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## Federal Plan of Mill Feed Control

Methods Used to Prevent Profiteering and to Encourage Free Marketing

(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration Especially for The Michigan Farmer)

WITH a large proportion of the 1918 wheat crop now safely harvested and threshed, the food situation, so vital to the success of the Allied cause, has improved over that of a year ago. But along with the apparent bounty visible during the harvest season, we must remember that about 220,000,000 people—civilians and fighting men at home and in Europe—will sit down to a common table for the duration of the war. Uncle Sam is the chief steward and he asks for your cooperation in apportioning the food so that all may have fair portions, none be left out to go hungry.

### Milling Interest Doubly Important.

The milling industry is one of the most important pieces of equipment in the international food kitchen. It supplies food for human beings and feed for live stock; it is an industry which buys from farmers and also sells to farmers. Readers of the Michigan Farmer who have patriotically grown wheat this year and who depend on milling by-products for a part of their live stock rations will therefore be concerned in knowing the means adopted to insure fair methods of marketing and milling.

General supervision of the nation's grain trade rests in the hands of the Cereal Division of the United States Food Administration and the instrument through which the financial transactions of the Food Administration are carried out is the United States Grain Corporation. All of the stock in the Grain Corporation is owned by the United States government and it operates without profit, charging such differentials as will cover risks, storage and insurance. The chief duties of the Food Administration Cereal Division and the Grain Corporation include the licensing of millers and of the wholesale trade generally, the promulgation of regulations to prevent all speculation and profiteering, purchasing wheat at the guaranteed price, and storing or selling it to the Allies or using it for departments of the United States government.

### New Regulations Restore Competitive Buying.

Up to the first of May the Food Administration had purchased and sold, under its authority conferred by congress, more than 313,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in

flour. With the beginning of the new milling year on July 1, certain changes in control were put into effect; these were made necessary by the size of the new crop. The new regulations are aimed to restore competitive buying and permit millers to buy or sell in any market.

### Schedule of Fair Flour and Feed Prices at Mills Adjacent to Michigan

EVERY licensed mill in the United States has been furnished with a schedule of fair flour and feed prices which it must display and which must also be printed on each invoice. Consequently it is easy for any representative of the Food Administration or for any buyer to know whether a mill has overcharged.

Prices given below are for carload lots, bulk at mills. Cost of freight and packages, and charges for handling less than carload quantities should be added to these prices to find delivered cost.

Milling Point.	Flour.	Bran.	Mixed Feed.	Middlings, Shorts, Red Dog.
Chicago .....	\$10.14	\$25.26	\$26.51	\$27.26
St. Louis .....	10.09	24.46	25.71	26.46
Minneapolis .....	10.01	23.36	24.61	25.36
Duluth .....	10.05	23.36	24.61	25.36
Buffalo .....	10.33	28.16	29.41	30.16
Cleveland .....	10.33	27.76	29.01	29.76

ing and permit millers to buy or sell in any market.

The producer who is not satisfied with prices paid by individual buyers has for his protection the privilege of shipping his wheat to the Food Administration Grain Corporation at any of

the eighteen terminal markets where basic prices for wheat have been fixed. In brief the patriotic wheat producer is assured that:

1. Profiteering is prohibited.
2. Any grain dealers guilty of prof-

profits and insuring fair prices for wheat mill feeds has as its basis a schedule of fair flour and feed prices. It is expected, however, that competition will bring about lower prices for mill products than the "fair price" schedule.

Persons purchasing feed should bear in mind that the prices listed in the accompanying schedule are on the basis of carload lots, bulk at the mill. Cost of sacks, freight and reasonable handling charges should be taken into consideration when purchasing feed in small quantities, as from local feed dealers.

When feed is sold by mills to wholesale and retail dealers, the permissible margins range from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per ton over the "fair price" basis. The fairness of margins of sales of feed to consumers may be determined, according to the plan, by the Federal Food Administrator of the state in which the mill is located.

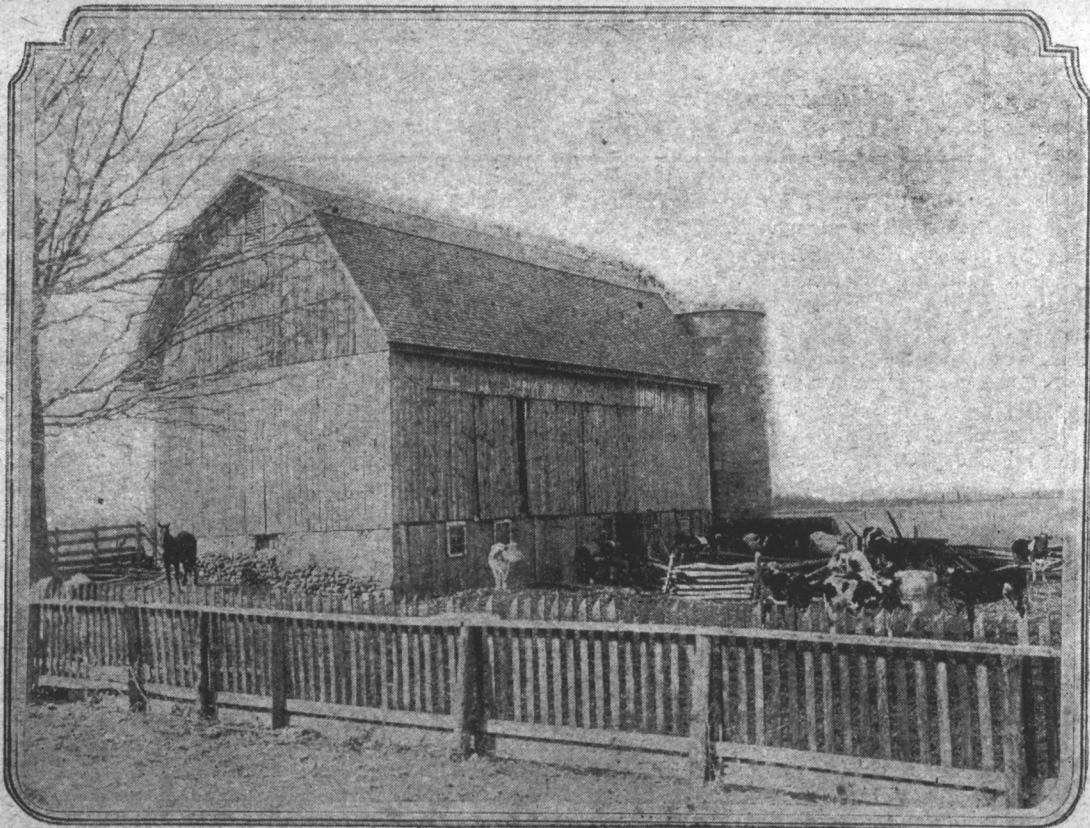
### Permissible Charges for Custom Grinding.

For grinding wheat on a custom basis or for giving flour or feed in exchange for wheat, the miller who receives wheat from farmers' wagons may charge not to exceed thirty-five cents per bushel for each sixty pounds of clean wheat.

On page 154 of this issue is a schedule which shows the amounts of mill products returnable from various weights of wheat.

The establishment of these regulations and of the "fair price" schedule is an excellent example of what is known as "market stabilization." Flour and feed prices bear a definite relation to the price of wheat from which they are derived; and as the price of wheat has been stabilized, it is possible to stabilize its principal products and by-products.

Consequently supplies of mill feeds for the winter may advantageously be secured early in the fall, as soon as danger from spoilage is past. Delayed orders will not insure a saving. The Food Administration points out that under the plan of control outlined the demand for mill feeds may exceed the supply, especially during the winter when the volume of orders usually exceeds the output of the mills. But by securing mill feed early in the fall farmers will be



The Success of the Live Stock Industry in Michigan Depends in no Small Measure Upon the Price and Quality of By-product Grain Feeds.

(Continued on page 154).



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DETROIT, AUGUST 24, 1918



## CURRENT COMMENT.

### The Primary Election.

Every Michigan farmer should remember the primary election which will be held on Tuesday, August 27, to nominate candidates for important offices to be voted for at the coming general election in November. These include nominees to be selected as party candidates for the United States Senate and members of Congress, as well as governor, lieutenant-governor and county offices.

It is not within the province of the Michigan Farmer to advise its readers with regard to the men whom they should support as candidates for these important offices. We cannot, however, do less than to urge every voter to give the selection of candidates for every office most careful and thoughtful attention. At no time in the history of the country has it been more important that good men, who are well equipped to fill offices for which they are nominated, be selected for every place upon every ticket in the field. Under the primary election system, every voter is charged with a responsibility in this regard which can be discharged in no other way than by going to the polls and casting his ballot for nominees on his own party ticket whom he believes will measure up to these requirements to the fullest possible degree.

Fortunately, in the present case, the candidates for national and state offices, whose names will be found on the primary election ballot, are well-known citizens concerning whose qualifications the average voter has had opportunity to become somewhat familiar. The same should also be true of candidates for county offices in the various counties. In view of the present crisis, and the increasing responsibility that citizens as well as office holders must assume if our country is to attain and reap the full reward of an early victory for human liberty and human rights, every voter should be mindful of his obligation to attend the primaries on Tuesday next and cast his ballot for the candidates whom he believes to be best fitted to serve the

public interest in the several official capacities for which candidates will be nominated.

### The New Draft Regulations.

The bill drafted with the approval of the War Department providing for extending the draft age between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years will undoubtedly be passed in practically its present form at an early date. While congressional debate may develop an opposition to some phases of its minor provisions, the present emergency is too great to admit of doubt that the bill will be passed in substantially the form advocated by the War Department.

Under the announced plans of the War Department, this extension of the draft age will enable the department to raise, train and transport to France an army of eighty divisions, or approximately 3,200,000 men, and leave a large reserve in training in this country, by June 1 next. Under the "work or fight" regulation it will also give the government control of the activities of many millions of men of draft age, and insure their employment in essential industries.

Whatever our views may be with regard to the means employed to the desirable end of bringing about the early and successful termination of the war, we can have but one opinion of the desirability of that end, and each and everyone of us should remember that the government officials who are charged with the responsibility of directing our war activities are in a far better position to judge of the best means to that end than are those of us who are not in close daily touch with the situation. There can be no question but that it is wise economy, both of human life and treasure, to prosecute the war so vigorously as to bring about its early termination. Any other

will also have much authority with regard to deferred classification for industrial reasons.

While the extension of the draft age will give the government increased control over the industrial activities of all who are eligible to military service, this should not be taken as an indication of a general withdrawal of men from the country districts to supply the need for unskilled labor in war industries. As a matter of fact, the federal Department of Labor has announced its plans to help farmers in securing needed labor so far as this is possible. Agriculture is second to no other one industry in its importance as an essential to the successful prosecution of the war, and there is no doubt but that the details of the new draft regulations will be so worked out as to disturb this basic industry as little as possible, although a great army such as is proposed cannot be raised, trained, equipped, transported and maintained in a foreign field without serious disturbance to the entire industrial machinery of the country.

### Potato Growers Organize.

In another column of this issue will be found a report of the organization of "The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange" at Traverse City on August 9-10. This organization is the culmination of the plan under which Federal Field Agent in Marketing, Mr. Hale Tenant, has been organizing local cooperative associations in potato growing sections of northern Michigan. The fact that more than thirty local associations were represented at the organization of the central exchange at the Traverse City meeting shows the remarkable progress which has been made in developing a marketing organization for potato growers of Michigan. The enthusiastic manner in which potato growers and farmers of the northern

the farmer to take care of himself, and that is through cooperative marketing associations managed by the farmers.

The personnel of officers and directors of the central organization or exchange elected at the Traverse City meeting is a strong one and promises much for the rapid growth and success of the organization. This organization has been largely developed through the cooperation of the county agents and county farm bureaus in the creation of interest in the several counties. This is an evidence of the peculiar value of the County Farm Bureau as a unit in the promotion of general organization work which should appeal to the farmers of every section of the state. United work of this kind is the best basis for the solution of the farmer's difficult business problems.

### All Aboard for the Michigan State Fair.

Again we would urge every Michigan farmer, who can possibly arrange to do so, to attend the Michigan State Fair this year. The average man is perhaps too prone to hesitate about spending time or money for recreation on patriotic grounds. Farmers particularly hesitate about spending time away from their business on account of the serious labor shortage throughout the state. The State Fair, however, comes at a season when a day or two can be spared from work better than at any time during the year, and when considered from the patriotic standpoint alone, no farmer should hesitate to spend the time or money required to visit his own State Fair.

In addition to the fact that the State Fair is a food training camp at which every farmer can acquire information which will be of value to him in food production along many lines during the succeeding years, it offers the opportunity for a degree of first-hand information with regard to the war itself, which will be instructive and helpful to every Michigan farmer. Divisions of the War and Navy Departments will make displays at the Michigan State Fair this year, as well as the Food Administration and other governmental departments, all new to Michigan Fair patrons, and all of a character to add to the knowledge of the Fair patron with regard to the war work which is being carried on by the government at the present time.

It should not be necessary to dwell upon the value of the agricultural and industrial features of the Fair exhibits. They are already familiar to every farmer, but most of us could secure a greater profit from such exhibits this year than we have ever done before. The wholesome entertainment features of the Fair this year will also be appreciated by over-worked farmers and their families. Plan on attending the Fair for one or more days this year. Keep the dates, August 30 to September 8, in mind. There will be special programs for each day from the opening and its patriotic pageant, right up to the closing day. Children's Day will be celebrated on Saturday, August 31; Labor Day on Monday, September 2; Old Soldiers' Day on Tuesday, September 3, when veterans of the Civil and Spanish American wars will have complete charge; Grange Day on Wednesday, September 4, when members of the Michigan State Grange will hold their annual picnic on Fair grounds; Gleaners' Day, September 5; Michigan Day on Friday, September 6, when Governor Sleeper and Michigan senators and congressmen will hold receptions on the grounds; Canadian Day on September 7, when a special program for the entertainment of Canadian visitors will be provided. Aviators' Day on September 8, in honor of United States aviators at Selfridge Field, will close the program.

## At Your Service Next Week

"PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE OF ROSEN RYE." Frank H. Williams, of Allegan County, discusses the rye proposition in Michigan.

"RURAL SCHOOL NURSING IN KENT COUNTY." By Etta Lee Gowdy, of the town and country nursing service.

"CROP REPORT MAPS." These maps, prepared by our Research Department, will show the condition of various crops in the several counties of the state.

"FORMALDEHYDE TREATMENT OF SEED WHEAT." This effective treatment must be done correctly or the results will be disastrous. Get the right methods in this article.

"EXPANDING THIS YEAR'S FEED SUPPLY." Practical suggestions on getting the maximum of digestible nutrients from the growing corn crop.

er course would be playing into the hands of the enemy. Hence the extension of the draft age and all which such an extension involves, must be accepted as inevitable in the present crisis.

Naturally, the farmers of the country who have suffered serious hardship from the withdrawal of young men from the country under the present draft regulations will view with increased apprehension a change in the regulations which will place so many men, both younger and older, within the draft age. While no one can prophesy what the exigencies of the situation may make necessary, it is improbable that boys of eighteen to nineteen will be called upon to do active military duty at the front until other available classes have been exhausted. It is understood that plans are under consideration for the establishment of students' training courses in the colleges and universities of the country, in which students may be given military training while completing their education. Local and district boards

counties have identified themselves with this movement is shown by the fact that in Antrim county alone more than one thousand farmers have already enrolled as members of local cooperative marketing associations organized under this plan.

This organization will provide the means for the successful solution of the potato grading controversy, inasmuch as these growers' organizations will not be subject to the Food Administration rulings on grading, but will be able to adopt and carry out such grading rules as they may deem to be for the best interests of the potato growers of the state.

In another column of this issue President Smith, of the Potato Growers' Association, advocated a reasonable grading as essential to the maintenance of a high standing for Michigan potatoes in the potato markets of the country. He advocates the adoption of a stable grade with a flexible rule to meet crop and market conditions. President Smith reaches the wise conclusion that there is just one way for



# Youth Leads the Way at Our State Fair

By C. A. SPAULDING

**N**O, this is not Fractional District No. 4 — Township, but the new modern rural school which has been constructed on the Michigan State Fair grounds at Detroit. The building, somewhat different from the old, one-roomed little red schoolhouse, is typical of the new one-room rural schools of today.

The assembly room is twenty-four feet wide, thirty-two feet long and has a seating capacity of forty-five pupils. Modern sanitary toilets are provided at opposite ends of the room; also, warm, inside cloak rooms. The basement of the school house is plastered and fitted for a play room when the weather does not permit out-of-doors play and games. A small farm-carpentry work bench, a kit of tools, an oil stove and a few cooking utensils make it possible to use this room for simple farm manual training work and for the serving of hot school lunches during the winter months. The assembly room is large enough to accommodate a considerable number of people such as might be congregated at a farmers' club meeting, farmers' institute or other community meeting, and the basement with its equipment offers the opportunity of presenting to the women of the community, demonstrations in

cold-pack canning, war food substitutes and other types of work being emphasized at this time by the home demonstration agents.

This school house, which has been constructed under the supervision of

the boys and girls of the state. The demonstrations will be arranged on a competitive basis and teams from various clubs of the state will be selected to actually present different phases of the work which they have been doing,

Work or projects. The work of the girls' canning clubs which was presented last year at the State Fair will again be emphasized and approximately twenty teams from different parts of the state will show visitors how fruits, vegetables, soups and meats may be preserved by the one period cold-pack method of canning. Each team will consist of three girls, one of whom will be selected to explain the different steps and to answer any question concerning the process, while the other two demonstrators will actually can by this method, the various food products.

The second demonstration which will be carried on by members of girls' clubs is the hot school lunch. During the past two years much has been accomplished by clubs of girls organized and trained for preparing and serving simple forms of hot school lunches daily, during the winter months. The teams from these clubs will attempt to show how this work has been carried on in their local communities.

One of the types of work or projects which has been receiving considerable attention from the boys of the state has been the handicraft or farm manual training work. Clubs have been

(Continued on page 161).

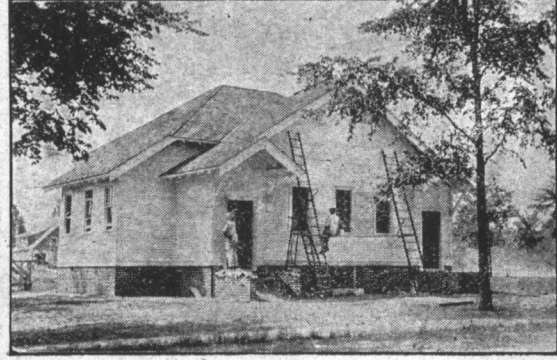
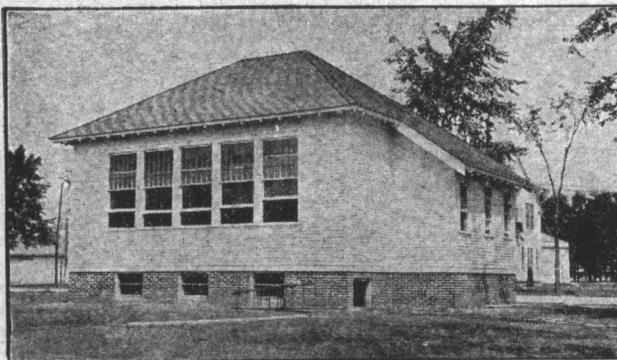
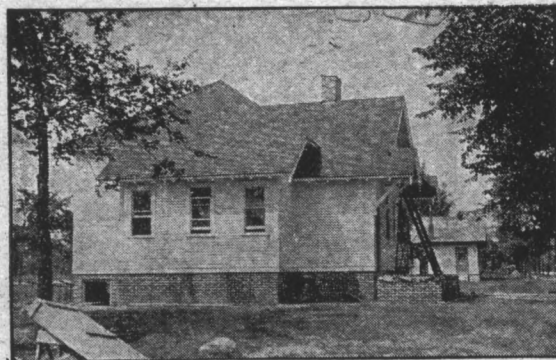
## Michigan Boys' and Girls' Club Members at Fair

**A**N increasingly large amount of work has been done throughout the entire length of the state during the past few years in the organization of boys and girls into clubs for food production and conservation, but there are still some communities that are not familiar with this type of work. The Michigan State Fair Association has decided to cooperate with the Junior Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College on a larger scale than ever before, this year, and to that end demonstrations along the various lines of club work have been arranged for. These demonstrations will be carried on by regular members of Boys' and Girls' Clubs from different parts of the state and interested parents, teachers and community leaders will be given an opportunity to learn about this phase of community work.

the Department of Education, will be used at the State Fair to present to the people of Michigan, the different types of work now being carried on by the Junior Extension Department with

such as they might be called upon to do at a farmers' club program, grange meeting or other rural program.

Demonstrations will be given along the line of four different types of Club



Three Views of Model Rural School Building Erected at the Michigan State Fair Grounds Under the Direction of the Department of Public Instruction.

## Examples of Successful Cooperation

**O**NE of the most successful cooperative creameries in the country is operated by the Litchfield Dairy Association, at Litchfield, Michigan. The association is made up of one hundred and twenty-five members who hold five hundred shares of capital stock which sold at \$10 per share. No member is allowed to hold more than ten shares and these shares cannot be transferred without giving the association an opportunity to buy them in. The \$5,000 capital stock draws seven per cent annual interest; all the other earnings are returned to patrons in prices paid for butter-fat.

Acting upon the belief that successful marketing of butter depends upon producing a superior product one of the first moves of the association after its organization six years ago was to send an expert butter-maker to one of the big eastern cities to study the demands of the market for high-grade butter. After this careful investigation of the demands of the market arrangements were made with one firm in that city to handle the entire output of the creamery. This reduced selling expenses to a minimum and has made it possible for

the association to sell their butter at prices that average six cents per pound above Elgin quotations. The success of this creamery is due to the fact that it makes a high quality of butter and pays high prices for its supply of cream.

The annual output of the Litchfield creamery is about one million pounds of butter. The patrons are paid once a month. A cooperative creamery cannot pay twice a month as it has insuffi-

cient working capital. That is why some of the big private concerns frequently cause trouble among the patrons of cooperative creameries.

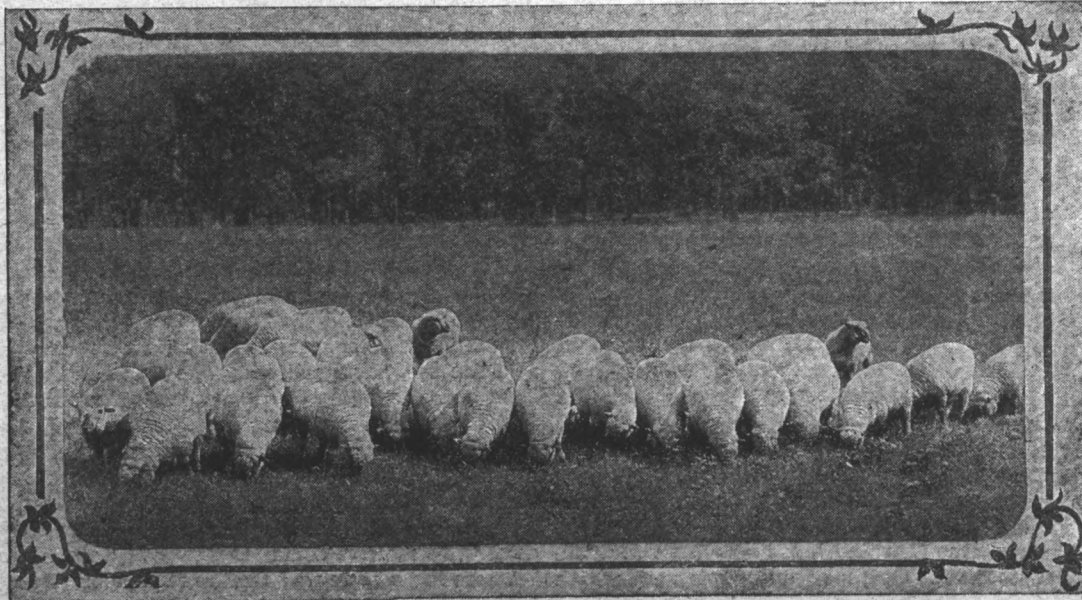
In 1917 the Litchfield Dairy Association sold the United States government 100,000 pounds of butter. In discussing some of the difficulties of a cooperative creamery handling government business, Manager Bater said: "The amount of red tape and the length of time required to get returns

make our payments to patrons so slow that it caused us no end of trouble. We are satisfied that the other big creamery companies have got the inside track so far as government business is concerned. It is difficult to make some of our patrons understand some of these things; besides we cannot afford to lose our regular trade and accept government contracts, even though we may get slightly better prices for our butter. These things should be given

careful consideration by the management of every cooperative creamery before accepting contracts."

The Hillsdale Cooperative Association conducts a general business of purchasing supplies and marketing live stock and produce at Hillsdale, Michigan. It has two hundred members who hold two hundred shares of stock valued at \$10 per share; thus giving it a working capital of \$2,000. Six per cent interest is paid on the \$10 shares annually. Other earnings are returned to the members and patrons according to the amount of business done through the association, members receiving twice the amount in dividends that the non-members do.

In discussing this phase



Many Michigan Farmers Are Finding it Profitable to Convert the Aftermath of their Clover and Timothy Meadows into Valuable Wool and Mutton.



of paying dividends according to the amount of business this association does for patrons, Managers Beers said: "Our business is that of purchasing farm supplies and saving the dealer's charges and marketing live stock and produce so as to get more money for them. The basis of successful purchasing and marketing is not how much each man puts into the undertaking, but how much he buys or sells. It is right that profits be divided according to patronage, not investment. The member or patron who buys the largest amount of supplies or ships the most live stock and produce ought to get the largest share of the savings. That is true cooperation and farmers are just beginning to appreciate it.

"It is unfair for a member who ships ten hogs and holds one share of stock

to get as much profit as the member who ships one hundred hogs and owns one share of stock. True, he contributed more money in proportion to the stock shipped to start the business, but if we worked along these lines shrewd men might gain control of the association without giving it any of their business; then we would be working simply to make dividends for them. It is not the right basis to organize on. It is better to get started in the right way than to give outsiders opportunity to participate in the earnings.

"All of the supplies are sold at market prices when they are delivered to patrons. This not only simplifies the problem of unloading shipments, but helps guard against members becoming dissatisfied with prices and buying elsewhere in case prices go off a few

cents per unit of measure when shipments are delayed on the road. Then, too, the fact that carloads of supplies must be unloaded promptly and put in storage makes it impossible to deal out feed and supplies to buyers on the basis of cost price. We have tried unloading carloads of feed and coal the day they arrived, but it seldom so happens that patrons are on hand to get their supply. By putting it in the store-room and selling it promptly it saves labor and less capital is tied up in stock. In conducting a large business with a small amount of capital it is necessary that we turn our stock quickly and keep our money working.

In discussing the problem of conducting such a business on a working capital of only \$2,000, Manager Beers said: "I find it quite a perplexing

problem to keep business going on such a small capital. At present prices for feed and supplies we ought to have \$10,000 capital to buy to advantage and keep our stock up. But few farmers realize how much capital it requires to do business when prices are so high. At times a few of us have to dig down into our jeans or sign notes at the bank to make our payments promptly. Of course, this is not always good business policy, but we have taken an interest in building up the thing, and know that the money will come back or the notes be paid as soon as the stock is converted into cash. During the past year we have handled more than one hundred and fifty carloads of farm supplies and have shipped more than three hundred carloads of live stock and produce."

## Urges Grading of Michigan Potatoes

President Smith, of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association, Tells Our Readers that Grading is Essential to Maintain a High Standing in the Potato Markets of the Country.

IN considering the matter of grading potatoes our opposition to last year's unfair grade must not be allowed to carry us to the extreme position taken by some, that there should be no grading of potatoes.

Positively all Michigan potato growers should take a firm stand in favor of grading all potatoes marketed.

Every car of ungraded Michigan potatoes marketed this year will be a detriment to the greatest industry of the potato growing sections of the state.

I would urge all cooperative associations and individual growers, as a rule, to make their grade as adopted by the State Potato Growers' Association, at least one inch and three-quarters. In most instances potatoes graded in this way can be safely marked U. S. Grade No. 1. The exception to this is where potatoes run largely to small potatoes.

The concessions granted by the Food Administration last April when I visited Washington have been promulgated in part, at least, by the Food Administration in a July issue of rules in which is the rule prohibiting more than five per cent of No. 1 potatoes in the No. 2's. Already the shippers have ordered one and seven-eighth-inch round mesh screens and will use them. Everybody knows that one and seven-eighth-inch round mesh will mean practically the same as one and three-quarter-inch square mesh as used almost everywhere last year, except, as I said before, in a few instances where potatoes run largely to No. 2's.

The other new rule allowing a tolerance of ten per cent of No. 2's in No. 1's I have not seen in print except in a letter sent me and I have written both the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration regarding it, but have as yet received no reply. As soon as one comes I will publish it.

Every member of the Potato Growers' Association is unalterably in favor of a good grade of potatoes and wisely voted that way, fixing the grade, "one grade over an inch and three-quarters round mesh screen," and too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of such action.

It absolutely commits the growers to the principle of grading and establishes what everybody considers a good grade.

All growers who wish to establish such a grade can ship their potatoes graded that way and label them "Graded over inch and three-quarters, as approved by Michigan Potato Growers' Association," and I am of the opinion that such a grade will command prices equal to U. S. Grade No. 1.

But if you want to stabilize and advance the potato industry in Michigan do so by selling good clean graded po-

tatoes of the very best quality so that people will want more and be willing to pay a premium for our good stuff.

I have no doubt but that when the farmers take into their own hands the marketing of their own potatoes, they will, if they will stick to a good sensi-

ble system of grading, realize better prices and more money, besides keeping the cull stuff at home for feed, than they have ever before received for their potatoes.

A prominent shipper told me a few days ago that he owns or controls

about two hundred buying stations and that this year there will be a brisk demand for No. 2 potatoes as the flour and starch factories are preparing to use them. If this is so it will help some, but unless there should prove to be a surplus of potatoes, which I very much doubt, as I believe the crop is short, there will be a market for a good many of the No. 2 potatoes in the No. 1's this year.

A strong market might permit what the Food Administration has recently done in allowing New Jersey to market No. 1's and No. 2's together, labeled as such. I told Mr. E. P. Miller, of the Food Administration, last spring that rules governing the marketing of potatoes should not be established to that they could not be changed, but that they should be flexible and change according to crop conditions and market demands.

Evidently after many months my ideas have made an impression on Mr. Miller and he is learning what the kaiser is learning, that "though all the world is against him he will not change," may do for talk, but it will not go with free Americans.

There is no reason why No. 1's and No. 2's should not be sold together if any grower can find a market for such a mixed grade properly labeled, and when potatoes are a short crop they ought to be sold together for the bulk of the crop, for together they will bring just as good a price as No. 1's when the crop is short, whereas separated the No. 2's will be discriminated against to the detriment of the farmer.

So we get back to the main idea I wish to impress in this paper—namely, the importance of a good stable grade for the potato as a rule, and a flexible rule to meet crop and market conditions.

### TUBER-COOTIES.

The Michigan potato crop is suffering unusually severe damage this season from an insect known in scientific circles as the aphid, or potato louse. These insects live on the under side of the leaves and suck out the juices.

"The pest can be controlled by a spray of Black Leaf or nicotine sulphate," says Prof. R. H. Pettit, of M. A. C. "This should be used at the rate of about one pint to one hundred gallons of water, with about four pounds of laundry soap. The best way to apply this spray so as to make the under sides of the plants is to drive a tank fitted with a pump through the field, with two men following, each with a nozzle set at right angles at the end of a short piece of pipe. With this the spray can be directed upward from beneath and the lice killed."

### National Crop Estimates for August

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

Crop.	Aug. Forecast.	Total Production.	
		1917 Final Estimate.	1912-1916 Average.
Winter wheat .....	556,000,000	418,000,000	552,000,000
Spring wheat .....	322,000,000	233,000,000	257,000,000
All wheat .....	878,000,000	651,000,000	809,000,000
Corn .....	2,989,000,000	3,159,000,000	2,761,000,000
Oats .....	1,428,000,000	1,587,000,000	1,296,000,000
Barley .....	232,000,000	209,000,000	202,000,000
Rye .....	76,700,000	60,100,000	44,500,000
Buckwheat .....	20,600,000	17,500,000	15,300,000
White potatoes .....	391,000,000	443,000,000	362,000,000
Sweet potatoes .....	84,500,000	87,100,000	63,500,000
Tobacco, lbs. ....	1,228,000,000	1,196,000,000	1,033,000,000
Flax .....	14,800,000	8,500,000	17,600,000
Rice .....	41,600,000	36,300,000	28,900,000
Hay, all, tons. ....	99,300,000	94,900,000	95,400,000
Sugar beets, tons. ....	6,360,000	5,980,000	5,970,000
Apples, total .....	199,000,000	175,000,000	214,000,000
Apples, commercial ..	24,400,000	22,400,000	.....
Peaches .....	40,900,000	45,100,000	49,600,000

## Organize to Save Michigan's Potato Industry---

By A. M. SMITH  
Pres. Mich. Potato Growers' Assn.

AN enthusiastic and representative gathering of farmers met at Traverse City, August 9-10, at the request of Mr. Hale Tenant, of the Bureau of Markets, for the purpose of organizing a Central Cooperative Marketing Association, the purpose of which is to do the selling for the local cooperative marketing associations which have already been organized and will be organized. There were representatives present from thirty-three organized associations, quite a number from associations in process of organization and many county agricultural agents.

The new organization will do the marketing of the farm produce to be sold by the local associations and will organize a strong selling force for that purpose.

Considerable good natured rivalry for the location of the central office was manifested in the efforts of those who wanted the office located at Traverse City and those who were for Cadillac. Cadillac won by one vote, which was afterwards made unanimous.

The name chosen for the new organization was "The Michigan Potato

Growers' Exchange," the name "Potato" being used to give prominence to the principal cash crop of western Michigan, although all kinds of farm produce will be handled.

The directors elected were: E. H. Wilce, Empire; D. D. Buell, Elmira; C. A. Wood, Kingsley; A. B. Gage, Bellaire; H. Curtis, Jennings; E. J. Smith, Cheboygan; H. A. Arnold, Boyne City. This is considered a very strong board.

They organized as follows: D. D. Buell, president; H. Curtis, vice-president; A. P. Large, secretary-treasurer. It is believed that a \$2,000,000 business will be done this year.

Antrim county is the banner county for members of cooperative marketing associations, having already one thousand enrolled.

Potato growers who are members of cooperative associations are not worrying about grading, as they will make their own grade and sell what they believe is for their own best interests according to market demand.

There is just one way for the farmer to take care of himself and that is through cooperative marketing associations managed by farmers.



## Dogs Versus Sheep

IN the long fight which has been waged between the progressive sheep breeders and the owners of dogs there has been a question as to which would win. In some sections there are very few sheep in spite of the fact that they are profitable and the farmers often give their reason for not investing money in sheep. They fear the sheep-killing dog and cannot afford to risk money in the sheep business. Which side will win? The hand writing is on the wall. The sheep breeders are going to win and they will have to win because the country needs wool and meat and dog owners might as well realize that fact.

The writer owns two dogs for the purpose of protecting poultry from the hawks, rats and thieves. The dogs are locked up every night and care is taken to keep them from neighbors' land but even at that there is a doubt in my mind if I have a right to own any dogs if they are a menace to sheep or are considered a menace which would keep a neighbor from owning sheep. There is a lot of love and friendship in a good dog and doubtless it has a place on a farm but if food stuffs are as good as bullets in the present war, dog owners will have to take better care of their dogs or expect to see them legislated against until they are too much of a luxury for a farmer to own. The hand writing is on the wall and dog owners might as well realize that fact. It may not be this year, nor next year nor the year after that, but the

credit. If the act occurs more than once he certainly has a right to shoot the dog and the owner of the said pup should thank him for his kindness in doing his duty. At present dog owners in general think so much of Bingo and Fido that they cannot see how another man fails to observe their wonderful qualities. It is asking a good deal to expect one man to love another's dog, especially if that dog is a constant menace to his bank account.

The observer who has seen a flock of sheep ruined by dogs is horrified and disgusted at the entire tribe of dogs. The owner of the sheep is seldom able to obtain what they are worth and is forced to pocket his loss. Possibly he goes out of the sheep business and he suffers an annual loss because of that fact and the world at large suffer because they must pay more for wool and meat. The owner of sheep must know something about the sheep business in order to make it a success. It takes some training and when a farmer has learned to handle sheep in a profitable manner it is discouraging to be ruled out of business by men who own dogs that are untrained and uncontrolled. Unfortunately it requires no brains to own a dog and less brains to care for it in the manner in which some dogs receive their care.

The dog owner who cares to keep a good dog can use some precautions which will prevent the molesting of sheep. Dogs should never be allowed their freedom at night. They may run

## Oat Straw a Valuable Horse Feed

**R**IGHT oat straw is wholesome winter roughage for idle horses. Many good feeders figure that every ton of good oat straw which the horses will eat saves half a ton or more of valuable hay. Some of the very best pure-bred draft mares in the country are fed good oat straw as their exclusive roughage during the winter months. The only other feed they receive is about three or four pounds of grain a day to each mare, as may seem necessary to keep the digestive system working properly.

The fact that straw is a heat-producing feed is of importance because the best feed for producing warmth to idle horses is also the cheapest. Idle work horses require only sufficient grain to maintain them in good flesh condition; all the rest of their feed may well consist of cheap roughage, provided it is clean, bright and free from injurious substances. By feeding more bright straw and just enough grain to keep their digestive systems in good order the work horses can be wintered so cheaply as to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance, and this means considerable reduction in the cost of operating a large farm where several work teams are kept during the year.

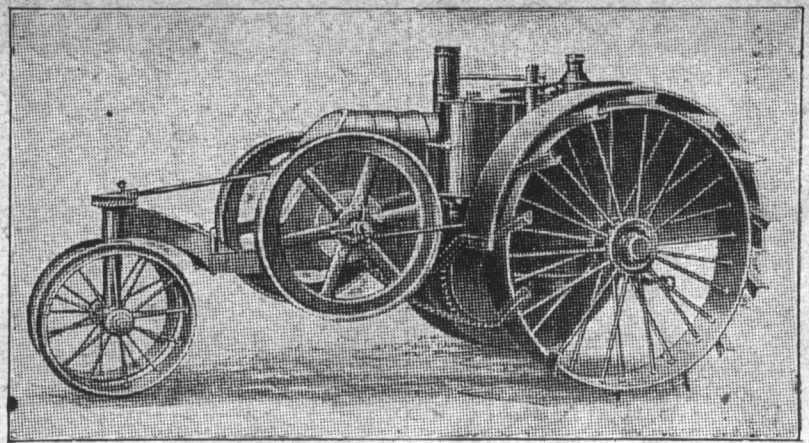
war between dog owners and sheep breeders can only end sanely in an overwhelming victory for the owners of the sheep and the longer that victory is delayed the more expensive it will be for the country. For a long time the agricultural press has been filled with various solutions of the dog problem. Most of the solutions center on an increase in the tax but the tax has not been high enough to keep down the population of worthless dogs.

The sentiment of the people will soon be worth more than the tax in controlling the dog problem. When public opinion is aroused to the gravity of the situation the sheep breeders will stand a better show for victory. At present neighbors who own sheep hesitate to take stringent measures when dogs trespass on their property for reasons of friendship. When a neighbor is kind enough to inform another neighbor that his dog has been near the flock of sheep the information should be appreciated and the dog owner should take every precaution to prevent it happening again. A neighbor who has the self-control to keep from shooting a dog that drives his sheep is certainly going the limit in preserving friendship and deserves full

with other dogs and cause trouble. They should be trained to remain on the home farm at all times during the day and locked up or placed under restraint when they cannot be watched. In England there is said to be little trouble from dogs bothering sheep and this is said to be due to the fact that the dogs are generally of good breeding and they are carefully trained.

The country demands sheep and can get along very well without dogs. The writer likes good dogs but realizes the time is rapidly coming when the sheep business must take a larger place in this country. If owners in general do not take better care of their dogs the writing on the wall seems to say that they will have their pets legislated out of business as the country needs wool and mutton and the sheep-killing dog is one of the most serious enemies to the country at this time.—R. G. K.

The enormous extent to which aid is tendered to our Allies in supplying meats and other food is indicated from the official statement that beef exports from the United States for June amounted to 92,173,000 pounds, of which 95 per cent went to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium. The monthly average of beef exports for the three years preceding the war was 1,066,000 pounds.



Let The

## "PONTIAC FARM TRACTOR"

Solve Your Problems of Increased Acreage and Consequent Increased Production of Farm Produce.

In placing your order for a "Pontiac" you are not only securing a serviceable machine that will add greatly to your ability to help win the war by increased production of the necessities but also guaranteeing yourself against future trouble and annoyance by having a simply constructed dependable and efficient machine.

Tractor ownership today is an absolute necessity for every farmer who is desirous of obtaining the best results from his efforts at farming with the present dearth of efficient farm labor and it is imperative therefore in placing your order for one of these labor saving machines that you secure the one best suited for your individual requirements.

In order to do this it is advisable that you study well the merits of the "Pontiac" before placing an order elsewhere and among some of the superior points are: Simplicity of construction, dependability in action, adaptability to burn kerosene, fuel oil, or distillates, as well as the ease with which it can be handled by the every day practical farmer, who does his farming from a purely practical stand-point of securing an adequate return on his investment and is not in the farming game for the mere pleasure of tilling the soil or spending his income in hiring high priced expert labor to operate intricate and in many cases illy adapted farm machinery.

One of the admirable features of the "Pontiac" is its single cylinder motor with its consequent freedom from motor troubles and its high power efficiency, as well as the ease of accessibility should any trouble of this nature develop. With its large cylinder capacity, 9 in. bore by 12 in. stroke, it easily develops 15 H. P. on the draw bar or 30 H. P. on the belt giving ample power for handling four bottoms in any ordinary plowing or sufficient for the ordinary threshing outfit, corn husker, or silo filler.

With one of these machines it is possible to take advantage of every minute of day light and in fact no objections will be offered by a "Pontiac" to working continuously 24 hours per day if the occasion demands.

Backed up by the efficient aid of one of these machines the average farmer may view with complacency the ever increasing labor shortage feeling secure in the fact that he has a trusty lieutenant who will not desert him at the supreme moment when most is demanded in the way of preparation for the crop, harvesting and securing, as well as marketing it.

Another important feature is the fact that the price places it within the reach of the farmer of moderate means and at the same time gives him as much tractor as is usually furnished at twice the price.

Prices and agents terms furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

PONTIAC TRACTOR CO.

Pontiac, Mich.

## Help Save The Canadian Crops

When Our Own Harvest Requirements are Completed  
United States Help Badly Needed  
Harvest Hands Wanted

Military demands from a limited population have made such a scarcity of farm help in Canada that the appeal of the Canadian Government to the United States Government for

### Help to Harvest the Canadian Grain Crop of 1918

Meets with a request for all available assistance to go forward as soon as our own crop is secured.

The Allied Armies must be fed and therefore it is necessary to save every bit of the crop of the Continent—American and Canadian. Those who respond to this will get a

### Warm Welcome, Good Wages, Good Board and Find Comfortable Homes

A card entitling the holder to a rate of one cent per mile from Canadian Boundary Points to destination and return will be given to all Harvest Applicants. Every facility will be afforded for admission into Canada and return to the United States. Information as to wages, railway rates and routes, may be had from the

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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 is 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, stating what you have.

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A horse with heaves can't do its full share of work. Cure the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or in money. Send today for FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE POWDERS (\$1.00 per package). Satisfactory results or money back. Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Helps you distinguish heaves from other ailments. Write for the Adviser. It is FREE.

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50 good Belgian Hares, and other large Rabbits, also some fox and Rabbit hounds, enclose stamp. W. E. Lecky, Holmesville, O.

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the attractive flavor of the healthful cereal drink

## POSTUM

And it's fine for them too, for it contains nothing harmful—only the goodness of wheat and pure molasses.

POSTUM is now regularly used in place of tea and coffee in many of the best of families.

Wholesome economical and healthful.  
"There's a Reason"

## Fill Your Own Silo

You will find exactly the size and kind of machine you want in

## Silver's "Ohio"

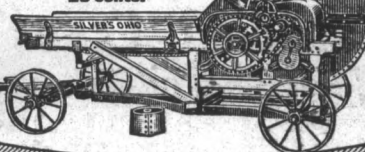
The Logical Silo Filler

Built in individual outfits—"two or three-men" machines—big enough to take care of all your own work. Variety of sizes, 4 horsepower up to 40 to 300 tons a day.

All with big "Ohio" features—direct drive, friction reverse, single lever control, etc. Automatic beater feed on larger sizes. Silverized Silage—packs air tight—ferments properly—makes better food for stock. Write for catalog.

The Silver Manufacturing Co.  
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"Modern Silage Methods,"  
264-page text-book,  
25 cents.



Order your Saginaw Silo today. To delay is serious for farmers everywhere are going to want silos this fall and there is only a limited supply of silo material. You can get prompt delivery by ordering at once. Ask about the Liberty Silo—new Saginaw construction. Write today.

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Saginaw, Mich. 14 Cairo, Ill.

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WHOLESALE PRICES  
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Kharov, Red Rock, Harvest Queen and other high yielding varieties. Have Rosen Rye, Timothy, Alfalfa, Clover and all Field and Grass Seeds. Sold direct to you under our strong Money Back Guarantee. Buy your seed in Chicago where you get low prices and quick service. Write today for Free Bulletin and samples of the seed you need.  
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When Writing to Advertisers, Please say "I Saw Your Ad. in The Michigan Farmer".

## Save Your Own Garden Seed

Some of the garden seed now growing abundant in your garden will be needed next year when planting time comes. Better save a supply while you can. It is not hard to save seed and quite frequently the home-grown supply is better than any that can be bought from the seed man. Home-grown seeds are suited to local environment and the vigor and productiveness of the plants from which they are selected can be taken into consideration—which is an important point in selecting home-grown seed. Wait until the seed matures, then dry it thoroughly immediately after it has been harvested, put it in packages well labeled and store in a dry place where it can not be destroyed by insects, rats or mice.

Of course, it is a good thing to save garden seed. But carefully saved seed should be well labeled and stored to

save confusion next spring. Cloth bags are the best containers for large seed and well sealed envelopes are satisfactory for smaller kinds. Every envelope or container should show the kind and varieties of seed, the date, including month and year when harvested, and the place where grown.

It's Easy to Save Sweet Corn for Seed.

A single ear of sweet corn will furnish enough seed for a small garden. Think how easy it is to save the best ear you produced this year for planting next spring when seed may be hard to obtain. All that is required is to dry it thoroughly and store it where it will not be injured. But saving seed from the garden should not be limited to sweet corn. Seed from the best beans, peas, tomatoes and other vegetables should be selected this fall when they can be obtained easily and the supply is abundant.

## Fall Pruning of Berry Bushes

RASPBERRIES and blackberries are considered by the majority of Michigan people to be the best small fruits we have for table use. Even when they are selling for double what they usually do, we see the poor as well as the rich buying them by the crate for preserving purposes. In order to keep all the raspberry and blackberry plants in this state bearing in good shape each year they must be properly pruned. You will hear people say, "What is the use of pruning, my plants bear every year?" That is not what we prune for; we prune to make the plants bear more every year and keep free from disease. It used to be the custom to do all this pruning in the spring, but there is a great rush of work at that season of the year and many times the pruning is only half done or not done at all. Also it is very hard to tell which canes are old and which are new in the spring of the year. The best and proper time to do the raspberry and blackberry pruning is during the latter part of August or first of September after all the crop of fruit has been harvested.

### Removing the Old Canes.

Raspberries and blackberries are fruits which grow wood the first year and then the second year this wood produces berries. So after the second year's growth of the cane is past, it is no good to the plant for fruit production. It should be removed at this time in order to give all the vitality of the plant to the fruit-bearing canes. When the canes are cut from the plants they should be piled in heaps and burned so as to destroy all insects and diseases on them. By doing this every fall you will keep your plot of raspberries or blackberries in a very healthy condition.

### Thinning the New Canes.

At the same time that the old canes are cut out the young canes and suckers should be thinned. In doing this thin out the weak canes and suckers, leaving the strong healthy ones for the next year's fruit crop. This gives the canes left more sunlight and a better chance to make a strong growth. To get a good crop of very fancy berries it would be best to thin the canes so that they are about six to eight inches apart.

### Pruning for a Late Crop.

Some people who do not want only enough raspberries for their own use have a system of pruning so as to extend the fruiting season from two to four weeks. It works out quite well on a small patch, but reduces the crop too much to be a profitable proposition for the commercial fruit grower. All the canes are cut back to within about one foot from the ground in the fall to

cause the late fruiting the following year. The strength of the plant the following spring goes to the lower buds first and a long shoot is made before the flowers appear on the canes. By this late flowering process you can make your patch of berries bear for a long time during the summer. Prune part of the patch for a late crop and prune the rest as you would ordinarily, and your season of fresh raspberries will be several weeks longer than it would be under normal conditions.  
Newaygo Co. A. M. PORTER.

### FEDERAL PLAN OF MILL FEED CONTROL.

(Continued from first page).

certain of their supply and will render a patriotic service by relieving the railroads of the burden of hauling in winter, when weather conditions and fewer hours of daylight make their operation more difficult.

The foregoing remarks regarding wheat mill feeds do not apply to the feeds derived from coarse grains—hominy, rye, barley, etc. Prices of these grains are, as in pre-war times, subject to changing market values.

The reader will observe that the supervision over wheat mill feeds and the

Test Weight of Wheat per Bushel.	Number Lbs. Flour Returnable.	Number Lbs. Hard Wheat Feed Returnable.	Number Lbs. Soft Wheat Feed Returnable.
58 lbs. or heavier	44 lbs.	15 lbs.	14 lbs.
57 lbs.	43½ lbs.	15½ lbs.	14½ lbs.
56 lbs.	42½ lbs.	16½ lbs.	15½ lbs.
55 lbs.	42 lbs.	17 lbs.	16 lbs.
54 lbs.	41½ lbs.	17½ lbs.	16½ lbs.
53 lbs.	40½ lbs.	18½ lbs.	17½ lbs.
52 lbs.	39½ lbs.	19½ lbs.	18½ lbs.
51 lbs.	39 lbs.	20 lbs.	19 lbs.

Note.—Nothing in this rule requires a miller to operate upon an exchange basis. He may, if he so desires, purchase the wheat and sell flour and feed at the prescribed margins or less.

general regulations surrounding the grain trade are aimed only at speculation, profiteering and unfair practices which benefit only a few and are therefore not to be tolerated during war time. Honest and patriotic citizens have nothing to fear from the Food Administration, which was established by consent of the people and endeavors to serve all impartially, basing its requests and regulations upon military and economic necessity.

The man who chooses between a good and indifferent tree, merely on account of the difference of a few cents in price, certainly does not look very far ahead. The saving here will be wasted many times as crops come on.

## Automobile Factories will turn into Munition Plants

By  
January 1st, 1919,

MR. AUTO OWNER:

To be protected you should repair, rebuild, and repaint your car and keep it insured against fire, theft, and liability.

When the committee calls on you to purchase War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds or to contribute to the Red Cross, you should not make the excuse that you have had your car burned or stolen, or lost money through a lawsuit against you on account of an auto accident, when you can keep protected against these losses for a few dollars, and keep prepared to do your bit. Do not wait until you purchase a new car, but insure today in a company with a membership of over 35,000, and a surplus of about \$70,000, also a fire-proof building in which to keep your records, with up-to-date equipment with which to give you service.

This is no time to insure in a small company without surplus. Insure in a safe company that was organized and developed before the war.

Cost is only \$1.00 for policy and 25 cents per H. P.

Citizens Mutual Auto Ins. Co.  
Howell, Mich.

### PAPEC

ENSILAGE CUTTER  
IT THROWS AND BLOWS

## Over the Top

into any Silo is the guarantee that goes with every Papec—large or small. You, doubtless, will not need to take advantage of the full elevating power of the Papec, but you have the satisfaction of knowing it's there—in reserve.

There are four sizes of Papecs. A gas engine, 3 or 4 H. P., will operate the smallest size. Our 1918 catalogue explains how a Papec will pay for itself in one season. Write for your copy today—it's free.

**PAPEC MACHINE CO.**  
150 Main Street  
Shortsville, New York  
25 Distributing Stations

Papec filling 100 foot Silo at Salona, Pa.

## Ditching Made Easy

With this Simplex Ditcher-Terracer Works in any soil, clay or gumbo. Digs V-shaped ditch down to 4 ft. Practically all steel. Reversible. Equal to 100 men. Pays for itself in a day.

**Sent on 10 Days' Trial**

Ditches, Terraces, Builds Levees, Levels Bumps, Fills Gullies, Grades Roads, Back Fills, Cleans out old ditches at low cost. Simplex Farm-Ditcher Co., Inc., Box 63 Owensboro, Ky.

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DITCHER-TERRACER

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**Money Back**  
If not satisfied on my New 90 Day Engine Offer

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## Selling Milk at \$5 Per Cwt.

SEVERAL western New York farmers are selling their milk at \$5.00 per hundred. One hundred pounds of milk, testing four per cent butter-fat will realize \$5.00 per hundred on sale when made into Coulommier cheese, which sell readily at twenty-five cents each. This is a whole, sweet milk cheese, which is not at all difficult to make. The demand for small cheese is increasing, and where farmers are having hard times disposing of their milk at a profitable figure, they should investigate the possibilities of adopting this method of marketing.

There should exist an excellent opportunity for a limited number of dairy farmers of every community where there is any number of consumers, to supply this demand, which we have heretofore depended upon foreign supply to furnish.

A clean room, with good ventilation and light, with fairly even temperature arrangement, is needed. This may be either just off the kitchen or possibly the cellar. The best temperature is from sixty to sixty-five degrees. If the room becomes too warm the cheese will be apt to drain too quick, resulting in a loss of fat and a hard, dry cheese; if the room be too cool, the cheese will not drain properly and will have poor

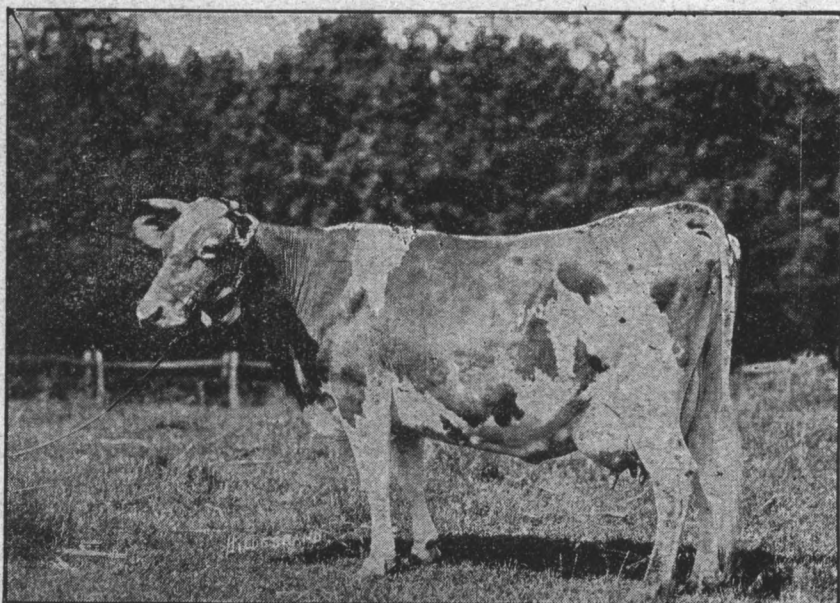
curd as would be the case where the milk was dropping rapidly in temperature.

A good table is necessary for working purposes. The top should be covered with lead or galvanized zinc, the top having a small ridge raised about the edge, and the whole surface draining into one corner, where a hole is provided for the whey to drip into a pail underneath. Any ordinary kitchen table with hardwood top, tilted so that it will drain off, may be used at first for this purpose.

The cheese rings are circular rings made in two sections, the one slipping over the other. These are five and a half inches in diameter, the lower section of which is two inches high, and the upper section or collar is three inches high. These can be made by a good local tinsmith with an outside cost of less than fifty cents each.

Drainage boards are required to lay the cheese on after being placed in the moulds. Some makers prefer straw mats, but after considerable experience with their use it has been found that a board fourteen inches in length, eight inches wide, the surface beaded every fourth inch, is better. This may be kept clean, which cannot be said of straw mats. A ladle is necessary in

### New Guernsey Champion



Linden Girl of Harbor Hill 3rd 58625 has recently completed a record in Class CC of 15032.9 pounds of milk and 785.89 pounds of butter-fat. This record not only places her at the head of her class, but it also entitles her to become the champion cow of the breed in this new maternity class. On March 8 she had to her credit 15769.9 pounds of milk and 830.16 pounds of butter-fat and had carried a calf 249 days. This production would have placed her in Class C.

grain and bad flavor. It is therefore essential that the temperature be kept at or between these two figures, both for the best appearance of the product and insurance against the loss of butter-fat.

Sweet, clean, new milk makes the best cheese. A skim-milk cheese somewhat similar to the Coulommier may be made, but this is hard, dry and unpalatable. Sour milk also makes a hard, dry cheese. Rennet may be used in either the extract or tablet form. The extract is best, as it is easier to mix and cheaper. Best grade dairy salt should be used.

The articles required to manufacture this cheese are: Agate pails, cheese rings, draining boards, thermometer, cheese parchment, ladles, measuring glass and a supply of proper packages in which to wrap product.

Makers have found agate pails the best, due to the fact that they are easiest kept clean, are more durable and cost little more. Great care must be exercised in the use of any pails that the temperature be maintained evenly while the curd is being formed, and that the cream does not have an opportunity to rise to the surface of the

handling the curd. A floating dairy thermometer and a measuring glass for handling the rennet, should be kept handy.

One hundred pounds of four per cent milk will make twenty Coulommier cheese. For ten gallons of milk use from one hundred and fifty to two hundred drops of rennet extract, to which is added ten ounces of pure dairy salt. The making is as follows: Strain the milk into the agate pail; raise the milk to a temperature of eighty degrees, when the rennet is added and stirred gently to the bottom for about four minutes, thus insuring an even distribution. The quantity of rennet used is regulated by the rapidity with which it is desired to form curd. If a slower curd is desired, use about fifteen drops per gallon of milk; if a rapid curd is desired, use twenty drops of rennet. The latter is best. But the extract should be diluted with about ten times its bulk of water in order to make uniform mixing easier.

The pails should be covered as soon as the rennet is mixed with the milk. Three or four-ply cheesecloth is best for this. If the temperature is low, stand the pails in a tub of hot water

## Cut Your Ensilage When The Corn Is Right

It is good business to have your cutter right on the job when your corn is ready for the silo. It pays to cut it at just the right time. Even one week's delay in cutting means a big loss in feeding value. Don't wait till the last minute to order your cutter and don't depend upon someone else to do your cutting, for every cutter in the country will work overtime this year and those who wait will regret. Order a Kalamazoo Cutter now and be sure of getting your ensilage in the silo at just the right time.

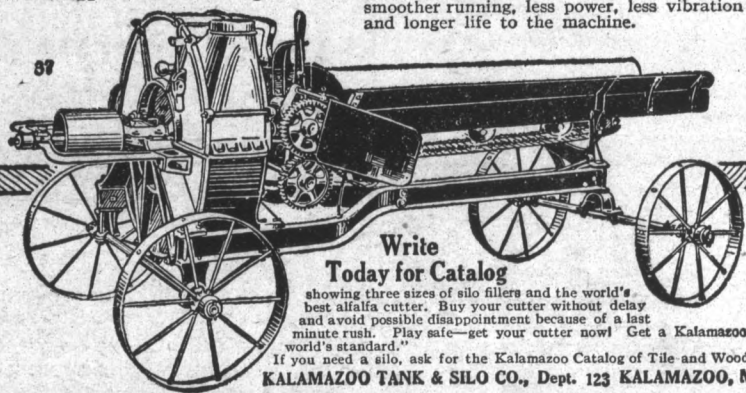
### Kalamazoo ENSILAGE CUTTERS

Men who study and investigate silo fillers carefully before buying, select Kalamazoo cutters because of these

#### 10 Big Features

- 1—Malleable, unbreakable knife wheel.
- 2—All working parts covered to prevent accidents.
- 3—Center-shear cut gives even flow of ensilage.
- 4—Absence of vibration lengthens life of machine.
- 5—Less power required because of center-shear and no vibration.
- 6—Triple feed rollers insure steady feeding.
- 7—Strong, sturdy, life-time frame of channel steel.
- 8—Reversible shear bar gives four cutting edges.
- 9—Hard oil cups provide ample lubrication for every part.
- 10—Guard to prevent accident in case belt slips.

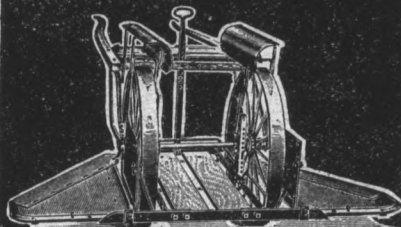
The biggest of all these big Kalamazoo features is the center-shear cut. It means smoother running, less power, less vibration and longer life to the machine.



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showing three sizes of silo fillers and the world's best alfalfa cutter. Buy your cutter without delay and avoid possible disappointment because of a last minute rush. Play safe—get your cutter now! Get a Kalamazoo—the world's standard. If you need a silo, ask for the Kalamazoo Catalog of Tile and Wood Silos. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Dept. 123 KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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The old way required considerable help and takes a long time.

The AKRON SULKY CORN CUTTER saves time, money and much labor; is absolutely safe; inexpensive; efficient; light draft; only one horse required; saves twine; cuts one or two rows at a time, adjustable for height of cut.

We want you to know more about our Corn Cutter but this space is too small for that, so we have published an illustrated booklet containing full description and testimonials which we will mail free to all interested readers of this paper. Send us a postal card request at once, and you will receive this booklet by return mail. We will also tell you what dealer in your neighborhood handles our Corn Cutter, so you can go and see this complete machine.

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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

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\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 24. 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 now in use 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

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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



so as to maintain eighty degrees, in the milk. A room temperature of sixty to sixty-five degrees is best. Do not stir the milk after the rennet has been mixed.

The drainage board, table and moulds should then be prepared for the reception of the curd. This is done by laying the beaded boards on the table, where they can be left undisturbed after the moulds have been filled. Place the moulds or rings on boards with the two sections connected. Ladle the curd into moulds in thin slices, as it will drain more rapidly than when placed in thick slices. After a nice, soft curd has formed, which ought to take place in from two to three hours, start lading in the moulds. If the moulds do not hold all the curd to start with, the remainder may be added as soon as the moulds have drained a short time. The time the curd takes in draining depends to a great degree on the temperature of the room and the manner in which the curd is ladled. As stated, the optimum temperature of the room is sixty degrees. If the temperature falls below this point the draining will take too long, with a bitter-flavored cheese as a result.

The curd is turned onto the boards in about eight hours, thus insuring a good, smooth top cheese. In about twenty-four hours the curd will have sunk below the bottom of the upper ring, when the upper section may be detached, after which place a board upside down on top of the lower ring and turn the cheese. Care must be taken in removing the first board as the cheese may stick to it slightly.

The top of the curd should then be sprinkled with about one-eighth ounce of salt per cheese. The second lot of cheese is then placed on the boards and allowed to drain for twenty-four hours. This is turned as was the first lot, and sprinkle with salt. Also sprinkle the first day's cheese after turning, with same quantity of salt. In another twenty-four hours the first cheese will be ready for cutting if fresh cheese is desired. Most of the customers desire a ripened cheese. Therefore, at the second salting it is too young, and the rings are removed, the cheese placed on the boards, and permitted to stand five or six days, when it is ready for market.

Attractiveness is essential in marketing this special product. Each cheese should be wrapped in parchment paper, packed in a carton or cardboard box, before being offered for sale. The maker's name may be placed on these boxes, which can be purchased for less than half a cent each of most any dairy supply house. It should be an easy matter for many farmers with small dairies to work up a nice trade in this product.

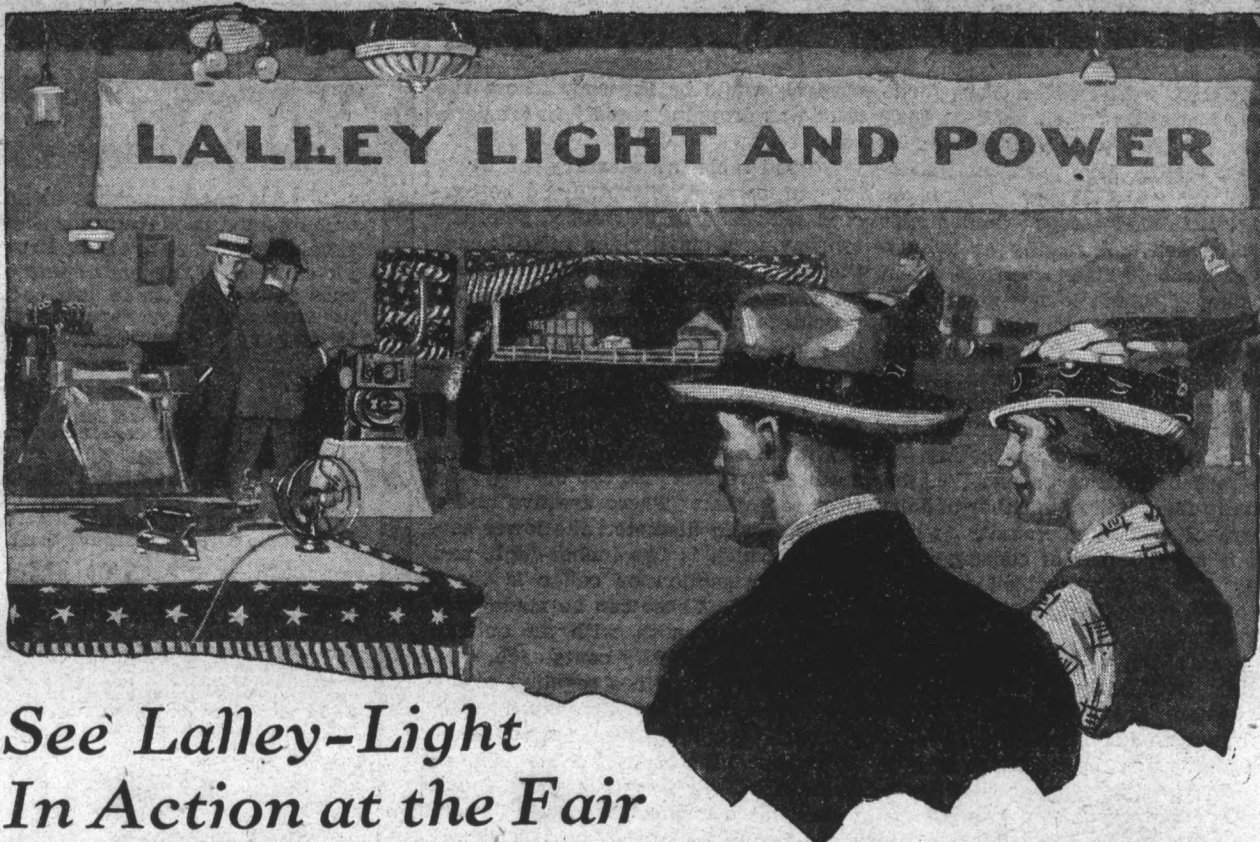
EARL W. GAGE.

#### KEEP THE BEST ANIMALS.

The most successful breeders of pure-bred live stock are men who do not sell the young animals that definitely excel the parents. High prices do not tempt, nor equal merit in other herds or flocks concern such makers of breed history. It is with their own familiar animals that they produce the best results, for no matter how excellent the purchased animal may be, it seldom produces as good results in carrying forward the breeder's ideals of improvement.

Years ago when we read of cows earning \$100 each during the year people would say, "It is book farming," but today we are discussing what the limit of a good cow really is.

The tree knows its fruit and drops the unsound and squirrels take no stock in unsound nuts and rats desert a sinking ship. Yet a man with his God-given faculties will keep cows that produce less than 150 pounds of butter-fat in a year.



## See Lalley-Light In Action at the Fair

Lalley-Light will be exhibited, and in operation, at most of the county and state fairs this fall.

We ask you to note particularly the way it runs, and the character of the electric light and power it produces.

If you will do this, we count on the plant itself to convince you of the superiority it has proven in eight years of every day farm use.

You probably will be impressed, first, with its extremely smooth running; and the fact that a low hum is all you hear when it is running.

You will see that the electric lights are strong, and steady all the time—without even a suggestion of a flicker.

You will observe, also, the same steady flow of power to the electrical machines which may be exhibited.

The men in charge will explain that Lalley-Light furnishes light and power from two sources—the storage battery; and the generator, independently of the battery. That means with Lalley-Light you

are doubly sure of having light and power.

Even if you are not of a mechanical turn, you can't help admiring the unusual simplicity of the plant, and its very compact design.

We urge you to study Lalley-Light because it points the way to a great saving of farm labor and an equal increase of comforts and conveniences on the farm.

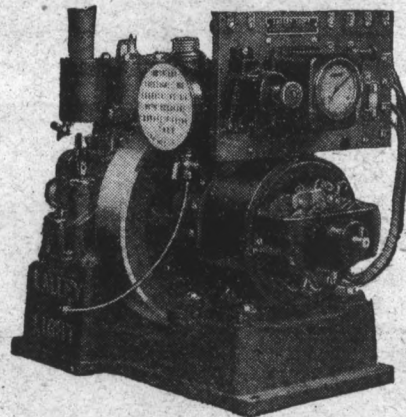
Next year the farmer's need for Lalley-Light's reliable, economical power and light will be even greater than this year.

You should prepare now to meet that need.

If Lalley-Light should not be displayed at your home fair, write to us for details and name of the nearest Lalley-Light merchant.

Lalley Electro-Lighting Corporation  
783 Bellevue Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Distributor  
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care of  
Becker Auto Co.,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.



Generating plant is 27 inches long, 14 inches wide, 21 inches high. Storage battery is included in complete outfit.

# LALLEY-LIGHT

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM

# SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE on YOUR LAND



The advantages of using land lime are well known. If you are not familiar with them, consult any farm authority. They are unanimous in advocating it.

And be careful to use Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Its extra fineness and extra high percentage of carbonates greatly increases its value and the resultant crop yield.

We have made big additions to our equipment and are now able to promptly take care of your Fall requirements.

May we send you, without cost, Litmus to make a soil test?  
SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY, 580 W. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.



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# Magazine Section

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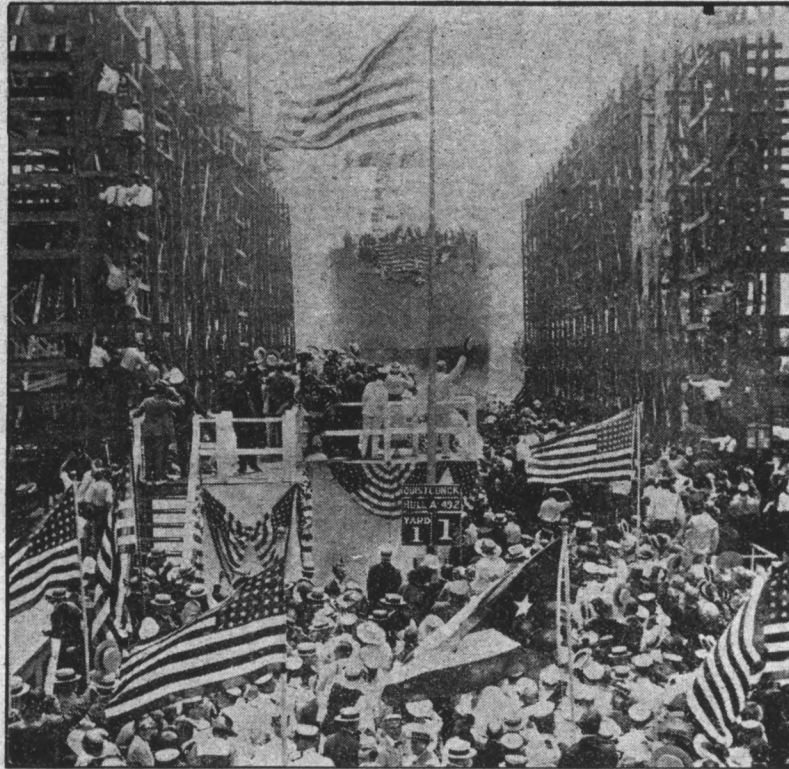
**MICHIGAN FARMER**  
AND *LIVE STOCK* JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

The FARM BOY  
and GIRL  
SCIENTIFIC and  
MECHANICAL

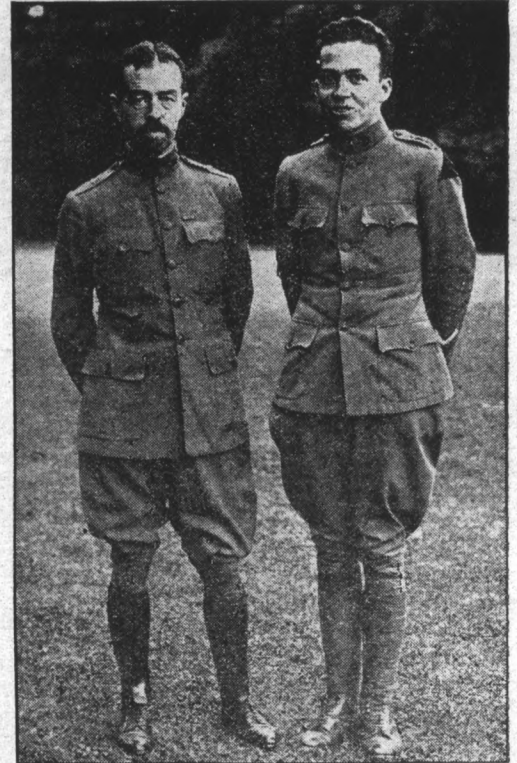
## WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



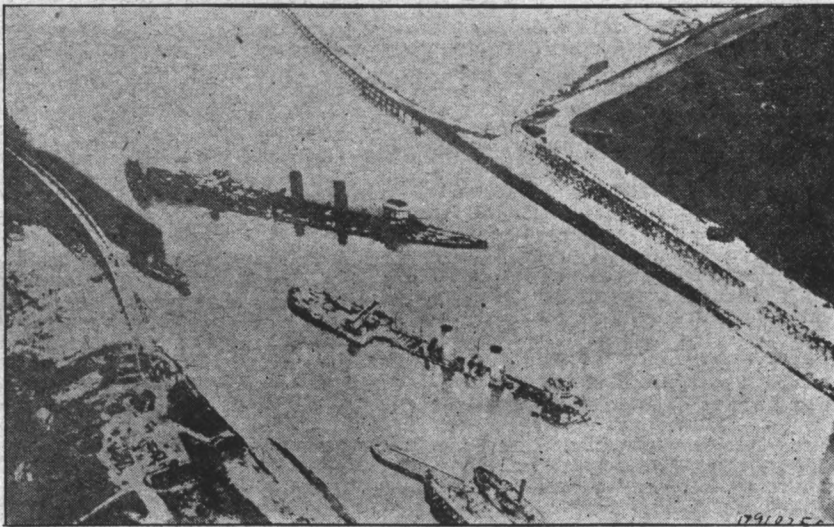
Soldiers erecting telephone line in France where four years of war has made the country a desert.



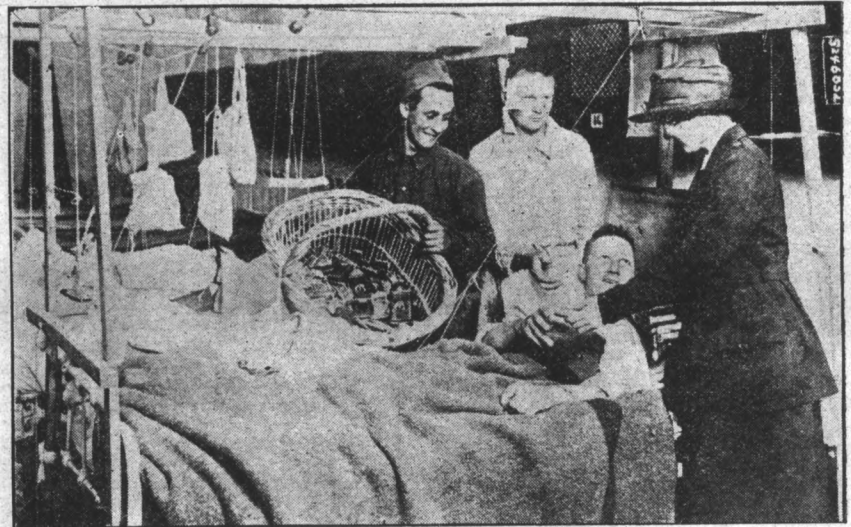
Launching of the first ship fabricated at the Hog Island Ship Yards near Philadelphia in the presence of President and Mrs. Wilson. This yard, now capable of launching from three to five vessels per week, was a mud island of 846 acres a year ago.



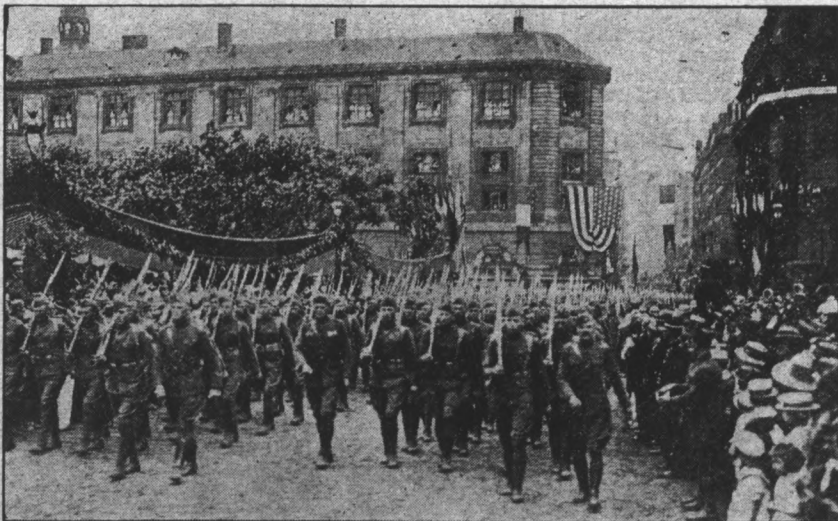
Brig-Gen. Vanderbilt, among the first to leave for France, has returned on a government mission. He is here pictured with his son at Newport.



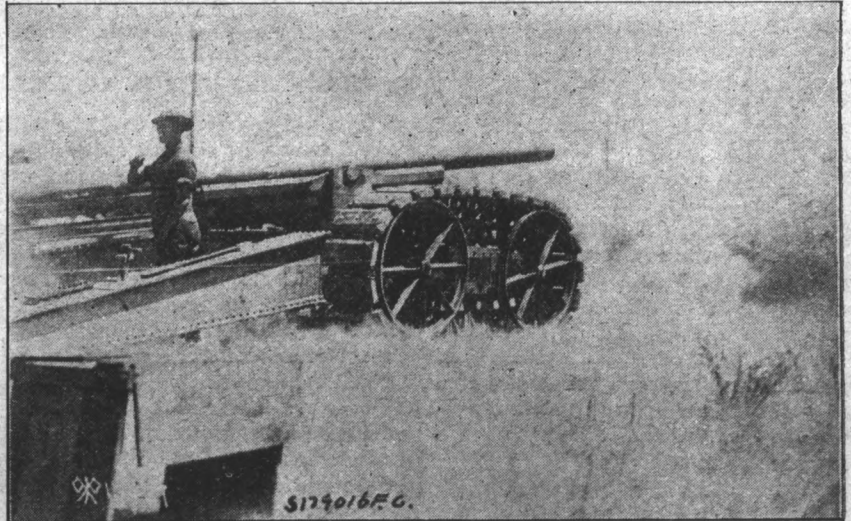
This Photograph taken by a German airman at a low altitude, and which has since fallen into the hands of the Allies, shows how effectually the British ships sunk in the Zbrugge Canal blocks that passageway against free traffic.



Red Cross Workers bring cheer and gifts to wounded American soldiers in a Hospital in France. Little do we realize the comfort brought our boys by the tireless Red Cross Workers who are to be found wherever their help is needed.



American Troops marching through the streets of Lyons, France, upon the occasion of the dedication of a bridge across the Rhone River to President Wilson. Enormous crowds turned out to celebrate the event and greet the Americans.



French 155 mm. gun in action. This picture was taken at the moment of firing and shows the recoil of the mammoth barrel. The picture also illustrates the type of wheels used on the big guns to get them over the rough or soft ground.





(Continued from last week).

The machine was completely demolished and we thought that the man had surely been killed. The aerodrome ambulance rushed off to the scene of the accident as fast as it could, but the man was found calmly sitting on the wreck of his machine smoking the inevitable cigarette. There was a smile on his face as he pointed to the rooster.

"I always did want to see that thing at close range," he said, "but I did not want to bring it home with me."

I knew several of the boys at this school and found that they were learning to fly R. E. 8's, a machine that has the reputation of being very tricky. Its main fault is that it is hard to keep from spinning, much to the discomfort of the budding pilot.

I noticed that though the weather was bad and cloudy, it being a raw spring day, there was no let-up in the work of this aerodrome. Pilots were then in great demand in France and training had to go on in almost any kind of weather.

Venables, one of the chaps I knew, had just been transferred from the squadron I was attached to. He was now flying an R. E. 8 and seemed quite proud of his accomplishment. He was going to fly one of these machines today, he said, for the special benefit of the wing commander, and started to do so.

He left the ground in pretty good shape and then went straight up. At about three hundred feet he tried to turn and then the machine went for a spinning nose dive. Before its pilot could right it again it had hit the ground and immediately burst into flames. Before we could get to the man he had been burned to death. Accidents will happen, of course, but it made me sick to think about it, for he was one of my best friends. And I always hate to see them go that way.

Next morning I got into touch with my commanding officer and he gave me orders to go to another factory for another machine. This time I had a bus of greater power and made a successful trip. After signing the machine over to the receiving squadron I reported to my own squadron and was sent back to the same factory to deliver another machine. This time I had a mechanic with me. In the afternoon we landed at a squadron to fill our tanks and get some food. After that we resumed our journey. We had flown about an hour and a half when we were overtaken by a rain-storm. It was getting late and for that reason I decided to land and come down at Melton Mowbray, the world-famed home of English pork pies and fox hunting. We put the machine away for the night and went to a large farmhouse where we were received with open arms and well entertained. The weather being bad, the next day we went fox hunting. I put in a pleasant day on a postage-stamp saddle, and all that night I was sore and slept hardly at all.

It was very windy next day but despite that I decided to finish the trip.

As we started off I broke a king post on an aileron, just as I was getting off the ground. I spliced and splinted it and made a successful second start, reaching my destination at about three in the afternoon, after a very strenuous trip.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## Air Battles Over the Lines.

UPON reporting to the park commander, I found that seven of us, myself included, had been detailed for overseas duty, which meant

France, and that we were to take seven machines with us.

I returned to the squadron and on the following day the seven of us started. We took with us our mascot, a fox terrier puppy about six weeks old. Pup was wrapped up in mufflers and fur helmet and, thus equipped, was a passenger in the wireless box in Ham's bus.

Though the weather was bad, we started out, but we had not gone very far before we realized that we would have to fly over the tops of the clouds at an altitude of about 12,000 feet.

It was a splendid sight to see the seven machines, six with two men and one with two men and a dog, dodging around the big white peaks of the upper world.

As we sped along we came to a hole in the clouds and peeping down I spied an aerodrome I knew very well. It occurred to me that the gang would like to be taken down there to feed the pup and fill up with juice and oil.

I went down in a nose dive and the others followed suit.

We landed, one after the other, took our supplies and stretched our cramped limbs, and, after feeding the dog with milk, started up again. The hole in the clouds had not closed up meanwhile so we went through it once more.

We had gone about an hour or so when I noticed that my pressure valve was acting queerly. Next the engine stopped.

I began to use the hand pump to keep the motor running until I could



James Montgomery Flagg, the famous artist, gives the public an opportunity to see him in action. He is seen here reproducing a life-size picture of the famous Marine Recruiting Poster, "Tell it to the Marines."

get to a place where I could see the ground. But that seemed quite impossible. The speed of the engine was now so low that I was falling anyway, so I stopped and dived downward through thick clouds in a glorious plunge at about 140 miles an hour. Then I righted the machine, picked out a field to land in, and began to pump again like mad in order to keep my engine running until I landed. It had been my intention to fix my motor and then join the others. I was hard at work when suddenly I heard above me the whirr of propellers, and, looking up, saw that the other six were coming down also. The field was none too large and I swallowed my heart several times, as they came into land, but they all got down safely.

While my mechanic was busy on the valves, I consulted my maps to find where we were. I discovered that we were about ten miles from an aerodrome and told the boys that they had a better start for it. There was a tall row of trees on the windward side of the field, which we had to "zoom" on getting off the field, and once more I swallowed my heart, as they started off, but no accidents happened. By the time the last one was on his wings my engine was running again and I started after them.

At the aerodrome we had something to eat and then we started off again, though it had begun to snow. The falling snow prevented our seeing very far and before long only three of us were together, the other four having disappeared. As we neared F— one of the boys had water trouble and, on landing, he hit a tree and landed on the ground in a crash, nearly killing himself and his mechanic. The others arrived safely).

Upon reporting at the "War House" in London, as we called our general

headquarters, we were given two days' leave and then told to return north as ferry pilots. The work of the ferry pilot consists of delivering machines from one part of the country to another, such as we had been doing for a short time.

That was a rude shock to us. We had bid our friends in the north goodbye under the impression that we would immediately go to France, and now we were to spend more time in trundling machines from one part of the country to another. Finally, our commanding officer gave us a little dinner to help us get over our disappointment. To make sure that none of us would grieve any longer from not being able to go to France he also took us to a show. The same night, flat broke, having enjoyed ourselves, we caught a train for the north and arrived at our aerodrome in the morning, much to the surprise of our friends.

Four days later we received orders to again report at the "War House," (Continued on page 159).



## Wednesday, August 14.

British troops have gained more ground in Flanders, while in the sectors between Avre and the Oise only the artillery is active. The French take prisoners in a raid in Champagne.

An oil ship is sunk by submarine off New York. Seven of the crew are missing.

Teuton chiefs meet in conference at German headquarters an a peace drive is to be expected soon.

First United States army with General Pershing retaining command, is formed to take over a line equal to that of the French and British.

## Thursday, August 15.

The German front between Albert and Arras appears to be caving in; the foe is in flight north of Albert. Foch continues the attack on apparently a sixty-five-mile line. Ribcourt five and a quarter miles from Noyon falls into the hands of the Allies.

An all-American smash attack is soon to be expected at some point on the line held by the Yanks beyond Verdun.

Allied and neutral shipping sunk by U-boats during July amounted to 270,000 tons, as compared with 534,839 tons during the same month last year.

Six dead and a score hurt in electrical storm in Pennsylvania. Hundreds of houses in the Wyoming valley were unroofed by the wind.

## Friday, August 16.

The French resume the smash at Noyon near Ribecourt and beat back the foe line between Matz and Oise. North of the Somme between Albert and Arras the enemy continue to fall back, closely followed by the British. Thus far the Germans have definitely given up Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Bucqoy and Puisieux-au-Mont.

Moscow is now in a state of defense, and is facing an anti-Teuton revolt, the Allied troops are moving south from Archangel and the Bolsheviks are fleeing before them.

The new man-power bill will call for about thirteen million men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Of this number it is expected that about 2,000,000 will be qualified for full military service.

Seven hundred and fifty naval recruits leave Detroit for the Great Lakes Training School this morning.

## Saturday, August 17.

Allies push within one and a quarter miles of Roye, which is the key to the foe defense. The entire Picardy front is menaced as the British cross the Ancre. Although the Germans have steadied the lines running through Roye to Noyon with reinforcements and innumerable guns, they have again been forced to give ground and apparently will have to resume their retreat eastward.

Germany has commanded Austria to send ten to fifteen divisions to the western front.

The new United States war program calls for 6,050,000 Yankee fighters in France by July 1. One hundred new transports are now being built which

are expected to take over 250,000 soldiers monthly.

The Traverse City, Leelanau & Manistique Railway discontinued operations due to lack of funds.

## Sunday, August 18.

The French made further progress today north and south of the Avre, taking one thousand prisoners and numerous machine guns. Further south they captured Canny-sur-Matz. Twelve enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Jno. Burroughs and Edwin N. Hurley are going to take a vacation together. The trip planned is a motor trip down the Shenandoah valley.

One hundred leaders of the I. W. W. were found guilty in Chicago of anti-war plotting. Sentence stayed until next week.

The Japanese army is now with the Ally unit in Vladivostok.

## Monday, August 19.

Gradually the famous Lys salient in the region west of Armentieres is giving way under pressure of the British. Likewise the Germans are being given no rest by the French-British forces north and south of the Somme, and the French and Americans along the Vesle, and the Americans in Lorraine are also harassing them by artillery fire and local attacks.

"Peace before Christmas" was discussed at the Teuton kaiser's conference at German headquarters in the field, and it is expected that a peace offensive will be launched soon in order to steel the German people to the horrors of another winter.

The United States Expedition arrived in Vladivostok this afternoon.

Captive Yanks are being tortured in German prisons, according to a Teuton Deserter, who says men are caged, chained, bullied and goaded and some are flogged for the slightest reason.

Detroit mob give Negro a bad beating to avenge stabbing of Private C. Edward.

Troops fight food rioters in Japan cities. Thirty thousand in Nagoya are fired upon by soldiers. Other cities are reported in disorder.

General Crowder gives notice that exemptions from draft will not apply to Spanish war men.

## Tuesday, August 20.

The Germans have been compelled to give up important positions on three sectors of the western battle front. The Allies are smashing ahead from Ypres to Soissons. Between the Matz and Oise rivers the French have fought their way to the dominating positions of Lasigny. In the Lys sector east of Amiens, the enemy has retreated over a front of nearly six miles, leaving the town of Merville in the hands of the British.

The board of control of Jackson prison has named Harry L. Hulbert, of Detroit, as the new prison warden.

The employment service of the United States draws one million men from the non-essential industries to work on munitions.



## A Flying Fighter

(Continued from page 158).

which is located in the "Big Smoke." On arriving there I met an old Yankee friend of mine and he greeted me with the remark:

"How do you like the 'Big Smoke,' anyway?"

Ever since then I have associated this name with London.

The man's name, by the way, was Libby. He is a Texan, and, like myself, is fond of adventure. I had been able once to do Libby a favor. Libby had made up his mind to fight for the French, or at least drive a motor truck for them, but the mechanical examiners were not going to take him. I went to the commanding officer and told him that Libby, though he might not know much about a motor, was sure to learn quickly, and that I would see to it that he made himself a useful man.

The commanding officer thought it over for a long time and finally let me have "Lib." He proved that he was a clever chap and before long was one of the best drivers. When we went to France Libby was one of the company. We had not been over there long when he fell ill with pneumonia. The weather there did not seem to agree with us and "Lib" was sent back to England.

When he recovered he was sent back to France with a repair unit, and, when next I met him he told me he was trying for the Flying Corps. I had just managed to get my own papers for the same corps and told Libby how to go about it. He had action on his petition very soon and became an officer on probation in the Flying Corps shortly after I did. He was sent to a squadron, and during his period of observation he and his pilot shot down ten Huns, for which they each received the military cross. He was later sent back to England to become a pilot, went back to France and shot down ten other Huns. Libby was some fighter, as the saying goes, and he was soon made a captain; I felt proud to have him for a pal.

At the "War Horse" I was informed that I had been assigned to a scout and fighting squadron doing service in France. I would now have another opportunity to fight the Huns.

Arriving in France I was given a machine of the Spad type. I began to fly the machine to discover its moods and tricks, and then had it adjusted to suit my way of flying. My first turn of service at the front as a pilot consisted of patrol work for three days running. It was an uneventful start. On the fourth day I went up again on patrol to 20,000 feet. I was looking for Huns up there, but found none. Since it was very cold I decided to go down a way, and shut off my power.

At the level of 18,000 feet, I found myself sweeping along a very large peak of cloud. Intending to spoil its pretty formation I dived into it, and, coming out on the other side, found myself alongside of a Hun plane of the Albatross type. I had no intimation at all that a Hun was present and I guess he was in the same position. I suppose he was as much surprised as I was when he saw me emerging from the cloud. That he was surprised was indicated by his failure to open fire upon me after coming alongside of him. Neither of us could shoot at the other for the reason that the guns of the machines we were flying were fixed to the machine so that the machine itself has to be pointed.

We were so close together that this could not be done without our ramming one another, which both of us had to avoid if we did not wish to crash to the earth together.

The Hun waved at me and I waved at him.

(Continued next week).

# Western Electric POWER and LIGHT



*Let the  
Western Electric man  
show you the kind  
of plant you need*

**T**HERE is as much difference in electric light plants as there is in automobiles or gas engines. No one type is equally suited to all farms; and your power and light requirements may be different from your neighbors'.

Like every farmer, you want electric power and light, but you don't want an outfit either too large or too small for your needs. Start right! Get all the facts! *Let the Western Electric man show you the kind of plant you need!*

Our business is bigger than the mere selling of any particular electric plant. We sell electricity for the farm. There are all sizes and types of Western Electric outfits. We are not forced by policy to sell one type for every purpose. We can sell you an outfit with or without a gas engine.

If you have a gas engine, it may be a needless expense to buy another engine as a part of an outfit. On the other hand, if you want an outfit with built-in engine, the Western Electric man will tell you about a new outfit of this type ready for delivery this Fall. In any case, it is just a matter of fitting our equipments to your needs.

More than forty years of electrical manufacturing experience is back of all these Western Electric Power and Light Outfits.

Make your entire equipment "Western Electric." You can get Western Electric Motors, Water Systems, Milking Machines, etc., to save labor on the farm; as well as Irons, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines and other electrical helps to save time and labor in the home.

There is a Western Electric man near you. Mail the coupon for Booklet No. MF-7, and we will tell him to get in touch with you.

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WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., Inc.

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The Hardest and Heaviest Yielding  
Winter Wheat

For Michigan and the northern states. Has yielded 37 bushels average per acre at the Michigan Experimental Station. Record yield of nearly fifty bushels per acre.

### Rosen Rye

Is a new variety that will pay you well to grow. Out-yields common Rye 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Nice long heads well filled with large kernels. Ordinary yield 30 to 40 bushels. Clover, Timothy, Vetch, and all dependable seeds for fall planting. Write for free samples and fair price list.

### Fall Bulbs

Beautiful new Darwin Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Lillies, Crocus, etc. Plant these bulbs this fall for winter and spring blooming. Isbell's Fall Catalog Free gives full information. Write for it today.

S. M. ISBELL & CO.

Box 10 Jackson, Mich.

## Seeds Wanted

Red Rock Wheat

Sand or Winter Vetch

Red Clover Seed (Both kinds)

Edw. E. Evans, West Branch, Mich.

ROSEN RYE \$2.50 per bu. Bagg 30c  
A. A. LAMBERTSON, Cedar Springs, Mich.

## Grow Registered Seed



Of the following pedigreed varieties developed at the Michigan Agricultural College and Inspected, Approved and Registered by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

**Red Rock Wheat.** A pure, winter hardy, excellent milling high yielding wheat.

### MICHIGAN WINTER BARLEY

The best northern grown Winter Barley

**ROSEN RYE** The rye that nearly doubled Michigan's acre yields and is giving exceptionally good results in many other states. Remember rye cross fertilizes so get pure seed from farmers who have produced it under inspection. For list of those having it for sale write the Secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, J. W. NICOLSON, East Lansing, Mich.

## SEED WHEAT

Selections of pure seed of Fultz and Poole varieties, for starting high-grade seed crops. We have a limited quantity of very fine seed. Booklet. Samples.

O. C. SHEPARD CO.,  
Box 62, Medina, Ohio

## Red Rock Seed Wheat

\$3.00 per bu. new 16 oz. bags 70c each.

YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso, Mich.

**ROSEN RYE**, a new variety originated by Michigan Experiment Station has been heavily out yielding almost all other varieties of winter rye. \$2.50 per bu. new 16 oz. bags 70c. YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso, Mich.

Rosen Rye heavy yielding re-cleaned pure seed. Chester White spring pigs bred right. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

## ROSEN RYE

300 bus. class 1. Registered seed. Our Rosen Rye has taken first prize at the exhibit of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association for the past two years. H. M. & S. R. QUEAL, Hamburg, Mich.

## Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

### Big Money-Making Farm \$3500

14 Cows, Pr. Horses,

Calf, wagons, harnesses, plows, harrows, mowing machine, complete machinery, tools. Aged owner of this 180-acre farm in fine section, near schools, stores, depot, for immediate sale includes everything for \$3650, \$1000 down. Rich tillage, splendid hay meadows, 20-cow, spring-watered pasture, woodland, fruit. Good 11-room house, stock barn, wagon barn, poultry, milk houses etc. Details page 15 Strout's Catalogue of this and other big mid-summer bargains, many with stock, tools, crops; copy free.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 101, 814 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

### McClure Stevens Land Co.

We have for sale: 15000 acres of fine unimproved lands, well located, joining well settled locality, on easy terms. A tract of 160 acres, 5 miles from Gladwin, on daily mail route, all fenced with woven wire, 20 acres under fine state of cultivation, 6 acres in fruit. A Sheep Ranch of 310 acres, all fenced, well grassed over, living water, 70y acres cleared, 30 acres under fine state of cultivation with fruit, good buildings, 250 head of sheep, 4 stock ranches well grassed, fenced and watered with living water. McCLURE STEVENS LAND CO. Gladwin, Mich.

On account of old age must sell or trade my 160 acre farm. Located near Big Rapids, soil black sand loam, surface level, 120 well improved 40 timber and pasture, creek in pasture. 10 room house, basement barn 46x80 ft. \$8,000. Take small farm in part payment. DAVID MANEY, Big Rapids, Mich.

Beautiful Home and block (8 lots) of land a block and a half from Central Michigan Normal School, all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade, will sell or trade for good farm. Mt. Pleasant, Mich. Cooper, Gover and Francis.

**FOR RENT:** Stock farm of 210 acres in Southern Ohio. STEEN FREEMAN, Wamsley, Ohio.

FOR Sale, 80 A. 20 A. hardwood timber 2 A. orchard, P. P. \$3,500 half cash must sell on account poor health. C. J. YABHOUSE, Ewart, Mich.





# Our Boys and Girls

## At Work and play



### Caught In a Wolf Trap---By LADD PLUMLEY

THE Badger Patrol were camping in Colorado, and Dillingame and Everett were sent by the scoutmaster to investigate Big Gulch Creek for a new camping place. The trail forked a couple of miles to the north, both branches crossing the creek. "We'll toss a penny—heads, east; tails, west! I'll take heads," said Everett, when they arrived at the forks.

The penny was tossed and the west trail fell to Everett.

"When we hit the creek," said Dillingame, "I'll go down stream and you come up. We'll get a good idea of the camping places. We ought to meet late in the afternoon."

Dillingame made good time, arriving at the creek about noon, where he ate his lunch and looked for a camping place. But here the stream was confined in a gorge and if a desirable camping place were to be found it must be sought elsewhere. A half-mile down stream he found a brook which was full of trout. There was no camping place near the main stream, and he followed up the brook until he came to a little meadow. Here was an ideal camping place, plenty of toppings and fallen timber for fuel and a brook full of trout. He had just crossed the further edge of the meadow, when, in a little swale, where were toppings left by lumbermen, there came a great snap and he was thrown to the ground. At the same moment he felt a pang of agony, as the jaws of a wolf trap closed on his left leg. For a moment the pain brought a faintness which made the scout hardly conscious of what had happened. Then he pulled himself to a sitting position and examined the injured leg and soon he realized that he was a lucky young fellow. For in snapping shut the jaws of the trap had seized a stout spruce branch, which had happened to be lifted by his feet, and the branch had prevented the bone from being crushed. But though the jaws of the trap were propped partially open, no effort of Dillingame's could loosen the grip of the teeth. It was clear that without the aid of another the leg could not be liberated.

The trap was secured by its chain to a stake and the stake was of hard wood and driven deep into the ground. At first Dillingame thought of hacking away the top of the stake with his knife, and he slashed desperately, until he happened to break the blade, short off at the handle.

"Get a grip on your think block!" he growled. "Even if you hadn't broken your knife, you could never cut through three inches of hard maple. You must dig up another way."

For some time he sat upon the ground, hardly knowing where he was. To be caught in a steel trap and tethered by a chain is enough to daze anybody's mind. At length he roused himself.

"Huh!" he exclaimed. "Matches in your pocket and you never thought of fire! And plenty of toppings within reach! Fire will make the chain red-hot. Then I can pull a link open."

Quickly he heaped some of the toppings together, and after touching a match to the dry stuff, he pulled him-

self away to the limit allowed by the length of the chain. Soon a brisk fire was burning and it was not long before the stake was charred almost in two and the links nearest were red-hot. Seizing the chain Dillingame threw his weight upon it, and a link opened and the trap was free.

Big Gulch Creek is more than a creek. It is a turbulent river, and at many places ledges rise along the banks, some of them fifty and more feet in height. If a careless step were made, a person might slip from one of these ledges into the churning water below, and there would be every prob-

ability that he would be hurled against a rock and that death would come from injury or drowning. Dillingame believed that his companions would think that an accident of this kind had happened, and they would have no means of knowing he had ascended the brook. It seemed wise, therefore, to return to the main stream and there await a rescue. This proved a difficult journey, for the trap was heavy and little weight could be borne by the injured leg. With a sapling for a staff, at length the scout accomplished the painful journey. By this time the sun had set and the shadows of evening

were falling over the peaceful valley.

"What's that?" he exclaimed, gazing across the stream. His heart almost stopped beating. Loping along the opposite side of the river slipped a shaggy animal and following their leader skulked dim forms. They were timber wolves, which had scented the injured boy. He looked wildly about him, hoping he would see a pile of drift which could be used for a fire, but here there was no drift. He regretted he had left the meadow, where fuel was plenty, and almost frantic with terror decided that he would return at once. But he must take into account that if he left the river, and his companions failed to find him, he might die a lingering death of starvation or be killed by the wolves.

Again Dillingame proved his resourcefulness, and without the loss of a moment he pulled off his coat and removed his flannel shirt. His initials were on the garment, just below the collar. He ripped the shirt into strips, and choosing the portion with the initials, he tied it on a sapling, where it would be seen by anyone who came near. Then, seizing his staff, and with the remainder of the flannel in his grasp, he began as rapid retreat as possible. But before he made a hundred yards, he tied on another sapling another portion of the shirt, and at intervals, as he painfully hobbled up the brook, he tied other bits of the cloth to saplings, thus leaving a trail back to the meadow and the fire he had made that afternoon, which had burned down to smouldering embers. As soon as the river was behind him, he heard the wolves, the howls warning him that before long they would be on his trail.

Frantically he heaped toppings upon the coals of his fire until the flames leaped high, then he gathered together plenty of fuel, sufficient to last through the night. By this time the injured leg began to swell, and the pain became so great that at intervals he relapsed into an almost unconscious condition, but he heard the howls of the wolves, which came nearer and nearer. There was no moon and the night proved black. Perhaps the actual sight of the brutes, which were kept from an attack only by fear of the flames, would have been even less harrowing than the terror, in his intervals of consciousness, and when he heaped fuel on his fire, that from the blackness around the red glare a wolf might make a rush. At length the scout relapsed into complete insensibility, and he did not come to himself until the light of dawn was stealing over the meadow. The fire had burned low and the howling of the wolves had ceased. With a groan of pain, he again relapsed into half-consciousness, to be brought fully to his senses by hearing shouts and to see the scoutmaster, followed by the scouts, racing toward him.

It took but a few minutes for the jaws of the trap to be pried apart. Bandages were improvised, and a half-hour later Dillingame was quite himself and eating a ration of bread and cheese. With the aid of his companions he hobbled back to camp and late



The Hot Lunch for School Children is no Longer a Novelty. It is now Part of the Daily Program in Many Rural Schools. It is Here Being Demonstrated for the Teachers and the Young People.



"Michigan Garden Boy Cultivator," which will be Constructed at the State Fair by Teams of Handicraft Club Boys.



that afternoon was comfortable on a cot. Before three days had passed he was walking with but little difficulty and the leg made a quick recovery.

It should be mentioned that it was found that during the night the wolves had approached to within a few yards of the fire. There was a bit of mud and wolf tracks crossed and recrossed the mud in every direction.

The scouts have given a title to Dillingame. "T. M. W. D." is the title, meaning "Trail Making Wolf Dillingame."

#### YOUTH LEADS THE WAY AT OUR STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 151).  
organized and instructed in the use of tools for the making of simple farm and home conveniences. These boys have learned how to read simple blue print plans and during the past year they have constructed several thousand of such useful articles as grain sack holders, wagon jacks, Ford jacks, self-feeders for farm animals, garden cultivators and fireless cookers. The garden cultivator or the "Michigan Garden Boy," as it is called, because of its state-wide use, not only to the country boys but to the city gardeners as well, has been selected as the exercise which teams of handicraft boys will be called upon to construct in the boys' club demonstration work at the State Fair.

These teams, together with their local leaders, will receive their transportation to and from Detroit and will compete for the following prizes:

First. Bronze cup with sterling trimmings, to the team. Three \$5.00 War Savings Stamps to each team member.

Second. Two \$5.00 War Savings Stamps to each team member.

Third. One \$5.00 War Savings Stamp to each team member.

Boys and girls from the poultry clubs will show how to cull flocks of pullets, as well as laying hens, how to construct simple self-feeders and do other types of work which boys and girls must learn if they are to make a success with poultry.

These teams will compete for a \$50 Liberty Bond as well as for a number of War Savings Stamps which have been offered for this work. These War Savings Stamps will be awarded on a percentage basis to every boy and girl competing. The boy or girl finishing with a perfect score will receive one War Savings Stamp while those scoring only seventy-five per cent will receive seventy-five per cent of the value of a War Savings Stamp which will be given in Thrift Stamps.

These demonstrations will be held in the new poultry building which has just been constructed.

The boys' live stock judging contest will also be held and teams from the different calf, sheep and pig clubs of the state are eligible to enter. This judging work, however, is not strictly club work, but will be open to teams of high school boys or any other boys who have not as yet received college training in the judging of live stock. These teams will not receive their transportation since the number of teams which may enter is unlimited. They will, however, compete for the following prizes:

**Boys Between the Ages of Sixteen and Eighteen Years.**

First Place Team. Two \$5.00 War Savings Stamps to each member.

Second Place Team. One \$5.00 War Savings Stamp to each member.

Third Place Team. One \$5.00 War Savings Stamp to each member.

**Boys Between the Ages of Twelve and Fifteen Years.**

First Place Team. Two \$5.00 War Savings Stamps to each member.

Second Place Team. One \$5.00 War Savings Stamp to each member.

Third Place Team. One \$5.00 War

Savings Stamp to each member.

A bronze cup will be awarded the boy having the highest individual score in each class.

The three boys having the highest individual scores in each class will each receive one \$5.00 War Savings Stamp.

Should anyone desire further information concerning entry in the above contests, it may be obtained by communicating with Secretary-Manager G. W. Dickinson, 502 Bowles Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

## "By the Way"

### LOCK YOUR HEN COOP.

"Well, Dinah, I hear you are married."

"Yassum," said the former cook. "Ise done got me a man now."

"Is he a good provider?"

"Yassum. He's a mighty good provider, but Ise powerful skeered he's gwine ter git kitched at it."

### WHY BLAME THE PIG?

An old farmer and his wife were standing before their pigsty looking at their only pig, when the old lady said: "Say, John, it be our silver wedding tomorrow. Let's kill the pig?"

John replied with disgust: "What's the use of murdering the poor pig for what happened twenty-five years ago?"

### HAD GOOD CIRCULATION.

The world-famous editor was dying, but when the doctor bent over, placed his ear on his breast, and said: "Poor man! circulation almost gone!" the dying editor sat up and shouted: "You're a liar; we have the largest circulation in the country!" and got out of bed and wrote a leader on the malice of unsuccessful rivals.

### SOME SMELLER.

An old lady who thinks she knows everything went to a church sociable. She was warmly greeted by the young women:

"Good evening, auntie; we are glad you came. We are going to have tableaux this evening."

"Yes, I know, I know," was the reply; "I smelt 'em when I first came in."

### LUNCH.

In a hospital, somewhere "Over There," a colored trooper lay. One of the gentle Red Cross nurses put a thermometer in his mouth to take his temperature. Presently when the doctor made his rounds, he said:

"Well, George, how do you feel?"

"I feel right to'ble, boss."

Have you had any nourishment?"

"Yassir."

"What did you have?"

"A lady done gimme a piece of glass to suck boss."

### HE WAS A YANK.

Could anything better illustrate the point of self-sacrifice than the following anecdote:

One scorching day, when his comrades were nearly prostrated, he was seen carrying his own gun and another man's, two cartridge belts, two knap sacks, and a dog. The colonel stopped him.

"Look here, you marched all day yesterday and you fought all night," the colonel said.

"Yes, sir," said the young soldier, respectfully.

"Well, then, what are you carrying that dog for?"

"Because, colonel," said the soldier, "the dog's tired."



**REMINGTON UMC**

## Big Game Rifles and Metallic Cartridges for Shooting Right

**STILL-HUNTING**—stalking your game, like a sportsman—appeals as strongly as ever to the man who is all man. But to bring home venison it is necessary nowadays to shoot *right*, at the first opportunity—it may be the last.

When that well earned chance comes, be ready with a Remington UMC Big Game Rifle (either pump action repeater or the autoloading model), made to shoot *right*. Has the speed, the accuracy and the punch to do its work quick and clean.

Easy to shoot because fit, balance and design are *right*—no lever or bolt to blindly grab and wildly yank, your hands stay *right* for shooting—handles nicely and is comfortable to carry—simple, strong and reliable.

To complete the perfect shooting combination, buy Remington UMC metallic cartridges, for years the *right* choice for use in all kinds of rifles all over the world. When improvements are made in metallics, Remington UMC makes them first.

Sold by Hardware and Sporting Goods Dealers in Your Nearest Town

Clean and oil your gun with REM OIL, the combination Powder Solvent, Lubricant and Rust Preventive

**THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Inc.**  
Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK CITY



## The one totally different Lighting and Cooking Plant

is the

# COLT

Carbide Lighting and Cooking Plant

After nineteen years of competition, it still outsells all rivals as the most powerful, economical and most convenient for country homes. Never wears out. No engines or batteries required. An investigation will prove this to your satisfaction. Write today for names of neighbors who prefer it to all others.

**J. B. COLT COMPANY, 42nd Street Building, New York** 903

### The Reason For Its Popularity

Over 100,000 of the best farmers in the United States and Canada use the **Guarantee Lime and Fertilizer Spreader** and claim it has no equal for properly spreading lime, ground limestone and commercial fertilizers. The **Guarantee Spreaders** sold, won this popularity by proving in actual field work against every other make of spreaders on the market. Exclusive Patented features like the covering and harrowing attachment and by selling under a 5 year **Guarantee** has contributed to the wonderful success of **The Guarantee Spreader**. We have a big catalog which shows and tells **How to Save Money on spreaders**. Write for your copy now.

Write For Free Book **The GUARANTEE MFG. CO.**  
Mail Div. Dept. B37  
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## 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,**  
P. O. Box 175, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Agricultural Lime Hollow Building Tile Drain Tile

**J. W. ROLLINSON,**  
716 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## Honey Wanted

Comb and extracted honey wanted in quantities of 500 pounds and upwards. State quantity and source **M. H. HUNT & SON,** Box 525, Lansing, Mich.

### Hotel and restaurant in So. Michigan. Brick building, modern, good condition throughout and furnished. Main auto route, good business year round. \$40 sub rentals, 35 rooms. Part cash. Only hotel. Box C, care Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

We are in the market for Seed Wheat.

## CARLOTS MAIL SAMPLES

Farmers Elev. & Pro. Company, Bad Axe, Mich.

### DOGS

## Scotch Collie Pups For Sale.

Pure bred stock, prices reasonable. **O. E. Hawley, R. S. Ludington, Mich.**

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers





# Woman and Her Needs

## At Home and Elsewhere



### Fireless Cookers Will Save Your Fuel Supply

By DEBORAH

**F**EW of us were not sufferers from lack of fuel last winter, and we in Michigan, at least, are likely to have even greater troubles this winter. It behooves us, then, to save fuel in every way we can against the time when we will need it to keep us warm as well as for cooking. One of the best ways to conserve is by using a fireless cooker.

Of course, the ideal situation is reached when you can afford to buy one of the newest electric cookers, with ventilating "system" so that all odors of cooking are removed. This is the only sort of cooker, that is, the ones with the ventilators, in which you can cook vegetables satisfactorily, as vegetables should always be cooked with the cover loose enough to allow odors to escape with the steam. The tight cooker, whether home-made or bought in the store, does not give good results. Potatoes cooked in it are soggy and black, and strong flavored vegetables, of course, are not appetizing.

But even the home-made fireless

cooker and the older style ones, can save you many times their cost if you use them for cooking foods which require long slow cooking. Tough fowls, soup meats and boiling pieces may all be started on the stove and finished slowly in the cooker with much better results than a stove would get, for in the cooker no steam escapes and the water can not boil away and demand refilling of the kettle. Oatmeal may be started in the cooker and left to cook all night. Most cookers will keep it hot enough to serve in the morning, but if they should not it takes only five or ten minutes to reheat it, and you know the cereal is cooked sufficiently and without undue waste of heat. Beans may be cooked for several hours in the cooker, then allowed an hour in the oven. Some housekeepers even use a fireless cooker to cook jams and preserves which they are afraid of burning on the stove. If you have one, numerous uses will suggest themselves to you. Anything which needs to be cooked long and slowly, and

which does not need to be ventilated as it cooks, may be cooked in the cooker. If you are using a home-made one, be sure that your food is boiling hot before you put it in the cooker. Ten minutes is none too long for meat to boil, and five minutes for cereals.

If you have nothing better, a syrup pail or a honey pail with tight fitting cover will do for a dish to cook in. Of course, a granite or porcelain pail is better, as you will need to be very careful to dry the tin every time it is used to keep it from rusting. But just now when we are being asked to use everything we have in place of buying new, the syrup pails do nicely. The idea of the fireless cooker is simply to keep in the heat. Many women are using a lard pail as a fireless cooker. The pail should be filled with hay or excelsior, packed tightly, and with a hole made in the middle just large enough to hold the dish you use to cook the food in. Make a cushion to fit the top of the can perfectly and stuff it with hay or excelsior, start

your food cooking, put it in the "nest" in the lard pail container, cover snugly with the cushion, put on the pail cover, and let the food cook itself.

The length of time necessary to cook the food will depend so largely on the care you use in making the cooker and in getting the food started, that it will be necessary for you to experiment. The tighter your pillows and covers fit, the more heat you retain and the less time will be needed for cooking. All day is none too long to cook soup bones, and five or six hours for tough meat in the home-made cooker. If the food gets cold it can be taken out, reheated and set to cooking again without any harm.

Do not expect these cookers to perform miracles. They are a great convenience, and a great saver of fuel, but they are not as satisfactory for things which require quick, direct heat as the stove. Neither can you cook vegetables nicely in them, that is in the home-made ones, and in the patented ones having no ventilators.

### Your Son Can Make a Good Refrigerator

**A**T a time when food conservation is assuming a large part in the successful prosecution of the present war it is essential that all simple measures to save food waste should be thoroughly understood and should be used wherever they adapt themselves. Not to do this is to show a distinct lack of patriotism.

One of the ways in which large quantities of perishable products are rendered unfit for human consumption is through improper methods of home-storing. Dairy products, meat, fruit, and others of the more perishable types of foods must be kept within a certain range of temperature which will insure that the molds, bacteria, yeasts and other organisms which cause fermentation and spoilage are not allowed to grow and multiply. For it is through their multiplication and growth that ordinary spoilage is thus brought about.

This range of temperature is considerably lower than the normal average summer temperature of the ordinary home. To bring about the cooling condition necessary for these products to keep, we are in the habit of using some cooling substance, such as ice or some form of ammonia system. In some sections of the country where flowing wells and springs abound, a convenient form of cold water refrigerator is arranged. It is not always possible to have this, however. Neither is it always possible to have ice.

A simple form of iceless refrigerator is now available to all and is being used extensively in some sections where ice is not readily procured. This "Iceless Refrigerator," as it is called, depends for its efficiency upon the old well-known principle that water in evaporating requires heat. It is well-known that sprinkling the lawn and porches on a hot day will lower the

temperature of the house and grounds. This is due, of course, to the fact that the water, to be evaporated, requires heat and the heat thus used must come from the surrounding atmosphere and objects.

A simple cupboard with four up-rights or corner posts, and containing

four or five shelves, can be constructed of a size so that the ordinary dripping pans available from all hardware stores will set conveniently in the top of the posts. The bottom of these posts can be set into the next larger size dripping pan. The sides of this cupboard are then covered with cotton

flannel, as is also the door. A flap or wick of flannel is extended up into the drip pan from the sides and door. Water is then poured into the top drip pan and the iceless refrigerator is all ready for use.

The flannel acts as a wick and the sides of the refrigerator are soon covered with a film of water. Should any of the water drip off the bottom it is caught by the lower pan. As the water is evaporated into the surrounding atmosphere, heat is drawn from the interior of the cupboard. This, of course, renders the inside of the cupboard much cooler, while the constant evaporation of the water keeps the temperature at this lower level.

The range of cooling will depend largely upon the circulation of air around the cupboard, since this is the determining factor in the rate of evaporation.

This simple iceless cupboard can be made easily and costs but very little. It has already been constructed by a large number of boys in Handicraft Clubs throughout the state and is giving successful results. There is no excuse for allowing milk, meats and other perishable food stuffs to spoil when such a refrigerator will assist in keeping them.

The United States Department of Agriculture has proven the value of this refrigerator in tests and has published a bulletin on the making and use of it. This bulletin may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, at Washington, D. C.

#### SUGAR RATIONS.

The present household sugar ration—with little chance of increase—is two pounds a month in America, two pounds in England, one and one-half pounds in France, and one pound in Italy.



This Iceless Refrigerator is Especially Efficient on the Warmest Days.



## Kirby's Poultry Notes

It takes a long time for the beginner with poultry to find that it pays to emphasize quality when purchasing breeding stock. A pair or a trio of birds from the best stock that can be obtained will be a better investment than twenty or thirty inferior breeders. This is true whether buying bred-to-lay or exhibition stock. In the hands of a careful breeder the opportunity for increasing a poultry flock is very great. A trio of fine birds can be bred carefully and the progeny saved and this continued for three or four years and the breeder will have an excellent flock without a large initial expense.

Of course, the chicks must be culled frequently during their progress to maturity and every effort must be made to develop them into vigorous breeders. Then the poultryman will soon have a flock better than he could hope to buy without a large expenditure in money and in addition a large number of really first-class birds, difficult to buy at any price.

The beginner likes to see poultry, and see a lot of them. If he didn't feel that way about it he would never work up enough enthusiasm to go into the poultry business. However, if the desire to have a quantity of birds can be conquered and the money available can be spent for a few of quality, it will be a great victory. At this time when many farmers are urged to increase poultry flocks it will not do to have them load up with large flocks of culls. It is quality that counts and the farmer with good layers and good exhibition birds will enjoy the poultry business and keep on producing eggs and poultry meat when others lose interest in the business. If the bred-to-lay breeders were a dream and quality exhibition stock were of no increased value then any old hen might be about as good as the next. It is possible to obtain layers of known producing value, and to produce exhibition birds that interest buyers and stimulate them to go into the poultry business. Exhibition and bred-to-lay qualities are being combined by careful breeders. A fine looking hen need not be a slacker in egg production. A fine producer of eggs need not look like a scarecrow. Quality counts in starting a flock of poultry.

### Answer All Letters Promptly.

When you have a surplus of stock on hand you can usually sell most of it by advertising if the stock is pure-bred and good enough to use as foundation breeders. Local advertising will usually bring buyers to the farm and there is little correspondence but if a more extensive advertising campaign is attempted it will mean writing letters, and that is a piece of work that many farmers dread.

Promptness is essential to success. When a prospective buyer answers an advertisement it means that he is interested at least for the moment and a prompt answer will stimulate that interest. A neglected reply will mean that the buyer will be apt to deal with another man or lose all interest and there will be no transaction.

The reply should contain all the information required to give the buyer an accurate idea of the stock for sale. It should be brief and yet not leave any doubt in the mind of the buyer. A typewriter helps with correspondence. It is easier for a farmer to answer letters at night with a machine than with the pen. At least it is easier on the eyes and it is much less effort to punch keys than to form letters with pen and ink. The machine-made letter is also easier for the correspondent to read and there will be no doubt of the meaning.

When a buyer answers one advertisement for poultry he may answer several others at the same time. A

prompt reply stands a better chance of bringing business than one that is tardy. The farmer advertising poultry is competing for trade with other poultrymen and nothing should be overlooked to honestly obtain a fair share of the business.

### Teach Chicks to Roost.

One advantage of a colony house is the chance that it gives for the young stock to roost without going into the laying houses with old birds. Chicks raised in brood coops often continue to spend the night crowded on the floor of the small coops long after they should have been roosting.

A colony house can be moved near the brood coops and the small coops removed and it will be easy to teach the chicks to use the larger house. Portable roosts can be installed in the colony house and in a short time the young birds can be taught to use the roosts. This will reduce the dangers

### Oust This One



When you find a hen like this, that measures only two fingers between the pelvic bones and the extreme posterior point of the breast bone, you can be certain that she will not become a profitable layer. Better sort out such fowls and let them go to market as soon as they will market fit for the poultry butcher. This will save expensive feeds for the hens that do the work.

from lice and mites and prevent overcrowding and thus help to eliminate colds from the flock.

It requires some patience to teach certain birds to roost but they should be handled gently and not frightened. It is best not to try and catch the chicks huddled in corners until after dark, as then they can be carefully picked up and placed side by side on the roosts without undue disturbance. When chicks have learned to roost they are safe from many of the troubles that cause losses among the young stock. When stove brooders are used it is easier to teach the chicks to roost. Often when the brooders are removed and roosts placed in the house, a large part of the birds will instinctively take to the roosts at night without any teaching.

### POULTRY NOTES.

The fowls and eggs from a pure-bred flock of hens will bring more money on account of their uniformity.

One of our most conservative poultrymen says that if all farmers would keep pure-bred poultry, the business would be doubled in a few years and that we would still be getting good prices for our products.

Many people are getting tired of eating pork and old dairy cows, and are becoming eaters of chicken, mutton and veal, thus increasing the possibilities of the sheep-and-poultry business.

When poultry can eat and thrive on all kinds of food and produce good results, it is very good evidence that they are constitutionally strong.

## What Kind of a Man Do You Want in the United States Senate?

### Do YOU Want a Man of

BRAINS  
EXPERIENCE  
GOOD JUDGMENT  
ACTION

### Do YOU Want—

A man who will stand for the PROTECTION of the American farmer—the American workingman—the American business man?

### Do YOU Want—

A man with a splendid record—who stood for PREPAREDNESS and who stands today for the most unqualified AMERICANISM?

### Then Vote for

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At the Republican Primary Next Tuesday



## NEWBERRY for UNITED STATES SENATE

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Moline Universal, Model "C". Almost new. Used only on 40 acres this spring. Price.....\$800.00

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Will buy wool outright or handle on commission. We are authorized Government Wool Agents. If you have any fleece wool write us, giving full particulars.

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#### Barron English 240 Egg Strain.

White Leghorns heavy winter layers. Large size and very strong and hardy. Bred to shell out eggs and do 17. Best days laying in winter 500 pullets 409 eggs on Jan. 24th. Can common Leghorn do as well. Tested and trapped 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 200 eggs and over and 1000 selected breeding cks. from 265 to 272 egg dams at \$1.25 each order now your cks. for Sept. delivery. Write us your want NOW and send for catalogue.  
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Bred-to-lay S. C. White Leghorn and Barred Rocks. Would advise ordering early. Price reasonable. Write us your wants. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Hillsdale, Mich.  
BUFF LEGHORNS, 50 Choice hens and a few cockerels selling for \$1.50 each, this is half price.  
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## HOMESTEAD FARMS

### A Federation of Interests

#### 200 Yearling White Leghorn Hens

These are hens of good size and strong layers. They are being sold in pens of 6, 12 and 24. Also a few two-year-olds. If you want first class White Leghorn layers, we shall be pleased to quote you prices on these hens.

#### 40 Five Months White Leghorn Pullets

A fine lot of young pullets that should begin laying in October.

Also a few pullets: R. O. Reds; White Rocks; and S. O. Black Minorcas.

#### Young Cockerels

A number of cockerels: Buff and White Rocks; R. O. Reds; S. O. Black Minorcas; Anconas; S. C. and R. O. White Leghorns; S. O. Brown Leghorns.

It will be profitable to buy your next year's cock birds from this young stock. If you want to buy now, please write to us.

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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.

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Fowlers Buff Rocks Booking orders now at a \$2 for 15; \$4 for 30; \$5.50 for 50; \$8.00 for 100.  
R. B. FOWLER, Hartford, Mich.

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Rhode Island Reds Both combs. No stock for sale until December. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 38, Lawrence, Mich.

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

SILVER, Golden and White Wyandottes, good breeding stock after Oct. 1st. fine lot of cockerels \$3 to \$5 each. C. W. Browning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

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

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## An Endorsement of Truman H. Newberry for United States Senator from Men Prominently Identified with the Agri- cultural Interests of Michigan

**B**ELIEVING as we do that Michigan should elect this fall a United States Senator who is, and has been, interested in and conversant with public affairs; a man of sound judgment, and continuity of purpose; a man whose one hundred per cent patriotism cannot be questioned; and a man who has given sufficient study and thought to the matter of national and international policies to enable him to determine for himself where he stands and what he stands for; and believing that Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, conforms to this standard, we endorse his candidacy and agree to support him at the primaries and at the election.

N. P. HULL, Ex-Master State Grange and President, Grange Life Insurance Company, Lansing.

JASON WOODMAN, Grange Lecturer; Member State Board of Agriculture, Paw Paw.

JAMES N. McBRIDE, State Market Director, Burton.

T. F. MARSTON, Secretary North-Eastern Michigan Development Bureau, Bay City.

THOMAS READ, State Representative, Shelby.

CHARLES B. SCULLY, State Senator, Almont, and President of State Farmers' Clubs.

ALFRED ALLEN, Secretary State Fairs Commission, Mason.

H. E. POWELL, General Field Lecturer, State Grange, Ionia.

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FRANK LEONARD, Ex-County Treasurer Gladwin Co.

JOHN T. RORICK, Seneca, Lenawee County.

## Merchant vs. Farmer

**A**FTER a recent local frost, a merchant of my acquaintance remarked to me that he was glad he wasn't a farmer. But as yet I haven't heard any farmer say that he was sorry that he was a farmer. Farmers expect such things to happen, and they are used to it.

This merchant went on to explain that while some farmers had met with serious losses in certain localities, it would not affect his business materially because it never had. If a farmer loses a crop by frosts, hail, flood or something of that sort, it makes him "hard-up" for a year or two, but he works out of it. Sometimes he has to run in debt to pay current expenses until he gets a new crop. Merchants are usually pretty good in carrying the farmers because of these misfortunes and so they trade just the same.

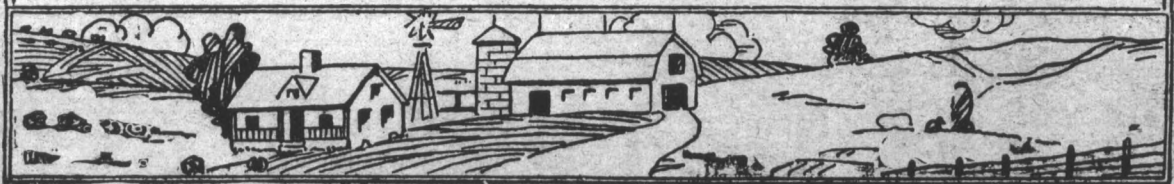
A loss like the frost of last June really doesn't affect the supply of food enough to make any material difference in the price. There always has been such a good reserve of food in this country that losses like this were practically unnoticed by the consumer. The public simply draws upon the reserve food supply when necessary to take the place of the farmers' loss. Therefore, this man would rather be a merchant than a farmer because a farmer might be put out of business in a night, practically, and it wouldn't affect the merchant at all.

I argued with him that this had always been the condition but that it might not be that now, and it was quite apt not to be the situation in the future. It is possible that we may be unable to accumulate a reserve of food sufficient so that losses like this could be tided over without affecting, not only the merchant and every other business man but the consumer as well. We have never had a shortage of food in this country. We have always had a splendid reserve laid up to draw upon in the time of need and we have had really very little need of any reserve because our usual annual production has been more than sufficient to supply the people with food. But this great war is changing our food conditions here in this country with the condition of the old world. Our food reserves are getting dangerously low. For instance, take wheat, it is so low at the present time that we cannot get what wheat flour we need or would like to have; it isn't here; there is no wheat in the country and this year's crop is all spoken for. Our food administrator has practically contracted all of it and we have got to scrimp on wheat flour for the coming year. When a country gets into that condition then a poor crop year brings about a condition that does not place the merchant in a class safer than the farmer or the consumer. When the reserve of any food is used up and there is a shortage of that food, this brings about a famine and a famine affects all concerned; it always affects the farmer less than anybody else because the farmer is bound to get enough to eat whether anybody else does or not. And so it may be that this world war is bringing about conditions so much different than we have ever had before in this country, that the merchant's argument of being in a safe business is no longer true.

COLON C. LILLIE.

It's a wise young man who, feeling that he needs culture makes plans to attend an agricultural college.

The federal government is requesting farmers who raise turkeys to hold them until maturity, dealers have been requested to refrain from purchasing the immature birds, and hotels and restaurants have been asked to discontinue serving them.



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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.

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TROJAN-ERIAS & 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.

**GUERNSEYS** must reduce herd, so offer a few choice females of Glenwood breeding also bulls, all stock of A. B. breeding, herd tuberculin 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 tb. tested. Nora's May King, son of Imp. May Rose King, heads our herd, 19 of his half sisters sold averaging \$1850 each. His bull calves are booked ahead at reasonable prices. Avondale Stock Farm, Wayne, Mich.

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

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

**I Always Have Holsteins To Sell**

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

L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio

Jack Bill  
**Winn--Wood Herd**  
**Registered Holsteins**

Sire in Service  
**Flint Maplecrest Boy**

Who is bred for real production his sire Maplecrest Korndyke Herd 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. in a year. Flint Maplecrest Boy's Dam is Gluck Vassar Bell 30.57 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 121 lbs. in 30 days. Butter fat test 5.27. If there is a reason why Flint Maplecrest Boy is not one of Michigan's greatest young sires. None of his females are for sale until 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.

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## A Federation of Interests

**Holsteins:** From a herd of 50 Holsteins headed by the Bull King Zorma Alcantara Pontiac, son of King Seg is Pontiac Alcantara, the \$50,000 Bull, we offer a number of bred cows and heifers, younger heifers and calves, and young bulls.

One particularly high class young bull now ready for service.

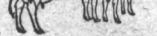
If you want Holsteins of any class, will you please write to us for descriptions and photographs? Every animal guaranteed.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS, Bloomingdale, Mich.

**Big in size—big in milk and butter production, Pure Bred HOLSTEINS**

are the best dual purpose cattle to buy.

Ask for details—records—convincing proofs today.



The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

**OAK Leaf Farm.** Herd sire Lenawee Pontiac Oamity 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 226.775. E. H. GEARHART & SON, R. 4, Marcellus, Mich.

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**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.

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**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.

**Registered Holsteins For Sale**

9 Granddaughters of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th, from A. R. O. Dams up to 20 lbs. 6 to 13 months old. From \$100 to \$150  
5 Extra good Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, from 9 to 14 months old. \$800 for all  
1 Daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th. Four months old. \$150  
3 Two-year-old Granddaughters of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th. From \$150 to \$200  
1 Extra Fine 3-year-old son of King of the Pontiacs; 27-lb. Dam; 29-lb. Grandam. \$800  
1 Son of Aristocrat Pontiac from a 22.50 lb. 2-year-old. \$400

GEO. S. BIGELOW, BREEDSVILLE, MICHIGAN.

**"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.

**\$50** Liberty Bond gets 1 mo. old grandson of Pontiac Maid 30.15 lb. Other grandam sister to grand sire 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 Pietertje.

Do you want a Pontiac in your herd?

Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

**The Traverse Herd**

This is the chance you have been looking for. We will sell a few, good A. R. O. cows. One with 27 18 in 7 and 110.85 in 30 days. Three others above 24 lbs. Come and see them or write for descriptions and prices but hurry for they will go quickly. Also a few bull calves for sale, the kind you will be proud to own. Pedigrees and prices on application. State age desired. TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL, Traverse City, Michigan.

**Want Yearly Records?**

Our new sire has four sisters whose semi-official records are 677, 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 he is also a granddaughter of Pontiac Aaggie 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

**Only 3 Cows Left**

and two six months old bull calves. \$50.00 check, or Liberty Bond gives you your choice of either calf. MARTIN MOON, Brunswick, Mich.

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

**Holstein** calves, 25 heifers, & 2 bulls 15-16ths pure, 5 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25 each, created 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 53 lbs. Dams record 18 lbs at 2 1/4 yrs. W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.

**\$100 Registered Holstein** bull calf 6 months old for \$75.00 30 lb. breeding, also four year old cow soon fresh. RIVERVIEW FARM, Vassar, 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 Post 93th of Hood Farm. IRVIN FOX, R. 3, Allegan, Mich.

**THE Wildwood Jersey Farm** offers for sale choice 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.

**For Sale Registered Jersey Cattle** of both sex. Smith & Parker, R. 4, Howell, Mich

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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

**Hillside Farm Jerseys**, offer 3 yearling bulls, backed by tested dams, and sired by a double grandson of Royal Majesty, first prize & junior champion at Mich. State Fair, good individuals. O. & O. Deake, Ypsilanti, Mich

**For Sale** The Belding Land & Improvement Co. offers for sale a nice bunch of female Jerseys, thoroughbreds. Calves, yearlings and two year olds also 16-mos. old young bull. Address W. P. Hetherington, Agt. Belding, Mich.

**JERSEY** bull and bull calves for sale from R. of M. cows, also heifers and cows of all ages. O. B. WEHNER, 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, Coopersville, Mich.

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**Herefords** Polled and Horned blood lines embrace Fairfax, Polled Perfection and Prime Lad 9th breeding. Prices reasonable. COLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

**HEREFORDS**

6 bull calves for sale, Perfection Fairfax and Prince Donald breeding.

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PAW PAW, MICH.

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

**BIDWELL SHORTHORNS**

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. PRESCOTT & 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.

**The Kent Co. Shorthorn Breeders Association**

are offering some choice animals at reasonable prices. Write your wants.

L. H. LEONARD, Sec., Caledonia, Mich.

**Dairymed 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. Horrlerton 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 Archer's Hope, Avondale, Maxwellton Sulton and White Hall Sulton by the Oscola Co. Shorthorn Breeders Ass. JOHN SCHMIDT, Sec. Reed City, Mich.

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**Red Bull Calf** 7 mos. old also two heifers for sale. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

**HOGS**

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

**A Few** good, sturdy, young, Berkshire Boars for sale at a reasonable price. THE McNAMARA FARMS, St. Ignace, Mich.

**DUROC BOARS**

Big long, tall, growthy boars. The kind that will add size and growth to your herd. Biggest March farrowed pigs in country. Weigh 200 lbs. not fat. NEWTON BARNHART, St. Johns, 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.

**DUROC Jersey** Spring boars for sale. Good breeding and large bone. Prices and descriptions on request. J. D. ORANE & SON, Plainwell, Mich.

**Duroc Jersey** spring boars sired by Orion Cherry King Cal. Write for prices and description. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

**DUROC JERSEYS**

E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

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

**FOR Sale** Reg. Duroc Jersey Sows bred for Aug. & Oct. farrow. Service boars, and open gilts Big bone, high back long kind, come and see or write for pedigree and prices, satisfaction guaranteed. L. J. UNDERHILL, Salem, Mich.

**Duroc Jersey's**—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 Jersey's** for sale. Bred sows & spring pigs both sex also Shorthorn bull calves, milking strain. CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

**Chester Whites**, spring pigs either sex, can furnish a few pairs or trios not akin from strictly big type mature stock at reasonable prices. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

**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.

**LAST fall** gilts all sold, have a good lot of last spring pigs from 8 sires good growthy stock. Farm 1/2 mile west of depot. Citizens Phone 124. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, 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 developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs. G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

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

**O. I. C. & Chester White Swine**

Strictly Big Type with QUALITY. Have a few spring pigs either sex for sale. They are of the right stamp, good enough to be shipped C. O. D. NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, E. 1, Marlette, 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.

**For Sale** Bred gilts and spring pigs of Mar. and April farrow. I ship C. O. D. F. C. BURGESS, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s** a few choice Apr. and May pigs either sex and reg. Holstein heifers. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**

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

**HILLCREST FARM,**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**A 500 lb. Gilt** just one. We sold Smooth herd, Lansing, Mich. watch his smoke. This gilt is bred to him for Aug. farrow "Liberty Bell" is the best gilt in Michigan you can buy her for just \$100. Bell phone. J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

**Large Type P. C.**

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

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

**Big type P. C.** Big boned fellows from Iowas 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. B. Healthy and growthy. From large litters. Prices right. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

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

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

**Big type P. C.** spring pigs of the best producers in the West, priced for July at \$25 to \$35. Guaranteed to please. C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**Big Type P. C.** Spring Boars for sale, also Hampshire Ram lambs. A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

**Large type P. C.** fall gilts up to 365 lbs. ready to ship bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Fall sale Nov. 29. Wm. J. CLARKE, R. 7, Mason, Mich.

**Big type** P. C. Boars all ages the kind that make good meat at the fairs. E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

**Yorkshires For Sale.** Bred gilts and sows for fall farrowing. WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Packard Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

**HORSES**

**Percherons, Holsteins, Angus, Shropshires, Durocs** DORR D. BELL, Elmira, Michigan.

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

**One pair** of Registered Percheron Mares for sale. Priced right. J. M. HICKS & SONS, Williamston, Mich.

**At a Great Sacrifice** My imported Belgian Stallion. Over a ton. Has International al and other prizes. Gentle, OK every way. HUGH KEPHART, Evart, Mich.

**For Sale** Registered Percheron Stallion six years old, price \$225 or liberty bonds accepted. E. J. ALDRICH, Tekonsha, Mich.

**Additional Stock Ads. on Page 167**



# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

## SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, August 22.

### WHEAT.

Large quantities of wheat are arriving at primary markets. Farmers are showing their loyalty by getting the new crop to the country elevators as quickly as is possible consistent with their limited supply of labor. The United States visible supply shows an increase of 9,295,000 bushels during the past week as a result of the generous marketing by growers. Prices are holding slightly above the minimum established by the government, despite the large deliveries of the grain. This strength is credited to liberal purchases by exporters as well as by domestic millers and dealers. One year ago No. 2 red wheat sold on the local market at \$2.15 per bushel. Present prices at Detroit are:

No. 2 red .....	\$2.23
No. 2 mixed .....	2.20
No. 2 white .....	2.20

### CORN.

A better survey of the damage done by the recent hot weather can be made than was possible a week ago. This damage has been of considerable extent in the southern and southwestern portions of the corn growing region, but north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers the loss has not been great, and the yield from this section will be large. The demand for the cereal, however, is very healthy, which has resulted in a small advance of prices during the week despite the better crop showing. Receipts are not very large at present. Canada is buying corn on this side and dealers anticipate heavier buying from the east and for export purposes with the coming of cooler days. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,878,000 bushels. One year ago No. 3 corn sold on the local market at \$1.81 per bushel. Present quotations here for cash corn are as follows:

No. 3 corn .....	\$1.77
No. 3 yellow .....	1.87
No. 4 yellow .....	1.77
No. 5 yellow .....	1.68
No. 6 yellow .....	1.63

Cash corn showed some weakness at Chicago on the opening days but futures are a fraction higher than at the close of the previous week. Present prices are:

No. 2 yellow .....	\$1.88@1.91
No. 3 yellow .....	1.78@1.81
No. 4 yellow .....	1.70
September corn ...	1.64
October .....	1.65½

### OATS.

A very broad and active demand prevails in oat circles and prices have advanced, despite the generous crop that is going into the farmers' bins. Dealers figure that a heavy foreign demand will augment the situation here in the near future. The damage to corn has also encouraged higher prices and firmer markets. The United States visible supply shows an increase of 3,555,000 bushels for the week. Standard oats sold on the local market at 70c a year ago. Present local prices are:

Standard .....	72½
No. 3 white .....	72
No. 4 white .....	71

### RYE.

It is believed that the permit granted by the Food Administration allowing the grinding of rye for feed under certain conditions has stimulated this market, since a decided increase in activity is observable. Prices have advanced. Cash No. 2 is now bid at \$1.74 per bushel.

### BARLEY.

While there is not much of this grain moving on the local market, there is a noticeable increase in the attention being given the cereal, and sales have been made by sample at \$1.98@2.10 per cwt. The feed situation promises to maintain prices for this grain on a comparatively high basis.

### BEANS.

This trade has lost some of its strength. The local market is operat-

ing on a lower basis and the trade is sluggish. At New York business continues to drag along in a dull, uncertain manner, with choice pea beans quoted there at \$11.50@11.75 per cwt. The Detroit quotation is \$10 for hand-picked stock. At Chicago business is moderately active, with choice to fancy Michigan pea beans, hand-picked quoted at \$11@12; red kidneys \$9.50@12; California whites at \$12.

### FEEDS.

The Food Administration has prepared a special article for this journal

on the mill feed situation which appears on the first page of this number. We believe every feeder will be interested in what the Food Administration has to say on this important topic. Local feed prices are unchanged from last week. Quotations to jobbers in 100-lb. sacks at the local mills are as follows: Bran \$34.66; middlings \$36.66; cracked corn \$75; coarse corn meal \$60; chopped \$48@55.

### SEEDS.

The situation in the seed trade is firm to higher. At Detroit prime red

clover is quoted at \$18; October at \$17.20; alsike \$14.75; timothy seed at \$4.50.

### POTATOES.

Federal crop reporters estimate that Michigan's 1918 potato crop will yield 32,453,000 bushels, providing normal weather obtains through the remainder of the season, as compared with a finally estimated yield of 35,910,000 bushels a year ago and 30,140,000 bushels as the average for the years 1912-1916 inclusive. While early potatoes suffered extensively from the hot dry weather, the late crop in the majority of commercially producing counties is very promising. The markets are mostly reported steady to strong with prices generally satisfactory to the seller. Shipments from Michigan in carlots have not started as yet, although Wisconsin and Minnesota are moving fairly large amounts of the tubers. At Chicago northern grown stock is bringing from \$2.35@2.65 per cwt. Detroit continues to use southern stock quite largely. Prices on the city markets for home-grown potatoes range around \$2 per bushel.

### HAY.

Hay is scarce, and the market rules firm. Local prices are unchanged from last week's quotations as follows:

No. 1 timothy .....	\$24.50@25.00
No. 2 do .....	22.50@23.00
No. 1 mixed .....	21.00@22.00
No. 1 clover .....	18.00@20.00

Pittsburgh.—Demand here cannot be supplied, and prices are advancing rapidly. Present quotations are:

No. 1 timothy .....	\$30.50@31.00
No. 1 light mixed .....	28.50@29.50
No. 1 clover, mixed .....	27.00@28.00
No. 1 clover .....	27.00@28.00

### BUTTER.

A liberal amount of business is being done, and with restricted production prices are holding firm and in many instances advancing. On the Detroit market a fractional rise is noted in the quotations of this week. Fresh creamery extras are selling to jobbers at 44½c, do firsts at 43½c. The Chicago trade is steady at unchanged prices. Creameries range from 40@44½c. At New York a firm trade is reported, with a range in prices from 44@47c. At Philadelphia the best western creameries are selling at 47c.

### EGGS.

The demand exceeds the supply in this market, and prices are tending toward higher levels. At Detroit quotations are steady with last week. Michigan candled firsts, in new cases, are quoted at 39½@41c. The range of prices for western stock in New York City is from 38@68c. Philadelphia prices are also higher, with fancy selected packed stock bringing 51@53c per dozen.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

The municipal markets are doing a large volume of business these days. Tomatoes are being offered freely, the bulk of the sales from \$1@1.25 per bu; apples \$1.25@2.25; potatoes \$1.80@2.25; large cucumbers \$1.25; carrots \$1; crab apples \$2@2.75; cabbage 75@85c; onions \$2; peppers \$3; eggs 55c; new hay \$18@21 per ton; old \$24.

## YOUNG MEN SHOULD REGISTER AUGUST 24.

President Wilson has issued a call for the registration of all young men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, or who will reach that age on or before August 24, to register for military service August 24, 1918.

## JERSEY BREEDERS MEET.

The postponed meeting of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club will be held at the Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich., August 28. Good speaking, a good dinner and a good time. Everybody interested in Jersey cattle are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

## Live Stock Market Service

### Reports for Thursday, August 22nd

#### BUFFALO.

Today's market paid \$20.50 for pigs and \$20.50@20.90 for other grades of hogs. Lambs reached \$18.25 and the best calves sold at \$18.90@19.

#### CHICAGO.

##### Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market strong and 10@15c higher.

Good to choice prime \$16.75@18.85; common and medium butchers \$10.25@16.55; heifers \$7.50@14.50; cows at \$7.75@14.25; bologna bulls \$8@13.75; canners and cutters \$6.55@7.75; stockers and feeders good \$10.50@12; stockers and feeders, common and medium \$7.55@10.50.

##### Hogs.

Receipts 20,000. Few early sales at steady prices; general market 10@15c lower. Tops \$20; bulk of sales \$19@19.25; heavy \$19.10@19.65; mixed and light \$19.50@19.85; packers' hogs at \$17.85@18.40; medium and heavy \$18@19; light bacon hogs \$19.15@20; pigs, good to choice \$18.30@18.50; roughs \$17.40@17.85.

##### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,000. Market slow to 10c lower. Choice to prime lambs \$17.65@18.50; medium and good \$16.25@17.65; culls \$10@14; medium good and choice feeders \$16.50@17.65; choice yearlings \$15@15.50; medium and good yearlings \$13.75@15; medium and good wethers \$12.50@14.

### Reports for Wednesday, August 21st

#### BUFFALO.

##### Cattle.

Receipts ten cars; market rules steady; prime heavy steers \$17.25@17.75; best shipping steers \$16.25@16.50; plain and coarse \$13@14; best yearlings, 950 to 1000 lbs, \$15@16; native yearlings, good quality \$13.50@14.50; best handy steers \$12.50@13.50; fair to good kinds \$11@12; handy steers and heifers, mixed \$11@12; western heifers \$10@11.50; best fat cows \$11@11.50; butchering cows \$8@9; cutters \$7@8; canners \$5.50@6.50; fancy bulls \$10.50@11; butchering bulls \$9@10; common bulls \$7.50@8; best feeders 900 to 1000 lbs, \$10@10.50; medium feeders \$8@8.50; stockers \$7@8; light common \$6.50@7; milkers and springers \$6.50@150.

##### Hogs.

Receipts 10 cars; market is strong; heavy \$20.50@20.65; yorkers \$20.80@20.90; pigs \$20@20.25.

##### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts two cars; market steady; top lambs at \$18; yearlings \$14@15; wethers \$13@14; ewes \$12@13.

##### Calves.

Receipts 900; market strong; tops \$19; fair to good at \$16@17.50; fed calves \$7@10.

#### CHICAGO.

##### Cattle.

Receipts today estimated at 11,000 head, making 39,700 for the first half of the week, comparing with 41,500 for the same part of last week. The market is in much better shape than last week, with a larger general demand, some of the steers selling 10@15c higher than yesterday. A large share of the steers, as well as butcher stock, canners and cutters, look about 25c higher than at the close of last week,

some steers not being more than 15c higher, while a few are selling more than 25c better, it being a very uneven market. The top steers still bring \$18.85, but steers selling there are not as prime as sales at that price a short time ago. A good class of steers of light weight sell at \$17 and upward, with fat lots of heavier weight bringing \$18 and over, while choice heavy steers sell at \$18.50 and over, the best yearlings being salable at \$18@18.50. Common steers sell at \$10@12.50, and canning steers are taken as low as \$7@9. Calves are up to the highest price on record, \$18, having been paid. Butcher cows and heifers bring \$7.35@15 or more, canners and cutters \$6.40@7.30 and stockers and feeders \$9@13, with few selling over \$12. Prime western range steers sold today at \$17.

##### Hogs.

Receipts today are estimated at 10,000 hogs, making a total of only 55,400 for three days, comparing with 73,000 for the same days last week. The wants of buyers are large, but packers refused to pay yesterday's highest prices, and the top stands a dime lower, hogs bringing \$17.60@20, with not much trading below \$18. Most of the pigs found buyers at \$17@18.60. Light butcher hogs sold highest and rough, heavy packers lowest.

##### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts today are estimated at 19,000 head, making 65,700 received during half of the week, comparing with only 48,000 for the same days last week. Larger supplies explain the recent sharp decline in prices, lambs selling at \$13@18.50; yearlings \$10.75@15.50; wethers at \$10.25@14; ewes at \$5@13. The best native lambs bring \$17.50.



## Of Interest to Poultrymen

ONE of the largest, best and most beautiful poultry buildings in this country has been built by the State Fair society on their grounds in Detroit. Plans for this building were suggested by Prof. C. H. Burgess, the head of the poultry department at the Michigan Agricultural College. The building is made of brick and stucco. It is one hundred and sixty feet wide and two hundred and forty feet long, two stories high. Adjoining the building and a part of it, is an auditorium that will seat six hundred people. In this auditorium lectures and demonstrations in poultry will be given daily and are free to all visitors at the fair.

The main floor will house the poultry proper. Entries are being received from some of the best breeders in the United States. On this floor the office of the superintendent, the assistant superintendent and other administrative rooms; the unpacking room, rest rooms and laboratories are to be found.

On the second floor will be found rooms for pet stock, cats, dogs, rabbits, cavy, canary birds and pigeons. Entries in largest number are now pouring in from the leading breeders of the finest poultry in Michigan and surrounding states. This is so also, for other pet stock. The exhibition will be open for all poultry, including turkeys, ducks and geese.

The rabbit, pigeon, cavy, canary, cat and dog show will prove one of the finest to be found anywhere. In conjunction with the regular exhibit a daily institute will be held in the auditorium, a part of the poultry building. At this institute some of the best authorities on poultry and pet stock will speak and give demonstrations. Boys and girls poultry clubs will give demonstrations daily. There is to be a college students' judging contest, a judging contest for high school stu-

dents. In fact, there is something doing every hour and every day. Watch the daily papers for programs.

### AUGUST POULTRY TIPS.

Overcrowding of the brood coops results in overheated chicks and this causes early fall colds. Teach the chicks to roost and then there will be no crowding and heating and the roosts can be protected from mites and lice much easier than the floor of the brood coop.

Culling and separation of the young cockerels from the pullets will pay; it will give the pullets a better chance to develop. They should also be fed where the old hens cannot disturb them. Pullets are sensitive and a sure way to reduce profits is to treat them carelessly.

During hot weather mites breed very rapidly and many a poultryman who thought his houses free from mites has found bright red clusters of these pests hanging beneath the roosts. It means that spraying has been neglected. Paint the roosts with kerosene oil and the mite casualty lists will be enormous.

The nests need fresh litter several times during the summer. Frequently the birds scratch out the loose material and then lay eggs in nests that are nearly bare. This results in broken eggs and may teach some hen the egg-eating habit.

Watch the quality of the feed and avoid losses. The corn crop is not up to the standard that poultrymen like to use. It is necessary to keep the young birds growing steadily to make them profitable and the flock which consumes spoiled feed receives a setback which is difficult to overcome.

Ingham Co. G. K. RILEY.

## Crop Conditions in Michigan

The following statement by V. H. Church, supervisor in charge of the federal crop reporters for Michigan, gives the reader a general idea of crop conditions in this state:

Notwithstanding the severe drought in June and July, and the heavy frost of June 23, nearly all crops are making good growth and are exceeding expectations so far as condition is concerned. As the rainfall has been in the form of local showers and not general, some sections are much drier than others.

Corn, beans, potatoes, sugar beets and truck crops, in general, have good stands and a normal color. Corn is somewhat backward in the northern and east-central districts but is well advanced in other sections. Beans are very promising, especially in heavy-producing counties. As they are now podding and corn is earing, rain is needed in the immediate future to insure a satisfactory crop.

Early threshing returns indicate the yield of wheat will be somewhat better than expected from the poor outlook during the spring months. It will approximate three-fourths the yield of eighteen bushels per acre obtained last year, although the total production will be only about one-half that of last year, because of the large loss of acreage through winter-killing. In the southern counties, rye is yielding about the same as wheat, and barley is showing excellent returns. Oats are being harvested in central and northern districts with prospects of good yields except in light or impoverished soils and in a few other localities that have suffered severely from drought.

There are about 35,000 acres of spring wheat in the state this year, and as the condition is excellent, Michigan will contribute nearly or quite three-fourths of a million bushels of this crop to its total wheat production. The acreage of buckwheat is somewhat larger in the western and considerably smaller in the eastern districts than it was last year. The stand is good but the crop is now suffering from lack of moisture.

Pastures are short except in localities where favored by recent showers.

Apples will approximate sixty per cent of a full crop. Duchess are plentiful but winter apples vary much in quantity in different localities and in different orchards in the same locality. The quality will be above the average of the last two years.

### What Crop Reporters Say.

**Alcona Co., Aug. 17.**—On account of early frost and drouth our crops are short. Rye and wheat are very badly shrunk. Beans and potatoes only half a crop. Apples and oats normal; buckwheat and corn are about normal crops.

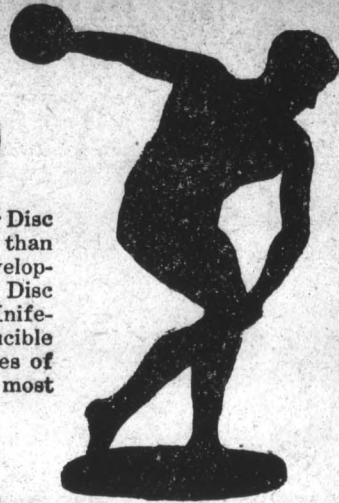
**Ottawa Co., Aug. 17.**—Beans 85c; potatoes 75c corn 80c; apples 85c; peaches 30c; pastures all dried up. Wheat is a fairly good crop; barley 80c; oats 90c; rye 80c; milk \$2.75 per one hundred pounds now; eggs 35c.

**Osceola Co., Aug. 17.**—Beans hurt by the dry weather. Chances for a good crop are poor. This locality planted mostly eastern seed. Late potatoes are all right yet. Apples good. Pastures are very poor, farmers feeding their milk cows. Wheat and rye half a crop; oats and barley 85 per cent of a crop; butter-fat 45c; eggs 35@37c. Cattle from 4½@6c; hogs 15@17c. Farmers organizing more and more.

**St. Clair Co., Aug. 16.**—We have a promise of a fair crop of beans and potatoes. Corn is also good, while apples will be only about fifty per cent of a normal yield. Pastures are poor. The little spring wheat that was sown promises a fair yield. Winter wheat will average around 20 bushels per acre; barley 40 bushels; rye 20 bushels. The following prices are being paid by local dealers: Eggs 40@42c; butter 40c; wheat, red \$2.12; white \$2.10; oats 60c; rye \$1.50; cattle 8@10c; hogs \$17@18.

**Cass Co., Aug. 16.**—Late potatoes promise a fairly good yield. Beans are poor, due to dry weather. Corn varies considerably, but now promises a fair crop. Pastures are poor. The wheat yields range from 15 to 50 bushels per acre. Rosen rye will yield around 18 bushels. Local dealers are paying 44c for butter-fat; 40c for dairy butter and 40c for eggs.

## FILLING THE SILO



You can fill your silo with an Ann Arbor Disc Thrower Silo Filler and any engine of more than 4 H. P.—the latest and most scientific development of the silo filling principle. The Disc Thrower is of the powerful, fool-proof "Knife-on-the-Fly-Wheel Type." The one-piece crucible steel knife wheel is just one of the features of the Disc Thrower. It is the safest and most efficient cutter on the market.

### Quality Construction

The Disc Thrower has a one-piece main frame, giving absolute rigidity. Six fans on the fly wheel combined with the disc thrower principle insure a continuous stream of ensilage without the need for an unnecessary volume of air. The Triangular Shear Bar has three cutting edges and can be quickly changed when dull. End thrust ball bearings eliminate friction and save power.

There are many other features of superiority in the Disc Thrower which are described in our new catalog—"Filling The Silo"—Send for a copy.

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Makers of Ann Arbor Balers "The Baler for Business"  
ANN ARBOR, / / / MICHIGAN.

## 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.

### 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:

We are paying good premiums for eggs not over four or five days old, direct shipments from the farm. Ship to us or write for particulars.

**AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE COMPANY,**  
Detroit, Mich.

**HAY** Ship To The Old Reliable House  
**Daniel McCaffrey's Sons,**  
623-425 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh Pa.

### FEEDING CULLS.

Write us for prices local and carlots—Michigan Stock.

**MICHIGAN BEAN COMPANY, Fort Huron, Mich.**

**\$5.00 A DAY** Gathering Evergreens, Ginseng, \$14 lb., Belladonna Seed, \$64 lb., or grow it yourself. Book and war prices free. **BOTANICAL—73, New Haven, Conn.**

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**WRITE FOR PRICES.**  
**ADDINGTON PRINTING CO., Coleman, Wis.**

**WANTED:** Good reliable woman to care for offices and employee's quarters at State Psychopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

### SHEEP

Some Good Breeding Ewes and registered BAMS for sale.  
**Barnard Sheep Ranch, R. 5, Olathe, Mich.**

## KOPE-KON FARMS.

Coldwater, Mich.

### Hampshires & Shropshires.

It's a wise man who orders his ram for August delivery now.

**For Shropshire** yearlings or lamb rams write ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

**Ingleside Shropshires** Besure to exhibit at the Detroit, Jackson, and Grand Rapids Fairs. **HERBERT E. POWELL, Ionia, Mich.**

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## Preserving Fertility

IN these days when there is such a demand for food products, especially wheat and other cereals, the farmer may get into a poor system of farming by ignoring his rotation of crops and raising wheat after wheat. In 1914 when the war first broke out I advocated such practice, since there would be such a demand for wheat it might be good policy to sow the wheat after wheat, using fertilizer to help out, and after the war to take extra pains in plowing down vegetable matter and stable manure to replace the organic matter which wheat after wheat farming had removed from the soil.

The war has continued so long and it may continue so that this argument and policy will not fit the case. If we attempt to raise wheat after wheat it will so exhaust our soils of vegetable matter and plant food that we will get them into an unproductive condition and with the condition of agriculture as it is today it seems to me that people are going to need food products from America for years after the war just as badly as they do today, and so it would seem that it behooves the American farmer, while he should produce all of the food that he possibly can, to practice a rational rotation and take just as good care of his land as he did before the war. The man who abandons crop rotations to supply war foods will in the end lose out and he will not be doing as much good in the world as he will if he takes pains to maintain and increase fertility to keep his farm productive; the world will need the food for years to come.

COLON C. LILLIE.

### PREPARE WINTER GREENS.

It is necessary to have green food for feeding during the winter. It is a stimulation to egg production but there is one reason even greater. It helps to keep the breeding stock in healthy and vigorous conditions, which means fertile eggs in the early spring. It is only the healthy hen that lays eggs and when the flock is maintained under winter conditions it is necessary to make every effort to keep them healthy to save vitality for the spring breeding work.

In some cases it will not be too late to provide mangels for winter feeding. It usually pays to plant them fairly early in order to obtain a large growth but if this has been neglected and the season is good it is possible to start a few mangels in August to help out with the winter ration. Turnips and cabbage will also help out in keeping the hens in good condition. During the past two years cabbage has been expensive for poultry feed and many poultrymen find mangels much more desirable.

Cut clover is used as a source of green food by some poultrymen and it is very satisfactory. It can also be fed profitably by wrapping it in small rolls of poultry wire and suspending it in the poultry house. The birds do not waste the clover when it is protected in that manner and always have something to pick at. All kinds of small vegetables may be boiled and fed during the winter. In storing winter vegetables it pays to sort out the culls and place them where they will be available for winter poultry feeding. A few farmers have tried feeding silage to the hens in the winter and they find it stimulates egg production and helps to keep up the vigor of the flock. A few bushels of silage will help a great deal in the poultry ration and many dairymen find that it is good to feed hens as well as cows. Now is the time to begin thinking about the supply of winter greens. The birds cannot get along without them and keep in the pink of condition.

G. K. RILEY.

## Why the cost of producing cattle does not determine their selling price

**T**O produce a steer for meat purposes requires, as you know, a period of from one to three years.

The prices the producer has to pay for feed, labor and other items during this period, together with weather conditions, determine what it costs to produce the steer.

But the price the producer receives for the steer depends on conditions existing at the time it is sent to market.

If the supply of cattle coming on the market at this time is greater than the consumer demand for dressed meat, the prices of meat and live stock go down.

On the other hand, if the number of cattle coming to market is less than enough to supply the consumer demand for meat, the prices of meat and live stock go up.

Not only do the receipts of animals vary from week to week but the consumer demand for meat also fluctuates.

The rise and fall of prices results from an economic law that operates in every business. It is the packer's task to turn live stock into dressed meat and by-products, and distribute them to the consumer under control of this law.

Market conditions and competition establish the prices the producer gets for his cattle. When meat prices go up or down, so do cattle prices.

The packer can't pay out more money for animals than he takes in from the sale of meat and by-products.

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