U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1¾ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of brendstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India, and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 79,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 135,000,000 to the left over.

It is not a problem that the wheat does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3½ years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 443,484,000 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★
★ ★
★ ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP. ★
★ ★
★ "On your side are boundless ★
★ supplies of men, food, and mate- ★
★ rial; on this side a boundless de- ★
★ mand for their help. ★
★ "Our men are war-weary and ★
★ their nerves have been strained ★
★ by more than three years of ★
★ hard, relentless toil. ★
★ "Our position is critical, par- ★
★ ticularly until the next harvest, ★
★ but the United States can save ★
★ us. ★
★ "You Americans have the men, ★
★ the skill, and the material to ★
★ save the allied cause." ★
★ SIR JOSEPH MACLAY, ★
★ British Shipping Controller. ★
★ ★
★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

EVERYONE MUST HELP.

Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Relaxed to Effect Greater Wheat Savings.

ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably Enlarged — Food Administration, However, Warns Against Waste.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to come degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions on meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday.

The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 265 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 272 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom, this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation to and from the packing houses and is exceptionally sound as saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.

Everybody who reads magazines buys newspapers, but everybody who reads newspapers doesn't buy magazines.

Catch the Drift?

Here's the medium to reach the people of this community.

AMPLE WOOD FUEL RESERVE ADVISED

Abundance of Coal Supply Next Winter Seems Unlikely.

COMMUNITIES CAN GIVE AID

Laying in Plentiful Supply of Well-Seasoned Firewood Will Help in Relieving Overburdened Transportation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An ample wood fuel reserve for next winter should be the aim of every city, town, and country resident. No one knows how much coal there will be for general fuel purposes. An abundance of coal seems unlikely. Coal is particularly needed for war industries, shipping, and our allies. Communities can render themselves far less dependent on coal and also help in relieving an overburdened transportation by laying in a plentiful supply of well-seasoned firewood.

Start Municipal Woodyards.

Municipal woodyards have been started in many towns and cities and are working very successfully. North Carolina has between forty and fifty of them. Such a woodyard operated by the municipal officers or private companies should be in operation all spring and summer in every town, where wood can be obtained, building up a fuel reserve for next winter. War fuel companies have been organized in the towns in New Hampshire, Tennessee, and some other states. Those responsible for the government of towns and communities should take steps once to guard against difficulties when the next cold weather comes.

Wood Abundantly Available.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in many localities where wood is abundantly available, almost at the very doors of the farmers, that coal has been hauled from five to ten miles

Municipal Woodyard in Operation.

to supply them. This meant in many cases the deprivation of cities of coal which could not secure wood and has caused much hardship and suffering. Co-operative action on the part of communities and towns during the past winter has been eminently successful in many places in the eastern United States, bringing much wood into use and all prices ranging mostly from $5 to $8 per cord for stove wood delivered, thereby eliminating "profiteering" of amounts ranging up to as high as $9 to $12 per cord.

Much can be done this spring in the Middle and North Atlantic and Lake states. In the Southern states where crop work is pretty well along only an occasional day can be devoted to this work. A big drive for winter wood fuel is being planned for the South beginning in August when crops are "laid by." Every rainy or idle day and every other day that can possibly be spared should be used in chopping wood in order to have on hand a supply of seasoned wood. The forest service and the states relation service of the department of agriculture and the various state colleges of agriculture are co-operating with the food fuel administration in this nation-wide fuel campaign.

MANURE IS OF GREAT VALUE

Farmer Who Is Not Paying Attention to Fertilizer Is Overlooking Important Point.

The value of barnyard manure has always been recognized, but the proper methods necessary to preserve the fertility of the manure has not been recognized. The value of manure on different soils is illustrated by experiments in different parts of the state by the Missouri college of agriculture. As an average of all experiments on sandying fields barnyard manure has brought a return of $1.90 a ton, although on some of the fields the return has exceeded $3.00 a ton. On one experiment field the return has been at the rate of $4.10 a ton. These experiments show that the farmer who is not caring for his manure is overlooking a most important source of revenue.

Buttermilk for Hogs.

Buttermilk is equal to skim milk for feeding hogs, while whey is half as valuable. Whey, being low in protein, is not well suited for young pigs and should be fed to older animals.

Characteristics of Mongrel.

The mongrel is known by a general lack of any distinct breed characteristics, and the desirability of the individual is of no further interest than its present usefulness.

PREPARE TO BATTLE CORN STALK BEETLE

Many Growers in Southern States Reported Injury to Crop.

Damage Was Quite Severe Wherever Soil Was Such as to Sustain Grub —Control Measures Recommended by Entomologists.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Last year a corn pest, described by entomologists of the United States department of agriculture as the roughheaded corn stalk beetle, appeared in many parts of the South. Many corn growers of Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama reported injury to their corn by this beetle, the damage being quite general and severe wherever the soil was such as to sustain the grub.

The beetle varies somewhat in size, according to the entomologists, but usually measures about one-half inch in length. It is a stout, hard-shelled creature, jet black in color. It is thought to be distributed only in the Southern states. The damage is done wholly by the adult and consists in boring into the outer wall of the stalks immediately below the surface of the ground, making a large ragged opening, and destroying the tender growing point, or "heart," upon which the beetle feeds. The damage is done only during spring and early summer. Field observations show that outbreaks, for reasons as yet imperfectly understood, do not necessarily recur in successive years.

A summary of control measures recommended by the entomologists and described in detail in the bulletin may be outlined as follows:

1. Eliminate all old pastures or waste land, especially low, moist areas, and drain such lands thoroughly.

2. Pasture hogs in waste or pasture lands that cannot be conveniently drained and cropped.

3. Plant corn early, say, about April 20, for tidewater Virginia, and earlier for more southerly localities.

4. Give liberal applications of barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers whenever practicable.

5. Employ children or cheap labor to collect and destroy the beetles when a field first shows injury.

6. Do not allow corn to follow sod if possible to avoid it.

7. Plow sod land in late summer and early fall in order to destroy the pupae of the rough-headed cornstalk beetle.

TREAT CHICKENS FOR WORMS

Massachusetts Poultry Raiser Recommends Remedy to the Agricultural Department.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A remedy for worms in chickens that a Massachusetts poultry raiser found "very successful," according to his letter to the United States department of agriculture, follows:

"Give the chickens no food or water for 24 hours before treating; then feed them half the usual amount of ground feed, in which has been mixed finely chopped tobacco stems mixed for two hours in all the water they will absorb. One pound of tobacco stems (weighed before soaking) is sufficient for 100 birds. Two hours after the chickens have eaten the medicated mash, give the one-fourth of the usual ration of ground feed mixed with water in which Epsom salt has been dissolved, using 11 ounces of Epsom salt for 100 birds.

"To reduce the chances of further infestation all manure and loose dirt should be removed from the chicken yard, and the pens and roosts thoroughly scalded and cleaned with hot water."

GREAT CARE FOR LIVE STOCK

Animals Represent Considerable Capital and Should Receive Proper Feed and Shelter.

Raising livestock requires a higher order of intelligence and greater care than growing crops. Animals must have care and attention. They represent considerable capital and for this reason it is highly desirable that they be fed and sheltered. That is one reason why men who raise live stock are generally very talent and progressive.

HANDPICKING OF BEAN SEED

Not Long Nor Laborious Job as They Are Larger Than Wheat or Barley—Keeps Crop Pure.

The handpicking of the beans is not a long nor a laborious job as the bean is much larger than the barley or wheat grain. Those who have tried it declare most enthusiastically in favor of this careful method of bean selection. After the beans have once been handpicked it is relatively easy to keep the seed pure.

SYSTEM FOR POULTRY FARM

Arrange Buildings So That One Can Readily Go From One to Another Without Trouble.

The poultry farm should be arranged so that the work can be done systematically. Place the buildings so that one can readily go from one to the other. Many steps are saved by having a place for everything and everything in its place.

Skim Milk for Hogs.

When skim milk is fed with corn to fattening hogs, it has been estimated to be worth half as much per 100 pounds as the corn is worth per bushel.

Just as Valuable on Farm.

To handle a load in one place requires the same stamp of muscle, bone and temper as in the other, and the colt that will sell well in the city will make money at work on the farm.

Buy Where Quality and Prices Reign Supreme

We handle nothing but first-class BEEF, VEAL, PORK and LAMB.

FISH and OYSTERS three times a week.

Yours for business,

Our Cash Market

Phone 244

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DETROIT Business University

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WHITEHEAD AND STANDART

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YOU can get them by advertising in this paper. It reaches the best class of people in this community.

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For anything in the line of printing come to us and we'll guarantee you satisfactory work at prices that are right

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sayra O. Harger and his wife, Lillian Harger, and Leverett C. Harger and his wife, Jennie B. Harger of Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, to Daniel G. Davis of Pontiac, Michigan, dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1915, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Oakland, and State of Michigan, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1915, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., of said day, in Liber 706 of Mortgages, on page 548, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of Seventeen Hundred thirty four and thirty-one one hundredths dollars ($1734.31) and any attorney fee of forty dollars ($40.00) as provided for in said mortgage (it is expressly agreed by the terms of said mortgage that should any principal or interest be not paid at the end of thirty days from the time it is due, the mortgagee can, at his option, declare all said principal and interest due) and more than thirty days having elapsed, and said interest not having been paid, said mortgagee hereby declares all principal and interest is due and payable), and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M. the undersigned will, at the easterly front door of the Court House, in the City of Pontiac, (County of Oakland, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland is held) sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those certain pieces of parcels of land Known and described as follows, to wit: All in Town Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, as follows: The Northeast fractional one-fourth (1-4) of Section Thirty (30) excepting therefrom the following described piece or parcel of land, commencing at the Northeast corner of said Section Thirty (30), thence Westerly on the North line of said Section, forty-two (42) rods, thence Southerly to the North line of the Detroit and Howell Plank Road, thence Northeasterly on the Northline of said Detroit and Howell Plank Road to the point of intersection with the North section line of said section, subject to the rights of the said Detroit and Howell Plank Road Company in the land intended to be conveyed containing one hundred forty-four (144) acres more or less—

Dated Pontiac, Mich., Jan. 9, 1918.—

D. L. DAVIS, Mortgagee.

MANLY D. DAVIS, Attorney for Mortgagee, 601 Majestic Building, Detroit, Michigan.

18 Jan—13 apr.

War Songs.

Sometimes war songs become real national anthems, and sometimes the tune of the national anthem is made to fit topical words, but in every instance each phase of a war has its particular song that is sung and whistled till it is implanted forever in the hearts of the men who fight and those who wait at home. Usually the tune is a swinging march, that the men can sing as they advance, but sometimes it is a haunting melody whose sentimental quality makes it appeal to the man who is nearer to death than to home, and then friend and foe alike sing the same tune with different words.