

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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PRESIDENT SAYS WAR MUST GO ON TILL PRUSSIANISM IS DEFEATED

**Executive Sees No Hope of Peace
As Long as Kaiser Continues
Ruthless Methods and
Treads Upon Rights
of Other Nations**

President Wilson addressed his message "To Congress and the World," on Tuesday, departing from the time-honored custom of including only the interests of the people of the United States, and covered completely the full scope of the issues of the great war, and the part the people of the nation were expected to take in the great struggle across the sea. "Eight months have passed," said he, "since last I had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even summarize those events."

He asked all to "consider again, and with great scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight towards definite ends."

The necessity of making clear the definite aims of the government in connection with the world war, was handled in a masterful manner, which clearly shows that the President has kept close to the people:

"Our objective is, of course, to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, when shall we consider the war won?"

"I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours."

"They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose."

"They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms."

"I believe I speak for them when I say two things: First, that the intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us—the ugly face this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this Thing and its power are

indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly."

That Germany must answer for some of the ruin her ruthless warfare has caused, was set forth at some length, and closed with this paragraph:

Administration Denies "Bearish" Bean Tales

Long before the opening of the bean market last fall, scores of articles appeared in the newspapers telling about the enormous crops of Manchurian beans that were to be imported into this country. Some of these reports went so far as to say that the Food Administration was encouraging the importation and would force the farmers of the United States to compete with the oriental product. We have

"It must deliver the once fair lands and happy people of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austro-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy."

The President then dealt with the alien enemies in a paragraph which can be easily understood, and he placed among the enemies of the government those who have used the war as a means to increase their profits; those who have "replaced the law of supply and demand with the law of unrestrained selfishness."

"It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the government in the detention camps (Continued on page 7)

made repeated attempts to run these stories to earth, and expose their lying authorship.

Under date of Nov. 26th, we sent the following extract from an article that had appeared in a number of newspapers, to the Food Administration:

"This policy is adopted for the protection of the producer as well as for the consumer, and it is much to be desired that every bean grower using soil adapt- (Continued on page 7)

United States Food Administration

Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1917

Editor Michigan Business Farming,
Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 26th inst., is received and the contents carefully noted.

While I have only been in charge of this bean department for the past three days, moving here from Michigan, and am not in a position to say that this statement came through the Food Administration, I personally feel that such a letter would be impossible, as it is directly against the theory and policy of the Food Administration.

Our principal business here is to watch the process of distribution from the grower to the consumer, seeing to it that the grower receives a fair profit for his stock so as to increase production, and also to see that no unnecessary expenses are added to the price in the process of distribution, to the end that the consumer can buy his necessities at as reasonable a price as possible.

It occurred to me that it would be to the better interests of this department if we could have a wide-awake young farmer who understands the cost of production and could look into the proposition from the farmer's point of view, with us here. While I have always been in the elevator business, I have also operated a farm, and know that the farmer many times feels that he does not have a voice in the handling of policies that he should have.

In the Food Administration, we are all working free of charge, paying our own expenses, in an effort to handle the food of the country that we may assist in winning the war. If you or Mr. Slocum care to recommend such a man, or one of your Farmers' Associations care to stand the expense of sending him to Washington, we should like very much to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
By K. P. Kimball.

MILK PRODUCERS WIN VICTORY

**Commission Concedes Their Right
to Cost Price Plus Reasonable
Profit and Grants Raise
to \$3.25 per Hundred**

As suggested in last week's MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, the milk commission looked favorably upon the request of the milk producers and in their final report made public last Friday recommended that the distributors pay \$3.25 per hundred pounds within the 15c zone during the month of December. This price is on the 3.5 basis, with an additional 4c per point for every point above this standard up to and including 4.2 per cent milk. The commission based its decision upon the figures and arguments presented by the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers Association who showed that the cost of producing milk during the month of December would be upwards of \$3.17 per hundred pounds. The commission recommended that the following prices be charged by the distributors during the month of December:

Retail quarts, delivered, 14 cents.
Retail pints, delivered, 8 cents.
Wholesale quarts, delivered, 13c.
Wholesale pints, delivered, 7c.
Bulk, gallon, delivered, 44c.

Retail at selling stations per quart 11c, with a 5c charge for bottle, to be refunded on its return.

Field men of the producers' association who have been out thru the Detroit area since the making of the new price report that the farmers are apparently satisfied with it. Altho it does not give to them a clear 10 per cent profit, it more than covers actual cost which cannot be said of the price paid under the old contract for a single month of its operation. The officers of the Association met with the distributors in Detroit Wednesday of the present week to draw up the new contracts. It is understood that the price of \$3.17 for the month of December will also obtain during January and February, unless market advances or decreases in production costs make it advisable to raise or lower the price.

The special milk commission has agreed to continue to act for a period of one year and will meet at any time during that period at its own discretion or upon the petition of producers, distributors or consumers, to review any claims for re-adjustment of the price which may be made by any of those concerned.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING would like to have its readers' opinion on the new milk price. It is sufficient and satisfactory? Will it enable you to produce milk at a profit during the winter months? Write us your views of the situation.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

RESUME OF WAR WORK IN STATE

Food Preparedness Committee Did Much to Stimulate Production and Assist Farmers in Securing Seed and Loans for 1917 Harvest

Believing that our readers would be interested in learning what was accomplished by the Food Preparedness Committee which was appointed last spring by Governor Sleeper to represent the government's food production campaign in the state, we asked Merle Dafeo, secretary of the committee, to furnish our readers with a brief resume of the results accomplished. This he has done and tells about everyone excepting himself who was affiliated with the work. Mr. Dafeo is the able young editor of the Charlotte Republican, and as secretary to the Food Preparedness committee, did a large part of the routine work and should share no small part in the credit for the results secured. His article follows:

Without a precedent of any kind, the Food Preparedness Committee is quite content with the success of its six and one-half months' campaign to stimulate and increase the food production in Michigan. While prospects of good prices of necessity had considerable to do with the million and a half increased acreage over last year, nevertheless the state-wide campaign conducted by the committee was responsible in no small degree for this unprecedented response on the part of Michigan farmers for greater production.

The Food Preparedness Committee had its critics the same as all other official organizations whose business is more or less an attempt to instruct and exhort. The farmer, that is, the average, is never very keen for outside suggestion. If it comes from the Michigan Agricultural College the instruction savors too strongly of the classroom expert; and if the city man is courageous enough to volunteer advice it is regarded with the element of suspicion.

This is not intended to be an offensive criticism—far from it, as we believe there is a considerable defense for the farmers' position on either theory.

Governor Sleeper Names Committee

The Food Preparedness Committee grew out of a state-wide meeting called at Lansing by Governor Sleeper early in April, to discuss ways and means for increasing the production of Michigan agriculture.

Governor Sleeper named the following committee: William J. Orr, Saginaw; Hon. Nathan F. Simpson, Hartford; George W. McCormick, Menominee; Nathan P. Hull, Diamondale; William K. Prudden, Lansing; and John S. Haggerty, Detroit, with Fred M. Warner, three times governor, successful dairyman and a farmer of state-wide prominence, as chairman.

The committee was somewhat handicapped by a late start, and hurried steps were proposed at the initial meeting to secure as far as possible a state-wide survey of available seed, proposed acreage, etc., through supervisors, the detail of which was supplied the county agents, twenty-five temporary agents being named at this same meeting to work in counties and districts not then covered by the regular federal service.

At subsequent meetings a dozen or more temporary agents were named, practically the entire state being covered by this service during the period of the campaign. It may be privileged to state that twenty of the agents named by the authority of this committee have since been retained to continue the work in their respective counties.

This information collected by the supervisors, uncovered surplus seed stocks and proved to be invaluable

knowledge in many instances. Several carload shipments of seed, notably potatoes, were transferred from one section of the state to another, the county agents acting as a clearing house for the banks, commercial clubs or private parties interested in the purchase.

Banks Give Splendid Aid

This Committee was largely responsible for the state-wide policy initiated by the banks to extend credit to the farmers to cover their seed requirements. The county agents did splendid service in this connection, arranging for the credit that resulted in the planting of thousands of additional Michigan acres that would have remained idle except through some such financial arrangement. This plan was adopted by many counties, including Alpena, Cheboygan, Chippewa, and others, while in many cities civic organizations did yeoman service notably Cadillac, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo Chambers of Commerce. This committee took the lead in this important problem and in the promotion of this work had the personal and efficient help of Banking Commissioner F. W. Merrick and State Treasurer Samuel O'Dell, both of whom came to the assistance of the smaller northern banks, where this type of loan taxed their available resources. Without a single exception the banks of the state showed a commendable patriotism and in a way that counted substantially in the final results.

Factories Supply Farm Labor

When it became apparent the farm labor shortage would be acute, a canvass was taken of all the factory employees of the state with previous farm experience. Upwards of fifteen thousand names were compiled and the information supplied the agents of the county where the factory men had been previous farm workers. Several thousand of the names had to be summarily withdrawn from the available list because the factories had in the mean-

(Continued on page 15)

MEANING OF TERM "PRIMARY MARKET"

What does the term "primary markets" mean. I note you use this a great deal in your paper.—L. W., Huron county.

"Primary" is not used here in its sense of being first or near. It means the market of chief importance. There are twelve primary interior markets, as follows: Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis and Toledo.

D. D. AITKEN GIVES VIEWS ON THE MILK SITUATION

Some of the soundest suggestions made at the recent session of the milk commission were given by D. D. Aitken of Flint. Mr. Aitken, as most everybody knows, is president of the National Hilstein-Friesian Association and one of the best-posted authorities in the United States on milk production and marketing.

"The public isn't interested in this matter," said Mr. Aitken, "unless you can prove to them that milk is a necessary article of food. If you can show the people of Detroit that this food is essential in human growth and development, then it is to their interest to see that it is produced and distributed as economically as possible."

"The public isn't required to accept these costs that you will lay before them unless it can be shown that efficiency was practiced in the production and distributing of the product. All the milk that is consumed within the city of Detroit can be produced within a radius of 50 miles, but as it is now the creamery companies gather in milk from many more miles, adding greatly to the cost of transportation."

"It costs 25 per cent more to deliver milk in Detroit than it does in Flint," continued Mr. Aitken. "In

Flint, we encourage monopoly if it benefits the public, and it surely will benefit the public when under control of supervisory commission. The consumers of this city should see to it that the distributors are compelled to divide their territory to eliminate the wasteful duplication of routes, and to see that commissions are appointed to compel economical distribution."

Mr. Aitken decried the practice of the destruction of skim milk and its diverting into dairy products, on the assumption that it was not fit for human consumption in its raw state. He declared that only about fifty per cent of the food value of the milk is lost when the cream is separated, and that the public should be instructed as to the great food value of skim milk.

WHO GETS THE PROFIT? ASKS ALLEGAN FARMER

I see the Jackson editor has learned something about farming. Yes, we farmers are getting rich. He speaks about the prices going down by the time he gets his bossies fat. I wonder if he knows what he could get if they were fat and ready to sell today? I have some fat ones now and five cents a pound is all they will pay me for them. But if I go into their market to buy a pound of steak they will charge me 24 cents a pound for it. Who gets the profit?—J. J. B., Allegan.

STATE BRIEFS

Middleton—Milk producers of this locality will meet Saturday, December 8th, at the Gleaner hall to listen to C. Reed, secretary of the State Association, talk on the milk situation. This is an important meeting and every milk producing reader of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER in the Middleton territory will find it to his advantage to attend the meeting.

Lansing—Food Administrator Prescott has asked Jackson prison officials if the prison canning facilities are large enough to take care of the wet beans that must either be canned at once or go to waste. Since the Food Administration has removed the ban from canning operations, it is now possible to save the moist beans if there are sufficient factories with large enough capacities to handle them quickly.

Greenville—At a recent Grange meeting Mr. Clair Taylor was appointed chairman of a committee to circulate a petition protesting against the present potato grades, and recommending a single grade and a screen of not larger than 1 and one-half inch mesh. The Grange's delegates will present the petitions at the annual meeting of the State Grange to be held in Jackson the week of December 10th.

Flint—Genesee county milk producers have asked the Flint distributors for higher prices. The present contracts call for \$2.85 a hundred during the month of December. Milk is retailing in Flint at 12 cents per quart. As a final measure to settle their differences with the dealer, the producers will seek the services of the special milk commission which adjusted the Detroit situation, to give them like assistance.

Lansing—Dairy and Food Commissioner Fred Woodworth has wired his disapproval of a recent recommendation made by the Food Administration that bakers limit the amount of skim milk used in the making of bread to six pounds to a barrel of flour. Such action is declared by Mr. Woodworth to be wholly contrary to the food conservation program. He correctly points out that skim milk retains one-half of the food properties of the entire milk, and should be used as a food whenever possible, and especially in the manufacture of food products of which milk is a component part. Mr. Woodworth's department has been co-operating both with the milk producers and the Food Administration.

COST CITY MILK DISTRIBUTION

Figures Presented by Creameries Show That it Costs More to Distribute Milk Than it Does to Produce it

The Detroit creamery companies submitted many interesting figures to the special milk commission to show that they were losing money in the milk business. Most of the companies were able to show a cost of between 4 and 5 cents per quart for handling and delivering the milk after it had reached the city. They all showed a profit during the spring months of the present year but a loss during the fall months.

We reproduce below the statement submitted by a special auditor for the Arctic Ice Cream Co. We do not publish this for the purpose of giving any undue publicity to this company's business affairs, but merely to show our readers how very carefully the fellows who are handling their product figure their costs in determining the selling price of their product.

We want every reader to scrutinize every item included in this statement, and compare with the detail of his own cost system. We don't believe there are many farmers in the state who are so particular in charging up their costs when they figure out what they ought to get for their milk or beans or potatoes or butter and eggs, in order to make a little profit.

| Operating Expenses | | May Amt. | Oct. Amt. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Milk bottles and caps... | \$ 571.42 | \$ 328.02 | |
| Can and bottle washing... | 440.48 | 271.25 | |
| Checking and weighing... | 484.49 | 283.92 | |
| Pasteurizing... | 408.86 | 191.66 | |
| Bottling labor... | 446.67 | 335.24 | |
| Inspectors and foremen... | 348.38 | 324.02 | |
| Night man, other lbr. | 353.41 | 439.60 | |
| Repairs, maintenance... | 284.17 | 96.29 | |
| Miscellaneous expense... | 23.95 | 511.70 | |
| Inventory variation... | 636.34 | 244.36 | |
| Station expense... | 561.79 | 412.10 | |
| Power plant expense... | 618.88 | 554.54 | |
| Total factory Ex. | \$5,178.84 | \$3,992.70 | |
| Delivery Expense | | | |
| Drivers' labor... | \$3,992.94 | \$4,041.63 | |
| Horse feed, bedding... | 1,089.24 | 733.55 | |
| Wagon expense... | 540.44 | 363.21 | |
| Harness expense... | 57.19 | 23.04 | |
| Automobile expense... | 227.10 | 285.08 | |
| Barn expense... | 571.75 | 764.59 | |
| Garage expense... | 56.85 | 13.48 | |
| Total Delivery cost | \$6,535.51 | \$6,224.58 | |

| General Expenses | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Managem't, traveling... | \$ 223.00 | \$ 570.02 | |
| Office Sal. and Ex. | 660.78 | 819.62 | |
| Miscellaneous general... | 117.20 | 211.45 | |
| Selling expense... | 358.04 | 189.88 | |
| Depreciation... | 833.33 | 833.33 | |
| Taxes and insurance... | 480.95 | 540.02 | |
| Dad debt reserve... | 250.00 | 250.00 | |
| Repairs and maint... | 333.33 | 91.20 | |
| Interest... | 83.30 | 250.00 | |
| Trade discount... | 416.66 | 185.09 | |

\$3,756.59 \$3,940.61
(Apportioned according to number of quarts sold, the cost for May would be .0481 cents and for October .0497.)

An additional statement by this company shows that it handled 321,760 quarts of milk during the month of May, on which it made a profit of \$1,319.21. In October it handled 282,664 quarts and lost \$536.36. According to the company's figures it cost them \$1.85 during May and \$3.05 during October to purchase and transport the milk to its city plant. The total cost per quart of handling and selling in May was 8 3/4 cents and in October 11 and forty-five hundredths cents. The average selling price in May was \$0.0916 and in October \$.1126 per quart.

ASK FOR SAMPLE COPIES FOR YOUR FRIENDS

Many readers have asked what they could do to help us. The biggest help that anyone can give at the present time is to send in the name of one new subscriber. If you can't do this, perhaps you can hand out some sample copies of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER to your friends.

NATIONAL AND WORLD EVENTS of TODAY

FRANCE IS NOW IN DIRE NEED OF FOOD

Falling production of wheat in France gives considerable insight into her distressing food needs. Information received by the U. S. Food Administration shows her production of wheat to have been 146,358,330 bushels in 1913; 128,216,660 bushels in 1914; 101,050,000 bushels in 1915; 97,350,000 bushels in 1916, and only 66,500,000 bushels in 1917.

In all foodstuffs, comprising cereals, potatoes and beet roots, her production has decreased from 35,800,000 pounds in 1913 to but 22,200,000,000 pounds this year.

The fear of famine is as demoralizing as an advance of armies, on one side or another, is a statement of Maurice Long, minister for General Revictualling of France, authority for the above figures. Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies September 29 he stated that France was threatened with both food shortage and further increase in living costs. He also forecasted the application of the rationing system for additional articles of consumption.

GRADING POTATOES A BENEFIT TO SHIPPERS

The potato buyers have at last confessed and our good readers need ponder no longer as to who are the real beneficiaries of the new potato grades. We've been accusing the buyers right along of profiting thru the new grades at the expense of the farmers, and now they've come right out and told the truth. Grand Rapids dispatch to the Chicago Packer, under the caption, "Grading Potatoes Helps Their Sales," continues as follows: "At the time the potato shippers of this state met with E. Percy Miller of the United States Food Administration, and organized the Michigan Potato Shippers' Association, they adopted the standard grades recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Food Administration. The members of the association who have been grading their stock according to the suggested grades report that the same is giving much satisfaction among the carlot buyers and that repeat orders are coming in for similarly graded stock."

BUREAU URGES A LOWER TAX ON OLEO

In the annual report of the internal revenue bureau just issued is the recommendation that the tax of ten cents on colored oleomargarine be lowered in order to encourage greater consumption of the product and bring it within the reach of the poor people who cannot afford to buy either butter or margarine at present prices. The report showed that 225,158,000 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine was produced during the year, yielding a tax of over a half million dollars. The principal collections for the year were as follows:

Distilled spirits, \$187,288,000; fermented liquors, \$91,094,000; individual income tax, \$180,108,000; corporation income tax, \$179,539,000; manufactured tobacco, \$102,230,000; munition manufacturers' tax, now discontinued, \$27,663,000; miscellaneous special taxes, \$23,271,000.

TOTAL CEREAL INCREASES OF 1917 OVER 1916

It is estimated that the 1917 yield of corn in this country exceeds the 1916 yield by over 607 million bushels. The oat supply represents an increase of 329 million bushels; barley 21 million; rye, 8 and one-half million. The increase in cereal crops was accom-

panied by a decrease in hog production. In 1916 there were 65,654,000 hogs on American farms. At the present time there are about 60,000,000, a decrease of over 5 million, and becoming greater every day of the war. The Food Administration is using these figures to convince the farmers that increased hog production is not only an obligation but an opportunity.

NEWAYGO COUNTY ENJOYS SPECIAL HONOR

When the farmers of Newaygo county organized a cow-testing association back in January, 1916, they probably did not know that they were establishing a precedent which was to be quickly followed by farmers in practically every state of the union.

Such was the fact, however. The association organized at that time was the first of its kind in the United States, and is still in existence, now representing 30 herds with a total of 304 cows. The year following three new associations were organized in Michigan. In 1908 the movement had spread to Maine and three associations were organized in that state and one in New York the same year. At the present time there are 459 associations in 40 different states.

On July 1, 1917, there were 11,720 herds, with a total of 211,966 cows being tested regularly in these associations. The total number of milch cows in the United States at that time was 23,372,200, of which 0.91 percent were numbered in these organizations.

Wizard Burbank Grows Super-Variety of Wheat

Luther Burbank, the wizard botanist and expert in plant propagation, has announced the results of some experiments he has been conducting to increase the size and productivity of wheat. He has evolved a new variety which he describes as follows:

"The small field of this new wheat, which was grown this season," he says "has been the wonder of thousands of people, from almost every state who have seen it. They have marvelled at the beauty of the growing grain and the size and perfect uniformity of the heads, which are very white, square, well filled and average a little over four inches in length.

"On good, common valley soil this season it produced 48.99 bushels per acre, and it has all been raised from

Wisconsin now leads in the number of associations, 81 being in operation in that state. Other leading states are Vermont with 47, New York with 43, Iowa and Ohio with 30 each, Minnesota with 26 and Pennsylvania with 24. During the year ended June 30, 1917, 95 new organizations were established.

OHIO FARMERS WANT HIGHER PRICES

The farmers of Belmont county, in southeastern Ohio, are holding potatoes for \$3 per bushel. Offers dealers have regarded as flattering have been flatly refused. Wheeling, West Virginia, the best market for the Ohio product, has been paying as high as \$1.80 to \$2.40 per bushel, according to grade.

HOW NEW YORK IS SOLVING THE MILK PROBLEM

The city of New York is doing the very thing to reduce the cost of milk to the consumer and yet give the farmer a profitable price, that was suggested for the city of Detroit. The committee named by the Food Administration to investigate the milk situation in New York have recommended that the city be divided up into zones, giving certain companies the exclusive rights to sell within specified limits, thereby eliminating the duplication of routes to which is blamed the excessively high costs of milk distribution.

MAINE FARMERS CLAIM YIELD OVER-ESTIMATED

Maine potato farmers are holding tight and have been for some weeks. One reason that Maine farmers have refused offers to sell at \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel is their belief that the government has made a serious mistake in computing the Maine yield and that these mistakes may have been made all over the country. We can safely assure our Maine friends that a bad mistake has been made in the government's figures in Michigan.

TIN CAN BAN REMOVED; BEANS MAY BE CANNED

Another argument of the elevator men as to why they cannot pay better prices for beans has been knocked into a cocked hat by the removal of the ban on tin can making. Owing to the scarcity of tin plate, the Food Administration had refused to permit the further manufacture of tin cans, but upon being assured that a European supply would be available, and convinced that the ban would result in great loss to the bean growers on account of the large quantities of wet beans, the Administration has finally removed the ban, and canning companies are putting in their usual supply and will proceed at once with their customary operations. This should have a stimulating effect upon the bean market all over the country.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE IN NEW YORK STATE

The National Non-Partisan League has turned its broadsides against the New York middleman and opened a campaign to eliminate him altogether from the scheme of marketing. At a recent meeting in New York City A. C. Townley, president of the League, broached his plans for bringing the producer and consumer more closely together. The plan has the approval of John Mitchell, chairman of the State Food Commission and State Market Commissioner Dillon. The state will be asked for an appropriation of \$75,000 to carry out the proposed program, one detail of which is to establish co-operative markets thruout the state. It was announced that the League would open a branch in New York state, and plans for conventions are already under way.

HOW MILK PRODUCTION COSTS HAVE MOUNTED

Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater, president of the National Milk Producers' Ass'n, knows the milk producing business from a to z, and can tell off-hand what it costs to feed and care for a dairy cow in these days of high prices. The following interesting comparisons of feed costs for the years 1916 and 1917 were given by Mr. Campbell at the recent meeting of the special milk commission.

| Costs of feed | 1916 | 1917 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Corn | \$.98 | \$ 2.30 |
| Oats | .60 1/2 | .70 |
| Bran | 31.00 | 39.00 |
| Middlings | 31.50 | 44.00 |
| Cracked corn | 45.00 | 84.00 |
| Coarse corn meal | 32.00 | 77.00 |
| Corn and oats | 29.00 | 50.00 |
| Timothy hay | 16.00 | 21.50 |

| Cost of meats | 1916 | 1917 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Dressed hogs | \$12.50-\$13.00 | \$22-\$23 |
| Pigs | \$8.00 | \$17.00 |
| Best heavy steers | \$7-\$8 | \$10.25-\$11.50 |

Do these figures explain why the number of dairy cows in Michigan have decreased 15% the last ten years, and the depletion is still going on?



"Some day the Detroit consumer will ask for an accounting, and then the marketing business will be turned topsy turvy again and be ready for another readjustment."

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Once again Congress takes up the weary work of making appropriations to meet the constantly increasing expenses of war. It has been estimated that the grand total of conducting the nation's civil and military business during the year of 1918 will be over \$13,500,000,000. Members have returned from their two months' sojourn among their constituents more firmly determined than ever to wage the war to a successful conclusion. Confidence in the ultimate outcome is expressed by the majority, and there seems no inclination to oppose the President's future policies with respect to the conduct of the war.

Aside from the numerous war measures there will come up at this session two very important measures of national concern. Both will be in the form of amendments to the constitution providing for national prohibition and the submission of the woman suffrage question to the states for ratification. It is too early yet to estimate with any degree of accuracy what chance these two amendments have of passing. Powerful influences are being brought to bear against the continuance of the liquor traffic. Men of national repute are already coming to Congress to work in behalf of the amendment and petitions from all over the country are beginning to come in urging the immediate prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic drinks during the period of the war, in order to conserve food, fuel and manhood. Many congressmen are known to be in favor of national prohibition, and it is doubtful if the great majority who in the past have kept silent on the subject, will be able to resist the arguments that will be presented to them against the traffic. Furthermore it is no longer considered effeminate for a congressman to express himself in favor of prohibition, and with the entire country now very greatly interested in the subject, it is expected that national prohibition will be completely cussed and discussed during the present session.

The government's plan for enlisting the finances of the millions who cannot afford to buy Liberty bonds, has been launched and early returns would indicate that the government's estimated revenue of \$2,000,000,000 from this source is not too high. The plan is this: Thrift stamps of varying denominations, from 25 cents up, have been placed on sale at postoffices and other public places. Sixteen of these thrift stamps may be exchanged at any time for a \$5 war-savings stamp, by the payment of 12 cents. In other words the investor pays \$4.12 for a war-savings stamp which in five years will be redeemable at \$5, together with interest at 4 per cent. It will, therefore, pay any man, woman or child who may have a few pennies tucked away in the corner of the bureau drawer or dime bank to get them out and invest in thrift stamps. Ask your postmaster for further details of the plan.

Something of the magnitude of national and international Red Cross activities is conveyed in a recent report by the war council of the American Red Cross. The report shows that the American people have paid into the treasury more than 88 million dollars, about one-half of which has already been spent for relief work at home and abroad. Of this amount \$7,659,000 has been advanced to chapters for the purchase of materials and will be refunded. For work abroad \$30,885,816 has been appropriated, \$20,601,240 of the amount going to France, where suffering has been "beyond description."

For work outside of France, exclusive of \$750,000 recently sent for

emergency relief in Italy, the following appropriations have been made: Belgium, \$7,200,000; England, \$1,066,520; Italy, \$214,000; Russia, \$1,359,440; Rumania, \$1,518,398; Serbia, \$493,203; Armenians and Syrians, \$1,800,000; others, \$113,012.

The great aims of the war council are set forth as follows:

"(1) To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors on duty whenever and wherever that care may be needed.

"(2) To shorten the war by strengthening the morale of the Allied peoples and their armies, by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse until the American army can become fully effective abroad.

"(3) To lay foundations for an enduring peace, by extending a message of practical relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our Allies, carrying to them an expression of the finest side of American character."

Somebody blundered. The peasants and soldiers of Russia, stung by the wrongs of a thousand years, threw off the yoke of military despotism and claimed a democracy to the world that was fighting for democracy. For weeks they struggled alone; the defenders of democracy in other countries offered no word of encouragement; on the contrary they called their former Russian Allies traitors and anarchists and forsook them in their political crisis. But the ever watchful Kaiser did not run from them; he approached them with honeyed words and pictured to them the blessings of peace. When a country is forsaken, left alone in the darkness of doubt and despair, even the friendly hand of the Kaiser is welcome. The inevitable result followed. The Bolshevik government, stronger now than ever after the recent election, has gone over to the enemy, and the Allied cause has lost a potential supporter because of the short-sightedness and prejudice of its diplomats.

The Allied governments are still "protesting" against the Russian separate peace which now seems inevitable; with peace already in their grasp and the friendship of Germany assured, the Russians are not likely to be frightened by the threats of the Allies. A little diplomacy on the part of the Allies, a little more friendly spirit and greater recognition of the new Russian government as representative of the people, might yet

save the situation, but such advances must be made quickly.

Since eating his 40-pound Thanksgiving turkey President Wilson again turns to the business of war with new strength and determination.

A. C. Townley, president of the National NoN-Partisan League, was in the city last week paying his respects to President Wilson and Mr. Hoover. He told them that the farmers of the Northwest were almost on the rocks financially because of the failure of their crops and urged that measures be taken to give them relief. It is anticipated that a federal investigation will be made of the situation and if found as bad as represented by Mr. Townley, aid will be forthcoming.

The Dutch government has taken a fling at the sincerity of the claims of the United States that it is in this war to make the world safe for democracy and to protect the rights of smaller nations. As a result of the U. S. embargo on food stuffs to the Netherlands, a strain in the friendly relations between this and the smaller country now seems imminent.

It will be remembered that the embargo was clamped on food stuffs to Holland because it was suspected that her merchants were passing them on to Germany. The embargo has brought real hardship upon the little country, and her people are facing actual hunger. Dutch newspapers are very bitter against the United States and unless action is taken at once to remedy affairs, a breaking off of diplomatic relations will be the logical outcome.

Canada is considerably wrought up over the question of conscription which promises to be the leading issue in the election soon to be held there. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden are the candidates for premier and each is making his campaign upon this issue. It seems to be no crime in Canada to publicly discuss the policies of the government relative to the conduct of the war, and Sir Laurier is very bitter in his denunciation of the conscription law. Mammoth crowds attend his meetings and it is evident that the Canadian people are pretty much divided over the question. Recently Sir Robert Borden attempted to speak in behalf of his candidacy and conscription, at Kitchener, but a mob of over 500 people hooted down his remarks and forced him to cancel his speech. Much bitterness is looked for thruout the Dominion during the balance of the campaign.

WAR WIRES

National Guard units, representing every state in the Union, Michigan units included, have arrived in France to take up intensive training, preparatory to taking their places in the trenches. The censors do not permit the disclosure of the identity of the units, but have informed the public that all those who sailed have arrived safely in Europe. The Americans were given a great ovation on their arrival in France. They are billeted in different French villages, many of which had not hitherto seen any of the American troops. The enthusiasm of these people knew no bounds. Many of the units are training within sound of the great guns on the western front. A substantial van guard of American aviators have arrived near the front. The general health of all is excellent.

Building operations are about to be started at Camp Custer on the new gymnasium which will be one of the largest buildings in the camp. Work started this week on three rifle ranges. The new rifle range has been opened also the revolver range. The machine guns, which have been in use by the officers, have been turned over to the men and training in their use is well under way. Selects are to be used to drive 5000 motor trucks from a Detroit factory to eastern seaports. The trucks will be driven overland in five days. Things generally are in a much more settled condition than in the early days following the opening of the camp. The health of the men is exceptionally good, the percentage of illness being very low considering the number of men in camp. With Thanksgiving over the men are speculating on the coming Christmas festivities.

The Austro-German drive into Italy has seemingly come to a stand still. The most bitter fighting continues all along the new front with the odds turning in favor of the Italians and their allied reinforcements. Some of the most bloody fighting of the whole war is taking place along the lines defending Venice. The Italians have taken for their slogan the words made famous by the French at Verdun, "They shall not pass." The German forces, under the lash of their officers, have come on in the usual solid formation, wave after wave of men slaughtered by Italian machine guns. The Italian losses have also been such as to stagger the imagination. The Teutonic forces, as reported by allied flyers, are busy digging in and consolidating their lines. The allied offensive in France has had a certain effect, preventing the still greater concentration of men and guns along the Italian front. While there is still a chance of a renewed offensive on the part of the invaders, it is generally felt that the crisis has passed.

The German forces have assumed the aggressive in the Cambrai salient, intent on recovering the ground recently won by the British. They are using their old tactics of mass formation, sending line after line of men against the Allied lines. They succeeded in throwing back the British from some of the advanced positions but these were again occupied in brilliant counter attacks. The German turning movement in the region of Gouzencourt caught large numbers of American engineers working there on construction of field railways. These men laid aside their tools and taking up their rifles took part in the defense. The Americans are receiving great praise for their gallant behavior. The British have evacuated Messinieres in order to strengthen their line, the occupation of this salient forming a dangerous point in their lines and one to be held under existing conditions only at great cost of men and effort. In Palestine the British lines are being constantly attacked by the Turks, but these attacks have everywhere been repulsed with heavy losses. British forces in East Africa are making preparations for their final drive at the single remaining German forces in that colony. For this purpose troops are being concentrated to the west of the Moehesi valley. It is unofficially announced, but on good authority, that the number of submarines destroyed during the month of November was close to forty.



THE HIGH COST OF LOVING IS SUMPTIN AWFUL

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 |

While deliveries of wheat from the growers continue free, there is again somewhat of a shortage in supplies at mills and terminal points, due to the car shortage. Minneapolis stocks have shown a small decrease during the past week. Last year the corresponding week showed a big increase. It is understood however, that the government has taken measures to remedy the trouble. The movement of Canadian wheat continues heavy, shippers being anxious to have as much as possible reach the head of the lakes before the close of navigation. The time of closing has been extended so as to make the best possible use of the lake carriers. The great bulk of the Canadian wheat is being shipped to Buffalo and other lake ports for export to Europe via Atlantic ports. During the past week clearances from Port Arthur and Fort William averaged over 1,000,000 bu. per day.

Drouth conditions continue west of the Missouri river and reports of damage continue from the winter wheat belt. Crops in Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas seem to be going into the winter in rather poor condition. The wheat belt needs some good soaking rains.

Reports from Australia say that mice and the weevil are doing enormous damage to wheat piled on the docks ready for shipment. The loss has already run into the millions of dollars.



OATS

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. 2 White | .77 | .74 | .80 |
| No. 3 White | .76 1-2 | .73 | .80 |
| No. 4 White | .75 1-2 | .72 | .78 1-2 |

While the oat market has worked off just a little, still it is exceptionally strong and there is a much greater demand than there are supplies to meet it just at this time. Growers are willing to sell, realizing that the present price will perhaps not hold, but the shortage of cars is holding up receipts at terminal points. The continued demand by the government and Allies has more than cleaned up the market. Were there greater shipping facilities there is no doubt but what the export demand would be much greater right at this time. Just what portion of our crop this export demand will require is a matter of the future to decide. We feel that oats are too high and that with the present corn crop considered, we may look for lower prices as soon as the shipment of fall commodities decreases and cars become more plentiful.

We feel that now is a good time to sell oats. There is a chance of higher prices if present conditions continue but on the other hand there is every chance of a decline. Not many weeks will elapse before corn will be moving freely, no doubt by the end of this month. This will have a certain effect on oats. It should also be borne in mind that there is a very large oat crop in this country and in Canada and this crop will eventually come on this market. Right now the advance has been caused by a shortage of railway equipment, not by a shortage of supplies. Those of our readers who feel inclined to speculate will no doubt hold their oats for further developments. But remember that holding oats for higher prices is a speculation, pure and simple, with the odds against the speculator. Up to this time we have felt that there was a possibility of feeding the present crop onto the market in such a way as to prevent accumulation. But now, from the fact that farmers are free sellers and the trouble is coming



CHICAGO WIRE—The corn and oat markets are showing some additional strength, corn being helped by strength of oats. Bean market quiet. Supplies are light but demand is very limited. Buyers playing a waiting game.

DETROIT SPECIAL—Still too many potatoes coming. Much field-frosted stock in last couple of days. Advise shippers to hold off for few days until market cleans up. All grades of timothy and good timothy mixed hay in strong demand. Heavy clover does better on other markets. A good supply of poultry coming and at times the market inclined to drag.

PITTSBURGH WIRE—Potato market slow. Arrivals more than enough to supply the trade. Buyers going easy on account of so much frozen stock. Hay market firm but arrivals increasing.

through lack of cars, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that a little later on the marketward movement will greatly increase and a lower price result. A greatly increased export demand, together with increased consumption of oats and oat products in this country might work to prevent this decline, but we hardly think this will be the case.



CORN

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. 2 Yellow | 2.121-2 | 2.15 | 2.25 |
| No. 3 Yellow | 2.11 | 2.131-2 | 2.24 |
| No. 2 Mixed | 2.07 | 2.10 | 2.20 |

The price of corn remains at the same point as last week and the movement has not increased to any extent. Western roads are to receive an increased number of cars in the near future on orders furnished by the War Board on the plea of the Grain Exchanges. One road is reported to have delivered around 250 cars in the central part of Illinois in one day. It is estimated that 10,000 cars will ultimately be received from the east by western lines. This will soon have a decided affect on the movement marketward.

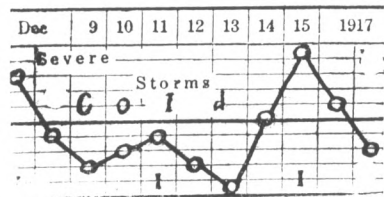
Husking is now well under way all over the belt. Corn which was left on the stalk for a couple of weeks longer is coming out in better condition. The cold weather is also having its affect and this will be especially noticeable in the case of wet corn which can be shipped to much better advantage during cold weather, being less liable to heat in transit.

Receipts still show a large proportion of poor, wet grain. Increased buying by distillers is helping the market on this class of offerings. The demand for oats is comparatively light, buyers working on a hand-to-mouth basis, feeling that the price is too high and bound to work lower as the crop begins to move.

The next few weeks will, in all probability, see a re-adjustment of the market to meet new crop conditions and increased movement. Just what affect on price may be is hard to tell at this time, but it is the general opinion that values will work lower.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Dec. 9 to 13, arm wave 8 to 12, cool wave 11 to 15. This will bring the most severe series of storms of the month and from seven to ten days of bad weather is expected. Farmers who still have corn standing in the field will suffer loss. These storms will be of unusually great force. But the reader who gives no study to weather matters is requested not to read these bulletins and is not invited to write us. I do not mean that a blizzard will visit the equator nor a hot wave visit the north pole. An intelligent

person can make a sensible application as to the effects of great storms passing along the middle latitudes. He will know the probable difference between Manitoba and New Orleans. He should know that storms progress eastward.

Next two warm waves will reach Vancouver about Dec. 12 and 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 1 and 17, plains sections 14 and 18, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 15 and 19, eastern sections 16 and 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Dec. 17 and 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

There will be continuances of the storms described above. Nature seems to be preparing better weather for the Christmas holidays.

W. T. Foster



RYE

Rye remains stationary with just a moderate demand and a movement about sufficient to meet it. Detroit is still quoting \$1.80 per bu. for cash No. 2 and Chicago \$1.79 for the same grade. There has been some bear talk during the past week but so far without much effect. As long as the demand continues even as good as it is and there is no increased movement, and we do not think there will be for some time, we expect to see the price remain close to its present level. One of the principal factors in the rye situation is the continued increase in the use of rye flour. While many operators do not seem inclined to give this matter much consideration just at this time, we feel that it is a factor to be reckoned with.



HAY

| Markets | No. 1 Timothy | Standard Timothy | No. 2 Timothy |
|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Detroit | 24 50 | 23 50 | 22 50 |
| Chicago | 27 25 | 26 50 | 25 00 |
| Cincinnati | 29 00 | 28 25 | 27 00 |
| Pittsburgh | 29 50 | 28 75 | 27 00 |
| New York | 26 00 | 27 00 | 25 50 |
| Richmond | 31 00 | 32 00 | 31 00 |

| Markets | No. 1 Light Mixed | No. 1 Clover Mixed | No. 1 Clover |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Detroit | 23 50 | 20 00 | 19 00 |
| Chicago | 20 25 | 19 00 | 18 50 |
| Cincinnati | 28 50 | 28 75 | 28 25 |
| Pittsburgh | 28 25 | 28 00 | 27 50 |
| New York | 21 25 | 19 50 | 18 50 |
| Richmond | 30 00 | 31 00 | 29 50 |

Lack of supply is still the main factor on most hay markets. Detroit has been receiving just a little more hay during the past week but arrivals are still far short of the demand. This market calls for the better grades of clover mixed and timothy and other grades are as a general thing being consigned to other markets. Detroit dealers expect some relief before a great while as baling is quite well under way in nearby territory and there is promise of cars to move some of it. One dealer assured the writer that just as soon as the crest of the potato movement had passed there would be more cars available, cars which would

not carry grain but would do very well for hay. There seems to be good logic in this argument. We have felt all along that now was the high spot in the hay market although prices on some markets seem inclined to work a little higher even now. Buyers are taking only just such supplies as they must have for immediate use as they all feel that the market is bound to work lower.

Arrivals increased somewhat at Chicago during the past week and the market is down a little on timothy grades. The demand is active and market firm at present values. Receipts of hay last week were 10,956 tons, against 7185 tons the previous week. The St. Louis market remains firm. Current receipts are absorbed as fast as they arrive on selling track. Receipts of hay there during the past week were over 1,500 tons less than those of the preceding week.

The Pittsburgh market is easier. Receipts during the past week have been heavier than for some time and embargoes are restricting the shipping movement from that market. Arrivals must in the main be sold for local use and this has had a weakening effect. Receipts of hay last week were 2544 tons against 1932 tons the preceding week. There is a good demand for straw, arrivals being light. Looks like higher prices for good rye and oat straw, wheat straw selling around 50 cents per ton less than the first named grade.

Philadelphia during the week has continued to take up arrivals about as fast as they came in and the situation is very strong with advancing tendencies. Any period of severe weather, delaying arrivals even in present volume, would sure result in a great shortage and advance prices. Straw of all kinds is scarce and the demand exceptionally good.

Receipts of hay on the Richmond market are increasing but the supply is still short of the demand. Receipts of hay last week were 431 tons. The previous week they were only 151 tons. Cincinnati reports a firm market and a continued strong demand for all grades. They have again instituted the plugging system of selling there after having discontinued it for some time owing to lack of track facilities.

Eastern points report a considerable increase in arrivals and at Boston an additional increase will perhaps result in lower prices. The trade there has been fairly well supplied so far as their immediate needs are concerned and are holding off expecting a decline from present levels. Real choice hay is scarce, grades of timothy are more plentiful. New York prices remain about as they were last week but arrivals are increasing and buyers are holding off for a drop in values. They feel that the present range is too high and that a readjustment is bound to come soon.



POTATOES

| Markets | Choice round white-sacked | Medium Round white-sacked |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Detroit | 2.15 cwt. | 2.05 cwt. |
| Chicago | 1.75 | 1.60 |
| Cincinnati | 2.20 | 2.10 |
| New York | 2.25 | 2.15 |
| Pittsburgh | 1.75 | 1.60 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 2.25 | 2.0 |

Conditions in the potato market continue very unsatisfactory. The majority of markets report a free supply and in most cases a light demand. Much frozen stock arriving on all markets has made it a case of full inspection before buying. Many points have a good big carry-over from day to day, and shipments do not seem to let up as would be expected under present conditions. Many growers either have not the storage facilities or they do not wish to store. Continued heavy shipments can only result in further depressing the market. Shipments from now on should be made in refrigerator cars or in lined box cars, heated.

Conditions in Detroit are unchanged from last week. There is a fairly

good demand but the supply has been altogether too great. The frosted stock seems to be cleaning up but there is still enough of it to cause trouble. It will perhaps be well along toward the first of the new year before conditions become satisfactory.

Chicago has been having a market very similar to that of Detroit. Local growers are not hauling to any extent but quite heavy supplies continue to arrive from north and west. Thanksgiving brought more of a slump than usual. Supplies on track remain about the same from day to day and the entire situation there lacks life. What is needed is a breathing spell. Buyers became nervous on account of frosted stock, etc., and have bought only as needed from day to day. Poor markets at other points have made reshipments slow.

Eastern points still unsatisfactory but there are some indications of improvement and a little better demand. There is very little real good stock being offered at Pittsburgh. The market there is draggy, buyers working on hand-to-mouth basis on account of so much field frost. The bulk of the New York City receipts right now are of state stock. Shipments have fallen off to a great extent from western and southern points. There is a slight increase in the demand, and this, together with fewer receipts, may mean a better condition of affairs on the market before a great while. Very little Maine stock is coming to that market. Farmers there are not shipping much and are of the opinion that the price will be better as soon as the present surplus cleans up.



BEANS

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| C. H. P. | 7.95 | 8.95 | 9.00 |
| Prime | 7.87 | 8.85 | 8.80 |
| Red Kidneys | 7.50 | 8.25 | 8.75 |

The bean market is working a little higher but it is still an uncertain proposition. Buyers are waiting to see what the future developments may bring and what price the government may determine is right for its purchases. In fact no real market has yet been established. Everyone seems to be in the dark as to where the real basis should be placed. Elevator men at different points are paying widely different prices and are handling the wet beans very carefully, not knowing where the market may finally settle. Growers in California have recently held a meeting seeking to establish a price which will show them a profit on the year's business. Conditions are unsettled in Colorado and other growing sections. It is a very difficult matter for anyone to figure out at this time just what the future may hold.

If western growers become nervous and let their beans go right now at the best price they can get, we look for a decline in the market, but we also feel certain that the Michigan grower who sits tight will get what his crop should bring, in the long run. We do not see how the great majority of Michigan growers can sell this year at anything under an \$8.00 basis. We believe that sooner or later the market will settle close around that figure, and when it does we advise selling gradually. And remember this, do not try to haul all your beans in the day the market reaches this figure. It will not drop so fast and if it does it will work back again. Dumping at any time produces a slump, as we have all seen time and again. This is the one thing to be feared right now on account of so much bear talk going. There are always those who lack the nerve to sit tight and then again some of our friends cannot afford to do so. But there are enough who can afford to sit tight, to hold the market where it should be. Don't lose sight of the fact that we are at war with hundreds of thousands of men to be fed. Beans form one of the principal articles of diet of fighting men. It is a long way to another harvest. Just at this time of the year and along in January there is always a lot of bear talk. But as the days begin to lengthen, along in February, the market begins to harden. We believe this year will be no exception.

Dryers are running day and night in many sections and the Government has also informed the canners that wet beans may be canned. They do not come under the head of "dried peas and beans." This decision on

the part of the authorities shows a lot of good sound judgment and a desire to do all possible for the producer. We believe they will also give him a square deal so far as price is concerned.



APPLES

The apple market continues good at Detroit with the bulk of arrivals being off grade stock. Offerings there are limited to small lots in most cases, being sold to retailers for immediate sale. Buyers for storage are not active, this being due to the limited receipts. Good stock sells at a premium but very few such sales are reported. Looks like a good steady market ahead unless something entirely unforeseen should occur. Present quotations are: Spy, \$7; Greenings, \$6@ \$6.25; Snow, \$6.50@ \$7; Baldwin, \$5@ \$5.50; No. 2, \$3 1/2 @ \$3.50 per bbl.

The Chicago market is easy, most of the storage trade having supplied their immediate needs. Many shipments have arrived in poor condition owing to length of time on the road. There is a very large percentage of under-grade stock. This finds rather slow going due to the fact that unseasonable weather has kept the peddlars off the streets. Barrel stock is slow and the same is true of box apples. Trend of the market this week about as follows: Baldwins, \$4@ \$4.50; Greenings, \$5@ \$6; Yorks, \$5@ \$5.50; Spys, \$4.50@ \$5; Ben Davis, \$3 @ \$3.50; Snow, \$5@ \$6; McIntosh, \$5.50 @ \$7; Jonathans, \$5.50@ \$6.50.



ONIONS

There is very little life in the present onion market and dealers all over the country are at a loss to understand the situation. Supplies are not exceptionally heavy for this time of year, at any point. On the other hand the demand has fallen off so that what onions do arrive find hard going. From our observations and from what we learn from dealers we believe the situation will greatly improve later on and we advise onion growers to withhold shipments for a time. Early in the season buyers on all the terminal markets, fearing a repetition of last year's high prices and scarcity, stocked up freely. They now find that these onions are not keeping as well as might be wished and for this reason they are moving this supply out of storage before taking on more.

The Detroit market held up mighty well all during the fall and up to a short time ago. Then the demand fell off greatly, for no apparent reason other than the one already given. On the other hand, in view of the market there being about the best of any, it became popular with shippers. The increased arrivals did not help the situation any as may readily be realized. We believe the Detroit market will clean up along about the first of the year.

Many cars of frosted stock are reported at Chicago. As the cold weather draws nearer shippers are getting stock moved from temporary store houses, barns, sheds, etc. This stock is bound to come on the market at this time, especially at Chicago. It should clean up and discontinue before long. While it is moving there will be no general improvement there.

From 15 to 20 cars arrive daily at New York. Dealers there are also trying to move frosted stock from storage. The low temperatures of the latter part of last week found stock piled up with only a roof over it and much of it has since been found badly damaged and scarcely fit for sale.



BUTTER

The butter market has settled into a good strong position. Extras are very scarce and supplies generally are running lighter from day to day. The price at Detroit continues about the same as that of last week, creamery extras having a top of one cent higher. Demand there continues better than the supply so far as high scoring

offerings are concerned. With the present falling off in supply we would not be surprised to see a further increase in price on extras. On other grades butter substitutes are used when the price gets above a certain point. Creamery extras are quoted at 44 1-2 @ 45c; firsts, 42 1-2 @ 43c.

Chicago reports a great shortage of fresh fancy grades. What does arrive goes to a particular trade and does not find its way onto the general market. Creamery extras are quoted at 45 @ 45 1-2c; firsts, 44 @ 45c.

Eastern markets are strong for all good quality, high-scoring stock, but the medium grades are somewhat slow. New York reports fine fresh butter more scarce and higher than at any time since last April. There is a rapid falling off in the quality of shipments from all producing points. Many creameries are now turning out firsts when formerly they made extras. There is a very strong demand for all grades of fine table butter and dealers feel that present prices will rule for some time. The undergrades are feeling the effect of oleo competition and the poorer the grade the less the demand. The past week has seen some movement of held butter but only the top scoring article has found favor. Under grades meet with too much opposition from fresh undergrades and chain stores, and other cutters are slow buyers. Extras have been bringing as high as 48c, and some exceptionally high-scoring offerings have sold at high as 49c; firsts, 43 1/2c to 47 1/2c.



EGGS

As the cold weather season advances receipts of strictly fresh eggs fall off more and more. There is a good demand for this class of stock on all markets despite the high price. At Detroit the demand is greater than the supply and present prices will perhaps be advanced before the time for winter laying. Strictly fresh receipts sell from 42 @ 46c; storage eggs and off grades sell from 32 @ 33c per dozen.

Fresh eggs are very scarce at Chicago and the spread between that class of stock and storage is now around 17 @ 18c. There is a trade there as in all cities which will buy only the best of strictly fresh stock and dealers are having trouble finding sufficient supplies to meet this demand. Refrigerators are moving more freely. Local consumption has increased and a good shipping business is reported on less than car lot sales. Quotations: Fresh firsts, 47 @ 48c; ordinary firsts, 42 @ 46c; checks, 26c; dirties, 29 @ 30c per doz.

Eastern markets are experiencing about the same shortage of fresh stock and all report good strong markets. High prices have limited the demand in Boston, Philadelphia and New York but still the shortage of good fresh new laid stock is so great that all offerings are taken up at once. These points also report a much better movement out of storage. Many of these shipments are going to interior points. Extra firsts have sold this week in New York City at 57 @ 58c; ordinary firsts, 54 @ 56c; seconds, 47 @ 53c.



POULTRY

| LIVE WT. | Detroit | Chicago | New York |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Turkey | 31-32 | 32-33 | 30-32 |
| Ducks | 25-26 | 21-24 | 21-24 |
| Geese | 24-25 | 18-20 | 23-24 |
| Springers | 18-24 | 17-20 | 20-22 |
| Hens | 18-24 | 16-20 | 19-22 |

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Toward the end of last week shipments greatly increased, many of them coming in too late for the Thanksgiving trade and finding rather a slow market as a result. During the present week supplies of both live and dressed have cleaned up and the market will soon be back where it was before the rush. The holiday trade is near at hand and this will just about see the finish of the heavy run of fall sales. From that time on the supply grows lighter toward spring. The turkey market at Detroit is in poor condition. Sales are slow. Buyers at Thanksgiving time in the great majority of cases substituted geese and ducks. Perhaps sort of a war-time economy.

Chicago reports today that both hens and springs are weaker and the market off a cent. Live turkeys have been reduced from 3 to 5 cents to move them. Geese and ducks have also come in for a slight reduction. Accumulations are cleaning up in fair shape at the decline and it will be admitted that prices are still far from bad.

Eastern markets are active and shippers have little cause for worry. We realize that readers of M. B. F., as a general thing do not use far eastern markets, but at the same time those markets have a certain bearing on our markets nearer home and it is well to keep a line on them. Shipments to New York are usually made in car lots from this section of the country, and when eastern markets are off much of this stuff is diverted to nearby markets, thus affecting small lot shippers.

A good story is going the rounds of the produce papers at the present time and it is worth repeating here. Did you ever hear of turkeys learning to chew tobacco? We have heard of pigs getting drunk on the pulp from cider mills, and putting green glasses on horses so that they would eat sawdust for oats, but this has them all beaten to a standstill. It appears that the representative of a certain trade paper, conversing with a cub reporter, remarked that he had once purchased a turkey which on being cooked, tasted bitter. That he had investigated and found that it had been raised in the tobacco growing district of Virginia and that its flesh had grown bitter from eating tobacco leaves. The reporter swallowed the story, hook and sinker, and the next day several prominent New York dailies came out with an article warning their readers to be careful in buying their Thanksgiving turkeys and see that they were not raised in Virginia or North Carolina as stock from there would be almost sure to taste of tobacco. The truth of the matter is that turkeys from those districts are about the finest in the land. The best part of the story is that during the succeeding days many city folks, in buying turkeys, specified that they must not be from Virginia or Carolina because "turkeys there chewed tobacco." The next time some of our city cousins tell us about the farmer who hung his boot over the electric light bulb because he couldn't blow it out we'll ask them if they have furnished their pet turkey with a cuspidore.



CATTLE

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | Buffalo |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Steers, good to prime | 10 03-11 0 | 11 00-12 00 | 13 06-13 50 |
| Steers, com. to fair | 8 50-9 00 | 9 50-10 75 | 11 50-12 00 |
| Heifers, good to prime | 7 00-8 50 | 7-25 9 50 | 8 00-8 50 |
| Cows, average | 6 50-7 00 | 6 75-7 50 | 7 50-8 00 |
| Canners, —Cutters | 5 00-5 50 | 5 25-5 50 | 4 50-5 50 |
| Bulls, average | 6 50-7 00 | 7 00-7 25 | 6 75-7 50 |
| Veal, fair to good | 10 00-12 50 | 11 00-12 00 | 13 50-14 00 |

Increased receipts of cattle at Detroit have resulted in a decline in prices. Canners are steady but other grades are off 15 to 25c and indications of a further falling in values are evident. There has been a free run of all grades on this market for a number of weeks now and this, together with the condition of markets generally, could not fail to affect the Detroit market.

Receipts of cattle at Chicago last week, 95,431 head, were the largest on record for a holiday week and stood 17,600 larger than the preceding week and 45,200 larger than the corresponding week last year. This big run and holiday influence resulted in severe declines in values, the market breaking sharply on all classes excepting a few loads of top notch beef steers and calves.

Week-end prices were the lowest and stood 50 to 85c lower than the close of the week previous on most grades of steers, exceptions being the few choice to prime long-fed native beefs of value from \$14.00 to \$15.00, the latter figures topping the best in lots offered other than a few lots of fed show stock. The run carries an immense proportion of warmed and short-fed steers selling all the way from \$9.50 to \$12.00, according to weight and condition. Such kinds, that sold to best advantage the preceding week, suffered the most loss. The slump is likely to stimulate liquidation of short-fed cattle and result in a set of chopping markets during

the next sixty days, but western cattle are now practically all in for the season, which means less competition for natives, and the broad demand for army beef is expected to hold prices up well.

More butcher and canning cows and heifers took a dollar decline last week than a lesser break. Supply was away the largest on record and suspension of killing in Packingtown over the Thanksgiving holiday was a decided factor. Fair to good butcher cows sold late in the week largely at \$6.75 to \$7.50; very few passing \$8.00, while heifers above \$8.50 were scarcer. Canner cows closed largely on a \$5.25 basis and cutters from \$5.60 to \$6.00. Bulls lost about as much as the stock with \$7.25 the limit at the close on choice heavy bolognas and only choice fat bulls passing \$8.00. Veal calves closed higher with a \$13.75 top at the close.

Monday, with 29,000 cattle on sale, the best good to choice heavy and best yearling steers held steady, but others were mostly 10 to 15c down, putting bulk of the common and medium steers 60c to \$1.00 lower than ten days ago.

Buffalo, on Monday of this week, received 235 cars of cattle, including 20 cars of Canadians. Trade opened steady to 10c higher on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in very light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold steady; fat cows and heifers sold steady; bulls of all classes sold 10 to 15c higher; canners and cutters were in moderate supply and sold 15 to 25c higher than last week. Practically all cattle were cleaned up at the close. The receipts on Tuesday were 22 cars; all grades sold 15 to 25c lower.



HOGS

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | Buffalo |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Heavy 240-290 | 16 50 17 25 | 16 00 17 25 | 17 00 17 75 |
| Medium 200-240 | 16 25 17 00 | 16 00 17 00 | 17 00 17 75 |
| Mixed 150-200 | 16 00 16 75 | 15 75 16 80 | 17 49 17 50 |
| Packers 100-150 | 15 50 15 75 | 15 75 16 00 | 17 25 17 35 |
| Pigs 100 down | 14 00 15 00 | 15 00 15 25 | 15 75 16 00 |

The hog market in Detroit is in rather a bad way just at present and shippers will do well to withhold shipments until present accumulations clean up. There has been a heavy run of hogs to this market and with much of the stock on the pig order and as such not in good demand, a large number have remained unsold from day to day. The market is also affected by the decline on other markets, principally at Chicago. Detroit packers are within easy reach of that market and it always exerts a strong influence.

A severe break occurred in the Chicago hog market last week. The decline of the week was 75c to \$1.00 per cwt., with pigs \$1.25 to \$1.50 off. This decline was to be expected as the Chicago market has been somewhat out of line with eastern markets. Shortage of labor in Packingtown, soft weather, liberal receipts for a holiday week and a prospective liberal run this week were influences of depression. The top of the week was \$17.95, but at the close \$17.35 was the limit and the general average price, pigs not included, stood at \$16.95, against an \$18.00 top and \$17.78 average on the preceding Saturday. Medium to choice pigs closed the week at \$14.00 to \$15. The week's local receipts of hogs totaled 189,000, the largest since February. The week's average weight of hogs at 211,000 lbs. was 2 lbs. heavier than the previous week, 18 lbs. heavier than a year ago and 25 lbs. heavier than the unusually light average for the corresponding week two years ago.

Monday's hog receipts were estimated at 47,000. The market opened steady to lower but closed 5 to 10c above Saturday's average. Top was \$17.30. Bulk of the good hogs sold at \$17.00 to \$17.25, mixed packing at \$16.75 to \$17.00 and lights at \$16.50 to \$16.85. Pigs sold unevenly higher, largely at \$15.25 to \$16.25 to feeder buyers.

The Buffalo market, with 11,200 on sale Monday, opened steady to strong with Yorkers selling around \$17.25 and heavy hogs from \$17.50 to \$17.65. Tuesday the receipts totaled 8320 and the market strong to 5s higher.



SHEEP

| GRADE | Detroit | Chicago | Buffalo |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Top Lambs | 16.00-16.75 | 16.65-16.90 | 17.00-17.50 |
| Yearlings | 14.00-15.00 | 14.25-15.50 | 14.00-14.50 |
| Wethers | 9.50-10.00 | 10.00-11.50 | 11.50-12.00 |
| Ewes | 9.25-9.75 | 10.00-11.00 | 10.50-11.00 |

Contrasting strongly with the cattle and hog market, the sheep and lamb division continues to show strength with very little decline at any point. The Detroit market is healthy and the demand continues to be good. Arrivals clean up from day to day and trading is brisk at prevailing prices.

Receipts for sheep and lambs at Chicago last week totaled nearly 71,000 or within 9,000 of the run of the week previous. Demand there was restricted by holiday influences, and lambs forming, about 85% of the run broke early in the week. The market, closed with some of the loss regained. Being scarce, mature muttons were immune to the decline and finished on a steady to strong basis with the close of the week previous. Bulk of the desirable weights sold at \$16.65 to \$16.90 but discrimination against big weights was severe and 95 to 110 lb. lambs sold up to \$17.50. During the present week the demand for choice lambs for the Christmas trade has been felt and the same will be the case next week. With moderate receipts it will prove a strong factor in the trade. High pelt values are a sustaining influence in the trade as lambs and mutton are actually cheap, relative to other meats, at wholesale although retail prices look exorbitant. There is no logical reason for lamb and mutton consumption being restricted as it does not figure in the army ration and what industry needs at this juncture is the support of a broad market.

Monday, with 22,000 sheep and lambs on sale the Chicago market was strong. Packers paid \$16.90 freely for choice handy weight lambs.

Buffalo, on Monday, received 6,400 head of sheep and lambs. The market opened steady with Saturday's close. Tuesday, with 2,000 head, the market opened with best lambs selling from \$17.50 to \$17.65; throwouts, \$16.25 to \$16.50; yearlings, \$14.00 to \$14.50.

WILSON SAYS PRUSSIAN-ISM MUST BE DEFEATED

(Continued from page 1)
and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries

What is Your Answer?

ARE YOU GOING TO SELL YOUR PRODUCE AT A LOCAL PRICE—OR GET THE SELLING PRICE AT A CONSUMING MARKET?

The Detroit produce market handles a large volume of business daily. The demand for POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, VEAL CALVES DRESSED HOGS, APPLES, POTATOES, ONIONS AND BEANS is increasing as the city increases in population.

AS A PRODUCER you should reap the benefits of this live market by shipping direct and have the same sold to buyers who are willing to pay the price when they know it comes DIRECT FROM THE FARM to them. No delays on account of passing through unnecessary middlemen who take a slice of your profits.

Our facilities for handling all lines of produce, poultry, and dressed meat are the best. With a force of competent salesmen who are working for your interest, you will have nothing to lose but everything to gain.

NOT ONLY THAT—WE CAN SUPPLY YOU AT WHOLESALE PRICES Cottonseed Meal, Purina Dairy Feed Mill Feed, Fertilizer, Binder Twine, Fence Posts, Auto Tires, and other commodities used on the farm in the growing and producing of finished farm products.

Don't miss that good Hay business we are now getting—remember we will have to pass up some of these good orders now coming in, if you do not supply the hay.

Let us know what you have to sell or wish to buy.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

N. F. SIMPSON, General Manager

Telephone Cherry 2021

323-327 Russell St.

DETROIT

ies and other similar institutions, where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

"Recent experience has convinced me that the congress must go farther in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry, it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

"One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore, very earnestly recommend that the congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business."

That there should be no misunderstanding as to the policy of the gov-

ernment as to the future conduct, the President closed his message with these ringing words:

"Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of materials, is being devoted to that purpose until it is achieved.

"I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end, we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us.

"A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

ADMINISTRATION DENIES "BEARISH" BEAN TALES

(Continued from page 1)

ed for bean growing and exercising due care and diligence should receive a fair profit over the cost of production. Of course, no agency of the government could undertake to protect individual or districts which have been unfortunate in weather and crop conditions of the general supply operates in such a way as to market values disappointing for particular sections. While the crops in New York State and Michigan are disappointing, the enormous increase in Colorado, New Mexico and California far more than offset these shortages and must necessarily affect the general market values. In recent years large importations of Manchurian beans of good quality have been brought into this country, and the reports now are that the Manchurian crop is vastly increased over any previous year. By reason of the shortage of tonnage and the dangers in the submarine zone the Manchurian beans are very naturally seeking a market in this country. They could hardly move in any other direction."

We concluded our letter as follows: "Never in all our experience have we seen such concerted efforts on the part of someone to confuse the farmers as to the bean market. We cannot believe that one-half of the publicity matter going the rounds of the country press of this state comes from your department and wish to have a verification of the above report."

The letter reproduced on the first page of this issue we consider the best proof obtainable that none of the stories about the Manchurian crop of beans came from the Food Administration. Our investigation along this line has not yet ended. We purpose to locate the profiteering sneaks who are out to gouge both the farmer and the government, and show them up.

It Will Help Farmers

I'll become one of your allies and will send \$1.00 on receipt of the first issue. Wishing you success. Thos. J. Clink, Tuscola county.

EARNING HIS TICKET



—for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1917

GRANT SLOCUM
FORREST A. LORD
ANNE CAMPBELL STARK
Dr. G. A. CONN
WM. E. BROWN

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

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

Setting the Price of Milk

THE VERDICT of the special milk commission constitutes a complete vindication of the producers' claims and is by far the most substantial victory ever scored by them in their long struggle for equitable prices. In one sense the result is far-reaching; in another only transient. This public acknowledgement of the farmer's right to a price that represents the cost of production plus a reasonable profit will be the prime factor in settling all future disputes over the farmer's marketing prerogatives, but to our mind does not by any means afford a permanent settlement of his grievances.

The differences between the producer and the distributor have been merely patched up. Patches are always unsatisfactory appurtenances whether on the seat of a boy's pants or in joining together the dismembered ends of an economic rip—they're always coming loose revealing the bareness beneath. As long as the cost of production and distribution stays where it is and the consumer continues to live in blissful ignorance of tiresome milk facts and figures, all will be lovely. Once, however, either the producer or the distributor kicks over the traces and the consumer some fine morning wakes up to the fact that he is paying for the inefficiencies of the most wasteful and costly marketing system on the face of the earth the patches will split asunder, and Mr. Farmer will be right back whence he started. And then he will proceed to do it all over again.

The Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n should not be disarmed by the lamb-like submission of the Detroit milk dealers to the wishes of the milk commission. The companies have tasted fat dividends before and they were good. When the war has passed and it becomes less of a crime to profiteer, the companies will smack their lips for more of the old-fashioned sugar-coated dividends. We may well believe that even now they are fondly hoping the dear old public and the milk producers will go peacefully to sleep in each other's arms, with the milk commission standing guard. Be that as it may, it were well for the producers to keep both eyes open, and not let their conceit be too greatly flattered by the congenial chumming of those who in the past have refused to accord them even common courtesies.

The present arrangement between the producers and the distributors can be only temporary. The producer has been satisfied; the distributor has been satisfied, but the rights of the most important individual of all,—the consumer,—have been practically disregarded. The farmer gets an additional cent and three-quarters per quart, and the distributor gets an additional two cents, and the consumer pays the bill or goes without his milk.

But, some day Mr. Consumer will tumble to the fact that the distributing companies are charging just a trifle more for the service of delivery than they are paying for the milk itself, and will ask for an accounting. Then the whole marketing business will be turned topsy turvy again and be ready for another adjustment. For be it remembered that as long as there stands between the producer and consumer of farm products a single individual who is accountable to no one but himself for the conduct of his business there's bound to be trouble.

The President's Message to Congress and the World

THOSE WHO have been expecting that the dove of peace would find a place to light, somewhere in this battle-torn world, will be obliged to bid good-bye to their hopes, and boldly wade in and help win the war; for there will be no peace—"there can be no peace without victory—until the German powers of evil are crushed." President Wilson did not mince matters in the least; he carefully reviewed the objectives to be obtained; made no excuses for the part the Government has so far played in the world-wide struggle, and with confidence in the ability and courage of the army and navy, and the loyalty of the American people, he promised that every power and resource we possess, whether of

ful methods could not be wholly eliminated, and asked Congress to get busy and keep busy, to the end that delays could be avoided and the army and navy given the materials necessary to wage a successful warfare. The suggestion that the United States at once declare war upon Austria-Hungary met a prompt and hearty response, and Senator Martin, majority leader, at once announced that the resolution would be presented and undoubtedly passed on Friday.

The President's message has met universal approval; the Senate, House and the people stand squarely behind him, and it will be necessary for us to take another hitch in our suspenders and get into the game and see it through. Our President was laughed at when he said that there was such a thing as "being too proud to fight," but now that he has enlisted in a just cause, the fellows who "came to scoff are liable to remain to pray," for the rules have been suspended, the fight is on, and you can go just as far as you like with your knock-out blows.

The Message—Business and the Markets

THE PRESIDENT'S fearless message will settle many questions which have seriously interfered with business during the past ninety days, and the business of the United States will be immediately placed upon war-time footing. No longer will there be any uncertainty about what Uncle Sam intends to do, and as the war is to be waged to a victorious conclusion, we shall hear no more of peace talk for a time.

Manufacturers will and must get busy. The millions to be spent here for war materials will cause every wheel and spindle to hum, and the greatest need will be man power to maintain all industries. The financial situation has been kept on even keel, through the reserve banks, and it matters little how long the war lasts, a financial panic is not within the range of possibilities.

The farmers of the Nation can now lay their plans for another year with certainty. Food stuffs are more essential than gun powder and bullets, for the army must be fed, and the message will have the immediate effect of stabilizing the market. Manipulators will flourish so long as the government gives them license, but before many months the Food Administration will find it necessary to absolutely control the price on all of the necessities of life. Farmers should welcome the action, for the market conditions during the past month have proven that it is still possible for the gamblers to carry on their schemes, and as the president has well said: "Replaced the law of supply and demand with unrestricted selfishness."

With a certain demand for at least a year to come, with a limited supply and growing need, the farmer must watch the manipulators until such time as the Government takes a hand in the distribution of farm products. To hoard food stuffs for unwarranted profits is a crime; to turn food stuffs over to the manipulators, that they may profit through war-time needs, is extremely foolish. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Editor Slocum Goes to Washington

EDITOR GRANT SLOCUM will leave the first of the coming week for Washington, where he will plead the farmers' case in a number of important matters soon to come up before the various administrative departments. He will take with him hundreds of letters and petitions protesting against the present potato grading methods, and will exert every effort within his power to secure a revision of the grades. It has just been learned that not all the states are observing these rules. If this is a fact, then the farmers of Michigan are being discriminated against and greatly increases the likelihood of our getting action from the Food Administration. Let every reader put his shoulder to the wheel now and boost. Flood our office with your protests; let us send Mr. Slocum such a stack of letters from the farmers of Michigan as will compel the Food Administration to investigate and right this wrong that has been perpetrated against them.

Write us for petition blanks to circulate among your neighbors; send us letters; NOW—by return mail. We must strike while the iron is hot,—but we need YOUR help.

While in Washington Mr. Slocum will appear before the bean committee and show them why the farmers of Michigan must have \$8 a bushel for their beans in order to make a profit. If you have any bean facts that you think he ought to take with him, send 'em along by the next mail.

Here's a Valuable Suggestion from a Midland Subscriber:

Midland, Mich., Nov. 20, 1917

Mr. Forrest Lord,
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I take MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and read every line of it as I think it good sound sensible reading and in my estimation the farmer that doesn't take and read it is losing money. He can rely on every word. That is why it should be in every farmer's home in Michigan. Reliable market prices, just what every business farmer in Michigan wants. Those who do not read it are in my judgment losing the best and most valuable paper of its kind ever published.

I would suggest that you name a date for a 50,000 Circulation Drive. I know it can be accomplished with the help of every reader of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Let every one of us work hard and try and place the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING in every farm home in Michigan.

With success to the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, I am

Yours truly,
D. W. STOKES.
Midland, Mich., R. 8.

Friend Stokes' idea is not exactly a new one. Other farm papers have tried it with varying success. Recently the *Southern Ruralist* had a Booster Day, and raised its subscription list to over 300,000. There is no subscription plan which puts the loyalty of a publication's readers to quite so severe a test as this. With the united help of our subscribers a Booster Day could put MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING into over one-fourth the farm homes of Michigan, and think what that would mean to you and to us, and to the new homes it would enter. One new subscription from each of you would take us "over the top"; two would give us all certain victory over those who block our path to the marketing place exacting excessive tolls for trivial services and speculating upon the products that we grow. Remember, in union and numbers there is strength.

What do you think of it, folks? Can we top that 50,000 mark? Are you all willing to lend us a hand and Boost for one, or maybe two new subscribers? We're not going to name a Booster Day unless you promise that you'll help. We wish every one of you who would like to have us try the plan and who will help make it a success, would write and tell us so, and suggest the best day of the month on which to make the drive.

Faithfully yours,
THE EDITORS.

men, of money or materials, would be devoted to the purpose until it is achieved.

The President warned the allies that there must be no land-grabbing conquest as the fruits of victory, and said that America must deliver the people of the smaller nations of Europe from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy. He told enemy aliens in this country that unless they behaved themselves they would be confined in prisons, where they could earn their keep, instead of in detention camps, and delivered a knock-out blow to the fellows who have been using the war as a pretext for boosting prices and pocketing extra profits.

He urged the full use of the nation's resources to meet war conditions, acknowledged that waste-

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

Lots of Money (?) in Beans This Year

Here is my experience in bean growing this year. Planted 13 acres, \$81 for seed; cleaned up beans 33 bu. 52 lbs. Had them tested 3 times, pick 23 lbs. per bu.; present price is \$7. Value of beans H. P., \$148.85, minus seed \$81 leaving \$67.85 for a summer's work on 13 acres. On request I can give you names of farmers who will not get their seed back.—S. R. D., Wexford county.

Thinks Government Should Consult Farmers

In my opinion the present grading of potatoes is an injustice to the farmer. At our home market on the 24th they paid 60c a bu. for potatoes run over a 1½ inch screen, and 30c for the under size. The government asked the farmers to do their might and we did. I say, why don't the Food Administration consult those who produce instead of those who speculate on the farmers' crops.—A. B., Mason county.

Suggests Taking Clerks and Exempting the Farmers

There are three or four clerks in every grocery store; half as many would do. There are about fifteen men on the streets of our little town trying to make a living by catching the farmer, buying poultry and cattle or whatever they can get. If Uncle Sam would draft them or put them in the fields to work they would be more useful than they are on the street. All we farmers have to do is to hold our heads and they will soon have to "root hog, or die."—F. J. E., Ogemaw county.

Sixty Per Cent of Crop No. 2.

In regard to potato grading I would say it is rotten. We grew about 600 bu. this year. Sold 250 bu. for \$1.00 at digging time, have the balance in the cellar. If I don't get \$1.00 for them will eat and plant the big ones and feed the smaller ones to stock. Easily 60 per cent would be No. 2 and I have neighbors who are worse than we are. Money in that poor crop: \$250 for seed, 65c for Paris green, \$250 to \$300 for labor. At this writing our market offers \$1.35 per hundredweight for No. 1. Now say, isn't that rotten? Here's hoping the future will be better.—S. R. D., Wexford county.

A Very Small Potato Acreage Next Year

Potatoes are a poor crop in this part of Montcalm county, Belvedere township. The farmers all around here are not satisfied with running their potatoes over the screen. The farmers could not draw their potatoes to market when it was cold for fear they would freeze while they were waiting to unload. I think if there isn't something done about it this year there will be a very small acreage planted next year. I think your paper is a very good paper; hope you will continue to publish it. Beans are a very poor crop in this part of the county; they are yielding from two to fifteen bu. per acre, but very few yielding the latter figure; the most of them are wet on account of bad weather.—K. B., Montcalm county.

Farmers Satisfied With Old Sort; Not New

The bean crop in this section was very poor and the potato crop was only fair. But notwithstanding the high prices paid by farmers for seed potatoes, paris green and labor, they began marketing their potatoes freely in September, satisfied with the fair price of from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bu. for them. The sort was fair and reasonable, too; all were satisfied. But since the price dropped and the new method of grading and sorting began farmers are "sitting down" and not selling much, and many acres of

late rye has been sown and many more will be sown to oats next spring with the view of seeding the farms down and raising less expensive crops for speculators to gamble on. The time has come when the farmer can demand a square deal.—F. L. P., Isabella county.

Farmer Ought to Have Chance

Enclosed find \$1.00 for subscription for your paper. I like the paper very much. I like to read the crop reports. I think the government ought to give the farmer a chance once in a lifetime, anyway. \$10 for beans would not be any too much for Antrim county. Threshing is under way now and a lot of farmers find their beans in bad condition. I have two neighbors here who both planted 15 acres, and am sure that they will not get over 80 bu. of beans, and their seed cost them \$10 a bu. The majority of farmers would not make a big stake at \$10. Potatoes are in bad shape, the most of them were dug after the frost, and they average about 100 bu. to the acre, but about a third of them are frozen so that a farmer ought to have about \$1.50 per bu. for them to make a profit. Buyers are not buying at all now, or if they do 75c per bu. is all they will pay for the No. 1 grade.—E. V., Antrim county.

Believes in Present Potato Grades

With reference to the new potato grading system. Well, I had the experience of selling about half of my crop and to find a great number of my tubers coming out as number two. These seconds however are the better potatoes of the two grades and I am of the opinion will sell for as much as grade one as the hotels and many housewives prefer them to the larger ones. But for the present year and crop we farmers are losing money. I am an advocate of selling by grade. We will all come to that sooner or later. The thing will stimulate production for we farmers will get busy with better seed, better seed bed, better spraying, more and better cultivation—in short will try and not have so many small potatoes.—D. A. H., Mason

Potato Screen Main Discussion of Farmers at Meetings

Something must be done or potato acreage will drop one-half in this vicinity. The potato screen is the main discussion in public and private meetings. I happened to meet on the 26th in Grand Rapids, a representative of one of the largest potato buyers in this section, selling his so-called 'government sorts' at 80c per bu. He was telling the proprietor of the market there was more food

value in a bushel of 'seconds' than in the first grade.

Now within less than 15 miles of Grand Rapids they are offering \$1.25 a hundred for No. 1's and 50c and less per bu. for No. 2's.

This man was selling these potatoes saying that it was the 'government screen', which brought on a very warm argument between him and me.

I have been quite an extensive potato raiser for a good many years but so far as I am concerned I will raise no potatoes for 1½ inch screen.

Farmers generally in this vicinity are of the same opinion.—E. B. W., Montcalm county.

Potato Grading Working Havoc in Wexford County

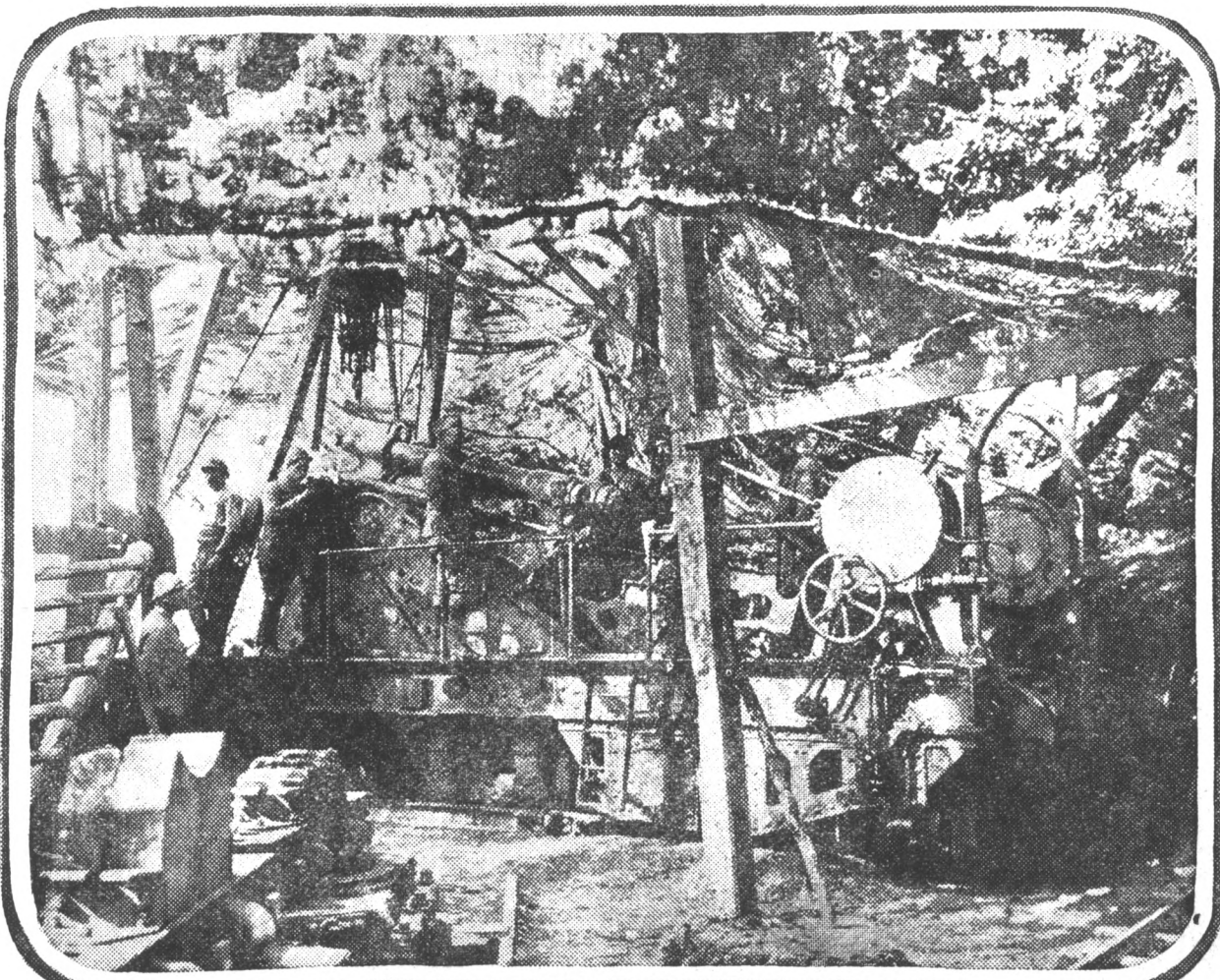
The present grading of potatoes is going to work havoc in this neck of the woods. I had 2 1-8 acres that produced about 80 bu., but with the grading about three-quarters would go into the small and seconds. I had 4 acres that went about 90 bu. to the acre, and they were fair sized stock. Now if the Government (or the Potato Dealers' Ass'n) wants to do something to cripple the potato industry here, I think they have got a good start. I think grading beans would be a good thing, as then we would get something for part of our poor beans, as it is now we get nothing unless we hand-pick our own beans. I can't see how, under the weather conditions for the last summer the farmer can sell his beans for less than \$8 and live. I raised 6 acres this year out of a planting of 11 acres, dragged up 5 acres and sowed to millet, and it did not get large enough to cut. Have not threshed my beans yet, but I don't expect more than 25 or 30 bu. With beans at \$5 or \$6 per bu. it would leave a very small profit, it any.—M. H. T., Wexford county.

Potato Situation Worse than Bean Deal

Guess the farmers around here appreciate what you have done to save the bean market, but the potato situation is so much worse on us here on account of the frost, that if the buyers keep on using the large screen we will lose 50 per cent of our crop. It seems to me this is a bad time to try out this grading scheme. Lots of farmers here increased their acreage and borrowed money to do it, but the early frost hit hard here and the potatoes run small, some loads that went in from here sorted away one-half. Do what you can and it will be appreciated here.—A. J., Osceola county.

(Additional Editorials by our Readers on page 12)

A CAMOUFLAGED TRAIN BATTERY ON THE MARNE FRONT



This rare and exclusive photograph shows a French train battery of rapid fire big guns completely camouflaged, near Venice, on the Marne front.

Everyday Garden, Field and Orchard Helps

PROPER DEPTH TO LAY TILE DRAINS

What is the most serviceable depth for tiling? The land has natural runs which are from 18 to 24 inches lower than the rest of the fields, and fall of 3-8 inch to the foot.—*L. H. M., Charlevoix county.*

The proper depth of tile drains depends in a measure upon the kind of soil to be drained so that this question cannot be answered positively. On land with heavy clay subsoil or on lots of land where the clay comes clear to the surface, it is not practical to put tile drains as deep as it would in a more porous soil because it takes the water so long to percolate through the dense clay that many times it is not drained off quickly enough for best results.

If one had uniform soil of clay, my judgment would be the drain shouldn't be over two feet deep and close enough together to make up for being so shallow. On this sort of soil the drains ought to be as close as three rods apart to give best results, then the water is drained off quickly enough so that the crops are not injured, but, on the other hand, if these drains are put down three and three and a half feet, as would be advisable for some soils, it takes so long for the water to percolate to the drains that the crop in many instances will be injured.

On our level prairie soils, many times the tile are laid four feet deep and the soil is so porous that water will not readily percolate through to the tile. On this kind of soil the drains can be many rods apart and still be efficient.

In this particular instance where the land is rolling, with natural water runs, the tile in these natural runs, if laid from two to three feet deep will drain quite a large area of land. The depth of the natural runs if laid from two to three feet will drain quite a large area of land. The depth of the natural runs really being figured in with the depth of the ditch and yet the soil will be drained much more readily with a comparatively shallow ditch in the natural run than it would if the land was level. The surface of the field here assisting the drains materially in removing the water.

Much of our land is loamy or sandy soil on top with tenacious clay subsoil. If we should go down into this clay subsoil for a considerable depth in this instance for our tile for the water will readily soak through the sandy loam portion of the surface soil and follow the lay of the clay down to the tile drain. On such soil that is assisted so much by the natural lay of the land I should say two feet, or 2 1/4 feet would be an ample depth for the tile.

Of course, in every instance, we should take into consideration that the tile should be laid below the frost line, especially if you use porous tile, because the continual freezing and thawing of the tile will soften it and make it crumble and decay.

Stating the proposition in a general way—a tile drain should be laid as deep as practical, taking all conditions and soil into consideration, because the deeper the tile is laid the further it will drain on either side of the ditch.—*Colon C. Lillie.*

VALUE OF SCALES ON THE FARM THIS YEAR

At this season of the year the need of scales on the farm is strongly felt. Cattle are bought and sold; corn is husked and marketed. Many farmers have gotten in the habit of weighing the corn shucked by hired help, so they will know for a certainty the exact number of bushels which each

hand should be paid for shucking. This insures a square deal for both parties.

Whenever buyer and seller meet to determine the value of a product, scales are a necessity. In all cases it is advisable to have a set of good scales at hand to determine the exact value of products. When grain and livestock sold cheaply the need of scales was not so acute; but under present day conditions, when a moderate amount of produce is worth a large sum, "guessing" is not advisable. The man who merely estimates in his mind the weight of a cow, a steer, etc., before selling the animal, may lose a considerable sum. The best policy consists in having scales on the farm, then weighing every animal, or load of grain, before selling.

Feed of all kinds is so expensive that it is necessary for the stockman to exercise judgment in compounding his rations. He is in search of the best and most economical ration, and in order to determine the combination of feeds which give best results he must know the exact gains his animals are making. This is easily determined when scales are at hand.

The farmer who uses scales doesn't have to trust the buyer; he knows whether or not he is getting a square deal. Scales are also needed when the division of products between renter and land owner takes place. Modern scales are easily installed and give long service.—*Clement White.*

SHELL YOUR SEED CORN BY HAND

Seed corn should always be shelled by hand, says the United States Department of Agriculture, which advises care in every step connected with seed selection.

After seed corn has been selected from the most productive stalks as they stand in the field in competition with other surrounding stalks, and stored in a dry place free from insects and rodents, the job is only half done. Shelling is one of the most important of the tasks.

Seed ears should first be nubbed and the kernels from the tip and butt should be discarded from the seed supply. The small kernels from the tips are less productive than the other kernels on the ear; the blunt,

thick, rounded kernels from the butts are just as productive as any of the rest, but because of their shape and size they do not plant uniformly when used in a corn planter with other kernels.

Shelling by hand takes more time and labor but it is profitable. The mechanical corn sheller is likely to injure the germ tips of the individual grains, and to thus destroy or impair their power to germinate. No matter how large the required supply, says the department, it will still pay to shell it painstakingly by manual labor.

Each ear should be shelled separately into a shallow pan or box, and every blemished, misshapen, or worm-eaten kernel should be rejected. As the seed from each ear is found satisfactory and sound, and free from poor kernels, it is poured into the general supply, and another ear is shelled in the same way. It is much easier to pick out defective grains from a single layer in a small receptacle than from a large mingled quantity in a bushel measure or bag.

WHO PAYS FOR ABSTRACT WHEN FARM IS SOLD?

Who pays for the abstract of a farm, the buyer or seller?

There is no rule of law or practice that says who shall pay for the abstract. Usually the seller has to pay for the abstract as the buyer will not buy the farm without an abstract showing a perfect title; and before the seller can comply with this requirement he must purchase an abstract. It is a matter of agreement, and it may be agreed that either one or the other shall pay for the abstract.—*W. E. Brown.*

WRITE THE EDITOR ABOUT YOUR PROBLEMS

Questions about any phase of the farming business will be cheerfully answered by the editors. We are in constant touch with practical farmers whose experiences have covered practically every branch of farming and are qualified to give our readers dependable suggestions. If you are puzzled with any problem lay it before us.

Convenient Arrangement of Farm Buildings

A number of readers have asked us to suggest the most attractive and practical arrangement of the farm buildings. The following pointers given by Prof. J. D. Davidson cover the matter very completely and well:

1. Have the buildings near the center of the farm, giving due consideration to other advantages.
2. Have the buildings on a slight elevation whenever possible; a southern or eastern exposure is desirable.
3. Buildings should occupy the poorest ground, but be on well drained ground.
4. Buildings should be conveniently located with reference to water supply.
5. A timber windbreak should be secured.
6. A garden and fruit plot should be near the house but not conspicuous from the road, and screened from the house.
7. Pastures should be adjacent to the stock barns.
8. The buildings should be so arranged as to serve as wind-breaks.
9. Buildings should be located on the side of the farm convenient to the school, town, church and lodge hall.
10. The buildings should be located on a high hill inaccessible from fields.
11. The buildings should not be located in low valleys on account of lack of air and water drainage, also danger from frosts.
12. The shop and machine shed should be convenient to house, barn and fields.
13. Where there are streams, the fields should border the streams so as to facilitate cultivation, watering stock and drainage or irrigation.
14. Have as many fields as possible in direct contact with the barn.
15. The size of the fields should be in proportion to the size of the farm and system of rotation. Fields should be nearly the same size.
16. The land of the same quality should be in the same field. The number of fields must be regulated by the system of rotation.

SPRING PLOWED SOD GOOD FOR BEANS

Is there a way of making a success of raising beans on spring plowed sod?—*L. H. M., Charlevoix county.*

I cannot conceive of a better condition for growing a good crop of beans than spring plowed sod, especially if it is a clover sod. One other condition would make this much better and that is to have this clover sod covered during the winter with stable manure. The best conditions for a splendid crop of corn are the best conditions for a splendid crop of beans, and the only reason that could be offered for fall plowing is that this would save time in the spring. If one has time to plow this land in the spring comparatively early and properly prepare a seed bed by liberally harrowing and packing you could get no better conditions for a bean crop.

Sometimes people have poor results in growing beans on spring plowed sod because they put the plowing of the sod off so late. If the spring is dry so that they didn't have moisture enough to properly start a crop they might have poor luck. On the other hand, if the spring is a wet one the late plowing may be better than an early plowing. It is risky, however, to put off the plowing until late. The only sure way to do is to plow as early in the spring as possible, to harrow the land, say, as often as once a week, getting it in thoroughly good condition and destroying the weeds and then when it comes proper time to plant the beans, you have almost an ideal seed bed and your crop is planted under ideal conditions.—*Colon C. Lillie.*

INTERESTING QUESTION BY IOSCO SUBSCRIBER

In regard to beans, Nov. 2nd Mr.—told me beans were \$8 per bu. and on the 8th I took 4 bu. and 37 lbs. to see how they would pick. Last fall they picked 2 lbs., I also sold some last spring and they picked 2 lbs., but on the 8th of Nov this year they picked 6 lbs., so all he would give me was \$6. In there or four days after that he had \$7.75 on his card. I suppose if someone brought in a few they would go back to \$6 again? Mine were last year's crop, nice and dry. He said the government would only pay \$6.90, and he could only pay \$6. The farmer has 9 cents profit and the elevator 91 cents.—*J. A. A., Iosco county.*

Your local elevator man is merely practicing the tactics employed by many speculative commission men and dealers. Very frequently a slight raise of price on a commodity in the trading pit is nothing more than a bait to snare farmers into selling, but about the time he makes up his mind to dispose of his crop, the price goes down.

M. B. F. MAKES FARMER MONEY ON HIDE

Inclosed you will find money order for \$1, which I was to send before Dec. 1, for my subscription to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. I think it is the best paper of its kind. It helped me the other day; I saw in my last paper that horse hides were worth \$6. I got a chance to get one and a hide buyer came along just as I had finished taking it off. He asked me what I wanted for it. I told him \$6. He said "Oh, you are way off." I told him I knew what they were worth and he wanted to know where I could get \$6 I said I was posted on such things. "Well," said he, "roll 'er up, here's your \$6," and I am sending you one of the six with many thanks to your paper. Some papers are made to sell but your paper delivers the goods.—*C. E. W., Antrim county.*

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE DAIRYING BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS

INCREASING THE INCOME FROM THE FARM HENS

Several years ago I became interested in better poultry as a means of increasing the farm income. There had been a small flock of scrub hens on the place as long as I could remember but the profits were anything but satisfactory. They supplied the table with eggs in the summer, with some to sell, but the price was not very large. In the winter they seldom produced any eggs.

I purchased two settings of pure-blooded Rhode Island Reds from a reliable breeder. The number of chickens hatched was very encouraging and I took the best care of them I knew how. They were a fine lot of healthy, vigorous youngsters in the fall and they produced more eggs during the winter than we had ever had before from our scrubs. And the flock of scrubs was nearly four times as large.

I have found since that time that good poultry is one of the best paying lines on the farm. Few of us really know the results that it is possible to secure with them under the right methods of management.

The most common mistakes made with poultry is improper feeding. It is just as necessary to feed hens a properly balanced ration as it is to feed it to the live-stock. The hens feed she consumes into eggs. If we do not supply her with the feed in the proper amounts she cannot do this in an economical manner and we do not make a profit. Some hens, just the same as some live-stock, can not turn even a balanced ration into eggs at a profit. That is where the pure bred hen is capable of returning a much greater profit than the mongrel because the ability to turn feed into eggs with the least possible waste is in the blood. It is what the men who have worked to develop a high egg producing strain get fancy prices for.

The first step toward poultry profits is good, full bred fowls. The next is proper feeding and care. And the third, which is almost universally neglected is better marketing.

I like to feed each day ground grain in a mash. This may be fed either wet or dry in the night or morning. A mash made by moistening the ground grain with skim milk makes a good feed.

It is not necessary to feed grain in a mash but it is a good way to use cheaper food often that lowers the cost of egg production to a large extent. The fowls will eat more feed in a mash than they will of whole grain, so they should be given just as much as they will clean up in five minutes. Then in an hour or so a little whole grain can be sprinkled in the litter to keep them busy. This is an excellent feeding method. The mash should be fed in troughs which can be made of plain boards in a short time.

It is necessary to feed some kind of animal food during the winter time for the best results. Green bone is a good way of doing this. The bone, as fresh as possible, with the juice still in them, can be ground in one of the machines on the market as needed. It should be fed at the rate of a handful to two or three hens about three times a week.

There is some bother in feeding this material and where only a small flock is kept the meat scraps sold on the market for this purpose may be cheaper. There is a very little moisture in it and it can be kept for a considerable length of time. There is very little labor required to feed it and many poultry raisers prefer it to any other.

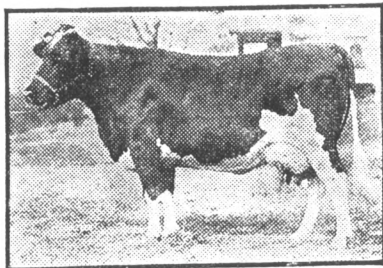
Green food must also be fed for the best profits. Cabbage, mangles, beets, carrots, apples and the like can be fed for this purpose and requires little trouble or time. A great many poultry raisers neglect to do this and they do not get as much profit from their poultry as they might.

Grit is necessary. In the winter the hens cannot pick this up as they can when running out during the summer and it has to be fed to them. Old plaster, or some of the prepared grit on the market will supply the need very well. It is very cheap and the cost is small. It should be placed in a box in the hen house where they can get at it at any time.

There is no way of telling how much money is lost to poultry raisers every year through wrong systems, or lack of system, in the marketing of eggs and poultry. But it is a vast sum that could be saved by a little extra work and thought. And a lot of profit can be added to the income of most poultrymen by working up a high class trade in clean fresh eggs. I know a farm girl who has built up a trade of this kind and her annual net profit would make a lot of city business men sit up and take notice. She has developed a good flock of laying hens and purchased a number of neat, strong boxes that hold a dozen eggs each. Then she had a quantity of fancy labels printed that called attention, in an attractive style, to the fact that the eggs were strictly fresh and unfertile. In the short time of two years she has built up a big trade. She is now delivering eggs once or twice a week to her customers in the small city near her home in an auto truck and she has more orders than she can take care of. She is planning to greatly enlarge her poultry plant. She gets considerable more than the market price for the eggs because her customers know that the eggs are fresh and they are packed neatly in the boxes. They are as near of a size and color as possible and clean as a new dime. She is also supplying a select trade with poultry for the holidays and thru all seasons of the year. Her success could be duplicated in nearly every other community in the United States.

Males should be kept from the laying hens when the eggs are for market purposes. Swatting the rooster is a profitable thing to do in this case. Candling the eggs takes but a little time and will save a lot of loss and trouble. Every egg should be clean and graded as to size and color.

Business methods in marketing the poultry products is needed. We cannot hold our eggs for a week or two



Early Dawn Peep 2d, a purebred Holstein cow, afforded one of the sensations at the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, by making a typical Holstein record of 33.52 lbs. of butter in a week. While that is a good record, it is not an exceptional one for a Holstein cow. It is unusual, however, in view of the conditions under which it was made. The strain of traveling to the show, the strange barn, the crowds of the curious and the excitement incident to the show were all serious obstacles to the making of a record. It is a wonderful record in view of these trying conditions. Her record for seven days at the show was 634 lbs. of milk of 4.22 per cent fat, yielding 33.52 lbs. of butter. Early Dawn Peep 2d last year made the semi-official record of 1287.72 lbs. of butter in a year. She is owned by Peter A. Small of Chesterland, Ohio.

and pile them into market baskets and trade them out at the local store with good profits. There is a good demand at good profitable prices for good eggs and it is only necessary to use a little business sense to realize good returns. You bet there is money in poultry and the marketing end is about the most important end.—Bernard E. Coffin.

FARM BUTCHERING SAVES PORK COSTS

"Hog Killin'" on the farm, in spite of much encouragement given it in recent years, is not yet a general practice. The custom of buying meat from local stores or hucksters is increasing among farmers in spite of the fact that meat, especially pork, can be grown and cured at home for much less than the cost of purchased meat. These statements are made by animal husbandry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin 913, "Killing Hogs and Curing Pork," which is intended to aid in popularizing farm butchering.

The cheapest meat a farmer can use is the product of his own farm, say the specialists. This is also true of the suburban or town farmer who fattens one or two hogs on kitchen and truck garden wastes. Many farmers, it is said, will have their own meat supply for the first time this year. The publication just issued takes the farm butcher step by step through the process of slaughtering, cutting up the carcass, lard making, curing, sausage making and smoking. It tells also how to make a small ice house which may be used not only for meat but for other perishable products. Suggestions as to how farm butchering may be made a paying enterprise commercially are given and it is declared that selling farm animals as meat is one of the best ways to market them.

This is the equipment needed for slaughtering: An 8-inch straight sticking knife, a cutting knife, a 14-inch steel, a hog hook, a bell-shaped stick scraper, a gambrel, and a meat saw. More than one of each of these tools may be necessary if many hogs are to be handled and slaughtered to best advantage. A barrel makes a very convenient receptacle in which to scald the animal. It should be placed at an angle of about 45 degrees at the end of a table or platform of proper height. The table and barrel should be securely fastened to prevent accident to the workmen during the scalding. A small block and tackle will reduce the labor of handling the animal.

Only hogs which are known to be healthy should be butchered. There is always danger that disease may be transmitted to those who eat the meat, while the quality of the meat is always impaired by fever or other derangements. Hogs can be killed for meat any time after 8 weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is 8 to 12 months. An animal in medium condition gaining rapidly in weight yields the best quality of pork. Hogs intended for slaughter should remain unfed for at least 24 hours or better 30 hours, and all the clean, fresh water they will drink should be provided. Temperature can not be controlled on the farm but it is possible to kill when the weather is favorable. In the fall it is best to kill in the evening, allowing the carcass to cool over night. In winter a day when the carcass can be cooled before it freezes should be selected.

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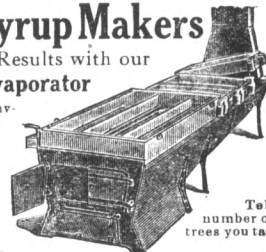
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RED CLOVER KING OF SOIL BUILDERS

Colon C. Lillie, Speaking of Own Experience, Says it is More Valuable to Agriculture Than Far-Famed Alfalfa

Alfalfa is truly a wonderful plant. It has been advertised so much the past few years through the agricultural press and from the farm rostrum that the word "alfalfa" which means in the Arabic language "the best fodder," is on every man's lips. Successful growers get three cuttings averaging from a ton to three tons per cutting, each year, and it is truly a wonderful plant for the Michigan live stock husbandman.

So much has been said lately about this wonderful, comparatively new legume that the old-fashioned red clover has dropped into the background. We don't hear so much about red clover as we used to. Some people think that alfalfa has driven it out of the rotation, that it will supercede it as a legume on which the Michigan farmer places his greatest reliance.

I don not believe this. If the Michigan farmer could have only one of these two plants, in my judgment, he better pin his faith to common red clover. Some people may smile at this opinion but after working with alfalfa for a number of years and with red clover all my life, I feel that I am justified in saying that red clover is the more important to Michigan agriculture than alfalfa. Understand, I am not saying a thing against alfalfa. I think every farmer should grow some but I know that every farmer should grow red clover. I am positive that it is the very basis of successful agriculture in Michigan. Without red clover our farms would soon become almost barren, worthless in the production of crops. Without red clover it would be so expensive to produce crops in the future that the price of food stuffs today are cheap in comparison to what they would be then.

Red clover, like alfalfa, takes free nitrogen from the atmosphere through the bacteria on the nodules on its root and after these bacteria have used the free nitrogen, the residue is converted into a form that can be used by agricultural plants. In all probability red clover furnishes nitrogen as alfalfa.

Again, red clover improves the physical condition of the soil. First, by increasing the organic matter in the soil, and, second, by its deep tap root system permeating the subsoil and prying apart, mellowing it up and putting it into good condition is considered by many agriculturalists the most important function of red clover. I can remember hearing the late Robert Kedzie of M. A. C., lecturing to our class in organic chemistry, saying with a great deal of emphasis, "that the greatest good that red clover does and ever will do is improving the physical condition of the soil." Many of us treat this idea of the physical condition of the soil altogether too lightly. Unless the soil is in good physical condition you can't grow good crops of anything no matter how rich the soil is in available plant food. To illustrate: You take one of our public roads and compare the soil right out of the center of the road with the soil in the adjacent field. The adjacent field is fertile. It grows corn and potatoes and wheat luxuriantly. The soil in the road would grow none of these plants. None of them could live at all. If you would take a cubic foot of the soil from the road and a cubic foot of the soil from the field and send them to Dr. Patton, the chemist at Michigan Agricultural college, and ask him to analyze them, it is quite likely that he would find as much plant food in the soil taken from the middle of the public road as he would in that

taken from the adjacent field, yet, one will produce luxuriant plants and one will produce nothing. Why the difference? Simply the physical condition of the soil. One soil is in such physical condition that it is a congenial home for plants, it is permeating with bacteria, live organisms that are working in the inert matter of the soil making it available. This soil is porous enough so that it contains air. It has vegetable matter enough in it so that it will hold moisture and so on. In fact, one soil is a living soil and the other is a dead soil. In growing red clover in a rotation of crops on the Michigan farm it has more power to keep the soil in good physical condition than any other plant.

If you handle red clover correctly you can get two crops of hay a year. This makes it a very valuable plant for the live stock husbandman. If clover is cut at the proper time and properly cured, the hay is almost, if not quite, the equal of alfalfa in quality. Hence, clover performs every function toward successful agriculture that alfalfa does. The only question is, can you get as much fodder from an acre of ground with clover as you can of alfalfa. Probably not quite so much, but on the other hand, it is much simpler to use clover in a rotation of crops than it is alfalfa. It is much easier to get a stand and have the plant thrive. In other words, red clover is more reliable than alfalfa.

But there is another point in favor of red clover and that is that if the first crop is cut early enough we are almost sure of a second crop to get seed which is available as a market crop. I will admit that the clover seed crop is a finicky proposition. You can't depend upon it. So much depends upon the weather and yet the same thing can be said of any crop. The principal reason why we don't regularly get a crop of red clover is because we don't cut the first crop early enough. We have been educated right from the very beginning with the alfalfa that we must cut the first crop just as soon as the new crop starts from the ground, that is usually when the first crop begins to blossom. Now, we should do the same thing with red clover. Make the first cutting when the first blossom appears or even before, when it is nicely headed or when it is beginning to head is better yet. What we want to do is to

cut it early enough so that we will get seed and yet have growth enough to pay to cut it for forage.

This year, I had fifty acres of red clover. We cut the first crop when you could now and then see a head in blossom, and we got a fairly good crop of hay. The second crop came on and did very nicely. There was favorable weather for a period and it seemed to fill out well enough to pay to thresh. I cut this earlier than one ordinarily would, because I needed the hay. The first field of twenty acres yielded nearly two bushels of seed per acre. The next field of twenty acres ran a little less than a bushel per acre and the last field of ten acres only turned out about one-half bushel per acre. I am satisfied the reason I didn't get a larger seed yield from the last field was because I cut this seed crop too green. It wasn't ripe enough so that the huller could separate the seed. Had I waited another week or two weeks I am satisfied that my average for the whole fifty acres would have been at least 1 1-2 bushels per acre. Clover seed is quoted at the present time at \$16.00 per bushel. Now, this seed crop will go quite a ways toward making up the extra yield in alfalfa hay.

Of course, I have my own clover huller and my own power to run it. We cut this second crop just as fast as two mowing machines would cut it, raked it up and cocked it up and left it until it was dry. We had a bad rain which wet it and injured it some for hay, but we finally drew it to the huller and blew it directly into the barn. It probably cost a little more to take care of it in this way than it would to have drawn it for hay, but I figured that with my own power and my own huller that it was nearly as cheap to run it through the huller and blowing it into the barn as it would be to harvest it and put it into the barn in any other way, and after it comes through the huller the clover straw occupies a much smaller space in the barn than it would had we unloaded directly into the barn. In fact, we never could have gotten the whole thing into the barn in the form of hay.

While alfalfa is a wonderful plant we cannot afford to neglect common red clover. I believe that the late Dr. Robert Kedzie was right when he stated that common red clover is the basis of permanent agriculture in this climate.—Colon C. Lillie.

Editorials by Our Readers

"We'll Stick to the Old Farm as Long as We Can."

My husband and myself certainly appreciate what you have done for the farmers this fall, especially in the bean deal. Inclosed you will find a clipping from our Detroit paper, which we think a great deal of but don't like this editorial about hogs. What do you think about it? I think that if the writer of the article had passed through our part of the country this fall and had taken a good look at the corn crop he would have thought that it was something besides uncertain prices that made the farmers sell even their brood sows, and it certainly does not pay to buy feed for hogs at the price they are now. There are quite a few farmers in this county selling out and going to town, but we expect to stick to the old farm as long as we are able to work it ourselves, or until the war is over, and the Sammies come marching home again. We are interested in every page of M. B. F. and especially so in the editorials by the people. I wish we could have two columns at least of editorials from Grant Slocum each week.—Mrs. F. E. E., Isabella county.

Must Get \$1.25 to Break Even

Just a few words regarding the new potato grades. I do not think this is a square deal for the farmer, as the average yield of potatoes in this vicinity will be around 65 bu. per acre, and potatoes not going over that will sort out about 50 per cent seconds and 8 per cent culls. Now, where is the farmer going to make any profit when it costs right around \$85 to raise an acre of potatoes. I, for one, must get at least \$1.25 per bu. to make any profit, and at that they will all have to be run over a 1 1-2 inch screen and then it will leave mighty little profit for me. All we ask is a square deal, which is not two grades of potatoes unless they pay us within ten cents of the price of firsts for the second grade.—W. F., Wexford county.

Doesn't Know What Farmers Are Going to Do.

The fall work is almost all done; the potatoes that were in the ground after the frost were badly frozen. Some potatoes are fairly good and some not worth digging; they run from 50 to 90 bu. to the acre. I don't know what farmers are going to do when they are cut in two with the potato grades. They will have to leave the farm when they can't make both ends meet. Isn't there something that can be done?—E. M. G., Antrim county.

Half are No. 2's.

I am a reader of your paper and I feel that you are doing a good work in trying to get a square deal for the producers of food and necessities of life. Am thru all parts of Michigan and note the prices paid and the prices charged by dealers and thought perhaps I could help you to some information. At Harrietta today buyers are offering 80 cents for No. 1 and 42 cents for No. 2 potatoes. The buyers are using the new screen. I saw a load today of which over half were No. 2.—C. R. W., Saginaw county.

DETROIT CREAMERY DOES BIG BUSINESS

The Detroit and Towar's Wayne County creameries are the biggest distributing concerns in Detroit, their combined gross sales amounting to over 200,000 quarts of milk per day. During the month of June the Detroit Creamery Company purchased and sold over 121,725 quarts of milk per day. In October this had fallen to 70,389 quarts. The company presented these figures to the milk commission to substantiate their statement that the supply was variable and it cost them a great deal to handle the surplus during the spring months.



Over the Top! men, for all that's worth living.
Over the Top! for the land of your pride.
Over the Top! to give all that's worth giving.
Over the Top! for a Freedom world wide.
Over the Top! for the wives and the mothers.
Over the Top! to save home from the Huns.
Over the Top! with your allies and brothers.
Over the Top! and to hell with the guns!
Over the Top! while the home folks are praying.
Over the Top! see the Harvester sow.
Over the Top! where machine guns are spraying.
Over the top! where our "pals" were laid low.
Over the Top! may mean "back to old Blighty."
Over the Top! may mean under the sod.
Over the Top! to the Father Almighty.
Over the Top! face to face with your God.

GEORGE WILLARD BONTE.

County Crop Reports

ANTRIM (Southeast)—Tare 3 ng nearly all done here excepting beans and some have threshed their beans, and find them not turning out even as well as was expected. One neighbor threshed 40 bushels from 6 acres, and that is about the way they are turning out around here. The past few days of cold weather have frozen quite a good many potatoes in the pits and is making a lot of trouble at the potato houses, as we have had zero weather for some time here. There have been a good many auction sales here this fall and winter. Stock sells high except horses which sell very low.—C. F. W., Alden.

GLADWIN (Southwest)—The ground is frozen hard and many farmers have gone to work on the new gravel roads, while some are getting up their winter wood. Some land is changing hands and many auction sales. As so many boys have been drafted it is going to leave us mighty short of help next year. If all of our good brother farmers keep selling out and going to the city to live, who is going to raise the food for them and our boys at the front?—V. K., Beaverton.

MONTCALM (Northwest)—The farmers are not doing much this kind of weather; we have an inch of snow which has put a stop to much of the corn husking. A new barn is going up here this week, a new wagon shed and a dozen new garages. Three auction sales this week in this vicinity. Hay sold at \$25 per ton, oat straw for \$10 per ton. Everything goes high but horses. Potatoes have stopped moving and the price is gaining a little. Beans are quoted at \$7.60 but they are not moving. Bean threshing is not over yet. The beans are a little bit damp.—E. W., Coral.

PRESQUE ISLE (Central)—The weather has been very cold the past week, but it is warming up now. Farmers are getting up wood and getting ready for winter; some are baling hay and threshing clover seed. Some hay is being sold. I will say a word in regard to the two potato grades: They run them over a long sorter made of 3-8 inch rods 1-3-4 inches apart, which is about three feet long, and if a potato lays on the screen they drive it thru and it goes with the culls, which any man knows is not fair; if they were run over a square mesh screen there would be more saleable potatoes and the farmers would be better satisfied. All to whom I have talked about the two grades of potatoes are dissatisfied with it.—D. D. S., Millersburg.

BAY (Southeast)—The farmers here are dressing the meat and selling it that way as there is more in it for them. No fruit here this fall.—J. C. A., Munger.

WEXFORD (Central)—Weather wintry, two inches of snow, ground frozen deeper than usual at this time of year. Farmers are selling cattle and hogs very close on account of the lack of feed. Many settlers here will be compelled to use brush from the cut-over lands for fuel this winter. Some beans are being threshed; they yield around 4 bu. per acre.—A. A. H., Boon.

MACOMB (Northwest)—Farmers are husking and drawing in their corn. It is cold and rainy. Farmers are selling a few hogs and lambs. Some farmers have threshed their beans and find them a very poor crop; lots of fields were never gathered at all. Not much hard corn through the county. Early sown wheat looks fair, but late sown is just through the ground.—H. D. Almont.

GENESEE (Southeast)—Farmers are husking corn, cutting wood and threshing beans. The weather has been quite cold and we have had a little snow. Indications point to warmer weather before long. The ground has frozen quite a bit, varying from a couple of inches where ground has a heavy cover crop, to several inches in bare ground. Farmers are selling wheat and other grains in medium quantities. Potatoes, hay and hogs are moving more lively. Not any special grain or other produce is being held. The farmers are not buying very much this fall. Some are buying feeds but not in as large quantities as usual. The beans that have been threshed are a very poor lot. Most of them pick very heavy, while others are wet and mushy and do not keep after they are threshed. Elevators do not buy those that are not entirely dry and farmers are beginning to realize the best way to do is to let them get dry before threshing.—C. W. S., Fenton.

ANTRIM (Southeast)—Weather has been cold for the past week. Farmers moving potatoes from pits when weather permits, with a large percentage of frost thru the pits, making a heavy loss. The bean crop was almost a total failure.—G. M. B. Mancelona.

OSCEOLA (Northeast)—Farmers are threshing beans, which average three to eight bu. to the acre, and pick heavy. Farmers are selling chickens, some turkeys, hogs and cattle. They are not buying much for the reason that the two grades of potatoes hit us pretty hard in this locality.—W. A. S., Marion.

TUSCOLA (Northeast)—Bean threshing is in progress where coal is available. Beans do not average over 5 bu. to the acre and many will pick heavy. Some farmers are advertising young pigs for sale on account of the scarcity of feed.—J. A. McG., Cass City.

TUSCOLA (Central)—There has been snow on the ground the past week. Farmers have not done much work but cut wood. Weather has been quite cold but is warmer today. The soil is frozen too much to admit of plowing. Farmers are selling hogs, beef and poultry but not much grain; quite a lot of wood that was cut last spring is being sold. Wood is in good demand as there is no coal to be had. Lots of potatoes have been pitted here as the price went down before the farmers could get them to the market and we can't sell for 90c.—R. B. C., Caro.

BAY (East)—Farmers are threshing beans, although some are wet and tough, and threshing is going slow; there will be a heavy pick, many are frozen. Many are being sold on account of being wet. The weather has been fair. Some are buying tile.—G. G., Linwood.

MONTCALM (Southwest)—A large amount of beans are being threshed in this part of the county, and they are yielding poor, according to last week's report. The weather is cold with snow remaining on the ground. The soil is very wet. Potatoes are being held for higher prices and farmers are preparing to hold until spring.—W. L., Greenville.

Saginaw (W. Central)—The ground has frozen so hard that the farmers have had to quit plowing. There has been more plowing done this fall than has been done for a number of years. The farmers are buying a lot of tile. They are still taking their cattle, hogs and chickens to market. If they continue the present rate of disposing of their hogs for another month hogs will be a curiosity next year.—G. L., St. Charles.

Ottawa (Northeast)—Threshing beans is the order of the day; the yield per acre is from one to fourteen bushels; quality poor; a good many of them around here are not fit to thresh yet. Just starting to dry and freeze the beans in the barns. Another month of this weather would make threshing better. Farmers are getting up their wood and some are hauling coal. The weather being very changeable freezing hard with light snow flurries. Not much doing in the line of potato marketing.—R. J. K., Conklin.

CALHOUN (Northwest)—Weather is cold, ground is frozen and a little snow on the ground. Most of the farmers are getting ready for winter. The last week has been hard on the wheat that was sown late. On the 20th of November Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hiscock, old pioneers of this county, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on the same farm that Mr. Hiscock was born and lived on all his life.—V. H. J., Battle Creek.

MIDLAND (Northwest)—We are enjoying good weather. The ground is frozen hard. Farmers are selling hay quite freely; not many beans moving; farmers holding for higher prices. The farmers are busy getting ready for winter.—L. A. L., Coleman.

OAKLAND (North Central)—Farmers have secured all their crops except the corn which they do not know how to handle. Not much of it fit to husk. Since the weather got so cold potato drawing has stopped. Some hay is being pressed at \$20 to \$22 per ton. No grain moving. It looks as though we would be obliged to cut our timber to keep from freezing this winter, as coal can not be had.—E. F., Clarkston.

CHEBOYGAN (West)—The weather is very cold and the ground is frozen to a depth of several inches, so no plowing or other field work can be done. The potato market has gone to smash, and the farmers are holding for higher prices. Probably 75 per cent of the crop here is being stored. Bean threshing is in progress with many yields below two bushels per acre.—L. E. B., Conway.

HURON (Northwest)—The ground is frozen and the farmers did not get their fall plowing all finished. They are marketing stock. Bean threshing is a slow job.—G. W., Elkton.

KALKASKA (Western)—The farmers are taking care of their potatoes. It has been very cold and has frozen many in the pits. The weather has been cold, two below zero. The potato market is congested, so the farmers are not able to sell any at the present time. Potato houses are all full.—R. B., South Boardman.

MIDLAND (Southeast)—Beans are all threshed in this vicinity and they averaged about 5 to 10 bu. to the acre. Have been having a few nice days and the roads are in excellent shape, being a big help to farmers who are unloading tile. Three cars of tile have been drawn into this section in the last two weeks, which will be laid in the spring. This is something this section has needed as the farms have been pretty wet the last couple of years.—R. B., Midland.

MONROE (Northeast)—The farmers are husking corn and drawing in the stalks. The weather has been damp and foggy, and the ground is a little frozen. Farmers are selling hay, grain, poultry, hogs and cattle, and they are not holding anything for higher prices. We are having hard times trying to fatten hogs, the corn is soft and not much good feed in it; very few have as good corn as last year. Most every farmer around here bought seed corn from a Mr. Williams of the H. C. King Seed Co., and none of it got ripe.—R. H., Carleton.

BRANCH (North)—The farmers are getting ready for winter. The weather is wet and unsettled. The soil is frozen too much to work. Farmers are selling some stock on account of scarcity of feed; they are not holding anything from market. On account of the scarcity of feed a lot of cattle are being sold that ought to be kept on the farms.—F. S., Union City.

MISSAUKEE (North Central)—Most farmers are cutting wood and doing their chores. A few are working on the road drawing gravel.—H. E. N., Cutcheon.

CHEBOYGAN (South)—Nice weather, ground frozen hard but no snow. It is an old saying here that snow never comes to stay on frozen ground, so we look for soft weather yet. Farmers are cutting wood and taking care of corn fodder; very little hard corn here. An Agricultural Extension school is being held at different places in Cheboygan county this week, state and national speakers are in attendance. Some farmers sold their hay early in the season at \$10 per ton and are now kicking themselves for buyers are now offering \$18 to \$20. No potatoes moving at present, farmers are pitting them for winter. Some claim they will feed them to stock before they will take less than \$1.—C. W. T., Wolverine.

MANISTEE (Northwest)—The farmers are busy threshing beans, taking care of corn and hatching wood of which the most of us are in need of this weather. The weather is fine for this time of year; the ground is frozen too hard to plow but the different townships are doing some grading on the roads. There is nothing being sold except pigs and cattle, the buyers are buying feeders and shipping so the farmers are getting rid of their half-starved cattle and hogs. There are some fat cattle and hogs here but there are more poor ones than fat ones. Lots of horses for sale but no one wants to buy. Milch cows still in good demand.—C. H. S., Bear Lake.

SAGINAW (Northwestern)—Corn husking is proceeding very slowly. Not many beans are being sold. Many are planning to get tile this winter for use in the spring. More wood than usual will be cut this winter. Many farmers have signed the pledge of the U. S. Food Administration and should observe the rules laid down by same. Every little bit helps.—M. S. G., Hemlock.

NATIONAL CROP REPORTS

Cortland, N. Y.—On one farm near here are 27 acres of winter squash. It is estimated that the crop will bring \$12,000 at present market prices.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The apple crop for the state is about 50 per cent of a normal yield, but the Southern apple belt shows about 70 per cent of a normal crop.

Los Angeles.—Apple holdings are 450,000 boxes, which is an excess of 80,000 boxes over last year. Onion supplies are 40,000 bags, while last year they were only 10,000 bags.

Ashland, Ore.—Apple picking about done. Fruit was small and showed a heavy percentage of worms. The shortage of shooks and cars was felt all season. Canneries are taking culls at \$7.50 to \$10 per ton.

New York—There was a rumor in the trade today that Commissioner Dillon had rescinded his order to stamp all storage eggs. Mr. Dillon said there was no truth to it. He said that he did not have inspectors enough to do anything outside of New York City, but he was doing the best he could. He insisted that his orders would stand and all violators here would be prosecuted.

Chicago—The Modern Miller's crop outlook bulletin says: The winter wheat crop already seeded will exceed 42,000,000 acres. In some districts of the southwest they are still seeding, mainly in Texas and Oklahoma. The seeding in the dry districts of Western Kansas is reported finished. On the Pacific coast there is yet some seeding to be done. The crop with the exception of the limited dry districts in the southwest, has made favorable progress under good conditions. In some parts of the belt, stock is grazing on the plant. Threshing and movement in both belts continue to increase. Car shortage is a menace. There is much soft corn and loss.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Onondaga county farmers, in common with others throughout the state, have taken issue with Herbert Hoover and the Food Administration in the price of beans. Several conferences between Mr. Hoover and representatives of the agriculturalists have been held. Mr. Hoover is said to favor taking the California crop and the imports from Manchuria, Brazil and India as the basis for the price in this country. New York State farmers object, declaring that it costs them at least 50 per cent more to raise beans here than it does the California grower. Beans are selling in Syracuse at \$9 to \$10 per bu., and if the California price was adopted as a standard, the price would be cut at least one-third.

What Shall the Verdict be?

EVERY FARMER in Michigan is interested in the outcome of the potato grading situation. As announced last week MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER has laid all the facts before the Food Administration and asked for an impartial investigation with a view to saving the farmers of the state from otherwise inevitable loss.

Watch This Paper Next Week

NEXT WEEK we hope to publish the Food Administration's reply to our protest against the present method of grading potatoes. Of course, YOU will want to know what the outcome is going to be; it means DOLLARS in every farmer's pocket if these potato grades are revised. To accomplish this, however, we need and should have the loyal support of every grower in the state of Michigan. The BEST way you can give this help is to get on the list and BACK UP our protest.

No Farmer Can Afford to Delay

Time is precious now; the marketing season advances; farmers need the money they have tied up in their potato crop. Get in line with the rest of the farmers of the state; align yourself with MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER and HELP BOOST for decent potato grades that will give BOTH the farmer and consumer a square deal.

Clip This Coupon Today!

and be sure to have MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER placed in your mail box next Saturday morning.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,

Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

I am a potato grower and need your crop and market reports to guide me in selling my crops. Enclosed you will find \$1.00. Please send the paper one year to the following address:

Name

Address

Remark



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



This Week's Tested Recipe

CORN, SOUTHERN STYLE

Two tablespoons butter, one slice of onion, chopped fine; one slice green pepper, chopped fine; two tablespoons flour, half cut stewed tomatoes, half teaspoon salt, one cup corn, teaspoon of parsley, chopped fine; yoke of one egg. Cook the chopped onion and pepper in the butter; add the flour; stir; add the tomatoes and salt; stir till boiling; add the corn and parsley; stir until well boiled. Add the beaten yoke and serve at once.

Here is Something to Remember About Babies

DO NOT play with the baby as if she were a toy; keep the flies away, as they carry disease; keep baby away from folks with colds and all sick people; don't kiss baby on the mouth; don't use pacifiers; don't give the baby candy, bananas, patent medicines, soothing syrups; don't allow baby to suck her thumb or the nipples of empty bottles; don't put baby's bottle in your mouth to test its heat, try a drop on the inside of your wrist, or near your elbow; don't sneeze in baby's food or face; let baby sleep out of doors as much as possible; give baby all the sunshine and fresh air you can; don't let the intense glare of the sunlight shine into baby's unprotected eyes; be sure and get baby into regular habits of sleeping, feeding and bathing; weigh baby every week or two to see if she is gaining or losing, a normal baby weighs 7 to 7 1-2 pounds at birth, 15 pounds at 5 or 6 months, 21 pounds at 12 months, so she is then three times as heavy as when born, baby should gain about 4 to 8 ounces weekly; a normal baby measures 20-21 inches when born, 26 inches at six months, 29 inches at 12 months; baby should start to walk from about the fourteenth to the seventeenth month; baby should start to say words at one year; and short sentences by the second year, or thirteenth month; baby's birth should be registered by your doctor, it often saves trouble when she is grown and means positively that she is a citizen of her country; be sure that baby's bowels move every day, convulsions are caused by failure to remove the waste from the body; rocking, tossing and tickling are bad for baby's nervous system.

CONVULSIONS

It is very important that a mother should know what to do in case of convulsions until the doctor arrives. Keep the child perfectly quiet with ice at the head, says that authority, Dr. Holt's baby book. Put the feet in a mustard bath, and roll the entire body in large towels which have been dipped in mustard water (two heaping tablespoonfuls of mustard to one quart of tepid water) and have plenty of hot water and a bath tub at hand; so that the doctor can give a hot bath if he thinks it advisable. If the convulsions have continued until the pulse is weak, the face very pale, the nails and lips blue, and the feet and hands cold, the hot bath will be useful by bringing the blood to the surface and relieving the heart, lungs and brain. The temperature of the bath should not be over 106 degrees F., this should always be tested by a thermometer if one can be obtained. Without this precaution in the excitement of the moment, infants have frequently been put in baths so hot that serious burns have been produced. If no thermometer is available plunge your arm to the elbow into the water. It should feel warm but not so hot as to be at all uncomfortable. One half a teacup of powdered mustard added to the bath often adds to its efficacy.

CROUP

This is croup weather, and no doubt a great many mothers have been alarmed by this disease. The ordinary croup of infants is spasmodic croup and though it is rarely dangerous, the symptoms seem very alarming. The same authority tells that in the case of an infant with croup, the room should be very warm, hot cloths or poultices should be applied over the throat and either a croup kettle or an ordinary teakettle kept boiling in the room. This is more efficacious if the child is placed in a tent made by a raised umbrella with a sheet thrown over it, and the steam introduced under the tent. If the symptoms are urgent, ten drops of the syrup of ipecac should be given every fifteen minutes until free vomiting occurs. Whenever the symptoms reach a point where breathing is difficult, a doctor should be summoned without delay.

A List of Clothing for the New Baby

THREE FLANNEL bands; three knitted bands with shoulder straps; two dozen diapers; three flannel shirts, cotton and wool, or silk and wool; three flannel shirts, Gertrude style; four nightgowns; at least six dresses and slips, the more the handier; three flannel sacques; two pairs booties; two flannel-ette wrappers; cloak; silk bonnet; worsted cap; mittens; stockings.

Canned Chicken Conserves Meat

ALTHO CANNING of chicken is a new idea to many farm wives, there is no reason why it cannot be done successfully with no other equipment than is found in the average kitchen. A waterbath canner may be made of a bucket, lard can, wash boiler or any vessel with a tightly-fitting lid. The vessel must be deep enough so that the water will come at least an inch over the top of the jar. A false bottom is necessary to keep the jars from breaking. For the woman who has canned fruits and vegetables by the cold pack method, the canning of chicken offers no difficulties, since the method used is much the same. "Even the amateur can do this

SOME LETTERS

DEAR EDITOR, writes Lucy Lute,
I'm just sixteen and rather cute.
My hair is brown, my face half right.
How can I make my eyes seem bright?
Dear Lucy Lute, I would advise
You let some smiles come in your eyes.
Be cheerful, Lucy, and you'll see
How very bright your eyes will be!

DEAR EDITOR, writes Jennie Linn,
I'm awful tall and awful thin.
I'm sort of one of Nature's jokes.
How can I make a hit with folks?
Dear Jennie, just forget plain you,
Of others think, for others do!
Be good to others and you'll find
That they'll be good to you, and kind.

DEAR EDITOR, writes Margie Sands,
What can I do about my hands?
They are not pretty hands at all,
Not smooth enough, and they're not small
Dear Margie, just take my advice
And folks will think your hands real nice.
Just help your mother and she'll know
How strong and helpful hands can grow!

DEAR EDITOR, writes Mabel Sweet,
I'm worrying about my feet.
Such awkward feet as I have got!
Though I don't grow, they grow a lot!
Dear Mabel, if your feet each day
Take you along your cheery way
And help you scatter kindnesses
I guess they'll bring you happiness!

DEAR LORD, I think you did just right
When you made heaven out of sight,
For if you had a street address
You'd have a lot of cares, I guess!
They'd write to have their noses changed;
They'd want their features rearranged!
In all this world of stars and space,
Nobody's suited with their face.

—ANNE CAMPBELL STARK.

work successfully if she follows directions carefully," says Miss Wenona Windsor of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

There is no question but that the best place for cull chickens is in a jar, ready for table use. Canning changes a non-productive fowl from a liability into an asset. Such a chicken does not eat high priced feed, does not require daily attention and takes up much less space on the pantry shelf than it does in the poultry house. At a few moments notice the canned chicken can be prepared for the table in any one of many appetizing ways; fried chicken, smothered chicken, stewed chicken with dumplings, creamed chicken, chicken a la King, chicken and rice, croquettes, loaf, salad, or practically any any way fresh chicken can be prepared except baked whole.

Method 1 given below is for small, frying-sized chickens. Methods 2 and 3 may be used for chickens of any size.

Method 1. Dress the chicken, separating it into sections or leaving it whole as preferred. Season and fry as for serving. When the meat is three-fourths done remove from the fire and pack the pieces into a clean, hot glass jar. If the

Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought

BREAKFAST FILLERS—POTATO LEADS

Count over your breakfast fillers—hominy, potatoes, apples. Cross off hominy for the present. The new crop of corn is not yet hominy, and when it is, it will keep for winter and spring. That leaves you apples or potatoes or both. The big crop of potatoes calls for the service of all housekeepers. The growers stood by the flag, and now—the housekeepers must stand by the growers. That is their service.

Fried potatoes, hashed brown, creamed? Cross off fried potatoes. Try some new ways. Frying means fat, trouble, and often a poor food product. And fats must be conserved carefully. Hashed brown potatoes please every one, and though they are usually regarded as a hotel luxury, you can turn out a better dish at home.

Hashed Brown Potatoes—Chop 6 boiled potatoes and season with butter, salt and onion and parsley chopped fine. Moisten with milk and mash lightly. Place in a hot greased pan, preferably an iron skillet. Spread potatoes evenly over the pan. Cook until golden brown. Fold over like an omelet and serve.

Creamed Potatoes—Cut boiled potatoes into cubes. Cover with milk and cook in a shallow pan until milk is nearly absorbed. To each pint of potatoes add half a teaspoon of salt, a dash of red pepper and a little chopped parsley. Thicken the milk with a teaspoon of flour stirred into a tablespoon of fat. Serve in pan in which cooked.

Savory Potato Loaf—Three cups hot riced potatoes, half cup of sausage meat, two tablespoons of milk, one teaspoon chopped parsley, half teaspoon salt, half teaspoon grated onion. Mix together all ingredients. Place in a baking dish and bake half an hour. Serve from dish.

chicken is whole break the neck and legs, roll the chicken up into a small roll; tie with string or fasten with tooth-picks. A quart jar should hold two or more chickens. Pour over the chicken the hot liquid from the frying pan, if necessary adding hot water to fill the jar completely. Adjust the rubbers and tops, leaving the latter slightly loose. Place in a waterbath canner and sterilize from 90 to 120 minutes, depending upon the size of the chicken. Remove and tighten the covers immediately.

Method 2. Dress the chicken and leave whole or cut into pieces as preferred. Cover with boiling water and simmer until the meat can be separated from the bones. Return the bones to the liquid and boil it down one-half. Pack the meat closely in hot glass jars, add one level teaspoonful salt to each quart and fill the jar with the hot liquid. Adjust the rubber and top, leaving the latter slightly loose. Sterilize 3 to 3 1-2 hours in a waterbath canner. Remove and tighten the tops immediately. The liquid remaining may be placed in a jar, sterilize 90 minutes and kept for soup or gravy. Two pounds of dressed fowl should make one pint of solid meat and a pint of thick stock.

Method 3. Cut the dressed, raw chicken into convenient sections. Pack into glass jars, add one teaspoon salt to a quart, fill the jar with boiling water, adjust the rubbers and tops as above and sterilize in a waterbath canner 3 1-2 to 4 hours.

Sugar Trimmings

First cross off soda fountain and ice cream treats. Reduce candy consumption to an after-dinner bonbon.

Omit icing from cakes and fancy breads.

Use fruit and nuts, candied honey or maple sugar for cake fillings.

Try cakes that call for honey or sirup instead of sugar.

If you must sweeten breakfast cereals, try figs, dates, raisins, sirup or a light sprinkling of maple sugar.

Use honey, corn sirup, dark sirup or maple sirup with hot cakes and in bread and muffins.

Tide over the sugar shortage by using now your jellies, jams, preserves, and fruits canned with sugar.

Replace white sugar candies with sirup candies, or sweets made from figs, dates, and raisins combined with nuts.

Dear Anne Campbell Stark:—You ask in the M. B. F. for us to tell how we are doing our little bit to help end this terrible war. I am sewing and knitting for the Red Cross society, also knitting for friends that are gone, sending little gifts of cheer and writing postcards to other mothers' boys in camp, and last, but not least, have just bidden good-bye to a dear boy from my own home, feeling proud of him for going freely to do his little bit and trying to cheer up other lonely homes.—From a Lonely Mother, Ortonville.



Augustus Harmon raised 700 bushels of beans from eight acres. He sold the yield at \$9 a bushel. (?)—*Charlotte Republican*.

Edward Walsh, the stock buyer, shipped 60 hogs and 45 head of cattle that cost him \$4,000. In the shipment were 15 hogs bought of Nelson Plude of Grout for \$452.—*Gladwin County Record*.

H. E. Peters sold 40 head of thoroughbred cattle for \$11,009.00. Twenty-one of them were yearlings or calves. Mr. Peters lives about 2 1-2 miles east of Elsie and has shown his stock at the Clinton county fair many times.—*St. Johns News*.

Corn experts from the M. A. C. in looking over Frank Steffey's corn field recently estimated 500 bushels of good ripe corn, and said that the price would be at least \$2 per bu. in the ear, owing to the scarcity of ripe corn.—*Stockbridge Brief-Sun*.

The past season F. C. Remington sold from a little less than 5 acres 54,490 pounds of grapes, the cash receipts for same being \$1,406. Mr. Remington fertilizes heavily and sprays thoroughly and gives his vineyard good care in every way.—*Lawton Leader*.

Chas. Worth of Athens township, had a big potato yield this year. From one and three-quarters acres he sold over two hundred dollars' worth of tubers and had sixty bushels in addition for his own use.—*Union City Register*.

A very unusual sight is to see a silo built on a solid foundation tilt over when full of ensilage. The 12x36 ft. silo on the Arthur White farm tilted over about five feet, fortunately however, it was stayed before crashing into the barn.—*Onsted News*.

Dogs have again made a raid on sheep near here. This time at the W. W. Slote farm where a flock of 60 belonging to Mr. Slote and Ed. Mecklenberg, five were killed and five were so badly injured that they will probably die. Five others were bitten, but it is believed they will recover.—*Constantine Advertiser-Record*.

W. L. Doyle reports the closing of the local beet weighing station, with but 645 tons of beets received. Four years ago this station received over 3,000 tons. Because of the abnormal bean market of late years farmers devoted their land to that product, but the man who grew beets this year was the winner.—*Clio Messenger*.

There is a forty-acre apple orchard in Gunplains township, Barry county, that has nothing but Northern Spy apples. Last year O. W. Brayman of Grand Rapids purchased it for \$23,000. He gave the orchard expert care this year with the result that he has just harvested a crop of 12,000 to 15,000 bushels of apples which he sold for an average of about \$6.50 per barrel. The entire crop produced over \$25,000.—*Allegan Gazette*.

John Loucks, owner of what is known as the Church farm, near Maple Hill cemetery, will at once place 50 cows upon his place, and Berry Sessions, on the former Harry Towe farm, already has 50 cows and will as early as possible add 20 more. Barns on both places are being completely remodeled inside for dairy purposes with new stalls, mangers and floors. The Clever Bros. have the work in charge. It may be added that these builders are contemplating placing themselves in shape to manufacture cow stanchions and other dairy building fixtures.—*Charlotte Leader*.

That the upper peninsula is bordering on a hay famine was the assertion of a commission man. He says hay is now selling at from \$25 to \$35 a ton wholesale, with very little to be had at that price. He does not believe there is an actual shortage of hay this year, but traffic conditions and

bad roads which prohibit the farmers from hauling in hay, are responsible for present conditions.

Cloverland May lambs marketed in Chicago when 5 months old, to return the owner \$11.98 per head, is George M. Mashek's proof to be offered western sheep men as to the sheep-raising possibilities in this district, states the *Escanaba Press*. Mr. Mashek's shipment of five months' old wether lambs hung up an average weight when delivered at the Chicago stock yards of 74 pounds. The shipment was sold at the time of the market for the day, was \$16.50 a hundred, thus netting the owner nearly \$12.00 a head.

Although figured as an off year, says the *Lawrence Times*, some idea of the magnitude of the apple industry in this immediate vicinity can be gained when it is known that the two Lawrence cooper shops which have just completed the season's work, have between them manufactured about 20,000 barrels. T. J. Sweet closed down Tuesday and his factory turned out very nearly 11,000, and the Bunnell factory made about 9,000. Practically all these barrels were sold to the apple growers of Lawrence and Arlington townships and it would perhaps be safe to say that 5,000 barrels were used by these growers which were not bought here. As these barrels are practically all shipped from Lawrence it gives a grand total of in the neighborhood of 25,000 barrels of apples, to say nothing of several cars of cider apples and bulk stock which was not barreled. With apples bringing from four to seven dollars a barrel there is little doubt that the crop in our territory is worth at least \$100,000, and when the peaches, pears, cherries, plums and small fruits are counted the fruit products of this great agricultural section assume a position of importance.—*Lawton Leader*.

RESUME OF WAR WORK IN STATE

(Continued from page 2)

time, taken on government contracts which precluded releasing any men.

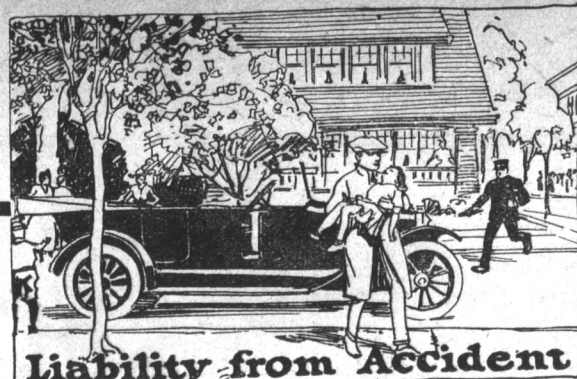
While it is true this factory help in many cases did not satisfy, nevertheless the great majority of the farmers who were forced to utilize this labor did not complain on the theory that city men were in most cases trying to be accommodating and patriotic at the same time, which made censure seem like rather scant appreciation. Labor Commissioner, Hon. R. H. Fletcher, directed his employment bureau heads in various parts of the state to give farm labor applications and requests preferred attention, and hundreds of men were sent out to farmers through this medium.

Railroads Display Fine Spirit

Early in the campaign the question of transportation loomed up as an important angle. Accordingly all of the railroads of Michigan were asked to send a representative to Lansing, and at that meeting the transportation heads agreed to handle as preferred shipments any seed or fertilizer that carried one of the tags designated by the committee.

Michigan railroads since the creation of the War Preparedness Board have maintained an office in the state house under the direction of their capable secretary Mr. C. E. Webb, and many shipments have been speeded up through their attention to complaints filed with the Food Preparedness Committee and in turn referred to Mr. Webb's office.

Many concrete examples could be told of the value of this work, notably the service given a tractor shipment that reached Alpena from a Wisconsin point before the local committee headed by the Hon. H. K. Gustin was prepared to unload it. The Michigan Agricultural College department made good use of many of these tags this fall in the shipping of their Red Rock wheat and Rosen Rye seed stocks to the various parts of the state. People generally are apt to criticize the rail-



Some Day, Mr. Business Farmer,

this may happen to you; what then? A Michigan jury has awarded \$5,000 to the victim of an auto accident. Can you afford the risk? No sir, not when you can get

CITIZENS MUTUAL FIRE, THEFT AND LIABILITY INSURANCE

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Tell us what car you own on a postal today!

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CASH
ASSETS

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for Policy
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300
Claims Paid.

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

road at the slightest excuse. We found these rail chiefs intensely human, and deeply interested in their part of this campaign.

Something of the Committee

While this article is necessarily a very limited resume of the work, to say nothing of the exhaustive details carried on by this organization, it will be entirely incomplete to close it without a reference to the patriotic and high-minded public service rendered this commonwealth by the members of this committee, personally and collectively. With the exception of Mr. McCormick, the upper peninsula member who received his actual traveling expenses, this Committee worked without a penny of salary or expense. All members of the committee traveled quite extensively about the state speaking on matters associated with the work of the committee, in addition to attending the regular meetings held at the Capitol sometimes as often as once a week.

It is a fine commentary that successful men of the high character of this committee can be enlisted for such an assignment, carrying with it the usual hazards of public life and tossed about between failure and success by seasons that were as treacherous as they were unusual, for in the minds of many the early August frost was due to the official inertia of the Food Preparedness Committee.

In conclusion, an unbiased observer will find plenty of proof to sustain the brief existence of the Food Preparedness Committee which officially expired November 1st, when the duties previously handled and records collected by this organization were formally turned over to Federal Food Administrator Hon. George A. Prescott of Tawas City, whose position carries definite authority and is for the period of the war.

AVERAGE MICH. PRICES WEEK ENDING DEC. 1, 1917

Oats, 64c; Wheat, \$2.03; Eggs, 41c; Rye, \$1.64½; Hens, 15c; Potatoes, \$1.07; Butter, 42c; Hogs, 14½c.

WANTED

Men for the Woods. Lumber Jacks
Coal Miners
Laborers for Coal Mine
Free Railroad Fare. Steady Work.
KINCAID, 71 W. Fort St., Detroit.

Est. 1853 Capital \$600,000.00 Inc. 1889
Highest Prices Paid For
RAW FURS
Write for Fur List and Book
on Successful Trapping
TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS
136-164 Monroe Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Co-operative Buying —Flour, Mill
Saves Money. Feed, Grain,
Delivered carlot quotations
furnished.
GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO. Minneapolis, Minn

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale,
\$2.00 to \$5.00 each for strain with
records to 290 eggs a year. Circular free.
Fred Astling, Constantine, Mich.

FARM EXCHANGE LIST

Send for our list of Detroit properties offered in exchange for farms. We may have something you want. WALTER C. PIPER, 410 HOLDEN BLDG., DETROIT

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We desire to thank the hundreds of subscribers who have been so prompt in paying their subscription according to their pledge. Only a comparatively few have failed to remit, and we take this opportunity of reminding them of the fact. There may be many good reasons why these have not been able to send in the money as they promised. If they do not have the money to spare just now, we will gladly extend their time until it is convenient, but we'd appreciate their writing us and explaining the circumstances, at least. Won't you do this, folks, before another week goes by? We're always glad to help in any way we can.



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preference and get jobs
quickly. No other city can give
what Detroit offers. Think what it
means to learn in the Michigan State Auto School.
Factories endorse our school, glad to employ our gradu-
ates. Unlimited opportunities. 71% of Automobiles are made
in Detroit. You're right in the Heart of the Auto Industry. Men are
needed everywhere as testers, repairmen, chauffeurs, garage men and
salesmen. Hundreds of our graduates start in business for themselves.

Earn \$75 to \$300 a Month

We teach you to handle any auto proposition. You graduate in from ten to twelve weeks. Our equipment is new, up-to-the-minute, and complete. No old obsolete motors, chasses or electrical equipment used. Students actually build cars from start to finish, getting factory training in assembling, block-testing, road-testing, everything. Special complete course in Oxy-Acetylene brazing, welding and cutting, separate from regular course. Also complete course in Tire Repairing separate from Auto Course. Learn to time motors, rebore cylinders, adjust carburetors, magnetos, valves and bearings quickly and accurately. Six-cylinder Lozier, Chalmers "6", Detroit "6", Overland, and 8-cylinder king are used for road instruction. We have 25 motors in our block test department—2 cyl., 4 cyl., 6 cyl., 8 cyl., and 12 cyl. Our electrical department is complete, having every standard starting, lighting, and ignition system, including Delco System as used in Buick, Hudson, and Packard Twin "6."

Detroit is the place to Learn--Start any time

There are 44 auto factories in Detroit and vicinity and 140 accessories and parts factories. Our students have the privilege of going thru any or all of them. Students get actual experience in handling all kinds of electrical auto equipment and taking care of trouble. We have a Sprague Electric Dynamometer for block-testing purposes for students' use. Ours is the only Auto school having this equipment. Factories and garages are paying big salaries to men who know how to handle electrical equipment quickly and properly. There is a great demand for Michigan State Auto School students. School open all year. Enter classes any time, any day.

Three classes daily: morning, afternoon, evening. All instructors are members of the Society of Automobile Engineers (S.A.E.)

FACTORIES ENDORSE OUR SCHOOL

The Leading Automobile factories in Detroit, as well as in other cities, endorse our school. They have been watching our school and graduates for years and are satisfied. They are putting their latest model, complete chassis in our school for students to work on. They are employing our graduates in their factories and service stations and assisting them in opening garages and salesrooms. They allow our students to go thru their factories. The Michigan State Auto School in Detroit, the heart of the Auto Industry, is endorsed by the Leading Auto Factories, is receiving their hearty co-operation.

Complete Tractor Course Now Given—FREE

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Harvesters and Other Lines of Machinery
Harvester Building.

Chicago, November 20, 1917

Mr. A. G. Zellar, President,
Michigan State Auto School,
Detroit, Mich

Dear Mr. Zellar:—After a very careful examination of your school, we are satisfied that it will be a very wise thing for us to co-operate with you. We are therefore placing in your hands, for instruction purposes, one of our Titan 10-20 tractors, together with an engine completely equipped for block test and a complete transmission.

We are ready to co-operate with you in the excellent work you are doing by giving your school all the data and information not only on tractors, but on conditions generally that can be used in developing thoroughly practical, efficient tractor operators and mechanics.

erious practice of co-operating with the factories is very commendable, for it brings together the biggest men and most successful ideas to be had. As you know, there is an urgent demand for tractor men who are trained and efficient. War has taken thousands of men from the farms and these will have to be replaced, and thousands more will be needed to care for the big crop increases.

We will gladly co-operate with the Michigan State Auto School through our ninety branches in the United States in placing your tractor graduates. There is a constant demand for competent trained tractor men at very good wages.

International Harvester Company of America.
Signed by F. W. Heiskell, Advertising Manager.

With the co-operation of one of the largest tractor manufacturers in the world, the International Harvester Co., we have arranged a complete course in the care, repair, maintenance and operation of the farm tractor. This course is given Free to the students taking the complete Auto Course. It is not a make-shift course but is complete in every respect.* Students will be given instructions in operating the I. H. C. Titan Tractor under actual working conditions. They will do actual work. The Titan 10-20 uses kerosene and operates at a very low expense. It has a special kerosene carburetor with many big improvements. The Titan 10-20 has become popular wherever used and has had a big sale. There is a big demand for competent practical tractor mechanics and operators. To loan tractors to the farmers. Thousands of coupon—NOW.



A course in Aeroplane Motor Mechanics is now being taught at the M. S. A. S. We have Curtiss Aeronautical Motors for practice and study purposes. We also have complete Aeroplane and a great quantity of aeroplane material. Students get practical



Not a One-Man School

This school is founded on the best, most practical and newest principles in the Automobile, Aeroplane and Tractor business. It is the result of the keenest co-operation with manufacturers, service stations, garages and owners. It is not **one man's idea**, but the ideas of the biggest, best and most successful men in each field.

A. G. ZELLER, President.

instructions on the Aeroplane Motor and complete knowledge of the plane in general. The course is under direct supervision of a Curtiss expert who is an authority on aeromotors and aeroplanes. Weeks have been spent in perfecting this course. It is entirely separate from our Automobile course. Aeroplanes will win the war. They are the eyes of the army. They must be in perfect running condition. Thousands of keen, well trained men are needed by the Government to care for the aeroplane motors and aeroplanes. Men are needed in the aeroplane factories. Trained Aero-Motor Mechanics will get preference.

Money Back Guarantee!

We guarantee to qualify you in a short time for a position as chauffeur, repair man, salesman, tester, demonstrator, garage man, automobile dealer, aeroplane motor mechanic or tractor operator mechanic, paying from \$75 to \$300 monthly, or refund your money.

Get into This New Industry Now

Men who become trained Aeroplane Motor Mechanics now will be the big men in the aeroplane business. A short time ago the automobile business was starting, the men who got in then are the Big Men now. The Aeroplane business is in its infancy. The war will give it a big start. The work is extremely interesting and will grow. Aeroplanes will be used for every purpose. Trained Aero-motor Mechanics will always be in big demand in army and factories. The far-sighted, keen fellows who enter at once will reap the big benefits. **A REFUND WILL BE GIVEN TO STUDENTS CALLED TO THE ARMY.**

Don't Wait! Act Quickly---NOW

* Fill in the coupon; get literature on Aeroplane Motor Mechanics, Free Tractor Course, "Auto School News," and New 128 page Illustrated Catalog. All absolutely free. Or better still, jump on the train, as hundreds have done, and come to the "Heart of the Automobile Industry," and learn right. We have no branches. Write or come direct to this school.

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