf, or a little pair of shoes. Or the child can knit something for her own wear; a purse or a cap. So much yarn is wasted teaching a child to learn on straight pieces, while something which she will enjoy doing can be fashioned just as well.

E. P. and C. A. Claydon, school mistresses in England, have written a very instructive book called "Knitting without Specimens." They believe, too, that children should be taught to knit something which they will enjoy. Here are some of their very good knitting patterns which you can teach your children. Remember, it is much

## Little Playthings on the Floor.

PLAYTHINGS scattered on the floor  
Block my steps from door to door.  
Fingerprints upon the pane  
Show where he has been again.  
Daddy's pipes are on the stair,  
Mother's pans are everywhere.  
Busy little boy aged one  
Simply has to have his fun.

DRAPERIES are pulled askew,  
Magazines are torn in two.  
Clothespins in odd corners lie  
Where he'll find them by and by.  
When he goes to slumberland  
Then I'll clean the house up grand.  
Soon he'll wake and start once more  
To scatter playthings on the floor.

ONCE I kept a house so neat,  
Nothing strewn beneath my feet;  
Everything where it should be,  
Polished to a nicety.  
No one bumped a golden head  
And whimpered to be comforted.  
No one got into my way  
Or tempted me to join his play.

NOW his playthings on the floor  
Block my steps from door to door;  
But how lonely I would be  
If he didn't bother me!  
If no little toddling boy  
Filled my life with work and joy,  
How'd I long to see once more  
His little playthings on the floor!

—ANNE CAMPBELL STARK

easier for the young to learn to knit than it is for us old folks. When the little ones have learned on the small articles, perhaps they will be able to knit scarfs for our soldier boys. Children have so much enthusiasm and interest. They can usually go far ahead of us older folks, when they are really and truly interested.

To teach (1) casting on, (2) plain knitting on bone needles, and (3) casting off.

**Materials required**—Two bone needles size 6. Rather less than 1-8 ounce of 4-ply wool.

**Instructions**—Cast on ten stitches, or as many as will produce knitting having a width of 2 in. without stretching. Work a strip of plain knitting 3 1-2 inches long. Knit every stitch of the first row, and in all succeeding rows slip the first stitch of the first stitch and knit the remaining stitches. Cast off loosely.

**Making up**—Double the strip, so that the cast-off edge lines over the cast-on edge. Oversee these edges neatly together, using a darning needle, and the same kind of wool as that of which the muff is knitted. Suspend the muff by narrow ribbon of the required length. This may be tied in a bow. This will fit a doll 16 inches high, and would be a nice Christmas present for your small daughter to give her little chum.

**Casting on**—Make a slip loop on one needle. Pass the needle to the left hand. Take a second needle in the right hand, and place the wool in position for knitting over the right hand fingers. Insert the point of the right hand needle in this

## Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought

HAVE YOU TRIED UNCLE SAM'S LATEST THRIFT THOUGHT?  
"Fifty-Fifty Biscuits."

Two cups corn meal, ground soy beans or finely ground peanuts, rice flour, or other substitute; two cups white flour, four teaspoons baking powder, two teaspoons salt, four tablespoons shortening, liquid sufficient to mix to proper consistency (1 to 1½ cups.) Sift together the flour, meal, salt, and baking powder twice. Have the shortening as cold as possible and cut it into the mixture with a knife, finally rubbing it in with the hands. Mix quickly with the cold liquid (milk, skim milk, or water,) forming a fairly soft dough which can be rolled on the board. Turn onto a floured board; roll into a sheet not over 1-2 half inch thick; cut into rounds; place these in lightly floured biscuit tins (or shallow pans,) and bake 10 to 12 minutes in a rather hot oven. If peanuts are used, the roasted and shelled nuts should be finely crushed with a rolling pin. In making the flour and peanut biscuits the flour and other dry ingredients should be sifted together twice and then mixed thoroughly with the crushed peanuts.

stitch, pass the wool around the point of this needle with the forefinger of the right hand and draw a second stitch through the first. Place this stitch on the left-hand needle. Repeat this process until required number of stitches has been cast on.

**Casting off**—Slip the first stitch, and knit the second; then, with the left-hand needle, draw the first stitch over the second. Knit the third stitch; pass the second stitch over this. Continue to remove the stitches in this manner. When only one stitch remains, break off the wool draw the loop of the remaining stitch through, and fasten off the end by knitting or darning it in. A chain edge is produced by this method of casting off.

## PURSE WITH HANDLES FOR CHILD'S USE

**Materials**—Two steel needles, size 14; 1-4 ounce No. 6 knitting cotton of any color. Wool may be employed if preferred.

**Instructions**—Cast on 20 stitches, or as many as will give a width of 2 1-2 inches, without stretching. Work a strip of plain knitting 7 inches long. Knit every stitch of the first row, and in all succeeding rows slip the first stitch and knit the remaining stitches. Cast off loosely.

**Making up**—Take the bottom edge of the strip and fold it upwards until it lies exactly over the top edge, thus forming a bag. Oversew the two sides together neatly, leaving 1 in. at the top of each side unsewn. Turn the purse on to the right side. Make a crocheted chain of knitting cotton 14 inches long. Thread a large darning needle, bodkin or raffia needle with this chain and run it round the purse at the bottom of the loose flaps left at the top. Sew the loose ends of the corner neatly together, and draw up the top of the purse, so that a loop of the corner is left at each side to form a handle.

## KNITTED IRON HOLDER

A child could learn to knit on an article like this, and her interest would be held, because she could make the iron-holders for Christmas presents for her auntie or mother.

**Materials**—Two steel needles, size 14. 3-8 ounce of No. 6 knitting cotton of any color. Cloth or flannel for padding and sateen for lining.

**Instructions**—The cover for the iron-holder is made of three strips, each of which is knitted as follows: Cast on 14 stitches, or as many as will give a width of 1 3-4 inches, unstretched. Work a strip of knitting 5 1-2 inches long. Knit every stitch of the first row, and in all succeeding rows slip the first stitch and knit the remaining stitches. Cast off.

These three pieces can be made of different colored knitting cotton, thus affording variety for the child.

**Making up**—Sew the three strips together to form a square. Place on this square, layers of cloth, flannel, etc., to form padding for the holder, and on top of these place a lining of sateen, print or calico. Turn in the raw edges of the lining, and oversee the folded edges of the lining to the sides of the knitted square.

A dish cloth for mother, a black-board pad for teacher, or a polishing pad for furniture or metal, can be made in this same manner. The dish cloth would not be lined, of course.

Start the children knitting, but do not make a task of it. It will keep their small fingers and brains busy, especially if they think they are knitting something which is really of use. When you sit down in the afternoons, with your knitting for the soldiers in your hands, doesn't small daughter fidget and fuss and wish she could knit? She can (if you will just be patient and teach her!)



# Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Club Sale

At Ypsilanti Farms, 1 1-2 miles west of city on electric line, YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, AT 10 A. M.

The sale will comprise over 50 head from the herds of the members of this Breeder's Club. Over half of the offerings are cows fresh or bred to high-class sires to freshen through this fall and winter.

FIFTEEN GRANDDAUGHTERS AND SIX GREAT GRANDDAUGHTERS OF KING OF THE PONTIACS AND PONTIAC KORNDYKE are among the attractive offerings.

King Pontiac Jewel Korndyke No. 94184 will be offered, simply because the herd which he has headed for four years finds it necessary to avoid inbreeding to dispose of him. He is a son of the KING OF THE PONTIACS, the greatest living dairy sire with more 30-pound daughters, more 40-pound daughters, and more ARO daughters than any other living sire. His dam is a daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, and his granddam a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. He has 10 A. R. O. daughters to his credit and many more coming on to test. This is an unusual opportunity for one or more

breeders to procure a tested sire, gentle and all right in every way and right in his prime.

Others sires represented in the offerings in this sale are Kind Lunde Pontiac Korndyke 15th, No. 142487, out of a son of King of the Pontiacs and a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke; Mercena De Nijlander No. 149013, out of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander (35 lbs.); Sire Mina Korndyke No. 129169; King Hartog Elzevere No. 70642; Vale Piebe Paul DeKol No. 44073; Ordello Lyons 2d's Count No. 35419; Woodcrest De Kol Lad No. 45103; Elzevere King of Butter Kings No. 71595.

GET YOUR CATALOG AND COME TO THIS SALE. There will be attractive offerings for the discriminating breeder able to pay any price, for him who desires to get started in pure-bred cattle at a moderate price, and for him who has grade cattle and recognizes the profit in using a pure-bred sire. All animals old enough will be tubercular tested.

Address WILLIAM B. HATCH, Secretary, Ypsilanti, Michigan



James Wilcox harvested 310 bushels of potatoes on an acre and a half of ground. Can you beat it?—*Farming-ton Enterprise*.

An increase of 150 per cent in the acreage planted to wheat in the vicinity of Carleton is the cheerful information given out by George Williams, editor of the *Carleton Times*.

John Leece, of Ortonville, dug 32 potatoes out of one hill, every potato, with the exception of one was large enough to cook. John says if the rest of his crop turns out as well he will have no kick coming.—*Imlay City Times*.

Thirteen deckloads of cattle and sheep have been shipped from this station the past ten days by the several buyers. William Deeter of Luzerne, paid out over \$13,000 last week to farmers in this locality for cattle.—*Lewiston Journal*.

Edgar Hunter, living south and west of Imlay City, had a very fair yield of potatoes. From three acres he dug 600 bushels of marketable tubers. Of these he has stored 200 bu. and sold the rest at \$1.10 per bu.—*Imlay City Times*.

James Ryckman and George T. Utley are two Arcadia farmers with a fine confidence in the ability of the government coal commission to supply everyone with fuel. They are each installing furnaces in their farm homes.—*Imlay Times*.

Peter J. Wescott thinks the potato yield about Imlay City will not average half a crop. There are many good fields, he says, and many poor ones. In his own little patch he expected a yield of 300 bushels and dug 130.—*Imlay City Times*.

Alger county has hired a county agricultural agent and authorized him to purchase sheep in carloads for the farmers. They will be financed thru the banks, the county guaranteeing the pay if the farmer is prevented by misfortune from meeting his note.

Farmers are hustling as there are still lots of potatoes that are not dug. Potatoes are still \$1.50 to \$1.60 a bu.; apples, \$2.00. The hard freeze on Tuesday night froze bushels of apples on the trees. One orchard we inspected was loaded down to the ground with all kinds of apples, all froze for lack of help to gather them.—*Wayne County Courier*.

At a recent meeting of the crop cost commission bean prices were fixed at \$7 a bushel. One of our readers takes exception to this price. He had a heavy acreage of beans and claims to have kept an accurate cost of the crop, the average per acre being \$63. He estimates his yield at eight bu. an acre and wants to know where he gets off with a \$7 price.—*Imlay City Times*.

Relatively only a few farmers have been able to secure their bean crop, and unless there is better weather soon the 1917 crop which was needed so badly will be a total loss in this country. A few early fields were harvested and threshed, but a large proportion of them were late and could not be cured and consequently they are yet in the fields. Unless more favorable weather comes soon the county will lose a half million dollars through beans.—*Tuscola County Courier*.

Andrew Dresser, proprietor of the Mill Creek farm, comes forward with a potato that breaks all records up to the present time in point of size and weight. This mammoth tuber tips the scales at exactly three pounds and four ounces. And this is not the only large one he raised, as he dug any number weighing from one to two pounds. Mr. Dresser is perhaps the most extensive potato raiser in this section. His crop this year will yield him in the neighborhood of 600 bushels.—*Lexington News*.

James Clemens of Harrisville brot to the Review office two potatoes weighing two pounds. He did not claim that there was anything unusual about two potatoes weighing two pounds—the remarkable part is that these potatoes were grown from seed grown this year on his own place. From potatoes dug early in July he selected three pounds, and on October 15 he dug 52 pounds of matured potatoes from this seed. A second crop of potatoes grown in this climate is something rarely heard of.—*Alcona County Review*.

Potatoes have long been Oceana's leading product and many farm mortgages have been lifted clear thru a bumper crop of tubers. This year a good yield and increased acreage promise to bring a great deal of mon-

en into the county. The normal crop amounts to about 1200 carloads but this year the figures will be around 1600 to 1700 carloads, or about 1,000,000 bu. The local market price is now \$1.00 to \$1.05. There are many acres of potatoes yet to dig, but farmers are not alarmed over securing the crop from the frost. What is causing the most worry is the beans. There are hundreds of acres of beans unpulled and the snow and rain of the past week has greatly damaged the crop. Better weather conditions must soon be had or in many instances farmers will lose their entire bean crop.—*Hart Journal*.

## THE INCOME TAX AND THE FARMER

(Continued from page 12)

ing their just share. I don't say there aren't farmers that would try to do this but it is my candid judgment that there is no larger percentage of them that would try to get rid of paying their just share than any other class of citizens.

If the farmer has not been in the habit of taking inventory of his personal property, he can closely approximate what the inventory would have been January 1st, 1917, and then January 1st, 1918, he can give particular attention to taking an inventory and when he makes out his statement to the Internal Revenue Commissioner the first of next April he should make it out in duplicate and save one copy so that he will have this as a basis for determining his tax for next year.

It will also take some figuring for the average farmer to ascertain just how much he has sold from his farm this year. Here is where a bank account comes in nicely. If the farmer would only deposit every bit of money he receives in the bank and then pay everything that he pays by check he has got all the necessary facts about his business for making a report that will satisfy the Internal Revenue Officer. Many farmers don't keep bank accounts; they carry the money around in their pockets and they pay cash for everything they buy. They don't keep books and it is going to be something

## How to Make Money for Your Church, School, Arbor, Grange or Farmers' Club

It was a Ladies' Aid society up in Sanilac county that gave us the idea and we are glad to pass it along to you for an early and quick way to make money for your church, school, arbor, grange, farmers' club or whatever organization you are interested in. These ladies wrote us saying that what farmers in their neighborhood has seen Michigan Business Farming were enthusiastic over it, knew it was just the kind of a weekly that every business farmer in the state had been looking for and that their society needed some money for a certain purpose and were tired of giving suppers and entertainments to raise it.

They asked us if we would be willing to have them take subscriptions for the new weekly and allow them a regular agent's commission for getting them. We told them of course, we would be glad to have them and send along a big bundle of sample copies to hand out. Already they have sent in more than a hundred subscriptions and as the secretary wrote: "Send us more receipts and sample copies, our ladies made more money for our Aid Society the first week than we have made in six months, with much harder work. Every farmer in our neighborhood now gets Michigan Business Farming and they are all so well pleased with it that we know we can get more. Already some of our ladies have asked if you would let us take renewals next year, will you?"

This scheme is a splendid one and we will be glad indeed to help anyone of our friends get their society or organization started in this work, for we feel that in so doing we help to make the farm community a better place to live in by encouraging any worthy movement. Write us if your church, school, arbor, grange or farmers' club needs money for any purpose and let us show you how to do it easily and quickly!

## Farm Tractors For Sale...

1 Moline, 10-12 hp, 1917 model, without plow.

1 Avery, 5-10 hp, 1917 model, without plow.

1 Case, 9-18 hp, 1917 model, without plow.

Address Box FS, care of M. B. F. DETROIT

## CONSIGN

your

## LIVE STOCK

to

## Clay, Robinson & Co.

Live Stock Commission

Chicago, Ill. South St. Paul, Minn.  
South Omaha, Neb. Denver, Colo.  
Kansas City, Mo. East Buffalo, N.Y.  
Fort Worth, Texas. East St. Louis, Ill.  
St. Paul, Iowa. El Paso, Texas.  
South St. Joseph, Mo.

## 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.

of a job in some instances to determine their net income but under this law and with the urgent need of the government for money and the determination of Congress to make every man pay according to his means it is going to be necessary for the farmers to keep some sort of accounts so that they can determine their net income.

The tax on the average with the farmer will be light. He can afford to pay it and won't object to paying it. Many farmers will really take a pride in the fact that they have a sufficient net income so that they are taxable. It shows prosperity. It is a manifestation that the farmer is doing his bit in this great crisis, he is doing something for the flag. It is no sacrifice for the farmer or anybody else to buy a Liberty Bond because he is getting the worth of his money but when you pay taxes you are not getting anything, it is a contribution purely and simple for the support of the government. The government has got to have both. They have got to have cash out of bonds because it is not policy to attempt to tax the people sufficiently to pay the expenses. Much of these unusual war expenses must be borne by future generations; they will have to redeem these bonds that are being sold now, and the farmer should, if necessary, sacrifice some in buying these bonds and he certainly should feel a just pride in paying his income tax if he has one so that the government may do its share in stamping out autocratic domination.—*Colon C. Little*.



# "HOG-FAT" PROFITS

**And 60 Days FREE Treatment For ALL Your Hogs!**

**DON'T SEND ME A PENNY TODAY!**

That's my offer—made repeatedly in this paper for over a year now—and accepted by tens of thousands of hog-raisers in this state. I agree to send you the **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** treatment for all your hogs for 60 days—and if it don't make your hogs make more money for you—produce more pounds of good, firm flesh from the same amount of feed—I don't want your money.

This is the same proposition that H. M. Gieseeking accepted. Read his letter at right—and the letter from W. W. Madden, who bought and shipped the hogs—the one from Williamson Commission Co., who sold the hogs—and the letter from Danahy Packing Co., who paid "top market prices" for those

hogs the day they were placed on the market. This is only one of hundreds of similar instances. **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** is making "hog-fat" profits for tens of thousands of hog-raisers from one end of the Corn Belt to the other.

## AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE

**The Liquid Hog-Conditioner, Fattener and Worm-Remover  
Cost Is Little—Profit-Results Are Big**



20 cents' worth keeps a hog in tip-top condition from weaning time until marketing time. I will ship you one \$1.00 bottle of Hog-Tone for each eight hogs in your herd—the day the coupon below, filled in, reaches this office. That will be sufficient to treat your hogs 60 days or more, according to size. This will mean just 12½ cents per hog for all the treatment—and that treatment is guaranteed by me to give you a 400 per cent profit over and above the cost of the Hog-Tone treatment, at marketing time. If it doesn't, I don't want you to pay me a penny. The **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** does this—and more—99 times out of 100! Farmers by the hundreds report profits of 1000 and even 2000 per cent in hog-weight increase over and above the trifling cost of **Hog-Tone** used. Let me send you facts about scores of such cases right in your own section of the country.

**Don't Send Me a Cent Today, Just Mail the Coupon at Once**

**Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** is highly concentrated liquid medicine for hogs only. It contains highly important medical ingredients which are liquids and which cannot be combined in Medicated Salts, Stock Feeds or Condition Powders of any kind.

**Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** is safe. Very easy to treat your hogs with it. Easily mixed with any slops, with drinking water or dampened feed. Given only every third day for first 6 weeks and after that once a week.

Thoroughly proved on Avalon Farms, near Fort Wayne, Indiana. Almost invariably successful in cleaning out every kind of Stomach, Bowel and Bronchial worms that infest hogs. Reports from users everywhere prove this absolutely. By doing so, it gives protection to hogs from easily contracting Cholera, Rheumatism, Scours, Thumps, caused by worms and indigestion, Enteritis, indigestion and other diseases that destroy millions of hogs. A wonderful tonic and conditioner—gives hogs voracious appetites, aids digestion, makes them thrive, and put on flesh fast. Makes hogs eager for their feed.

**Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** is the best known tonic for sows during gestation. Its use insures strong, healthy pigs. It is the reliable worm expeller which is safe to use at this time.

Now—write me at once—use the coupon—a post card—or send me a letter—and I will send you the 60 days' treatment on 60 Days' Trial—No Money If Not Satisfied Plan—at once.

**W. O. GANDY, President  
AVALON FARMS COMPANY**

815 Rand McNally Building  
CHICAGO ILL.

I have.....hogs. Ship me immediately enough **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** to treat them for 60 days. I am to pay nothing now except transportation charges. I agree to report results to you at end of 60 days and pay for the **Hog-Tone** at that time if it has done all that you claim. If it does not, I will return the labels to you and you agree to cancel the charge.

Name.....Please Print  
P. O.....  
R. R. No.....State.....  
Shipping Point.....  
Name and address of my druggist.....

**SEND NO MONEY—TAKE NO RISK**  
NOTE—DR. GRAVCOCK'S FAMOUS BOOK ON TREATING HOGS, FREE WITH EVERY ORDER

### Read This Letter First

Arcola, Ind., Jan. 12, 1917.  
I enclose photo of my 86 head of **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** hogs, which the feeding expert of Purdue University Experiment Station says are the best hogs he has seen this year.

The mothers of these hogs were all treated with **Hog-Tone** during pregnancy. All these hogs have been treated with **Hog-Tone** since weaning. My 13 sows farrowed 132 pigs. I lost some from cold, sold some and butchered some, but have 86 left. These were weighed Jan. 8th and averaged 285 pounds at about 7½ months of age. There is not 10 pounds difference between the heaviest and the lightest.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) H. H. GIESEKING

### Read This Letter Second

Churubusco, Ind., Jan. 23, 1917.  
I bought a carload of hogs from H. M. Gieseeking that had been treated with **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone**. In loading them one broke his leg. I butchered it and it proved the finest heavy hog I ever slaughtered.

This car of hogs was shipped to The Williamson Commission Co., East Buffalo, N.Y. They "topped the market" the day they were sold—on the market. I wish every farmer knew the money-making value of **Hog-Tone** in hog raising.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) W. W. MADDEN.

### Read This Letter Last

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1917.  
In regard to the carload of hogs which were treated with **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone**, we beg to state that these hogs killed out very satisfactorily, the meat was good and firm and, in fact, this lot of hogs was the most satisfactory that we have killed in some time.

We would consider it a great favor to notify us whenever you have any hogs conditioned on **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone**.

Yours very truly,  
THE DANAHY PACKING CO.  
(Signed) M. J. DANAHY.

### Read This Letter Third

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1917.  
The load of hogs fed by H. M. Gieseeking at Arcola, Ind., which had been treated with **Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** were a fine lot. They were sold on this market in open competition on January 23rd, and topped the market, selling at a higher price than any other hogs that day.

The packers who bought this advise that they killed out very satisfactorily, the meat being good and firm. They will be glad to get this kind of hog any time they are on the market.

(Signed) Very truly yours,  
WILLIAMSON COMMISSION CO.