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The Community Market at Adrian

THE rejuvenation, resurrection and salvation of farm production of fruit, vegetable and poultry products in Michigan today depends upon developing a more direct system of assembling and marketing. It is one of the things we have to solve in the next five years or see a lot of people turn to socialism because of the high cost of living and a lot more farms abandoned from lack of big enough margin of profit.

I believe in cooperation as much as anyone in Michigan. I have read everything I could find of interest that has been written about it; and I have visited some of the leading cooperative centers in the country. The trouble is I don't see how it can be applied profitably to small individual quantities that cannot be assembled in sufficient aggregate to control distribution.

Any twelve-hundred-dollar a year man can go west and come back and spout about how the farmers out there cooperate and wipe out the middlemen. But what we want is to be told how to make things pan out here at home under different conditions. To buy citrus fruit, apples and potatoes and control them in a big stream to the central markets is comparatively easy. Our problem is to unify and grade up to A 1, fifty different kinds of farm products, from a dozen different degrees of goodness and badness, and put them in shape to bring our farmers what they are worth. What we have to do is to dump our little stuff direct into the big markets and not lose it in the process.

Cooperation Won't Work.

The trouble with all this bureaucratic plan for cooperation is that it does not get down to brass tacks. Take our Michigan farms for example. I mean our diversified farms where we produce cream, apples, potatoes, small fruit, vegetables, poultry and other products for market. Selling such an array of diversified products is a good deal different from managing a big packing house for oranges, a storehouse for apples or a storage plant for potatoes. It is more complex than citrus leagues and apple unions.

After studying the farm marketing problem from many angles the business men of

The People of this Progressive Community Have Made it Possible to Assemble and Market the Small Products of their Farms Without Losing Them in the Process. A Type of Marketing Adapted to Conditions of the Diversified Farms of Michigan.

Manager Braden Says:

PICK-UP men are not needed in a city served by a Community Market. These men do not have facilities for grading products on the road; besides, every farmer comes to town at some time during the month. The pick-up men hurt the very class of farmers who need the maximum price for what they produce.

We find that our paper, with its circulation of six thousand copies monthly, an indispensable aid in holding our organization together and letting our folks know what we are doing for them.

We aim to encourage the home planting of fruit plantations and vegetables and seek to stabilize the home supply and make Adrian a more desirable home for ordinary families, as well as Lenawee county a better agricultural community.

Our prices are published in the daily papers. A young lady in the office answers telephone calls and tells what prices are posted on the blackboard in the market. We don't generally deviate from these prices. That is the set price and it must go. Only three times this year have we lowered the price quoted in the morning. Many times we have raised it.

Synopsis of Liability and Assets of two-ton truck transporting products to Detroit, based on a round trip run of 140 miles.

| Liability. | | Assets. | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Driver, round trip | \$ 6.00 | Express on load equal to | \$29.25 |
| Gasoline | 4.74 | to | |
| Oil | .75 | Saving on shrinkage about | 10.00 |
| Manager | 5.00 | Saving on coops | 2.00 |
| Insurance | 2.00 | Return hauling | 3.00 |
| Repairs | 4.00 | | |
| Interest on the investment about | 1.00 | | |
| Depreciation | 3.00 | | |
| Meals for driver | 1.50 | | |
| Saving on average trip... | 16.26 | | |
| | \$44.25 | | \$44.25 |

Adrian, Michigan, decided that something must be done to encourage the farmers of Lenawee county to produce more of these staple products if the people of Adrian were to have a cheap and adequate food supply. The result of this study was the organization of a Community Market. They decided to start a market that would buy everything the farmers had to sell, get a practical man to manage it, and to stand back of it. Then the farmer who had a few bushels of potatoes, a crate of eggs or some dressed fowl would have a place to sell it and get his cash.

The Coming of Braden.

After perfecting the organization the next question was to find a man big enough and broad enough to develop the project. Realizing that success or failure depended more upon the man than anything else they got busy and hired the best qualified man they could find. This happened to be W. G. Braden, who was managing such a market for the business men and farmers of Stillwater, Minnesota. Mr. Braden is a live wire, and since coming to Adrian he has been doing things and overcoming many obstacles that would have discouraged a less capable and aggressive man. Last week I visited the Adrian Community Market and discussed the different phases of the work with Braden and some of his directors. I am going to give you the story of the Community Market in Mr. Braden's own words.

A Triangle of Benefits.

"We claim that the Community Market is a triangle of benefits, for the farmer, for the business man (when reference is made to business men the professional men are included), and for the consumer.

Let me tell you how it benefits the farmer. Especially at this time when conservation is necessary, we will take it up as a measure of conservation and show you how the farmer is benefited in Lenawee county. Take his

financial conservation. We know with good selling methods we can save the farmer on everything he sells to us, taking an average (Con. on 274).



We Figure that Our New Two-ton Truck will Prove a Connecting Link Between Adrian and Detroit and will have a Tendency to Work Out Better Prices for Our Farmers and Aid us in Unloading the Surplus After we Supply the People of Adrian.

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Editors and Proprietors

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Every Michigan Farmer reader will be asked to **Buy More Bonds.** subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan to the extent of his financial ability. This is a call to which every American should loyally respond, no matter what his previous purchases of government bonds may have been, and no matter what handicap of conditions he may have faced during the past season, providing he can by any possibility finance the purchase of even a small Liberty Bond.

The boys from every community, including relatives, friends and neighbors of everyone of us, have been called to defend the nation's honor and the cause of universal liberty. During the past two months the American army at the front has shown the world—including the Central Powers—something of the prowess of our young American manhood and the fighting spirit with which our boys will battle for the right until victory for humanity shall be fully attained. Already the foes of humanity are suing for peace, but a peace of their own making, to which no loyal American would now subscribe. The war must go on to a successful issue, to the end that a just and lasting peace may ensue, a peace which shall protect the rights and establish the liberty of the peoples of every oppressed country and render it impossible for ambitious rulers or ruling classes to again disturb the peace of the world for their own selfish ends.

To bring about this result, other millions of our boys are being called for the creation of an irresistible American army, which must be transported and maintained in the foreign field for next season's campaign, a campaign which the best military critics believe will be crowned with decisive and final victory. But if this is to be accomplished it is necessary for every one of us to extend financial assistance to the government to the extent of our ability. The enormous cost of creating, training, equipping, transporting and maintaining a sufficient

army to accomplish this desirable end must be met for the most part by the loyal citizens of America who are ready to loan their savings to the government for this purpose. Let us back up the boys already at the front and those who will be called to the service in succeeding months, by subscribing to the Fourth Liberty Loan to the very limit of our resources.

Rural Michigan has responded nobly to previous loans when the future looked dark and uncertain as compared with the present outlook. Let us inspire our boys in the service with confidence and pride by not only promptly subscribing our allotment to the Fourth Liberty Loan, but by rolling up an over-subscription which will demonstrate our interest in them, as well as in the cause for which they are fighting. Our present sacrifice will be well repaid, not only by the conscientiousness of the rendering of a loyal service which is our present duty, but as well by the personal reward which is the certain result of saving for the purpose of making a sound investment. We are not asked to give money to the government for this purpose, but merely to loan it at a fair and profitable interest rate.

Buy more bonds and buy them early, to the end that rural Michigan may go "over the top" as promptly and effectively as our boys went over in their recent great drive on the western front.

With the season for the movement of the season's bean crop close at hand, growers will do well to study conditions and await advices as to the available supply and probable demand before rushing the new crop to market at anything but attractive prices.

An analysis of the situation existing at the present time reveals certain unusual factors which will have a bearing on the trend of the market, at least during the early marketing period. A study of these factors will be profitable at the present time.

The slump in the market for Michigan beans which occurred last spring, and which found many beans in Michigan elevators and not a few in growers' bins, has been attributed to various influences, according to the viewpoint or interest represented by the source of the opinions expressed. Without doubt, however, the main reason for the slow movement of Michigan beans and the consequent slump in the market for our product was the fact that the beans contained an abnormal percentage of moisture and would not retain their quality for summer distribution. For this reason, if for no other, the early movement of this year's crop is likely to be discouraged by an attempt on the part of dealers to buy them at a low price. In fact, a report is current that an attempt will be made by certain dealers to start the market at eight cents per pound. Undoubtedly there is a rather general feeling on the part of Michigan bean dealers that a large early movement of Michigan beans at moderate prices would tend to reestablish the Michigan bean in popular favor, while the maintenance of high prices might tend to divert popular favor to the product of other sections of the country. On the other hand, dealers who are still carrying last year's beans would undoubtedly like to see prevailing values which would permit them to unload at a minimum of loss. But for either class of dealers, purchases of new beans at low values would be a profitable investment, hence the desirability of arriving at the best possible understanding of the conditions which will ultimately govern the market before selling the crop on a speculative basis.

Perhaps the greatest single factor in the establishment of a market basis for the new crop will be the action of the government in the purchase of beans for army use. This is likely to

remain an unknown factor until the extent and quality of the crop has been determined.

Recent California advices indicate a total production about equal to last year's crop. The yield has been somewhat shortened by hot weather conditions, but an increased acreage is expected to make up this deficiency. Sales are reported slow on all varieties, but small whites are being purchased from growers at prices ranging around \$10 to \$10.25 per cwt. The freight differential considered, this would be equivalent to \$11 per cwt. for Michigan beans of equal quality.

Michigan bean growers have been called to meet at Saginaw on October 10-11, at which time it should be possible to determine the probable extent of the Michigan crop with a fair degree of accuracy. Progressive growers from every section of Michigan should attend this meeting, with a view of adding something to the fund of general information on the vital points of yield and production cost, in which Food Administration officials as well as bean growers should be interested. In the meantime, growers will do well to await settled market conditions before dumping their new crop at a low price.

In another column of **Memory Day.** this issue will be found a brief outline of the history of "Memory Day," together with a poem and hymn dedicated to and suitable for use in fitting observance of the day. As individuals and as a people, we may well pause in the

present crisis for the entertainment and expression of the Memory Day sentiment. It will give us poise and courage for the sterner duties ahead of us. We bespeak for the day the general observance requested in Governor Sleeper's Proclamation, which follows:

By an act of the Legislature of Michigan, September 30 has been designated as Memory Day—a day devoted to the care of our cemeteries and the beautifying of the graves of our dead.

Therefore, I, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby set apart Monday, the thirtieth day of September next, as Memory Day, and I request our people to assemble in their cemeteries and spread flowers on the graves of their loved ones, and of others whose friends may be at a distance, and by other appropriate exercises to mark the significance of the day.

BEAN GROWERS MEET.

The Michigan Bean Growers will meet at Saginaw on October 10-11. The program will go into the bean question from seed to marketing. Representatives from the State and National Food Administration are expected, also representatives from New York and California. Bean diseases, together with soy beans, will be accorded a place on the program.

A. PULLAR, Sec. A. B. COOK, Pres.

VAN BUREN COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS MEET.

The annual meeting of the Van Buren County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held in the village of Hartford, in the town hall, on Wednesday, October 2, at ten o'clock a. m. All persons interested in breeding the Shorthorn cattle are invited to attend.

G. L. RICH, Sec'y.

Get Behind Your Association

By R. C. REED

Field Secretary Michigan Milk Producers' Association

POSSIBLY never since the organization of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association have the conditions been more acute, and the need of cooperation more imperative, than at the present time.

Your field secretary has just return-

every angle and viewpoint, and we would like to give to you the message concerning the dairy situation of the country as it confronts us today and, if possible, cause you for a little time to lessen your toil and use your brain, that a reasonable return for your la-

A Movement to Standardize Our Dairy Feeds

IT is conceded that we are five hundred million bushels of corn short of last year's production. It is also conceded that never in the history of the world have cattle feed prices been where they will be this winter. For several years the manufacturers of certain dairy feeds have put on the market, in their mixed feeds, certain weed seeds and smut, sweepings of the mill, barley beads, peanut and coconut shucks, and a multitude of other indigestible, poisonous food stuffs and food stuffs lacking in nutrition. This has led to the Gore Amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which is now before congress, and in which fight your secretary and the president of the National Association were cooperating during our recent stay in Washington. The contention of the elevator men is that this dust and smut has come from the farms and should go back to the farms. From our viewpoint there is quite a difference between carting this to the

market and receiving no compensation for it, and carting it back again to the farm and paying \$65 per ton for mixed feeds with this in, as we will have to do this coming winter. The Gore Amendment referred to calls for the elimination of all injurious substances from the mixed dairy feeds.

Your association is now working for the solution of our own feed problem. We are in communication with various individuals in the country, with the intention in view of establishing a Michigan Milk Producers' Association Dairy Feed, which will be purchased in such quantities as to give the smallest possible margin of profit to the manufacturers, with a guaranteed analysis, and from present investigation we believe that we will be able to furnish this to our members at a very great saving per ton over retail feed prices. If we are able to complete this arrangement it will save to our members hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

ed from another trip to the seat of government where, for four days, he was pitted against the high-salaried attorneys for other interests which were opposed to the milk producing interests of this nation.

We have studied this question from

bor may accrue as a result of businesslike methods.

Like General Foch in his call to the American soldiers, so we say today, "We are against the wall with our faces to the enemy." We plead for

(Continued on page 283).

Home-Made Beet Syrup a Sugar Saver

The Making of Home-Made Syrup from Sugar Beets Has Received a Considerable Amount of Attention in Magazines and Newspapers During the Past Summer. The Writer of this Article Has Had Personal Experience in the Making and Use of this Sugar Substitute and His Story May Shed Some Interesting Light Upon This Much Discussed Question.

A LITTLE sugar refinery for every man's home," was the slogan that early this spring promised to remove the bitter taste of last season's sugar shortage. Immunity from a shortage of sweets was promised all if only a few rows of sugar beets were planted in the garden and the syrup extracted therefrom. The idea had the endorsement of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was widely advertised by the press. Men like Professor P. G. Holden preached it at every opportunity. The idea, however, met with some criticism in many places. Mr. H. E. Howe, a Boston chemist, for instance, is quoted in the Literary Digest of May 25 as saying: "The syrup that is obtained from sugar beets contains all the soluble substances and the molasses obtained by concentrating this syrup by chemical purification is unfit for human consumption because of its odor, taste and cathartic action."

In spite of the contention the United States Department of Agriculture decided to put out a considerable quantity of sugar beet seed to the boys and girls in the garden clubs of the various states for the purpose of testing this plan of sugar saving.

In Michigan the attempt to save sugar by using this home-made sugar beet syrup has met with some failures and some successes. First of all, it should be borne in mind that the method of extraction to be successful, must be followed carefully. The following abridged summary of Farmers' Bulletin No. 823 on Sugar Beet Syrup, seems pertinent and should be followed closely. (C. O. Townsend, in charge of sugar beet investigations,

and H. C. Gore, Chemist in Charge of Fruit and Vegetable Utilization Laboratory Bureau of Chemistry):

"Sugar beets may be grown and syrup produced in any locality which has soil capable of producing good vegetables. In some localities the beets produced are richer in sugar than they are in others, but all sugar beets, if properly handled, are capable of producing syrup. The richer the roots are in sugar, the larger the quantity of syrup that may be produced from a given quantity of roots and the less the time that will be required to reduce the juice to the desired consistency. After the roots are thoroughly washed they should be cut into thin slices. The slices should be very thin. The thinner the slices the more rapidly the sugar is extracted. In field experiments slices only one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness were obtained. A bushel of beets will make approximately two bushels of slices, which should be placed in a barrel and covered at once with hot water, and permitted to soak well for about sixty minutes.

"The water should now be drawn off and strained through several thicknesses of cheesecloth. No pressing is required to remove the juice from the beet. The resulting liquid is of a light-brown color, with a sweetish bitter taste. The juice may be placed in a kettle or other convenient receptacle, and heated slowly until it has evaporated to the proper consistency. Slow boiling is important in making beet syrup, and several hours will be required to complete the process.

"While boiling the scum which rises to the surface of the liquid should be

removed with a skimmer. This removes the strong flavor and leaves a wholesome and palatable product.

"The syrup produced from beets is dark in color. This would be objectionable if the product were placed on the market, but for home use it probably would not be regarded as serious. Any method of bleaching requires a considerable amount of skill and some outlay of money. The flavor of the syrup is pleasant. It contains the pure juice of the beet-root and is a wholesome and nutritious food.

"Beet syrup may be used for all purposes for which other syrups or molasses would be employed; for example, on buckwheat cakes, in making dark-colored cake, or in certain kinds of home-made candy. If the evaporation is carried far enough and the syrup is allowed to stand, a dark sugar will settle out. This sugar will be found very satisfactory for home use in cases where refined sugar is not necessary."

Two things must be borne in mind before judgment is passed on this method. First of all, this method of sugar-saving is not economic in most cases in the ordinary home. For instance, in a recent test by the author, it required fifty cubic feet of gas to boil down one pint of the syrup. It required one hour to produce and get the beets ready and the boiling process required attention for approximately two hours. This is not economic; on the other hand, a garden club of boys and girls can raise each a row or two of beets, can prepare them together and boil down the syrup in a large kettle with waste wood and rubbish and economically produce this sy-

rup. We must consider moreover, that this substitute like some of our wheat substitutes, may not be economic, but if it actually saves sugar, we are justified in using it, especially at a time like the present.

The second question that arises is whether or not the same seed that is put into the hands of inexperienced gardeners for sugar beet syrup production would not yield more sugar if put out by experienced beet growers. This is an open question, especially when the seed supply is short, as it was last year. On the other hand, these beets are perhaps better taken care of and are produced by spare hours of labor that might otherwise not be used and they actually result in a sugar saving in the home—obviating other expensive labor, transportation, etc.

A considerable number of people in Michigan are raising beets this year. They can make syrup if they follow directions. It will have a slightly bitter taste the same as corn sugar, but if care is used in removing the beet top, so that all the last leaf scar is taken off, this bitterness is reduced to a minimum. The syrup should be boiled down immediately after extraction. It can be used to take the place of sugar in almost any place where the slightly brown color given by it would not prove objectionable.

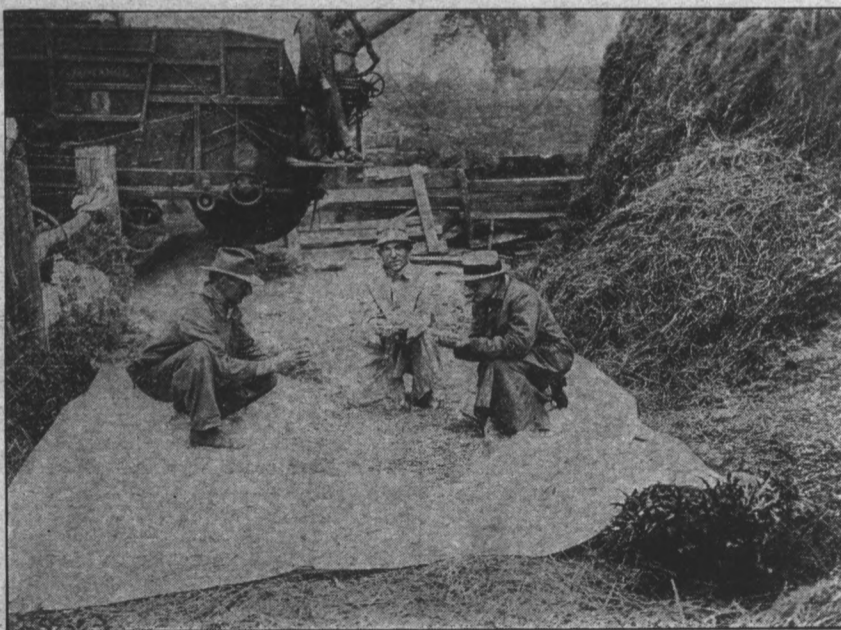
One square rod of land under normal conditions should produce five bushels of beets. This amount will make three to five gallons of syrup depending upon the thickness. Those who have raised beets for this purpose should not let the beets go to waste but should save them and produce seed from them next year.

Keeping Tab on the Threshing Machine

By J. H. BROWN

GRAIN threshing is now well along in southern Michigan. Lately we have been out with the state threshing inspector to see how clean the jobs were done, also to take pictures showing men at work threshing from shocks in the field. We will briefly discuss the need and result of frequent and thorough inspection of the work of the average threshing machine, especially at the present time when conservation means so much to every man, woman and child.

The picture herewith we took while State Inspector Hill was testing out the work of one threshing machine in Calhoun county. Straw and chaff was taken from the straw stack spread on canvas and carefully examined to see if any kernels of grain had been blown out from the separator through the blower tube. A few kernels are usually found, even when every precaution is taken with a new machine carefully adjusted by an expert thresherman. The state inspector is in the center of the group, facing the camera. At the right is Fred Barnard, chairman of the Calhoun County Threshing Inspection Commission. At the left is Alfred L. Hunt, a pioneer thresherman of the county and owner of the machine shown at work. "Alf" has threshed grain on our farm for forty years, and his experience takes in the old down power with noisy gear, sweeps, tumbling rod and jack, old slat belt straw carrier supported on stilts, up to the present and seemingly perfected machine that does nearly everything, with the ex-



For Years Farmers Have Complained About Waste of Grain in Threshing.

ception of carrying the sacked grain to the mill or elevator.

For years farmers have complained about the waste of grain in threshing. When wheat was less than one dollar a bushel there was more waste and less complaint. But now it is different. The thresherman who does not do his level best to keep his separator properly adjusted and in good working order gets into trouble. Farmers who entertain his machine on their prem-

ises, for even a few hours, keep close watch of the straw and chaff. The concave must be kept at the right notch, the shakers, screens, fan, shutters, etc., constantly watched to see that the grain is well cleaned, and that the few kernels go into the straw stack.

When the blower tube or wind stacker began to take the place of the old slat carrier it was found necessary to invent and perfect adjust-

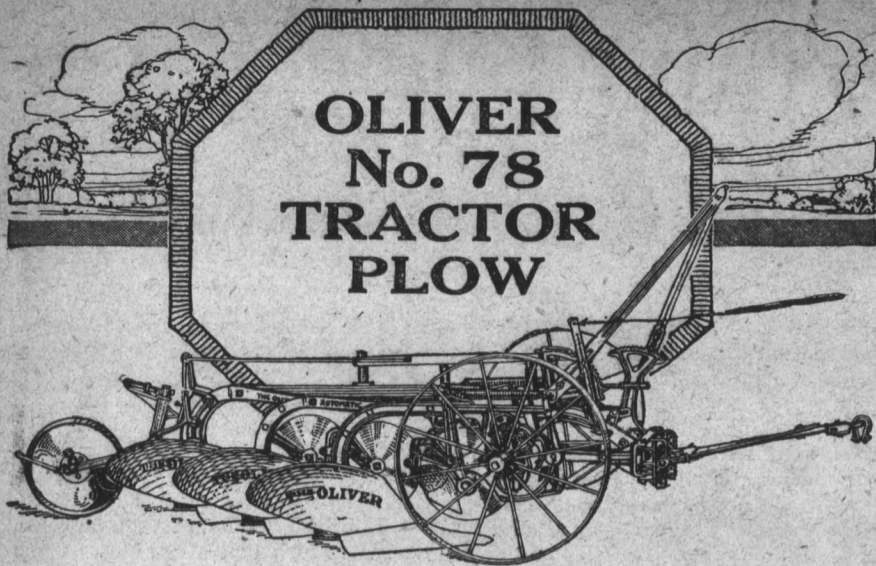
ments that would allow the straw and chaff to get into the lower end of the blower tube without some grain being carried along. Even with present improvements it is easy to carry grain over unless every device is set just right. And it takes a thresherman of some experience to handle a separator to his own, as well as the farmer's best interests.

Away back over fifty years ago, when the threshing or shelling cylinder was invented the "concave" came along with it. This was a section of a metal frame of concave shape that was attached below the front of the cylinder and contained teeth that fitted between the teeth of the cylinder. By a close and proper adjustment of the teeth of the concave the wheat heads would be closely shelled of their kernels.

The concave was made adjustable by raising and lowering. In the early days of threshing with these machines it was quite a trick of some threshermen to lower the concave to allow heavier feeding of bundles. Thus big jobs of threshing, 1,200 to even 1,800 bushels in a day's work, was possible in big settings of heavy yielding wheat. Crowding the separator was the rule with some bundle feeders. More or less wheat kernels would be blown over and carried into the straw stack. Not much complaint was made by farmers generally because the cattle and hogs lived around the stack all winter.

In years gone by hundreds and thousands of straw stacks through the

(Continued on page 272.)



The Plow for Your Tractor

Oliver is the standard tractor plow.

Whether it is at a plowing demonstration or out on the farm fields where the tractors are in actual use—you'll find an Oliver plow behind the majority of the tractors.

Why? Because this use has proven that Oliver does the best job of plowing and best plowing and preparation of the seed bed means the best crops.

Every Oliver tractor plow is equipped with combined rolling coulters and jointers which bury the trash at the bottom of the furrow, leaving a clean field surface.

Oliver No. 78 is a one-man outfit—capable of standing up to the hardest usage. Its stop device maintains an even depth of plowing. The plow points enter and leave the ground first, enabling the operator to plow at an even depth clear to the ends of the field. A pull on the trip rope right at the operator's hand raises or lowers the bottoms in a half turn of the furrow wheel.

Where disk plows are required—Oliver is ready with the disk plow—one that will penetrate and stay in when the plowing is hard.

Insist upon the Oliver with the tractor you buy. Write and ask an Oliver dealer for detailed information.

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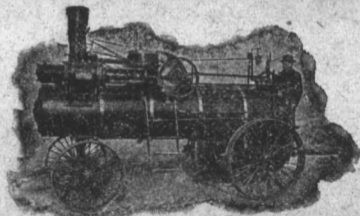


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REBUILT and SECOND-HAND ENGINES, every standard make, that have been taken in trade for New Port Huron Machines. Many sizes and kinds give YOU a large assortment to select from. Prices according to quality—every one a good bargain. For Hulling Clover, Threshing, running Ensilage Cutters, Grinding Feed, Sawing Stove Wood, HEATING, and for COOKING FEED, they are just what YOU NEED. Use ANY KIND OF FUEL. Also have Rebuilt and Second-Hand Grain Threshers, Corn Huskers and Shellers, Clover Hullers, Silo Fillers and Portable Saw Mills. If YOU don't want to invest in a new machine here is YOUR OPPORTUNITY to get a good one at small cost. They're all fixed up right (not given a lick and a promise.) Ask for our REBUILT machinery list send FREE.

Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co.
Port Huron, Michigan.

wheat growing sections have in late fall and early winter shown a mass of green from sprouted wheat where the straw carrier stood. During some warm wet falls the whole top of some stacks would look quite green. We have no doubt there was more than ten per cent of waste of grain in some cases. But this season threshermen took more pains to see that their separators were in good working condition before they started on the job. In addition they were warned by the federal food conservation organization. State and county inspectors were appointed. And this picture shows just how the chief state inspector made the test on farms during the past few weeks. On the farms we visited we found the farmers well pleased with the result of the government order for clean threshing. The same authority and rigid enforcement should prevail every season, no matter how plentiful or how scarce the grain yield may be.

Back of the state inspector stands the blower tube operator on the plat-

form at the rear of the separator. He works the adjustments that force or carry the straw and chaff to any point desired on the straw stack. This dispenses with two or three men, as one good stacker can handle the straw and build up a fine straw stack that will stand up true and settle down into a fairly good waterproof pile of feed and bedding. Such a stack of straw is valuable to every farmer, especially to those who keep live stock.

There was much waste of straw when the first blowers or wind stackers were used. Too large-sized bottoms were started and many stacks were simply mounds of straw that wet through during the late fall rains. Other bottoms were made too small, and stacks tipped over even before the machine got out of sight. It took time and experience to produce good straw stacks with these modern wind stackers, but today we can drive along Michigan roads and see finely built stacks of straw in and around the farm barnyards.

Silage Kinks Straightened

SUNFLOWERS FOR SILAGE.

Will you kindly give me some information in regard to using sunflowers in silage? What per cent would you advise using with corn? I do not expect to feed very heavily on silage. Emmet Co. J. C. S.

No one has worked out the proper proportion of sunflowers to use with corn to make a balanced ration. The heads of sunflowers containing the seed are very rich in protein and if one had a sufficient amount of the sunflowers he could figure out the proportion to be used to make a balanced ration. Usually, however, one only has a small amount of sunflowers and the idea is to mix them in with the corn silage to the best advantage. One can safely have one-quarter of the total weight of the ensilage sunflowers. Usually they are not grown extensively enough so that one can do this and so the only advice that can be given is to mix them in as well as you can to get an even distribution in the silo. This will make a ration containing more protein so that it will not be necessary to purchase as much of the concentrates for dairy cows.—C. C. L.

SILAGE FOR HOGS.

Is silage good feed for hogs with tankage, and how much can you use? St. Clair Co. W.J.S.

In some instances feeders of breeding hogs have found it profitable to feed small amounts of corn silage when other forms of green feed or vegetables were not available, but as a general proposition corn silage does not make a suitable supplement for tankage. I would not recommend the feeding of more than one or two pounds of silage daily to mature hogs. If the corn is mature and contains a reasonable proportion of sound ears at harvesting time larger amounts may be fed without danger of deranging the hog's digestion, but in such cases it is the grain rather than the plant which produces the gains.—W. M. K.

SILAGE DOES NOT INJURE LAND.

Is it a fact that manure from ensilage fed to stock is less valuable than where dry roughage is used? I am told that many farmers in New York state have discontinued their silos as, after a number of years the manure from ensilage so soured their land that they could no longer grow the corn. I would have dismissed the idea at once but my neighbor last spring covered a few rods of land with spoiled ensilage from the bottom of his silo where last year corn stood nine or ten feet high and corn now on the same ground is about three to four feet high and looks sick.—E. W.

The writer has fed silage for many years in New York state and does not know of one single instance of a farmer abandoning a silo because of the manure from silage-fed stock proving

injurious to the land. There have been cases of crop production being curtailed for one or two years through spreading spoiled silage on the ground so thick that the mass, when plowed under, interfered with the capillary connection of moisture between the surface soil and the subsoil. My own experience confirms the theory that silage tends to produce some acidity in soils that are manured heavily, but not enough to affect such crops as corn, oats and timothy hay. The use of lime will prevent any bad effects which might possibly result from the feeding of silage, and will encourage a better stand of clover. In ordinary farm practice there is no danger of feeding silage causing the land to become too acid to produce good crops. W. M. K.

FATTENING CATTLE.

We have a car of feeding steers for the coming winter. Have ensilage with only a small per cent of grain in it, dry corn fodder and oat straw, but will be short on corn. Is it possible to fatten these cattle economically on the above feeds and cottonseed meal, or would it pay better to buy part corn? Branch Co. A. H.

Silage, corn fodder and oat straw are deficient in protein. The grain feed ought to be one like cottonseed meal, oil meal or gluten feed which are comparatively rich in protein. Theoretically, you could get better results by feeding cottonseed meal than to use corn. Liberal amounts of cottonseed meal in connection with corn silage will produce no detrimental effect if it is increased gradually. To furnish variety, it might pay to feed a little corn meal, oil meal or gluten feed with the cottonseed meal, but you are working strictly on a scientific basis when you add cottonseed meal as a grain ration to supplement silage, corn fodder and oat straw. C. C. L.

SILAGE FROM BEET TOPS.

I have a crop of sugar beet tops to feed this fall and in order to save them from freezing would it be advisable to put them in the silo, as I have not the corn to fill the silo this year. Would the beet tops keep by putting them in the silo whole without cutting? H. J. E.

It is not necessary to cut beet tops. You can put them in just as they are cut from the beets. Keep them level in filling the silo and they will settle down into a compact mass and keep indefinitely. The air will penetrate down to some extent on top, but as soon as they commence to rot it seals the top and prevents further decay of the silage. You can save this loss by putting finely-cut corn on top of the beets, or you can get a carload of wet pulp from the factory and put on top and save all loss. C. C. L.

Orchard Fertilization



Result of Proper Fertilization.

FERTILIZATION is one of the least understood factors in orchard management, and very little accurate data can be procured on the subject. The reason for this is that many experiments to determine the best methods of fertilizing orchards have given contradictory results. We must consider the orchard soils which differ so much in their composition and treatments, as a chief reason for these results. Because of this no rules on orchard fertilization can be made. The fruit grower must find the limiting factor in his soil and endeavor to bring it up to normal.

During the first few years after the orchard is set, the trees will not show any ill effects because of improper fertilization. When the trees begin to bear the question arises as to how long they should go without the addition of a plant food. The determining factors are the character of the soil and its treatment previous to orchard planting. The lighter the soil the sooner it will have to be fertilized. The food supply of orchards located upon heavy soils is dependent upon keeping the soil in a good state of cultivation, so that the plant food is abundant when needed.

Now the question arises as to what kind of fertilizer shall be used and when it shall be put on the soil. If the soil is very deficient in plant food, the best system is to apply eight to ten tons of barnyard manure per acre once in two years. This should be supplemented in alternate years with

two hundred pounds of nitrate of soda thirty-five pounds of ground bone containing twenty per cent of phosphoric acid, and two hundred pounds of forty-eight per cent sulphate of potash. When leguminous cover crops are used the amount of nitrogen fertilizer may be reduced. One of the chief advantages of using manure is that it supplies vegetable matter to the soil. This vegetable matter is just as important as plant food. No matter how much plant food the soil contains it will be unable to profit by it unless organic matter is present. It is very important to always have a stock plant food available. In any soil availability of the plant food is dependable on the following conditions: (1) Good tilth of the soil; (2) a good drainage, including that of the subsoil; (3) a good stock of decayed organic matter; (4) sufficient lime to maintain a sweet soil; (5) a uniformly moist condition of the soil; (6) a warm temperature.

If the soil does not have all these conditions, or if it is low in some one of these plant food elements, it must be fed with a well-balanced commercial fertilizer that will meet plant growth requirements. No two orchards require the same fertilizer, and for this reason one should not buy fertilizer already mixed. He should find out just what the soil lacks and mix a fertilizer to remedy its deficiency. The best way is to buy the elements and put them in their proper proportions on a mixing floor, and then thoroughly mix them. Pass the mixture through a screen and it is then ready to apply to the soil.

Unless the trees are young use a fertilizer spreader in applying the mixture. The fruit grower who determines just what are the limiting factors in his soil, and endeavors in applying his fertilizer to bring them up to normal, will have a fine orchard of vigorous bearing fruit trees, provided all other fruit troubles are kept under control.

Newaygo Co. A. M. PORTER.

Crops for Wintering Over

THE patriotic gardener is preparing now for extra early crops of vegetables next spring. Several hardy vegetables sown in the fall will germinate and make small growth before winter. If protected by a loose mulch straw the plants will survive the winter and start growing with the first warm days of spring. These vegetables will be ready for use several weeks before the early spring plantings, says J. T. Rosa, Jr., of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Kale and spinach are two splendid crops for greens which succeed best when fall planted. Dwarf Scotch and Blue or "German" kale are the most hardy. The "Prickly Seeded" variety of spinach is best adapted for fall planting and should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Multiplier and Egyptian onion sets also may be planted early in the fall for spring use, as green or "bunching" onions. There is quite a market demand for this crop, and it might be found profitable to plant as extensively as possible. The sets should be placed in a well manured furrow and covered three or four inches deep. Ordinary onion sets can be planted in the fall in the same way as in spring. Other crops occasionally wintered over are collards, leaf lettuce and turnips.

It will be found advisable to plant winter crops along one side of the garden so as not to interfere with plowing the rest of the land for spring planted crops. A quantity of straw or leaves should be made ready, and in the late fall, after several frosts have

occurred spread it as a mulch over the planted area. The larger the plants the heavier the mulch required. Generally, straw six to ten inches deep will protect kale or spinach. Stable manure is preferable for mulching the winter onion bed. Very early in the spring the mulching material is to be raked off and the ground cultivated between the rows.

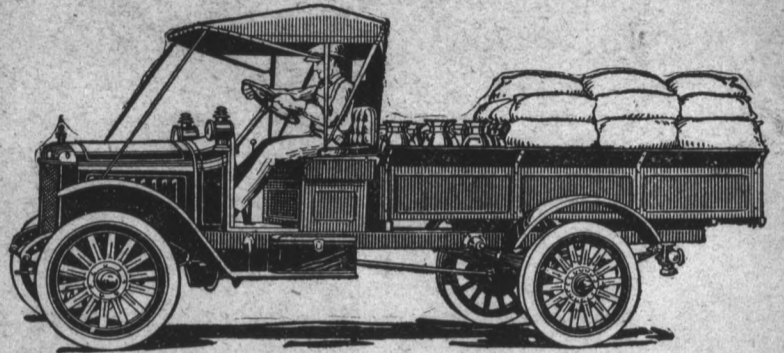
Asparagus and rhubarb beds should also be mulched in the fall. Mow off and burn the stalks and weeds and then apply a good coat of stable manure over the beds. In early spring the remains of the mulch may be raked off the asparagus rows to permit cultivation. The winter mulch is generally left on the rhubarb and may be reinforced by another coat of fresh manure toward early spring to stimulate early leaf-growth. L. W. S.

PROPAGATING GRAPE VINES.

Can any reader of the Michigan Farmer tell me whether I can start new grape vines by burying the ends of the runners or not? If so, it would be much cheaper than buying from the nursery. Any information along this line will be greatly appreciated. Ionia Co. F. M. R.

New vines may be propagated from two and three bud cuttings, taken from canes of the previous year's growth, but such a method requires painstaking care and rarely proves as satisfactory as buying young vines from the nursery. Of course, if one has a rare variety and wishes to propagate a few vines it may pay to set out a few cuttings, but as a general rule it is better to buy vines that have made good growth in nursery rows.

Haul your produce to the best market

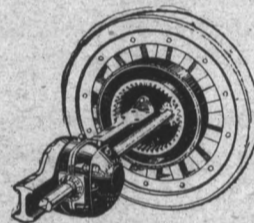


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Republic Motor Trucks will make money for any farmer if given the opportunity. They combine every feature necessary or desirable for farm use.

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| 32x3 1-2 | 9.00 | 35x4 1-2 | 14.00 |
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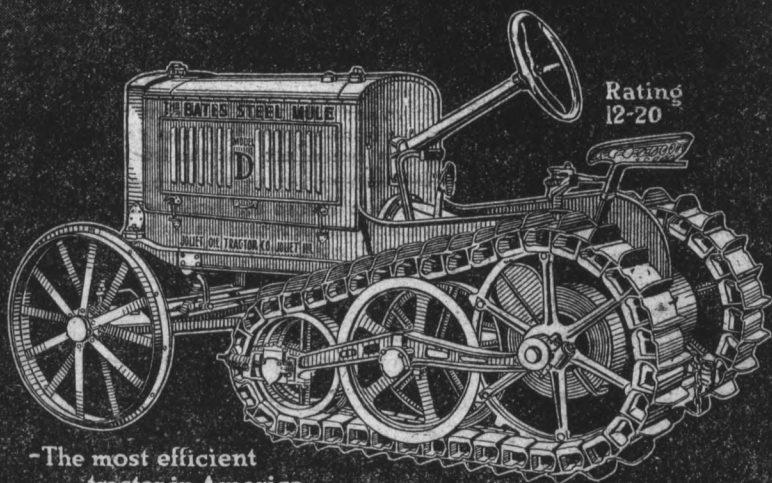
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40 A. for sale mostly improved, thickly settled neighborhood, rich loam soil, new frame barn, other building comfortable, good well, 400 rods woven-wire fence; main road west of Saginaw Bay on telephone and R. R., some timber, 70 rods from school, will sell cheap for cash; for further information write owner E. W. Van Dyne, Bentley, Mich.

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of all sizes, of all prices and in all locations near Detroit. Tell us what you want. **WE HAVE IT.** GEHRKE & JENSEN, Inc., 242 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

30 Acres being to old to work will sell my home of virgin sandy loam cheap if sold at once small two room house barn, chicken house and corn crib plenty of water. A. J. AMLIN, Hesperia, Mich., Newaygo Co., U. I.

Beautiful modern home, steam heat, 8 lots, expensive shrubbery, fruit and shade, block from CENTRAL MICHIGAN NORMAL COLLEGE, will sell or trade for small farm, or stock general merchandise. Cooper, Gover & Francis, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR Sale. 120 A. farm at Elmira Otsego Co. Mich. 75 A. improved bal. H.W. timber, level. Good house, well, windmill and fair buildings. Price \$3500 terms. F. W. FLOTT, 8040 Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

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HOOSIER STOVE CO.
131 State St., Marion, Ind.

Community Market at Adrian

(Continued from first page).

of twelve months in the year. Our market is so managed that we eliminate the broker and commission man.

Take potatoes, for instance. Instead of selling them in the old way through a commission man, we sell direct to the consumer or local retailer. A large hotel is a consumer and we sell to hotels. We cut out all unnecessary middlemen's profits. That means a big saving for the farmers during the year.

It Conserves Time.

"On energy the Community Market is a conservation movement. The farmer, if he produces right, has just about all he can do to produce the products. He has the cows to milk, the produce to raise, chores to do and poultry to look after. It is his business to produce. The farmer is not a salesman. He knows how to raise crops and convert them into a salable form. The salesman doesn't know how to do this, but he knows how to market them profitably. There are, of course, a few exceptions, but these exceptions should have been salesmen rather than farmers. If you will put your products in a good salesman's hands, Mr. Farmer, and go ahead and raise more products, you will get more out of them, and at the same time you will have time to raise enough to make his work profitable.

Always a Good Market.

"The Community Market is always on the job looking for a place to sell the community's products profitably. When they come to us we already have a market for them. We are ready to market the products the minute they are received. This saves the farmer the trouble of looking around

have frozen, thawed out and frozen again and lie rotting on the ground. You don't see them where there is a Community Market, because the farmer can sell his pumpkins at any time. Instead of leaving them to rot, he would bring them in, and while he may not get a big price for them, there are thousands of people today crying for food, and the conservation of that produce not only pays well, but it is patriotic also. I have traveled in many counties in Michigan and seen field after field of pumpkins and other crops going to waste on the ground.

"Take tomatoes. You don't have to go to the farms to find waste. Every one near Adrian raises tomatoes. After they plant them, they usually find they have more than they are going to eat themselves, and look around for some place to market their surplus. Usually under such conditions tomatoes go to waste on the ground, but now that we have a Community Market they are saved and sent in to Detroit. They bring at the Community Market about \$1.25 per bushel. At this time when the country is demanding all the food products it can get, the Community Market, if it did nothing else but save this food, would have sufficient excuse for its existence.

It Helps Business Men.

"It is needless to tell the business men that it is natural the more incentive there is for the farmer to come to the city, the more they are coming. More farmers and more often. The more often is the keynote of this thought, because when the farmer comes to town every day he is certainly going to spend some money. The success of the Community Market is bringing the farmer and the business man together, not to extort anything from the farmer, but to induce him to spend his money at home where it belongs, and where it will benefit him. I know a man who had a pretty good trade in crab apples. I called him up and asked him about them. "Yes, I have some fine crab apples, but I wouldn't bring them to Adrian," he said. "Why not?" I asked. He replied, "I have a load of fifty bushels, and five bushels would flood that market." Have you been here since the new Community Market started?" "What is the Community Market?" he said. "I never heard of it." I told him about it and what we would pay him for his crab apples and he came in with them. He bought three suits of clothes for his boys before he went home. That is how the thing works out here in Adrian."

"With the Community Market the farmer sells to the grocer and the grocer to the consumer. So by establishing a Community Market food is cheaper for the consumer, the farmer gets more for his products and the business man gets more business. The business man is helped, the farmer is helped and the consumer is helped. It eliminates many unnecessary profits which the consumer pays. A better and more friendly feeling is created. The farmer comes to the city, the city business man goes to the farm, they mingle together. They grow to know each other better and the whole community prospers financially and there is an atmosphere of good fellowship and friendliness.

Its Real Mission.

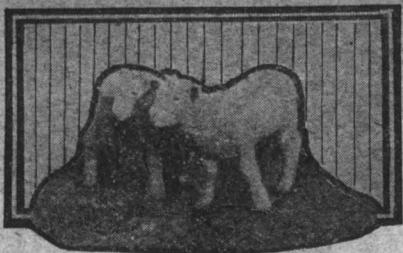
"The Community Market is made for the farmer and not for the city man. If the business man wants the farmer's patronage he must do his bit to bring the farmer to town. The farmer is not going to drive a number of miles out of his way to come to Adrian unless he is going to get something here. If I could picture in your mind one person that would be large enough to take in the whole community (Continued on page 275).

MRS N. C. HOLLOWAY, sixty-eight years of age, who has lived for the past thirty years at Manitou Beach, and who was born and raised in Lenawee county, brought to the Adrian Community Market on July 25, the first eggs she ever marketed in Adrian. This is the only time in all these years Mrs. Holloway ever had an incentive to market her eggs in Adrian, so she stated.

and gives him a chance to raise a larger quantity of products. The same might be said of the conservation of energy. It takes energy to sell farm products without a Community Market.

"When the farmer has something to sell he has a market awaiting for it. He comes to town, transacts his business and returns home at an early hour. I heard this week of a man who went with a dressed hog to a Michigan village and stayed there all day, because the local butcher did not want to pay a fair price for it. Finally, he had to haul it home and put it in the barrel. If he had spent all day and sold the hog it would have been bad enough, but he didn't even sell it. That is where the Community Market comes in. All he would have to do is to haul it down to the market and get his cash. He knows the price. In this particular case it would have saved a disappointed farmer many hours of valuable time.

"The conservation of food products is another benefit the farmer derives. Not only the farmer, but the whole community as well. This is especially important in these times when we need all the food we can get. I want to tell you how the food products are conserved by a Community Market. Do you raise pumpkins? How many of you have driven through the country and seen whole fields of pumpkins laying on the ground decaying? They



Sheep Farming In Northern Michigan

FOR a number of years past no phase of Michigan's agricultural growth attracted more attention than the development of the cut-over lands of the northern counties into profitable grazing grounds for sheep. As the prices of wool and all kinds of meat have been working upward, the possibilities of sheep farming on these cheap lands is attracting farmers and sheepmen from many other localities.

One of the men who has made a success of sheep farming in this land of opportunities is Joseph G. Krouth, who began operations in Northeastern Michigan seventeen years ago.

After telling about his own success, which was built upon his first failure, Mr. Krouth explained that he was not willing to urge city folks to take up sheep farming without giving them a few ideas of some of the problems they are up against in caring for their sheep in this new country. Among the things Mr. Krouth said we quote the following:

"The beginner must understand that breeding ewes, to insure a good lamb crop, require that a goodly proportion

THE COMMUNITY MARKET AT ADRIAN.

(Continued from page 274).

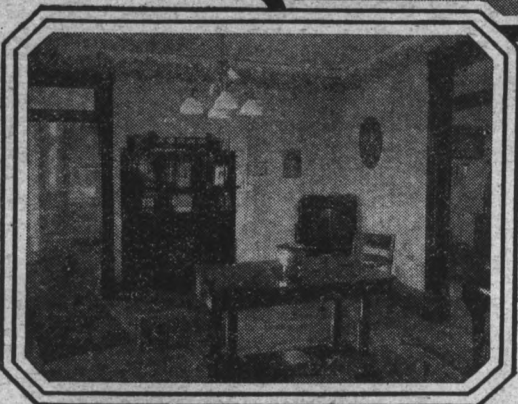
nity, that is what I would like to give you. The community spirit and the selfish spirit are two separate and distinct things. If a man was big enough to cover the whole community, he would feel that spirit. I have found after four years' experience that the remedy for most cities and communities is to give the farmer the glad hand when he comes to town. Of course, farmers are going to other places to market their products unless you make it worth while to come to your town."

The Community Market is a great enterprise, because all of the elements of the community are brought together and mingle with each other. How many of you have neighbors you don't see except in the dim light of moving picture theaters. It doesn't injure the grocers or anybody else to give the farmers cash for their products. It does not keep the grocers from going ahead and buying elsewhere. We will say eggs are forty-five cents a dozen. As long as you pay forty-five cents you will keep the farmer. He is going to stick by you. Maybe a few grocers will get together and say, "We will pay only forty cents. what is the use of paying forty-five cents?" The grocers should not set the price on the farmer's eggs. The manager of the Community Market should set the price. He is the one person who has the community interest at heart. He takes things in a broad way. As for the basket market, we are not interested. If the farmers come in and sell the grocer more than he wants, he can sell it to the Community Market and get his cash for it. Some of you will say that your city is not big enough for one of these Community Markets. Any town that has any produce to sell is big enough. So go ahead and start one. Pretty soon you will draw farm produce from thirty miles around and you will see cars rolling out full of merchandise from your stores.

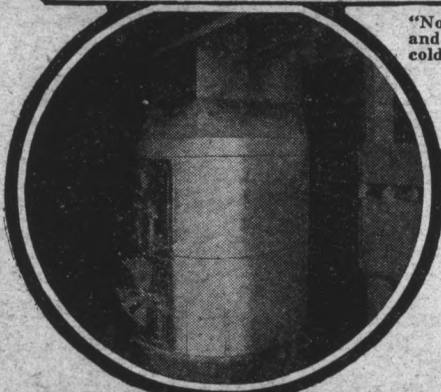
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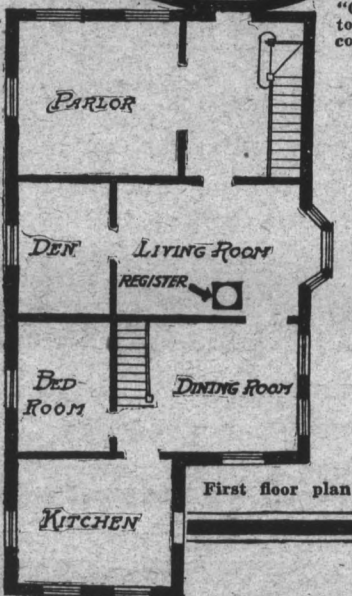
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not easily
described"



"No headaches
and fewer
colds"



"Only six
tons of soft
coal"



Ten rooms, six tons of coal! You people who burned that much or more to keep two or three rooms comfortable, think of the comfort and the saving!

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Morley Bros., Saginaw, Mich.

**PIPELESS
CALORIC
FURNACE**
The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace

The Caloric
Saves from
35 to 50%
of Fuel

Caloric Comfort Not Easily Described

Mr. Irvin Lamb, a breeder of Belgian horses, lives on R. F. D. 7, Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. Lamb has one principle in buying equipment—to get the best of everything as a matter of economy. He says that the Caloric Furnace conforms to his high standard in this respect, and tells of his experiences with it as follows:

"The comfort the Caloric has added to our ten-room house the last winter is not easily described. There are so many advantages I hardly know which to mention first.

"These have come to us at such low cost that I blame myself for not installing it years ago. All winter, the coldest Central Ohio has had during my lifetime, we burned only six tons of soft coal to keep us warm through all the house. In the severest weather we fired the furnace three times a day; in moderate weather only twice.

Perfect Ventilation

"The fire kept perfectly, and the temperature of the house was comfortable all through the night. The ventilation was perfect. We had no headaches and fewer colds in the family than ever before.

"Mrs. Lamb especially appreciated the cleanliness of the furnace, for we had no dust or soot in the house, nor did we have any damp walls or even frost on the windows. The house plants thrived in windows far distant from the furnace.

"With no coal to carry, no ashes to take out, and so little labor and expense, our Caloric has meant so much to us that we would not think of doing without it any more than we would our electric lights or our Willys-Knight."



It pays to buy **Tix-Ton-Mix** with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 trial box of **Tix-Ton-Mix** by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt.

Write for club offer—booklet on
"Nature and Care of Sheep"

PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

SHEEP FARMING IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

(Continued from page 275).

of their bulky feed during the winter feeding period, be rich in proteids, such as alfalfa and clover hay—bone and muscle food—with at least one-half pint of oats once a day for each ewe during the last half of the feeding period.

"The cost of wintering breeding ewes in northeastern Michigan is more than balanced by the fleece, with market prices placed upon the feed, and then some. Whether wool sells for twenty cents or fifty cents a pound, the lambs are clear profit if your flock is properly cared for.

"The fleece of a well-kept band of ewes will average seven pounds, a very modest estimate. (This seems a very low estimate and I am sure many of our sheep men report much better average clips).

"The lamb crop of a well cared for flock in northeastern Michigan should be not less than one hundred per cent.

"Provide well-lighted winter quarters, free from draft or north, east and west winds, with wide doors on south side nailed open all winter as a preventive against cotted wool and snuffles.

"Dock all lambs and alter all ram lambs after week old and before shearing time, if possible.

"Dip ewes and lambs soon after shearing and repeat the dip in ten days; otherwise the work will have been in vain, as one dipping does not kill the nits, which later develop into ticks.

"I never bred ewes before November 20, and later, as then the lamb comes with a warm sun after April 15, at a time when the ewes are on grass, and could lamb out in the wild pastures during the day with little danger of losing lambs from exposure. I always penned up heavy ewes at sundown and released them late in the morning; then, if any lambs dropped during the night or early in the morning they were almost sure to be strong and independent. In this way my year's profit was saved by just a little inexpensive attention at the proper time.

"Ewes are liable to breed as early as the last week in August in northeastern Michigan. It is a safe policy to buy your breeding ewes before this time so as to time the breeding, which is very important. The greatest care should be taken in selecting breeding ewes with sound teeth and udder.

"In my experience I found that all breeds thrive here, although some require more care than others, namely, Lincoln and Cotswold, because of their long, open fleece. My preference is the black-faced strain, designated as the middle wools."

Mr. Krauth also points out that there is no such thing as "luck" in raising sheep any more than there is in raising chickens or canary birds. With sheep, it is but a question of proper winter feed and shelter, abundance of pasture, to which is added, at all times, just a little attention to details. Not very much is required, Mr. Krauth explains, but you must be on deck at the proper time.

"Northeastern Michigan's asset is grass," says Mr. Krauth. "This king of crops works for you while you sleep, hunt or wade the stream for those whopping big trout. And when 'duty' every so often calls me from the kitchen door to chuck the shepherd's staff and shoulder the gun or bamboo, I linger not upon the order—for I am no slacker, and pray, who would be?"

Don't make any special effort to turn the cow dry that is going to drop a calf next spring; neither feed her with a special view to milk-production. Just let nature take its course, and you will be the gainer in the long run.

You May Buy Pure Wheat Flour

Some have attempted to interpret the Food Administration Regulations as forbidding the use of pure wheat flour by the housewife. No such interpretation was intended.

If you will write the State Food Administrator at Lansing and inquire about this he will tell you it is just as proper and just as patriotic to buy and use your wheat flour and your wheat flour substitutes separately as it is to buy the mixed flour.

Certainly no true American would so unfit himself or herself for American citizenship as to use the wheat flour and not use the substitutes.

That would be treason and the very lightest penalty should be expulsion from this blessed Land of Liberty.

We have faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the American people, and so has the Food Administration, so that we have permission to continue to make

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

A pure 100% wheat flour without any adulteration of any kind, and you have permission to buy it.

The Government has required all mills to make a higher extraction of flour from the wheat which is a wise and conservative measure.

But the quality really has not been impaired. The color of the flour is a little darker than that made from the lower extraction or pre-war flour.

However, every atom of LILY WHITE is splendid flour, and bakes deliciously flavored, light, flaky biscuits, pastries and bread. You will be delighted with it.

By all means use all your substitutes; every ounce, and economize in the use of wheat flour.

If you are not going to live up to the Food Administration Regulations don't buy LILY WHITE. It's too good for slackers. It's made for Americans.

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Big Savings for Michigan Farmers

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J. M. McFARREN, Rapid City, Mich.

Clover Seed and Peas

Use care in selecting a fair sample—send to us and we will make you a good bid either cleaned or in the dirt. We have cull beans for sale.
W. L. IRELAND & CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

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By getting your neighbors to subscribe you can get your subscription at a reduced rate. We will accept yearly subscriptions on the basis of our two, three and five-year rates as follows:

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- 3 yearly subscriptions.....2.00
- 5 yearly subscriptions.... 3.00

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Our work is paying capable men \$2500 to \$5000 and more yearly. State all particulars first letter regarding your age, business experience and if you are a property owner. All communication regarded confidential. Address
E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

Principles of Boys' and Girls' Club Work

As Demonstrated at the Michigan State Fair

TEAMS from various Boys' and Girls' Clubs gave visitors at the State Fair a chance to see some of the essentials that have been learned in the various projects during the past year. A continuous program of Club team demonstrations, beginning at nine a. m. and continuing until five p. m., was carried on in the new model rural school. This building, which had been constructed under the supervision and direction of the State Department of Public Instruction, was fitted up to show the proper lighting, heating, seating and ventilating systems which should be installed in all new one-room rural schools. The basement was provided with a stove, a work bench and tables and was so arranged that it could be used for a work shop as well as a play-room. It was here that the demonstrations in cold-pack canning, hot school lunch and handicraft club work were held.

During the past year it has been the aim of the Extension Workers supervising club work, to assist Boys' and Girls' Clubs in developing demonstration teams. These teams are trained to demonstrate some of the principles actually learned from carrying on the regular, organized club projects. From the start made last year with canning demonstration teams, the work has been enlarged until at the present time, almost every project being promoted is stressed on the side of demonstration work. The Club demonstration team is expected not only to furnish part of local club programs but to give public demonstrations at picnics, county fairs or other places where it is possible to show the value

of the work to other boys and girls as well as adult leaders.

Arrangements were made this year with the Michigan State Fair Association for teams of boys and girls from poultry clubs, canning clubs, hot school lunch and handicraft clubs to demonstrate their work to the public. Twelve teams of boys were selected from the twelve best handicraft clubs in the state and these teams trained to construct a simple, home-made garden cultivator. The demonstration aimed at giving the visiting boys and girls and adults some conception of the practicability of this type of work which is now conducted as a winter project. Each team consisted of three members and the work was so arranged that two of the boys would actually construct the cultivator while the third explained the tools and materials

necessary, the requirements for handicraft club work and the different steps in the construction of the cultivator. Twelve cultivators were constructed during the course of the week—the average time required for the construction of each being thirty minutes, while one of the teams made the complete cultivator in twenty-one minutes.

The prizes offered by the Fair Association consisted of one large bronze trophy cup and three War Savings Stamps to each member of the winning team, two to each member of the second team, and one to each member of the third team. In this competition first place was awarded to the Quinnesec Handicraft Club, Upper Peninsula, with a score of ninety-one per cent. Second place was given to Gladwin county, and third place to the Remus Club, Mecosta county.

The contests were judged by Mr. H. B. Hendricks, Assistant in Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The work of the poultry club teams was a little more complicated—each team having to demonstrate four principles gained from their study of poultry work. First, the culling of a flock of hens; second, the culling of a flock of pullets; third, the construction of a simple self-feeder; and fourth, the identification of the utility breeds.

The poultry demonstration work was conducted in the auditorium of the new poultry building and was judged by E. C. Foreman, of the Michigan Agricultural College. The work of the teams was graded on the basis of one hundred per cent and the members were awarded that percentage of a War Savings Stamp corresponding to their score. In addition to this, a prize of fifty dollars in War Savings Stamps was offered to the best team. This was won by the Sand Hill Poultry Club of Wayne County. The competition in this contest was very keen—seven counties competing, Royal Oak and Hillsdale tying for second place, with Owosso third.

Both the handicraft and the poultry club teams gave evidence that they were well grounded in the principles they were attempting to demonstrate. The demonstrations were well attended and were enthusiastically received. It is highly probable that if more of these types of demonstrations could be witnessed by teachers and adults, the enrollments in Boys' and Girls' Club projects would be greatly increased another year.



WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Captain Archie Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roosevelt, returns home after having his arm shattered in service.



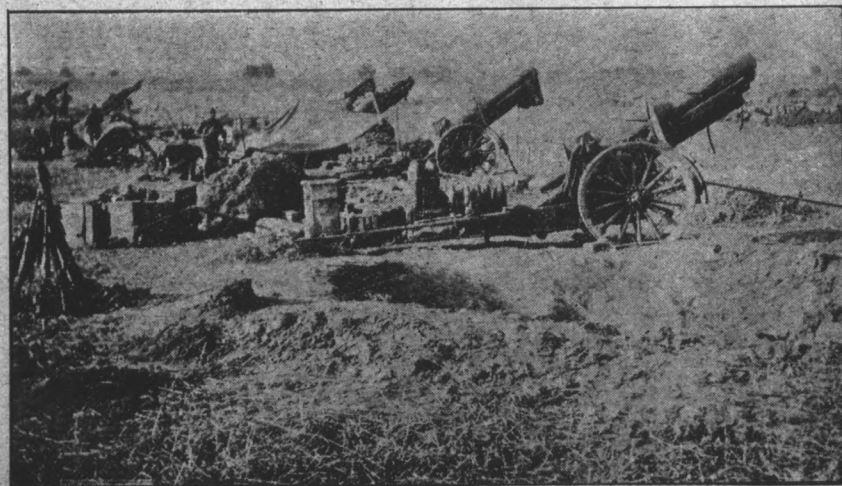
Canadian cavalrymen bringing in a few of the many thousands of German prisoners they have been capturing within the last few weeks' of fighting in the Arras-Cambrai drive.



His steel helmet saved this soldier's life. But for the helmet his injuries would no doubt have been fatal.



Scene of the explosion which wrecked the Federal Building at Chicago.



American heavy artillery which aided in the capture of Soissons.

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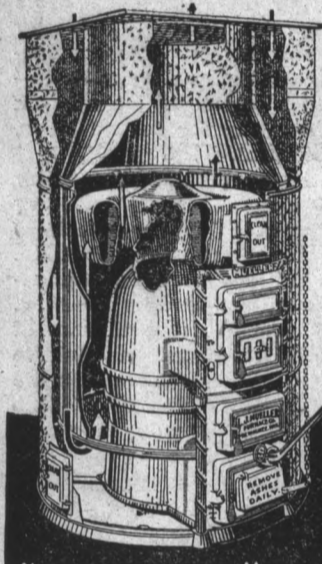
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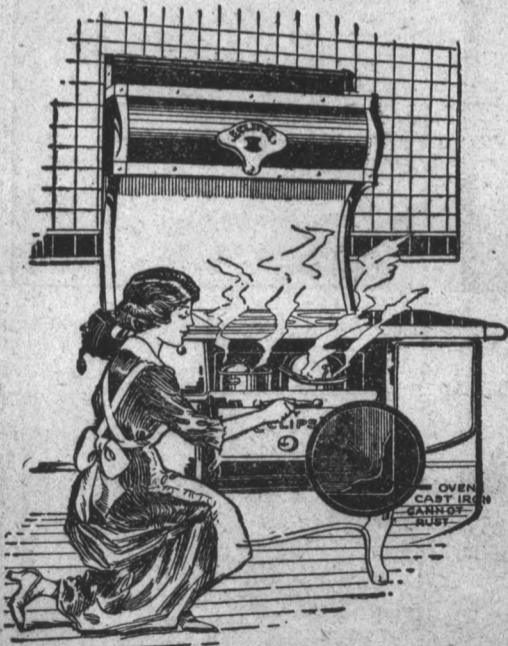
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Book of Stoves and Ranges

The Eclipse Stove Company
Mansfield, Ohio

A FLYING FIGHTER

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

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(Continued from last week)

When we arrived at the house I telephoned to the squadron and then gave myself into the hands of the doctor, who seemed to be a very painstaking man. But I will say for his wife that she had her husband skinned to death as a doctor. She went into the dining-room and presently returned with a bottle of Scotch whiskey, a glass, and some soda.

"I know what he needs more than anything right now," she said, as she poured me a drink.

And the lady certainly was right.

I am not a drinking man but after a crash of that sort there is nothing on earth that will do a man so much good as a cigarette and a glass of Scotch and soda.

At about midnight a wrecking lorry and crew arrived, and by the first light of dawn we had the machine all loaded and on its way to the repair depot. The commander of my unit gave me five days' leave of absence for the purpose of having me regain my nerve.

The medico of the squadron told me that I had better go to a place where I would not see an airplane. To follow his advice, which I deemed kindly enough, I went to a little seaside town which has the reputation of being a very restful place. I had worn a uniform so long now that I was anxious to find out how it felt to wear civilian clothing again. I bought myself a suit of flannels and I did enjoy the change from the eternal khaki very much.

The little place I went to is like most of the English coast towns—very pretty and picturesque. Some famous poet lived there once upon a time and every little landmark had its history. I stayed in a little inn known as the Red Cow, and one of the first things I did was to go for a swim. I had a good one. Then I went home and after dinner went to bed, because soldiers in England are so commonplace now that nobody looks at them any longer. I had a good sleep as a civilian, and next morning went out for a game of golf. I know little about that game, but the old man with whom I was playing was an expert. To make it interesting for me he gave me a handicap of seven holes. My partner also had a very fine line of golf stories and he could hit a ball so hard that it took two men to see it fly, one to say, "there she goes" and the other "here she is."

We had just gotten to the seventh hole and I was doing finely when I heard a familiar hum in the air; on looking up I saw an airplane just about to land on the golf links.

Its pilot was a student and he had lost his way. He told me that this was his first solo trip with a war-type machine. I advised him to call up his squadron since he had landed in an awkward place. He was not so sure that he could get up again.

I took the man to the nearest telephone and as a reward the commanding officer asked me to fly the pupil home. I could not very well refuse, so I got into the machine and flew the pupil back to the squad. But the commanding officer was nice about it. He sent me back in one of the cars of the squadron after we had lunched together.

Upon my return to the hotel I found a letter from the doctor telling me to be sure and keep away from airplanes. I wrote back to him that he would have to find another place for me, and that it would have to be entirely out of England so far as I could see. To keep away from airplanes in little England was quite impossible at that time. Two days later another landed in the sea just off shore and I had to help fish it out. When the five days' leave

of absence were over I felt that I had had a change but not a rest.

I went back to the squadron and started to work again. A few days later we were told to put on our best uniforms. The King and Queen and Princess Mary were coming down to visit the squadron and we were to be presented to them. Four of us were to fly for the royal family and I was to be one of them. The machine I was to fly was one of the slowest machines, used for training purposes.

As the automobiles of the royal family and their suite appeared on the aerodrome, we went up. There was quite a gale blowing and it took some effort to get around the aerodrome. The machine I was flying was heavy and difficult to handle.

Near the aerodrome lies a railroad track and a freight train was coming down the line. It occurred to me that it might not be amiss to give the royal family a little exhibition, and with that in mind I started off on a race with the train. But the engineer brought off the honors. He left me behind, much to the amusement of the royal family.

On landing I was presented to the King, Queen and Princess. To my great surprise the King recognized me again. That a man with all the cares he has should remember faces so well, impressed me very much. The King asked me a few questions regarding flying and in the course of the conversation I learned that he knew more about it than I had expected. The King is an honorary colonel of the Royal Flying Corps. He impressed me as a very able man, and I was glad that I had been in his service and had been given the chance to fight for a country like England. But for all that I never forgot the Stars and Stripes. I always carried an American flag in my baggage. One day a machine of a very advanced pattern was to be presented to General Smuts, the noted South African general. The machine was in our care, and our aerodrome and its buildings had been decorated in regular Fourth of July fashion. The flags of all the Allies floated over it except the Stars and Stripes. Ham and I inquired why this flag had been omitted, and were told that one large enough could not be found. We made up our minds to find an American flag that was large enough. It took two hours to do it, but by the end of that time we had a flag ten feet long which we hoisted on the highest pole we could find on the hangars, much to the amusement of the commanding officer and the boys.

The presentation of the airplane to General Smuts developed into quite an event. The machine was given to the general by some government officials, and then it was christened by one of the ladies present. Mr. Hucks, one of the old-time pilots, was instructed to fly the machine, and it behaved very well. Four of us did some stunt flying and amused the crowd for an hour or so.

A few days later an escort from our squadron was detailed to go to Hyde Park, where King George was to hold an open air investiture. About thirty men from various squadrons were detailed for the work, which consisted of patrolling at from five to fifteen thousand feet. To see the thousands of people crowding around the large stand that had been erected for the King was quite a sight.

Among those decorated by the King were a good many who had been crippled and maimed for life. I felt great satisfaction in being able to assist at the ceremony, and to see men honored who had sacrificed so much in so good a cause.

A few days later I was sent to

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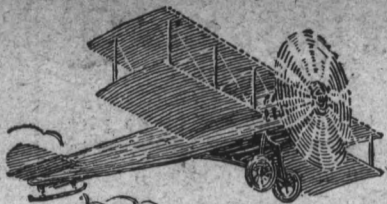
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France with the last machine I delivered for the British government. Five machines, in all, were to be taken over by this convoy. Mine was a two-seater and I had a pupil with me whom I was to take as far as the coast, from which point I would be accompanied by an aerial gunner. The two of us were to fight off the Huns in case they should attack the flock. We met no Huns while crossing the Channel, but learned that they had raided England again on that very day.

Upon landing at the squadron in France I learned that the Huns had done considerable damage to the aerodrome. One of their bombs had killed two equipment officers and a flight commander, who had been in the very act of going on leave of absence.

That night I went to B—, where I intended staying over night, having missed the afternoon cross-channel boat. There being nothing to do after dinner we decided to turn in, but had scarcely done that when we were routed out of bed by gun-fire. The Huns were making another raid and were bombing the city. A couple of bombs fell into the camp of an ambulance unit and killed a few men. Another bomb killed a Chinese coolie and scared a hundred nearly to death. The Chinese were making off for the timber at an incredible speed when the Huns sailed away.

After a while people came out of their cellars and resumed their occupations, but within two hours another Hun came over and started the ball rolling once more. The French "Archie" batteries were quite busy, and I was standing on the fire escape of the hotel watching the shrapnel explode, living over again meanwhile some of the experiences I have had at the front, when—zip!—crash! Just across the street from me in the fish market landed one of the Hun's bombs. It was a lucky thing that there was nobody in the market at the time or otherwise the list of casualties would have been long. After that the Hun disappeared and we were bothered no more that night.

There was little to do in our aerodrome now for a while. Now and then we would test a machine, but, the weather being very unfavorable just then and time hanging heavy upon our hands, many of us were given leave of absence. The same state of affairs prevailed at the other aerodromes, and a great deal of time was put in by the pilots visiting one another. It did us good to see again familiar faces, and most of the men had very interesting stories to tell. One of the friends who called on me at that time was Peter Gondie, who had joined the first unit to which I belonged in Canada. Peter had managed to get into the Royal Flying Corps, and one of his adventures was a fight with six Huns in which he had been hit by bullets four times in the knee. Peter and I had served together in the same unit for some time. He was a private then and I a staff sergeant. Like myself, he had since managed to get a commission, but was now about to be invalided out of the service.

Another man who I met then was Captain Foot, commonly known as "Feet," a famous British flyer, who has brought down many Huns. I met him in a theater. He was a very fine fellow. He had a peculiar habit of flying without goggles and without a helmet. Shortly after I met him he went back to France and there added more glory to his name by mixing it with another gang of Huns.

(Continued next week.)

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A farmer, when asked if his horses were well matched replied:
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Foundations Laid by Boys and Girls

By **EDGAR L. VINCENT**

ON our farm we had a couple of steers that we were very choice of, because they were to be the team upon which we depended to do the work. Up to that time we never had a horse of our own, so that it was with a great deal of care that we watched the growth of our little steers. My brother and I were the "men" of the farm, as father was away in the great Civil War.

It was a matter of untold grief, then, that one of the steers should somehow break one of its hind legs. Away went our hopes for the coming team. For we were sure that the leg never could be made sound like the other. However, here was the chance my brother had been looking for. "Why couldn't we set the leg and see if it will not grow together again?" This was Henry's way of meeting a bad situation and he and I went at it. We got some heavy splints, bound them to the broken limb and did our best to keep the steer quiet until the fracture knit. This it never did do very well. I suppose the steer did not stay very still; but we had quite a good deal of service from our little team after all, and the best of it was that it proved to be the first operation my brother ever performed. He did a great deal of such work afterward, for he studied to be a physician and surgeon, and a good one he was, too.

Setting the steer's leg was the foundation stone laid by my brother for his future life. All along when he was a boy he had the same knack of caring for the sick and injured members of the animal farm family. Accidents of all sorts happen on every farm, and it is well worth while for the boys and girls to develop their skill along the line of making the cows, sheep and horses well; for we may be sure that some time and some where there will be a call for help in this direction.

But the farm gives the young folks a chance to lay the foundation stones for other professions than medicine. A boy I know had a great love for the

odd things that are to be picked up on most farms. He gathered together bushels of strange stones, deer horns, birds' nests and such things. I remember particularly a zigzag stick he cut from a little sapling in the woods. It was quite like the letter Z. Upstairs in the wagon house the lad had what we called his "stonearium," and to this he brought the choice and rare stones and other things he found while out around the place. Today the boy, now a young man, is serving in the Medical Corps over in France.

This same boy was fine in taking pictures. He had a real good camera, not costly, but one that would do good work; and he got pictures of all the interesting places about the farm. Many of his little groups of cattle and sheep were mounted and some of them framed. He might have made a good success as a photographer. Still, he had no training whatever except what he got from the instruction book that came with the camera and that given him by the great old teacher, experience, which no doubt was best of all.

One more farmer lad I have in mind put in his spare time on some slips in penmanship. While other boys were busy having a "good time," he was practicing with a pen. I do not know as I ever saw a better penman whose boyhood home was on the farm. The day came when he was given a fine position in one of the great government offices at the national capitol, and his work with the pen was always done just so neatly and accurately. Today he is getting to be an old man, but he can outdo many a boy of the present day with his pen.

Many who have in similar ways given their spare hours to the acquiring of information along these lines have not left the farm, but are today the owners of fine places; and they are the best and most successful farmers we have. Great things are in store for every boy and girl who takes care of the odd moments that come on days that are rainy, and between spells on the farm.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work

THE live stock judging contest which was held at the State

Fair on September 6, conclusively proved that the boys of Michigan who are engaged in live stock project work are keen judges of animals. The competition was exceedingly close and the judging was of a high order. The contest was divided into two classes—junior and senior and the judging was done by teams of three boys each. The senior boys were required to judge horses, sheep, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and swine, while the junior teams were asked to score three of the five

counties took part in the contest.

Substantial prizes were offered by the Fair Association consisting of a large bronze loving cup and six War Savings Stamps to the first team in each class, three War Savings Stamps each to the second and third teams.

In the senior contest the first prize was captured by a pig club team from St. Johns, Clinton county, consisting of Harold Coffman, Glenn Van Duesen and Harold Schafley. Second place was granted to the Kent county team made up of Henry Bjork, John Oosta and James Flanning, while third prize was won by the Albion Pig Club, represented by Richard Groby, Rae White and Donald Smith. The three high-scoring individuals in the senior class, each of whom was also granted one War Savings Stamp were, Glenn Van Duesen first, Harold Schafley second, and John Oosta, vice-president of the Caledonia Calf Club, third. In the junior class, the first prize was won by Kent county; second, Tuscola county; third, Clinton county. The three individuals scoring highest were Frederick Lueneker, Caledonia; Harold Stewart, of the Tuscola County Calf Club, and Leo Steele, of the Kent County Calf Club, Ada, Michigan.

These judging contests stimulate an interest on the part of the boys in live stock work. They give to the boys a knowledge of the strong and weak points of different types and breeds of animals. This knowledge is essential to successful live stock production and this type of work will unquestionably make for better stock.



Judging Shropshires at State Fair.

Woman and Her Needs

Going It Alone?

By DEBORAH

WE have been hearing a great deal about propaganda lately. German, most of it, though certain religions and cults have been accused, in the general excitement, of trying to put their views strongly before the public with ends not altogether American. That the German method was not an unqualified success is the opinion of one of our national weeklies, which says:

They—the kaiser's agents—'fell' to the tune of six and seven figures for publicity schemes for which a competent newspaper editor would not have paid two cents. Apparently everybody who came round and sang Die Wacht Am Rhein could get a check. They paid bundles of good money to chaps whose every blat hurt their cause. They say the kaiser's agents had a hundred million dollars. Whatever they had or spent, the net results of their sagacious handiwork is that there are now few street corners in the United States on which a man can stand and remark, "Hoch der Kaiser!" without imminent danger of having his head punched."

So much for German propaganda on this side. But the fact remains that the propaganda spread in their own land for the past half century has worked, and worked well. For there seems no doubt that the peculiar state of mind "enjoyed" just now by the German people, and which made the present world conflagration possible, is the result of the system of education carefully planned and carried out by German rulers, aided and abetted by their so-called philosophers and their educators. The idea of might making right, of brute force being more to be desired than the power of the spirit, of man being sufficient of himself, has been carefully taught them, and accepted as their gospel.

Nor was America untainted. Every woman's club which pretended to be literary took a shot at German philosophy. Fortunately most of it was so worded as to be unintelligible to the average American feminine mind, though we all learned to prattle prettily about Kant and Nietzsche and supermen and a few other things we never got at our mother's knee. God was left out of it, and in fact, seems to have been left out of most of our literature both for young and old for some years back.

Of course, we old-timers all think they did it better in our day. But can you remember a book you read when you were young, that is a regulation child's book, which did not in some place bring in some lesson of prayer, of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? Whether you got it at the Sunday School library or it came as a gift, if it was a child's book, wasn't there in it a strain of religion? I can't remember any I read, that is, of the ones which were meant for me to read, which didn't bear on our dependence on God.

Last week I read a book one of the boys brought from the school library. It was a typical boy's book, one the librarian recommended to me. I couldn't object to it if I tried in so far as morality and a high ideal for boys are concerned. But I do object to it on the score that in not one line from cover to cover was the name of God mentioned. In no way was it even hinted that a boy might ever need God's help. In no place did it mention that boys ever went to church or to Sunday school or were ever expected

to ask their Creator for guidance or to thank Him for their "creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life." Boys were to be honest, truthful, straightforward, "good sports." They were to fight bad habits and keep clean in mind and body, but they were to do it alone.

And all the present day story books are in the same vein. God is carefully ignored. The influence of the books is towards the German philosopher's idea of man's ability to take care of himself. The only books which our children read—that is, so far as they have come my way—are the old ones which continue classics, Louise M. Alcott's, Dickens, and a few, a very few others.

Children who read much are greatly influenced by what they read. In fact, imaginative children are influenced more strongly by books than by their surroundings. They live in a land of make-believe, peopled by children of

HUMILITY.

BY MRS. L. M. THORNTON.

I've bought some bonds as I could, a few,
And, every week, a stamp or two;
But God, how mean must a fellow look
Whose name is only on some big book
That a bank keeps, telling what bonds
he took,
When a man in khaki goes marching
by
Signed and pledged to succeed or die.

I'm using only a little wheat,
I've cut my normal supply of sweet,
But Lord, how little are things like
that,
Denied a morsel of meat or fat
The while I, sated with feasting, sat;
When a man with a musket trudges
past
And I know he's off to the front at last.

I've knitted a sweater and scarfs and
hose,
I've sewed, to my credit, as such work
goes,
But Father in Heaven, an hour a day,
A little work where I asked no pay,
What have I done, that I dare to say,
When a man who is leaving his all
I see
Go forth if need be, to die for me.

their own fancy. And unconsciously those people take on the airs and graces of their story book friends. If the heroes and heroines in their books pray, so do their own creations. Their thought language is the language of the books they read. If their favorite hero prays when he gets into trouble, so do they. If he is sufficient unto himself, the child mimics him.

It might be well enough if we were sufficient unto ourselves. But few of us are. We need something more than our own good intentions to keep us straight. And what we need our children will need. It won't do simply to send them to Sunday school once a week for an hour and then ignore the subject all the other hours of the week. Instead we must "bind the commandment upon their hearts, that when they go, it shall lead them, when they sleep it shall keep them, and when they awake it shall talk with them."

We have had enough of a literature which teaches man's all-sufficiency. It hasn't worked in Germany, and it will not work here.

Almost seventy per cent of all the sugar consumed in this country is used in the households. So it is up to the women to make the sugar go around.

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Iron and steel are needed for tanks, guns, ammunition, ships, railroads, etc. Folks at home must save iron and steel to help win the war.

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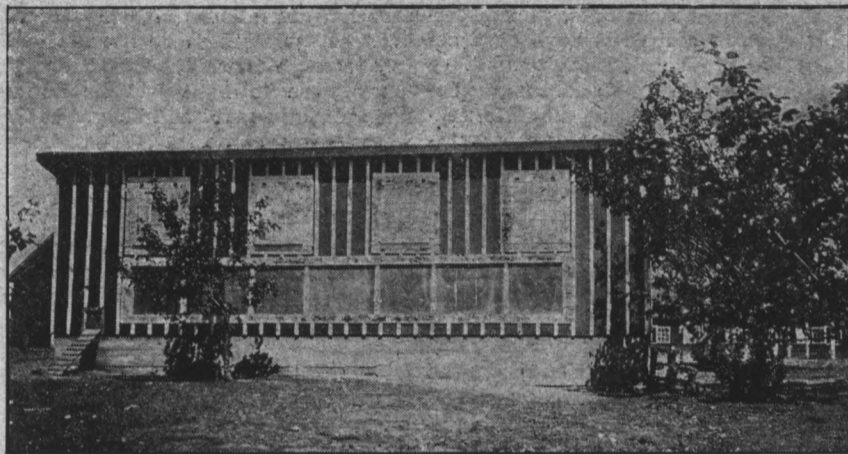
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Poultry House Sites

A poultry house should face to the south so that the birds will receive the maximum amount of sunshine during the short days of winter. Sunshine is also a great disinfectant for the poultry house and is necessary at all seasons of the year. A well-drained location is also essential. When the birds live in a damp house there is an increased danger from colds and the birds may be greatly lowered in vital-

It pays to place the poultry house near a windbreak if there is one located near the house on ground suitable for a poultry building. Keeping the cold winds from striking a poultry house will help very much in keeping it comfortable for the birds. While sunshine in the house is quite important it is also fine to have shade during a part of the year. Evergreen trees should not be planted in front of



An Excellent Site for the Poultry House. Note Drainage Conditions and Abundant Dry Range for the Fowl.

ity. If the poultry yard around the house is undrained the birds will have to walk in the mud and they will be apt to drink much dirty water. Walking in the mud leads to unclean eggs in the nests and fine quality eggs should be perfectly clean without the necessity of washing them.

The location of the poultry house in relation to the other buildings is important. Sometimes the house can be placed in the protection of a large barn or other building and then it will be less exposed to the cold winds during the winter. The poultry house on a farm should be near enough to the living house and the barns so that the distance traveled in caring for the birds will not be greater than necessary. If the poultry house is located a long distance from the farm home it may result in neglected fowls on the cold stormy days when careful attention is very important. Wasted steps are very expensive on a poultry farm as well as on any farm and every effort should be made to obtain a satisfactory arrangement of the building.

the house to keep it cool in the summer as they will also keep out the sun in the winter. Fruit trees will furnish shade in the summer and then shed their leaves in the winter when an abundance of sunshine is needed.

Some recommend a sandy site for a poultry house and consider that a sandy farm is ideal for poultry production. It seems as if this is not entirely true. The sand is clean and drains easily but if the soil is so poor that it does not produce an abundance of green food the expense of keeping the flock in condition is greatly increased. A flock that is yarded on land so sandy that it is practically bare of green food will need green food supplied to them. A flock on soil that will support an abundance of clover is able to pick up much of its living during many months of the year. It seems that the soil on the poultry range should be well drained but it should also be good enough to furnish the hens plenty of the green food that they can gather themselves.

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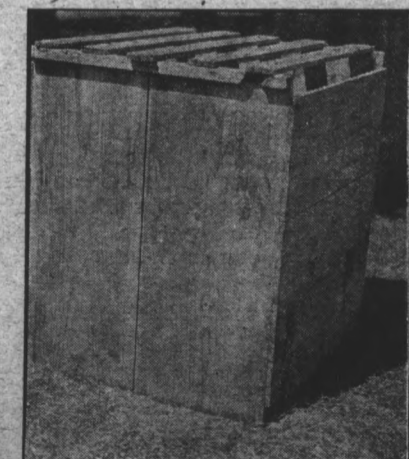
Shipping Breeding Stock

WHEN shipping breeding stock a light and strong carrier is necessary. Shipping coops made of heavy scrap lumber increase the express charges and if the customer is paying the express, are not apt to result in repeated orders. The light wooden coop in the accompanying illustration brought two cock birds through to Michigan from an eastern breeder and they arrived in fine condition after a two-day trip. The coop was home-made, of light lumber and such coops can be made on any poultry farm during the winter when the outside work is less pressing. If it is necessary to make coops for shipping breeding stock as the orders are received it often takes valuable time away from other work.

It pays to have a few shipping coops in stock at all times when the breeder is advertising. The shipping coop in the illustration is boarded on all four sides and only open at the top. This prevents drafts from striking the birds and if the coop is placed inside when it is raining or snowing such a carrier will give satisfaction. The birds will not suffer from the cold under any ordinary conditions as the drafts are eliminated and the heat from the bird will raise the temperature of the coop.

The use of a sticker on which is printed the name of the farm will be of advertising value. A picture of an

attractive cockerel or hen, and the name of the breed will give the shipping coop an attractive appearance. When the coops are on the trucks waiting for the train there are always passengers on the platform who are more or less interested in poultry and if they see the birds and like the breeder's method of handling shipments, they remember the address



A Neat Home-made Shipping Coop.

when they are in the market for breeding stock.

When birds are to be shipped it pays to have a large map in the farm (Continued on page 286).

office which will tell the location of all the small towns in the section where buyers are apt to be located. The train schedules should be well known and all changes noted as they occur. Then the breeder can plan to deliver birds to the express office as near to train time as possible. In this way they are shipped promptly and the delays are reduced to the minimum. The birds that go through promptly will

arrive in good condition; this pleases the buyer and helps the breeder in establishing a regular business. Sometimes a poorly crated shipment that is long delayed will prevent a buyer from purchasing more birds from a distance. A neat shipping coop containing a quality bird is a great advertisement for the breeder and a prompt shipment is also appreciated.

Ingham Co.

G. K. RILEY.

Stand Behind Your Association

(Continued from page 270).

your cooperation to save your business and if possible to bring to you a legitimate return for the same.

Our investigation has impressed us more than ever of the need of solidifying our organization. We would put canvassers into the field to do this if acceptable men were available. In the minds of the legislative and business interests, with which we are compelled to contend, the first and greatest question is concerning the extent and solidity of our organized movement. If we were sufficiently organized in the upstate districts, and it was known that our men would be loyal to their own interests, there would be no question but that we could place ourselves upon the same business basis as every other industry; namely, a price for our product that equals the cost of production plus a profit. When you milk producers neglect or refuse this, your opportunity, this refusal or neglect is costing you more than the increased price of labor or cost of dairy feeds. Did the lawmakers and administration of this government, and the buyers of our product, know that our industry was organized as thoroughly as they are organized, we could demand and obtain a reasonable price for our product.

Then this proposition must stand out before you in the coming months—that if you do not receive cost of

this cabinet of his will be a representative of the condensaries, of the buttermakers, the ice cream makers, and the cheesemakers of this country. These will be shrewd, competent men, paid high salaries by their respective interests, and it is needless to say will care for their interests to the extent of their ability.

But with the milk producers it is an entirely different thing. We, lacking in organization, are pitted against the most complete organization of allied interests. We must have at the seat of government a man to represent this fundamental business of milk production—which represents more than one-sixth of all the food production of this nation. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity of this matter, and I want to bring to your attention now the fact that the stroke of one pen in Washington is liable to reduce the price of your milk this winter more than fifty cents a hundred pounds.

Plan now for an early meeting of your local, also for a good delegation to attend the annual meeting, which will be held in East Lansing about the eighteenth of October—notice of which will be given in early issues of this paper.

We plead with you again to save yourself a reduction in the price of milk for the coming winter.

TESTED COWS GIVE MOST MILK.

THERE were last year 472 cow-testing associations in the United States, and monthly records were kept for 216,831 cows, or about one per cent of all the dairy cows in this country. The cows in the associations whose records have been tabulated averaged 247 pounds of butter-fat, or about fifty per cent more than the average production of all the dairy cows in the United States.

If all the dairy cows in the country could be brought up to the average of the cow-testing associations, production would be increased fifty per cent in quantity and the cost of production would be considerably reduced.

WE SHOULD HAVE FENCES.

I BELIEVE it is undesirable to get into the habit of not providing our farms with fences. Many farmers have failed through this. If we could secure fences at reasonable rates to enable us to have our premises in condition to keep stock we would raise more animals. This would not only save much feed that now goes to waste upon our farms but would also keep up the fertility of our fields much cheaper and better than we can do otherwise. Then there will be more satisfied farmers and more hogs and other stock.—D. S. Babcock.

DOING GOOD BUSINESS.

THE Farmers' Cooperative Elevator, of Grand Blanc, Mich., consisting of 225 members reports a good year's business and have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent for stockholders. The Cooperative Stock Buying Association, organized last spring, is doing a good business. They have shipped several cars of stock to Detroit and find the total expenses of selling about sixty cents per cwt.

To Men with Backbones

WE can do all these things if we cooperate. We can do nothing if we stand alone. Consequently, we plead with you again, as we have so many times in the past, to get a different view of your own business opportunity. Work with your neighbor—not against him. Build up your organization—do not destroy it. Let's prove to the world that we are men with backbones, not wishbones, and that we will put food production on a par with the other industries of our land.

production plus a profit, and if you go on with your business at a loss, it is your fault. Paste this assertion of your secretary in your hat and read it every time you put your hat on or off.

Change in Food Administration.

That the food administration is too big a task for any one man, even so broad and conscientious a man as Mr. Hoover, is now conceded at the seat of government. A change is in process whereby the dairy industry will be put under a distinct and separate head in the near future. This will be the Dairy Division of the Food Administration.

This entire proposition has been like a football kicked about ever since the organization of the food administration. It has been in the hands of different individuals—not one of whom was interested in, or in sympathy with milk production. The big interests opposed to us have had their paid agents ready to act with and influence if possible, the food administration from start to finish, and in the new arrangement it is expected that the chairman will be a lawyer who has been employed by the Dairy Feeds Association of the United States. In



DE LAVAL Separators Save in 7 Ways

QUANTITY of cream that no other separator will recover completely, particularly under the harder conditions of every day use.

QUALITY of cream as evidenced by De Laval butter always scoring highest in every important contest.

LABOR in every way over any gravity system, and also over any other separator, by turning easier, being simpler, easier to clean and requiring no adjustment.

TIME by hours over any gravity system, and as well over any other separator by reason of greater capacity and the same reasons that save labor.

COST since while a De Laval Cream Separator may cost a little more than a poor one to begin with, it will last from ten to twenty years, while other separators wear out and require to be replaced in from one to five years.

PROFIT in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine, twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts.

SATISFACTION which is no small consideration, and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, and being sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

Easy to prove these savings

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency write the nearest De Laval office, as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison Street, Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



Cost \$2.50 so far
One month old, 150 lbs. 50 lbs. when born.

Blatchford's

Sell your milk. Raise your calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal at 1/4 the price of milk. The other 3/4 stays in your pocket as clear profit. Send for Pamphlet Shows you how to make two profits instead of one. Blatchford Calf Meal Co.—Dept. 9816—Waukegan, Ill.

HOGS.

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

Yorkshire Gilts

(Pigs that are Pigs) For fall or Winter Breeding. Address OAKCROFT, R. 7, Pontiac, Mich.

SHEEP

RAMS

Will be at Detroit, Jackson, Grand Rapids and Hillsdale Fairs with my Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxford. Come and make selection. KOPE KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

FOR SALE Oxford Sheep, Yearling and ram lambs, Danville, Mich. H. W. MANN,

Some Good Breeding Ewes and registered RAMS for sale. Barnard Sheep Ranch, R. 5, Clare, Mich.

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

Registered Shropshire yearling ewes and Registered Shropshire yearling rams. Representatives of this flock have given satisfaction in many states since 1880. Priced to sell. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

Brookside Farm offers Shropshires of quality, 10 ewes 40 rams. R. 4, Ewart, Mich. DAN BOOHER,

250 Choice grade Shrop. brood ewes: one to four years old; natives: \$16.00 per head. Henry M. Kimball, Vicksburg, Mich.

For Sale 120 grade Shropshire Ewes, 1 to 3 years old also one car load of yearling steers and one car load of 2 year old steers. J. B. GARDNER, Cadillac, Mich.

Registered Shropshire yearling and ram lambs with best of breeding and size. Price \$40 to \$60 also a few bred ewes at \$50. H. F. MOUSER, R. 6, Ithaca, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines. PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R. 9

Shropshire Am offering 8 yearling rams now. Also 12 young ewes for December delivery. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Reg. Shropshire Rams of quality, one Imported 3 year old priced right. HARRY POTTER & SON, Davison, Mich.

For Sale A few choice registered yearling Shropshire Rams. Mrs. E. E. BOWERS, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

BLACK Top Ram Lambs. Weight 75 to 90 lbs. Well covered growthy, old enough for service Nov. 1st. Send for information or see the lambs. Price \$15 to \$20. W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, Mich.

Shropshire yearlings and ram lambs, one Kope 2 yr. old ram. All wool-mutton type. G. P. ANDREWS, Danville, Mich.

OXFORD RAMS 1 2 year old, 3 yearlings and 6 lambs. All reg. EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

Reg. Oxford ram lambs: come by auto and take the choice at \$30 and \$35 fine stock. 2 S. 3 W. St. Johns. J. R. HICKS, St. Johns, Mich.

Choice Oxford Yearling Rams For Sale H. B. PETERS, Carland, Mich.

Registered Hampshire ram lambs for sale. Weighing up to 130 lbs. Aug. 10th., at \$25.00 and up. Also a few yearling rams. CLARKE HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

Purebred Blacktop

Yearling rams good ones at \$30 each. Come and look them over. SIDNEY C. SPEER, Mason, Mich.

Improved Black Top Delaines. Sixty Reg. Rams to choose from. NEWTON & BLANK, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.

FOR SALE

Am in the service. Have one carload of good breeding ewes that I must sell at once. This flock averaged 84 lbs. per head on shears this last spring. Enquire L. KELLY, Charlotte, Mich.

HORSES

Horses Will Be Horses Soon

We have on hand at all times a choice selection of young Percheron Stallions. Also have a few good work horses that we are offering to exchange for young stallions.

PALMER BROS.,

R. R. Orleans, Belding, Mich.

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

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

Percherons for sale. Stallion three years old. Mare six, at the right price to close out. E. J. ALDRICH, Tekonsha, Mich.

Auction Sale of 16 head of Registered Percheron mares and fillies. Date announced later. J. M. Hicks & Sons, R. 2, Williamston, Mich.

Eighteen National Honor Medals and \$10,500

to Farmers who in 1919 Harvest Largest Crops of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes and Alfalfa

To encourage intensive farming, better seed selection, better care while crops are growing, and more careful harvesting, The Farm Journal will award these eighteen medals and prizes for the largest crop-yields per acre harvested in 1919.

6 FIRST PRIZES
Each a Gold Medal
and \$1000

6 SECOND PRIZES
Each a Silver Medal
and \$500

6 THIRD PRIZES
Each a Bronze Medal
and \$250

The medals, designed by the country's foremost artists and engraved with the winner's name, his crop and the amount of his prize-winning yield, will be treasured from one generation to another. Fifty years hence, someone will say: "Yes, in 1919, my grandfather raised the largest crop of wheat per acre of any man in the United States—at the very time when wheat was needed most—and here's the medal to prove it."

Any one can enter the contest. There are no entrance fees, no hard conditions. Nothing to do but sign a registration card, raise the winning crop, receive the medal and put the cash in the bank.

This advance announcement is made now, so plans for 1919 may be made early—particularly as to winter wheat. The rules are simple. For first announcement, see

October Farm Journal

Besides the story of the eighteen honor medals and the \$10,500 in cash, October Farm Journal is crowded with interesting articles. It will pay you to hunt up such articles as these:



Coal-Saving and Wood-Burning
Your Own Blacksmith and Repair Shop
Keeping Books and Farm Accounts
How to Hitch Your Telephone to the Fence



How New Draft Regulations Affect Farmers
Appeal to Crowder by Federal Board of Farm Organizations for fair play for farm labor. Latest facts from Washington on the Draft.

When is Your Promise Illegal?
Home-Made Sugar From Apples
When Mortgages Are Good Things
Turning the Fur Crop Into Cash
Fighting Rust on War-Time Machinery

A New Slant on the Nonpartisan League
A. C. Townley tells, in a personal statement, how the Nonpartisan League hopes to secure The Farm Journal's ideal of "A Good Living and 10% for every farmer."

Special Offer! Send 50c

Get this wonderful October issue. Send 50 cents and we will send you thirty complete numbers, now to December, 1920—money back any time you ask. Price must go up soon—take advantage of this special rate today.

The Farm Journal

The National Farm Paper

182 WASHINGTON SQUARE

PHILADELPHIA

An Organization for Michigan Farmers

More than \$1,000,000.00 of business written the first year. This proves the demand for our Company.

More than \$120,000.00 of first real estate mortgages on deposit with the state treasurer which proves our responsibility.

Your liability can be protected by our reliability

This is no time to take long chances. In these critical times "safety first" should be the watchword.

Cooperate with us and insure your livestock against death from accident and disease and thus save more than \$3,000,000.00 annually to the farmers of Michigan and to society.

Consult our local agent in your vicinity.

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

Colon C. Lillie, Pres.
319 Widdicomb Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Harmon J. Wells, Sec.-Treas.
Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

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

WOODCOTE ANGUS

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

"Memory Day"—September 30th

By Mrs. Annie Rodd

Fondest memories awaken
Of our loved ones gone before
Yet true faith, firm and unshaken,
Tells us all their cares are o'er
They have joined the happy band
In the blessed Glory Land.

Some have gone in life's fair morning
When the sky was clear and bright
Some with scarcely any warning
Have been taken from our sight
And their bodies quietly lie
In God's Acre, 'neath the sky.

And a solemn stillness seemeth
To pervade the grave-yard, lone
Though some rays of sunshine gleameth
With a beauty all their own
Strive the mounds to beautify
Where our loved one's bodies lie.

Oh! we should be more than willing
For to set a day apart
Gladly, lovingly fulfilling
The desires of each heart

Our loved ones are safe, we know
Yet we loved the darlings so.

Bring some lovely, fragrant flowers
Plant them: God will make them grow

Send the copious, gentle showers
And the sunshine's cheering glow
Plant the sweet forget-me-not
Make each mound a beauty spot.

Memories of the past returning
Loved one's bodies 'neath the sod

Yet the fires of love are burning
For their spirits are with God
Let us love's dictates obey
Celebrate this "Memory-Day"

Let us, all in faith abiding
Ever humble, ever true,
In our Savior's love confiding
Do what he would have us do
Then we shall, when called away
Have one long, sweet "Memory-Day."

Observe Memory Day

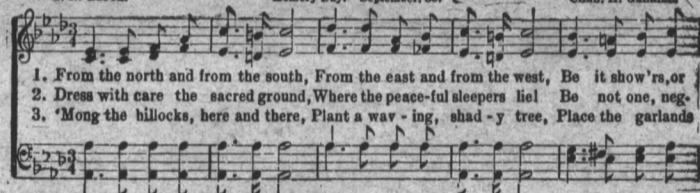
SEPTEMBER 30 has been officially long been devoted to the memory of designated by Governor Sleeper our soldier dead. In many Michigan as Memory Day, to be appropriately observed by the people of Michigan communities the day has been regularly observed by the people of Michigan regularly observed with appropriate exercises, and by suitable decoration and readers are already familiar with the care of the graves in the rural cemetery. Through Mr. Daniells' efforts the history of the Memory Day movement which was promoted by Ex-President Daniells, of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs. It was through his efforts that that organization and the Michigan Legislature recognized the movement to set apart September 30 of each year to the Memory out the state and especially in every of our departed friends, as May 30 has rural community.

Memory Day.

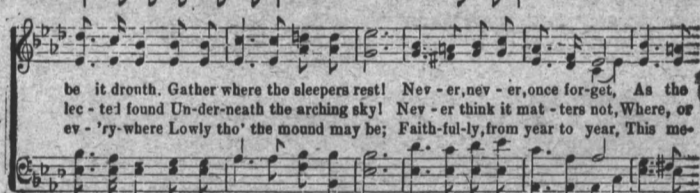
E. R. LATTA.

"Memory Day," September 30.

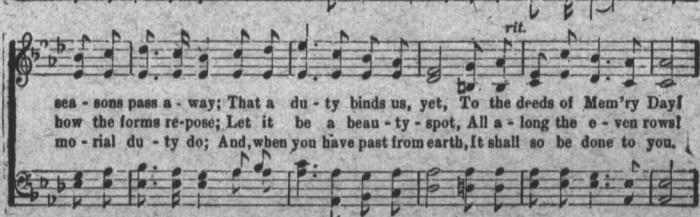
CHAS. H. GARNETT.



1. From the north and from the south, From the east and from the west, Be it show'ra, or
2. Dress with care the sacred ground, Where the peace-ful sleepers lie Be not one, neg-
3. 'Mong the hillocks, here and there, Plant a wav-ing, shad-y tree, Place the garlands



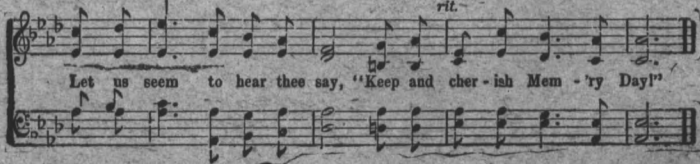
be it drench. Gather where the sleepers rest! Nev-er, nev-er, once for-get, As the
lec-tel found Un-der-neath the arching sky! Nev-er think it mat-ters not, Where, of
ev-'ry-where Lowly tho' the mound may be; Faith-ful-ly, from year to year, This me-



sea-sons pass a-way; That a du-ty binds us, yet, To the deeds of Mem'ry Day!
how the forms re-pose; Let it be a beau-ty-spot, All a-long the e-ven rowal
mo-rial du-ty do; And, when you have past from earth, It shall so be done to you,



Chorus.
Mem'-ry Day! Oh, Mem'-ry Day! Where-so-e'er our feet may stray,
Mem'-ry Day! Mem'-ry Day! Mem'-ry Day!



Let us seem to hear thee say, "Keep and cher-ish Mem-ry Day!"

Copyright, 1910, by J. T. Daniells.

Shorthorn Sale

At East Lansing, Mich.

On Wednesday, Oct. 9th

Consisting of 75 head of Scotch and Scotch Topped, 10 bulls and 65 females. A great many cows with calves by side. Consigned by such Breeders as C. H. Prescott & Son, Tawas City; C. R. Hoeric, Hart, Mich; M. Wagner, Fremont, Ohio, and other Michigan Breeders.

Auctioneers: C. M. Jones, Andy Adams, O. A. Hoopingarner.

Send for Catalogue to
W. W. KNAPP, Mgr.
Howell, Michigan

Wildwood Farms

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

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

SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.
Wildwood Farms, Orion, Michigan
W. E. SCRIPPS, Proprietor.

THE GUERNSEY is popular among the dairy-men who appreciate that Economical production, richness and fine flavor of products lead to larger profits. Try Guernseys and be satisfied.

Guernsey Cattle Club,
Box 1, Peterboro, N.H.

Registered Guernseys

A fine two year old commencing to spring, will cost you just \$200 don't wait on this one she is right.
J. M. WILLIAMS, - - - No. Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS must reduce herd, so offer a few choice females of Glenwood breeding also bulls, all stock of A. R. breeding, herd tuberculin tested.
T. V. HICKS, - - - Battle Creek, 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 \$1950 each. His bull calves are booked ahead at reasonable prices.
Avondale Stock Farm, Wayne, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE Guernsey Females of all ages. Choice breeding.
ST. AUSTELL FARMS, - - - R. 3, Jackson, Mich.

For Sale Guernseys: 15 high grade cows and heifers. Reg. May Rose bull 4 mo. old and reg. cows, tuberculin tested.
GILMORE BROS., - - - Camden, Mich.

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

I Always Have Holsteins To Sell

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

L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio

Holsteins For Sale Extra Fine Breeding

5 Grand Daughters of King of the Pontiacs. 9 Grand Daughters of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th. All above are from 7 to 14 months old. The best 3 year son of King of the Pontiacs also for sale.

GEO. S. BIGELOW,
Breedsville, Michigan

Trying to make money with a herd of scrub cows is like trying to carry water in a sieve—impossible.
Get **Purebred HOLSTEINS**



They cost no more to keep than the ordinary cow—their greater yield insures you of year-round profits.
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

HOMESTEAD FARMS

A Federation of Interests
Holsteins: From a herd of 50 Holsteins headed by the Bull King Zerna Alcatraz Pontiac, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcatraz, 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, Bloomington, Mich.

CLUNY STOCK FARM

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

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

OAK Leaf Farm. Herd sire Lenawee Pontiac Calamity King offer Registered Holstein bull calves from A. R. O. cows and the above sire whose dam holds the milk and butter record in the state of Ind. 7 days milk 736.3, butter 22.51—315 days milk 23782.3, butter 926.77.
E. H. GEARHART & SON, R. 4, Marcellus, Mich.

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.

For Sale Reg. Holstein bull calf, age 10 days 90% white of fine breeding, a beauty and \$40 takes him, all papers, F. O. B. Write
W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, Mich.

Jack Bill Winn--Wood Herd Registered Holsteins Sire in Service Flint Maplecrest Boy

Who is bred for real production his sire Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld is one of the best bred long distance bulls in the world. He or his dam are brother or sister to six cows with records above 1,200 lbs. of butter in one year and ten more above 1,000 lbs. in a year. Flint Maplecrest Boys' Dam is Gluck Vassar Bell 30.57 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 121 lbs. in 30 days. Butter fat test 5.27. Is there a reason why Flint Maplecrest Boy is not one of Michigan's greatest young sires. None of his females are for sale until 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.

The Pontiac Herd

"Where the Champions come from"

Offer Bull Calves sired by sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld DeKol, Pontiac Durckland, or Admiral Walker Pietertje.
Do you want a Pontiac in your herd?
Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

"Top-Notch" HOLSTEINS

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

McPherson Farms Co., Howell, Mich.

\$50 Liberty Bond gets 1 mo. old gdson of Maplecrest Korn. Heng. dams are granddaughters of Pontiac Maid 30.21 lb. Heifers same age breeding \$150 terms. Herd free tuber. **M. L. McLaughlin, Redford, 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 lbs 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 877, 742, 915 and 946 pounds of butter in one year respectively at 2 to 3 years of age. His dam is a daughter of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, four of whose daughters have records over 1000 pounds and she is also a granddaughter of Pontiac 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

Holsteins: Bull calf born Oct. 6. A nice individual well grown in good condition. His seven nearest dams average butter 7 days 23.36 lbs. milk 533 lbs. Dams record 18 lbs at 2 1/4 yrs. **W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.**

DO YOU WANT
A Holstein Bull calf ready for service with exceptional breeding? Write
HILLCREST FARM,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE 3 Pure Bred Holstein Cows. Will freshen within a few days, price to sell.
A. C. FROST, - - - Lennon, Mich.

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

For Sale Cheap 2 Holstein bull calves, born Jan. 28 and Mar. 22, both from 29.42 lb. sire. One from 23.90 lb. 4 years old dam, also a few females.
A. F. LOOMIS, - - - Owosso, Mich.

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

JERSEY BULLS
Ready for service **FOR SALE**
WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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. **C. & O. Deake, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

Meridale Interested Owl No. 111311 heads my herd, bull calves from this great sire and out of R. of M. dams for sale. **C. B. WEHNER, 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.**

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 Pogos 99th of Hood Farm. **IRVIN FOX, R. 3, Allegan, Mich.**

For Sale Registered Jersey Bull, three years old. "Hugos Streamland Boy" Sire, Hugos Best Dam, Judy Girl. Test eight. Cheap for quick sale. **Streamland, Phone, Ganges 7-1R, R. 1, Fennville, Mich.**

HEREFORDS

3 Extra nice yearling heifers, 3 extra nice heifer calves old enough to wean, 4 extra nice bulls from 8 to 12 mos old not related to heifers. Prince Donald, Farmer and Perfection Fairfax breeding. If interested come and see them.

ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

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

Sires in Service: Fair Acres Goods and IMP. Lorne-Michigans Grand Champion Bull. Attend the Shorthorn Sale at Lansing Oct. 9th. We invite you to inspect the cows and heifers we have listed in this sale.

C. H. RESCOTT & SON,
Herd 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.
F. 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.

FOR SALE my herd of Dairy Shorthorn Cows for sale cheap.
J. B. HUMMEL, - - - Mason, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

Shorthorn Seven Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls for sale. Price reasonable.
W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls ready for service of the choicest breeding. Write me you wants.
A. A. PATTULLO, R. 4, Deckerville, Mich.

HOGS

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

Berkshires—Registered Pigs of both sex, fine quality.
FAIRMAN FARM, - - - Plymouth, Mich.

Durocs. Choice spring pigs out of selected sows and sired by our best bred 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 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.

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

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

DUROCS April and May pigs of both sexes sired by a Defender bred boar. For prices etc., write
WELLS PARISH & SONS, Allendale, Mich.

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

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

Duroc Jerseys for sale. spring & fall pigs of both sex also Shorthorn bulls milking strain.
CHAS. BRAY, - - - Okemos, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Big heavy boned spring boars, winners at State and County Fairs. Place order early.
F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

Durocs March pigs of both sexes, sired by Defender Col. bred boar.
ELM WOOD FARM, Shelbyville, 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.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 287

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, September 26.

WHEAT.

There is very little activity in wheat circles. It is difficult for shippers to secure permits for moving the grain and they are therefore slow buyers. Millers are also well supplied for present needs, all of which is causing the grain to accumulate in elevators, since farmers are marketing liberally. Farmers are preparing to sow a fairly liberal acreage, but in some sections continuous rains have delayed operations, especially where it was planned to follow summer crops with wheat. One year ago No. 2 red wheat brought \$2.19 per bushel on the local market. Present prices at Detroit are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| No. 2 red wheat | \$2.22 |
| No. 2 mixed | 2.20 |
| No. 2 white | 2.20 |

CORN.

The corn markets started off rather poorly this week from the producer's standpoint. Speculators have gotten scared over the situation and are dumping their surplus, with the result that prices have declined. Many reasons are given for their belief in a lower market; war news is favorable to the Allies, the German Emperor is reported ill, weather conditions are favorable for maturing crop, harvesting goes on rapidly, and the receipts of old corn are arriving at country elevators in liberal volume. The only news that the bulls could muster to offset the bearish tendency of the market was that increased quantities of grain feeds will be required by the European Allies this season. It should also be noted that much corn in the extreme northern producing states needs two or more weeks without frost to properly mature. One year ago No. 2 corn sold in Detroit at \$2.10 per bushel. Present prices on the local market are:

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| No. 3 corn | \$1.50 |
| No. 3 yellow | 1.55 |
| No. 4 yellow | 1.50 |
| No. 5 yellow | 1.40 |
| No. 6 yellow | 1.35 |

At Chicago prices are also lower as follows: No. 2 yellow \$1.58@1.61; No. 3 yellow \$1.50@1.54; No. 4 yellow at \$1.45@1.48.

OATS.

Trading in oats was somewhat different than the dealing in corn. There is a wide demand for this grain from both domestic and foreign agents. The government is also buying and an unusually large amount of the grain is being fed to stock. One year ago standard oats were quoted at 62½¢ per bushel on the local market. Present prices here are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Standard | 75½ |
| No. 3 white | 75 |
| No. 4 white | 74 |

RYE.

This market is inactive and unchanged from last week, with cash No. 2 quoted on the local market at \$1.63 per bushel. There is prospect for a very large seeding of this grain in Michigan this fall.

BARLEY.

This market rules quiet. There is scarcely any of the grain reaching marketing centers. Much, however, is being fed on the farms. A little has been sold on the local market by sample at \$1.98@2.10 per cwt.

FEEDS.

Corn feeds are lower, others unchanged. The prices quoted in 100-lb. sacks to jobbers are: Bran \$34.66; middlings \$36.66; coarse corn meal \$65; cracked corn \$67; chop \$48 a ton.

BEANS.

The usual situation has come about in the bean market. Dealers are anxious to start the season off at as low a price as possible, while growers are anxious to get a price that will pay them a small profit. The supply of beans remains an uncertain factor, inasmuch as a very large percentage of the Michigan and New York crops is out in the rain and damage to quite an extent has already been done. Many fields, too, that were planted late did not start until rains broke the dry season. These fields will re-

quire a couple of weeks without frost for maturing. The government is reported to be buying Manchurian beans of the Kintoki variety at \$6.50 per cwt. Every bean-growing community should see that a representative is

sent to the Michigan Bean Producers' annual gathering at Saginaw on October 10-11. Detroit prices are unchanged at \$9 per cwt. for cash stock. At Chicago the trade is quiet, with Michigan pea beans, hand-picked, quot-

ed at \$10.50@11. In New York there is a slightly firmer tone with the best pea beans held at \$11@11.25 per cwt., and common stock at \$10@10.75.

SEEDS.

Further advances have been made in local seed prices. Prime red clover, spot and October are now quoted at \$22.75; alsike \$18; timothy \$5.25.

HAY.

This market holds to its firm position with prices of last week maintained. The supply is short. Local quotations are:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| No. 1 timothy | \$29.50@30.00 |
| Standard timothy | 28.50@29.00 |
| No. 1 mixed | 24.50@25.00 |
| No. 1 clover | 23.50@24.00 |

Pittsburgh.—Receipts of hay are too small to meet the demand. The outlook is for higher prices. The present quotations are:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| No. 1 timothy | \$33.00@33.50 |
| No. 1 light mixed | 31.00@32.00 |
| No. 1 clover maxd | 30.00@31.00 |
| No. 1 clover | 29.50@30.50 |

POTATOES.

Markets are irregular. The movement is now very large with quotations from steady to a little stronger in a majority of markets as compared with last week. At Detroit Michigan round white stock is selling in bulk at \$2.90 per cwt. The Cleveland market is about steady and is paying \$3.25 for Michigan firsts, sacked. At Chicago round whites bring \$1.90@2 in bulk and \$2.15@2.25 sacked. At Pittsburgh in bulk \$2.90@3.

APPLES.

The supply and movement of apples is moderate. Michigan barreled stock is selling in Detroit at \$4.50@6 per bbl. At Benton Harbor the fruit is bringing \$4.60@6. At Rochester, N. Y., there is a good demand and prices are holding steady, with commercial varieties bringing \$4.25@5.50 per bbl.

BUTTER.

Butter prices have advanced from 4@6c during the past week. Dealers have come to realize that there is a big shortage in the supply. The government has taken over sixty per cent of the storage holdings on August 1. The demand for milk is also large and is reducing the amount of raw material going to the creameries. The exportation of condensed milk is also encouraging extensive operations by these plants, thus reducing the output of butter. Fresh creamery is now selling to jobbers at Detroit at 58½¢ for firsts and 59¢ for extras. The New York price is strong with jobbing quotations at 59@63c. The spread of prices at Chicago is from 51@58½¢ for creamery offerings. At Philadelphia the quotation for extra creamery is now 60c.

CHEESE.

Cheese quotations are following those of butter, and some of the same factors are working to bring this tendency about. Storage holdings are considerably below those of last year. The output has also been disappointing. At Detroit flats are selling at 28½@29c and daisies at 29½c. The Philadelphia market is firmer with full milk cheese quoted at 28½@29½c.

EGGS.

The growing scarcity of eggs and the healthy demand is working values to higher levels. Jobbing prices for Michigan current receipts, candled, are 45c; do firsts in new cases 47c; storage stock selling at 42@43½c. At Chicago prices range from 44@45c. Western offerings are selling in New York at 46@68c. In Philadelphia the trade is paying \$14.10@14.40 per case for western firsts.

POULTRY.

The shipment of poultry is improving. This is especially true of the Chicago and New York markets. Prices are generally higher. At Detroit broilers are bringing 29@32c; hens 32@33c; roosters 20@21c; geese 20c per lb; ducks 28@30c; turkeys 38@40c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The city markets continue to do a big business. Potatoes are selling here around \$2; cabbage 50c; carrots 75c; apples of fair grade \$1.75@2; cran apples \$3.50; tomatoes \$1.25@1.50; pears \$2.50@3; grapes \$3; parsnips \$1.75; turnips \$1 per bushel; honey \$1 per quart; eggs 65c; hay \$28@32.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, September 26th

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 3,542. Butcher cows 50c@ \$1 lower; canners 25c lower; other grades 10@25c lower than last week's close.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Best heavy steers | \$12.00@14.00 |
| Best handy wt but steers | 9.50@11.00 |
| Mixed steers and heifers | 8.50@ 9.50 |
| Handy light butchers | 7.50@ 8.50 |
| Light butchers | 6.50@ 7.50 |
| Best cows | 9.00@10.00 |
| Butcher cows | 6.50@ 8.00 |
| Cutters | 6.25 |
| Canners | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| Best heavy bulls | 9.00@10.00 |
| Bologna bulls | 7.50@ 8.50 |
| Stock bulls | 6.00@ 7.00 |
| Feeders | 9.00@10.50 |
| Stockers | 7.50@ 9.00 |
| Milkers and springers .. | \$60@ 130 |

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,144. Market dull. Best \$ 18.50 Others 7.00@16.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 7,375. Market dull. Best lambs \$17.00@17.25 Fair lambs 16.00@16.25 Light to common lambs.. 13.00@14.50 Fair to good sheep..... 10.50@11.00 Culls and common 5.00@ 7.00

Hogs.

Receipts 6,059. All grades \$19@ 19.25.

Reports for Wednesday, September 25th

BUFFALO.

Cattle.

Receipts 10 cars; trading today is a little slow. For prime heavy steers \$16.50@17; best shipping steers \$16@16.50; medium shipping steers \$14@15; plain and coarse \$13@14; best native yearlings, 950 to 1000 lbs \$15@16; light native yearlings, good quality \$13@14; best handy steers \$12@13; fair to good kinds \$11@12; handy steers and heifers, mixed \$9.50@10.50; western heifers \$10@10.50; best fat cows \$10@11; butchering cows \$8@9; cutters \$7@7.50; canners \$5.50@6.25; fancy bulls \$10.50@11.50; common bulls \$6.50@7.50; best feeding steers, 900 to 1000 lbs \$10@11; medium feeders \$8.50@9.50; stockers \$7.50@8.50; light common \$7@8; best milkers and springers \$75@150.

Hogs.

Receipts five cars. Market steady. Heavy and yorkers \$20.25; pigs at \$19.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts three cars; market steady. Top lambs \$18.75; yearlings \$14@15; wethers \$13@13.50; ewes \$12@12.25.

Calves.

Market is easier at \$7@19.75.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.

Receipts of cattle were 19,000, including 9,000 western rangers. The quality of steers was poorest of the season and many of the plain to medium lots were 25@50c lower than on the previous day, bulk of this class showing a \$1 decline since previous week's close. Best grades were steady and for the three days looked 10@15c higher. Iowa and Illinois offerings making a record of \$19.60 on Wednesday, equaling the price paid first on Tuesday. Plenty of stock is now selling at \$11.50@15, with very little above \$17 and inferior grades at \$10 and lower. Butcher stock was mostly 25c lower than Tuesday and generally 50c@\$1 off for the week. Bulls were weak and a good class of bolognas sold down to \$8. Canner cows are now selling at \$5.50@5.75, with very few of the fat kinds going

BUFFALO.

Sales of hogs here today were made at about 25c advance, with pigs going at \$19.75 and other grades at \$20.35@20.50. The best calves reached \$18.50 and lambs \$19.50. The cattle trade ruled steady.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.

Receipts 18,000. Market very slow and lower on all classes except a few choice steers.

Good to prime choice steers \$15.50@19.60; common and medium butchers \$9.75@15.50; heifers \$6.75@13.25; cows \$6.75@12; bologna bulls \$7.25@13.30; canners and cutters \$5.75@6.75; stockers and feeders, good \$11@14; stockers and feeders, medium \$7.75@11.

Hogs.

Receipts 17,000. Market 10@20c lower than yesterday's average. The decline was mostly on good hogs.

Tops \$19.80; heavy \$19.25@19.60; mixed and light \$19.35@19.80; packers' hogs \$18.35@18.65; medium and heavy \$18.50@19; light bacon hogs \$19.25@19.75; pigs, good to choice \$18@18.50; roughs \$17.60@18.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 31,000. Killing classes unevenly lower. Early sales of good feeding lambs steady.

Choice to prime lambs \$17@17.75; medium and good lambs \$15@17; culls \$9.50@13.45; medium, good and choice feeders \$14.50@16.25; choice yearlings \$13.50@14; medium and good yearlings \$12.50@13.50; wethers, medium and good \$11.25@12.75.

above \$9.50. Calves topped at \$19.25 and looked about 25c lower, a choice class to packers closing around \$9. Stockers and feeders were weak to 25c lower and many light lots have been taken at \$9.50@10.50 while those with weight sell easily upward from \$11.50@12. Three days' supply was 75,900 and for the entire week offerings will prove the largest of the year.

Hogs.

There were 13,000 hogs received, making 56,600 for the three days. The market opened strong and the \$20 animal was restored but the later market was exceedingly weak, some extreme instances of 25c decline being noted at the finish. Since the previous Wednesday the top showed only 75c decline while the average was off \$1.10, the price range widening, with heavy packing stock showing the most decline. Pigs were 50@75c lower than last week's close and a choice class finished around \$18.50. Many of the 280 to 300-lb. packing droves cost below \$18.90 but only a coarse class in load lots, went at \$18.25 and lower, while butchers and light grades, according to quality, usually went at \$19@19.75.

Sheep.

Sheep sold generally steady but bulk of lambs declined 25c from the previous day, with receipts called 34,000 and the quality unusually poor in the range as well as the native division. The decline for the three days on some of the in-between lambs measures 75c@\$1 while even the good to choice kinds were off 25@40c. The aged and yearling lots showed little change for the first three days of the week. Strictly good range lambs made \$17.75 but they were not as desirable as those on the high day at \$18.25. Natives were largely of the \$16.50@17 variety, with none good enough to pass \$17.25. Feeding lambs usually sold at \$16@16.25. Yearling breeding ewes made \$17.25@18.25 with some on Tuesday at \$18.50. Feeding ewes sell very largely at \$8.50@9, with some up to \$10.75. Fat ewes went mainly at \$11@11.50, with wethers quotable at \$13, most of them so far this week making \$12.25@12.70.

News of the Week

Wednesday, September 18.

PERSHING'S troops add another mile to their gains near the German border. British gain to the northwest of St. Quentin. French launch a surprise blow in the Champagne sector.—There were 313,000 American troops transported to Europe during August.—Germany insists that Austria send 200,000 men to aid on the western front.—Local war boards start issuing questionnaires to the 19-36'ers who registered on September 12.

Thursday, September 19.

A DOZEN important villages fall to British troops when Haig captures outer defenses of the Hindenburg line near St. Quentin. The French army reaches Jouy and Aizy only a mile and a half from the Chemin des Dames. United States artillery destroys enemy stores near Metz. Allies capture 13,000 men in these offensives.—War minister of former Czar Nicholas is reported having been shot September 8 by Bolshevik military authorities.—Government officials believe epidemics of Spanish influenza were started in this country through agents of the German government landing from submarine boats.

Friday, September 20.

GENERAL FOCH tightens his pincer movement against Cambrai and St. Quentin with gains eastward between these two positions. The French strike southeast of St. Quentin. The Serbian army has completely routed the Bulgarian forces in Macedonia.—Federal agents get proof that fifteen breweries raised a large fund to influence American press in the interests of Germany.—Increased rates have been allowed express companies by Director-General McAdoo.

Saturday, September 21.

DESPITE the increased number of counter attacks by the foe, reports indicate an improvement in both the British and French positions along the Hindenburg line.—In Palestine the Turks have been routed by General Allenby's British forces.—The Serbs continue to advance against the Bulgarians, whose line of defense is crumbling.—Roumanian agents of the Bolsheviks have seized United States envoy and all entente ministers located at Jassy.

Sunday, September 22.

BRITISH capture hills before Le Catelet, the gateway to St. Quentin, while French force Germans to evacuate Essigny-le-Grand, four miles south of St. Quentin, toward which point French troops are now moving. Operations in Macedonia and in Palestine continue favorable to the Allies.—Representatives of American labor were successful in winning international labor organizations to commit themselves in favor of the war aims of the allied countries.—Food Administrator Hoover increases food allotment to Allies by 5,730,000 tons.

Monday, September 23.

BRITISH forces make a gain of sixty miles in Palestine, take the city of Nazareth, capture 18,000 Turks and imperil other large bodies of troops in giant pincer movement.—Serbians, assisted by Italians are pushing forward rapidly from their bases in Macedonia.—On the western front the French reach Vandeuil, less than three miles north of La Fere. Haig's men attack Germans at four different points to the north of St. Quentin.—United States Food Administration announces that the general cost of living has advanced fifteen per cent during the past year.—Japanese cabinet which has been in office two years, resigned yesterday.

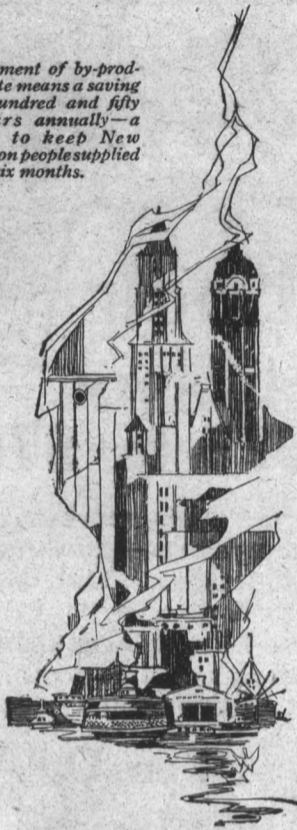
Tuesday, September 24.

TURKISH army in Palestine faces annihilation. Allenby's troops capture 40,000 Turks and 260 guns. Allied success in Bulgaria is also important; here the enemy is in a precipitate retreat along a ninety-four-mile front. In this theatre 10,000 prisoners and 120 guns have been taken. Since the drive began in Macedonia the main infantry body has penetrated fifty miles.—In France Allied troops occupy the left bank of the Oise nearly to La Fere.—The lower house of congress, by a vote of 124 to twenty-seven adopted the war-time prohibition amendment which prohibits the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants throughout the country after June 30, 1919.—Spanish influenza is reported in twenty-five army camps over the country.

How the packer is saving millions out of waste

—and how this results in higher cattle prices for the stockman

The development of by-products out of waste means a saving of about one hundred and fifty million dollars annually—a sum sufficient to keep New York's six million people supplied with meat for six months.



THERE was a time when the steer was handled solely for its edible meat, its hide, and its tallow.

The remainder of the animal, in weight totaling many millions of pounds annually, was thrown away—a sheer waste.

Today virtually all of this former waste is utilized. Over 250 articles are now contributed by the steer to human needs, and a larger proportion of the animal is saved for human food.

At the time of writing \$135 is, on the average, the price paid for the average beef animal to the stockman by Swift & Company.

But if the old order of waste still prevailed and only the hide and tallow were saved, Swift & Company would be obliged either to pay not more than \$125 to the stockman, or to charge the public higher meat prices.

Thus, you see, by-product utilization results in a saving of about \$10 per animal—a saving which, when multiplied by the total number of cattle dressed annually by Swift & Company, over two million, amounts to more than twenty million dollars annually. This saving goes to the stockman in higher cattle prices and to the consumer in lower meat prices.

If applied to the entire number of cattle dressed annually in America, approximately fifteen million, this saving would amount to about one hundred and fifty million dollars annually.

The real development of by-products came with the development of the larger packing organizations.

Success was attained not easily, but by patient effort, by exhaustive experiment, by intense specialization. It has been a big job and has called for big methods—a job far beyond the resources of the old, unorganized system of local meat dressing.

Not only are the by-products saved but their value has been increased through better handling of hides, fats, and other edible portions of the steer.

Swift & Company is glad to have had a part in this development. It is an achievement of thrift—an achievement that has made possible today lower meat prices to the consumer and higher prices to the producer of cattle than would have been possible under the old methods.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 22,000 stockholders

Mr. POULTRY FARMER:

We make a specialty of White Henner Eggs and have created a profitable market for your eggs the year around. We pay the highest premium for your Henner Whites—We remit same day shipments arrive. Ship Often—Ship by Express

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494-18th Street, Detroit, Mich.

Remember! We guarantee you satisfaction with every shipment.

CULLOTTA & JUELL

Eastern Market, Detroit, Mich.

We handle only on commission. No merchandise competition with your goods. Highest prices possible obtained on arrival, and you don't have to wait for your money.

Reference Peninsula State Bank.

Eggs. Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

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

HOGS

Chesters May boars. Sept pigs in pairs or of the best blood lines obtainable. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early 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

LAST fall gilts all sold, have a good lot of last spring litters from 3 sires good growthy stock. Farm ½ mile west of depot. Citizens Phone 124. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

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

O. I. C.'s a few choice Apr. and May pigs either sex and 4 reg. Holstein heifers. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, 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 O. O. D. NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, R. 1. Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C. spring pigs for sale. I ship F. C. BURGESS, C. O. D. and guarantee to please. B. 3. Mason, Mich.

L. S. P. C. all sold out, except the largest farrow. H. O. SWARTZ, Shoolcraft, Mich.

Big type P. C. Big boned fellows from Iowa's greatest 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.

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

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

Large Type P. C.

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

Large type P. C. fall gilts up to 365 lbs. ready to ship bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Fall sale Nov. 25. Wm. J. CLARKE, R. 7. Mason, Mich.

FOR 25 YEARS

This establishment has been head quarters for Big Type Poland Chinas. We have a nice lot of boars and sows of strictly big type breeding at very low price. Let me know what you want. Bell phone. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

OLD FASHIONED Spotted Poland-China Hogs Spring Gilts and Fall Gilts bred or unborn, reasonable. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Big type P. C. Boar one yearling. Large and fine every way 2 fall yearling 10 Apr. boars. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads on Page 283

DO YOU KNOW DEL DANE OF KALAMAZOO
"THE OLD STOVE MASTER"?

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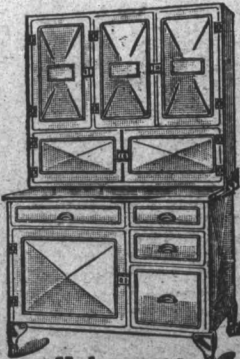
Don't trust to my word. Anybody can talk. I want you to send me your name and let me give you facts and figures. Any man can talk, but no man can build a giant industry, with two huge factories and unlimited capital, with talk. He has to come through. That's what I have done for hundreds of thousands of people. I've saved them big money on stoves, ranges and furnaces. How? By selling direct at **wholesale prices** right from my big factories. By cutting prices down to the bone.

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We sell stoves, ranges, pipe and pipeless furnaces, gas ranges, oil ranges, kitchen cabinets and tables. All shown in one catalog. Write for it.



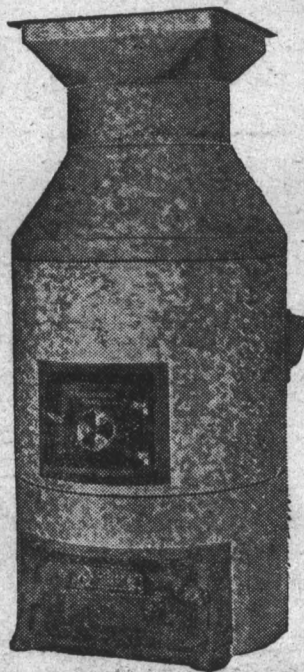
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Heats the entire house through one register. Easy to install.

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