

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The Only Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, and Live Stock Journal in the State.

VOL. CLI. No. 2
Whole Number 4001

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918

\$1.00 A YEAR
\$3.00 FOR 5 YEARS

Keeping of Books Cuts Farm Costs

By C. H. GRAVES, Farm Management Demonstrator, M. A. C.

NOT only does a farm record serve as a guide to better management, but it also furnishes a very convenient way to make out income tax reports, make up financial statements in order to secure loans, make out schedules of cost to present to commissions and figure up costs of production in order to meet buyers intelligently—all of which are ways of meeting the business world on its own platform.

Business Farmer Least Troubled.

The fact that the country is dependent on its agriculture has been most forcefully brought home to us during the past year. Farmers are looked upon as business men, and are to be dealt with on business terms. The farmer who has in the past followed the development of the business world and adopted some form of accounts or records is the one who has the least trouble to bear at critical times.

The income tax reports have brought home to the farmers of the country the necessity for more and better records. A great many farmers were unable to give a definite statement concerning their income for the past year. A recent decision of the United States Treasury Department No. 2665 amending the income tax decision No. 2153, states that "farmers who keep books according to some approved method of accounting which clearly shows the net income, and take annual inventories, may, if the same method is consistently followed from year to year, prepare their returns in accordance with the showing made by the books and inventories." This decision makes it possible for farmers to report their income directly from the yearly summary as is provided for in account books put out through the regular county agents.

Accounts Make Loans Easier.

The farmer often finds it necessary to secure a short-time loan in order to carry on the regular farm business, or to make desired changes. The man who keeps systematic records of his business is much more likely to be given consideration by the bank than the one who does not. The banks in many of the states are requiring such statements, which makes it quite necessary for the farmers doing business with them to keep records. Often farmers are refused credit by the banks be-

cause the banker has no ready means to determine the standing of his patron, and the farmer is refused credit for no other reason. The use of a form financial statement would soon remedy this matter.

Production Costs Better Understood.

During the period of the present war many demands have been made on the farmers to furnish data on costs of production by the Federal Food Administration and similar commissions, in order to establish satisfactory prices. Not long since nineteen county agents, representing three states, assembled in Washington at the request of the Federal Food Administration to assist in determining what price should be paid to farmers by licensed manufacturers for a certain important farm product. Much difference was

noted in the figures presented by these men. Some of it was due to the different conditions under which farmers in the various counties were working, but a good deal is believed to have been due to the fact that many left out items that should have been included. There is no disposition to criticize the splendid work done by these men in the emergency, and nothing but praise should be extended for the efficient manner in which they handled the situation. It would have been, however, an enormous help to these men if they could have previously gone

to the farmers of their respective communities and gotten actual records that had been kept on the farms on the cost of producing the crop in question.

Will Your Contract Pay?

Often certain crops such as canning crops and sugar beets are grown on contracts, and the farmer must sell his crop before he has produced it. The buyer is in a position to know approximately what the maximum price is that he can pay and still receive his proper profit for manufacturing the final product. But it is good business on his part to buy as cheaply as possible, that his profits may be larger. It is equally good business for the farmer to know exactly what it has cost him in previous years to produce the crop, and know what the maximum

farmer in connection with the management on the farm. Many farmers realize that there is opportunity for improvement, but a lack of definite information on their several lines of interest, keep them from making and changes. At the present time, farmers all over the country are confronted with a shortage of farm labor. In many instances this could be met in part by a more efficient use of the labor actually available.

Opportunities for Saving Labor.

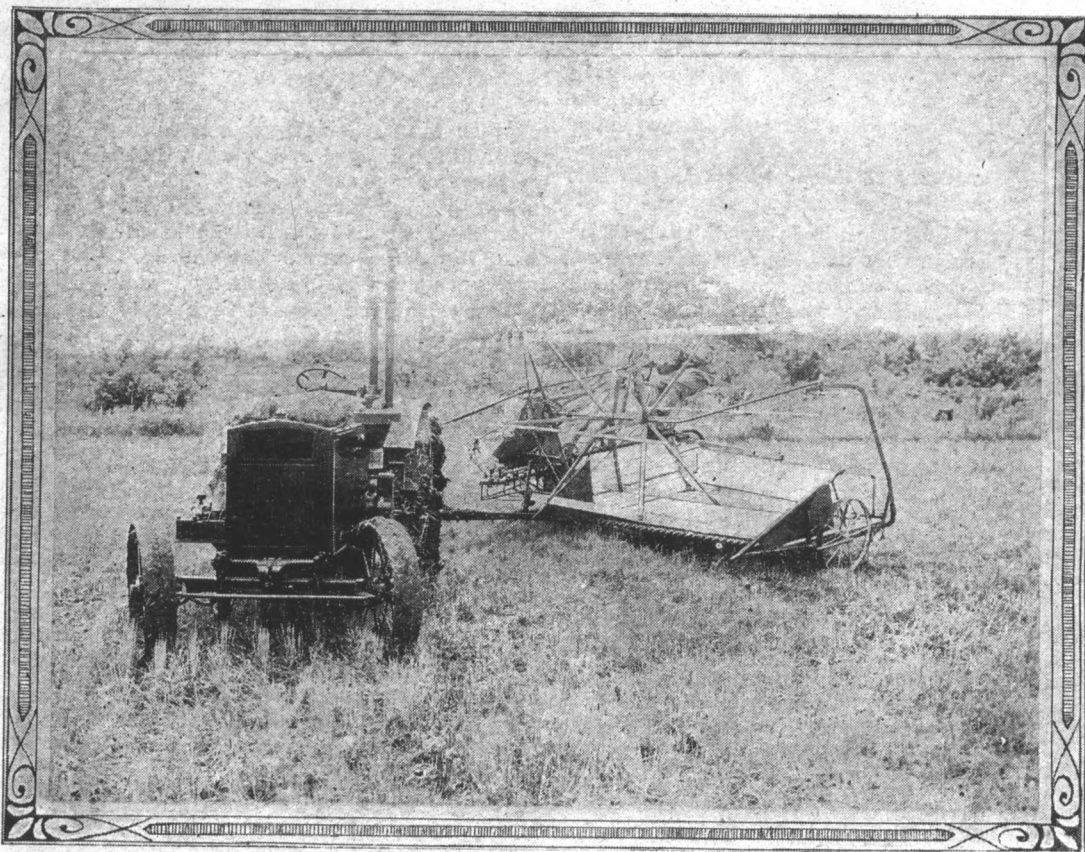
In many sections of the country it is a common custom to use large units of horse labor per man, one man driving three and four horses on farm implements, instead of only two, thus saving the time of another man. Other sections of equally large fields and smooth ground are still using only the two-horse teams. Such instances as these are entirely a matter of custom. It behooves every man to examine conditions on his farm to see if he is of this custom-bound class. Many men have not come to realize this until they have kept a record of their labor throughout the year, and realize in a concrete way how much they might have saved on this one factor alone.

The distribution and efficiency of farm labor is closely interrelated with the systems of crop rotations. Each farmer can, by a little careful thought and planning ahead, make his system of rotation such that it not only produces crops economically by making the best use of his labor, but it also furnishes the proper amount of nourishing roughage which can be fed profitably on the farm.

When one stops to consider the many ways that farm records can be useful in bringing about better management, and thereby great profit in farming, no

one can afford not to use the few minutes required each day to keep a careful account of his farm business, and receive the benefit accorded by it.

A simple set of farm records, such as have been worked out by the farm management demonstrator of the college to meet the peculiar needs of the farmers of the state, can be procured through the county agricultural agents and any assistance needed to get started will be given. Every farmer in the state has the opportunity of going ahead in the same manner as has been found practical by the most successful.



Limbering Up the Iron Horse

price is that he can accept and still profit by producing the crop. The margin between the cost of production and the maximum price the manufacturer can pay will go to the man who shows the best business ability, and has facts upon which to base his dealings. A carefully kept, systematic farm record is the most important factor in carrying out these suggestions to a profitable end.

Although most of the points touched upon have been in relation to things of the business world off the farm, records can be of equal value to any

The Michigan Farmer

Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1918

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

Editors and Proprietors

39 to 45 Congress St. West, Detroit, Michigan
TELEPHONE MAIN 4525.NEW YORK OFFICE—381 Fourth Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. Washington Street.
CLEVELAND OFFICE—1011-1015 Oregon Ave., N.E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—261-263 South Third St.M. J. LAWRENCE..... President
F. H. NANCE..... Vice-President
P. T. LAWRENCE..... Treas.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM..... Secy.I. R. WATERBURY..... Associate Editors
BURT WERMUTH.....
FRANK A. WILKEN.....
ALTA LAWSON LITTELL.....
L. W. SNELL.....
W. MILTON KELLY.....

I. R. WATERBURY..... Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, 52 Issues.....\$1.00
Two Years, 104 Issues.....\$1.50
Three Years, 156 Issues.....\$2.00
Five Years, 260 Issues.....\$3.00
All sent postpaid.
Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

45 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$6.30 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No adv't inserted for less than \$1.35 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any price.

Member Standard Farm Papers Association and Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan, Under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOLUME CLI.

NUMBER TWO

DETROIT, JULY 13, 1918



CURRENT COMMENT.

Our War Aims. In his Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon, President Wilson set forth our war aims in detail, then epitomized them in a single sentence, perhaps more fraught with meaning to the human race than any single sentence previously uttered by any statesman:

"WHAT WE SEEK IS THE REIGN OF LAW, BASED UPON THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, AND SUSTAINED BY THE ORGANIZED OPINION OF MANKIND."

Thus in a single sentence is expressed our aims as a nation to destroy the arbitrary power of autocracy to disturb the peace of the world; to provide for the settlement of every international question "upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned;" to establish the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by principles of honor and respect for a common law, and to provide for an organization of peace for the settlement of international questions.

In addressing the American soldiers in France, Premier David Lloyd George, of England, subscribed to these principles by saying that Germany could make peace on these terms any day she desired. Thus America's war aims, so clearly set forth by President Wilson in the above quoted sentence are accepted as the war aims of the Allies.

When this goal of human liberty and justice is attained the war will end. Until these aims are accepted by the misguided people of the Central Powers, there can be no peace. There must be "force to the uttermost," against their outlaw chiefs who wield the power of arbitrary government.

Cooperative Dairy Enterprises. In another column of this issue, Field Secretary Reed, of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, voices a warning to Michigan milk producers against

undertaking to engage in a cooperative way in large dairy manufacturing or distribution enterprises. He apparently has in mind the establishment or purchase of large manufacturing or distributing enterprises by dairymen who have not among their number leaders who have had previous experience in conducting commercial enterprises of this kind.

While from that standpoint Mr. Reed's point may be well taken, we cannot subscribe to the theory that cooperative dairy enterprises should be abandoned, or their normal development through small beginnings and subsequent growth into large enterprises should not be encouraged, nor do we believe that Secretary Reed intended to convey this idea in the article above referred to.

The same business rules apply to the success of a cooperative enterprise that obtain in private business ventures. The fact that it may have been found that ninety-five per cent of the cooperative dairy enterprises in the classes mentioned by Mr. Reed have failed of success, is not conclusive proof that cooperative dairy enterprises are not desirable. Practically the same ratio of failures apply to private business enterprises which are established in every line under similar conditions.

So far as the distribution of market milk for city consumption is concerned, many students of the problem have reached the conclusion that its best solution involves municipal distribution of milk as a necessity on the basis of a cost of production plus reasonable profit principle. The only other practical solution of the problem which has been offered is through adequate control of private distribution which, for economical results, means the centralizing of the business into a practical monopoly. Everybody knows that a business monopoly is a difficult proposition to control. It is to counteract the effect of such a monopoly, not adequately controlled, that the milk producers of New York are inaugurating the experiment of cooperative handling of their product as the only remedy in sight.

The history of the dairy industry has proven conclusively that without adequate control, even where no monopoly exists in the distribution of market milk, producers have, in the past, been unable to secure a compensatory price for their product. The vital interest of consumers in this regard lies in the maintenance of an adequate supply, and the only insurance of such a supply is the payment of a compensatory price to producers of the product. Hence the necessity of some practical means of controlling the situation with distribution in private hands or the establishment of municipal distribution on the cost plus reasonable profit basis.

In the final analysis the thing in which dairymen, as well as other agricultural producers are most vitally interested, is the securing of a compensatory price for their product. If this can be secured through the cooperative handling of their product, as experience has demonstrated it can in a great many districts, then cooperative organizations for the purpose should be encouraged. As a general proposition it is better for these cooperative enterprises to grow to importance from small beginnings than to entail a large investment in an enterprise which is altogether new to the co-operators. But in some notable cases where this plan was not feasible, large undertakings have been successfully launched, as for example, by the citrus fruit growers of California. Cooperation may be made the means to the end of securing better prices or reducing handling costs by dairymen, as well as producers of other products, in a great many cases. Wherever this

end may be accomplished, the means should be employed. It should not, however, be forgotten that ordinary rules of business precaution apply to cooperative undertakings the same as to private enterprises.

More Wool Price Investigation.

At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee held at Washington, D. C., Hon. Milo D. Campbell, Michigan member of the committee, offered a resolution providing for an investigation into the truth or falsity of the complaints from wool producers of the country to the effect that the rules and regulations adopted for the handling of the 1918 wool clip commandeered by the government are unfair to the wool producers of the country; that the methods of establishing prices are so confusing as to make impossible the detection of any unlicensed profiteering between the farmer and the government; that the rules and regulations though in terms fixing the profits of dealers, were left so incomplete that neither the government nor the producer of wool can determine the actual profit to dealers; that the method of paying farmers prices fixed by locality of production rather than by quality is a further injustice; that the mixing of all wool by local dealers after purchase makes impossible any further payment to underpaid producers, and that the provisos permitting the government to inspect the books of approved and local dealers is of no virtue because no books or other data are required to be kept by them. This resolution further provided for an investigation of the trade in hides by the same committee of the Agricultural Advisory Committee.

After considerable discussion of this resolution, the matter was laid over until the government price fixing committee could be heard. It is to be hoped that the Advisory Committee may act upon this resolution as a means of clearing up the wool situation with regard to which wool growers have altogether too little authentic information, and are obliged to rely upon their own judgment in the matter of prices, following representations made to them by local dealers. In the meantime, the safer course for growers having considerable quantities of wool to market at the present time is to pool their holdings and ship same direct to an approved government dealer at some nearby central point.

Wheat Price Adjustments.

In another column of this issue will be found the wheat price adjustment made by the Federal Food Administration to cover the advanced cost of transportation. Due to the comparatively favorable location of Michigan wheat growers, and to the fact that changes in federal grading standards will throw more wheat into higher grades than last year, these new price standards should afford Michigan growers a somewhat better price for their product than was obtainable before the adoption of the new price schedule.

The two houses of congress reached an agreement last week on the senate amendment to the annual agricultural appropriation bill which provided for a \$2.50 minimum guarantee for the 1918 wheat crop. This agreement was on the basis of a compromise offered by Representative McLaughlin, of Michigan, fixing the minimum guarantee at \$2.40 per bushel, to which the senate agreed. It was stated upon authority that President Wilson would veto the bill on the ground that the adjustment of wheat prices should be left to the Food Administration rather than fixed by an act of congress.

In assuming this responsibility, the administration should not overlook the importance of stimulating production for next year. Undoubtedly steps will

be taken for the conservation of this season's crop, which now promises an abundant yield for the country. This is entirely proper, since next year's yield will be problematical, even with a normal acreage sown this fall, and it is the part of wisdom to maintain a surplus against any emergency which may arise, in order to insure an abundant supply for the rationing of our armies, and to provide the minimum requirements of our allies, should the war be prolonged for another year or more. The creation of such a surplus by conservation methods should not, however, lessen the administration's interest in the sowing of a normal acreage of wheat this fall, which desirable result can be insured only by a price adjustment which will make wheat production relatively as profitable as the production of coarse grains. The farmers of the country have shown their disposition to cooperate in every campaign of increased production, and doubtless will continue to do so, but the maintenance of an economic balance of prices is certain to be an important factor in production results.

New Wheat Prices

The establishment of new freight rates by the Railway Administration has necessitated a change in the government price basis for wheat. After consideration of all factors, the Food Administration announces the price basis at various markets for grades of No. 1 Northern Spring, No. 1 Hard Winter, No. 1 Red Winter, No. 1 Durum, No. 1 Hard White, in store public elevators approved for storage by the Grain Corporation, (seaboard or in store on export terms), as follows, effective July 1:

Terminal.	Statement of Prices.
New York	2.39 1/2
Philadelphia	2.39
Baltimore	2.38 3/4
Newport News	2.38 3/4
Chicago	2.26
New Orleans	2.23
Galveston	2.25
St. Louis	2.24
St. Louis	2.24
Duluth	2.22 1/2
Minneapolis	2.21 1/2
Kansas City	2.18
Omaha	2.18
San Francisco	2.20
Los Angeles	2.20
Portland	2.20
Tacoma	2.20
Seattle	2.20
Astoria	2.20

The basis for No. 2 wheat will be three cents below No. 1, and the basis for No. 3, seven cents below No. 1. Grades below No. 3 will be dealt in on sample.

It is expected that the changes in federal grading standards will throw more wheat into higher grades than last year. The changes in price are worked out as nearly as possible to compensate for increases in railway and sea freights.

The other classes of wheat than those mentioned above as equivalents will be dealt with on the following basis:

The class of Dark Hard Winter will be bought at two cents above Hard Winter; Dark Northern Spring at two cents above Northern Spring; Amber Durum at two cents above Durum; while Yellow Hard Winter will be bought at two cents under Hard Winter; Red Spring at five cents under Northern Spring; Red Walla at seven cents under Red Winter; Red Durum at seven cents under Durum; Soft White at two cents under Hard White, and White Club at four cents under Hard White.

Telephonic communications sometimes corrupt good neighborhoods.

The average man likes to be deceived. It is being undeceived that makes him miserable.

A man can easily mar the pleasures of his home, but he seldom makes them. That is for the woman.

Ways of Getting Hurt on the Farm

[By R. G. KIRBY]

A MAN living in a large city carried an accident insurance policy. Every day he dodged automobiles and rode in elevators. Several times he narrowly missed being struck by careless drivers of pleasure cars and trucks. At night he was thankful that he had passed through the day's dangers on the way to work without being hauled to the hospital for repairs. Finally he purchased a farm and moved from the city. Then the insurance man informed him that he had been receiving the accident insurance at a very moderate fee while in the city because he was an excellent risk. The rate on the farm would be several times higher because farming was one of the most hazardous of occupations. Even while performing the most simple duties of farm life this prospective farm dweller would perhaps climb an apple tree, milk a cow or fall off the garden fence. At least, the agent explained the deadly dangers of life on a farm and boosted the price of the insurance to an almost prohibitive rate.

It is true that a farmer is not considered a good risk by an accident insurance company. What is the reason? In the first place a farmer must be more or less familiar with a large number of trades and he must handle many kinds of machinery. On a live stock farm the handling of animals is a risk. The use of modern machinery is the cause of many accidents. It is evident that the accident insurance agent was not guessing. He knew from the investigations of his company about the chances of the farmer avoiding accidents as compared with the dweller in the city.

Some of the causes of farm accidents that might easily be avoided are careless falls. Weak step-ladders will break, causing broken legs and arms. The lack of proper railings on the cellar stairs has caused many accidents. Cleaning chimneys and repairing roofs without wearing rubbers to prevent slipping is apt to cause unexpected falls.

Teams that run away when hitched

to farm implements cause many accidents. It seldom pays to repair a mower while it is hitched to a nervous team of horses. A sudden jerk and the knives may cause terrible injuries. Always speak to horses when entering the barn, because if they are suddenly startled it seems to be an instinct with them to kick for protection. When children are allowed to play around horses there is always a serious risk of injury. Even the most friendly horse may jump and kick in the pasture and injure a child seriously.

On one farm a young boy was feeding the pigs when an old hog attempted to nose them out of the way. The boy was barefooted and he kicked the pig in the nose. It resulted in a gash in the big toe and a case of blood poisoning which nearly cost him his life. The injuries from angry bulls are frequently recorded in the daily papers. Allowing a bull too much freedom may result in severe injuries. It is always the kind gentle bull that never causes any trouble which sometimes changes its disposition too suddenly for the owner's comfort. A farmer who owns a bull is apt to become careless in managing the animal if it has never shown the slightest sign of being

unruly, and so an accident may occur.

In handling farm animals small scratches are frequently obtained during busy times. Sometimes when they are neglected infection may result. Many of the small accidents that seem insignificant really require the services of a physician who will know how to treat them properly.

During the time of haying and harvest many accidents occur which might be avoided. The fork is not equipped with strong ropes and they may break, allowing the fork to drop on a man in the mow. A pitchfork is a deadly implement if it falls from a load of hay and strikes a man in a vital spot. Driving the load into the barn has caused some accidents by the driver being struck on the head as he entered the door. Heavy loads should be blocked if they are on even the slightest incline which may cause the wagon to roll backward.

Few farmers cannot recall some accident at hay cutting time when the mower touched the legs or fingers of a child and either resulted in a narrow escape or a serious accident. Steady horses are necessary for such work as a run-away team dragging a mower is bound to cause trouble.

A pitchfork that falls from a load may strike one of the horses and cause the team to run, or at least kick out and injure some worker near the wagon. Bedding horses in the dark with a sharp pitchfork has resulted in some broken legs. A horse is scarcely to blame for striking if it is suddenly prodded with a steel fork.

The danger of a farmer losing his hand or arm in a corn shredder is well known by the insurance companies who have investigated such accidents. It seems to be difficult to invent a means of protection from such accidents and so they may be classed as carelessness the same as many other similar accidents.

The gas engine is a powerful machine which can be the cause of many accidents if it is not properly handled. When women assist in farm work around machines the danger to life and limb is increased because of the nature of their clothing and draw the worker into the machinery.

At silo-filling time deaths have resulted from men jumping down into the pit and breathing the gas formed by the silage during the preceding night. The ladders on silos often become loose or the rungs broken and this may result in a slip and a fall when the men who have been tramping the silage climb down from the top. It may be wise for men tramping down silage to wear goggles which cannot be broken by being struck by pieces of the cobs. Such protection to the eyes may save some slight injury which might in time result in loss of eyesight.

Of course, farmers cannot spend much time worrying about accidents. The work has to be done and it is impossible to avoid every little accident for no matter how careful a man is apt to be, there may come a time when a mistake will occur. However, it does no harm for a farmer to know that accident insurance men consider him a hazardous risk and observations in any section or the reading of the daily papers will furnish the information that explains their attitude.

Clearing Brush Land



"Shrops" Starting a Browsing Campaign on the Farm of J. W. Thumm, of Antrim County.

The Little Enemies You Never See

Never let up on the invisible menace that is threatening your herd—the disease germ. Do not forget that constant disinfection of the danger spots—the germ breeding places—is vitally necessary to protect your cattle.

It is important that the barns and cattle yards be kept clean and sanitary to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. Whatever measures are taken should be reinforced by the intelligent use of chemical disinfectants. What shall we use? How shall we apply it? There are so many new products on the market that we are likely to lose sight of the virtues of some of the older materials in the maze of new preparations.

Many new products are greatly overrated because in the hands of a careful user exceptionally good results will be obtained. Some of the older materials are discredited because of being used under improper or inappropriate conditions. Almost any substance will give good results under certain conditions when in reality the conditions and not the materials are unfavorable for the development of the disease germs. If the substances favorable as

cultural mediums for the disease germs are cleaned up before the disinfectant is applied, an erroneous impression will be obtained as to the

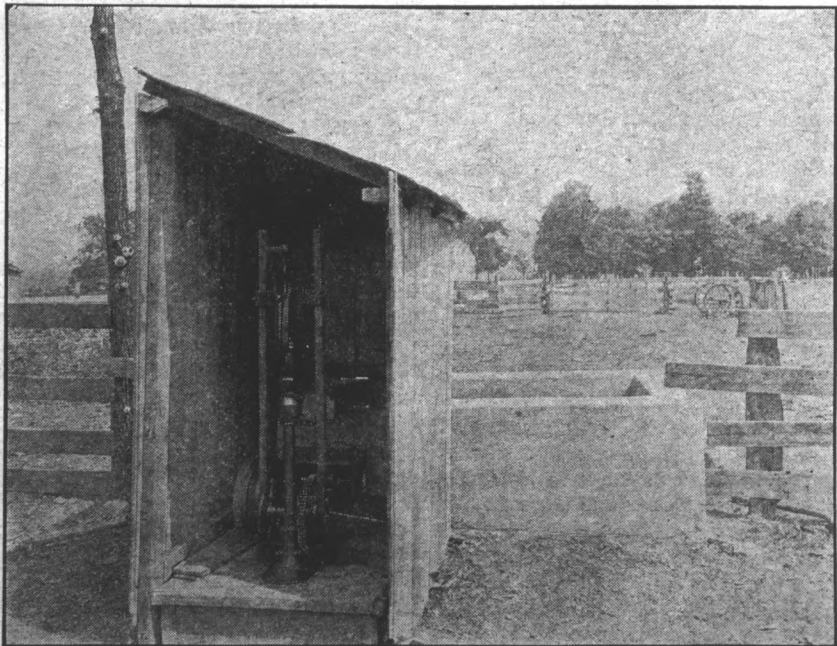
germicidal value of the disinfectant in question.

Heat and sunlight are the cheapest and most efficient agents for disinfect-

ing dairy barns and cattle yards. Heat may be used to clean and sterilize the pails, cans, utensils and mangers used in feeding the calves and cows. Sunlight will destroy most disease-producing germs if it can get at them. For the cattle yards a thorough clean up will result in a fairly effective disinfectant. The efficiency of the clean up will be greatly increased, however, if the surface of the yard is covered with a light dressing of fresh burnt lime. The use of lime in the yards not only destroys millions of these disease producing germs but it destroys the breeding places of flies and vermin.

Of the various chemical disinfectants that have been favorably recommended only a few meet the demands for efficiency, economy and practicability. Probably the cheapest and most effective product at the present time is bichloride of mercury in a dilution of one part to one thousand parts of water. It is poisonous and should not be used on metal stanchions and partitions because of its corrosive tendency. This proportion while very effective on clean floors, side walls and partitions is practically worthless unless the organic matter is thoroughly removed before it is applied.

(Continued on page 31).



Now this is Very Handy—You Simply Turn the Switch as you Pass through the Gate and Immediately this Faithful Helper, the Electric Motor, Begins Pumping and Continues Until the Tank is Full.

Spud Growers Get Harnessed for Business

By A. M. SMITH, Pres. Michigan Potato Growers Assn.

MICHIGAN potato growers should speedily realize that they must thoroughly organize along all lines pertaining to their interests if they are to receive adequate and profitable returns for their crops.

The matter of production is being sufficiently agitated by the government crop experts, and they will continue to do that. Organized potato associations, local, county and state, will make use of all knowledge obtainable from such sources.

But the marketing of the potato crop is something that potato growers must themselves take in hand, supervise, control and direct, or they will in the future, as in the past, find themselves helpless, and at the mercy of shippers and consumers.

I make bold to assert that Bureau of Market officials should not be wholly relied upon for information, advice, and direction in the matter of marketing the farmer's crops.

On the other hand, through close organization the producer should keep in close touch with the Bureau of Markets, making use of its vast organization and powers in the distribution of his products. Farmers must actively make use of the agencies of our state and national governments, organized for their benefit, else some use of these organizations will be made, not always in the interests of the farmer. Our State Potato Growers' Association should have a man employed to look after the interests of the potato growers of Michigan, and he should be one of themselves, not some "specialist." He should be on the job to see that Michigan potatoes find the best markets at the best prices and bring back authentic information to the growers as to everything pertaining to their interests.

The potato growers of the United States should also be organized and have a representative who, in cooperation with state representatives would devote all his time to the special interests of potato growers. The trouble with leaving the interests of growers

to federal and state officials is that these men are serving two masters, the city masters, the shippers and consumers, whose interests are antagonistic to the growers, and also the growers whom they really should serve first.

Last year's large potato crop brought on a situation which demonstrated our need for such organization as I have suggested and also the inability of the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration to meet a serious crisis.

When it developed that there was an enormous crop of potatoes for the year 1917 all that these organizations seemed able to accomplish was to give out information and promulgate grading rules which made every potato grower in the country discouraged and angry and which paralyzed the move-

ment of the crop so that the organized shippers loaded with early purchased potatoes at \$1.00 to \$1.30 per bushel either quit buying as they did in western Michigan or put the price down so low that farmers refused to sell.

But what could have been done? The writer believes that the crisis of "too many potatoes" could have been met had there been the proper organization of potato growers who could have been given a voice and part in the solution of "too many potatoes." How? In the first place, there were not really too many potatoes. There were only about four bushels per capita of potatoes in the United States. That was not too many. And, in fact, for several weeks now the 1917 crop of potatoes have been scarce and in brisk demand in the leading markets.

In the second place, representatives of the growers in cooperation with the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration could have said to the consumers and growers, we have a large crop of potatoes and we want everybody to cooperate so that there shall be no waste and so that the farmer may receive adequate returns for his labors.

Did the Bureau of Markets and Food Administration do anything? Nothing. And these gentlemen excused their failure to help the situation or touch it by blaming the weather, and especially the car shortage.

What should have been done by our government in the potato crisis which a great food crop which was perishable, was likely to be wasted. First, they should have frankly said to consumer and producer, we have the greatest crop of potatoes in the history of our country. They are precious food and we want to conserve them. In order that fairness may be meted out to all we will fix the price of potatoes to the producer so as to pay him a fair return and to the consumer so as to make it possible for him to consume the maximum of potatoes and then all the energies of our railroads should have been drawn on to get the potatoes to the consumer. That such a course was suggested to the Food Administration is a fact. That both the Bureau of Markets and Food Administration lacked the initiative to meet such a crisis, history proves, and we cannot expect that men who hold office without the stimulus of the people whose interests they represent will ever possess the initiative to do the great thing which a great crisis demands.

Therefore we need local, county, state and national organization of potato growers that the potato producer may look after his own business hereafter.

Also, wherever possible every community should organize a cooperative association for the marketing of its own crops.

Why a Single Variety of Potatoes?

Should Michigan potato growers unite in making one variety of potatoes the commercial crop for the state? Many of our growers think so and have voiced their sentiment in resolutions to that effect. The Late Petoskey or Rural Russet seems to be the favorite in Western Michigan wherever action has been taken, and quite a number of local associations have decided on that variety for their commercial crop.

Their reasons are as follows: The Rural Russet is a Michigan potato. It is a cross between a round white and a Western Russett potato and was developed in Michigan. It is classed as a round white potato. It has many excellent qualities. It yields a heavy crop, matures two weeks earlier than the Rural types, has a tough skin which does not peel off when dug early, resists blight and disease better than other varieties, is an excellent keeper, and has a distinct characteristic, its russet skin, which gives it a special classification. Thus Michigan potato growers, if they all were producing Rural Russets could, through their association advertising a distinct Michigan potato which because of its good qualities would soon command a premium above the market price.

I believe the idea is well worth consideration. Lake City Cooperative Association has given their approval to this movement and in the future will grow Rural Russet potatoes.

A. M. SMITH,
President Michigan Potato Association.

Secretary Reed's Message to Dairymen

AS has been announced before, the price for milk in the Detroit area is \$2.56 for the month of July. We would like to call your attention at this time to the fact that this means to the fifteen-cent zone. Add to this the fifteen-cent zone freight rate and you have the cost of this milk laid down at the Detroit station—\$2.71. Within the fifteen-cent zone the increase in freight rates recently made by the government will be borne by the buyer. Outside of the fifteen-cent zone the increase in freight rate will be borne by the shipper.

Let us now compare this with the price recently fixed in Chicago, as coming directly from the office of the Secretary of the Chicago Association. We quote his words:

"Price for July settled late Saturday night at \$2.30 per hundred pounds.

"The above settlement was made after two days of dickering over what should be done in adjusting this price, and it was finally reached when all parties had agreed to settle on the cost of the feed formula of twenty pounds of home-grown grains, twenty-four pounds of purchased feeds, 110 pounds of hay, and three hours of labor for each one hundred pounds of milk.

"The price of grains is to be the price on the farm for all home-grown grains, and the wholesale price of the grain feeds bought, plus the freight, retailers' profit, and \$1.50 per ton to the dairyman for hauling to the farm. The price of hay is to be that set by

the Illinois and Wisconsin reports, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture."

This will be the basis for the price in the coming months in the Chicago district. This is the price laid down in Chicago. You can make your own comparison between the price of \$2.71 in Detroit and \$2.30 in Chicago, and decide which you like best.

Cooperative Distribution.

We would like to call the attention of our milk producers to certain conditions emulating from the frequently expressed ambition for cooperative milk distribution. As far as it has been possible for your secretary to investigate we find that more than ninety-five per cent of the cooperative efforts in milk distribution have been failures. They have tended to destabilize the business with the constant resultant losses that follow the engaging in a business with which men are not familiar.

Some years ago, in one of the large and thrifty dairy districts of the state, the cooperative spirit possessed the dairymen and the business men of the city center. Working together they built up a large condensary. This condensary proposition was aggressively worked for a short time to get it on its feet and onto a paying basis, but before this ideal was ever reached the entire matter collapsed. It was turned

over to one of the strongest, financially, condensing concerns in the world—the former investors realizing but a small part of the money they had put it. Again, with the experience and financial backing of this great concern behind it, this condensary ran on for several years—always with questionable results, until a few weeks ago it was decided to close this down, and today it is being dismantled and the machinery will be taken to some more desirable field.

New York Association.

We are fearful lest the dairymen of the New York Association are making a great error in their present project, which involves millions of dollars in the purchase of the Borden condensing and shipping plants over a large section of New York—it being the purpose of the association to run this gigantic scheme as a cooperative enterprise.

Two questions come before us at once. If this is profitable to the Borden people with their tremendous financial backing, their years of experience and development of this industry, why should they be willing to dispossess of it? Do they see, in the after-war days, conditions which will destabilize and make uncertain this industry? Or what is their reason for selling? On the other hand, the real de-

sire for the purchase of this great enterprise on the part of the New York Milk Producers must be sought. Do they assume to be able to handle this gigantic enterprise, with which they are not conversant, with less expense and a greater profit than can the schooled and developed Borden Company? This is a colossal proposition, and if the New York Milk Producers' Association can prove themselves competent to hold their organization intact, to hold the confidence of their people, and get a better price for milk than they could under the other circumstances, the milk producers of the United States are owing them a debt of gratitude for an acknowledgement of an ability which is seldom shown of any business enterprise in the world. It means much to develop an industry. It means very much more to step in and handle such a gigantic industry as this, with which one has never been acquainted.

Stock in Milk Distributing Plants.

Again we desire to call your attention, and warn our milk producers against buying stock in any milk distributing plant of which you have not the most intimate knowledge.

As you well know, your secretary cannot go into detail and give you time and place of which we have knowledge. (Continued on page 43).



Use the feed that's mixed for you!

It's mixed right and makes more milk

Complete! Balanced! Ready to Feed!

Here's a better feed than you can mix! It has just the right percentage of protein, fat and carbohydrates. It has been tested till it's proved and now we're ready to prove it to you by a guarantee of better results than you ever had.

International Ready Ration

Is Easier — Safer — Better to Use

Banish the fuss, muss and bother of mixing. Do away with the danger of poor quality ingredients. Avoid any risk of shortage of material for mixing.

Makes More Milk

International Ready Ration is better than the ordinary home mixed 20% protein feed. It is perfectly balanced, bulky and mildly laxative. Its use will produce more milk from every cow and keep your herd in the best condition. Quality as well as results are guaranteed.

Try It Order a ton today from the nearest International dealer. If he is not conveniently near you, send your request to us. We'll give it prompt attention.

Manufactured only by
INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis
 Also makers of International Special Dairy Feed—the original guaranteed ration for cows—made to mix with home-grown grains or can be used alone.



Summer Pests Are Disease Carriers

Make Your Home Sanitary With Sinclair's "Chieftain" Chlorinated Lime

The best and cheapest disinfectant and deodorizer is Chlorinated Lime—when it is pure and fresh.

That is what Uncle Sam says, and his Health Officers order it used freely wherever there are epidemics affecting human beings and animals.

Prevention is better than cure flies and other insect carriers of disease cannot breed if this standard chemical is sprinkled in their Haunts.

Every manure pile, refuse heap, garbage can and insanitary outhouse is a menace to the health of your family. Avoid danger by daily use of Sinclair's "Chieftain" Chlorinated Lime.

Buy "Chieftain" because the patented gas-tight package insures freshness and full strength. Its the economical package because it is the only one that can be resealed tightly to prevent air from spoiling contents.

Read the "Chieftain" label—it tells of the many important uses of this chemical—standard for more than 100 years.

Costs a trifle. Your druggist and grocer both should have it. Order a package today—insist on "Chieftain"

The Sinclair Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio



Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 3514 St. Quincy, Ill.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Michigan Farmer.

Lump Jaw

The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle.

Fleming's Actinoform

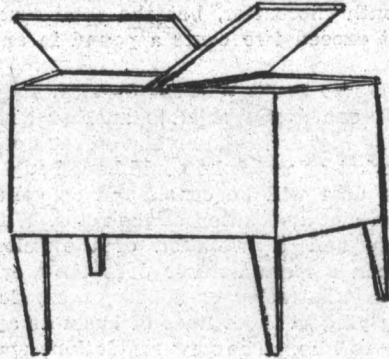
Sold for \$2.50 a bottle under a positive guarantee since 1896—your money refunded if it fails. Write today for FLEMING'S VEST-POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER. A book of 197 pages and 67 illustrations. It is FREE.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 252 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Practical Suggestions

A HOME-MADE ICE BOX.

Every farm home should have a good cellar or refrigerator but when not thus provided an ice box may be made at home with little expense. Take a packing case, a shoe box is best, and make a partition through the middle. Bore several holes through the partition. Make a hinged cover for each



division, attach four legs, and the box is complete. Place the ice in one compartment and the food or liquid to be cooled in the other. If the ice is wrapped in a piece of burlap it will last much longer. By putting the ice box on the shady side of the house, it will be a very good substitute for a refrigerator.—H. L. S.

A GOOD WEEDER.

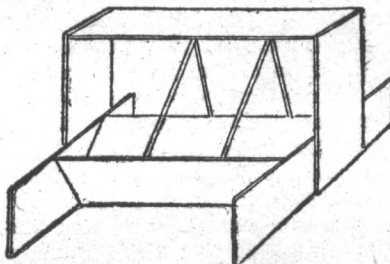
Below is a sketch of a weeder made of an old tablespoon—any old iron spoon will do—that I think beats all the hand-weeders made. Just bend the spoon handle over a block of wood about 5/8x2x3/4-inch, and secure it with a short nail or two, and the trick is done. One can grasp short weeds be-



tween the thumb and the bowl of the spoon when it would be otherwise difficult to get them with the fingers alone; and the ground between plants can be worked up with it. The block might be extended so as to jut up against the bowl handle, thus reinforcing the handle. I tried this spoon with the handle bent as shown, but without the block, using it in the manner of a baby spoon, but found that I could turn it in my hand better by grasping it clear around the bent handle rather than inside the bent portion; so I put in the block to strengthen it.—Lewis B. Avery.

A HOG TROUGH.

A hog trough that prevents waste of food and keeps it clean may be made like the illustration. Twelve or four-



teen-inch planks are best for all parts of the trough except the guards, which may be made of inch stuff. By using a trough of this kind, the hogs cannot walk through their food nor crowd each other away from it.—L. S.

SECURE LIMESTONE NOW.

Limestone to be effective on next year's wheat crop must be ordered now. Delay may mean slow delivery and a lost chance to increase the wheat crop, as well as a lost opportunity to secure a very valuable crop of clover following the wheat. During the summer, the roads are in excellent condition for hauling and very often

a plowed wheat field is available for spreading the stone as it is hauled. This materially reduces the labor of handling the limestone as compared to what it is when this material must be stored in piles under cover. A co-operative purchase of limestone in large amounts will enable the securing of much better prices than where each farmer attempts to secure a small quantity of limestone for his individual use.

Even at this date there may be some hesitancy on the part of farmers in ordering limestone, because of the fear that it will not arrive in time to use before the wheat is sown. It will be unfortunate if such a feeling decreases the amount of limestone ordered. Even should the limestone arrive late, it can be used in an effective way, either on the wheat as a top-dressing this fall or on the corn ground next spring. Now is the time to get the limestone supply on hand. Sooner or later it will be possible to make use of this limestone in a profitable way, even though it might not be possible to put it on the particular crop for which the limestone was purchased.

WATCH FOR THIS WEED.

Will you kindly inform me as to the name of the weed of which I am sending you a specimen?

St. Clair Co.

M. K.

We find this weed to be Penny Cress (Thlaspi arvense). The weed belongs to the mustard family and is also known in some places as stinkweed. This is a European annual which has become exceedingly bad in provinces in Canada, especially along the Red River Valley where it infests wheat.



We are finding this plant scattered over various parts of Michigan at the present time and it may become a very bad weed here.

The plants should be destroyed before they are allowed to mature their seed. In those parts of the country where the plant is giving most trouble the practice has been to cultivate or disk stubble fields immediately after the binder. This induces the germination of the seed, bringing it near the surface, which is the principle adopted in combatting this weed. Cultivation in the spring is then continued so as to destroy the young seedlings which have germinated in the fall. Of course, this applies to large areas, such as one finds in the wheat. Where the plant is just beginning to appear the easiest way to get rid of it is to hand pull it when seen.—H. T. Darlington, Asst Professor of Botany, M. A. C.

For killing weeds in the summer-fallow there is nothing to equal the broad-share cultivator. Put on the "wide feet" and cut off all the weeds in their infancy.

HORSE PASTURE SAVES FEED AND LABOR.

At present prices for hay and grain feeds many farmers will find it profitable to depend more upon the use of pastures for horses. Where one has a small pasture near the buildings no time is lost in getting the teams up in the morning. The horses keep cleaner on pasture than in the barn, and there is a saving in bedding material as well as in labor in cleaning the stalls and hauling out the manure. If fed sufficient grain feed there is no danger of the horses becoming soft, especially after the grass becomes more fibrous. The beneficial effects of the hay ration during the hot weather are more than offset by the detrimental effects of standing in close, stuffy stables. As a rule, the condition of the horses themselves will furnish a good indication of whether pasture suits them or not.

THE LITTLE ENEMIES YOU NEVER SEE.

(Continued from page 27).

Carbolic acid occupies a foremost position among disinfectants, but it is far too expensive at the present time to be used freely in the dairy barn. When used in a five per cent solution

mixture and prevents it from filling the cracks and crevices, which are the favorite breeding places for germ life.

Before attempting to disinfect the premises it is important that all loose boards, litter and pieces of organic matter be cleaned up so that the substances may destroy all forms of germ life. It is a waste of time and money to disinfect a barn without giving it a thorough cleaning before applying the substances. It is useless to give the walls, ceilings and floors an application of any material without going over the stanchions, mangers and feed alleys with some sort of disinfectant. Nasal passages of infected animals are usually highly infective and therefore the mangers and feeding racks must be given special attention.

For use on the teat cups of milking machines the spread of garget among the cows being milked a strong solution of lime water gives excellent results. Other materials, such as a salt brine, are equally effective but have a tendency to corrode the metal and injure the rubber on the cups.

Chemical disinfectants should not be depended upon as a cure-all or as a preventative of the spread of all diseases of the dairy cow, but used intelligently they are of great value in preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and keeping down flies, vermin and foul odors about the barns and cattle yards.

W. MILTON KELLY.

ENSILING SWEET CLOVER.

We have about five acres of sweet clover cut and bound with a binder to make easy handling. We have been wondering if this would make good summer feed if put in the silo now. All necessary machinery is handy so the largest item of expense would be the time required in handling it. Please state your idea of its feeding value as ensilage, compared with it in the cured state.

Lenawee Co.

L. J. L.

I would prefer to feed sweet clover after it is cut and bound in bundles in a dry condition. If you want to make ensilage put it in the silo while it is green, then sweet clover will make excellent ensilage. It must be cut green or it will be necessary to add water to insure proper packing. If you would put dry sweet clover into the silo you should use plenty of water to wet it up thoroughly. No dry plants, even corn, should be put into the silo unless there is a sufficient moisture to check fermentation at the proper time. Save the silo for the corn.

COLON C. LILLIE.

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

Provisions have advanced in price because of the reduction of 84,164,000 pounds in stocks of cured meats in western packing centers last month. Enormous purchases are being made by the food bureau for shipment to Great Britain and Belgium, comprising bacon and lard, these far exceeding such exports a year ago.

Labor Scarce in West.

A Chicago bank official who has returned from a trip to the Dakotas and Montana says the farms are in excellent condition, and the ranges are better than ever before. None but registered breeding stock is raised, and the results show in the improved grade of the stock. The wheat crop is promising but labor is scarce, although associations are being organized to bring men in from outside territory.

Making Hogs Heavy.

High prices for hogs are resulting in owners making them heavier than usual, and recent receipts in Chicago averaged 237 pounds, being two pounds heavier than for the previous week, ten pounds heavier than a year ago, six pounds heavier than two years ago and three pounds heavier than the general average for the past seven years for corresponding weeks. Of late prime barrows weighing from 185 to 215 pounds have brought the highest prices, with coarse, heavy packing hogs going lowest of all. Prices usually advance when the receipts are light in volume, but the lack of a good eastern shipping demand is a bearish factor, especially when the receipts are on a liberal scale.

Get the Weeds

One of the best and cheapest ways to control weeds on farms is to keep a flock of sheep. In addition to controlling weeds without cost, sheep will render a profit by producing food and wool. If weeds are not permitted to grow and develop leaves they will die, but it would require a great amount of hand labor to keep most of the weeds under control by this method. Sheep will keep the weeds down and the more weeds they eat the less will be their cost of upkeep, and the greater will be the supply of feed released for other stock. Many rough or permanent grass pastures that require mowing can be kept clean by the use of sheep, while at the same time the cattle-carrying capacity of the pasture is increased.

it is very safe and efficient. During recent years coal tar products sold under a wide variety of trade names have become popular disinfectants and are gradually crowding out many of the older products. Some of the cresol solutions are effective disinfectants and if made by an honest concern can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. These prepared disinfectants are cheap and effective agents for use in dairy barns, but on account of their strong odor they should not be used in the milk room and the milk should be taken from the stable very promptly after it is drawn from the cows.

No modern disinfectant excels freshly burned lime. According to laboratory tests freshly slaked lime possesses greater germicidal value than some of the phenol and cresol compounds on the market. It is important, however, to use fresh, water-slaked lime. When slaked the lime should be spread about the stable floors and in dark places where the sunlight seldom reaches. If it is desired to use the lime on the side walls and ceilings, it may be applied in the form of white wash and is very effective if properly applied. Use the stone lime and water and apply while the mixture is still hot. It is best applied with a spray pump. The addition of other substances to make the material stick to the walls reduces the efficiency of the

We Fed Your Cows



Almost every high American record for fourteen years with any breed was made with our Ajax Flakes as an important base of the grain ration.

Unicorn Dairy Ration is the only feed that contains Ajax Flakes.

You can hardly find a pure blood whose maternal ancestors were not fed on Ajax or Unicorn.

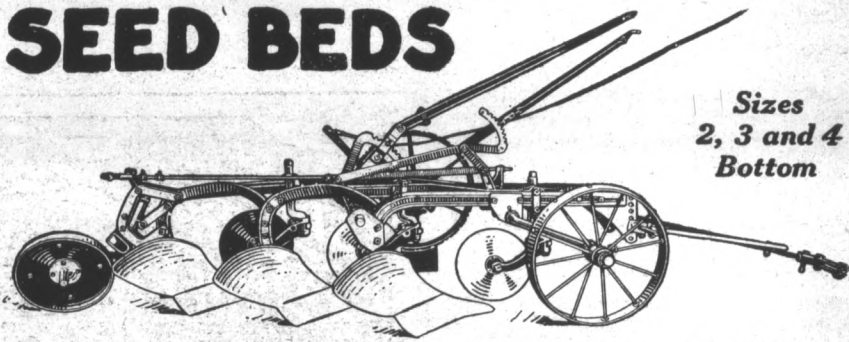
Unicorn is recognized as a safe efficient and economical dairy feed.

Unicorn during the past year made more high records than any other brand of feed.

Unicorn really costs less per pound of milk or fat produced than other feeds.

Chapin & Co., Dept. M, Chicago

BE PARTICULAR ABOUT SEED BEDS



Sizes
2, 3 and 4
Bottom

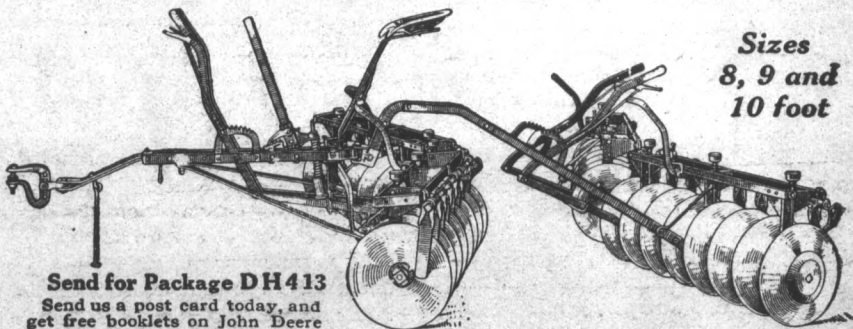
JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOWS AND TRACTOR DISC HARROWS

It pays to be particular about your seed beds. They are the basis of your profits. A little difference in your seed-bed-making at the beginning of the crop season often makes a big difference in your profit-taking at the end of the crop season.

It's just as easy to make good seed beds behind your tractor as it is to make seed beds that are

"just fair." Use a John Deere Tractor Plow and a John Deere Tractor Disc Harrow. They can be relied on for the best of seed beds. They have special advantages that have proved themselves in thousands of fields.

See these better seed-bed making implements at your John Deere dealer's. He can furnish sizes to suit your Tractor.



Sizes
8, 9 and
10 foot

Send for Package DH413

Send us a post card today, and get free booklets on John Deere Tractor Plows and Tractor Disc Harrows, and our big free book

"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them."

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois

Michigan "Co-ops"

Northern Michigan farmers and county agents met at Traverse City and took first steps toward a general marketing system, applied primarily to potatoes but including all products, and following lines of successful associations elsewhere, such as the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. The Petoskey Russet will probably be adopted as the standard tuber for northern Michigan and will be further developed. The plan calls for local shipping associations in each county and for a central exchange, or agency in touch with all markets. All farm bureaus will report their amounts of produce to headquarters, so that full information may be had as to supply and demand. Michigan products will be advertised and shipments standardized.

The Gleaner Clearing House Association has taken over the office and business of the Greenville Produce Co., at Greenville, and it is planned to have an elevator that will handle both beans and grain.

At a recent meeting of the Clarks-ville Cooperative Shipping Association in Ionia county, twenty new members were secured. The association has shipped out over \$15,000 worth of live stock to date.

The Kent County Shorthorn Breeders' Association has been formed at Grand Rapids, with thirty members and officers as follows: President, Clayton Johnson, Alto; vice-president, Miles Bowman, Rockford; secretary, L. H. Leonard, Caledonia; treasurer, Clifford Pant, Lowell. The association will cooperate with the Kent County Farm Bureau in developing pure-bred cattle. The forming of boys' calf clubs will be encouraged.

Thomas Hickey an experienced shipper and dealer in live stock and farm produce, has been elected manager of the new Farmers' Cooperative Association at Portland, Ionia county. The shipping of live stock has begun.

Secretary C. S. Shafley, of Grange Cooperative Shipping Association of Clinton county, states that since March 11 nine cars of live stock have been shipped out of St. Johns and in nearly every instance netting a substantial profit to the consignee. The association now has over 200 members and is being well supported by the farmers.

The Portland Stock Shippers' Association has been formed in Ionia county, with officers as follows: President, John C. Butler; vice-president, Ernest Buck; secretary-treasurer, Arthur S. Nunneley.

The Grand Haven Fruit Growers' Association has arranged for shipments by boat to Chicago and Milwaukee this season. Fruit will go through to Milwaukee by car ferries in iced cars. The association will operate a boat on Grand river, stopping at all landings as far up as Bass river.

Shorthorn cattle breeders of the Riley-Olive community in Clinton county have organized. Three pig clubs have also been formed in the county, the Elsie Club of Duroc-Jerseys, the St. Johns Club of the same breed and the Dewitt Club of Poland-Chinas.

The Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Association at Nashville, Barry county, is putting out over 6,000 pounds of butter per week and the price paid members for butter-fat last time was forty-eight cents. The feed department has handled ten cars of products and expects to carry a variety of feeds on hand all the time. Since the first of the year the secretary has issued twenty-eight trial contracts, eleven transfers and has sold thirteen new stocks. The association is very prosperous.

Kent Co.

ALMOND GRIFFIN.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Like a Hambletonian Horse



GOODRICH SERVICE VALUE TIRES

THE CITY OF GOODRICH · AKRON, OHIO.

THE all-around usefulness of the Hambletonian Horse is proverbial on the farm. A fine looker, yet a husky worker. At the plough he pulls with the best; in a neat roadster he steps a gait with the speediest. He rides fine, or he will carry a load. You know him, you men of the farm, for a Kentucky thoroughbred, and a pulling horse in one.

Goodrich Tires are the Hambletonians of tires. Fine lookers, speedy, yet husky workers for heavy loads and rough going, they fit all-around service of the farm as no other tires.

Like the Hambletonian Horse, they have pedigree. The scientific and workmanship skill of the oldest and largest rubber factory is in them. Like the name Hambletonian, Goodrich stands for prestige.

But Goodrich does not ask you to buy on blind faith. It proves its tires for you as an assayer proves gold, or a chemist food, before it assures you the tested service of—

That word, *tested*, is the last word in tires for the farmer. It means that Goodrich Test Car Fleets, six of them, throughout the year 1917, battled Goodrich Tires from state to state, mauling them over sand, gravel and rock roads through mud, snow and frozen slush; and the tires proved their durability in mileage that ran to 4,178,744 tire miles.

Think of it, more than 4,000,000 miles of mileage vouch for the sure service of Goodrich Tires. The roads of every region of our country—perhaps the roads that run by your own farm—vouch for their strength.

These tires coin themselves into real money for you, the same as your ploughs and your reapers.

Whatever tires you need; for an automobile large or small, for your truck, bicycle, or motor cycle, the Goodrich brand is your guide to sure service. You know it of old from the service of the Goodrich Hipress Boot.

The husky, generous size of Goodrich Pneumatic Tires tell you their strength at a glance. Actual working tests show Goodrich Truck Tires outwear steel.

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked

For Sale at every Goodrich Branch and Depot

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY

Buy from Goodrich Dealers Located Everywhere

GOODRICH TESTED TIRES

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15. to \$30. per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of \$2. wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

M. V. McINNES,
178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agent.

Original MILLER Bean Harvester

Beware of imitations,
Buy the genuine.

LE ROY PLOW CO.
Le Roy, N. Y.

Stocks carried at Saginaw, Mich.



FARMERS' ACCOUNT BOOK FREE

A record book you will use every day. Write for it. Also for Silo Filler Catalog. For speed in silo filling, you want a Rosenthal. Extra large throat, cutter head with four knives. Three sizes, self-feed with automatic speed control

ROSENTHAL SILO FILLERS

are the most economical you can buy. Find out why. Get catalog and record book now.

Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., Box 2, Milwaukee, Wis.

Get Cash

For Your Empty Bags

Don't throw away a single bag—they're worth money to you. Prices are way up now. Cash in on all you have. But be sure you get our prices before you sell a single one. We guarantee most liberal grading. Over 20 years in business in your assurance of a square deal every time. We buy any quantity. Freight paid on all shipments to WERTHAN. Find out what real satisfaction is. Write quick, stating what you have. Address

WERTHAN BAG CO.
61 Dock St. St. Louis, Mo.

WERTHAN PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR EMPTY BAGS.

B-V-T-Silo

Built of everlasting Brazil Vitrefied Fire Clay. Reinforced with steel ribs bedded in cement. You'll never have to rebuild it. Your neighbor has one. Ask him. Send for Booklet D

Brazil Hollow Brick & Tile Co.
Brazil, Indiana

INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor

for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted.

American Accessories Co., Dept. 712 Cincinnati, O.

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

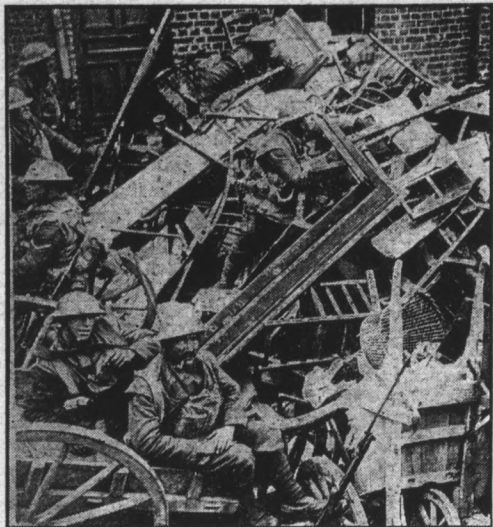
Magazine Section

LITERATURE
POETRY
HISTORY and
INFORMATION

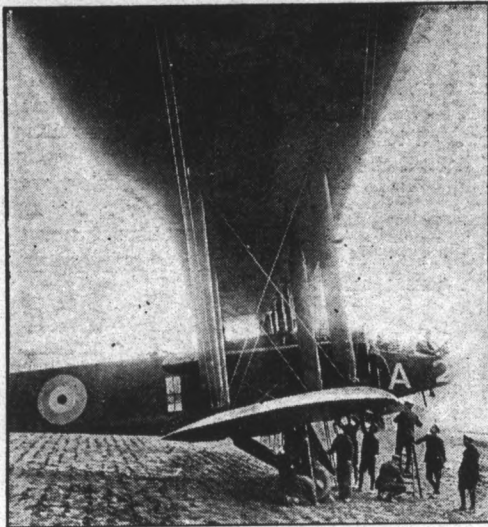
MICHIGAN FARMER
AND *LIVE STOCK* JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

The FARM BOY
and GIRL
SCIENTIFIC and
MECHANICAL

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



British Barricade Street to Stop Onrush of Enemy.—(Br. Offi. Photo).



Monster British Aeroplane in Use on Western Front.



Secretary Baker Drawing First Capsule in Second Draft Lottery.



British and French Wounded in the Same Battle Are Being Given First Aid by Red Cross Nurses.—(British Official Photo).



American, British and French Officers Shown in Foreground Are Given a Royal Welcome upon their Arrival in Milan, Italy.



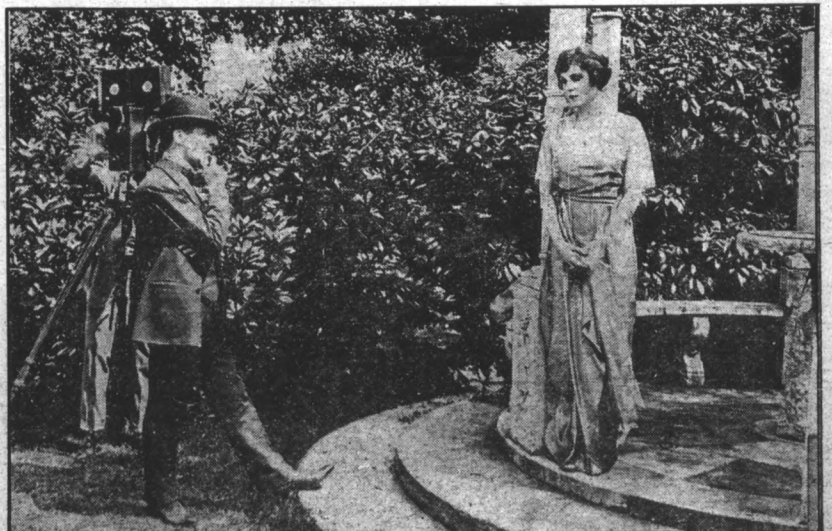
Group of British Soldiers Among Those Sent to Assist Italians, Resting Outside their Dugout.—(Italian Official Photo).



Types of Austrian Prisoners Taken by Italians in Recent Drive; the Total Number of Prisoners Taken is Estimated at 40,000.



British Use this Lighter and Speedier Tank Against Huns.—Br. Off. Photo.



Lady Manners, English Beauty, Posing for Patriotic Motion Picture.

\$7 Protects Your \$1000 Car



With organized gangs of thieves stealing cars in all sections of the country, you really cannot afford to be without auto insurance.

If your car is stolen we recover it for you and make repairs if it has been damaged. If your car is not recovered we will pay you for it. We stand guard for you.

We also protect you against personal liability, property damaged, fire, theft, windstorm and defense of suits.

Let us send you full information about our policy. Let us send you the name of our agent in your locality. We have more than 500 agents in Michigan.

Auto Owners Insurance Co.,
524 Capital National Bank Building,
Lansing, Michigan

HOFSTRA KILLS FLIES!



FLIES KILL BABIES

That fly buzzing around your child is carrying deadly disease germs. You and your baby's lives are in far more danger from the flies in your home than war! Don't take any chances when it is so easy to kill flies—

Use HOFSTRA! NOT A POISON GUARANTEED

A powder—NOT a poisonous liquid. Can't hurt humans. Kills Flies, Mosquitoes, Ants, Roaches, Bed Bugs, Mites, Lice, Fleas, many Garden Insects. Must Please or MONEY BACK.

Loaded Metal Gun FREE

If your dealer hasn't HOFSTRA yet, send 25 cents and dealer's name, for 25c package and 10c loaded gun, FREE. Postage paid.

HOFSTRA MFG. CO. 309 Nogales,
Tulsa, Okla.

Enclosed find 50c for big 50c box of HOFSTRA and Loaded Gun FREE, Postpaid. My name and address is:

Dealer's Name _____



Stop Road Jolts and Jars

Make your Ford ride "like a young Packard." We will equip it with H. & D. Shock Absorbers—try them 10 days—then if not satisfied, we will return your money.

Write Us—Learn How To Get

H&D SHOCK ABSORBERS

—Single or Twin Arm—
On Ten Days' Free Trial

Tell us the name of your auto supply dealer when you write.

THE H. & D. CO., INC.
421 Marion Street Goodland, Ind.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught in 5 weeks. Write today for free catalog. Term opens Aug. 6th. **JONES' NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING**, 23 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please say "I Saw Your Ad. in The Michigan Farmer".

A FLYING FIGHTER

by L.T. EMROBERTS, R.F.C.

Copyright by Harper & Brothers

(Continued from last week.)

We glided gently down and touched the ground. Over the field I saw three German soldiers racing to capture us. Just then K pulled the throttle and away we went up in the air once more. My nerves just quivered with joy, and I took aim at our would-be captors and let the bullets fly in a stream. But the air currents near the ground were so erratic that I did not hit them. We headed for home.

As we crossed our own lines I heaved a sigh of relief. K looked at me and smiled. He had realized his ambition to touch the ground behind the German lines, but he had also given me the scare of my life, for I did not know what he was about. K swore me to secrecy as it meant an awful "strafing" if the squadron commander ever heard of his exploit.

I kept my word until poor K had touched the ground behind the German lines for the last time. The commanding officer and I met in England one day and I told him all about it. He did not say much, but I could see he was thinking very hard.

They have some beautiful summer days in France, especially in June and July, the months in which the Somme offensive began. I was up one day about three o'clock in the afternoon spotting fire for one of our batteries. I was at an elevation of six thousand five hundred feet and about six miles to the rear of the Hun lines.

I was keeping our lines in my sight, however, which is a proper habit with flying men. Of a sudden I noticed that it became difficult to see them; then I noticed that the sky was gradually being blotted out by heavy storm clouds which were coming from all directions.

I drew the pilot's attention to this. He was of the opinion that he would have to climb over the clouds. That sounded good to me. I did not want to return to the aerodrome just then for the reason that the Hun batteries, taking advantage of the storm, were giving it to our lines hot and heavy, and in doing so they were showing their locations by the flashes of the pieces.

I was taking down the location of the batteries on my map with the intention of having them later shot up by the sixty-pounders of old Mac's battery.

But that storm hit us fair and square within a few minutes; and when its first gusts struck us I had the sensation that our machine was being tossed about like a cigarette paper.

It was a lucky thing that I had strapped myself in, for otherwise I would have been thrown out. We were in a cloud that was so dense that I could not see the propeller nor even the tips of the wings. I looked at the aneroid, but it showed nothing that I could make anything of. It had grown so dark that the instrument could no longer be read.

At first we were surrounded by an absolute silence, and then the storm broke loose. Before very long we seemed to find ourselves in a veritable hell of lightning and crashing.

We traveled for quite a distance in the dark with no means of knowing our elevation. I began to fear that we might hit a church steeple or a house or something else on the ground. The rain was now falling heavily and added to our confusion and difficulty. To make matters worse it dissolved the dye on the edge of my goggles. The mixture got into my eyes, which began to smart terribly.

With the rain beating into my face it was more necessary than ever to keep on the goggles. However, the

dye that was running over them irritated me, so that finally I concluded to protect my eyes with my hands. But the rain bit into them, and the parts of my face that were exposed, so viciously that I had to put the goggles on again.

The same thing had happened to the pilot, who was as thoroughly blinded as myself and had crouched into the cockpit to find some protection.

The chances of weathering that storm did not seem very good, and it occurred to me that I was about due to collect something this time from the Huns.

My conclusion was not far wrong. Peeping over the side of the body of the machine I saw the backs of some

"By the Way"

TOLD THE TRUTH.

"Did you notice any suspicious characters about the neighborhood?" the judge inquired.

"Sure, your honor," replied the new policeman, "I saw but one man, and I asked him what he was doing there at that time o' night. Sez he:

"I have no business here just now,



but I expect to open a jewelry store in the vicinity later on.' At that I sez:

"I wish you success, sor."

"Yes," said the magistrate in a disgusted tone, "and he did open a jewelry store in the vicinity later on and stole seventeen watches."

"Begorra, yer honor," answered the policeman after a pause, "the man may have been a thafe, but he was no liar."

Bobbie saw some puppies for sale.

"How much are they, Mr. Brown?" he politely asked.

"Two dollars apiece," replied Brown.

"But I don't want apiece—I want a whole dog," explained Bobbie.

SOUNDS EXCITING.

In glancing over this week's proof sheets, we note an article by R. G. Kirby entitled, "Ways of Getting Hurt on the Farm." We haven't had time to read this through, and we are not sure to whom it is addressed, but think that the average farm boy could give Mr. Kirby some valuable suggestions along this line. We are anxious to learn if he has included, jumping off the wind-mill with an umbrella for a parachute, doing a tight-rope walking stunt on the ridge-pole of the barn, or stirring up a bees' nest with the hay rake, all of which methods we can recommend from experience.

Mr. Kirby's articles are always interesting and worth while, and as soon as the first copies are off the press we are going to find out what new and more modern methods of acquiring bruises and broken bones have been devised since we were a boy.

horses just underneath us, and in another moment or two we had landed on the crest of a little hill.

I do not know whether or not we were on our own side of the line, but my mind was soon set at ease, for a British Padre came toiling up the hill and the first question he asked was if we had seen any captive balloons drifting about.

It seemed that three of our balloons had broken away. I hadn't seen any balloons nor had the pilot. After that we took time to thank our stars that we were still alive and had not landed a few miles further east in Hunland.

The battery commander with whom we were doing the "shoot," had telephoned to the commanding officer of our squadron and had told him that we had last been seen going backward over the Hun lines. The good man was sure that he had seen us for the last time, and he was not a little surprised when we showed up.

It was some time before we could get in touch with the squadron, and when we did it we were just able to prevent our names from being put on the list of the missing. There was a great reunion on our arrival at the squadron and we celebrated it that night in the good old style.

Shortly after that I went out for patrol practice behind our own lines with a brigade of infantry who were to take part in the Somme offensive. The brigade in question had never been in action before, and since it was to have that chance in the near future, it had to go through the necessary manoeuvres.

After practicing for two hours I came down at the aerodrome and was told by the commanding officer that the general commanding the brigade was so pleased with my work that I was to have dinner with him.

I started for his headquarters in the afternoon and we discussed contact control and its merits while dining. After that he invited me to go with his staff on a big hunt in the near-by woods, where I was told still lived some wild boars.

That hunt proved to be a very interesting experience. Instead of guns long spears were used, and we rode the best horses that could be found. But I am not used to the flat saddle and that was where my troubles began. I can ride almost any horse with a Mexican saddle, but to ride an English saddle, known in the western states as a postage stamp, is a different thing. Nor was this all. The horse I was to ride was a fine hunter of good height who had been trained for fox hunting and he delighted in nothing so much as in taking every fence and hedge he came to. That spear, too, was in the way. To him it also was a new implement. So between the spear and that horse, not to mention the saddle, I was kept busy staying right side up.

The hunt had started in the forest and as we came to its edge we could hear the beaters shout. They were coming towards us and were driving a tusker before them. The animal came tearing through the underbrush. The first three hunters missed it and then the boar made straight for my horse. It was about ten feet long and to me had I been anything of a pig hunter at all I might have gotten him. But that was not to be. Just as the animal charged through the legs of my horse, he snarled viciously, and that hunter of mine, used more to foxes than to boars, started off. That ended the pig hunt so far as I was concerned. For the next half hour we jumped fences and hedges in good style, and then we, or rather the horse, had had enough of it. I slipped off of the saddle, very sore in certain parts of my anatomy, and then walked the hunter back to headquarters, where I exchanged him for my more comfortable motorcycle and side car. And the general had a hearty laugh when I related to him my

experience.

"I drove back to headquarters a very sore man physically, but I found solace in the fact that in another five days my leave was due.

I was looking forward to the time I was to spend in England with a great deal of joyful anticipation, and I had enough money saved up to have another go at London.

The boys tried to kid me that night by saying:

"Oh, you will never see Blighty.

What will you take for your turn on the leave-roster?"

The Somme offensive was to take place any time now, and it was extremely hard for anybody to get leave. The chances of getting away from the front for a little while, as I had promised myself, seemed indeed scant. That Somme offensive might last from a week to a year for all we knew. That was true enough, and the boys made it worse by dwelling on the fact that

(Continued on page 37).

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wednesday, July 3.

One hundred persons are killed and scores injured in two explosions at the munition plants of the Semet Solvay Company, near Syracuse, N. Y.

Secretary of War Baker announces that the American army in France now totals 1,019,115 and promises a force of 4,000,000 by January 1.

Yanks slay 2,200 Teutons at Marne Hill and capture 500 prisoners, in a battle which is still raging.

Michigan's war tax is over seventy-one millions.

Chairman Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board informs the American fighting men in France that the shipbuilders at home will launch 100 ships on July 4, with a tonnage of 450,000, or as much as was launched in six months last year. The June production was 280,400 dead weight tons which is the greatest output of ocean going tonnage ever completed in one month by any nation.

Thursday, July 4.

A heavy German counter attack against the American positions at Vaux was repulsed, the enemy losing heavily. Not a foot of the ground won by the Americans Monday night was lost.

During the aerial fighting yesterday four enemy machines were brought down. And on Tuesday and Wednesday, patrols from the American pursuit squadrons engaged in about twenty combats, bringing down seven enemy planes. Independence Day will be celebrated in Great Britain, France, and Italy, and other countries now fighting for world liberty.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of former Emperor Nicholas, has been proclaimed Czar of Russia. He is marching with the Szecho-Slavs against Moscow.

A woman announces her candidacy for congress in New York City. She is Margaret Smith, a member of the new Liberal Socialist party.

Friday, July 5.

In his Fourth of July speech, President Wilson assures the world that all arbitrary powers in government must be destroyed and freedom for the world assured before America will sheath the sword.

Millions of United States soldiers celebrate the Fourth overseas.

British Minister of Munitions Winston Churchill pronounced a new "Declaration of Independence for the entire world," saying: "There can be no peace without victory; no pact without a genuine repentance of wrongs."

American and Australian troops gain one and a half miles on a four-mile line at Amiens.

Secretary Baker gives assurance that the Allied lines will withstand the new German assault.

Detroit shipyards launch four vessels to help defeat the U-boats.

New shipbuilding company organized in Bay City to build a \$1,000,000 fleet of ocean-going tugs.

Saturday, July 6.

The United States army transport Covington, homeward bound, with a fleet of troop ships convoyed by American destroyers, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone, six sailors are missing.

Bill for seizure of all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems in the United States has been passed by the house by a vote of 221 to four. Fordney and McLaughlin, of Michigan, casting two of the four opposition votes.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, the only woman representative in congress, announces her candidacy for the United States Senate.

A major offensive by the Allies is believed near. Italians continue to

push ahead on the Piave and in the Alps.

Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, has a new variety of wheat which is expected will revolutionize the farm industry. The new wheat, it is said, will produce fifty bushels to the acre that formerly produced twelve bushels.

The Supreme Allied War Council held its seventh session in Versailles yesterday. It is stated that "important decisions" were taken.

Secretary Daniels believes a resumption of the U-boat attacks along the Atlantic coast probable.

Sunday, July 7.

It is expected that Germany will attempt to trick the Allies with another peace plot, by attempting to divide the Allies by offers of land concessions on the western front.

Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, forcing them back from a five-mile stretch along the river to the sea.

The Americans break up another German attack in Lorraine, as Belgian troops wipe out a contingent north of Ypres.

John P. Mitchell, former mayor of New York, and an officer in the aviation section of the signal corps, was killed when he fell from his plane while flying at a height of about 600 feet at Gerstner field.

President Wilson urges congress not to adjourn without taking action in regard to wire control bill.

An escaped Jackson prison farm convict is blamed for the murder of Mrs. Tillie Jenkins and Vaiden Bordner, whose bodies were found in a thicket near the Root farm property Saturday morning.

Grand Rapids retail grocers announce that Grand Rapids residents will soon be put on sugar rations.

Monday, July 8.

It is known in Rome that Germany will send three army corps to the aid of Austria. It is expected that they will be assigned to the Alps sectors.

Telegraphers postpone their strike call until congress acts on the wire control bill.

Rationing of coal to households was announced last night by the fuel administration, to prevent a threatened shortage in coal next winter, only enough coal will be allowed each consumer to provide a heat of sixty-eight degrees.

Orders have been dispatched to the army and navy units, to guide a strong military force which the United States will send to Siberia in connection with the economic mission. It is believed that the American force will be ready to move in two weeks.

Seventy-seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the excursion boat Columbia, which sank in the Illinois river Friday with about 500 people on board. Red Cross figures show twenty-three persons missing.

The United States now controls thirty-two Michigan railroads.

Tuesday, July 9.

Following the murder of the German Ambassador, Count von Mirbach, at Moscow, the kaiser ordered Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann to break off negotiations with Russian delegates at Berlin.

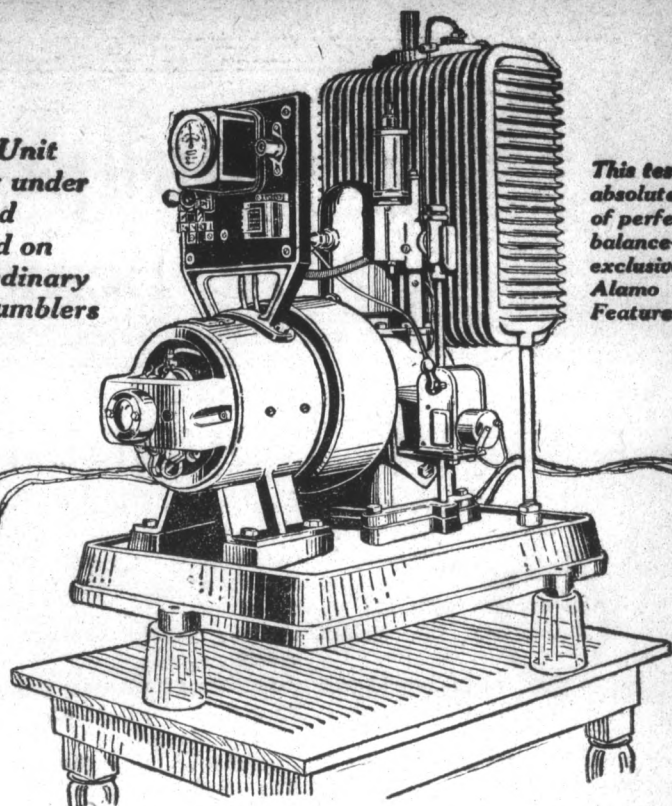
Russian revolt spreads, and it is expected a new Russian war front will be organized.

Allied airmen balk foe rush, in the west, and interfere with the organization of the German offensive.

Allied Albanian rush develops into a major assault, more than 1,000 Austrians captured in Tavorica valley; the British on the Somme continue to advance and Italians gain ground on the Piave.

Richard von Kuehlmann, Berlin foreign minister, said to have quit kaiser.

**Alamo Unit
running under
full load
mounted on
three ordinary
water tumblers**



*This test is
absolute proof
of perfect
balance—an
exclusive
Alamo
Feature*

The Electric Light Plant You Have Been Waiting For

MANY have waited for the perfected farm lighting system. Waited until all experiments have been made—tests and theories proven. All this has been done. The result is the Alamo Electric Unit—the perfected system.

The Crowning Achievement

For more than a generation the designers of the Alamo Unit have been leaders in Engine design and construction in this country—being the first in the United States to directly connect an engine to an electric generator. Their supreme effort is embodied in the Alamo Unit.

It is manufactured at the Alamo Factory by engine builders who for years have built electric lighting plants. For twenty years they have been successful designers and builders of gasoline engines for farm use.

The Alamo Electric Unit is their crowning achievement. It furnishes constant, even, smooth, never-failing power, having perfect running balance and is free from noise and vibration. A wonderful machine—the thousands sold and now in actual use—all giving satisfaction—is the convincing proof.

All the Light—All the Power You Need

The Alamo Electric Unit is just what you have always had in mind—

ALAMO FARM LIGHT CO., 1215 Farnam St., OMAHA

a safe, complete, economical, trouble-proof, simple, compact electric light and power plant.

Nowadays, when labor is short and every minute counts, the Alamo Unit will save its cost in actual work. It will supply you all the Electric Light you want about the house, barn and outbuildings. And plenty of power to run all light machines, such as the churn, the separator, the water pump and other conveniences about the house

The Simple, Compact Unit

The Alamo Unit is compact—Ide Super Silent Engine, generator, switch-board and radiator are mounted on one base. No special foundation is required. (No belts or chain connections are used.) It is so perfectly balanced and smooth running that it will operate under full load when mounted on three ordinary water tumblers. (See picture above.)

Let Us Send You Our Book

This book fully describes and illustrates the Alamo Unit. Read this book, then decide. We will send it free—just send your name and address—a postal will do.

Use Alamo Electricity

"The Perfectly Balanced Electric Unit"

FIRST OLD DETROIT NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

WITH a capital and surplus of \$7,500,000 this bank is able to render a distinctively valuable service to business men or individuals to whom a Detroit connection is desirable.

DETROIT

WITTE

Kero-Oil Engines

Twice the Power at Half the Cost
Sizes 2 to 30 H.P.—Select Your Own
Terms—Direct from Factory prices. Write
your own order—Save \$15 to \$200. Prompt
Shipment. Big new catalog, "How to Judge
Engines" FREE—by return mail. Postpaid.
Write Today
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2190 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2190 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Money Back
if not satisfied
on my
New 90 Day
Engine Offer



The SHAW Motorbicycle

A dependable, easy running, speedy, high power motorbicycle at low cost. Chain drive. 90 to 125 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Absolutely guaranteed. Write at once for full information, also about the Shaw Attachment—makes your old bike a motorbicycle.
SHAW MFG. CO., Dept. 225, GALESBURG, KANSAS

When Writing to advertisers please mention The Michigan Farmer.



Woman and Her Needs

At Home and Elsewhere



"I Have Fought for Freedom"

A STORY is told of an early Briton, one of Caesar's captives, being brought into the presence of the emperor loaded with chains. Caesar taunted the captive with his enslaved condition when the Briton proudly replied:

"You fight to conquer the world and make men slaves; but I have fought for freedom."

It may be only a myth, but isn't it glorious? And isn't it a picture of what our boys are doing today? Exactly the same conditions are true as to the present war—the kaiser and his Huns fighting to conquer the world and make men slaves—the Allies and the American army fighting for freedom. And doesn't it make the giving of our boys a different thing?

Everything we do because of the war seems different if we think we are doing it for freedom. Every sacrifice we make ceases to be sacrifice and becomes a joy if we think of it in the light of our part in the struggle for human liberty. We've often thought, that is, if we are the imaginative sort, that our great-grandfathers were given a wonderful opportunity which had been denied us, because they were permitted to live during revolutionary days. We've rather wished we might have a chance to show what we could do, and we've clothed those old days in a romantic glow that made our own seem tame. Now we've been given as great an opportunity, but somehow it has all seemed rather sordid instead of glorious and blood-stirring.

We've wanted to be revolutionary heroines, modern Molly Pitchers, and we've been told to go into the kitchen and bake johnny-cake and cut down on the sugar and lard. We've aspired to be Florence Nightingales and to cool the burning brows of wounded soldiers and we've been asked, politely, of course, to please scrub hospital floors while the trained nurses looked after the wounded men. All the glamor has been knocked out of it for us, and we've found out that what the world needs today, more than ever, though it always needs them, is a devoted band of women who are willing to do drudgery. Everyone is willing to work in the spotlight, but we need most of all an army to burrow in home trenches.

It has come rather hard at times to stick in our obscure little corner and keep right on doing the everyday humdrum things, with a lot of extras thrown in because of war conditions. And we've been rather inclined to grumble at doling out sugar by grains and giving up our wheat for the French while we paid a much higher price for the substitutes. We've been inclined to think we were being put upon, but we've thought that only because we lacked the larger vision. We haven't been doing all these things just because the government ordered it arbitrarily, nor to assist our rulers to conquer the world and make men slaves, as the women of Germany are doing by their sacrifices and privations. We have been doing it to make men free. Our trifling sacrifices will be forgotten within a month after they are over, if we have insured freedom to our children. In fact, they won't seem sacri-

fices at all. But if by our refusal to give up our usual way of living, our failure to change our habits of eating and spending in order to help out in the struggle, we let the Huns win, the things we will have to do then will be sacrifices indeed.

It makes the whole thing easy if we view it in the light of our part in the world's struggle for liberty, equality, fraternity. If the German women can live on their limited rations, if they can give their fifteen-year-old boys to feed the Hindenburg machine, if even

in peace times they can have their manner of living laid down for them by the government "For God and Kaiser," surely liberty-loving Americans can give up their personal choice and dispense with delicacies for the sake of that freedom they have always known, and so consider rather lightly. "We have fought for freedom." Doesn't it make the growling about war breads and icingless cakes seem rather piffling, when we measure it with the cause?

DEBORAH.

Dinners a la Hoover

Dinner No. 1 Cream of Potato Soup Baked Meat Loaf with Border of Mashed Potatoes New Peas in Cream. Lettuce Salad Wheatless Muffins Barley Flour Steamed Pudding-Fruit Sauce.	Dinner No. 2 Puree of Lima Bean Soup Baked Fish-Egg Sauce Escalloped Potatoes Spinach Cottage Cheese and Lettuce Salad Steamed Brown Bread Baked or Boiled Custard
Dinner No. 3 Cream of Tomato Soup Mutton Roast Roast Browned Potatoes Wax Beans Beet Salad Oat and Barley Bread Individual Wheatless Shortcake-Berries	Dinner No. 4 Scotch Broth with Barley Stuffed Beef Heart Mashed Potatoes Carrots Cucumber Salad Corn Flour Biscuits Apple, Rhubarb or Cherry Pie (with Wheatless Crust)

War Time Care of Household Linen

By ELLA E. ROCKWOOD

THE careful housewife looks well after her linens at all times, but in periods like the present when they can scarcely be replaced for love or money it certainly behooves us all to redouble our vigilance in this direction.

First let us see how certain conditions shorten the usefulness of such things as sheets, pillowslips, table cloths, napkins and towels. Much wear comes from laundering when by friction the dirt is rubbed out. Vigorous rubbing, such as is necessary when linen is badly soiled, wears it out much faster than when only partially soiled. Hence it is economy to wash it before the first named condition is reached. A gentle rubbing preserves the fabric longer than a vigorous one. Strong washing fluids cause disintegration of the threads and should be avoided even though they facilitate cleansing.

The careful housewife understands, too, how the wind can injure articles while hanging on the line to dry. An hour in a stiff wind will shorten the period of usefulness more than a month's wear. The rays of the sun and a gentle breeze are harmless, but avoid allowing the clothes to flap in the wind. This not only whips out hems, but actually breaks threads and does much damage to any fabric.

Hemstitching should be mended as soon as the first thread gives way. It is then easily repaired so the break will scarcely be noticed. Neglected it means a bad place.

Each week the pieces should be gone over carefully and the tiniest break mended. Darn linen pieces back and forth with ravelings or threads drawn from the best parts of old linen. This becomes invisible after laundering. Don't leave it until a patch is re-

quired. A patch is unsightly while a darn is not.

A well darned tablecloth, towel or napkin will wear twice as long as a neglected one and look none the worse for the stitches. Fold linen pieces differently from time to time to avoid wear in the same places.

Turn pillow slips before slits come in them. Rip the bottom ends and re-sew with the corners as first made half way along the sides. This brings the wear in a fresh place. Single width sheets must have a seam in the middle if turned, but neatly folded in a flat seam this will not look badly, or the center may be over-handed. The sides will have to be narrowly hemmed but that is a trifling matter in war time.

So far nothing has been said of underwear, but care will result in a saving here also. As suggested, washing before a garment becomes badly soiled saves wear, even thought it means more pieces. Watch for breaks and mend them before they become large. Dry all colored clothes in the shade to prevent fading.

Sometimes an ugly tear can be mended so it does not show. To do this follow a thread in cutting out the part to be removed, mitre the corners and use tiny stitches and thread of the color of the goods. A plain material can be so mended as to almost defy detection. If new goods must be used to repair that which has been worn, the new may be placed in the strong sunshine for a few hours, or more if necessary, to bring it to the same shade as the garment. This method will do away with the difference in appearance and renders the patch less conspicuous.

As patriotic citizens we will each endeavor to save every bit of cotton and wool goods by using carefully what we have on hand, thus helping to conserve the amounts needed for war purposes. A search of attics and store rooms would probably bring to light a good many articles still usable. Fortunate indeed is the housewife who has a stock of household linens to last until the close of the year. I know of no more discouraging task than an attempt to buy new at the present time.

CAPABLE WAR WORKERS.

The assistant paymaster of the navy is Miss Dorsey, and so well does she perform her duties that Admiral McGowan recently referred to her as the "most valuable woman in government service."

War emergency is discovering many women who have peculiar ability in administering governmental affairs. The number of women in important war work is surprising. Pershing's wireless operator is a Denver girl, Miss Kathleen Mitchell. She operates the huge 2,500 horsepower plant just back of the American army in France. Miss Mitchell easily handles more than twenty words per minute in continental or general service code.

When one wishes to cut goods on the bias, lay a ruler across the material crosswise and draw a line along its edge with white chalk. This is much easier than attempting to hold the corners of the goods and cut along a fold.—Mrs. L. M. T.

How Much Shall I Can this Year?

If you must buy fruit, vegetables and sugar, can what experience has taught you your family will consume in the year. This is not a time to put up enough fruits and vegetables to last you well into 1920. Get enough for your needs, and leave the rest on the market for someone else. Let 1919 take care of itself.

If you raise your own fruit and vegetables and you can not sell nor give away the surplus, and you will can without sugar, which is to be doled out for canning by card, put up all you are able to do, so that there may be no waste. If you can not dispose of it now you may be able to sell it later, or you might be glad to have it on hand to help out cases of actual want before another season rolls around.

"What shall I can?"

Only those things which you know your family will eat. Don't try new recipes this year just because one of the neighbors likes the concoction. This is not the season for experiments. Conserve your time and strength, as well as sugar, by doing only the work you know will count for something.

Put up all the jams, marmalade and jelly the sugar situation will allow. If necessary, can some fruit without sugar and sweeten it when opened. The jellies and jams will solve the sweet situation later and will also help in saving butter. Corn syrup may be used in making preserves and jams with very good results, using equal amounts by weight of syrup and sugar. If you have plenty of your own maple syrup use some of it. Try a small amount first with the fruit to be preserved and see if the family will eat it. If they will, save your sugar supply by using your own home-made maple syrup.

When you can vegetables, by all means use the cold pack methods. Don't run the risk of spoilage by cooking them on top of the stove. And don't use preserving powders. They are unnecessary and often injurious.

Letters received by the publishers of "Everywoman's Canning Book" seem to indicate that the readers of the Michigan Farmer got the impression from a notice recently run in this magazine that the book is free, like the government bulletins. The price of the book is 75 cents.

A Flying Fighter

(Continued from page 35).

before it was over I would never need another leave. One of them suggested that I decide upon the sort of flowers I wanted the boys to bring to my funeral.

Imagine my disappointment, if you can. For weeks and weeks I had counted upon that trip to England, and now the Somme offensive was to shatter all my plans. But there was no help for it.

CHAPTER XVI. The Big Push.

FOR the last three days before the offensive the contact patrol men were not allowed to fly. There was a great deal of tension noticeable everywhere, and to get away from that we sought some diversion in our surroundings.

I went to a little French village about two miles away just to look around and talk to the natives. I found them immensely interesting and they enlightened me on many points. I inquired among other things what their sports were and in what way they enjoyed themselves. I was surprised when the old veteran of former wars, with whom I was talking, went out

and brought in a bow and a quiver full of arrows.

Now, archery is an odd form of sport, though very similar to trap shooting. I had seen the Indians out on the reservations in Canada and in the states use bows and arrows, but not to a great extent, merely using them to amuse the children. But here it was considered almost a national sport. The old man explained how they held tournaments and even went to the extent of building tall lattice work masts, on the tops of which the birds were arranged. Each competitor paid so much to participate in the shooting and the receipts were given out in prizes for the birds that were brought down.

The masts or perches are as much as one hundred and twenty-five feet high, and on the top of them is placed the master bird, for which the biggest prize is given. The other targets all have a value commensurate with the difficulty in hitting them.

The old man took me out in the hop field behind the house and showed me how to shoot. I must say that he was a master at it. One of the things he hit was a jam tin at fifty yards. I tried it a good many times, but that jam tin might as well have been a mile away. I visited the old man quite often and many a bow and arrow shoot we had together.

Shooting with a bow was not his only exploit. He had been an old soldier and had fought in the war of 1870 and had many interesting tales to tell of how wars were fought before the aeroplane came into use. But he used to think it a miracle that a machine could stay up in the air at all. My efforts to make him understand why it could stay up were all Dutch to him. And as my French was not complete enough to tell him the difference between a strut and a camber rib I had to let the old man go on thinking that the good Lord or the devil had a lot to do with it. I once offered to take him up, but he looked at me and shook his old white head and replied:

"Non, mon cher ami! I am what you call ze scare for ze machine to fall on ze ground an' I'm broke ma por ol' neck. I thank you ze same like I go up wit' you."

While at another village one day I was informed that a great cock fight was to be held the following Sunday.

To me that was something new. I inquired what the entrance fees were to be and I was told that everything was free and that experts on the game would give me good tips on which birds to bet in case I wanted to make money.

I thought that there would be a good chance to get even with that gang of gamblers at the squadron, who had recently trimmed me quite a bit. I inquired about one of these tipsters, and I was introduced to a man who said he knew everything about cock fighting and every battling fowl in the country.

I made arrangements with him to tip me to the winners, for which I was to pay him twenty-francs. We arranged to have the fights close to the squadron so that we could be handy to go up in the air at a minute's notice, as nothing was allowed to interfere with our work. Then I went home all worked up at the prospect of such an afternoon's sport and broke the news to the bunch, but I did not tell them of my plan to be the bookmaker of the event.

It would have to take place in the afternoon, as the people went to church in the morning.

(Continued from last week).

TEAM WORK.

The war calls for the team work of soldier son and soldier father—the hero of the trenches and the hero of the furrow.

Water



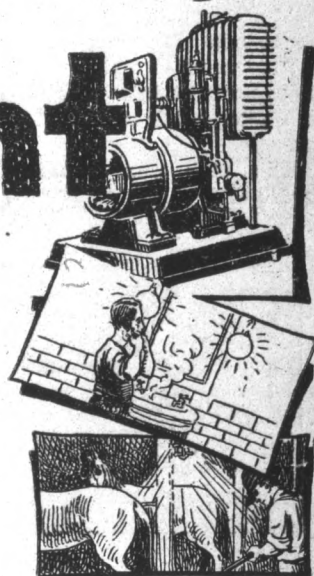
If the farmer is to back up the men behind the guns, his greatest need is to save time!

What other one thing would save greater time for you than a dependable water system? Think of the number of times each day you or someone of your family have to pump and carry water for stock, water for cleaning, for dairy stables and barns, for washing dishes, drinking, washing clothes, and for numberless other reasons. Think of the time and labor that could be saved by having water ready at the turn of a faucet!

Leader Water Systems

will give you all the water you can use under constant pressure, at any hour of the day or night. Leader Water Systems are made in a variety of types for shallow wells, deep wells, cisterns, lakes, reservoirs, or running streams. They are adapted for gasoline engine or motor drive, or may be belted to your line shaft. Use your own engine if you prefer. Many progressive Michigan farmers are using Leader Water Systems. It will pay you to investigate.

Light



Another time-saver and a wonderful convenience!

Electric light in your house and barns is clean and safe and eliminates all danger of fire from kerosene lamps or lanterns.

The Kerr system is practically automatic in operation—wonderfully easy to install and care for.

The first cost is moderate—the cost of upkeep is practically nothing.

Write for prices and literature.

Kerr Machinery & Supply Co.
E. Fort & Beaubien St., Detroit, Mich.

Let Me Send You This Oil Stove on Trial

Here's my masterpiece—the triumph of 33 years' experience. I designed it after building one million oil stoves for other companies. It's my pet—we put into it every good feature I knew of—then we improved them again and again until now we have a stove so far ahead of anything else ever offered that there's no comparison. With this blue flame oil stove you can keep water boiling for 24 hours on one gallon of oil. It has the most powerful burners of any blue flame stove made—deep brass burners with 50% more wick. You get more wick and more heat at less expense.

Get My New Oil Stove Boeck FREE



giving the plain facts on oil stoves. Tells why you should get a stove with long burners and short chimneys instead of short burners and long chimneys. Boeck's Blue Flame puts the best blaze right up under the cooking vessel. Guaranteed to do the business in 50 per cent less time than any oil stove with long chimneys. Crystal glass oil tank, broad top, real brass burners, run high or low without smoke or odor; ovens lined with asbestos and corrugated tin, polished blue steel, handsomely finished, a real cabinet-style stove.

Write Today

In spite of this incomparable quality you get Boeck's Blue Flame for less than the price of the ordinary oil stove. You get the manufacturer's price. Deal direct—save money and get the greatest oil stove made. Address

Boeck Stove Co.
Dept. D
Jackson, Michigan

Delivered Free at Your
Railroad Station
WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

FARM FOR SALE

Long Beach Farm 20 A. on shore of Gull Lake Kalamazoo Co. 2 houses, large dairy and other buildings very complete, 30 A. alfalfa, 70 A. grain a grand location for a dairy farm. Small payment, long time. F. S. KENFIELD, Augusta, Mich.

Wanted To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wisconsin

110 Acre Fertile Farm \$1300 On State Automobile Road

near village and all advantages; productive loamy tillage, well watered and fence pasture, woodland estimated to cut 150,000 ft. timber and hundreds cords wood; 75 apple trees, pears, grapes, 10-room painted house, spring water, barns, other buildings. Owner with other farms includes cow, cream separator, lot household furniture, etc., and makes price on good paying farm only \$1300, part cash. Investigate. Full details page 7 Strout's catalog of this and other farm bargains, many with stock, tools, crop included; copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 101, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Our Boys and Girls

At Work and play

Young America Calf Club a Success

They Lived Up to Their Motto: "Stand by the President"

By C. A. SPAULDING

THE Young America Calf Club of Carson City, Michigan, successfully passed the first milestone in their progress on June 8, when they held a very successful exhibit and sale. Seventeen Holstein and Shorthorn heifers, most of which were registered, were brought in by the club members and after being exhibited were placed on sale.

This club was organized in May,

and is used in determining winners in all lines of Boys' and Girls' Club work.

The calves were brought in during the forenoon and were weighed up and judged by Prof. W. E. J. Edwards, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. After the calves had been weighed and scored they were carefully groomed by their owners in anticipation of the sale. This anticipation did not prevent

The seventeen calves cost at the beginning of the feeding period, \$1,398 and brought at the sale a total of \$2,887.50, or a gross return of \$82.50 on the average. This according to the figures on cost as given by the members, gave a net profit per member on the average of \$36. The seven Registered Shorthorns averaged a gross return of \$110 and a net profit of \$71. The four Grade Shorthorns averaged a gross return of \$29 and when the cost of feed was figured really lost money for their owners.

After the sale had been brought to a conclusion, the reports and stories were graded and the following prizes were then awarded on the four-point basis:

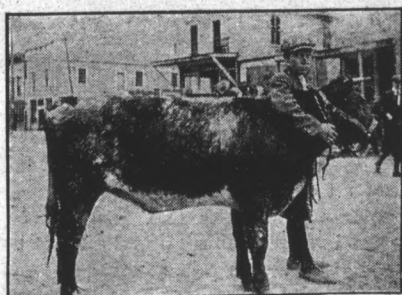
- Rosalind Wilson, 1st, five dollars in gold.
- John McCuag, 2nd, two and one-half dollars.
- Ruby Jason, 3rd, two dollars in cash and a sack of feed.
- Floyd Evey, 4th, a Brownie kodak.
- Donald Loomis, 5th, one pair of shoes.
- Corris Blumley, 6th, one pair of shoes.
- Clayton McCuag, 7th, one pair of shoes.
- Wm. Katay, 8th, flash light and two

of beef can be said to be standing by the President, they lived up to their motto.

Report of John McCuag.

Champion Shorthorn Club Members.

1. Breed, Shorthorn . 2. Sex, female. 3. Registry number, 544029. 4.



Champion Shorthorn Club Member, John McCuag.

Name of calf, Peri Naid. 5. Date feeding was started, May 15, 1917. 6. The weight at the beginning of feeding period, 310 pounds. Weight at the end of the feeding period, 890 pounds.

Financial Statement.

Cost of Feed.

Corn (in bundles)	\$ 7.17
Roughage	5.02
Ensilage	9.26
Pasture	2.20

Total cost of feed.....	\$ 26.39
Cost of calf	\$100.00
Interest on note	6.22
Total cost of producing calf...	132.61
Sale price of calf	245.00
Time spent in caring for calf 69 hours.	
Profit for time spent.....	112.69

BOYS AND GIRLS IN CLUB WORK.

An army of 66,000 Hoosier boys and girls have been enlisted for Uncle Sam's food production and conservation corps, according to the semi-annual report of Z. M. Smith, State Club Leader, to Prof. G. I. Christie, superintendent of the Purdue University Department of Agricultural Extension. This many youngsters are engaged this year in club work of some sort in Indiana. The number enrolled this year is just three times that of last. A total of \$12,000 in prizes has been offered.

Of the 66,000 this year, 54,000 city or rural boys and girls are in home garden clubs. Last year slightly more than 15,000 were in the same sort of work. This year 2,858 girls have joined the army of canners, against a canning corps of 1,456 last year, almost doubling the number.

Corn clubs drew 1,418 boys last year and this year 1,946 youngsters are growing from one to twenty acres of corn. Pig club boys this year number 2,248 against 831 last season. In poultry clubs this year there are 1,559 against 555 last year.

Similar figures might be quoted for calf club members, girls' sewing and baking clubs and the lesser branches of endeavor for Young America, but it is sufficient to say that all have shown a big increase in enrollment.



After the Sale, the New Owners.

1917, through the efforts of Mr. E. B. Stebbins, of the Carson City Farmers' & Merchants' Bank. This bank extended financial aid to those boys and girls who could not pay cash for their calves and assisted the club in many ways. The club was organized under the Department of Junior Extension or Boys' and Girls' Club Work of the Agricultural College and, like the other clubs so organized, it has held regular club meetings for the purpose of studying approved methods of feeding and care for cattle. Several social meetings have been held. Two county-wide automobile trips of inspection have been made and at this time the best examples of farm practice were pointed out and noted. This practical instruction was supplemented by the regular bulletins furnished the boys and girls from the agricultural college.

Besides attempting to feed and care for the calves according to the instructions furnished them, these club members kept a record of feeds fed to their calves and all other expenses that were involved in growing the animals. These reports, together with the calf club story, were exhibited with the

the club members and a large number of fathers and mothers as well, from enjoying the picnic dinner which was served at noon in the town hall. A short program followed the dinner. This consisted of several songs and short talks by Prof. Edwards, County



Talking it Over Before the Sale.

Agent Patch, and Mr. C. A. Spaulding, who has charge of the calf clubs in Michigan.

The sale proper started at two o'clock and was attended by about four hundred people, many of whom came from a considerable distance. The most of the club members did not wish to sell their calves but preferred to keep them as a start toward better herds of cattle for the county. The calves were placed on sale, however, with the idea of obtaining a valuation and several of the calves were actually sold.

The last figure bid has been used in determining the valuation and profit on the calves and the figures thus obtained furnish a striking demonstration of the difference in the profit-making possibilities of grades and purebred animals.

- gallons of oil.
- Leo Fitzpatrick, 9th, fountain pen.
- Lovice Greenwood, 10th, umbrella.
- Wm. Kavanaugh, 11th, Garden King Cultivator.
- Joseph McCuag, 12th, one hat.
- Lois Brown, 13th, one hammock.
- Marley Knott, 14th, dustless mop and oil.
- Ruby Jason, 15th, (on bull calf), dinner chimes.
- James Kavanaugh, 16th, one bag of calf meal and a \$1.00 box of candy.
- Willard Smith, 17th, one bag of calf meal and a \$1.00 box of candy.

The following report and story of two of the members speaks for itself concerning the value of the work done. The club had for their motto the sentence used on war posters: "Stand by the President," and if the turning of spare time into about 15,000 pounds



Lee Fitzpatrick Calls Her Bessie.

calves. The quality of the calf, the profit on the calf as shown by the record, the report and story, were all considered in grading the work of the club members. This method of awarding prizes is called the four-point basis

Maturing Late Hatched Chicks

LATE hatched chicks are frequently started with enthusiasm and well-balanced rations. As the summer passes more and more carelessness is mixed into their management and finally they go into the winter about half matured and with little opportunity of being profitable. When late-hatched chicks are to be raised to maturity, every effort must be made to develop them rapidly or they will be more or less stunted in growth. They will then seldom lay until the next spring, they will be of little or no value as breeders and they will cost their owner more than they will ever be worth. It will usually pay better to sell half a flock rather than try to mature the whole flock on half rations.

Sour milk is an important factor in causing late-hatched chicks to grow rapidly. A well-balanced dry mash should be before the birds at all times. They must receive a range where there is plenty of green food and shade must be provided to eliminate the dangers of too great exposure to hot summer sun. Both the hot and the cold winds which sweep over a poultry range during late summer and early fall, will do considerable injury to the young birds, and so shade and protection are very essential.

The late-hatched chicks must be rigidly culled in the fall. It is probably best to sell all of the cockerels as broilers as soon as they reach broiler age. The earlier hatched cockerels make larger and more vigorous breeders in our experience, especially if they are to be mated with year-old hens about the first of January for early hatching eggs. We do not like to keep late-hatched cockerels into the cold weather except for home use, and even those are out of the way by the Christmas holidays. The late-hatched pullets need severe culling to remove

every bird that will not stand a show of laying by the first of January. There is no money in keeping undersize pullets over winter when they are physically unable to lay until well along into the next spring. A Mediterranean pullet should be in laying condition at six months of age and the heavier breeds should lay at eight months. There is no use in trying to make them lay before that age as they need that much time to reach their natural development. If they do not lay by that age, there is something wrong with the feeding or the general management. June-hatched Leghorns have between six and seven months growth by the first of January and should be ready to fill the egg basket by that time.

The problem with the late-hatched chicks is to keep them growing rapidly with just the right amount of forcing and no more. It is hard to express that in words, but the experienced poultryman soon learns just how much food and care a pullet needs to keep her stepping right along toward maturity. Boiled oats are cheap, desirable feed. The chicks will eat a large quantity and it will stretch their crops and give them the capacity of large consumers. In the early fall the birds can be forced by mixing boiled pumpkin with the dry mash until it is a crumbly mixture. This seems to stimulate the appetite and the birds are able to eat a great deal of growth-making material. When feed is high there is a temptation to try and raise the late-hatched chicks as cheaply as possible. Often it results in underfed stock. That is the kind that never pay for the little that they do get. The underfed late-hatched pullet is bound to cut down poultry profits. They are sufficiently cut already.

Ingham Co. R. G. KIRBY.

Feather Eating and Feeding Ducks

I wish to know the reason why our chickens pull each other's feathers out and eat them. Our chickens have every kind of meal, charcoal, bone meal, alfalfa meal, get plenty when we feed, so we cannot see the reason, or have never heard of them eating their feathers before. I wish to know what I can do to prevent them from continuing this. What is the best feed for young ducks?

Oakland Co.

R. A. W.

The feather-eating habit is one which hens that lack opportunity to keep busy often contract. It is also often due to lack of nitrogenous matter in the food. The loss of feathers may also be caused by what is known as a depilating mite, which breaks the feathers off close to the body.

Your chickens, undoubtedly, are being fed properly, but perhaps they do not have to work hard enough for what they get. I would arrange the feeding so that they will have to keep busy practically all day scratching for grain.

You might, upon close observation, find one or two that have the habit and get rid of them. If the cause is the depilating mite, the affected birds should be isolated and the infested areas rubbed with an ointment made as follows: Flowers of sulphur, one dram; carbonate of potash, twenty grains, and lard or vaseline half an ounce; the mite will readily yield to this treatment.

With reference to the feeding of the young ducks, will say that during the first week or so they should be fed old bread, crackers, corn bread, cooked rice and rolled oats. These should be crumbled and fed either dry or moistened with sweet milk. It is best to feed a variety of these foods rather than to feed only bread or any of the other mentioned foods alone. Green food is also very essential and this can be furnished by feeding lettuce, onion

tops and dandelions. They should be chopped fine and fed in addition to the grain foods several times a day.

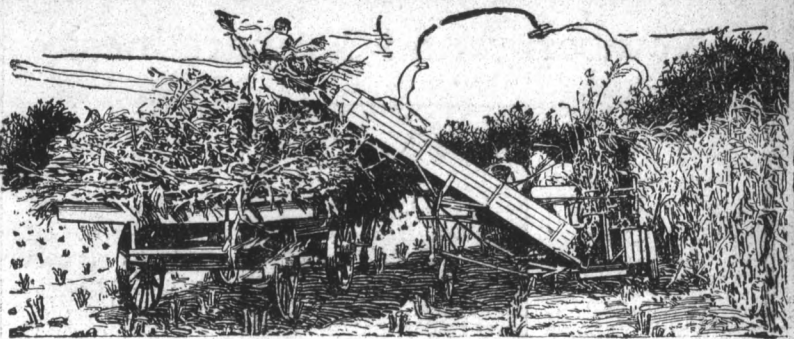
After the first week, equal parts of corn meal, bran and middlings moistened with water makes a good food. When six weeks old those which are intended for market should be fed on a more fattening diet. Instead of moistening the mash with water, sweet milk should be used and no green food should be given. Milk must not be used as a drink for ducks, but is vastly superior to beef scraps as a protein food to use in the mash.

GRASS CLIPPINGS FOR THE POULTRY FLOCK.

Grass clippings are an excellent green feed for chickens. The backyard poultry flock of a family often lacks sufficient green feed with a consequent reduction of egg and meat production. With the easy availability of lawn clippings the city poultryman can always have green feed through the summer for his chickens. The flock can be fed daily as much of the green clippings as they will eat. If any continued bowel trouble shows, the amount should be reduced. The remainder of the clippings can be allowed to dry and fed moistened during the time between lawn cuttings.

Amounts in excess can be dried for winter use. Dried grass clippings are a good green feed for winter. They can be dried and stored in sacks. These dried clippings, moistened and fed to the flock, are a very fair substitute for the succulent green feeds of summer.

Shade for the hens and the chickens, too, means more summer eggs and a more rapid growth of chicks.



For Use Where Help is Scarce

IN SPITE of labor shortage you can harvest corn this fall without trouble or delay if you will buy and use a corn binder or picker. One of these machines drawn by a tractor or three good horses, a two-man outfit, will harvest from five to seven acres a day, cutting and binding the whole crop in neat, convenient bundles, or stripping, husking and delivering to a wagon all the ears in the field. No waste; no time lost.

Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee or Osborne Corn Binders
Deering or McCormick Corn Pickers. Order Early!

This beats hiring men to cut or husk corn, even if plenty of men were to be had. In a season like this, when it is just about impossible to get help, the economy and efficiency of International Harvester corn binders and corn pickers will be welcomed by thousands of farmers.

The output this year is limited. There may be delays in transportation. To be sure of having your machine in time place your order now with the local dealer or write us for full information on any corn harvesting machine you are going to need.

International Harvester Company of America



CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A

Champion

Deering

McCormick

Milwaukee

Osborne



POULTRY



BABY CHIX

Hatched for
5 Cents Each

Do you know that
the chicks hatched by
your hens cost you 22 cents each?

They do. Let us prove it to you.

We will hatch your eggs at 5c per chick hatched, and for less if you get a poor hatch.

We furnish container for eggs to be sent us and boxes for your chicks. Both sent parcel post.

Our Capacity—Two-thirds of a Million or
40 Tons of Eggs Every Three Weeks

We also sell purebred Barred Rock, White Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca and Ancona chicks. Lowest Prices. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog.

THE SMITH STANDARD CO.,
1967 W. 74th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

HOMESTEAD FARMS

There is still time to raise strong, hearty chickens, if you will send your order now. Orders can be filled in from a week to ten days. Order pure bred free range stock: Barred Rocks; R.C. and S.C. Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes; S.C. Black Minorcas; S.C. White and Brown Leghorns; S.C. Anconas. Also eggs for hatching from these breeds.

Will you please send for circular and price list.

Pullets and Hens

We have a few S.C. White Leghorn and S.C. Black Minorcas one year old pullets, now laying, that will give eggs thru this summer and next winter and that will make fine breeding stock for next spring. Send for prices in six, twelve, or twenty-five. Black Minorca Cockerels to mate with the hens.

HOMESTEAD FARMS, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Fowlers Buff Rocks Booking orders now at \$3.95 for 15; \$4 for 30; \$5.50 for 50; \$8.00 for 100.
R. B. FOWLER, Hartford, Mich.

Barron English 240 Egg Strain.

White Leghorns heavy winter layers. Large size and very strong and hardy. Bred to shell out eggs and do it. Best days laying in winter 500 pullets 400 eggs on Jan. 24th. Can common Leghorn do as well. Tested and trapezoid ten years. Order NOW breeding stock at our special summer prices. 3,000 choice pullets \$1.50 each, 1000 selected yearling hens at \$1.25 each egg record in pullet year of 240 eggs and over and 1000 selected breeding chicks from 265 to 272 egg dams at \$1.25 each order now your chicks for Sept. delivery. Write us your want NOW and send for catalogue.
DEVRIES LEGHORN FARMS & HATCHERY
Box 222 A, Zeeland, Mich.

BREEDING COCKERELS

Bred-to-lay S. O. White Leghorn and Barred Rocks. Would advise ordering early. Price reasonable. Write us your wants. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Hillsdale, Mich.

Barred Rocks—EGGS FROM STRAIN with records to 290 eggs a year; \$2 per 15. Delivered by parcel post, prepaid. Circular free.
FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

\$5.50 per 50; \$10 per 100. S. O. White and Brown Leghorns. Bred for egg production. Safe arrival guaranteed. Express or parcel post. Catalogue free.
Wolverine Hatchery, Box 202, Zeeland, Mich.

BUFF Leghorns—All stock and eggs at reduced prices for the remainder of the year. Buy now for next year.
Dr. William Smith, Petersburg, Mich.

Ferris White Leghorns

A real heavy laying strain, trapezoid 17 years, records from 200 to 264 eggs. Get our special summer prices on yearling hens, breeding males, eggs for hatching, 8-week-old pullets and day old chicks. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee results. Catalog gives prices; describes stock; tells all about our farm and methods; results you can get by breeding this strain. Send for your copy now—it is free.
GEORGE D. FERRIS 324 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY

My Bred-to-lay Young's strain S. C. White Leghorns are great money-makers. 15,000 strong, husky chicks for July delivery. Price reduced to \$9.50 a 100; and \$5 for 50, sent promptly by mail. Safe arrival and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct. Free catalog.
W. VAN APPELDORN, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

Laybitt S. C. W. Leghorns

Large, great layers, pure white offered for short time only choice 2 year old hens \$1.00 each, yearling hens \$1.25 each. 8 weeks-old pullets \$1.00 each.
EVERFRESH EGG FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Mammoth Pekin Ducks from best stock in America. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns from Madison Square and Mich. & Ohio Fair winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

Pine Crest White Orpingtons, hens and pullets \$3.00 each, eggs special price \$5 per 15, utility \$12 per 100. MRS. WILLIS HOUGH, PINE CREST FARM, Royal Oak, Mich.

R. I. Red Chicks Red Chicks, Both Combs, 150 each for 25 or more, prepaid by parcel post. Last hatch July 24th.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

SILVER Spangled Hamburg choice \$7 per hundred; \$1.75 per setting balance of season. White Holland Turkey eggs \$4 per 12.
RIVERVIEW FARM, Vassar, Mich.

SILVER Golden & White Wyandottes. Four Golden Cockerels \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50; \$2.50; \$3.00; \$5 by P. Post prepaid. O. W. Lowning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

S. C. Brown Leghorns Excellent layers. Eggs 50 each prepaid. Yearling hens \$1.25. Cockerels \$1.
FLOYD ROBERTSON, R. 1, Lexington, Indiana

White Wyandotte eggs for hatching also baby-chick out of choice stock; send for a 1918 circular.
DAVID RAY, 709 Norris St., Ypsilanti, Michigan.

DOGS

Belgian Hares, Flemish Giants, white rabbits, guinea pigs, pigeons, ferrets, swine; dogs and puppies of all breeds; young stock specialty. Stamp for circulars. Chas. Ridgely, Canton, Ohio

Scotch Collie Pups for Sale. Pure bred stock, O. E. Hawley, R. 3, Lexington, Mich.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Michigan Farmer.

Newberry and Preparedness



Truman H. Newberry is no new convert to Preparedness. He has preached it for twenty years,—he has practised what he preached.

He stood for preparedness away back in 1896, when he helped organize the Michigan Naval Brigade.

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt he urged preparedness. Speaking in New Orleans in 1907, he said:

"You can put it in the biggest type you have that we must have a bigger navy, and I hope such enlargement will come soon. It is for you people here to use your influence for more appropriations for the building of battle-ships and cruisers. There is no doubt that we shall need them and the sooner they are built the better."

While Secretary of the Navy, Newberry contended for a Merchant Marine as a preparedness measure.

"A large number of merchant vessels will be required in the event of a serious war," he pleaded.

He not only talked preparedness, but he prepared.

He put the Navy on a sure foundation. On our entry into the war it was the one branch of our national defense which was prepared.

He backs up his belief in preparedness by being in the service himself. His sons are in the service. His whole family is serving.

Newberry and Preparedness mean the same thing.

Truman H. Newberry is prepared to give Michigan and the nation wonderfully able service in the United States Senate.

NEWBERRY for United States Senator

Published by Newberry Senatorial Committee
A. A. Templeton, General Chairman
Paul R. King, Executive Chairman

(Advertisement)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us
Ten Days before date of publication.

We Offer a Few Special Bargains
In S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, Rambouillet rams, Hampshire pigs (either sex) and Holstein bulls. A good chance for a small investment to reap the benefit of a large expenditure of capital and years of expert breeding.

Flanders Farm, Orchard Lake, Mich.

CATTLE.

Wildwood Farms

Breeders of Best Strains of
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
and **Duroc Jersey Hogs**

Several young bull calves on hand, three of which are of serviceable age, out of Black Monarch III, three times Grand Champion, Michigan State Fair. Also several AI Brood sows. Will be glad to correspond with you by letter regarding stock. Write

SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

Wildwood Farms, Orion, Michigan
W. E. SCRIPPS, Proprietor.

WOODCOTE ANGUS

TROJAN-ERICAS & BLACKBIRDS (BLACKCAPS) only. The most fashionable strains of the breed. Great care given to matings and pedigrees. Every animal BRED IN THE PURPLE. Breeders and feeders of many INTERNATIONAL WINNERS. WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Cloverly Angus Good quality bulls of serviceable age and younger. Inspection invited. Geo. Hathaway and Son, Ovid, Mich.

For Sale—Three Aberdeen Angus Bulls ready for service. prices reasonable. LANG BROS., Davison, Michigan

GUERNSEYS must reduce herd, so offer Glenwood breeding also bulls, all stock of A. R. breeding, herd tuberculosis tested. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

Two choice heifer calves, \$300. One bull calf with above \$75; this bull calf is no relation to heifer calves. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

Guernseys 45 Registered head, all th. tested. Nora's May King, son of Imp. May Rose King, heads our herd, 19 of his half sisters sold averaging \$1950 each. His bull calves are booked ahead at reasonable prices. Avondale Stock Farm, Wayne, Mich.

For Sale Registered Guernsey bull calves May Rose breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

Guernseys—For sale, animals of both sex from A. R. cows. Prices reasonable. Geo. N. Crawford, Holton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL CALVES Containing blood of world champions. HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey bull and heifer calves. C. B. UNDERHILL, Wixom, Mich.

"Top-Notch" HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are backed up by many generations of large producers. Buy one of these bulls, and give your herd a "push". Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co., Howell, Mich.

OAK Leaf Farm. Herd sire Lenawee Pontiac Calamity King offer Registered Holstein bull calves from A. R. O. cows and the above sire whose dam holds the milk and butter record in the state of Ind. 7 days milk 796.3, butter \$2.51—315 days milk 23782.3, butter \$26.775. E. H. GEARHART & SON, R. 4, Marcellus, Mich.

Letters from Our Readers

KIND READER:—

We would like a word from you regarding any of the important issues that confront Michigan farmers. Whether you think as we do or not, we would be glad to know your opinion. In writing make your letters brief—short ones are more interesting.

Sincerely yours,

THE EDITORS.

WHERE DOES THIS MAN'S DUTY LIE?

As a patriotic American I am at a loss to understand my duty in regard to purchasing and holding Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. I have a farm of 110 acres which I purchased five years ago for \$9,000, paying \$3,000 cash and a mortgage of \$6,000. I have paid \$1,000 on the mortgage and have about \$200 indebtedness at bank. My live stock and farm equipment consists of eight cows, ten heifers, three horses, a flock of poultry and moderate equipment. This spring I purchased two \$100 Liberty Bonds and have recently subscribed for \$100 in War Savings Stamps. In order to raise sufficient cash to meet these patriotic demands I have been compelled to dispose of some of my stock, thus reducing to some extent the earning capacity of my farm.

I now have an opportunity to trade my two Liberty Bonds for two good dairy cows. I have good pasture and my crops of hay and silage corn indicate yields sufficient to carry more cattle through the winter. Do you think that I could best serve my country by holding these bonds or by exchanging them for cows? With my limited working capital I feel that the investment is handicapping me from doing my best in producing food to win the war. It seems to me that if we farmers do our full duty in subscribing for and holding these government securities it is going to limit our working capital to such an extent that it will curtail our production of necessary food products.

I shall greatly appreciate any advice you may be able to give me regarding my duty as a farmer and citizen.—C. H. Addams, Shiawassee County.

THE WIFE'S SHARE.

Does the farmer as a business man, consider his wife a partner in the firm? So far as the productive end is concerned there are few who do not fully measure up as equals of her masculine associates. But how about their share in the dividends? Are they consulted in matters of management? Are they working on a fair basis befitting the genuine partner?

"Oh," says Jones, "but my wife gets a stated amount each month to do with as she pleases." Good intentions, no doubt, but no partner will stand for it. It smacks of the way that servants are paid. Partners on an equal footing should have enough confidence in each other's judgment not to ask questions about small amounts. The pocketbook should always be open to either. If \$5.00 is taken out he or she should make an entry to that effect on the cash book. In case of large sums, talk it over as partners should. Important particulars call for consultation. That's my platform.

Of course, there will be kickers. The old "lord and master" spirit in some men, dies hard. Did it ever occur to these gentry to figure out how much a man would amount to if he attempted to work out of doors, and attend to his own home? Let such a one try it. Get generous for once and persuade your wife to take that long promised holiday. Then get busy and note the results. If I mistake not, Robinson Crusoe, marooned on his desert

island, would seem like a picnic compared to your troubles. The demonstration will probably be an eye opener, however.

But you say, too free a hand will make her extravagant. Will she be more of a spendthrift than yourself? She has probably heard you preaching about hard times simultaneously with the purchase of various labor-saving machines for the farm. Naturally, she gets an idea that you are not so poverty stricken as you would have her believe, and accordingly begins a campaign for a few needed appliances that would lighten her work. If there is really a tendency to overstep, there is likewise a remedy, but for goodness sake see that the drawing-in process is extended to your end of the business as well as to hers. In cases of this nature, the man is usually to blame. He hangs onto the secret of his financial status with so determined a grip that the wife is often in total ignorance of his real income. By loosening up a little she will know the true state of affairs—just what you are making and what she can afford to spend. That is the viewpoint of the partner. There is no better check to extravagance.

Some farmer's wives have what money they can make out of the butter and chickens as their personal rake-off. They have, in fact, to operate a little side show of their own in order to secure "pin money." The chickens-and-butter method is all right; they can, perhaps, do this work better than anyone else, and so help along. But it is not an equal partnership. All side-show proceeds ought to go into the general fund, and the necessary cash drawn therefrom. I have known some farmers to pile up large bank accounts while their wives, rather than humble themselves to ask for what was really theirs would gladly add this butter and combination to a round of already over-crowded duties.

Admittance to a full partnership is a necessity if the wife is to do her best work in her own special sphere. Washing dishes, sweeping and cooking three hundred and sixty-five days a year becomes the very essence of monotony. It is a domestic treadmill, the ceaseless grind of which, slowly but surely wears away the strongest nature. With the farmer, himself, there are constant changes. He plows and sows and reaps. His work takes him here and there about the farm, to town, the blacksmith shop, the mill or the store. He sees new faces and new scenery. In variety he obtains rest and recreation. Were the wife a partner in reality the varied interests of farm management would be transmitted into her life. Consultations on business matters would serve as a tonic and result physically, mentally and financially to the benefit of the firm.

Canada.

J. H. MCKENNEY.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Men in first army draft. 788,000
Farmers drafted in first army 205,000
Therefore 20.01 per cent of the first army were farmers.
Total men registered 9,586,493
Total farm men registered. . . 5,264,130
Therefore 26.7 per cent of registrants are farmers.

Since 1913 gold and silver valued at \$62,500,000 have been mined in Mexico.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY W. C. FAIR, V. S.

Horse Has Chronic Cough—Heaves—Bursal Bunches.—During the early part of last winter my horse commenced to cough and has kept it up ever since. I have given him two different kinds of commercial heave remedy which fails to relieve him. This horse has a hacking cough and a jerky motion of the side when he breathes. While breathing he makes a squeaking sort of noise, but so far as his general health is concerned it seems to be good. I wet his hay with lime water and also feed him oats and bran. I am anxious to work him and hope you can tell me of a remedy that will relieve him. I also have a colt with a puffy hock; our Vet. advised me to not treat him, stating that these puffy bunches would disappear as soon as the colt was a few months older. He is now one year old and as bad as ever. O. R. Smiley, Marto, Mich.—First of all, you had better feed your horse plenty of oats and grass, no dry fodder. Give him ½ dr. of fluid extract of nux vomica, 1 dr. fluid extract of lobelia and ½ oz. of Fowler's solution at a dose in feed or drinking water three times a day. This will palliate his symptoms and better fit him to do moderate work. If he is a ravenous eater, then feeding him less bulky food will relieve him. Apply to puffs on colt equal parts tincture iodine and spirits of camphor three times a week.

Inflammation of Skin Glands.—We have on our farm a two-year-old Holstein heifer in a condition which is extremely peculiar and unfathomable by our local Vet. To start with, she was off her feed for two days and refused to go to the pasture with the rest of the herd, but laid in the yard, not seemingly in any particular pain and chewing her cud most of the time. Since that time she has eaten with the rest of the cattle on the pasture as usual and does not seem to be in any particular pain, but here comes the baffling part: She is in excellent condition and is about half-and-half black and white. All over the white markings the skin is crackling and drying up and rolling up in irregular patches the size of a man's hand, and smaller, and coming off leaving the new skin beneath thus far without any hair, but as red as raw flesh. This does not extend, in a single instance, to any place covered with black hair, but includes all the white markings, (except it may be a small portion of the lower part of the abdomen), even including the tail. The demarcations between the black and white are abrupt and distinct as though traced with a knife, the black hair being smooth and glossy and the skin perfectly healthy. At first little puffs the size of a dime to half dollar rise up under the skin of the white markings which seem to be very tender and sore, as she would kick like lightning if you placed your hand, ever so gently on them, then these puffs seemed to disappear or run together and the skin crackle and roll as above stated. Would be pleased to have you diagnose this case and give a remedy for the benefit of other readers as well as ourselves. J. D. L., Corunna, Mich.—Your heifer suffers from an inflammation of glands of skin, the cause may be somewhat obscure. However, it is well to keep in mind that white-skinned animals are always more susceptible to inflammatory ailments than the dark-skinned animals are. Perhaps you have exposed her to the bright sunlight too much and I would suggest that you keep her in a shaded place during the sunshine, but turn her out at night and on cloudy days. Give her an ounce or two of Glauber's salt once or twice daily to keep her bowels active. Dissolve ¼ lb. acetate of lead in a gallon of water, adding one pint of glycerine and apply to inflamed portions of skin twice daily. Or apply one part oxide of zinc and five parts lanolin twice daily. It is considered good practice to give 2-dr. doses of Fowler's solution three times daily.

Indigestion.—I have a three-year-old cow that came fresh a year ago last winter. She was fed hay, cornstalks and straw. During most of the winter she was in low flesh and since then she has been on grass but has not gained; her appetite is not good. Our local Vet. prescribed for her and instructed me to put the medicine in a mash, but she will not eat it. A. G. D., Romulus, Mich.—Give your cow 1 dr. fluid extract nux vomica, 1 oz. tincture gentian, 1 oz. tincture cinchona at a dose in one quart of cold water as a drench three times a day.

CATTLE

CLUNY STOCK FARM

100--REGISTERED HOLSTEINS--100
When you need a herd sire remember that we have one of the best herds in Michigan, kept under strict sanitary conditions. Every individual over 6 mos. old regularly tuberculin tested. We have size, quality, and production records backed by the best strains of breeding.

Write us your wants.
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL

A strictly high class 23½ lb. Holstein bull, Daisycrest King Princess, 228347, born January 27, 1917, is offered for sale. Sire, King Zerna Alcarra Pontiac, grand sire, King Segia Pontiac Alcarra, the \$50,000 bull; Dam, Princess Pauline Rudine 2nd. This yearling promises to be one of the finest quality bulls in the state. If you are interested, will you please write for description and photograph? Also other & younger bulls. Bred cows and heifers and calves from a herd of 50 high class Holsteins. We will send you photo and descriptions which will present these animals accurately. If you want Holsteins, will you please write us? Every animal fully guaranteed.

Bloomingdale Farms, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Jack Bill Winn--Wood Herd Registered Holsteins

Sire in Service
Flint Maplecrest Boy

Who is bred for real production his sire Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld is one of the best bred long distance bulls in the world. He or his dam are brother or sister to six cows with records above 1,200 lbs. of butter in one year and ten more above 1,000 lbs. in a year. Flint Maplecrest Boy's Dam is Gluck Vassar Bell 3157 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 121 lbs. in 30 days. Butter fat test 6.21. Is there a reason why Flint Maplecrest Boy is not one of Michigan's greatest young sires. None of his females are for sale until 1 after we test them. But we have 10 of his bull calves from 2 to 9 months old, with A. R. O. dams which we now offer for sale at prices any dairy farmer can afford to pay. Just tell us the kind of a bull you want.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc.
Lock Box 249, Roscommon, Mich.

125 Lbs. MORE BUTTER Per COW Per YEAR

is what the daughters of a
Pure Bred HOLSTEIN BULL

yielded over the amount of their scrub dams. You too can make more money with a pure bred Holstein Bull. Let us show you. Booklets free. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

I Always Have Holsteins To Sell

If wanting Registered cattle write me your wants before placing your order elsewhere.

L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio

Parham's Pedigree Stock Farm offers Reg. Holstein cattle, Chester White Swine, extra bargains in calves and fall pigs. Bulls half price. R. B. PARHAM, Bronson, Mich.

A Good Note accepted in payment of finely bred registered Holstein bull calves. Quality of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write. GEO. D. OLARKE, Vassar, Mich.

3 Holstein bulls 8 mos. old, all had A. R. O. dams and 30 lb. sire, sold at farmers' prices. LONG BEACH FARM, Augusta, Mich.

A Few Fine Bulls For Sale

Bigelow's Holstein Farms, Breedsville, Mich.

\$50 Liberty Bond gets 1 mo. old grandson of Pontiac Maid 31½ lb. Other granddam sister to grandsire of 42 lb. 4 yr. Herd free tuber. Apr. adv. for females. Terms. M. L. McLaulin, Redford, Mich.

The Pontiac Herd

"Where the Champions come from"

Offer Bull Calves sired by sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld DeKol, Pontiac Dutchland, or Admiral Walker Pieterke.

Do you want a Pontiac in your herd?

Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

The Traverse Herd Great Values In Bulls

from A. R. O. Cows with records up to 30 lbs. Let us know your wants. We will send extended pedigrees and prices.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL, Traverse City, Michigan.

Want Yearly Records?

Our new sire has four sisters whose semi-official records are 671, 742, 913 and 946 pounds of butter in one year respectively at 2 to 3 years of age. His dam is a daughter of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, four of whose daughters have records over 1000 pounds and she is also a granddaughter of Pontiac Aggie Korndyke, with six daughters above 1000 pounds of butter in one year.

Peaceland Stock Farm, Three Rivers, Mich. C. L. Brody, Owner. Port Huron, Mich. Charles Peters, Herdsman

HOLSTEINS of quality. Bull calves from dams with records high as 31 lbs. in 7 days. Also other bulls. E. A. HARDY, Rochester, Mich.

Holstein calves, 25 heifers, & 2 bulls 15-16 lbs pure, 5 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Buy only the best. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Holsteins: Bull calf born Oct. 6. A nice individual well grown in good condition. His seven nearest dams average butter 7 days 23.36 lbs. milk 533 lbs. Dams record 18 lbs at 2½ yrs. W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.

Maple Lane R. of M. Jersey Herd. For sale one four-year-old cow, also bull calves and heifer calves sired by a grandson of the Fostie 9th of Wood Farm. IRVIN FOX, R. 2, Allegan, Mich.

THE Wildwood Jersey Farm offers for sale choice 1 bull calves for fall service from R. of M. daughters of Majesty's Wonder by Majesty's Oxford Fox. Herd tuberculin tested. When looking for a sire to head your herd, get a Majesty. Alvin Baldwin, Capac, Mich.

BROOKWATER FARM
2 Bulls
Ready for Service
Sired by butter bred bulls and out of high testing dams.
The Producing Kind
with Jersey type and capacity.
Prices reasonable. Also a few bred gilts (Durocs) and boars.
Brookwater Farm,
Herbert W. Mumford, Owner,
J. Bruce Henderson, Mgr.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
R. 7,
REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS

FOR SALE several Jersey Bulls and a few calves.
NOTTEN FARM, Grass Lake, Mich.

For Sale Jersey Bull

Goldie's Foxhall No. 161985. Dropped March 22, 1917. Solid color, black tongue & switch. A fine individual large of his age, will sell cheap. Also a young cow & several bred heifers, all of solid color.
NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, R. 1, Marlette, Mich.

For Sale Registered Jersey Cattle

of both sex. Smith & Parker, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

JERSEY bull and bull calves for sale from R. of M. J. cows, also heifers and cows of all ages.
O. B. WERNER, R. 6, Allegan, Mich.

Lillie Farmstead Jersey Cattle. Several heifers bred to freshen next fall. Also a few heifer and bull calves of choice breeding. Colon C. Lillie, Cooperville, Mich.

Jerseys for sale Ready for service bulls St. Lambert, Raleigh, Majesty, breeding. WATERMAN & WATERMAN Meadowland Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

For Sale A fine, dark, solid color Jersey bull 18 mos. old. Double grandson of Royal Majesty and out of R. of M. cow.
O. & O. DEAKE, Ypsilanti, Mich.

HEREFORDS

6 bull calves for sale, Perfection Fairfax and Prince Donald breeding.
ALLEN BROS., PAW PAW, MICH.

Herefords Bob Fairfax 494027 at head of herd. 14 bulls for sale all ages either polled or horned. EARL C. McCARTY, Sec'y Mich. H. B. Ass'n, Bad Axe, Mich.

Shorthorns—Scotch and Scotch Topped animals of both sex for sale. Prices reasonable. GEO. D. DOSTER, Doster, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

For Beef and Milk.

Registered bulls, cows and heifers—Good Scotch and Scotch-Topped for sale. In prime condition. Modern sanitary equipment. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. C. depot, 1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all trains. Write

BIDWELL STOCK FARM,
Box B, Tecumseh, Mich.

Richland Farms

Shorthorns

IMP. Lorne in Service. Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull of Mich. We offer for sale a choice collection of young bulls by some of the leading sires of the breed. You cannot afford not to own one of these bulls at the prices we are asking for them. We invite correspondence and inspection.

C. H. PRESOTT & SONS,
Farms at Prescott, Mich. Office at Tawas, City, Mich.

Francisco Farm Shorthorns

We maintain one of Michigan's good herds of Scotch and Scotch-Topped cattle. They are well bred, properly handled and price reasonable. Come and see; we like to show them.
P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Shorthorns. Three scotch bulls ready for service. Price reasonable.
W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

CON of Harthorth Welfare heads our herd of milk-ling Shorthorns comprising Chitney of Clay brood cows, young bulls ready for sale and service, write us Liddel Bros., R. 2, Clinton, Mich., Macon Phone.

Dairybred Shorthorns of best Bates Strains, young stock of both sexes for sale.
J. B. HUMMEL, Mason, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

Cows, heifers & young bulls for sale at farmers' prices; herd catalog mailed free. Horrieton Farms, Hart, Mich.

Shorthorn Cattle of both Sex for Sale
W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Michigan.

For Sale Shorthorns of Quality Scotch and Scotch Topped descendants of Archers Hope, Avondale, Maxvallon Sulton and White Hall Sulton by the Oscola Co. Shorthorn Breeders Ass. JOHN SCHMIDT, Sec. Reed City, Mich.

Grand Traverse Shorthorn Asso. Reg. stock for sale.
M. E. DUCKLES, Sec., Traverse City, Mich.

Shorthorn Bull Calves 2 to 8 weeks old reg. at reasonable prices. Good dairy stock.
IRVIN DOAN, Crosswell, Mich.

Roan Bull Calf For Sale, 8 months old.
J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Mich.

For Sale 1 registered Guernsey cow 7 years old. Fresh July 17.
FRANK NASH, Box 57, R. 3, Fremont, Mich.

HOGS

Registered Berkshire gilts and sows for fall farrowing, 3 boars and spring pigs, either sex.
CHASE STOCK FARM, R. 1, Marlette, Mich.

Big Growthy Berkshire Pigs. Both sexes, large prolific strain.
W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys & Hampshires

We offer a number of fine young spring boar and sow pigs both Duroc Jerseys and Hampshires, from particularly well bred stock.

Write to us for description and prices. Each animal is guaranteed.
Bloomingdale Farms, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Durocs. Choice spring pigs out of selected sows and sired by our best herd boars. They are of the big type, strong boned, smooth and of excellent quality and include some of the most popular blood lines such as Orion Cherry King, Top Col. Defender, Brookwater etc. Prices reasonable. The Jennings Farms, Bailey, Mich.

50 Duroc Sows and Gilts
for fall farrowing, bred to Orion's Fancy King 3857 the biggest pig of his age ever shown at Inter. national. 1 mile N. E. of town. Visitors welcome 7 days in week. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS
E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

Duroc fall boars sired by Grimsen Orlie T. Satisfaction and Brookwater Principal, priced right. Bred sows all sold. M. O. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

Choice Duroc Jersey Gilts For Sale.
CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROCS service boars, bred sows, fall pigs. Express paid.
J. H. BANGHART, E. Lansing, Mich.

Duroc Jersey—Fall boars of the large heavy boned type. Gilts bred to Junior Champion boar for June farrow, also Spring pigs pairs not akin.
F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys for sale. Bred sows & spring pigs both sex also Shorthorn bull calves, milking strain.
CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys spring pigs for sale. Pairs and trios not akin. Breeding and prices on request.
J. D. CRANE & SON, Plainwell, Mich.

Chester Whites, spring pigs either sex, trios not akin from strictly big type mature stock at reasonable prices. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Raise Chester Whites
Like This
the original big producers
I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developing—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.
S. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

Crandell's Big Type O. I. C's
Champion herd everywhere shown in 1917. Herd headed by five champion boars. Our sows won Senior, Junior and Grand Champion prizes at Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Michigan 1917. Special prices on all spring pigs. Get our catalog it is free.
Crandell's Prize Hogs, Cass City, Mich.

BRED GILTS and SERVICEABLE BOARS
J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

LAST fall gilts all sold, have a good lot of last spring litters from 8 sires good growthy stock. Farm ½ mile west of depot. Citizens Phone 124.
OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C.'s all sold except some fall gilts. Order your spring pigs now.
O. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Big type serviceable boars. Spring farrowed boar pigs. Bred gilts to farrow July and Aug.
G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. Large type, spring pigs bred from State Fair winners at prices that will please you. Clover Leaf Stock Farm, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. Spring Pigs, big heavy boned fellows weighing from 40 to 60 lbs. and bred gilts. F. C. Burgess, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Bred Gilts and Spring Pigs. One extra well bred Holstein Bull Calf.

HILLCREST FARM,
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

FOR SALE

Smooth Jumbo a grandson of Peter Mouw's old boar Smooth Jumbo a 600 lb. yearling. A top notcher fit to head any herd. Also some nice bred gilts at \$50. If you get one you will have to hurry.
J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Michigan.

Nothing for sale at present. Spring pigs are coming fine.
O. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Large Type P. C.

Bred gilts and boars all sold nothing to offer at present.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

LEONARD'S Bred sows all sold, fall pigs, orders booked for spring pigs at weaning time. Shipped O. O. D.
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

P. C. Sows For Sale. Bred for April farrow. Prices reasonable.
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

L. S. P. C. all sold out, except the largest gilt raised last year, bred for June farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Shoolcraft, Mich.

Large type P. C. Some choice Sept. gilts ready to bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow.
Wm. J. CLARKE, R. 7, Mason, Mich.

Big type P. C. Big boned fellows from Iowa's greatest herds, special prices on spring boars and choice bred gilts.
E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Spring pigs for sale. Bred healthy and growthy. From large litters. Prices right.
L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

LARGE Type P. C. Just 5 choice summer gilts bred for July and August farrow. Come and see them.
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Poland China Swine of all ages for sale.
E. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

Hampshire Pigs only for sale now, a bargain. In boar pigs.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 43

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, July 11.

WHEAT.

Harvesting the winter wheat crop is getting well under way and the grain is beginning to move toward the markets from southwestern districts. The quality is very good. The aggregate yield for the country is estimated at 585,000,000 bushels. The government prices have been advanced to cover increased freight rates, the price at Chicago now being \$2.26 for No. 1 red instead of \$2.20. The latest rulings do not prevent buyers from paying higher prices than those fixed by the government, which has resulted in quotations going above the minimum fixed prices and in farmers holding back until the price readjustment is better understood. The new grading rules will place more wheat in the higher grades thus favoring the producer with a slightly larger return. Congress is now considering the matter of advancing wheat prices to \$2.50 per bushel but this is being opposed by the administration, and it is difficult to forecast the outcome of the controversy. Export clearances last week aggregated 4,223,000 bushels, and the United States visible supply increased 222,000 bushels. Wheat prices at Detroit are now quoted as follows:

No. 2 red	\$2.28
No. 2 mixed	2.26
No. 2 white	2.26

CORN.

In spite of a very meagre volume of business, corn prices are holding firm at higher figures than obtained last week. The eastern demand is small, and Canada is buying only a few cars at a time. A half million bushels were exported last week while the visible supply decreased 578,000 bushels. Generally speaking, weather conditions have been favorable to the new crop, although the cool nights have held back growth to a small degree. One year ago No. 3 corn sold on the local market at \$1.92½ per bushel. Present cash prices here are:

No. 3 corn	\$1.65
No. 3 yellow	1.80
No. 4 yellow	1.70
No. 5 yellow	1.50
No. 6 yellow	1.40

Corn values are also higher in Chicago, the following range being quoted: No. 2 yellow \$1.85; No. 3 yellow \$1.75@1.79; August corn \$1.54; September \$1.55%.

OATS.

Liberal domestic use of this grain, exportations with the hope of a larger foreign movement when bottoms are available, dry weather in the Canadian northwest and the small stocks of grain in general were factors in holding oat values at the new high level. Generally speaking, the United States crop is developing favorably, although estimates are a little short of those made in June. Export clearances for the week were 1,595,000 bushels and our visible supply decreased 412,000 bushels. Standard oats a year ago were quoted at 77c on this market. The latest prices here are:

Standard	83
No. 3 white	82
No. 1 white	81½

RYE.

There is no evidence of any revival of life in this market, and the price remains unchanged at \$1.75 for cash No. 2. The Chicago market also lacks interest with this grade selling at \$1.74@1.75.

BARLEY

Prices are being maintained because of small stocks, although the trade is uninteresting and devoid of any features. Crop news is generally favorable. At Chicago the grain is selling at \$1@1.23.

BEANS.

Another week has passed without any improvement in the bean trade, in fact, the tendency of prices continues in the downward direction. Michigan's new crop has gotten a good start, and under favorable conditions should yield a much larger total than was gathered from the liberal acreage, but disappointing harvest of last year. De-

troit quotations are \$9.25@9.50 for the cash offerings.

In Chicago the market is expanding a little and prices are being held more firmly. They are:

Pea beans, h. p.	\$11.00@12.00
Red kidneys	9.50@10.00

HAY.

The local hay market has improved with receipts small and demand increasing. Prices show an advance as follows:

No. 1 timothy...	\$18.50@19.00
Standard	17.50@18.00
Light mixed	17.50@18.00

Pittsburgh.—Market steady and demand is taking care of arrivals at advanced prices. Quotations are:

No. 1 timothy.....	\$24.00@24.50
No. 1 light mixed....	20.50@21.50
No. 1 clover mixed...	19.00@20.00
No. 1 clover	18.00@19.00

POTATOES.

The market for old potatoes is by and the closing was at the best figures since last spring. The acreage planted in Michigan this year according to the state crop report is 341,761 as compared with 437,731 acres for 1917. The new crop is looking fine and the recent rains have overcome all anxiety regarding the influence of dry weather. Farmers are already becoming interested in the organization of local, county and state associations for the handling of this year's crop.

BUTTER.

Although fractional changes appear in butter quotations at some points, the market should be classed as firm. Receipts continue liberal and demand for current consumption is holding up well, while the call for supplies for storage purposes is on the increase. At Detroit fresh creamery extras are quoted this week at 42½¢ per pound and do firsts 41½¢@42¢. Chicago market is unsettled, with creamery prices ranging from 38¢@42½¢. The range on the New York market is 44¼¢@46¢, with the trade reported firm. Western creamery extras are bringing 45¢ at Philadelphia.

CHEESE.

The recently advanced prices have checked buying to a small degree, although current consumptive demand is taking an unusually large portion of the offerings. Flats are bringing 23¼¢@25½¢ for new and 26¢ for old at Detroit, while daisies bring 24¼¢@25¢. At Chicago Young Americas are quoted at 24¼¢@25¢; daisies 24¢@24¼¢ for double, and 24¼¢ for single. State fresh specials are quoted on the New York market at 24¼¢@24½¢, and average run at 24¢. The Philadelphia market is higher with whole milk selling at 24½¢@25¼¢.

EGGS.

Receipts are decreasing and prices advancing. Northern eggs are in especially good demand. Current receipts from the state bring 38¢ at Detroit, and ditto firsts 40¢. The New York trade is firm with nearby western stock quoted at 46¢@50¢, while the Philadelphia market rules higher with western stock at \$12.60@12.90 per case. Trade is strong at Chicago with fresh northern quoted at 38¢@38½¢.

WOOL

The general opinion prevails that the average dealer is paying from two to five cents less for Michigan fleeces than should be paid. An investigation of prices is being urged by the general agricultural advisory committee at Washington. Receipts at the eastern points are much larger than for the corresponding period a year ago, and the general movement of wool is on a liberal scale.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Liberal trading is now going on at the municipal markets. We note the following prices: White cabbage is \$1.35 per bu; string beans \$2; tomatoes \$2.50@2.75 per 16-lb. basket; peas \$2 per bu; turnips \$1; radishes \$1 per bu; potatoes \$1.25@1.50 for old; eggs 60¢ per dozen.

GRAND RAPIDS

Fruit continues high, with prices ranging as follows: Raspberries \$3@3.50 per crate; sour cherries \$2, sweet cherries \$3@3.50; gooseberries \$1.50; currants \$1.75. In the vegetable line peas are bringing \$2@2.50 per bushel; wax beans \$2.75; turnips 60¢; old potatoes \$1.10@1.25. Eggs are worth 38¢@39¢; in poultry fowls range from 20¢@23¢; broilers 35¢. The mills are quoting prices for grain as follows: Wheat \$2.07; corn \$1.70; oats 86¢; rye and barley \$1.50; white beans \$8.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Wheat.—The average estimated yield of wheat in the state is 10.56, in the southern counties 10.31, in the central counties 9.30, in the northern counties 11.25 and in the upper peninsula 17.94 bushels per acre. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed and used by farmers in the eleven months, August-June is 12,000,000.

Rye.—The average estimated yield of rye in the state is 12.38, in the southern counties 12.60, in the central counties 11.06, in the northern counties 12.11 and in the upper peninsula 19.27 bushels per acre.

Corn.—The condition of corn in the state is 78, in the southern counties 79, in the central counties 75, in the northern counties 77 and in the upper peninsula 85. One year ago the condition of corn in the state was 70.

Clover.—The condition of clover as compared with an average is 82 in the

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, July 11th

DETROIT

Cattle.

Cattle market strong and 50c higher than last week on everything but canners, which are steady.

Best heavy str., dry-fed...	\$14.00@17.00
Best hdy wt bu str (grs)	10.00@13.50
Mixed steers and heifers	9.00@11.00
Handy light butchers....	8.00@ 9.50
Light butchers	7.50@ 8.00
Best cows	8.50@10.00
Butcher cows	8.00@ 8.75
Cutters	7.25@ 7.50
Canners	6.50@ 7.00
Best heavy bulls	9.00@10.00
Bologna bulls	8.00@ 8.75
Stock bulls	7.50@ 8.00
Feeders	9.00@12.00
Stockers	7.50@ 9.00
Milkers and springers....	\$60@ 115

Veal Calves.

Market strong.

Best	\$17.50@18.00
Others	10.00@17.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Market steady.

Best lambs	\$18.00@18.50
Fair lambs	16.00@17.00
Light to common lambs..	10.00@14.00
Yearlings	10.00@14.00
Fair to good sheep.....	9.50@12.00
Culls and common	5.00@ 8.00

Hogs.

Market 15¢@25¢ higher.

Pigs	\$ 17.75
Mixed	17.00@17.50

BUFFALO.

Heavy hogs \$18.50; other grades at \$18.50@18.60; lambs strong at \$19; calves \$18.50. Cattle steady.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,500. Market steady to strong.

Good choice prime steers \$16.65@18.10; common and medium butchers \$11.75@16.65; heifers \$8.15@14.75; cows \$8.15@14.25; bologna bulls \$8.75@13; canners and cutters \$7.15@8.15.

Hogs.

Receipts 32,000. Market active.

Tops \$17.40; bulk of sales \$16.40@17.50; heavy \$17.15@17.40; mixed and light \$17.30@17.55; packers' hogs at \$16.50@16.75; medium and mixed at \$16.80@17.15; light bacon hogs \$17.10@17.60; pigs, good to choice \$16.40@16.75; roughs \$15.85@16.40.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Market steady to 15c lower.

Choice shorn natives \$18.75@19.00; prime lambs \$18@18.75; cull lambs \$13@16; choice to prime ewes \$13.50@15.50; medium and good \$12.75@13.35; culls \$5@5.50.

Reports for Wednesday, July 10th

CHICAGO.

Our special representative in Chicago reports as follows:

Cattle receipts today are about 7,000 head, making 37,300 for three days, as compared with 45,100 for the same days last week. The market is a good one for sellers, with good steers selling 15¢@25¢ higher than at the close last week and the commoner steers about steady. Butcher stock has been advanced 25¢@40¢ and canners and cutters 25¢. Prime 1,631-lb. steers sold yesterday at \$18.10, a new high record, and fancy calves at \$17.50 shows higher prices than ever paid before. Steers selling at \$11.60@12.75 are common.

About 17,000 hogs arrived here today making 90,800 for three days, comparing with 105,900 for the same time last week. The market is firm, hogs selling at \$16@16.75 for rough to good heavy packers and best light butchers bringing \$17.15@17.30. Most of the pigs sell at \$15@16.75. The best hogs sold last Saturday at \$17.15.

About 6,000 lambs and sheep arrived here today, and the receipts for the first half of the week foot up 30,200 head, comparing with 40,200 for the same days last week. The market is firm at a further 15c advance in prices, with prime lambs at \$19, comparing with \$18.50 at the close last week. Cull lambs sell at \$13.85@15.85. Yearlings are salable at \$16@16.60 for the better class, range wethers at \$13@13.50 for desirable lots and ewes at \$6.25@13.50.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.

Receipts five cars; market strong; prime heavy steers \$17.50@17.75; shipping steers \$16.50@17; plain and coarse \$12@13; best yearlings \$16@16.50; light yearlings \$13@14; best

handy steers \$12@13; fair to good kinds \$11@12; handy steers and heifers mixed \$10@11; western heifers \$10@11.25; best fat cows \$10.50@12; butcher cows \$8.50@9.50; cutters \$7.50@8; canners \$6@7; grazing cows \$7@7.50; fancy bulls \$11@12; butcher bulls \$9@10; common bulls \$7.50@8; best feeding steers 900 to 1000 lbs \$9.50@10.50; medium feeders \$9@9.50; stockers \$7.50@8.50; milkers and springers \$65@125.

Hogs.

Receipts five cars; market active and higher; heavy \$18@18.25; yorkers and pigs \$18.25@18.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts one car; steady, top lambs \$19@19.50; yearlings \$16@16.50 per cwt; wethers \$13@13.75; ewes \$12@13.

Calves.

Receipts 5000; strong; \$7@18.50.

In parts of Iowa farmers report small litters of spring pigs, due to the fact that many young sows were used for breeding. The experience has gone to prove that aged sows have larger litters and are better able to care for their pigs after farrowing time.

At last prime yearling steers are selling in the Chicago market as high as the best heavy long fed steers. The other day a sale was made of a shipment of prime 1,139-lb. steers at \$18 per 100 pounds. On the same day sales took place of steers averaging 1,264 and 1,550 pounds at \$18, the highest price on record.

A shipment of one thousand head of Angora goats from Texas left the Kansas City stock yards recently for Dickinson county, Mich., being the largest individual purchase of goats made in that market this year, and a similar purchase is expected shortly.

3 Saginaw Steel-Built Saginaw Leader Liberty Silo

Three types of silos to choose from. Order today and be sure of getting your silo promptly. Write for silo information.

The McClure Co.
Saginaw Mich. 11 Cairo, Ill.

BEEHIVES, SECTIONS,

comb foundation, smokers, etc. Everything for the bees. Send for our catalog.

BERRY BASKETS AND 16 QT. CRATES



200 Standard quart baskets (wood) postpaid, \$1.60.
200 Wax Lined Paper baskets postpaid, \$1.40.
Above prices apply to points within 150 miles of Lansing.

Special prices on baskets and crates in larger quantities.
M. H. HUNT & SON,
Box 255, Lansing, Mich.

THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

has become so popular in its first three years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year. Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

and freight prepaid on a new 1918 "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our big catalog and special offers. Take your choice from 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous "RANGER" line. Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1918 price offers. You cannot afford to buy without getting our latest propositions and Factory-Direct-to-Dealer prices and terms. Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our liberal terms on a sample to introduce the new "RANGER" line. VINES, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Write Today. MEAD Cycle Company Dept. A-77 Chicago

EVERLASTING SILO Ironstone Blocks

Under our special proposition, you can save \$25 to \$50 on an EVERLASTING SILO, guaranteed for the life of the purchaser. Blocks of ironstone, vitrified glazed tile, triple wall design, self reinforced and interlocking, with double lock cement mortar joints. Extra steel reinforcing. Built for service. Write for complete information and prices. LEWIS McNUTT, 23 S Walnut St., Brazil, Ind.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here. Earns its own cost and 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2165 Marshall Blvd., CHICAGO

FREE to Hay Balers

our latest Hay-Baling Profit-Book. WRITE - get wonderful 1918 money-making opportunity with an ADMIRAL HAY PRESS

Most powerful, simple, lower principle. Fastest hustler baler made. 30 years leader. Tremendous war hay demand. Coin cash baling for self and neighbors. Book explains all - Write ADMIRAL HAY PRESS COMPANY Box 66 Kansas City, Mo. Cash or Time

state, 78 in the southern counties, 81 in the central and northern counties and 89 in the upper peninsula.

Hay and Forage.—The acreage of hay and forage that will be harvested as compared with last year is 88 in the state and upper peninsula, 89 in the southern counties and 87 in the central and northern counties.

Peas.—The acreage of peas sown as compared with last year is 95 in the state, 93 in the southern and northern counties, 102 in the central counties and 92 in the upper peninsula.

Cucumbers.—The acreage of cucumbers planted so far as reported is 12,494 in the state, 6,237 in the southern counties, 3,245 in the central counties, 2,342 in the northern counties and 670 in the upper peninsula.

The following table shows for the state and the different sections the estimated acreage of the following farm crops for the year 1918:

Corn	State, acres.
Potatoes	2,253,747
Sugar beets	341,761
Hay and forage	108,718
	2,148,179

The following percentages give the averages in regard to fruit conditions in the state and the different sections:

Apples 65; peaches 10; pears 47; plums, 46; orchards 36; trees 72; grapes 61; raspberries and blackberries 67.

SECRETARY REED'S MESSAGE TO DAIRYMEN.

(Continued from page 28).

edge, because we can do better service protecting you than to be the defendant in court over any public statements we might make. But we warn you against buying stock in any distributing concern until you know the history of the men in this concern from start to finish. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been taken from the unsuspecting people in certain communities in Michigan by promoters who gave them an idea that they could be connected with some great milk distributing concern in the city—but in order to hold your interests and loyalty to such a concern you must buy \$10 worth of stock for each cow that you want to sell milk from. These promoters have usually bought the milk for a little time—a large portion of which they never paid for—and then have taken themselves to some other field where they have worked the same proposition on other milk producers.

It seems to me that one of the best axioms that could possibly be held in the minds of our people is this—stick to the job you know. Try to better your condition by an organized movement with those in the same line of business as yourself.

The field secretary and selling agent's force is, at the present time, nicely located in the new office which he recently built, at his own expense, in Howell, with someone constantly in attendance to answer all telephone calls and communications.

It might not be amiss to call the attention of the milk producers of Michigan to the fact that it has now been but two years since the secretary first took hold of this work. Since that time with an office force varying from one to five, and the sending out of thousands of communications, the association has not, up to the present time, paid one dollar for office lighting, heat or rental—all of which has been a part of the effort of the secretary to develop this organization which is today handling millions of dollars worth of property, and returning hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of profit to its patrons. Your secretary desires to do his bit, and to that end has established this principle—that every inquiry and communication coming by telephone, letter, wire, or in any other way, to the office is entitled to a full and courteous reply. With available help so limited at the present time, yet we are striving to meet the requirements of the work and await your inquiries and desires.

(Editor's Note.—Some phases of these notes are discussed on page 26).

Royster's Fertilizer

Order Fall goods now for early shipment.

F.S. ROYSTER GUANO CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Baltimore, Md.
Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.
Columbia, S. C.
Tarboro, N. C.

Norfolk, Va.
Macou, Ga.
Spartanburg, S. C.
Montgomery, Ala.
Columbus, Ga.

Growers, Shippers and Co-Operative Associations

We ask you to get in touch with us by letter or wire at once and we will assist you in marketing your shipments in an intelligent and business like manner. Our Specialty is Carlots. Small fruits wanted right now. Leading Distributor for Michigan.

National Growers & Shippers Sales Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Salesrooms Jefferson Ave., at Mich. Central Produce Yards.

FOR SALE Kiln Dried Salvage Grain Barley, Oats & Wheat

Send for Samples
C. E. Dingwall Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

RED ROCK SEED WHEAT

I have 25 acres of inspected Red Rock which will be available for seed purposes as soon as it is threshed. Now is the time to give me your orders. Prices as fixed by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association are \$3.50 for from 1 to 9 bushels inclusive and \$3.25 for 10 bushels and up. Sacks extra. Our fields are open for your inspection any time. Get your order in early. Sacks 500 extra.
GEO. HURTEAU, R. 2, Allegan, Mich.

CORN

\$1.25 to \$1.65 per bushel. If you buy in carloads or less send for samples. CARPENTER GRAIN COMPANY, Battle Creek, Michigan.

LIME

Pulverized lime rock for "sour" soils. WE SELL YOU DIRECT. Shipment from our Muskegon, Mich. yard. Write for sample literature, analysis and price.
LAKE SHORE STONE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
P. O. Box 175,

FOR SALE

2-cylinder Buffalo-Pit traction engine; 1 large size threshing machine. In fine condition; big bargain for someone. Write GEO. A. HOWARD Farming Company, 940 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

BOYS, MAKE MONEY

selling specialties and novelties during spare time. Write NATIONAL SPECIALTY COMPANY, 40 Sun Building, Jackson, Michigan

Mr. POULTRY FARMER:

We make a specialty of White Henery Eggs and have created a profitable market for your eggs the year around. We pay the highest premium for your Henery Whites—We remit same day shipments arrive. Ship Often—Ship by Express
GEO. R. ELDRIDGE CO.
494-18th Street, Detroit, Mich.
Remember! We guarantee you satisfaction with every shipment.

EGGS:

AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

EGGS

Farmers and shippers. We buy fresh laid eggs, and pay highest prices. Write for particulars, or make a trial shipment. Reference your local bank.
MORRIS & CO., Bayonne, New Jersey

HAY

Ship To The Old Reliable House
Daniel McCaffrey's Sons,
623-625 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh Pa.

FRUIT

We want your entire crop. Write for rub stamp. The E. L. Richmond Co., Detroit

SHEEP

KOPE-KON FARMS.

Coldwater, Mich.
Hampshires & Shropshires.
It's a wise man who orders his ram for August delivery now.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS

"The Sheepman of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich. R. 3

Ingleside Farm

offers 80 recorded Shropshires 40 rams mostly yearlings, 40 ewes from 1 to 7 years old. Citizens phone. HERBERT E. POWELL, Ionia, Mich.

Some Good Breeding Ewes

and registered RAMS for sale.
Barnard Sheep Ranch, R. 5, Clare, Mich.

For Shropshire

yearlings or lamb rams write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

HORSES

Percherons, Holsteins, Angus, Shropshires, Durocs
DORR D. BUELL, Elmira, Michigan.

Percheron Stallions and mares of reasonable prices; inspection invited.
F. L. KING & SON, Charlotte, Mich.

FOR SALE Two Percheron stallions; two Percheron mares also reg. Shorthorn bull 9 months old.
E. J. ALDRICH, Tekonaha, Mich.

Registered Percherons
J. M. HICKS & SONS, R. 2, Williamston, Mich.

Shetland Ponies, Fox Hounds, Young Oom Hounds and Belgian Hares
W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please say "I Saw Your Ad. in The Michigan Farmer".

To Automobile Owners

WHO ARE OR WHO WILL SOON BE INSURED IN THE

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HOWELL, MICHIGAN

An Important Message from the Secretary:--

MEMBERS of a mutual company save many thousand dollars each year, as they are assessed once each year and by paying promptly to the treasurer, it saves many thousand dollars that would otherwise be paid out for collection fees.

A mutual company is safe because under the law passed by the last legislature, assessments are a lien upon the property insured. A man who is reponsible is therefore not held for the part which should be paid by his neighbor.

The policy provides that if the assessments are not paid within sixty days, the insurance become suspended and the member entitled to no benefit until after date of payment.

The total loss to the uninsured in the United States in 1917 was \$83,700,000.

The wise man will pay his insurance promptly and keep his policy in good standing.

The policy is not transferable from one man to another, as the Company will not insure those engaged in the livery business or those who live in the City of Detroit or Grand Rapids. The member can have his policy tranferred upon the sale of the car to a new car. In case the new car is of greater horsepower, the policy should be sent in and the extra horsepower paid for.

The Company being mutual, the policy is continuous during the life of the corporation. Each member is called upon to pay an assessment twelve months from the date of application or the last assessment.

The Company is run in a conservative manner.

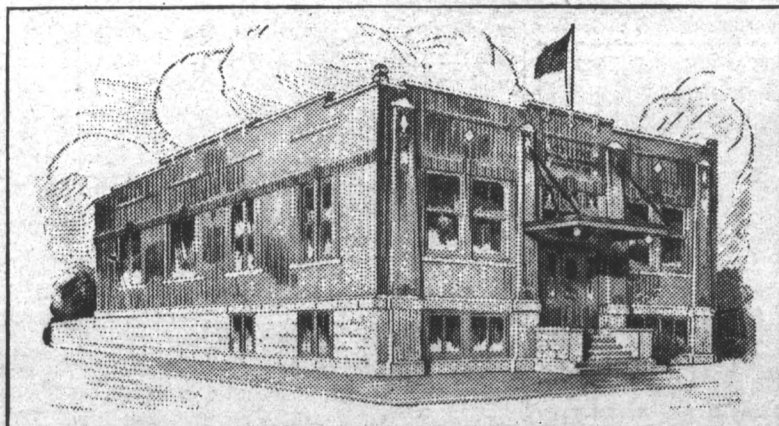
The liability claims take time to settle, and the law provides for a reasonable surplus.

W. E. ROBB,
Secretary

Howell, Mich., June 20, 1918

35,000 Policies Issued
931 Claims Paid

\$70,000 Cash in Bank
\$124,983 Paid for Claims



From Detroit News
of June 6th, 1918

ONE AUTO IN SIX IS INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO OTHER CARS

The automobile owners of the United States, says the Journal of Commerce, are experiencing steadily increasing losses through the ownership and operation of their cars. The amount of this loss in the year 1917 has been tabulated, and reaches the astounding figure of \$116,000,000. This is an astonishing figure and, it is regrettable to state, is largely due to carelessness of both the automobilist and the general public. These figures are extremely interesting as to the analysis of the causes which produce such waste. The figures compiled for 1917 show the following salient facts:

No. autos in use Dec. 31, 1917.....	5,000,000
No. insured for public liability.....	800,000
Losses paid under liability policies.....	\$14,000,000
Estimated liability losses of uninsured owners	\$50,000,000
Property damage and collision losses on insured automobiles	\$50,200,000
Estimated property damage and collision losses on uninsured automobiles.....	\$20,000,000
Fire and theft losses on insured automobiles	\$13,700,000
Estimated fire and theft losses on uninsured automobiles	\$13,700,000
Total insured losses in 1917.....	\$32,900,000
Total uninsured losses in 1917, estimated.....	\$83,700,000

WASTE IS EXCESSIVE

Recognizing that the above losses represent too great a waste, there has been a movement inaugurated to bring about a reduction of these losses, a considerable percentage of which are held to be preventable.

The waste represented in the above figures is held by some to be preventable possibly to the extent of 70 per cent if proper precautions are taken. It is astonishing to note that only about one-sixth of the cars in operation are insured against liability on account of injury to others. This is explained on the theory that while cars in the eastern centers are generally insured, in the west and in the rural sections that is not the practice.

RATES HAVE ADVANCED

It is also regrettably stated that in cases where the owner of a car has little or no property which might be attached if judgment were rendered against him, he rarely goes to the expense of insuring that liability. This phase of the automobile loss, which is one of the most important ones, the risk of life and limb of others through recklessness or indifference, has already been brought to the attention of legislatures in the suggestion that licenses to operate an automobile only be granted where the owner has taken out liability insurance to protect the public.

The property damage and collision losses, both insured and uninsured, are to a very great extent preventable by following out the ordinary rules of caution and observance of the rights of others.

Brokers, agents and their clients have been prone to complain of the sharp advance in automobile insurance rates, but this advance appears to have been justified by the 1917 loss figures. A national campaign of safety education, safety for both the motoring and non-motoring public, which will do much toward reducing the number of automobile accidents.

"Only a man of unlimited means can afford to drive an automobile in Michigan without Liability Insurance!"---ask your lawyer or banker if this is not true.