

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## FREIGHT RATE TABLE ENABLES FARMERS TO FIGURE WHEAT PRICES

By Consulting Table on Page 3,  
Every Farmer Should be Able  
to Determine What Local  
Elevators Should Pay  
for Wheat

In response to scores of letters from farmers all over the state asking what prices they should receive for their wheat at their local elevators, we have compiled at considerable expense of time and money, a complete table showing the freight rates from two markets in every county of the lower peninsula to Philadelphia which is the most easily accessible terminal market for Michigan shippers. By consulting this table every farmer should be able to tell what his local elevator should pay him for his various grades of wheat.

Here's the way to figure it: The price of No. 2 red wheat at Philadelphia is \$2.24. The export rate of freight from Michigan markets to Philadelphia varies from 13.8 cents in the lower counties to 23.3 in the northern counties. To determine what your local wheat price should be look up your freight rate on the table on page 3, add to that 2 cents to cover your local elevator's commission, 1 cent to commission house, and deduct these total expenses from the Philadelphia price of \$2.24 and what you have left should be the amount your local elevator should pay you for No. 2 red wheat.

To illustrate, let us figure what the price of wheat should be at Sparta. Reference to your table shows that the export rate from Sparta to Philadelphia is 17.5 cts. a hundred or 10.5 cts. a bushel. Add to this 3 cents to cover commissions as explained above, and we have total expenses of 13.5 cents. \$2.24 less 13.5 cents leaves \$2.10½ the amount that the Sparta elevator should pay Kent county farmers for No. 2 red wheat.

Take Traverse City for another example. The export rate is 21.7 cts. a hundred or 13 cents per bushel. Commissions bring the total to 16 cts., which deducted from \$2.24 leaves a net price to Grand Traverse farmers of \$2.08. The method is very simple and any farmer can eas-

ily determine the price at his nearest market. No. 1 red wheat should command 3 cents a bushel more than No. 2, and No. 3, three cents a bushel less.

Now there are two or three important things which the farmer should take into consideration when figuring the price of his wheat. Undoubtedly many buyers will try to confuse the farmers on the freight rate. There are two kinds of rates on grain, domestic and export. The domestic rate ranges from one to five cents higher per hundred than the export rate, depending upon the distance from the terminal market. For instance, the export rate from Mt. Clemens to Philadelphia is 13.2 per hundred, or 7.9 cents per bushel, while the domestic rate is 14.4 cents per hundred or 8.6 cents per bushel. Your buyers, of course, will say nothing about this export rate, and consequently will make an additional cent or more because of the farmer's ignorance of the lower rate.

To be fair to the local elevators, there is some question whether all of them can afford to do business on the 2 cent margin. They will all claim, of course, that this is too little, but farmers should constantly bear in mind that this is all the Food Administration has intended the local buyer shall have. The theory is that it is

not the farmers' fault if an elevator cannot do business on this margin. Most of them can and do, when they can't get any more. And the Grain Corporation has made it plain to us that if the farmers are not satisfied with what their local dealers offer, to lay the case before their Philadelphia office, and they will do all in their power to locate an elevator that will pay the right price, or arrange for direct shipment to the government.

But, if the local buyer is a good friend of the farmer, the latter may be willing to allow him a higher commission, say 3 or 4 cents, but certainly no more.

Now then, your buyer may claim that he has no market for your wheat at Philadelphia, and that he has to ship to New York City. Altho the government is, we believe, fully prepared to handle all Philadelphia shipments, we will give the buyer the benefit of the doubt and assume that he will have to ship to New York, but even then he is entitled to only an additional two cents per hundred, or 1.2 cents per bushel. So that, allowing for the greatest possible cost of handling and delivering this wheat to the terminal market, the additional cost should not in any case exceed 3 cents above the figures given in our table.

Let us compare these prices that the buyers SHOULD pay with the prices they ARE paying. Our Genesee county reporter tells us that Flint buyers are offering \$2.08 a bushel for No. 2 red wheat. Referring to our ta-

(Continued on page 3)

## MCBRIDE'S SPUD PROGRAM FAILS

"People Seem to Think We Have Hoodwinked Them and Charge Us of Duplicity."—One Thousand Detroiters Up in Arms

Under the above caption, the *Detroit Journal* Wednesday, contained an article, which while rather amusing, has its serious side. It will be remembered that 'long about planting time last spring, many men of many minds became interested in the solution of the food problem. As many plans were devised to increase production and thereby solve the problem, as have been suggested for the elimination of the U-boat menace. From back yard gardens to front lawn spud patches the butcher, the baker and the candle-stick maker were all out for much glory and a few "spuds."

Among those who sought to help out the poor consumer of Michigan's metropolis was James McBride, who two years ago was given the title of State Market Director. McBride rode his hobby into Detroit one bright April day, tied his steed in front of the Federal State Bank, and secured an audience with the cashier. As a state official he promised to co-operate with the citizens of Detroit, thru the bank, and fill bins and cellars with dollar potatoes, Michigan grown, sand-cured and sun-dried. Cashier Plumer saw a chance to do a real service for the city consumer, the "hobby" was brought inside and due publicity given the proposition.

"Dollar Spuds" looked good to the average Detroiters, who were paying seventy cents a peck for the very same article, and more than one thousand Detroiters left their dollars at the bank, and a contract for thirteen carloads was later forwarded to the State Market Director. Planting time passed, bug time arrived and passed, and finally came the harvest. And strange to relate, the Detroiters who had deposited their dollars began to ask about their "dollar spuds." The Market Director began to direct; but lo, and behold! He found that the most essential thing had been overlooked. He had forgotten all

(Cont. on page 16)



The Potato Grader—That 1 1/2 Inch Screen.

# CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## THE NIGGER IN THE SPUD BIN

Greenville Editor Says That One Reason for Potato Grades is for Warehouse Receipt Loans

The editor of the *Greenville Independent* claims to have ferried out the real "nigger" in the potato bin that is gobbling up many of the farmers' choicest potatoes as seconds. This editor, who has taken a strong stand in behalf of the farmers, sums up the situation as follows:

W. F. Allewelt, a representative of the department of agriculture, dropped in on the potato market Saturday morning last, and had a look at the buying and loading of potatoes, the likes of which was something new to a man whose observations had been confined to Virginia. He thoroughly believes the grading of potatoes will ultimately result in great good to the farmer, and when he said that he had opened up an argument that wasn't finished when dinner time came. He tried to make us believe much saving will result from not hauling (by rail) unfit potatoes to the eastern markets. This was branded by a big buyer as the poorest of all excuses for grading.

The real reason for grading potatoes is not to benefit the farmer or the consumer but is disclosed in a leaflet sent out by the department of agriculture. Here is the Ethiouian in the potato bin. It is contained in a recent ruling of the Federal Reserve Board that member banks are authorized to loan against warehouse receipts for POTATOES PROPERLY GRADED, packed, stored and insured, emphasizing the importance of adopting uniform grades. Then this leaflet adds:

The Department of Agriculture and the United States Food Administration jointly recommend and urge the adoption of the following grades, which in their opinion, will meet the needs of the Federal Reserve Board:

**U. S. GRADE No. 1**—This grade shall consist of sound potatoes which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scabs, blight, dry rot, and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ ) inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ) inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

**U. S. GRADE No. 2**—This grade shall consist of potatoes which are practically free from frost injury and decay, and which are free from serious damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot or other disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter shall be one and one-half (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and in addition, five per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

These are the real reasons for the grades. To establish a known quality upon which money can be borrowed. Farmers are warned not to sell their No. 2 grade for less than the first grade. If for reasons stated above it is necessary to sort the big potato from his smaller but perfect brother, let it be done, but the smaller member contains just as much food value and often more than the bigger one, and should bring just as high a price. Take them home and keep them, or what would be better, would be to leave them at home entirely until the big ones have been sold, then there is a very strong likelihood these small potatoes will be worth more than the big ones ever were.

Mr. Allewelt cites an instance in Virginia where the first grade sold for \$4.50 per barrel and the 2nd grade at \$6.50 per barrel. At the present time it looks advisable for our farmers to hold second-grade for a time at least.

## MR. BALE'S FINAL WORD ON POTATO GRADES

I have weighed all your points very carefully. I do not care to get into print for publicity sake, but will state now that I consider this one of the best moves that was ever made. I do not know whether you are posted on the condition of the potatoes in this state, but you know we had a very early frost and no doubt 25 per cent of the potatoes in the north are under-size, and by making two grades it is going to give us a market for all of our product, whereby if there were not the second grade these fellows with the small potatoes would practically have no market. I was caught this way myself.

The farmers seem to be well pleased with the way they are handled with this grading. I rather think myself that they put the size a little too large. I think 1 3-4 inch would be all right and the second size down to 1 1-4 inch which practically takes everything.—*John J. Bale.*

Mr. Bale, intentionally or otherwise, misconstrues the farmers' objections to the new potato grades. He admits that the screen for both grades is too

large, and this is the principal point upon which the contention rests. The farmers believe in the principles of grading; they do not think the consumer should pay for a quality which they do not get, but they do object very strenuously to a screen which is so large that it grades many of their best potatoes as seconds. To summarize and conclude this whole matter so far as Mr. Bale is concerned, we will simply say this: If it was necessary, in order to protect the interests of the consumer that there be a standard grade of potatoes, well and good, but not to the detriment of the farmer. A single grade of potatoes, of one and a half or one and five-eighths inches minimum size would have filled all the purposes desired, given the consumer a good quality and yet enabled the farmers to market their medium-sized potatoes at a profitable price. Potatoes under an inch and five-eighths should be returned to the farmer for seed purposes. Under the present grades the finest eating potatoes are classed and paid for as seconds by the buyers; what they do with them, the Lord only knows. Neither Mr. Bale nor anyone else has explained to the satisfaction of the farmers why the minimum size of the No. 1 grade happened to be placed at an inch and seven-eighths, or what becomes of the huge quantity of seconds after they have passed into the dealers' hands.

## MONOPOLY ON WHEAT MARKET

Evidences From Kent County Show That Grand Rapids Milling Companies Control Many Elevators and Prices

For several years the price of No. 2 red wheat in Grand Rapids has ranged from eight to fourteen cents under the price paid for the same grade at Detroit. Our county agent has attempted to get some measure of justice done but the milling companies, especially the Voight Milling Co., are independent or stubborn and nothing was accomplished except for a short space of time one year ago last spring. One of the elevator men Mr. J. L. Norris, of the firm of J. L. Norris & Son of Casnovia, who buy on commission for the Voight Milling Co., once admitted to one that it was not just right, and they could pay more and ship to Detroit, but he said that conditions might change and they hated to break the old arrangement with the Voight Milling Co. The other elevator men in this part of the county buy and ship but they claim the Grand Rapids price is right and of course it is for them. But it seems an injustice that the farmers in this section should be compelled to take so much less for the same grade of wheat than the farmers in the sections influenced by the Detroit and Toledo markets. Even up to the Kent county line prices were better, for while the Middleville grain quotations were given in the *G. R. Press* they were better than the Grand Rapids prices. But these quotations were discontinued. I have believed, because of the influence of Grand Rapids grain buyers. A good many farmers have no hopes of better grain prices, especially on wheat because of government control, but it seems to me that this is the time to look for justice and any aid you can give us will certainly be appreciated.—*E. G. R., Kent City.*

We are advised by the Food Administration Grain Corporation that the price of No. 2 red wheat at Grand Rapids should be 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  as compared with \$2.17 for Detroit. It would look very much as if the Voight and other Grand Rapids Milling companies were extorting a virtual monopoly over the grain market of western Michigan and forcing the farmers to sell at their prices. Rest assured that the local elevators have full knowledge of what the farmers ought to receive for their wheat, and they deserve the full criticism and opposition of their patrons as long as they continue parties to this monopolistic control. Ninety per cent of the grain dealers will impose upon the farmer in this matter just as long as the farmer will stand for it, and it is high time for the farmers of Western Michigan or any other section of the state to get together and absolutely refuse to dispose of any more of their wheat at four to six cents below the prices that the Grain Corporation says should be paid in their respective localities, as they have been doing.

In an effort to get at the bottom of the western Michigan grain situation, we are this day asking the *Grand Rapids Press* where it gets its quotation of \$2.06 on No. 2 red wheat; we are also sending a copy of our correspondent's letter and a full explanation of the situation before the Food Administration. Some one is profiteering at the expense of Western Michigan farmers and we propose to locate the gentleman.

The Newcomb-Endicott Company of Detroit offers some sensible suggestions for solving the annual Christmas problem. Both our men and women readers would do well to turn to their ad. on the back page. In writing to this company, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Michigan Business Farmer.—*Adv.*

## LAST MINUTE COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**ANTRIM (West)**—Farmers are digging potatoes and pulling beans and also filling their silos. The weather has been warm daytimes and cold nights for the past couple of weeks. The farmers are selling their potatoes, the price has been \$1.10.—*H. H., Central Lake.*

**MONROE (Northeast)**—Farmers are husking corn and plowing. They are buying steers and milch cows; selling grain and hay.—*R. H., Carleton.*

**LIVINGSTON (Northwest)**—Farmers are threshing beans, plowing and baling hay. Fine weather all of the week; the soil is in fine condition to work. Farmers are beginning to sell hay but are holding their oats and beans for higher prices. Lots of the farmers are buying new autos, thinking that they will be higher in price in the spring.—*G. W. A. W., Fowlerville.*

**NEWAYGO (Northeast)**—Very pleasant weather the past two weeks; farm work nearly all done except fall plowing. Fall seeding is backward in growth, hardly any up yet. Beans threshed but the farmers were disappointed in yield, only 50 per cent of a crop, and quality very poor. Beans, \$7.50 per bu.; potatoes, \$1 per cwt.—*F. S., Big Rapids.*

**SAGINAW (Northwest)**—Much hay is being baled and sold here. Sugar beets are a light crop. They probably will not average more than six tons per acre. Auction sales are plentiful, cattle and hogs sell well but horses are very dull. Allen Whitney sold two lambs to A. I. Brink Monday which tipped the scales at 280 lbs. and brought \$42.00.—*M. S. G., Hemlock.*

**ST. CLAIR (East)**—Farmers plowing and drawing hay to market; looks as if there will be no hay for spring delivery. Most all of the good hay is on the move. Hogs are scarce in this county. Not many fat cattle. Very few sheep. Turkeys are scarce and no prices quoted yet. The weather is ideal for all kinds of farm work. Quite a number of farmer boys are going to war.—*I. C. J., Smith's Creek.*

**EMMET (North)**—We are having some nice weather after the hard frosts. Some potatoes yet to be dug; poor yields for spuds and beans around here; potatoes run from 50 to 100 bu. to the acre and beans 3 to 5 bu. Farmers are getting 80c per bu. for potatoes at loading stations. Most farmers are letting up on selling at present. Farmers are buzzing wood and are getting ready for winter.—*F. A. C., Alanson.*

**GLADWIN (Southwest)**—Farmers are making good use of the fair weather by fall plowing and hauling sugar beets. Beans are all in and some are being threshed, running from one and a half to six bu. per acre. The crop is so poor that the bean threshers have set their price at 15c per bu. Many farmers are putting in tile. Some are marketing potatoes. Milch cows are selling high at the sales but horses are hard to sell at any price. We are all wondering where we are going to get our seed corn for next year as no corn got ripe in this county.—*V. V. K., Beaverton.*

**MIDLAND (Southeast)**—The farmers are busy fall plowing. The weather is nice. Beans are all in, and some of them threshed. Soil is in good shape. Beans are bringing \$8.25 at this writing. Coal is scarce in this locality.—*J. H. M., Hemlock.*

**OSCEOLA (Northeast)**—Weather is fine. All potatoes and beans are taken care of. Everybody is plowing. Potato crop light in this locality.—*W. A. S., Marion.*

**HURON (Northwest)**—We have had another fine week for farm work; most of the beans are harvested and threshing has started. The early beans are yielding 4 to 7 bu. to the acre and on the soft order. Late beans are yielding from one to two bu. to the acre and will pick very heavy. The Farmers' and Gleaners' elevator is installing a bean drier.—*G. W., Elkton.*

**MONTCALM (Southwest)**—Beans are pulled and are being threshed in some parts of the county; they are yielding from 7 to 9 bu. per acre. Weather is warm and cold nights; soil is medium wet. Potatoes are moving slowly, as dealers have orders to use screens, other produce is being held for higher prices.—*W. L., Greenville.*

**BARRY (Central)**—Farmers here are threshing beans, some are turning out good, others are not so good, some not worth threshing. We are husking corn which is nearly all soft. Butterfat, 45c; eggs, 40c; potatoes, \$1; apples, \$1; wheat, \$2.05; oats, 55c; corn, \$1.75; rye, \$1.60; beans, \$8; bran, \$2.00; middlings, \$2.90. Central Barry Co-operative Association shipped 12 cars of stock. The middlemen have been run right out here.—*W. J. D., Hastings.*

**CHEBOYGAN (South)**—Another week of fine fall weather. Potatoes and beans nearly all secured. Bean threshing in full swing. Beans average 3 bu. to the acre. A number of acres of sugar beets were raised here this year as a trial; they are all pulled and shipped to Bay City and farmers are anxiously awaiting the returns. Considerable fall plowing is being done. 4,000 sheep have been shipped from this place in the last two weeks to eastern and southern markets. Cattle and hogs are being sold closely on account of the high price of feed. Buyers are offering 75c to 80c for potatoes, but very few farmers are selling.—*Wolverine.*

**INGHAM (West Central)**—Weather has been very good for all kinds of work for about two weeks. Some threshing beans, report quite wet. Elevators holding up on buying on account of being wet. Farmers rushing to close fall work before winter sets in. Some plowing being done.—*Rev. C. I. M., Mason.*

**JACKSON (West)**—Beans go two to six bu. to the acre and pick 15 lbs to 30 lbs. to the bu.—*B. T., Parna.*

**MONROE (West Central)**—We have had another week of beautiful weather, just what the farmers have been looking for, and we would like another week of it. Some of us farmers are a little disappointed with our corn crop, too much soft corn. Wheat is looking fine, and some fall plowing is being done.—*W. H. L., Dundee.*

**MANISTEE (Northwest)**—The farmers in this locality are busy threshing beans and trying to take care of their corn, and it is a hard matter to keep it from rotting. Beans are threshing from 2 to 6 bu. to the acre and not a very good quality. The weather has been good the last week. Some of the farmers have their work done up so they can spare the time to work on the roads. More of our boys go to the training camps this week.—*C. H. S., Bear Lake.*

Table of Export Freight Rates on Grain from Leading Michigan Markets to Philadelphia showing Minimum prices Farmers in every County should receive for No. 2 Red Wheat

COUNTY	STATION	Rate per bushel	Freight plus commission	Net price to Farmers	COUNTY	STATION	Rate per bushel	Freight plus commission	Net price to Farmers	COUNTY	STATION	Rate per bushel	Freight plus commission	Net price to Farmers
Berrien	Niles	10.5	13.5	2.105	Shiawassee	Owosso	10.5	13.5	2.105	Gladwin	Gladwin	13	16	2.08
Berrien	Benton Harbor	10.5	13.5	2.105	Shiawassee	Laingsburg	10.5	13.5	2.105	Gladwin	Rhodes	13	16	2.08
Cass	Dowagiac	10.5	13.5	2.105	Clinton	Bath	10.5	13.5	2.105	Arenac	Standish	13	16	2.08
Cass	Cassopolis	10.5	13.5	2.105	Clinton	Eagle	10.5	13.5	2.105	Arenac	Alger	13	16	2.08
St. Joseph	Three Rivers	10.5	13.5	2.105	Ionia	Ionia	10.5	13.5	2.105	Iosco	AuSable	12.5	15.5	2.085
St. Joseph	Sturgis	10.5	13.5	2.105	Ionia	Belding	10.5	13.5	2.105	Iosco	Tawas City	12	15	2.09
Branch	Bronson	10.5	13.5	2.105	Kent	Grand Rapids	10.5	13.5	2.105	Ogemaw	West Branch	13	16	2.08
Branch	Coldwater	10.5	13.5	2.105	Kent	Sparta	10.5	13.5	2.105	Ogemaw	Greenwood	13	16	2.08
Hillsdale	Jonesville	10	13	2.11	Ottawa	Holland	10.5	13.5	2.105	Missaukee	Lake City	12.5	15.5	2.085
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	10	13	2.11	Ottawa	Grand Haven	10.5	13.5	2.105	Missaukee	Stratford	13	16	2.08
Lenawee	Tecumseh	9.5	13	2.11	Muskegon	Muskegon	10.5	13.5	2.105	Wexford	Cadillac	12.5	15.5	2.085
Lenawee	Adrian	9.5	13	2.11	Montcalm	White Hall	11	14	2.10	Wexford	Manton	12.5	15.5	2.085
Monroe	Dundee	9.5	13	2.11	Montcalm	Greenville	10.5	13.5	2.105	Manistee	Manistee	11	14	2.10
Monroe	Monroe	8.5	11.5	2.125	Montcalm	Edmore	10.5	13.5	2.105	Manistee	Kaleva	12.5	15.5	2.085
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	9.5	12.5	2.115	Gratiot	Alma	10.5	13.5	2.105	Benzie	Thompsonville	13	16	2.08
Washtenaw	Manchester	9.5	12.5	2.115	Gratiot	St. Louis	10.5	13.5	2.105	Benzie	Bendon	13	16	2.08
Jackson	Jackson	10	13	2.11	Saginaw	Saginaw	10	13	2.11	Id. Traverse	Traverse City	13	16	2.08
Jackson	Hanover	10	13	2.11	Saginaw	Chesaning	10.5	13.5	2.105	Id. Traverse	Williamsburg	13	16	2.08
Calhoun	Battle Creek	10.5	13.5	2.115	Tuscola	Vassar	10	13	2.11	Kalkaska	Kalkaska	13	16	2.08
Calhoun	Albion	10.5	13.5	2.115	Tuscola	Caro	10	13	2.11	Kalkaska	Sharon	13	16	2.08
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	10.5	13.5	2.115	Sanilac	Brown City	10	13	2.11	Crawford	Grayling	13	16	2.08
Kalamazoo	Schoolcraft	10.5	13.5	2.115	Sanilac	Minden City	10	13	2.11	Crawford	Frederic	13	16	2.08
VanBuren	South Haven	10.5	13.5	2.115	Huron	Bad Axe	10.5	13.5	2.105	Oscoda	Comins	12.5	15.5	2.085
VanBuren	Lawton	10.5	13.5	2.115	Huron	Port Austin	10.5	13.5	2.105	Oscoda	McCollum	12.5	15.5	2.085
Allegan	Allegan	10.5	13.5	2.115	Bay	Bay City	10	13	2.11	Alcona	Harrisville	12.5	15.5	2.085
Allegan	Plainwell	10.5	13.5	2.115	Bay	Pinconning	13	16	2.08	Alcona	Beevers	12.5	15.5	2.085
Barry	Hastings	10.5	13.5	2.115	Midland	Coleman	11	14	2.10	Alpena	Alpena	12.5	15.5	2.085
Barry	Nashville	10.5	13.5	2.115	Midland	Midland	11	14	2.10	Alpena	Selina	13	16	2.08
Eaton	Charlotte	10.5	13.5	2.115	Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	11	14	2.10	Montmorency	Lewiston	14	17	2.07
Eaton	Eaton Rapids	10.5	13.5	2.115	Isabella	We'dman	11	14	2.10	Montmorency	Hillman	13	16	2.08
Ingham	Lansing	10.5	13.5	2.115	Mecosta	Big Rapids	11	14	2.10	Otsego	Gaylord	14	17	2.07
Ingham	Leslie	10.5	13.5	2.115	Mecosta	Remus	11	14	2.10	Otsego	Waters	14	17	2.07
Livingston	Howell	10	13	2.11	Newaygo	White Cloud	11	14	2.10	Antrim	Bellaire	14	17	2.07
Livingston	Brighton	10	13	2.11	Newaygo	Newaygo	11	14	2.10	Antrim	Ellsworth	14	17	2.07
Oakland	Holly	10	13	2.11	Oceana	Hart	11	14	2.10	Leelanaw	North Port	13.5	16.5	2.075
Oakland	Rochester	9.5	13.5	2.105	Oceana	Shelby	11	14	2.10	Leelanaw	Bingham	13.5	16.5	2.075
Macomb	Utica	9.5	12.5	2.115	Mason	Ludington	11	14	2.10	Charlevoix	Charlevoix	14	17	2.07
Macomb	Warren	9.5	12.5	2.115	Mason	Freesoil	11	14	2.10	Charlevoix	East Jordan	14	17	2.07
St. Clair	Yale	9	12	2.12	Lake	Peacock	12.5	15.5	2.085	Emmet	Petoskey	14	17	2.07
St. Clair	Port Huron	8.5	11.5	2.125	Lake	Baldwin	11	14	2.10	Emmet	Harbor Springs	13.5	16.5	2.075
Lapeer	Lapeer	10	13	2.11	Osceola	Tustin	12.5	15.5	2.085	Cheboygan	Mackinaw City	14	17	2.07
Lapeer	Otter Lake	10	13	2.11	Osceola	Reed City	11	14	2.10	Cheboygan	Cheboygan	14	17	2.07
Genesee	Flint	10	13	2.11	Clare	Clare	11	14	2.10	Presque Isle	Onaway	13	16	2.08
Genesee	Clio	10	13	2.11	Clare	Harrison	11	14	2.10	Presque Isle	Rogers City	13	16	2.08

NOTE: The above figures do not exactly correspond with those of the Food Administration Grain Corporation. The freight rates are figured, however, by a firm of experts according to existing tariffs and are believed to be authentic. For convenience sake and to avoid fractions we have figured freight rate by cents and half cents. They will be found in all cases within three tenths of one cent correct.

## FREIGHT RATE TABLE FIGURES WHEAT PRICES

(Continued from page 1)

ble we find that the Flint freight rate is 10 cents a bushel. Add to this 3 cents commission and handling charges, and we have a total of 13 cents, making the price at Flint \$2.11. Note that the Flint buyers are getting wheat at 5 cents a bushel less than they should. Jackson buyers are paying \$2.05, or about six cents less than they should.

Monroe is the only market in the state paying what it should for wheat. On Nov. 15 that market was quoted at \$2.13, which is the highest price that Monroe buyers can afford to pay. And Monroe county farmers appear to be the only ones in the state who are getting a square deal on their wheat.

Farmers should constantly bear in mind that these figures we have given come direct from the Food Administration. They are not distorted or misrepresented in any way. They form a basis upon which wheat prices are figured all over the country. Farmers in other states are getting the full price for their wheat and there is no reason why farmers of this state should not, and the only reason that they are not is because they are not in possession of all the facts. The Food Administration wants the farmers to secure as large a part of the price set on wheat as it is possible to give them, and we are assured that it will take vigorous action in any case where it is shown that elevators are profiteering at the expense of the farmers.

Our readers should take this matter up with their local elevators at once and demand to know why they cannot pay more for wheat. If they are unsuccessful in raising the price, they should at once lay the facts before MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, giving us the name of the buyer, and the reasons he advances as to why he

can pay no more. We will then have something tangible to lay before the Food Administration. With the co-operation of the farmers in this matter, we believe we can secure them many additional dollars for their wheat still remaining in their hands.

## WHAT OUR READERS SAY ABOUT WHEAT PRICES

I enclose one dollar bill for the payment of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Do you consider the price of \$2.04 for No. 2 red wheat in Lapeer city fair when compared with the price of \$2.17 in Detroit? \$2.04 was all they would offer me in Lapeer city Saturday.—F. A., Attica.

Do you consider \$2.08 a fair price for red wheat at Allegan? We are about 32 miles south of Grand Rapids and noticed in the M. B. F. an article concerning the price of wheat in Grand Rapids. We have been paid as low as \$2.05 at the local mills and the highest \$2.09 on the 60 pound basis. Most of the time the price has been around \$2.06. The Gleaners in the vicinity of Allegan have organized a

co-operative clearing house and also have a thriving stock-shipping business, but the local mills are trying to "buck" them out and have arranged and managed so it is impossible to buy middlings within 100 miles to supply the Gleaner elevator. Since that time the price of middlings has come up 10 per cent. So we are meeting with considerable opposition.—W. S., Allegan.

Mr. Lillie was here Monday and asked if I had my last M. B. F. In our conversation the price of wheat at Coopersville came up. He says we are not getting enough for our wheat. I saw the banker, who buys at Coopersville, he said he paid \$2.05 for No. 2 and when he sold at \$2.11 and they graded it No. 3, and he couldn't pay any more. Be that as it may, that is all we can get here. I am not a crop reporter but just a word won't come amiss. The early sown wheat is looking fine, while the majority of the late sown don't show up at all. The fine weather we have been having the last 12 days has given the farmers a chance to take care of their beans and clover seed in good shape.—J. M. P.,

Coopersville, Mich. P. S. I think your paper should be in every farmer's home. Keep right after the gulls and here is my dollar.

Our local elevator is paying \$2.05 for wheat at present, where a while ago they were paying \$2.07 and \$2.08. Why can't they pay as much now? I can't see why it shouldn't be worth as much here as at Bronson. I have 150 bags of wheat piled up in the field waiting to get time to draw it. The elevators claim \$2.05 is all they can pay for No. 2 red. Claim the Ann Arbor Milling Co. offers them \$2.11½, leaving them 6½¢ for handling. Why don't they sell where they can get more, allowing the farmers more, according to the Government's price-fixing? I also have 50 bu. of last year's Swede beans which I can't dispose of. Elevators say there is no call for them. But a small per cent of beans up in this locality. The remainder covered with snow. The government can go chase themselves for beans is the way it looks to me. We notice manufacturers set their own prices with a profit. Why not the farmer? We take our chances with the weather year after year and lose our season's crop in a few weeks of bad weather. Where does the pay for this pull on the man's brain-brawn come in. Accept my dollar. Your paper is worth the money.—W. C. W., Morrice

## AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES ARE LOWER

The average price on potatoes for the week ending Nov. 17th reflects the dullness of the market the past two weeks. It is gratifying to note, however, that the market shows more firmness and the demand steady. We look for the price to pick up a little in the near future. The average prices are: Hogs, 15 3-5; eggs, 37; butter, 37; hens, 13 1-2; potatoes, \$1.05 1-2; hay, \$15.88; rye, \$1.53 1-2; oats, 62 1-2; corn, \$1.79; wheat, \$2.01.

## WHO GETS THE WHEAT PROFITS?

Compare the prices given below which represent the quotations on wheat in the several markets named during the week ending Nov. 17, as reported by our county reporters, with the prices given above. You'll soon find out who's getting the wheat profits.

County	Town	Amount	County	Town	Amount
Jackson	Parma	\$2.05	Otsego	Gaylord	2.00
Livingston	Fowlerville	2.10	Huron	Caseville	2.07
Genesee	Fenton	2.08	Tuscola	Cass City	2.00
Gladwin	Beaverton	2.03	Huron	Elkton	2.05
Barry	Hastings	2.05	Montcalm	Greenville	2.06
Monroe	Carleton	2.13	Osceola	Marion	2.00
Ottawa	Coopersville	2.05	Ogemaw	Selkirk	2.05
St. Joseph	Mendon	2.06	Antrim	Central Lake	2.00
Midland	Midland	2.05	Newaygo	Big Rapids	2.00
Calhoun	Battle Creek	2.03	St. Clair	Smith's Creek	2.10
Presque Isle	Millersburg	1.85	Ingham	Mason	2.03
Saginaw	St. Charles	2.05	Saginaw	Hemlock	2.05
Bay	Linwood	2.08	Genesee	Flint	2.06

## WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—An immediate and detailed declaration to the entire world of the allies' war aims is shown from London dispatches to be the underlying motives of President Wilson's advocacy of an inter-allied war council. Colonel House has been sent to Europe for the express purpose of negotiating with the allied governments and forming tentative plans for the calling of such council. Briefly stated, the objects of the House mission are as follows:

To bind the allies to an agreement that will thwart any ulterior purpose that may exist on the part of any of the allies.

To obtain an immediate and frank statement of the full war aims of the allies.

To forestall the ambitions of certain financial groups to benefit from the war.

To convince the German people that the United States and other allies actually are fighting to "make the world safe for democracy."

It requires no prophetic eye to foresee what the result of such declarations will be upon the people of the Entente nations, who have been taught to believe that the Allies were really fighting for aggrandizement and conquest under the cloak of democracy. The Kaiser has made capital of the long silence that the Allied governments have maintained upon their war aims, and has solemnly warned his subjects on many occasions that Germany was fighting for the national, if not personal, liberty of its subjects.

From the hour that the United States declared war upon Germany, many people have demanded that the government make known its war aims and upon what terms it would discuss peace. Millions of the best patriots of the country could not become reconciled to a war in which the issues were not clearly defined—and the basis for peace unknown. They believed that the government was wrong to embark in warfare and force the people to physically and financially support it, without first specifically declaring its aims and enumerating in detail what its terms of peace might be. But it will be recalled that the government has purposely or otherwise evaded such a declaration; that it has pleaded justification upon the ground that democracy was in danger of its very life and must be rescued. While this worthy objective found a response from many, it proved vague and unsatisfactory to others upon whom the burden of war fell most heavily, and consequently the people have not accorded the government as willing and complete co-operation as a war of righteousness should warrant.

The nation will hail with joy the public declarations by allied nations of their aims. For the first time since the beginning of the Great War they will have an opportunity to see the cards that nations, great and small, are playing on the Allied side. If this nation or that nation has a card up its sleeve and is bidding against the peace and security of any other nation, its motives must be laid bare at the coming war council. There can be subterfuge no longer; those who are fighting the battles of their respective governments, shall fight henceforth with a clear and sharp understanding of what they are fighting for and what the final objective is to be.

Millions of people await these announcements with expectant hearts. If the Allied nations show that they are waging an unselfish and righteous war, to rid the world of the Prussian menace and secure the safety of the smaller nations, then there is no doubt of the outcome. Allied soldiers, fighting side by side in bloody trenches, will grip their guns a little tighter and fight a little harder to establish these

principles, and those who have allied themselves with the noble cause need have no fear of the future. Right must triumph in the end.

The announcement of the President's motives has caused a wave of renewed confidence in the wisdom and motives of the government to sweep the country. Every section is eager for the interesting developments that are bound to come. It is believed that when once the Allied councils get together and around the privy table exchange their confidences that a way to early peace may open up. But the greatest hope of all is that a public statement of the allied aims, will so open the eyes of the people of Germany and Austria that they will at once recognize the injustice and futility of the war they wage and demand that their governments sue for immediate peace.

Latest advices from Russia show desperate attempts on the part of the Bolsheviks to solidify public opinion in their favor and to formulate a workable government. At the same time the new leaders have announced their withdrawal from the war and have asked for separate peace terms with Germany. A new menace, however, threatens the security of the socialist regime. It is reported that Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of the former Czar, has been asked by General Kaledines, who is at the head of an army marching against the revolters, to accept the regency of Russia and restore the government to a monarchy. Russia is a kaleidoscope of action at the present time, and authentic news is difficult to obtain. Washington still shakes its head doubtfully but refuses to acknowledge that Russia is permanently out of the war, tho well-informed officials declare that all hope of restoration of a government in Russia sympathetic to the Allies' aims is now gone.

Things are going from bad to worse on the Italian front. Attempts by the Italian army to recover positions taken by Germans were repulsed with heavy loss, and a general retreat now seems inevitable. This means the loss of Venice, Italy's art treasury. All Italy mourns the loss of this far-famed city, but the Pope has secured a promise from the Kaiser, it is said, that the German soldiers will be instructed to respect the sentiment of Italy and spare the famous paintings from harm. All possible efforts are being made by other Allied governments to rush aid to Italy but it is feared that before a force of sufficient strength to stem the Teutonic advance can be brought into efficient action on the Italian front, the Germans will have completed their offensive and made their positions secure.

### COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS MILK PRICES

As previously announced in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n decided at its Detroit meeting two weeks ago to leave the matter of wholesale and retail milk prices in the city of Detroit to a representative committee, before which both producers and distributors would lay statements of production and distributing costs.

Altho the arrangement did not meet with the unanimous approval of the distributors, it is stated by N. P. Hull, president of the producers' association that companies representing 481 out of the 560 wagons serving the city, have agreed to abide by the decision of the committee.

The committee, composed of the Milk Commission, appointed by Governor Sleeper some months ago, of which Ex-Governor Warner is chairman, a representative of the Detroit Board of Commerce, a representative of the Detroit Federation of Labor and a representative of the Women's clubs,

met at the Board of Commerce Friday afternoon of this week. A full report of the findings of this committee will be published in next week's issue.

### WOULD END LIVES OF HOPELESS CRIPPLES

Dr. Harry J. Haiselden of the German-American hospital, Chicago, is back in the limelight a second time for his painless death treatment of an infant that is hopelessly deformed.

The first patient was a child who since birth had been suffering from an extremely small head and other ailments which caused him constant agony. His case was incurable. Were he to live he would be a hopeless idiot. The mother of the child suffered great mental agony and her health



Dr. Harry J. Haiselden

had been wrecked since his birth. If he lived the suffering would eventually kill her. For months she got no rest because of the constant crying of the child. An operation was useless as it would not restore his mentality or permit his mental growth. The doctor suggested a treatment that would result in the child's death in two or three months. The doctor says he has the consent of the parents and that he is fully justified in ending the life of this unfortunate little one.

Other Chicago physicians do not agree with Haiselden, and an effort was made to have him prosecuted, but an investigation by the Board of health has since vindicated him and approved his method.

### THE STATE GRANGE PLANS BIG ANNUAL

The Forty-fifth annual session of the Michigan State Grange will be held in the Masonic Temple, Jackson, on December 11th. The program has not been arranged in detail but will be substantially along the following general lines: On Tuesday, 10 a. m., opening; Tuesday p. m., reading of Master's address and assignment of delegates to committee work; Tuesday evening, getting acquainted with one another and with Jackson's citizens; Wednesday morning, reports of officers and Executive committee; Wednesday afternoon, State Lecturer's program; Thursday evening, conferring of fifth and sixth degrees; Thursday and Friday, reports of committees and action upon them; Friday evening, good fellowship and closing.

The patrons of Jackson county and the people of Jackson City are making plans to entertain the visitors in lavish manner and promise that so far as their efforts are concerned the Grangers will have the best time ever enjoyed at a session of the State Grange. We are advised by Secretary Jennie Buell that reservations in private homes may be secured by addressing C. F. Holland, secretary Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

## WAR WIRES

El Paso, Texas—Renewed activity on the part of Pancho Villa is giving the authorities some concern. The Villa forces have captured the city of Ojinaga and other surrounding territory. A force of about 5,000 federal troops sent into the state of Morelos to operate against Diaz and Zapata forces, has been ambushed in a mountain pass and wiped out with machine gun fire. Some firing across the international boundary is reported, also a raid into American territory. One American is reported to have been shot. The city of Juarez is threatened by the Villista advance.

Paris—With the exception of regular raiding operations all remains quiet on the western front. The sector held by the American forces is being given increasing attention by the German forces. Artillery fire has greatly increased and the Americans are kept constantly on the alert for raiding parties. Occasional casualties are reported but not in material numbers. Three American officers, four non-commissioned officers and eight privates, who took part in the recent trench fight, have been cited for bravery by the French commander.

Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex.—Officers and men here have taken out over \$125,000,000 worth of government war insurance. The visit of Governor Sleeper of Michigan was an occasion long to be remembered by the Michigan boys in training here. The Governor took an active interest in the training and expressed great surprise at the improvement shown by the Michigan men whom he has last seen drill at Grayling. He visited the trenches and sampled the meals being given the men. Rumors are afloat that more of the men will soon go to France, but definite news regarding this, of course, is not available nor will it be until they are safely overseas.

Amsterdam—Reports from Russia are of a more or less indefinite nature owing to the fact that wire communications have been seriously interrupted for several days. What reports do get through indicate that the country is engulfed in a state of anarchy. The Bolsheviks, or Russian I. W. W., is in control of Petrograd and severe fighting is in progress in the outskirts of the city. Many lives have been lost, estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. Fighting is also reported at Moscow, where cadets and troops of the Kerensky regime are besieged in the Kremlin. Protracted civil war now seems the one great possibility.

London—The Austro-German forces operating against Italy have reached a point within a few miles of Venice. That city has been evacuated by the civilian population and unless the Teutonic forces are checked at once, the capture of that ancient city seems certain. Allied reinforcements are reaching Italy daily in increasing numbers and immediately taking their places in the fighting lines. The enemy advance is meeting with increased resistance and at many points has been brought to a standstill. Artillery battles of great severity are progressing all along the front.

Am sending you coupon and pledge myself to send you One Dollar for market reports and conditions which I hope you will publish as I think it will be a fine thing to keep the farmer on the inside as well as the middlemen that get all of the profits. It will help the farmers to get the money that rightfully belongs to them instead of a bunch of market manipulators and grafters.—C. A. Wallin, Manistee county, Mich.

### AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY

Anyone can make good money taking subscriptions to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Over 200 agents have already accepted our proposition and are earning good day wages from their commissions. With the fall farm work pretty well out of the way, many of our farmer friends or someone of their families, will have a little time to devote to such work as this, not only doing themselves a good turn, but us a tremendous favor. Write for our agency proposition and supplies.



# 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

The movement of wheat from originating points has greatly increased and mills are now receiving sufficient supplies to meet their needs. Unless the unforeseen should occur it looks as though the crisis had passed.

Flour output of Minneapolis mills is the largest on record, and most of the mills are sold ahead for the full thirty days allowed by the Food Administrator. Some of the mills are reported to be running 60 per cent capacity on Government business. A great portion of the wheat export this year will be in the shape of flour in order to conserve space on ocean carriers.

The war bread proposed for America will not be similar to that of Europe. Food Administrator Hoover, from his experience in Belgium, refuses to consider mixed breads or to change the milling standards of this country, with the idea of milling up to 90 per cent. The main idea will be the conservation of fats and sugar, rather than wheat. The wheatless days already inaugurated in this country are expected to result in a great saving of wheat and make the available export supply much greater.

The administration is having some difficulty with fancy bread bakers of the east. These fellows, having worked up a trade on fancy breads, dislike the idea of coming to a war bread basis. Some of them have even gone so far as to threaten suit to test the constitutionality of the Food Control act. The Administration announces that they will come under the act or not sell at all. And the Food Administration is right. If the rest of us can get along with less and put up with certain inconveniences to help win the war, a few of the eastern "high-brows" can do the same.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 White	.68 1-2	.67	.73 1-2
Standard	.68	.66 3-4	.73
No. 3 White	.67	.65 1-2	.72 1-2

Oats continue to climb up the ladder, due to scarcity of the cash grain at terminal markets. Transportation facilities have a great bearing on the oat market, as we have pointed out before. This should be borne in mind by those who expect to sell oats to meet obligations of the near future. There is every indication of a repetition of conditions as they existed last year when the price at eastern markets was away over those of the middle west, due to lack of transportation facilities and consequent bare markets in the east.

It should also be remembered that the present boom in oats is in no way due to lack of supplies. We have one of the largest oat crops on record, both in this country and Canada. These oats will eventually move to market. At present the preference is being given wheat. Oats and corn must wait their turn. The Government during the past week has been a heavy buyer of oats and this has helped clear up any accumulation at terminal points or loading stations. There has also been some export buying and certain exporters have turned contracts in for the spot stuff. We do not expect to see any increase in the supply of oats at terminal markets during the present month and perhaps not during the fore part of December. But we do feel that after that supplies will increase to a certain extent. And with so much wet corn selling at a low figure, we would not be surprised to see lower prices on oats. Eastern markets may remain at the present figure indefinitely, and perhaps work higher. But it will be a matter of transportation and not of



## LAST MINUTE WIRES

**DETROIT**—Increased demand for all grades of hay, especially standard timothy, in good demand. Poultry market cleaning up, insuring good demand for Thanksgiving offerings. The market is firm with higher prices.

**CHICAGO**—Apple receipts much lighter, good demand for Thanksgiving trade at higher prices; market short of better grades of hay and demand good. Some additional inquiries for beans, and looks as the market might work higher within next few days.

**NEW YORK**—Hay arrivals slightly increased but demand continues good. Export buyers making some inquiries which ought to start price upward.

supply. This should not be lost sight of by growers when considering what time is best to sell. There is liable to be a slump during midwinter, so far as western markets and buying stations are concerned, even though eastern prices continue high. Many things may occur to prevent this slump as we have certain conditions which we have never had before. No one can tell what effect they may have on the market. But as the price of corn works lower, as it now appears it will, we would not be surprised to see oats follow suit. Then it will be a matter of holding until conditions adjust themselves. This would perhaps be later in the spring but in making the calculation it is well not to lose sight of the fact that we have an enormous corn crop and much of it will have to go on the market before warm weather next spring.

As the market stands at present, the paying price for oats at any point in Michigan, unless it takes a very bad freight rate, should not be under 60c per bushel for standard.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	2.31	2.32 1-2	2.36
No. 3 Yellow	2.30	2.32	2.35
No. 2 Mixed	2.28	2.29	2.33

AS MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING predicted long ago, the price of cash corn continues to advance, regardless of the fact that the new crop is moving ahead of time. We look for a good strong market on cash corn for some weeks yet, perhaps to the first of the year. Old crop reserves are about exhausted and the demand is such as to prove a constant bull factor.

As the new crop comes on the market in limited quantities the poor quality becomes more and more apparent. Much of it must be rushed to the driers to save it. It is predicted that the preference which has been given wheat will be turned over to corn in order to move and save as much of the poorer quality as possible. Should the present improved movement of wheat continue for a short time longer it will be possible to do this for a time.

Quality of the crop is lowest in North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, they being the extreme northern states. Michigan farmers know the quality of the corn in this state. Just about a half crop of good quality grain, and in some localities not that. The condition has been pretty much the same in other northern states, some of which raise considerable corn. It is said that cars have moved from points in northern Iowa and Illinois and found to be out of condition 24 hours after shipment. It is this very poor quality grain that is being rushed to market and buyers in Michigan, elevator managers, etc., should keep their weather eye peeled when buying. Take only the kiln dried stuff and then inspect it thoroughly before acceptance.

War conditions abroad are having a certain effect on the future market. Trading in December has become light and we would not be surprised to see the new corn market develop weakness at any time. There is bound to be an adjustment sooner or later. The price of pork as described by the government will help the feeding situation some, but this would be balanced by the fact that less export business will be done this year. There is the export demand and Europe can use our corn, but we have not the ships to carry the grain. With the present large crop and poor condition, we look for lower prices after the first of the year if not before.



## RYE

Although the rye market is not brisk by any means, still it continues to gather strength and has seen an advance of a few cents since last week. Receipts at originating points are light and the great bulk of the heavy movement is over for this year. Last week we advised holding for a few days and those who did so could now sell at a few cents advantage. We believe there will be a better demand for rye before a great while and would not be in any great hurry to sell. We do not expect too much of the rye market for there is always bound to be a certain spread between rye and wheat. At the same time a few extra cents per bushel are worth waiting for and they should come before many days.

At any rate, with the rush over, rye should continue to be worth the present price. Due allowance must be made for the ordinary variation of the market. Cash No. 2 rye is quoted \$1.79 at Detroit and \$1.80½ at Chicago.

## Barley

Milwaukee barley prices have declined 3c for the week, due to the predominance of undesirable qualities in the liberal receipts. Low grades are relatively much lower, feed and rejected being about 10c off. The market has been slow, as brewers, maltsters and shippers are interested only in the choicest malting qualities. Current quotations are: Choice big-berried Wisconsin and eastern Iowa, testing 48 to 50 lbs., per bu., \$1.30@ \$1.33; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.22@ \$1.29; Minnesota, western Iowa and Dakota, 48 to 50 lbs., \$1.24@ \$1.31; 45 to 47 lbs., \$1.20@ \$1.25; all states, 42 to 44 lbs., \$1.14@ \$1.20; feed mixing, \$1@ \$1.15.

The Chicago barley market Monday was without material change. About the only thing can be said was, they were taking the barley just a trifle more cheerfully and there seemed to be a little better demand for the feed grades also. About 40 odd cars were disposed of covering a range of \$1.17 to \$1.32, with the bulk of the trading at \$1.24, \$1.26 and \$1.28; depending upon quality. Only occasional cars of very choice going above this, and these latter were purely mellow lowa types. In a general way, offerings were not quite as heavy here as they have been, but even at that the market is not quite cleaned up as yet, although it is reaching a point where the under-cover quantities are not quite as oppressive as they have been.

Buffalo barley dealers did very little business this week, although maltsters were in the market looking for something they could not get at what they considered a good price. The maltsters here are up against cheap malt from other malting centers and are afraid to get into that troublesome game. Sellers are urging them to buy barley now to come down by the lake and not depend on all-rail shipment, as there is no prospect of getting cars this winter. Asking prices here were \$1.34 to \$1.43 for malting and \$1.27 to \$1.34 for what is considered feed barley.



## HAY

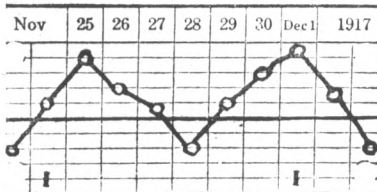
Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 1 Timothy
Detroit	23 50 24 00	22 50 23 00	21 50 22 00
Chicago	27 28 00 26	27 00 24 00	25 00
Cincinnati	24 00 25 00 23 00	24 00 22 00	23 50
Pittsburgh	28 50 29 00 27 00	28 00 24 00	24 50
New York	25 00 26 00 24	25 22	23 00
Richmond	29 00 30 00 28 50	29 50 28 00	29

The hay situation this year has been a big surprise to a great many operators. Last August the word went broadcast that we were to have a record breaking hay crop and that the only course for dealers to pursue was to clean up all holdings and work close. Many of them followed this advice and no doubt now are speculating on the profits they might have made had they held on to what they had in storage. They have seen the price advance to where it would have meant an additional 50 per cent profit. The same is true of growers who disposed of their holdings before the new crop could affect the market.

Many factors entered into the situation which at that time were unforeseen or unthought of, which goes to show that no man nor set of men can fortell with any accuracy what the market may do more than a week or so ahead. They may draw their conclusions but a thousand and one things may happen to upset their calculations. The main factors overlooked this year were the fact that the great shortage of labor would delay baling until a much later date than usual, and the car shortage. The latter has proven the greatest factor in

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Nov. 23 to 27, warm wave 21 to 26, cool wave 25 to 29. This will bring a high temperature wave accompanied and followed by good weather. No severe storms. Not much precipitation. Ideal weather for corn gathering and cotton picking. Good use should be made of that good weather. Bad weather coming. Best weather farmers and planters will get for their work will be the week following Nov. 24.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close

of Nov. 29, plains sections 30, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys Dec. 1, eastern sections 2, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Dec. 3. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will begin a series of bad storms that will continue thru more than half of December, including three cold waves and blizzards. November usually brings more bad weather than December but this year will be a reversal.

Another minor disturbance will cross continent Dec. 5 to 9, warm wave 4 to 8, cool wave 7 to 11. This will be preceded and followed by cold waves.

These severe storms will bring relief to our middle southwest where the Mexican drought has interfered since May 1916, but no general breaking up of that drought is expected during December. The subsoil there is dry to a great depth and vegetation can not do well till that condition is changed. But much of the northern states and Canada will get rains and snows from the storms first half of December.

the hay situation. And there is no relief in sight. With heavy government shipments of munitions on all lines, and the winter weather coming on, coupled with shortage of equipment on the railroads, there is no immediate prospect of a heavy movement even when baling gets well started. It will be some time before the shortage is relieved on many markets and there will be times all during the winter when certain points will be short of supplies. It will pay shippers to watch this closely and take advantage of conditions, always providing they can get the cars. There is liable to be a great difference between paying prices at different points and between originating points and terminal markets.

Prices at Detroit remain at about the former level. The demand is ahead of the supply at all times. Now is certainly the time, for anyone in position to do so, to take advantage of the present conditions. There is a great deal of hay in the country and there will come a time, after the congestion of grain and other fall traffic diminishes, when this hay will move. And the time will come when growers will wish to sell. At this time there is every possibility of lower prices.

Much of the western hay which formerly went east is now going south. Transportation facilities have been better in that direction and the demand has been constant and strong. Pittsburgh is still short of supplies although billings in transport are reported to have increased from points nearby. Clover and mixed hay are especially short on that market.

Philadelphia and Baltimore report a firm market at last week's quotations. Straw is also in great demand there. Shipments from nearby points have slightly increased but not to any extent.

The Cincinnati market is showing rising tendencies and the supply is way short of the demand. Dealers there are trying in every way to get shippers to consign their way rather than to eastern points.

New York has seen times during the past week when there was almost a famine in hay. Shipments via the N. Y. C. have increased but it is about the only road making deliveries. The general market, while holding to last week's prices, is in a rather unsettled condition. Dealers feel that any increase would affect it. We do not think they have any cause for immediate worry on that score.



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	7.80	8.80	9.60
Prime	7.75	8.70	8.80
Red Kidneys	7.50	8.15	8.80

Bean threshing seems to be well under way now in many sections of Michigan and the yield is disappointing, in some instances running as low as 3 to 5 bu. per acre. The pick is also heavy in most cases. Some few localities seem to have been favored and report a fair yield of good quality, but these spots are few and far between.

It is interesting to note the variation of prices being paid at different buying points, sometimes at points within a very short distance of each other. The price varies from \$5.25 to \$8.25, and clearly shows that all the talk about government supervision and price setting has had its effect on the market, making buyers uncertain and causing a great variation in paying prices. Now that the government has declared itself the atmosphere should clear and a firm working basis be established.

The time has arrived when farmers will be marketing their beans and the movement to central markets will no doubt be greatly increased. At many points so far the price has been nominal owing to the fact that only small lots were coming and buyers were compelled to pay the owner's price. This has held back the market, as also has the fact that exporters were waiting to see the market established before buying to any extent. We recently read a very significant report from New York City to the effect that very few lots of Michigan beans were being received; that beans were arriving from the western coast but buyers were holding off to get the Michigan beans. This speaks for itself. No state or foreign country can produce beans equal to those produced in Mich-

igan. Beans are Michigan's crop and growers should familiarize themselves with every phase of the marketing as applied to them.

Good seed is going to be worth the money next year and those who have beans which will make good seed will find it to their advantage to hold it. Often times certain portions of a field, being on higher ground, will yield a better grade of beans than others, and as straw from that portion of the field is running through the separator the beans may be separated and seed saved from it. At any rate, just bear in mind that seed beans will be seed beans next spring if present indications count for anything.

The Food Administration announces that on account of the possible shortage in tin plate necessary for the conservation of food products during the year 1918, it has included in the rules governing canning operations the regulation that no dried beans or dried peas shall be canned without a special permit from the Food Administration, and it is now illegal for canners to operate on these products without special permit. Dealers in dried beans and dried peas will be required to get a special permit before selling these products for canning purposes, and can makers are instructed not to supply cans for these purposes. Bean canners desiring to operate should address a letter to the Food Administration stating the amount of dried beans they have on hand or under contract, the quantities which they expect to can, and the markets where they expect to sell them. Particular reference should be made to any contracts made with the army and the navy or with the allied governments. In view of the shortage of seed peas and dried peas the canning of soaked peas is regarded by the Food Administration as a wasteful practice and must be discontinued immediately.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	2.35 cwt.	2.50 cwt.
Chicago	2.00	2.15
Cincinnati	2.40	2.55
New York	2.45	2.60
Pittsburgh	2.50	2.65
Norfolk, Va.	2.35	2.50

Note: Quotations now per cwt.

The market has weakened at the majority of points although Detroit still manages to keep quotations at about the highest point of any market. The demand in Detroit is good and the supply only moderate in comparison with other years. Some frosted stock still coming but not in any quantity. Stocks in transit are said to be increasing and while their arrival may affect the market temporarily, we see no reason for continued lower prices. The first of the year will see a good demand from consumers who will have exhausted their small supply, and from that time on until spring and summer there should be a strong market. We do not feel that anyone should be afraid of the potato market this year and we believe there will be plenty of opportunity to sell at a profit. We say, to growers, do not be discouraged by any temporary break in the market. Potatoes are worth the money, especially in Michigan.

Chicago has been receiving too great a supply. It is the old story of a glutted market, due to shippers' anxiety to get their stock on the market before the coming of actual winter. Much field frosted stock has come to that market and this has not helped things. Buyers noting the heavy receipts and the number of cars on track have been none too anxious to take hold. Shippers in many cases have now discontinued shipments, saying the market is too low to let them out after the prices they have paid for stock or the cost of production. This should help things out and we advise those who can do so to hold back on shipments to that market for a few days and see what effect it will have. We know what the effect will be: a cleaning up of accumulations and a much more healthy market generally.

Both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets have been draggy and inclined to weaken during the past week. Accumulation of cars on track continue and until shipments lessen we see no better conditions in sight. But we believe the market will provide its own remedy. Shippers will hold back

long enough to let cars of stock, now on track, clean up and conditions will become better. Just at this season of the year, regardless of the crop, we are able to have a declining market at eastern points, due to the fact that shippers hurry their stock to market just before the advent of freezing weather.

New York dealers look for a lower market from now until the first of the year. Receipts are increasing and shippers in the nearby territory seem inclined to let their stock go at prevailing prices. Many of them have been frightened by stories of an exceptionally large crop. Taking advantage of the situation, buyers are holding off and the market generally is slow. Dealers say they do not remember in years of so little buying at this season as has been the case during the past two weeks. We believe that this is but a passing condition. Potatoes are a staple food and there is not such a crop but what all of it will be needed and at a fair price.



## ONIONS

While onion markets generally have been inclined to sag and weaken, the Detroit market has held its own just a little better than the most of them. It will be remembered that the Detroit onion market has been good all fall and in fact the demand there has been more regular than on any other market. The same condition holds good at this time, when many other markets are reporting lack of demand and a falling in values. Yellows are still selling at \$3.75@\$4.00 per cwt. Off grades take the regular reduction.

Chicago reports an extremely weak market. The demand is very light and stock arriving and on track is hard to move. There is quite an accumulation on track, much of it being California stock. Many less than car lots have come in there owing to anxiety on the part of small shippers to move their onions before winter weather. These have not taken long to accumulate and buyers have been quick to take advantage of the situation. Yellows are quoted at \$2.50@\$2.75 per cwt. California browns, \$2.75@\$3.00 per cwt.

Onions are not moving to any extent in Pittsburgh. Dealers there claim the price is too high for their market and that buyers are holding off for a lower scale. Spanish are quoted at \$4.50@\$4.75 per case. Michigan and Ohio yellows, No. 1, \$2.50@\$3.00.

The Boston market has weakened decidedly during the past week. Prices have declined from 25c to 50c from last week's quotations. Philadelphia reports a lighter supply and better prices. The demand there has been better than for some time.

The New York market has been having hard going in company with all other eastern markets. Over 200 cars have been taken off the market and placed in storage by receivers. Trading there is just about at a standstill. Many shipments of off grade and frozen stock have been received and this has not been of any help to the situation. Yellows have been selling at \$2.50@\$3.00 per cwt., reds at \$2.00@\$2.75 per cwt.



## CABBAGE

The cabbage market does not show any activity or improvement. Arrivals have been heavy on all markets and the buying has been light. Growers have been cleaning up the remaining stock in the fields, sorting it and getting it on cars as fast as possible. Much frosted and frozen stock has arrived on all markets. Many cars have had to be trimmed and all around the situation has been far from satisfactory for two or three weeks. The early frosts and cold weather complicated the cabbage deal this season. The kraut cutters were not as active as formerly nor did their purchases extend over so long a period. While no doubt it has been necessary for growers to dispose of their poor stock or that which they feared was frosted sufficiently to effect its keeping qualities, still this heavy shipping of off grade stock galled the market when it was very promising.

Cabbage is selling in Detroit only in a small way and is now quoted at \$1.10 per bushel. Shippers should bear in mind however that Detroit is not a cabbage market as compared to eastern points. The consumptive demand increases each year as the wonderful growth of the city continues. But heavy shipments at any time will glut the market in a hurry. Therefore it is always well to get in touch with good reliable receivers there before shipping any quantity. We understand certain Detroit concerns have been able to dispose of cabbage for Michigan shippers to good advantage, some of it being applied on eastern contracts.

Chicago advices are to the effect that the last of the Wisconsin cabbage will probably go into cars this coming week. There is a considerable range of prices. Stock has been rather slow sale at \$18@\$20 per ton. Receipts at Philadelphia have been heavy and the market has declined. Domestic is bringing around \$18 per ton while Danish is selling at \$20@\$25 per ton. Pittsburgh is quoting Danish at \$30@\$35 per ton but it should be remembered that that market has been having great transportation difficulties and cabbage has not been reaching there freely. As soon as it does the market there will come into line with others.

New York still reports an accumulation of cars in the yards and with very little demand the market has worked lower. Danish is selling at \$15@\$25 per ton with the bulk selling around \$20. Red cabbage sells well there at \$2@\$2.50 per barrel.



## APPLES

The Detroit market continues good for all varieties and although this past week has seen somewhat heavier arrivals, the demand is such that there is no danger of an over-supply from this time on. The Thanksgiving and Christmas demand is coming on and shippers will be taking advantage of it and at the same time will be cleaning up before zero weather. Quotations are: Spy, \$7; Greenings, \$6.00@\$6.50; snow, \$6.50@\$7; Baldwins, \$5.50; Wealthy, \$4.50@\$5; Alexander, \$5.50@\$6; No. 2, \$3@\$3.50 per bbl.

Chicago is receiving a light supply of strictly fancy stock, the bulk of arrivals being No. 2. The greater portion of the apples are harvested and much of the fancy stock arriving is going into the coolers. The bulk of the demand is for the good stock and at times the poorer grades are hard to move. Prices have worked upward and there is every promise of a good market for the holiday season. Next week will see the start of this and perhaps higher prices may prevail. Following are the quotations: No. 1 to fancy Jonathans, \$5.50@\$6.25; Grimes Golden, \$5.25@\$5.75; A grades, 20 Ounce, \$6.25@\$6.50; No. 1 Baldwin, \$5@\$5.50; Greenings, \$6@\$6.25; Kings \$5.50@\$6; Golden Russets, \$5@\$5.25; Winesaps, \$4.50@\$5; Ben Davis, \$3.75@\$4; Spys, \$6@\$6.50; Wagners, \$4.50@\$5; Hubbards, \$4.50@\$5; large green pippins, \$5@\$5.50; B grade of all varieties, 50c discount; ungraded, 75c@\$1 discount; overage No. 2 of all varieties, \$2.25@3. There has been a fair movement of box apples, but high prices have prevented consumption. Arrivals are fairly liberal. There was a good demand for extra fancy Jonathans, good size selling up to \$2; smaller down to \$1.65; Rome Beauty, large, \$2@\$2.25; smaller stock \$1.65@\$1.90; fancy, 15c less; C grade, \$1.25@\$1.50; extra fancy Delicious, taken readily at \$2.25@\$3, and fancy, \$1.75@\$2.50. Good Winter Bananas, \$2.25@\$2.75, and down to \$1.75 for smaller sizes.

New York receivers are complaining of heavy receipts of poor stock and the effect it has on the market. The bulk of this stock is selling at \$2@\$3.25 per bbl. There are usually heavy receipts of such stock at the end



## BUTTER

No change in the Detroit butter market. Just about sufficient stock arriving to take care of the demand and the price remains at about the same level as that of last week. There is

always a good consumptive demand for butter in Detroit but prevailing high prices have to a certain extent affected it. Many families using oleo and other butter substitutes. Creamery extras are quoted 42 1-2c. Firsts 41@41 1-2c.

The Chicago market has been rather dull during the past week, after the renewed interest of a week ago. Fresh extras are very scarce and there is a good demand. Fancy offerings are becoming very scarce. There is a wide range on fresh creamery. Fresh centralized is also in fair demand but for other offerings there is a very slow market. Held stock is moving slowly. The difference in price between butter and substitutes is so great that it is affecting the retail sale of all lower grades. Fresh creamery extras are quoted at 44@41 1-2c; extra firsts, 43@43 1-2c; firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 38@39c.

New York has seen a slow and unsatisfactory butter market all thru the week. There has been a slight hardening on extras and high scoring lots but medium and undergrades have experienced a slow market. There has been a deterioration in quality so that many creameries which were formerly shipping extras are now shipping butter which grades only first. There is very little speculative buying. The Government's warehouse report has also had a depressing effect as it shows a surplus in the coolers. Up to Nov. 1st there had been a deficit compared with a year ago.

Trading in renovated is very quiet, more so than at any time in several weeks. The general opinion is that lower prices must come. Held butter is finding slow sale and owners of same are working on it every day. The free receipts of medium and low grades has affected this movement. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, 45 1-2@46; extras, 45c; firsts, 42@44 1-2c; seconds, 40@41 3-4c; unsalted, higher than extras, 46 1-2@47c; extras, 45 3-3@46c; firsts, 43@45c; seconds, 41@42 1-2c; held, higher scoring than extras, extra, 42 1-2@42 3-4; firsts, 40 3-4@41c; seconds, 39 1-2@40 1-2c.



## EGGS

A good demand for fresh eggs and rather a quiet market for storage, of medium grades, characterizes the Detroit egg market. Holders of storage stock report a great falling off in the demand from consumers of that grade. The high prices are affecting consumption. We are now at the time of year when receipts of fresh eggs fall off greatly and it would seem that there should be a better market for the storage stock. But in the homes of many workmen vegetables are being used more and more to the exclusion of eggs and meats. Fresh new laid eggs will sell as high as 46c; ordinary run of firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 41@42c; storage, 33@34c.

The government report had a weakening effect on the Chicago market. The report shows that on Nov. 1 there was four months supply of eggs on hand, according to the October, 1917 movement, where a year ago there was only three months supply on hand, according to the October, 1916, movement. The October movement of held stock this year was 115,000 cases less than last year. New laid eggs are becoming more scarce every day. The market on fresh new laid stock has steadily advanced while storage stock has become more stagnant each day. New laid fresh, 44 1-2@45c; ordinary fresh, 43@44c; checks, 28@30c; dirties, 30@32c.

New York reports a good situation so far as fresh stock is concerned but a bad market on all held stock. The price of fresh stock continues to advance but the consumption of eggs generally is much less than a few weeks ago as is only to be expected with the prevailing high prices. The falling off in demand for medium grades usually sold to the poorer classes has affected the sale of held stock and many dealers are anxious to move their holdings even at a lower price than they expected. Fresh gathered firsts are quoted at 54@55c; extra firsts, 52@53c; seconds, 42@46c.

### Vegetables

Carrots, \$1 per bu.; beets, \$1.25 per bu.; turnips, \$1 per bu.; green onions, 20c per doz.; hothouse cucumbers, \$1.75 per doz.; garlic, 14@15c per lb.;

radishes, 50c per doz.; green peppers, 75c per bu.; parsley, 35c per doz.



## POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	28-30	23-24	26-30
Ducks	22-25	19-21	20-22
Geese	21-22	18-20	20-22
Springers	18-22	19-20	19-23
Hens	16-21	16-21	17-22

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

The surplus of poultry on the Detroit market has been just about cleaned up and the general condition is a great deal better than at the time of our last writing. The trade is now facing the Thanksgiving buying and right after that the holidays will be coming on and we should see a good active market there. It should be remembered that Detroit, with its large foreign and Jewish population, also a great influx of colored people from the south, is just about the best poultry market in the country, all things being equal. All these people prefer poultry to other meats and Detroit, with its great market places, furnishes them ample opportunity to satisfy their desire to do personal "trading" and secure poultry and other products direct from the country. And don't lose sight of the fact that they are receiving much better wages in Detroit than in many other cities and are thus enabled to buy what they wish.

The Chicago market is in about the same condition it was last week. Receipts are rather light and especially so on dressed poultry. Dressers are buying freely in order to meet the demand and all arrivals clean up from day to day with very little carry-over. The general condition of arrivals is none too good. Receivers there look for increased activity the first of the coming week.

Boston reports that the market has an improved tone and that receipts are just about sufficient to meet the demand. Receivers anticipate a good healthy Thanksgiving market.

### Dressed Hogs

The season for dressing and shipping hogs has arrived and quite a number of shipments have been received on the Detroit market. While farmers as a general rule cannot ship dressed beef to good advantage, they do very well with dressed hogs and the result of shipment is usually satisfactory.

To bring the top of the market the dressed hogs must arrive in good condition and have an attractive appearance. They should be carefully dressed so that bruises and spots do not appear. These usually are caused by rough handling of the animal before killing. See that they are well cleaned and washed. Then allow them to cool thoroughly before shipping. If possible, wrap in a burlap or old cotton may be used. Paper does not last to the end of the journey. The main thing is to have them arrive clean and attractive. The Detroit market on dressed hogs at the present time is quoted at 21@22c per lb.



## CATTLE

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Steers, good to prime	10 25-11 5	10 59-12 00	11 75-12 25
Steers, com. to fair	8 75-10 10	9 00-11 00	11 00-11 50
Heifers, good to prime	7 50-8 25	8 00-9 00	9 00-9 50
Cows, average	6 00-7 50	7 50-8 25	7 50-8 00
Canners, — Cutters	4 75-5 25	4 50-6 25	4 00-6 50
Bulls, average	6 50-7 25	7 00-7 50	6 75-8 00
Veal, fair to good	10 00-12 50	11 00-12 00	10 50-11 75

The Detroit market rules firm and steady with slightly higher prices on certain kinds of offerings. There is a good fair movement of stock and the general condition of arrivals is better than that of a week ago. Canners have seen some advance. The veal calf market is strong with a good demand and only a moderate supply.

The general market continues to display its ability to absorb enormous supplies of medium and low grade cattle. Receipts at Chicago last week were 79,381 of which 26,000 were westerns. Seven western markets had a combined cattle run of 327,000 for the week. This was only 8,000 less than the previous week's big total, but sufficient to cause 10 to 25c advance on steers grading below choice.

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DETROIT

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fluenced by the observance of meatless days, choice corn-feds, although never scarcer, barely held their own at declines previously shown. The top for the week was \$16.00, the lowest top since the third week of August. Nothing strictly prime arrived at Chicago, however, and that kind carried a nominal value up to \$17.75. Approaching holiday demand for choice to prime beef should improve the market for \$15 and higher priced bullocks. Bulk of the common light to good short-fed steers selling for slaughter, moved last week at \$9.00 to \$13.50.

Monday of this week, with 27,000 cattle at Chicago, of which 4,000 were westerns, the market was steady on native steers and on all the stuff and range cattle. Butcher cattle market responds vigorously to every opportunity to advance and will work higher when the western movement subsides. The poultry season just ahead will be a depressing influence, yet moderate receipts alone are needed to insure a continued healthy trade.

Receipts of cattle at Buffalo on Monday were 235 cars, including 40 cars of Canadians and 16 cars from last week. Trade opened steady on medium weight steer cattle which were in light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 15 to 25c higher; fat cows and heifers sold 15 to 25c higher than last week; bulls of all classes sold steady; stockers and springers were in moderate supply and sold steady.



## HOGS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Heavy 240-290	17 00 17 40	17 00 17 85	18 00 18 25
Medium 200-240	16 75 17 25	17 00 17 50	18 00 18 15
Mixed 150-200	16 50 17 00	16 85 17 25	17 75 18 00
Packers 100-150	16 75 17 10	17 00 17 85	17 85 18 00
Pigs 100 down	16 50 17 00	16 50 17 50	17 00 17 75

The Detroit hog market is steady at prevailing prices. A good demand exists for any kind of fair offerings and the supply coming is just about sufficient to meet it. Prospects are favorable for the coming week, especially on well finished stuff.

Last week the receipts of hogs at Chicago totalled 173,614 head, the largest in over eight months, yet around 105,000 less than the corresponding week a year ago. A further increase of the supply may be expected as the winter works along but the market is in a technically strong position and this has improved by the policy adopted by the Food Administration in assuring producers that so far as lies within its power it will see that prices are such as to insure the producers a profit.

Buffalo received 12,000 hogs on Monday and the market there was 10 to 15c lower than last week. Receipts on Tuesday totalled 6,400 head and the market opened 25c lower on pigs and lights and steady to 10c lower on all other grades with the medium and heavy hogs selling from \$18.00 to \$18.25; mixed, generally, \$18.00; york-

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ers, \$17.85 to \$18.00; pigs and lights saw a lower market as did roughs and stags.



## SHEEP

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Buffalo
Top Lambs	16 25-16 50	16 00-17 25	16 85-17 50
Yearlings	15 00-16 00	14 50-15 00	13 00-13 50
Wethers	9 50-10 00	9 75-11 25	11 25-11 50
Ewes	9 25-9 75	9 00-9 75	10 30-10 50

The sheep and lamb market is stronger at Detroit and under moderate receipts and a good steady demand the price has worked higher. Looks as though the rush of shipments was over for the season and as though we might expect only moderate receipts and a firm market for the time.

Chicago is still receiving a good run of native and fed western stock, although the movement of range sheep and lambs is virtually over for the season. Good feeding weather, however, is tending to restrain premature marketing of western stock out of cornfields and the market is performing creditably. Advances of 50 and 75c were scored in the lamb trade last week, while yearlings showed about as much gain and sheep advanced about 25c. Best fat lambs reached \$17.25. Monday saw a moderate supply of 17,000 in the pens and the trade was generally steady. Best lambs again topped at \$17.25.

"for all the farmers of Michigan."

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

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## Thanksgiving

PURSUANT to custom the President has named the last Thursday of November "Thanksgiving Day" and enjoined the people to give thanks to God. For what? Because one-half the world is bathed in the blood of its kin and the other half rushes to the slaughter? Because of the vacant chair of him that has gone perhaps not to return? Are these the "blessings" for which we are to offer thanks to the Great Ruler?

Collectively we may have much to be thankful for, but what it is does not yet appear. If the Great War was God-ordained, as many claim, then perhaps under its crimson mantle lie blessings which the dawn of peace will reveal. Could the world but feel the consciousness that this war endeth all war, it would fall upon its knees in the mire of blood and sanctify the heavens with solemn prayers of thanks to the Almighty! And is it not this hope that inspires the defenders of Democracy, charges them with courage and tempers the awfulness of their task?

Individual blessings are much like the sunbeams that play upon the fields and steal thru the windows. They visit us so frequently and unobtrusively that we become oblivious of their presence; but when the clouds of adversity and disappointment cast a shadow over our hopes, we welcome the stray beams that come thru the rifts, with a new understanding and appreciation.

Most folks magnify their troubles and disparage their blessings. Everyday cares are too often treated as everlasting calamities. Life to many seems a succession of joys and glooms; one day all the world seems to smile upon us and we are tremendously glad to be alive, but the next day trivial cares sit on our shoulders with the weight of millstones and plunge us into a chasm of doubt and despair. Today we laugh at the fears of yesterday; tomorrow we wonder how we could have been so gay today.

Blessings are very much like opportunities; they come frequently enough but many folks don't recognize them when they knock at their door. Every day that we live we assimilate blessings and don't know it. Of course, it's hard to be grateful for something we are not conscious of having received. There isn't a day goes by, dear folks, but leaves even the most barren life something to be thankful for. It may have been nothing more than a smile, or a good word, but if it added only a mite to our pleasure and contentment it deserved our gratitude.

No great single blessing has come to this nation the past year; doubtless there are millions of individuals unable to point back to one or more specific acts of providence which have left an impress upon their lives for the duration of the year, but there is no individual who can say that the year has given him nothing but crusts and husks. So on this day of Thanksgiving soon to be with us let us remember our many debts of gratitude to the Giver of all things, and offer up neglected thanks for His kindnesses of the year.

## Speaking of Profits

"WE, Christian Breisch & Co., have not bought any beans. There is no profit in buying beans at \$7 or \$8 a bushel and then being forced to sell them at \$6.90. We will not buy them while we have to pay any such price as that."

Thus reads a statement made by a Lansing bean buyer, according to a clipping from the Lansing State Journal, sent to us by an Ingham county subscriber.

"The farmers say," continues this buyer, "if we can get \$8 a bushel for our beans we will get it, and many of them are holding their crop up so they can get more than this. I do not say that they are all doing this, some of them are patriotic and willing to sell their crop and take the price the government has placed on the crop. However there are others, a sort of ring in fact, holding up their beans, speculating in order to get better prices."

This statement was made at the time the government set the price of \$6.90 on its own bean purchases, which has since been rescinded. It is a sample of the silly balderdash that finds its source in the mouthings of the dethroned speculators and goes the rounds of the daily press, putting the farmers in a false light and poisoning the minds of the consumers against them.

Christian Breisch & Co., will buy no beans to sell at a loss. But Christian Breisch & Co., are perfectly willing that the farmer shall sell his beans at a loss, and infer that he is a traitor because he refuses to do so. Will our Lansing friend who is so anxious to put the farmer in a bad light please explain why he wants a profit that he denies the farmer? The latter does the work and takes the chances against wind and weather; if his crop is good he may make a profit, if his crop is poor he loses money. The dealer offers NOT what the beans are worth, but always the lowest possible price at which he can induce the farmer to sell. The price he offers is based upon the prevailing market and is low enough to enable him to make a profit. He takes no chances, except by choice when he holds them for speculative purposes.

Yes, Mr. Breisch, the farmers of Michigan are holding their beans for \$8 a bushel. They're the fellows who grew them and own them, and we know of no one who has a better right to say at what price they shall sell. You're making your living from the farmer, and ought to be the last person in the world to deny him a fair profit. And you call him a speculator! Well, anyway, the government hasn't yet deemed it necessary to harness him with a license, as it has the erstwhile bean buying speculator.

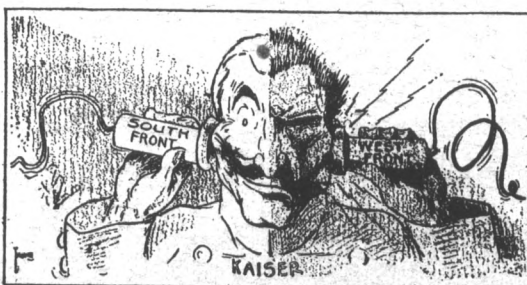
## Somebody Please Explain

SINCE THE opening of the potato market, prices in Michigan have ranged from 20 to 50 cents a bushel less than in other states. At the time the average Michigan price was less than a dollar, Pennsylvania farmers were getting \$1.50; Maine and New York farmers, \$1.40, and western growers all the way from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Farmers of Maine and Pennsylvania have been offered as high as \$1.70 a bushel, while the highest price noted in Michigan was \$1.30 in the Greenville district.

On October 30th we gave the average Michigan price as \$1.13; the government's crop report for November 1st gave it as \$1.12 and estimated the average for the United States at \$1.28.

Something's wrong somewhere; there is no logical or legitimate reason why Michigan potato prices should range so much lower than those of other states. Surely, our shipping facilities are as good and primary markets as easily accessible. It is possible that there is an agreement among the organized shippers of the state as to the maximum prices that shall be paid in the respective markets, and thereby keep the prices to a lower level than in other states? Whether there exists such an understanding or not, it's a situation that should be and will be called to the attention of the Food Administration.

What Michigan potato growers need is a strong state organization, with subsidiary county organizations, conducted along much the same lines as the milk producers' association. Organization must be met with organization. The buyers are organized, the commission men are organized, the retailers are organized, but the farmer continues to blaze his own way alone, and a mighty poor job of blazing he does. Had the growers of this state been properly represented at the conference at which the potato grades were established, there wouldn't be so many up-state farmers now bemoaning their losses on small potatoes.



NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News

## A Personal Word on Markets and Marketing

YOU WILL AGREE that our predictions on what would happen after the Food Administration had firmly announced its position, was correct. The MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER first desired to clear the way to the market place of all obstructions. It was impossible to even guess at what might happen so long as the market manipulators were able to throw a "fit" about this action or that action, which was sure to be taken by Mr. Hoover and his assistants.

The MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, single handed and alone, grappled the issue, forced the manipulators to show their hands, and secured an unqualified statement from the Food Administration. But, Mr. Farmer, remember that only the first step has been taken. "Watch your step marketward," is the slogan for the next ninety days. The market "tide" is right now running out, and for very good reasons. Two-thirds of the beans are threshed; all of the potatoes out of the ground.

Fifty per cent of the farmers of this state sell their products as soon as they are ready for the market—profits cut but little figure, for the reason that many things enter into consideration: "Prices will go lower," "I must have the money," "taxes and interest will soon be due," and add to these reasons the publicity sent out by the manipulators and you have a sufficient reason for the "insane" marketing mania that grapples so many farmers during October, November and December. We are a month late this season, hence the greater reason to "watch your step marketward."

The farmer who would hold his beans, potatoes and other food products for war-time prices, is both greedy and unpatriotic. The farmer who sells his beans for less than \$8, his potatoes for less than \$1, or any farm products without securing a reasonable profit is not only a "slacker dumper" but unwise in his day and generation. The market tide will ebb and flow as the days pass during the next ninety days. The outgoing tide will attempt to catch your products in the undertow; and mind you, the current will be strong. So again: In the interests of a stable, profitable market: "WATCH YOUR STEP MARKETWARD."—G. S.

## The Food Conservation Program

A DOWN-STATE editor, commenting upon the action of members of the W. C. T. U., in refusing to sign pledges to conserve food as long as the government permitted the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, opines that the ladies were unpatriotic. He professes to believe that regardless of what use is made of the grain saved through the food conservation plan, it is nevertheless the duty of all loyal citizens to save in accordance with the government's wishes. In other words, right or wrong, the government's wishes and mandates must be obeyed in spirit and action.

These are not the principles of democracy; they are the principles upon which the Kaiser's domination of the German people is founded; they are the very principles of misconceived "duty" to governmental dictates which plunged the world into war and are driving unwilling people to fight it to a terrible finish.

If it is necessary to conserve the country's food supplies the government should first of all, without any hesitancy or apologies, stop the huge waste of grains and fruits now being diverted into alcoholic beverages, over which it has direct control. This done, it might then expect to secure the co-operation of the millions of people in the country who are opposed to the liquor traffic on moral as well as economic grounds. As long, however, as the commercial manufacture of liquor continues, using up probably as many pounds of food elements as the people could possibly save even by dint of the utmost thrift, the government should not expect to receive, nor will it receive the whole-hearted co-operation of the people in its food conservation program. And it is folly to talk of coercing them, either by force or criticism, to lend palpable encouragement to the government's continued approval of the liquor traffic.

## Why We Are Grateful

WE ARE grateful for the thousands of new friends we have made the past year. They are scattered from Ohio's line to Keewaw's farthest point, from Lake Michigan to the shore of Huron. They represent every branch of Michigan agriculture; they are the most progressive of the state's business farmers; they have proven themselves true friends in every sense of the word. One of them visited our office a few days ago—a man near seventy years of age. His eye was still keen and his voice still steady, his beard was snowy white and he carried a cane. "I want to subscribe for your paper," he said, "I

saw one at my nephew's house and I think it one of the best papers I have ever read." Further conversation developed that our new friend owned a big farm in Oakland county and was visiting relatives in "our town." He stayed a few minutes, watched the big press turning out the Nov. 17th issue and then left. But under his arm he carried a bundle of back issues of the paper which he had insisted that we give him to distribute among his neighbors! It is physically impossible to personally acknowledge the words of encouragement, the offers of help, unsolicited subscriptions sent in by our thousands of friends. So we have to express our appreciation in this way, hoping that each of you who have contributed something to the success of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER will try to feel that we have you personally in mind as we write these words of thanks.

Mr. Peter Bale, farmer and shipper of Lakeview, now admit that he thinks himself "that they put the size" of the potato screen under the new grading rules, "a little too large." This is like sending regrets and flowers to the funeral.

### EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

#### Yes, the "Hayseed" Gets it in the Neck

Well, as potatoes are about dug they will fall short of the estimate the War Preparedness Board announced. I find that some places went 100 bu., some 75, some 50, and some down as low as 25 bu. per acre. A very few went 100. Possibly some might have reached a little above 100 but if they did they were rare cases. Not only the hand of Providence has struck the farmer in raising his potatoes but the hand of mammon in the way of grading them, which is an imposition upon the producer, and which is not tolerated by any means by the farmer. It has been rumored that after the grading the No. 2's are put in with No. 1. I would not vouch for the truth of this, but just as unlikely things as that have happened. We were to have sugar at 8c after the 1st of November, but it seems like cutting teeth to get the graft cut down to 8c.

All kinds of schemes to beat the poor "Hayseed," when if they would stop to meditate a little they would fare thin if it wasn't for Mr. Hayseed. The farmer was urged to the limit last spring to plant all he could; to plow up his back yard and put something in it. Now, after he has raised all that his might and energy would allow he is cut short in prices and grades. The only redemption in our minds is for the government to take care of everything. Then and then only will we all get our just dues.—S. H. S., Harrietta.

#### Thanks for Suggestion.

There is one thing more that I would like to see in your "Market Flashes," and that is quotations on dressed hogs. Many hogs in the small towns are sold dressed, so the dressed market would help us out even more than the live market. It almost makes a person laugh to read some of the things the theorists are suggesting for the farmers to do. Raise more hogs and don't sell a hog under 200 pounds, in fact they would have a law making it unlawful to do it. You cannot blame the farmer for not wanting to do a thing unless he can make at least a little money by it. I believe it is a fact if every farmer would keep strict accounts of the cost of raising their hogs, that they would soon quit the business entirely. Many farmers think they are making money raising hogs, when if they knew the truth they are really losing money. I keep a strict account of all feed costs, etc., and know just what it costs to raise my hogs. I know that when a person has been feeding high-priced feeds and the market slumps, he is going to lose some money. Of course my feeding methods might be improved some, but at the same time I feed quite scientifically. If the government would guarantee a price so that the farmer could realize a fair profit on his hogs, the hog shortage would soon be solved.—G. W. R. C., Kent City, Mich.

A Calhoun County Supervisor Says:  
I am a full-fledged farmer. I have a small equity in a 148-acre farm of good land with not very good buildings at present. I began working by



**WOMEN**  
bring all  
**VOTERS**  
into the world  
~  
**Let Women Vote**

One of the posters used by New York suffrage workers in their successful campaign for the ballot. The state gave over 100,000 majority to equal suffrage.

the month on farms when 12 years of age and had no schooling except what I have had since I have been serving my township as supervisor. It seems

strange that a set of supposedly educated and well-informed men could meet and quibble over a few cents a bushel on farm crops, which few cents would be scattered all over the country among the people who actually did the work, and not pay any attention to the manufacturing companies and trusts that are amounting to, in some cases, a million dollars a week piled up in a single place. Something has got to happen. There are many idle fields and there will be more next year.—G. R., Olivet, Mich.

#### Ask Elevators to Return Bean Picks

If the farmers would have more "business" about them the buyers would not set their prices on our products and also their goods.

We ask them, "what are you paying for cream or butter today?" Then "what are we paying you for flour, sugar, shoes?" Is it just? We take our beans to the elevator and take their weights, picks and prices. Pay them the price they deduct for picking them and then give them the picks. Do you not think it would be a good idea to put the farmers wise to ask for their picks back? They make fine hog feed. If the buyers had to return pound for pound the picks to the farmers they would be careful not to pick any in the sample that the pickers would leave or he would soon run out of culls to return. If in the test our beans pick 10 lbs. per bu. and the pickers actually pick 6 pounds that's 4 lbs. "velvet" to the buyer, and 4 lbs. loss to the farmer. I am not saying they do this but farmers, wake up! demand your picks back, they belong to you.—Mrs. L. T., Blanchard.

We thank you for the stand you and your paper takes for the farmer. The farmer and his family are the hardest worked people and get the least money. Is it any wonder our boys go to the city (we have one there now whom we need on the farm—the only one).—H. D., Coleman.

### RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT UPSET BY REVOLUTIONISTS WHO WANT PEACE

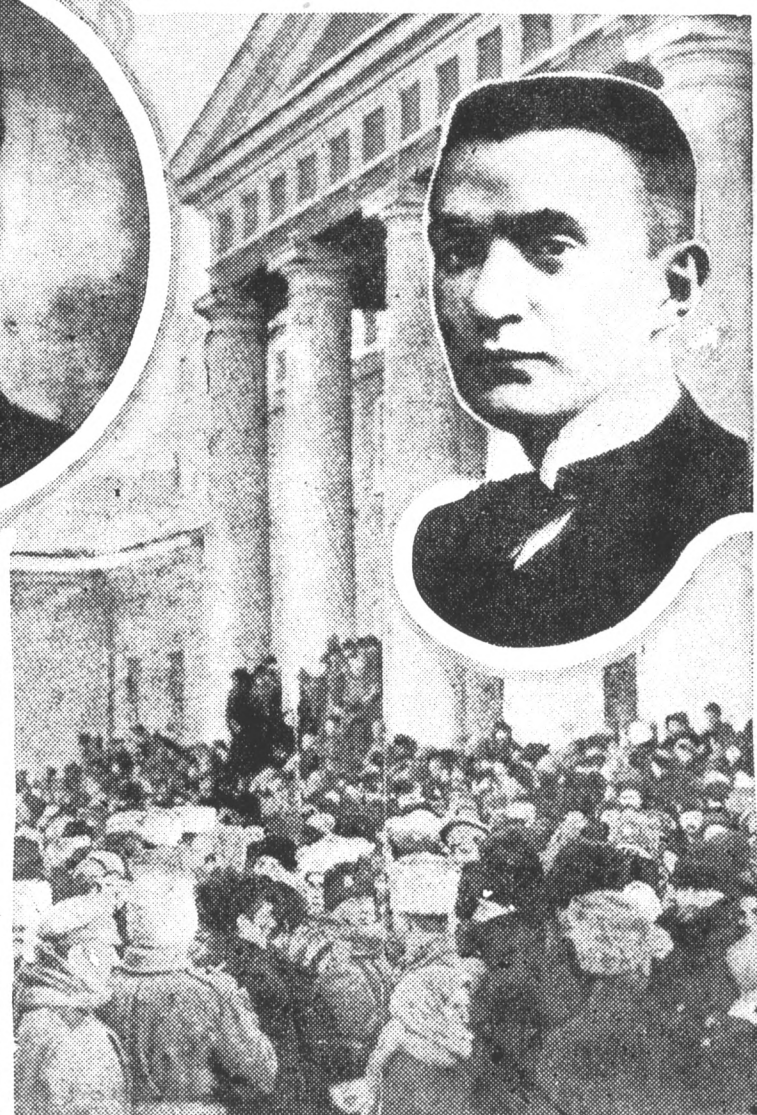
ALEXANDER F. KERENSKY  
COM. ON PUBLIC INFORMATION



LEON TROTSKY



NICOLAI LENINE



SOLDIERS AND WORKMEN'S COMMITTEE  
MASSSED BEFORE THE DUMA

Above are the Principals in the Russian Revolution, and the scene of the first armed opposition to the provisional government. Russian affairs are in a state of chaos, and all reports the last ten days have been conflicting. It seems certain, however, that Kerensky's power has been broken, and that the Russian people are flocking to the support of the Bolsheviks, who are in control of both the Petrograd and Moscow districts. Desperate attempts are being made by Lenine and Trotsky to quiet the people and formulate some kind of central government.



# Everyday Garden, Field and Orchard Helps

## HOW TO PROPERLY STORE SEED CORN

The next important step after selecting seed corn is to dry and store it properly. The principal cause of a loss in vitality of seed corn after it is gathered is the failure to dry it rapidly and thoroly. When first gathered, corn often contains 30 to 25 percent of moisture, and may be greatly injured within a day if allowed to heat or freeze. Experiments have shown a gain of 5 to 10 bushels per acre from seed that was carefully dried and stored.

As soon as the seed is gathered it should be stored in a dry place where there is a free circulation of air. If the weather is very cool or damp it is best to put the ears in a room which is heated for at least a part of the day so that they may dry out rapidly. They should never be piled together, but should be placed so that they do not touch one another.

A good way to arrange the ears is to string them with a binder twine, tying each ear around the middle and putting as many ears on a string as are convenient to handle. The strings of ears are then hung in a loft or shed. Another way, equally effective, is to spread the ears on shelves or on the floor space or specially-made shelves. Many special kinds of racks or frames are used, but these, while convenient, are not necessary. Any arrangement the farmer's ingenuity can devise will be satisfactory, provided it dries the ears thoroly and rapidly.

After the seed is thoroly dried it may either be left as it is then arranged or be stored in bulk. However kept, it must not be allowed to freeze nor to absorb an excess of moisture if it comes in contact with a damp atmosphere.

If destructive insects appear they may be killed by placing carbon bisulphite in an open dish and setting it above the corn in a practically airtight room, bin or box. A pound of this material is required for a room or bin that measures 10 feet each way.

## VALUE OF FARM LIGHTING PLANT

This is the season of the year when the farm family feel the need of a lighting system which will adequately light the interior of the house. An electric light plant fills the bill; it not only lights the interior of the house in a satisfactory manner, but also provides an efficient, economical means for lighting the dairy barn, garage, etc. Electricity offers the best and most convenient form of illumination possible. It gives a pure white light free from smoke or odor, can be used without the least danger of fire, and relieves the housewife of the annoyance of cleaning and caring for lamps.

Complete and reliable electric lighting plants, including engine, dynamo, switchboard, and storage battery can be purchased from \$300 up, and in case the farmer is supplied with an engine he can deduct this item from the bill. The cost of installing a plant, outside of the cost of wiring, is very moderate. Plants are available with the battery, switchboard and generator all mounted on a single skid, completely wired and shipped ready to install.

The cost of operating the plant is practically limited to the cost of fuel for the engine and the cost of occasional new electric lamps. One farmer who installed a 25 light plant states that he operated it at a cost of \$2.00 per month. He used the engine solely for operating the electric light generator. Had he used the engine for other work he states that the cost would have been somewhat reduced.

A complete electric lighting and power plant must have an engine (or other source of power) a dynamo, a switchboard, storage battery and a system of wires and fixtures for the distribution of the electric current. Usually a gas engine is used as a source of power. The dynamo furnishes the electric current for lighting, the current being generated in it by the rotation of the center portion called the armature.

The switchboard consists of a panel, made of slate (or other material) on which is mounted the necessary instruments for controlling the current generated by the dynamo, and for determining the amount of current flowing through the wires into the storage batteries or the lamps or motors.

The heart of the whole system is the storage battery. It is the reservoir for storing electrical energy.

The lighting plant can be set up in a convenient place where it will be out of the way. The tool house is a good location.

When given reasonably good care the outfit will last for many years, and will be the most prized of the farm owner's possessions.—Clement White.

We filled our ice house last winter at a cost of not more than \$15. It lasted well into October when the weather was cool enough to dispose with the use of it. Before we commenced to store ice our bill was about \$30 a season so that as an investment the ice house has paid well.

The construction of a house sufficient to hold ice is not an expensive matter. The building should be so located that it will be near the dwelling and protected by shade trees if possible during the heat of the day. Good drainage is also an item of importance which may be obtained by a filling of gravel or a proper grading in and about the building. The walls should be double with a six inch space between the boarding. This must be firmly packed with saw dust or some other non-conductor of heat. Saw dust should be used for packing ice and the ice cut and packed when the weather is around or below zero. This precaution will aid keeping qualities and at the same time prevent a possibility of the blocks freezing together from dripping during the process of packing. No open spaces that may become connected with the air out-

## THE FARM MACHINERY SHOULD BE CONSERVED

### HOW TO CONSERVE AGRICULTURE'S ARTILLERY

1. Orders for new equipment and repair parts should be placed as soon as possible.
2. To produce maximum results with a minimum of labor, new and modern machinery in large sizes should be used wherever possible.
3. Serviceable equipment, not needed, should be sold or made available to others.
4. Useless machinery should be returned to the channels of trade as junk.
5. Thorough lubrication and proper care when in use will materially lengthen the period of service of farm equipment.
6. More care should be given to protecting farm implements from the weather.

During the coming winter farmers should give careful attention to the work of repairing all machines which will be used next season. Also, orders for repair parts and new machines should be placed as soon as possible. This will acquaint manufacturers and their agents with the demand in different sections and enable them to make the best possible distribution. At the same time it will eliminate expensive delays in transportation at the busy season.

The use of the largest and most improved farm machinery, always desirable, is of special importance. Where large acreages are farmed the largest machinery is the most economical. Many of the latest machines embody improvements which will often justify their purchase where obtainable from the standpoint of economy even though the old outfit is still serviceable.

When new machines are bought on large farms to replace others still capable of service, it is suggested that the owners afford an opportunity to other farmers who operate on a smaller scale to purchase this replaced machinery at a reasonable price. This plan should benefit both parties.

All worn-out machinery should be sold for junk at the first opportunity, the specialists advise, first removing all bolts or other parts which might be useful in repairing other equipment. It is usually false economy to attempt to use a worn-out machine, as the time wasted with breakages and other delays and the extra power required for its operation usually more than offset the saving effected by continuing it in use.

More damage can be done to a machine in half an hour through lack of oil or grease on some bearings than by a whole season's exposure to the weather, the specialists declare. For this sort of neglect there can be no excuse, it is said. Operating a machine without lubrication, especially when the bearings are slightly rusty, will quickly result in the wearing away of the metal, often to a considerable depth, in a very few minutes. Expensive breakages, as well as serious delays, also may be caused by operating machines on which nuts have worked loose or have come off entirely, allowing bolts to loosen or drop out.

All practicable steps should be taken to preserve machinery now on hand. Needless exposure to the weather should be avoided, and in cases where it is not practicable to house machinery when idle, all bearings should receive a thorough application of heavy oil or grease to keep out moisture and prevent rust. It is believed that on many farms machinery could be more adequately sheltered in the buildings available by exercising care in placing them so as to economize space.

I want you to know that I appreciate the Market reports. In the way of Market information they are the best that I can obtain. No farmer can afford to be without this paper. —Percy E. Parkinson, Gladwin county

## We Want to Help When We Can

MICHIGAN BUSINESS Farming does not intend to give its readers a lot of advice on how to farm. We assume that the majority of them who have been in the farming business for a score of years or more are far better acquainted with the problems peculiar to their own soil and conditions than we or any one else could possibly be. So we calculate that filling these columns with a lot of theoretical notions by theoretical agriculturalists who are not practical farmers would be a mere waste of space. We know, however, that no man lives who knows everything that he ought to know about his own business, but we can't anticipate the individual shortcomings of our readers in this respect and we're not going to try. We will, however, be glad to answer any technical questions regarding the technical end of your business, and will be pleased to have you call upon us when you are not absolutely certain how something should be done. Any questions on any branch of the farm work—preparation of the soil, planting seasons, land reclaiming and land clearing projects, orchard pests, pruning, household problems, problems pertaining to live stock, breeding, feeding, disease, etc. If you are not getting results from any department of your farm, there must be a reason. Lay the facts before us and let us give you the benefit of our experience. We want to fill this and the following page chuck full of questions and answers on farm problems. Help us, will you?

## TO INSURE FERTILIZER SUPPLY ORDER NOW

By ordering fertilizers now and hauling them to the farm as soon as the cars arrive, farmers will help to improve railroad service next year. They will also protect themselves against failure to receive the fertilizers in time for spring use.

The National Fertilizer Association is urging that freight cars be loaded to their full capacity with at least fifty tons of fertilizer as against the average trade car-load shipment of twenty-one tons. If next season's fertilizer requirements can be shipped well in advance of actual needs and in cars loaded to full capacity, the railroads will be able to render satisfactory service in spite of the other demands made on them.

## STORING ICE FOR NEXT SUMMER'S USE

With a supply of ice constantly on hand during the summer fresh meat dairy products and other provisions may be kept in good condition for weeks where otherwise they would spoil in a short time. Ice cream lemonade and other home made delicacies may be served every hot day where ice, eggs, etc., are at hand. Where neighborhood farmers unite in building ice houses and filling them by a system of exchange they can maintain a supply of fresh beef or other meat sufficient for family use during the entire summer.

side should remain unfilled with saw dust for the ice will melt quickly about them. Six to ten inches of saw dust should be firmly packed between the ice and the inside boarding. Chaff is sometimes used for this purpose but it is not equal to saw dust as a non-conductor of heat. The mass of ice should be covered with at least twelve inches of dry clean sawdust.

Ice may be kept without building a house but it is best to build a house for the purpose as one is then sure of the ice keeping properly. I have known some to simply pile up a big heap of ice on straw laid over poles on a slight elevation covering the ice very thickly with straw and it seemed to serve nearly as well as a house. One farmer kept ice the entire summer on the north side of the barn. He left a space of about three feet between the side of the barn and the ice and into this packed cut straw good and tight. He then covered the pile with a thick roofing of straw so as to shed rain. The best plan however is to build a house. A suitable one for use on the average farm does not cost much, requires but little time to erect, will last for many years and one is assured of good supply of ice during the entire heated term. I doubt if the work and money can be devoted to a better purpose on the farm. An ice box or a modern refrigerator is also a real necessity. It ought to be located in the dining room or kitchen where it will be handy. Tools for ice cutting and storing may be purchased for a small sum.—John Underwood.

# LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

## CARE OF THE BROOD MARES IN WINTER

In the winter care of the brood mare the chief essential is to enable her to safely carry her foal until it is born. There are certain factors that we must observe. We must always exercise special care to see that her food is absolutely free from dust, mold or other evidences of poor quality or decay. Abortion is a likely consequence of feeding mouldy hay or grain. Sudden changes of food are to be avoided. No fixed rule can be laid down as to amount, each animal should be carefully studied and the necessary amount of food gauged according to the need and capacity of the individual. We must be careful to give rations which supply a sufficient amount of the most suitable nutrition both for the mare and the unborn colt.

Many mares are fed almost wholly on fat-making feeds as corn and timothy hay, whereas protein or flesh-forming feeds as oats and clover hay are the kinds most needed. Good sound oats and wheat bran, about one-fourth bran and three-fourths oats by weight with nicely cured clover or pea hay and a little oil meal form a capital ration for the in-foal mare. The grain and hay supply the necessary nutrients for the mare and the foal she is carrying and the oil meal keeps the digestive apparatus in good working order. A little salt mixed with the oats and bran, just enough for seasoning, is beneficial. Corn is not necessary, but a little of it now and then will be relished by the mare and will do no harm. Also a little timothy or red-top hay may be mixed with the clover or pea hay two or three times a week as the mare enjoys variety, but at no time during her pregnancy should she be heavily fed with feeds of a fat-making nature. A little green food, such as carrots, or other roots is beneficial and will be eaten by the mare with a relish. They should be sliced or cut in two. Each mare should have her own feeding trough and manger and these should be kept clean at all times.

Keeping the mares in close, warm stalls is not to be recommended. Their quarters ought to be comfortable, but I would rather keep an in-foal mare in an open shed on the north and west sides, than in a hot, ill-ventilated stable. A good dry bed of straw should always be provided no matter how the mare is kept; it is comfortable for her to rest on and it absorbs the fertilizing elements of the manure.

Exercise in plenty the mare must have. Strong, healthy foals cannot be obtained without it. The mare that is given careful work in harness every day will produce a better colt than the mare that is pampered and kept in idleness. The average farm mare can be worked, if in the hands of a careful and intelligent man right up to within a day or two of foaling without fear of injury to her or her prospective offspring. But never ask a pregnant mare to pull a heavy load or back up a load. Always let her take her time and never work her beside a fast-walking or ill-tempered horse while she is in foal. If the mare is not given moderate work each day she should by all means have a good-sized lot adjoining her stall into which she can go and prance around as the desire presents itself.

Care should be taken to see that there are no slippery places in the

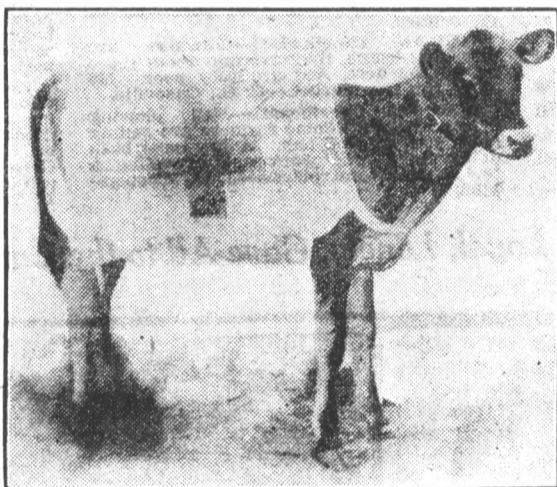
lot where the mare may strain herself or fall while exercising. Plenty of exercise can also be obtained by turning the mare out of a meadow during pleasant sunny weather in the winter. When the mare becomes somewhat heavy with foal it is well not to allow her to run loose with other horses as she might be kicked or injured to the extent of losing her colt and maybe her own life too.—John Underwood.

## TOP PRICED RED CROSS JERSEY CALF

As a climax to the 1917 Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, an auction sale was held for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

A six months' old Jersey heifer calf, which scampered into the sales ring with a Red Cross blanket on its back, brought forth the plaudits of a throng of 5000 spectators, and after sixty seconds of spirited bidding she was sold for \$500. This sum is believed to be the highest that has yet been realized by the sale of a calf for the Red Cross fund.

This calf was immediately placed on exhibition in Machinery Hall,



SANS ALOI'S GOLDSKIN FINANCE

where she was resold one hour later to Mr. A. E. Haswell of Waterloo, Iowa for \$600. Mr. Haswell is a Waterloo business man, and he plans to put on a boys' and girls' contest by which still greater sums of money will be turned over to the local chapter.

The calf's name is Sans Aloï's Goldskin Finance, but this will be changed to Sans Aloï's Red Cross. The boy or girl who eventually will get the calf for keeps will be the owner of a double granddaughter of Sans Aloï, a bull with several daughters in the Register of Merit.

Sans Aloï's Red Cross is a line-bred heifer of Finance-Interest breeding from the Waterloo Jersey Farm, the donors of the calf.

## THE DAIRY COW ALWAYS TO BLAME

When the returns from the dairy business are not satisfactory it is not at all unusual for the owner to complain that his cows are poor, and for his friends to advise him to obtain better cows. The explanation is very plausible and the remedy is easy to suggest. But it is often found that the explanation is incorrect and the remedy is impracticable.

It is easier to blame the cow than it is to carefully investigate the real cause of their shortcomings, and it is often pleasanter to do this than it is to admit that the owner may be more deserving of blame than are his cows.

But easy and pleasant ways are not always the right ones. They often lead those who follow them far astray. Comparatively few cows have ever

reached the limit of their possible productiveness. The great majority have an actual and a potential accomplishment—what they do and what they have the capacity of doing. The quality of milk which they yield is below what might and ought to be. If judged by their present productiveness they must be ranked as poor. But if possible yield is made the basis of judgment many of them go into a higher class.

It is perfectly natural that the owner of a cow that never yields more than a moderate quantity of milk should be dissatisfied. But is a great many, probably in the majority of cases, much can be said of the cow. She has never been placed under conditions which would enable her capacity for milk production to be determined. No intelligent and persistent effort to find out whether she can do better than she has ever done has ever been made. It is true that she may not be valuable, but it is not fair to the cow or profitable for her owner to condemn her as inferior until she has had a fair chance and adequate trial. She should not be put in the class of poor cows until well-directed efforts for her improvement have been made.

Whenever conditions are at fault they ought to be corrected and the cow then be given a fair trial period of probation. If this is done it is not at all improbable that a good part of the blame for the shortcomings of which he has complained should be placed on the owner rather than on the cow.

There are various ways in which conditions may fall below a proper standard. There are farms on which the cows will require better protection against sudden changes of temperature, from extreme cold and from exposure to storms. All causes of discomfort should be removed as fully as possible. It is useless to expect that a cow will do her best if she is not satisfied and contented.

On many farms the principal effort for improving the conditions and thus increasing the productiveness of the cows should be directed toward the feeding. Changes along this line may be made with great advantage. They may involve the giving of larger quantities of food, or the use of more expensive materials in the ration. Or they may require the use of the same materials in different proportions, or some changes of foodstuffs which will not increase the cost of keeping.

On some farms where the inconvenience of the owner is regarded as of greater importance than the welfare of the cows, greater regularity in the times of feeding would be of marked benefit. The water supply too, is sometimes at fault, especially in cold weather. Where this is deficient or the quality is poor the yield of milk will be only moderate and the character of what is produced will probably be bad. In cases like these all adverse criticism should be withheld from the cows and bestowed upon the owners.

The only real profitable course to take when the dairy does not yield a fair profit is to find out whether the cows are inherently, and consequently hopelessly inferior, or whether their low rate of production is due to the conditions under which they are kept and the rations they are receiving. If conditions are made right and the cows still fail to be productive, it is evident that they are lacking in capacity, and the sooner they are made ready for the butcher the better. But be sure first.—R. B. Rushing.

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Lameness can't be avoided, but its duration can be reduced by using Sloan's Liniment as soon as the horse goes lame. See how quickly this effective liniment relieves stiff, sore muscles, bruises and enlargements and puts your horse back into the 100% class. Thousands of farmers heartily endorse Sloan's Liniment, the universal relief for pains and aches.

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**WANTED**—girls to take the nurse's training course in our hospital. Inquire CHARLOTTE SANITARIUM, Charlotte, Mich.

# FARMER BALE OR SHIPPER BALE?

Van Subscriber Wants to Know Whose Interests M. Bale Was Supporting When He Voted for Two Potato Grades

I would like to make a few remarks in reply to Mr. John T. Bale's article in the Nov. 10th issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Mr. Bale says he don't think I fully understand the position of the shipper and consumer, and I am willing to admit the fact, and am wondering if Mr. Bale fully understands the consumer's position. No doubt he understands the shipper's position.

Now, Mr. Bale, I have spent 6 years on the potato market, three years as a helper, when we sorted all potatoes by hand, and three years as a buyer. You will have to admit, Mr. Bale, that during that time I must have gotten a pretty good idea of the buying end of the potato deal, but freely admit my ignorance of the selling end of the deal. I am willing to absorb all the information you can give me on the subject.

For instance, you say you have been making two grades of spuds for two years. You sold one car last year of second grades at 65c f.o.b. Lakeview. Can you tell me what the consumer paid for them, and who made a profit on them and how much? You quote me as saying "why take the poor ones?" You are wrong, Mr. Bale, I said nothing about poor ones. I asked why the two grades. I contend, Mr. Bale, that the second grade, so called, is the best grade, because they are more solid and firm, not apt to be hollow, the eyes are not so deep so do not peel away as much as a larger one, you can get more good solid eating from a bushel of the second grade than you will from the first grade. You say they are used in large eating houses, hotels and restaurants and that they no doubt will make as good use of them as they would of the larger ones, then please tell me, Mr. Bale, why are they not worth just as much?

Another thing, when you went to Washington to help pass the bill for two grades did the proposition come from the government or from the shipper? In helping to pass this bill did you have in mind the interests of John T. Bale, shipper of potatoes, or did you have in mind John T. Bale, farmer, or both? Tell me, please, who will benefit most, Mr. Bale, farmer, or Mr. Bale, shipper?

You speak of the dirt, stones, marbles, etc., brought in by the many farmers. Now, as a buyer I have run up against just such things as you mention and more that you do not mention, but I never ran across the farmer who could get a jump the start of the potato buyer, did you?

Now about dirt. You and I know the buyer always takes an up and down weight, that is, when he weighs the farmer's load he lets the bar on scales go up rather sharp then when he weighs the wagon back he takes a down weight, which gives him from 40 to 60 pounds. I know this to be a fact, for I have often weighed a load on the big scales and then weighed them on a small scale and they would over-run that much. If a load is extra dirty the buyer will take a little more. Now I am not finding fault with this method for I know it is necessary, for after these potatoes get dry the dirt will drop off, and if the buyer does not protect himself he will have a shortage, but I have yet to see the buyer who did not protect himself good and plenty on these things.

I am not advocating the idea that shippers should buy potatoes field run and I never heard of their doing it. I have known of farmers bringing in that kind of stock and I have seen them haul back from 5 to 16 bushels of cull potatoes; the farmer who does

that is working against his own interest. I claim the farmer should be just as much interested in sending out good stock from his shipping point as the shipper is and should not try to put in poor stock on the market. I am not kicking on the shippers grading potatoes by taking out all the poor and under-sized potatoes. The consumer when he buys a bushel of potatoes should get a bushel of good potatoes, but I claim there is no need or general demand for two grades. You ask me to place myself in the consumer's place, set a bushel of No. 1 graded stock by the side of a bushel of field run at a cost of 10c to 25c more than the other, you infer I would take the No. 1 at the larger price. Correct, Mr. Bale, but set side by side a bushel of No. 1 grade and one No. 2 grade, according to Government specifications and I will take the No. 2 grade.

I am glad to know that you have a grader that will take care of the potatoes as fast as a man will shovel them, but Mr. Bale, there are hundreds of little stations in Michigan that just have a common sorter with two-sized screens and they have to put them over one screen and then change and put them over the other. As the editors have answered your argument as to prices paid for the two grades better than I could, I will pass that up, and if you can show me where the farmer is benefited by the two grades I will do all I can to help the good work along, but if the two grades idea was started for the benefit of John T. Bale, shipper, and against the benefit of John T. Bale, farmer, I am going to put in my best licks for John T. Bale, farmer.—B. E. S., Van, Mich.

Find enclosed coupon for the new Market Paper. I am with you in anything you undertake for the benefit for the farmer. With kindest regards, Philip Carnell, Huron Co.

# County Crop Reports

**GENESEE (Southeast)**—Farmers are fall plowing, husking corn, threshing and some are sowing rye. The weather has been excellent for doing fall work. Soil is in fine shape, altho it is frozen a little morning, it does not take long for the sun to make it all right for fall plowing. Farmers are selling potatoes and hay in considerable quantities. Grains are moving steady. Considerable numbers of the farmers are selling their hogs and other livestock. Farmers are not buying much of any kind of feed. Bean threshing is getting into swing and the yields are very poor. If we do not have a good winter this winter hundreds of acres of fall grains will not amount to much on account of the farmers sowing so late this fall. Bean harvest is about over and potatoes are about all dug. Quite a number of auction sales are being held this fall and prices received are good.—C. W. S., Fenton.

**BAY (East)**—The weather has been fine and fall work is coming along nicely. Farmers are hauling sugar beets and plowing, some are threshing beans; some beans are being sold. Soil in good condition for plowing. Corn is too wet to husk and a large quantity is soft and will have to be fed about as soon as it is husked. Seed corn will be scarce. Some oats being sold.—G. G., Linwood.

**VAN BUREN (East)**—The Indian summer is very acceptable to finish the fall work, such as potatoes, apples, beans and cleaning the barnyards. The few weeks of dry weather came fine for gathering the late beans. The roads have been very bad but are drying out and wearing down well. Corn husking is in progress, but there is lots of soft corn, and very little good. Bert Glidden is picking his frozen grapes and getting \$18 per ton for them by the car load.—V. T. G., Mattawan.

**OGEMA (East)**—The farmers are baling hay and plowing. Some have beans to pull yet. Threshing is about done. The weather is fine, cool nights and sunny days. The soil is in fine condition for working. The farmers are selling potatoes and grain. There are a few new farm buildings being built here.—H. A. B., Selkirk.

**HURON (Northwest)**—Farmers are threshing beans, they average about three bu. to the acre, and are very poor. No apples on the market.—C. G., Caseville.

**OTTAWA (Northeast)**—Fall plowing is nearly done. Some farmers are selling a little wheat and hay. A few have been doing their road work and graveling a few of the worst places.—J. P., Coopersville.

**TUSCOLA (Northeast)**—Farmers are fall plowing and threshing beans. Many beans are in bad shape. Coal is scarce and farmers can not get it to do their threshing.—S. S., Cass City.

**SAGINAW (Western)**—The weather continues nice for fall plowing and the soil is in fine shape. A few beans are being threshed but none are going to market. Hay seems to be the only farm commodity that is much looked after, all other produce is very quiet.—G. L., St. Charles.

**CALHOUN (Northwest)**—Weather is fine for this time of year. Some of the farmers have been re-filling their silos this week. Some have put their entire crops of corn in their silos after the settling and feeding the ensilage a month and a half. Wheat, potatoes and hogs are being marketed, but none of them strong enough to flood the market. Not much corn is being husked, only as it is fed.—V. H. J., Battle Creek.

**PRESQUE ISLE (Central)**—The farmers are plowing and pulling bagas. A few potatoes are going to market, and some grain. The only buyer here runs the price to suit himself.—D. D. S., Millersburg.

**MIDLAND (Southeast)**—Fall work is nearly all done. The farmers in this county are not expecting to plant nearly so many beans next season as they did this year on account of the way the government handled the price.—A. B., Midland.

**ST. JOSEPH (Northeast)**—The fine weather is still with us, and most farmers are well up with their work, except corn husking, and few of us have any that would be fit to crib. I don't see how many hogs can be wintered, as corn will freeze solid as soon as cold weather comes. A few will sow rye yet, and some have started to plow. Beans are not yielding anything and a very poor quality; they are worth \$8.25 and potatoes are bringing \$1.00. The car shortage is bad go for farmers.—H. A. H., Mendon.

**OTSEGO (West Central)**—We are still enjoying fine weather. Farmers are busy getting their fall work done and some will put more rye in.—C. A., Gaylord.

**INGHAM (Southwest)**—Beans are all taken care of. Those threshed after lying out in the rain and frost are badly damaged, will pick from 5 to 20 lbs per bu. Elevators are not buying at present. Corn very poor. Fair corn at auction is selling at from \$1 to \$1.60 per shock.—B. W., Leslie.

## Ludington Farmer, Loyal, Lonely, Gave All to the Cause of Democracy



Chas. E. Lake, a farmer of Mason county, is running his farm alone while one of his boys lies wounded in an army hospital in France and another is in European waters on board a U. S. submarine chaser. A week ago news despatches told of the wounds received by John J. Smith, a private, and the War Department sent word to Mr. Lake that his son had been shot down by the Germans. For Private Smith, of the Sixteenth infantry, really is Irvin Lake, of Logan township, Mason county, Mich. When he enlisted he used the name of Smith "to escape publicity."

## FLAX STRAW FOR TWINE

Canadian Expert Discovers New Use for an Important Crop Raised in Some Sections of Michigan

In view of the fact that the high prices of flax products are attracting many farmers of Michigan to grow flax, they will undoubtedly be much interested in the following article:

"Grasshopper proof" is the confident prediction of Deputy Minister of Agriculture F. H. Auld of Saskatchewan concerning binding twine made from flax straw by the new process.

With 300,000,000 pounds of binding twine used annually. If the grasshopper problem is solved vast quantities of flax straw now going to waste in the United States and Canada can be used to cheapen twine. The sisal controversy with Mexico too, abruptly would take on a new aspect.

Deputy Minister Auld said of the new process now under final tests at Regina: "As yet the tests are inconclusive with respect to grasshopper damage of flax twine but our investigators are very optimistic."

"A perfect working twine has been made from flax, but here again uniformity of product has been found very difficult, and with the increasing production, the percentage of binder twine made from other fibres is not important," says the International Harvester Company in a bulletin, adding:

"While the great bulk of the binder twine of recent years has been made from sisal and manila, there has been other fibres used successfully, usually, however, in connection with larger proportions of sisal or manila. New Zealand fibre, either in a mixture is used exclusively, makes a satisfactory twine, but it does not possess the lasting qualities found in the two principal fibres."

For years thousands of tons of flax straw have been destroyed every year after the seed has been taken from it. This waste has led a small group of men to devote untiring efforts to the discovery of a process whereby this straw could be utilized. The efforts of these men are now said to have been successful.

"Some excellent samples of binder twine, cord and rope made under the new-discovered process from flax fibre were recently on view at Regina, Saskatchewan," say officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They are said to be much stronger than material made in the ordinary way, and flax twine can be produced at half the cost of sisal twine.

"What is probably of more importance to the farmer, however, is the fact that he will in the future derive a double revenue from his flax crop—from the fibre as well as from the seed."

From the beginning the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan has taken a very keen interest in the experiments, and a small grant was made by the government to enable the work to be carried on. As prepared by the raw process, flax fibre constitutes a raw material suitable, not only for the manufacture of twine and cord but also for the weaving of the coarser kinds of linen, twills, sack cloth, duck and other similar goods."

### JACKSON EDITOR DISCOVERS SOMETHING

It seems that the editor of the *Jackson Patriot* has been dabbling a little in farming the past summer, and has added richly to his experience. He describes his experience editorially as follows:

Yes, "we farmers" have been very busy these nice bright days of the past week. We, the editor, have got our season's bean crop into the barn in good condition. Luckily, they were

not pulled and on the ground, as many fields, during the two or three weeks of squally, October wintry weather, and the frosted pods were dried up, leaving good bean and vines in very good condition for storing after pulling. Then we stirred out our clover seed and got it dry, and on Saturday got it hulled, receiving a little over two bushels from seven or eight acres of June clover. It may bring enough to repay our financial outlay on it, and throw in our own labor for the fun of the thing. Our neighbors had about the same success. Yes, we farmers are to get rich this year—at such a rate. Then we went at the corn, anticipating a good yield of big ears, and find that we have the big ears all right but we fear that mighty few of them will stand cribbing because of softness, while about one-third is still in the milk and water. The "bossies" like it, and we are giving them all they will eat, to see if it will fatten them. Last year our corn was mostly "nubbins," but hard; this year, large ears, but soft—and there you are. Nels Fletcher tells us they have about 140 acres that they think might as well spoil on the stalk as after handling. There seems to be little sound corn, either for seed or for keeping. Then we expect, as usual, about the time we get our "bossies" fat enough for the market the market will be "off." Yes, we farmers are getting rich—in experience!"

### NATIONAL CROP REPORTS

*Toma Brook, Va.*—The poultry here except turkeys, is about the same as last year. There is a reduction of 25 per cent in turkeys. About 33 coops of poultry are shipped weekly, and about 40 cases of eggs.

*Pulaski, N. Y.*—Fewer turkeys have been raised in Oswego county this year than for some time past, according to shippers. The high price of feed is attributed as one reason for the reduction in the number raised.

*Oswego, N. Y.*—Many fields of potatoes in Oswego county have been so badly frozen that the stock is fit only for cattle. The loss to many farmers is heavy as much of the time the weather did not permit of work in the fields.

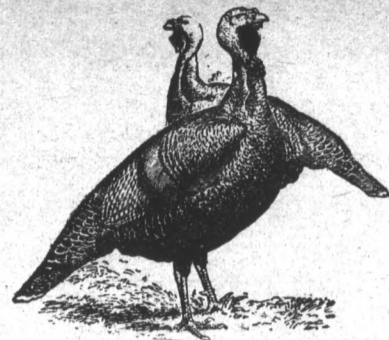
*San Francisco*—The vegetable market broke sharply, late this week. Tomatoes dropped to 40½-50c lb. The first rains of the season, although late to affect the foothill crops, will stimulate production in the valleys. Onions were wobbly and inclined to break. Fresh fruit was quiet with Cassabas slow. Strawberries were steady, \$6@9 chest, and raspberries, \$6@8.

*Weberville, Colo.*—The County Food Administrator here last week took charge of the Nickel packing plant on behalf of the Government. The employees struck and the Government officials immediately put 25 men to work in order to save products stored in the plant. These men were told that they were working for and would be paid by the Government.

*Seattle, Wash.*—The cranberry crop in the Ilwaco marshes was not damaged as much by frost as early reports gave, according to a grower familiar with the situation here a few days ago. "We now estimate the entire crop will be 22 cars," he said, "instead of 15 cars as was expected immediately following the frost." Cranberries have been selling at \$13@15 per barrel.

*Cincinnati*—Turkey dressing opened up this week for the Thanksgiving market throughout Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Ohio. Reports from various points indicate that about the same volume of stock is being slaughtered as last year. The market started out down in Kentucky at 21c @22c delivered at the pens. In Indiana and Ohio the market ruled at 22c delivered, and at most points a little higher where competition is keen.

You have been sending me M. B. F. for some time and I want to say how much it appeals to me. Am glad you are willing at least to try and get a square deal for the farmer. If the farmers don't come into their own pretty soon it will be strange. Underestimated market reports are the worst thing the farmer has to contend with. Is it right for graham flour to sell at 7c per lb. with wheat at its present price?—L. W. N., North Adams.



## —next Thursday

if the folks are over at your place for dinner put this issue of the weekly right out on the center table where they can't help but pick it up!

or if you are "invited out", just slip it in your side pocket, because no matter to whose house you go, if he farms, he'll thank you for showing him this market weekly that you like so well!

**WE WHO CAN EAT OUR THANKSGIVING DINNER AT HOME THIS YEAR OUGHT TO BE THANKFUL!**

And you farmers of Michigan, who can follow the markets and know when and where to sell to get the highest market prices for your produce, thru MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, can make us mighty thankful when we come to work next Friday morning, if all of you have sent us in this turkey coupon with a new subscriber for the weekly!

Will you do it?

Remember always that every name you add helps control a market that otherwise might be glutted and force down the prices on every crop you have worked so hard to raise—so you do your neighbor and yourself a favor when you get him to hand you a dollar or see to it that he mails it with this coupon.



## OUR 1917 TURKEY DAY COUPON

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,  
Mount Clemens, Mich.

Send your weekly to the following address for one year for which I enclose herewith One Dollar in currency, money order or check.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

This Turkey Day Coupon clipped from paper sent to \_\_\_\_\_



# THE FARM HOME

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



## This Week's Tested Recipe

### THANKSGIVING STICK CANDY

Boil one and a half pounds of granulated sugar with a half pint of water, add half a teaspoon cream of tartar dissolved in a little warm water. Keep covered and boil over a quick fire until the syrup threads and cracks. Flavor with lemon and color with grated lemon peel. Pour out to cool in a well-buttered dish. When cool enough to handle, take up and pull. Cut in sticks, roll till round and set aside to harden.

## Thanksgiving Dinner

I CANVASSED among my friends yesterday to find out how many were going to have turkey for Thanksgiving. And do you know what I found? Every single one decided to Hooverize, going without their customary Thanksgiving turkey this year. You see, we all think that it will be quite enough in these war times to have a turkey for Christmas, and so that's the program.

"Fix us up a simple menu," one girl friend said to me. "Something good, but comparatively cheap!" So here goes:

### A THANKSGIVING MENU

A small portion of Oyster Stew  
Roast Chicken Bread Stuffing Giblet Gravy  
Sweet Potatoes en Casserole  
Lettuce Salad with Russian Dressing  
Hot Apple Turnovers  
Plain Charlotte Russe  
Nuts Raisins Coffee

I think that menu is plenty good enough for any company you may expect, and as for me, I like chicken as well as I do turkey anyway.

Everybody knows how to make oyster stew, but I'll tell the brides who have just started to cook one thing, and that is: Be sure and don't boil the milk. Some folks pour the juice off the oysters before putting them into the stew, but I always use it, as I think it makes a better oyster flavor.

**Sweet Potatoes en Casserole:** Boil your sweet potatoes first, skin them, and slice lengthwise. Place them in your casserole, or earthen baking dish, and sprinkle between each layer brown sugar and bits of butter. Bake until browned slightly.

**Russian Dressing:** This is a splendid dressing to use on lettuce, and tastes so well with meats. It is pretty too, as it comes out a beautiful shade of pink, and looks so well with the green lettuce.

Take a cupful of French dressing. You know how to make it, don't you? Vinegar, olive oil, and salt and pepper. Drop your oil in slowly, and keep stirring, so it won't curdle. Some folks use lemon juice instead of vinegar. It's all a matter of taste. I prefer the vinegar myself. Then take a cup of Mayonnaise; the bought-in-bottles will do, though it is simple to make. Put in a cup a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoon of flour. Fill the cup up with vinegar. Beat two eggs, and add the mixture to them, and cook, watching carefully, and stirring, until done. Well, you add the cup of Mayonnaise and the cup of French dressing together to make the foundation of your Russian dressing; then if you have it you put in a drop or two of Tabasco sauce. I didn't have it last time and didn't miss it. Add a cupful of Chili sauce or catsup, either one you happen to have; Chili is better, a cup of chopped beets, and if you have a green pepper, chop up a tablespoonful and add that. A chopped up pickle or two adds to the flavor. Don't be afraid to try this, folks, because I have it often, and my family says that as a dressing for lettuce it can't be beat.

Here are two recipes for Charlotte Russe. They are small recipes, and if you were going to have a big dinner, you would have to triple them:

### CHARLOTTE RUSSE WITHOUT GELATINE

Three-fourths cup of double cream, one-quarter cup of sugar (scant measure), one teaspoon vanilla extract or 2 tablespoonsful of sherry (whichever you have handy.) Ladyfingers. Nuts or candied cherries, or three or four common canned cherries will answer. Beat the cream until firm, then beat in the sugar and flavoring. Line the cups with ladyfingers and fill with the cream mixture. Decorate with cherries.

### RASPBERRY CHARLOTTE RUSSE

Ladyfingers, one teaspoon granulated gelatine, three tablespoons cold water, three-fourths cup of raspberry juice and pulp, one-third cup sugar, three-fourths cup of double cream. Soften the gelatine in the cold water and dissolve by put-

ting the dish in boiling water; add to the raspberry pulp and juice (fresh or canned berries pressed through a sieve) with the sugar. Set the dish into water, ice cold, if possible, and stir constantly until the mixture begins to thicken. Fold in the cream, beaten firm. Turn into cups lined with ladyfingers. Macaroons or any small light cooky can be substituted for ladyfingers.

## Abolish the Dark Parlor

*A house is built of bricks and stones,  
Of sills and posts and piers,  
But a home is built of loving deeds  
That stand a thousand years!*

VICTOR HUGO wrote this a long time ago, and although a "mere man," who seldom had read women's pages, he certainly hit the nail on the head!

A house often has one room which has closed shutters and blinds, and which is never used by the family, but a home never! Every nook and corner of a real home is used, and the only reason a room is shut off there is to save heating, perhaps, in a winter like this, when fuel is scarce and high. Even then, the room is not darkened, because we who live in homes know that we can-

## Thanksgiving

*Thank God today!  
You will not have to ponder  
To find a cause to bring you to your  
knees!  
The world is filled with beauty and with  
wonder,  
And God is everywhere for him who sees!*

*Thank God today!  
You may be bowed in sorrow  
And life a burden difficult to bear!  
Thank God for joy that comes upon the  
morrow,  
He'll see you through your pain with lov-  
ing care.*

*Thank God today!  
He's given so much gladness,  
So many joys we all can call to mind!  
Our happiness is greater than our sad-  
ness!  
Thank God today, our Father, good and  
kind.*

*Thank God today!  
Though worlds are bowed in weeping,  
And battlefields glow redly through the  
night!  
Our God on high his silent watch is keep-  
ing!  
Our faith is strong that he will make  
things right. — ANNE CAMPBELL STARK*

not save our best carpet and hangings by closing off the room. We know the germs of disease do not flourish readily where sunshine and fresh air are frequent visitors. A closed room soon becomes musty, and our belongings are never so precious as the health of our family.

The dark parlor has given way to what we now call "the living room." The parlor was too stately a place, and its furnishings were all for show and not for comfort. The living room is always opened wide, and is just what its name implies, a place to live in and enjoy. A living room with a fireplace is always the most attractive. However, the chief object of the living room is to create an atmosphere of cheer and comfort, as well as rest. This can be done with very little money, if one has good taste and understands how to get pleasing results.

The living room is not cluttered up by bric-a-brac. The what-not is a thing of the past. Furniture nowadays is planned for comfort and usefulness, and of what use in the world is a what-not? It's nothing but a dust-catcher. A reading table, and a reading lamp is necessary in the living room. Some good comfortable chairs, by the windows or near this table; a place for books; a couch by the fireplace. Some good old prints on the walls, simply framed; a victrola or a piano, if you have them, a desk. A plain rug should cover the floor. If your floors are not hardwood, they can be painted.

It is poor taste to select unusual and pretentious furnishings for the living room, or any part of the house, for that matter. Gilt chairs and gold cabinets have gone with the old-fashioned, closed parlor. The things we have about us

## Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought

### SCALLOPED POTATOES

Use raw, thinly sliced potatoes in layers, each layer to be sprinkled with flour, butter, pepper, salt; lastly pour in just enough milk to be seen through the top layer, and then bake for about an hour, or until the potatoes are tender. This may be varied by adding, in layers, hard-boiled egg, sliced; grated cheese; or minced ham.

### BOILED POTATOES

Select potatoes of uniform size; wash them with a brush and plunge them into boiling salted water (- teaspoonful salt to 1 quart water.) Cook them with the cover of kettle ajar, until tender, from 20 to 30 minutes. Drain the potatoes; remove the skins; dress the potatoes with butter if desired, and serve them immediately. If it is necessary for the potatoes to stand a few minutes before being served, cover them with a cloth, not a lid, in order that the steam as it condenses may be absorbed by the cloth and not returned to the potatoes to make them soggy. This is the reason for serving potatoes in an uncovered dish. The potatoes may be sprinkled with chopped parsley.

should represent ourselves, and our standards of living. We are all simple folks, and our furniture should be simple in design and workmanship.

Plain net or scrim curtains, which hang perfectly, look well at the living room windows. Instead of the potted plants which brighten the windows now, make what is called a "fernery." This is nothing more or less than a window box standing on legs. If one is fond of plants, a fernery at each window would add to the cheer of the living room.

Photographs in the living room have gone out of fashion. Photographs should be kept in a book, or box, out of sight. On your mantle place a clock and two brass candlesticks with yellow candles. A magazine rack lends a "homey" touch to the living room. Of course there should be bookcases on each side of the fireplace, filled with your favorite books.

## Tear Up the Bedroom Carpet

YOU WILL say your floors are too unsightly to use rugs in your bedrooms. Fill in the holes and cracks, and stain or varnish or paint it. White paint makes a good foundation, and cream or gray can be painted over it. Use small rag rugs which can be washed in your bedrooms. You will find them much more sanitary than the dusty old carpets. If the walls of your bedrooms are old, fill in the cracks and walls with plaster, and kalsomine the ceiling. Put a little yellow ochre in the kalsomine to give it the creamy color so desirable in ceilings, and paper your walls with a simple inexpensive bedroom paper. Paint the woodwork a silver gray to correspond with your gray floor, or ivory, if you have used that color for your floor. Use white paint in bedrooms which are dark. When the ceilings are low do not use borders as they make them seem lower.

If there is no closet in your bedroom, an outside closet can be easily made by putting up some brackets and a shelf in one corner of the room. Under the shelf suspend a pole with screw eyes and picture wire, and place one end of the pole in a socket against the wall to hold it in place. As hangers keep the clothes in the best order, they should be procured and hooked onto the pole. A low shelf can be made for shoes. Make a cretonne curtain, with a two-inch heading, and tack to the shelf with gilt-headed tacks. The curtain will reach to the floor and serve the double purpose of hiding your clothes, and protecting them from dust.

The same cretonne can be used for the window curtains, and if your bed is an old, iron one, grown unsightly from use, here is a way to make it look like new: Make slip covers of the same cretonne as you have used all through, and slip them over the head and foot of the bed. A ruffled valance all the way around the bed, and a spread and pillow covers complete the disguise.

Wicker chairs are very good taste for bedrooms, as they can be washed. Perhaps you have an old bureau in your attic which could be fixed up for your bedroom. Scrape the varnish off and enamel it a gray, ivory or white, whichever suits the woodwork and the other furniture of your room. A square or oblong mirror can be treated the same way, and hung separately above this piece of furniture.

Be sure and have a waste basket in each of your bedrooms. Don't have many pictures in your bedrooms, as too many articles collect dust. Use simple, restful pictures.



Geo. Poland has been doing his "bit" as on Saturday he killed a large Kaiser chicken hawk measuring 53 inches from tip to tip, which had been capturing many of his chickens.—*Middleville Sun*.

Some state papers are hinting at a special session of the legislature. Haven't we enough to worry about without that bunch of incompetents getting together again?—*Hastings Journal-Herald*.

Farmers should remember Grand Rapids does not fix the price of potatoes in Montcalm county or anywhere else except in Grand Rapids. Last Thursday two loads glutted the market and sold for \$1.25. A big daily said, "After that the price went down."—*Greenville Independent*.

A. M. Todd who owns large farms in VanBuren and Allegan counties, owns a hemp field near Holland, covering 300 acres and the crop has grown to a height of from six to eight feet. Mr. Todd is erecting a large cement building for a hemp factory on the place so as to provide employment for his men in the winter months.—*Lawton Leader*.

### IS IT FAIR PLAY?

The Law controls the price of wheat,  
Though Farmers sweat and toil,  
Two-twenty is the limit set  
For Tillers of the Soil.

But they who rule and set that price,  
Big incomes usually get;  
Still they believe they're justly right  
And Farmers' income set.

Then custom sets the retail price  
Of butter, eggs and meat,  
Of flour and feed, of grain and seed,  
Most everything we eat.

The profit on a ton of coal  
Is set at fifty cents;  
They fixed the weight of bakers' bread,  
And War bread must commence.

But no dictators are for them  
Who have an upper seat;  
And "lust for gold" stock gamblers  
May fleece the common sheep.

The poor man must be full of thanks,  
For low-priced labor jobs,  
But fat livings are handed to  
The offspring of the Nobles.

Our rural mail delivery men,  
Unlike the upper Nobles,  
Drive daily thru the sleet and rain  
And tender for their jobs.

The school books for the children small,  
A certain price must be;  
But all the cabinet ministers  
Are left alone, you see.

The railroads have their mileage fixed,  
And freight rates to a T,  
But the crafty "M. P." lawyers  
Have no limit to their fee.

For operations, surgical,  
The "Docs." five hundred get.  
Though kill or cure, you may be sure,  
They get their fee, you bet!

They stipulate the price of milk,  
And prove the milkman's ware;  
They fix the price of paper pulp  
But is the printer square?

Though want ads cost a quarter down,  
Government ads cost more.  
The party printer gets his "pap,"  
If not, he's mighty "sore."

The proud and grasping land owners  
Can countless acres keep;  
And kings by accidental birth  
Hold thousands at their feet.

S. G. COLWELL, Wallaceburg, Ont.

And still they come with their large vegetables. Wm. French of this village presented the *News* with a winter radish which weighs nine pounds and 4 ounces. The radish is on exhibition at this office and we extend a special invitation to the editor of the *Sandusky Farmer* to call and see it.—*Lexington News*.

We have several local speculators who are keeping close watch on the egg market. They purchased these eggs in April at 37½¢ to 39¢ which is about the wholesale price offered at New York now, so unless the market takes a decided upward trend they do not stand to make a very big profit.—*Midland Sun*.

Will Gehman pulled 5 bushels of carrots in one minute, the largest of which weighed 4 1-2 lbs. They yielded at the rate of 800 bushels to the acre and are worth 12 1-2¢ per bu. in the field. Ninety-six dollar per acre is better than wheat at 63¢ per bu.—1892 issue of *Charlotte Tribune*.

Vern Moore, living south of Union City, made a good shipment of lambs and hogs, through the West Calhoun Co-Operative Company. He shipped nine lambs, which weighed 960 pounds and eleven hogs which weighed 2,930 pounds. Both consignments topped the Buffalo market on Nov. 5, and Mr. Moore's net proceeds were \$614.22.—*Union City Register*.

As they don't raise beets along the lake shore where fish stories thrive, we are going to tell a beet story, which can be vouched for, and at the same time put forth a claim for the championship beet scooper of Sanilac county. Having contracted to load beets for the Mt. Clemens Sugar Company from piles at Elmer Crossing on to the coal cars, Clarence Teets loaded 40 1-2 tons, scooping them on a wagon from the ground and from the wagon to the cars in fourteen hours' time—a straight job of it. This makes a total of 81 tons that he handled. As we stated in the beginning, we believe the championship of the county belongs to Mr. Teets. Just leave it to Teets to scoop the beets.—*Sanilac Co.*

The weather has been very favorable for potato digging and growers everywhere put forth every effort to secure the crop. In some places business men and school children rendered very valuable assistance. The yield has been very good this year. Porter farmers getting from 140 to 180 bushels per acre on the average. In some instances the yield has gone above two hundred bushels per acre. Chas. Mohny reports 1286 bushels from six acres. The farmers are holding largely to one variety, the Petoskey Rural. Shipping has already started. Chas. G. Hall and J. D. Hayne both buying at Lawton. Prices have been above a dollar a bushel, starting at \$1.15, but have now dropped to \$1.—*Lawton Leader*.

The supervisors seem to wish to dodge the issue; the national organization of agriculture are insisting that one be established in this county. It would seem that the overhead expenses could be sustained by the county, so long as the question of salary was no longer an issue. The protest coming from Eli Lindsey of Prairieville, is but one of many expressions of dissent to the supervisors' action. The fact remains that other counties have found it profitable to continue the county agency, and believe and show material help to the farmer. If the expenses, something like \$1,000 to \$1,500, are all that is asked from this county, it would seem that we would be the losers not to have it. The question arises whether the forcing of an agent upon the county through the national and state organizations would not defeat the purpose of an agency. If we can have such service at reasonable cost and there can be no exploiting and padding of expense accounts, we believe the county would be benefited by a county farm agent.—*Hastings Herald-Journal*.

## ---no Michigan business farmer will drive an automobile without

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when he knows of its low cost and the risk he runs when he is not insured. We insure only outside of the large cities and thus eliminate large losses. You protect yourself with the help of more than 25,000 other Michigan motor car owners when you join hands with us and the rates are so low that only a fool-hardy property owner will drive his automobile and run the risk of expensive litigation and judgments which might take away every penny he had accumulated.

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Fred Youngs of Carmel township raised seven acres of beans this year. The yield was 118 bushels. After reserving his seed he sold the balance at \$8 per bu., receiving \$900 or \$132 per acre.—*Charlotte Tribune*.

Some people argue that the age of miracles is coming back, which may be true but probably isn't. At any rate, John Flint had a 30-acre field of Alfalfa cut on shares last week and every particle was cured and secured without a symptom of dampness, which has never been done in November before.—*Brooklyn Exponent*.

A farmer in the city from Sidney said to the *Independents*: "Let's send a carload of food from the farms to the starving Belgians." A splendid suggestion, which we would be glad to help carry out. Where is the man who will take this matter in hand? No doubt a car could be loaded to its capacity right here in Greenville.—*Greenville Independent*.

Following are two items which appeared in the *Constantine Advertiser-Record* twenty years ago: "Hiram Powell says that several years ago in Porter, he sowed a field to wheat so late that the plants barely got above the ground before the freeze came on. The next spring the crop came on and the field yielded thirty-five bushels to the acre. The wheat is past getting above the ground this fall."—"R. D. Merritt, Monday last, drove home 51 lambs, worth about \$3 each, the product of 52 ewes on his Williamsville farm this season. He had 63 lambs but the dogs got in and reduced his flock. There is an apparent profit in keeping and raising sheep."

Every wide-awake, progressive farmer should feel it his duty to attend the meeting to be held in Union City on Saturday afternoon, November 24. It is expected that Mr. R. H. Ellsworth a field man of the state market department will be present and explain the many features of the co-operation plan. It is hoped that at this meeting a Union City farmers' co-operative company may be formed, as there is manifest need for such. Every farmer

## FREE FEED

For 100,000 Cattle  
200,000 Sheep!

THERE is 9 months' grazing every year on the luxuriant and nutritious native grasses of the Free Open Range surrounding the farm lands in the

## Highlands of Louisiana

This pasturage is Free to the Northern farmers who have bought and are buying at our low prices on easy terms. On these lands two or three cultivated crops are grown in the same fields each year. We believe this to be the greatest opportunity in America for the stock raiser and general farmer. Mild winters, ample rainfall, productive soil, healthful climate.

Learn about it. Send for the big, Free book, "Where Soil and Climate Are Never Idle," full of facts and photographic illustrations. Write for it now.

Homeseeker's excursion first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation  
436 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

should at least investigate the principles and the workings of these propositions, and ask himself the question, "Why should not the farmer, after raising his products, have something to say as to the marketing of them?"—*Union City Register*.

A. C. Aspinwall, secretary of Michigan Potato Shippers' Ass'n, paid Greenville a visit last Saturday and told the *Independent* that about all the large buyers in the large cities were buying and selling potatoes by the hundred-weight. May be so, but we notice the small towns like Chicago, Detroit, Greenville and Grand Rapids are still quoting them by the bushel.—*Greenville Independent*.

Bronson's potato show was such a big success that it will no doubt hereafter be a regular feature. There were thirty-eight exhibits of potatoes, and even the women took part, by preparing dishes of potatoes cooked in different forms. Among the prize winners were S. E. Lee of Union; Wilber Bert of Batavia, F. A. Covey of Batavia, and Wm. Stough of Mattawan.—*Union City Register*.

## HOW CANADA TREATS PROFITS

Neighboring Country Ruthlessly  
Grabs Off All Profits in  
Excess of Fifteen  
Per Cent.

The United States Government might well take an object lesson from the Canadian manner of treating excess profits. Canada has absolutely no use for profiteers, and without any apologies or beating about the bush, gobbles up everything over 15 per cent and a large share of profits between 11 and 15 per cent.

Recently it was discovered that the big packing houses of the country were making 80 per cent profit on their invested capital, and that competition among them was responsible for the high cost of pork. It was further discovered that Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the imperial munitions board of Canada, was president of a packing concern which was making 80 per cent profits on war orders.

This little disclosure cautions us to be on the watch in our own country. The prices of pork products continue to soar, and somebody—not the farmer—gets the profits. 'Tis true that J. Ogden Armour denies that his company is guilty of profiteering but he fails to satisfactorily explain the 20 odd million dollar dividends which were passed out to the Armour stockholders during the year 1916. The packing houses are making fortunes out of the war, and the consumer pays the bill. Get after them, Uncle Sam. Pass the profits plate toward the farmer. He'll have more ambition to raise more hogs if you do.

### FEDERAL LOAN PLAN DEVELOPMENTS

Over \$21,000,000 worth of the Federal Farm Loan bonds have been disposed of, thru bond houses and private investors. These bonds bear 4½ per cent interest and are entirely tax free. They are being offered to the public at approximately \$3,000,000 per week. The money derived from their sale is loaned to farmers at 5 per cent, the margin of one-half per cent being employed to pay the expenses of the Federal Land banks.

The total amount of money loaned to farmers to November 1st, was \$21,040,138. Applications for over 193 million dollars in loans have been received and as fast as the loans are approved the several land banks will care for them at the rate of 8 million dollars or more per month.

Approximately 3,000 farm loan associations have been organized and it is estimated that upwards of 2,000 more are in the process. The farmers of Texas have applied for the largest amount of loans of any state, a total of over 19 million. Michigan with applications for a total of \$4,443,680, ranks 21st among the states. Delaware farmers have asked for only \$29,150, the smallest amount of loans to be applied for any one state. According to sections, the middle western grain and the southern cotton states lead in the aggregate amount of loans asked.

### WESTERN MILK PRODUCERS UP IN ARMS

Michigan milk producers should not think that they are the only ones confronted with a marketing problem. Washington producers have been harassed so long by the unreasonableness of the Spokane distributors that the Inland Empire Dairymen's Association has announced its intention of incorporating and selling milk in Spokane direct to the consumer. Milk in this western city is now selling at 14 cents per quart bottled and delivered, being a compromised price recently agreed upon by distributors and producers.

"Our plans are immature at present," said Pres. H. S. Findley. "We will incorporate and for this purpose must state our intentions. The articles will likely give us authority to establish a plant and distribute milk. We now figure on handling milk in bulk; but, of course, if we go ahead we will probably come to the bottling and distributing. Probably we can find enough stores and restaurants to take our output. If so, the problem will be simplified. Our course will depend on developments."

"I believe we can sell milk to the retail trade at 10 to 11 cents a quart in bulk, at least, and at 30 to 32 cents a gallon in 10-gallon cans to the larger customers."

"Our articles will authorize us to buy and sell feed for the benefit of our members, and also to sell eggs and probably other things we produce. By such a combination our success would be more assured."

Undoubtedly the solution offered by Washington producers will be the ultimate solution of the whole milk problem. The farmer is becoming more and more dissatisfied with the present method of marketing milk and all other products from the farm, and any arrangement entered into between him and the fellows who are making money from the peddling of these products will be unsatisfactory and temporary. Not until the farmer himself takes over the marketing of his products will he be in a position to secure the largest possible profits which the value of his goods and the existing demand should warrant his receiving.

### MORE ARGUMENTS AGIN' THE BOOZE BUSINESS

If the Lusitania were now floating the seas, the coal used annually in the manufacture of beer in this country would furnish fuel for 726 round trips for the giant ship and transport 23,595,000 tons of supplies to the allies, according to compilations given out by E. D. Leach, assistant state fuel administrator of Ohio.

Coal used for the manufacture of beer in Ohio alone would furnish more than 60 round trips and carry nearly 2,000,000 tons of supplies a year.

It requires 180,000 cars of coal, of 3000 trains, to move the raw material to the breweries, the figures indicate.

"We have heard a great deal about the grain in the beer and about the sugar in beer, but we have heard little about the coal in beer," says the fuel administration.

Coal is one of the principal ingredients. It takes almost exactly a pound of coal to produce a pint of beer."

### JOHN D. JR., SAYS VICE WORSE THAN FOE

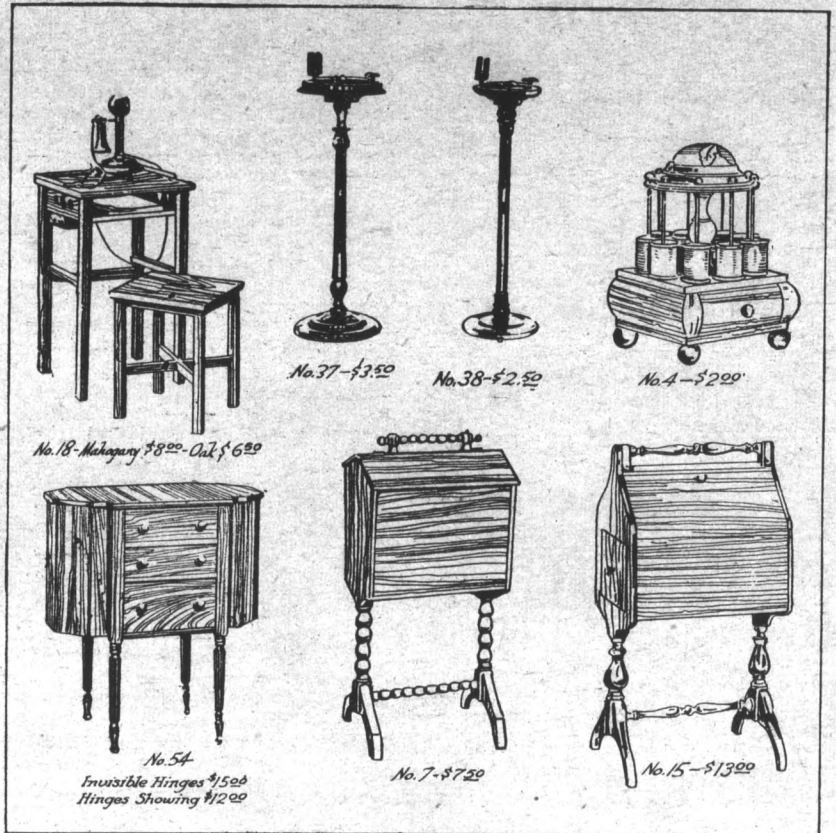
"Drunkenness and immorality are your greatest enemies," John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told the soldiers at Camp Dix, "The grapple with these vices is more to be feared than meeting with the Huns. Shun wounds of shame as soldiers of the best army the world ever has produced."

### McBRIDE'S POTATO PROGRAM FAILS

(Continued from page 1)

about contracting for the potatoes.

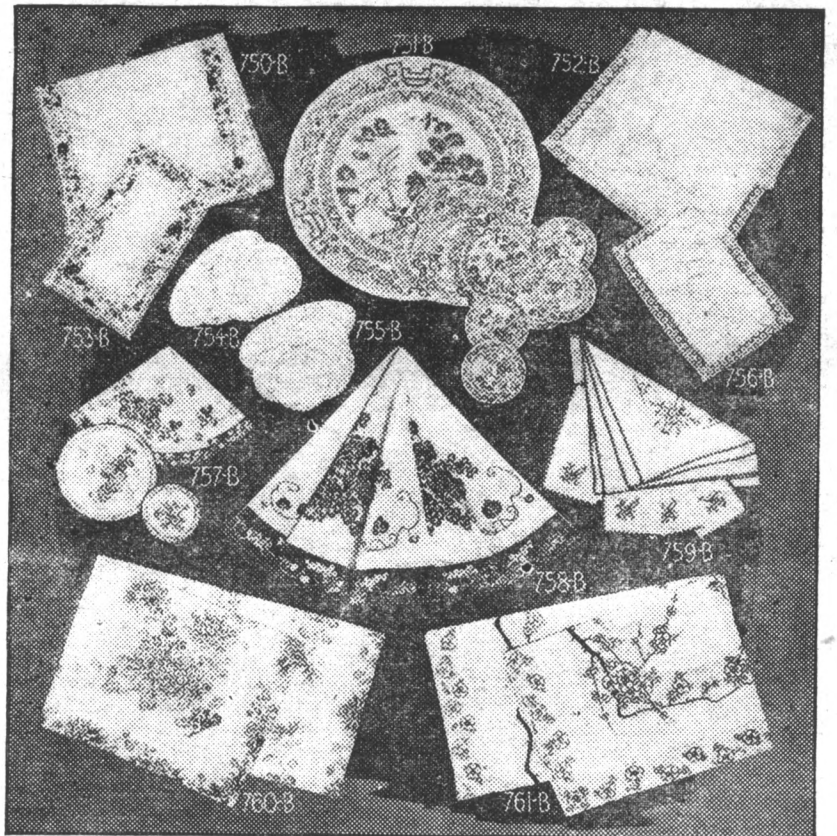
And finally on came the "potato run" on the Federal State Bank. Potato depositors kicked and scrambled for their "spuds," the cashier offered them their dollars, but NO, we want potatoes! Where are our promised potatoes? The State Market Director was appealed to, but the bank officials, like one crying in the wilderness, could get no answer. And this chapter ends the sad, sad story. "Out of the thirteen cars contracted for only two have been received, the last forty-seven bushels are on the truck. People seem to think we have hoodwinked them and they accuse us of duplicity." And the first lesson ends, with one thousand city people damning the farmers, and claiming that they will not live up to their agreements, when forsooth, the damning should be lodged further up the stream.—G. S.



No. 54—Mahogany Work Table, exact copy of Martha Washington work table. Top 25x14 inches, five panel ends; three drawers, upper drawer compartment arranged for needles, middle drawer for spools; finished in varnish rubbed dull. Invisible Hinges. Price.....\$15.00  
Hinges showing. Price.....\$12.00  
No. 18—Telephone Table in solid Mahogany, finished in varnish rubbed dull. Separate compartment for book, and rack to hold telephone. Price.....\$8.00  
Fumed Oak, including stool. Price.....\$6.50  
No. 37—Mahogany Smoker. Glass Tray, Metal Match and Cigar Holder. Price.....\$3.50  
No. 38—Mahogany Smoker. Glass Tray, Metal Match and Cigar Holder. Price.....\$2.50

No. 4—Solid Mahogany Spool Holder with Pin Cushion, 5 inches square, 7 inches high, with top 4 inches in diameter. Small drawer for pins. Rods for holding spools. Price.....\$2.00  
No. 7—Pick-up Sewing Cabinet, made in solid mahogany rubbed dull. Each side of top lifts up, invisible hinges, removable mahogany tray with four compartments on inside, stretchers upright, and handles beautifully turned. Price.....\$7.50  
No. 15—Mahogany Work Cabinet, finished in varnish rubbed dull, having drawer that comes out on both sides and two lids which drop down and make small table top. Price.....\$13.00

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### FANCY LINENS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Nos. 750B and 753B—Dresser Set. Scarf and Cushion Cover, Cretonne and Lace. One set in box. Each.....\$1.00  
No. 751B—Luncheon Set, 13 pieces. Japanese blue print. Price per set.....\$1.00  
No. 752B—Dresser Set. Scarf and Cushion Cover. Lace and embroidered. One set in box. Price per set.....\$1.00  
Nos. 754 and 755—Madeira hand embroidered. Dollies. Beautiful design, 6" round. ¼ doz. in box.....\$1.25  
5½ x 12" ovals. Price each.....50c  
No. 757B—Luncheon Set, 13 pieces. Japanese blue print. Price.....\$1.25  
No. 758B—Japanese blue print Lunch Cloths and Napkins, 42" round. Price each.....\$1.00

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