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It's the Cabbages That Count

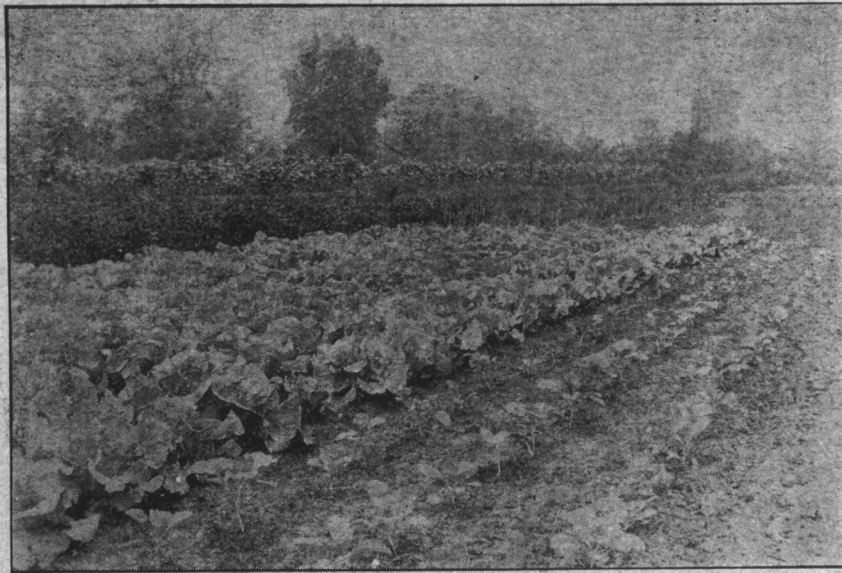
Or What Is a Model Farm?

By ORIN CROOKER

IF it be true—as ungracious individuals have been known to assert—that an unduly large proportion of the sons of the very rich show a leaning toward the cultivation of wild oats as an agricultural pastime, then perhaps it would be equally to the point to say that a favorite diversion of their elders is the raising of cabbage. Nowhere has the back-to-the-land idea found more devoted followers than among men who have achieved their pile in merchandising, banking, speculation or other worldly channels. So long, however, as wealth must have its hobbies, such can assume no more innocent forms than those which hark back to the soil. And whether the outcome of individual idiosyncrasies results in cabbage or cucumbers, rare fruits, flowers or blooded stock, what boots it, so long as the man of millions derives his anticipated enjoyment from it and cheats no other man out of a living? At any rate, these are better than wild oats—and in this, as in other things, maturity shows its larger wisdom over youth.

To the man who has been farm born and farm raised the efforts of these city bred agriculturists becomes a matter both of merriment and envy. He enjoys the mistakes and the errors into which they naturally fall, yet at the same time he cannot deny that he would give a good deal to be able to provide buildings, equipment and such things with the same lavish hand as the man who makes his money in Wall street stocks and parts with it for stock of the four-footed variety. For all this, however, the millionaire farmer cares not a hoot. He is in the game for two reasons; first, because many of his associates are indulging in some hobby closely akin to his own, and second, because he finds a real satisfaction in compelling Mother Earth to surrender to him certain of her bounties. That he may lose money in the course of the transaction is the least of his worries; that his neighbors laugh at his mistakes causes him to lose no sleep.

Financially speaking, probably few of these agricultural hobbies pay even a modest percent when the magnitude of the investment is considered. Some of them—the more scientifically managed—may return something above the cost of operation. Many must fall far short of this. One of the most prominent bankers of the middle west had just finished showing his old father over his country place where almost everything from fancy dairying to fancy stock breeding is carried on. The young man then



The Man Who Gets a Living from Farming Gives First Thought to Cabbages.



When this Lad Becomes a Man Will Farming be to Him a Hobby or a Business?

asked, with quite a sense of pride, "Well father, what do you think of it?"

"I think, my boy," the old man answered shrewdly, "this must be a mighty good place for the 'sinking fund' of your bank!"

That the rich man does not raise cabbage or anything else merely for the money that it may bring him is evidenced by the lack of interest which he sometimes shows when it comes to the marketing end of his agricultural operations. A trust promoter, recently deceased, possessed a stable, said to have cost close to \$100,000 and which was filled with expensive horse flesh. Nearby was a palatial dairy barn which housed nearly a hundred registered cows. About the only thing sold from the place was the milk—and this was disposed of as much for convenience sake as anything. This man owned horses that would have captured blue ribbons at any exhibition in the country, cows that held butter-fat records which were the envy of practical dairymen, but he never sent his animals to participate in exhibitions of any kind nor did he sell any of them, save to keep his stock within reasonable number. The joy of possession seemed the sole reason for his indulgence in these particular hobbies.

Because few of these intensified rich farm for profit, prodigality rules in matters of upkeep and improvement. The average farmer never knows what it feels like to be able to indulge his every whim and desire for better animals, high-priced equipment or elaborate buildings—and with no thought of the expense that is necessarily involved. Not so in the case of the millionaire city farmer who is seeking an outlet for his loose coin. If it pleases him to install all kinds of fancy trimmings—to carpet his stables with velvet Brussels or to use silver-plated milking machines—there is nothing to reckon with save a hole in his bank account which cannot possibly last long under the constant inflow of dividends received from operations in which he is an expert instead of a dabbler.

A man whose name is familiar the world around owns a farm which is bisected by a railroad carrying heavy passenger traffic at this particular point. The thousands of faces peering from the passing cars came in time to jar uncomfortably upon the owner's sense of privacy. His wasn't the solitude, he reasoned, that by rights belonged to rural life. If he went out in his overalls to feed the hogs, he wished to

(Continued on page 384).

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CURRENT COMMENT

Germany's Latest Note

THE wireless version of Germany's reply to President Wilson's note setting forth the conditions with which Germany must comply before proposals for an armistice would be considered is, like those which have preceded it, subject to various interpretations. Ostensibly it is an acceptance of the conditions imposed for the evacuation of occupied territory and the principle that the procedure of this evacuation and the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers, but with the reservation that "the standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard." This statement is followed by a suggestion to the President that opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details and by the expression of the hope that the President "will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace with justice."

The note is peculiarly characteristic of its sponsors in that it protests against the charge of inhumanity and frightfulness on land and sea, and proposes that these charges be cleared up by neutral commissions. In this connection the note declares that in order to avoid hampering the work of peace, orders have been despatched to submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, but no guarantee is offered that these orders will reach every submarine before its return.

proposed providing for the consent of the representation of the people for decisions on war and peace and declares that the permanence of the new system is further guaranteed by the determination of the German people.

While the note is conciliatory in that it asserts a readiness to comply with the President's conditions, yet the proposed compliance is so hedged about by reservations as to give it the appearance of another attempt at bargaining for a "German" peace, an interpretation which is strengthened by the defense of war policies which were instrumental in forcing us into the conflict. Yet the tone thus given the note has made it valueless from the standpoint of a "peace offensive," and it may be a hesitating "goose-step" toward complete surrender by the German war lords.

That the note has not struck a responsive chord in American public opinion seems to be demonstrated by current press comments, while the American people expressed their unanimous approval of our war aims by record subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

But the determination of what answer, if any, the President should make to the German note, in behalf of the United States and her allies, may safely be left to the determination of the executive councils of the nations, with full assurance that those aims will be realized through German defeat or German surrender.

Seed Corn for Michigan

A GREAT many Michigan farmers are disappointed in the failure of corn, which was grown from seed shipped in to the state for planting last spring, to mature sound grain. This, however, is a result which was unavoidable, and might have been expected from the planting of unacclimated seed.

But the result is not less disappointing because of this fact. It should, however, cause us to avoid a repetition of the disappointment next year. While good seed corn has not been produced on many Michigan farms this year, for the reason above noted, there are crops of well-matured corn in practically every community from which seed corn can be secured for next season's planting, if the matter is attended to now, and the seed is well dried and properly stored for winter. Farmers who have well-matured corn will also find it to their advantage to save and properly care for a liberal supply of seed, which their less provident neighbors will want at good prices next spring.

But the failure of much of the so-called state seed corn to mature a good grain crop cannot be considered as an unmixed evil. Much of it has gone into silos which would not otherwise have been erected this year, which will make the crop a profitable one in practically every case. A large amount of forage has been added to Michigan's resources for live stock maintenance this year, through the bringing in of outside seed corn by the War Preparedness Board. The state purchases of seed corn amounted to more than \$400,000. This immense amount of seed planted thousands of acres which could not otherwise have grown corn, and the forage value of the product would run into millions of dollars, to say nothing of the seed of earlier varieties which matured grain under favorable conditions in many localities.

All things considered, the state seed corn purchases were profitable to the state's agriculture, notwithstanding the apparent loss as compared with a normal production from home-grown seed. But except in an emergency the planting of seed corn grown outside the state should not be practiced. Only timely action will insure that such an emergency may not occur again next year.

The College and the Budget

action was the result of agitation for the adoption of the budget system of making state appropriations. The duties of the commission, as provided by the law, are to make inquiries as to the expenditures of the various state institutions during the past two years, and the purposes for which the expenditures were made, and to secure estimates of the needs of the several institutions for the next two years and report same to the next legislature. The idea back of this action was that the legislature might act more intelligently in the making of appropriations for institutional purposes if their several needs could be considered as a whole in a single budget, instead of separately and individually, as has been the usual practice in this state.

In pursuance of its work this budget commission of inquiry prepared schedules of expenditures and estimates which were sent to the various institutions. These schedules did not conform to the classifications of expenditures adopted in common by the land grant colleges of the central west. A reclassification of items to conform to the schedules submitted involved a large amount of clerical work which seemed unnecessary to the college board, since a complete and detailed report of expenditures from both the state and national funds is published annually. In view of the fact that the state's contribution to the support of the college is accomplished through the levying of a mill tax, rather than by specific appropriation, and the further fact that the constitution delegates to the board the exclusive control of the expenditure of these funds, the State Board of Agriculture, at its August meeting, voted not to make the return requested by the commission; on the ground that the legislation was not applicable to the institution under its charge.

This action was made the basis of severe criticisms by several publications, with an apparent misunderstanding of the State Board's position in

the matter. In view of this fact the State Board, at its October meeting, adopted the following resolutions, setting forth the reasons for its former action and its present reasons for compliance with the commission's request:

"At a meeting held August 28, 1918, this board decided not to make a report to the Michigan budget commission of inquiry; this decision was reached in the belief that it was not the intent of the legislature to include the Michigan Agricultural College within the provisions of the act creating the commission. The funds for the support of the college come from the federal government as well as from the state, and the college is engaged in certain classes of work, such as agricultural extension, experiment station and military training, requiring large expenditures and conducted under the order and supervision of the federal government, with which the state can have no financial interest.

"The expenditures of the institution are by the constitution of the state placed within the exclusive control of this board. The annual printed records of the college, which are public and to which the commission has access, contain in the fullest and most complete detail the nature and extent of the expenditures.

"For these and other reasons, the board does not now believe that the legislature intended to include the institution in the act. Nevertheless, not wishing to have even the appearance of opposing the legislature or other state officers, and wishing to avoid misconstruction of its purposes by the public, the action taken at said August meeting is hereby rescinded and the secretary is instructed to forthwith make such report as may be required by the commission and to submit to said commission fully and freely all of its books, papers and vouchers, and to render all possible information which it may have and to otherwise assist the commission in its inquiry and investigation."

This action should serve to give the public that full knowledge of the incident which will serve to counteract the effect of hasty criticism. The work of the college is too important to the agriculture of the state to permit any misunderstanding of the action of its governing board or any squabble between that board and the budget commission, to affect its future usefulness. Whether or not it should come under the budget system, in case the legislature decides to adopt that system, may well be left to the legislature to decide, after it has considered all the facts in the case.

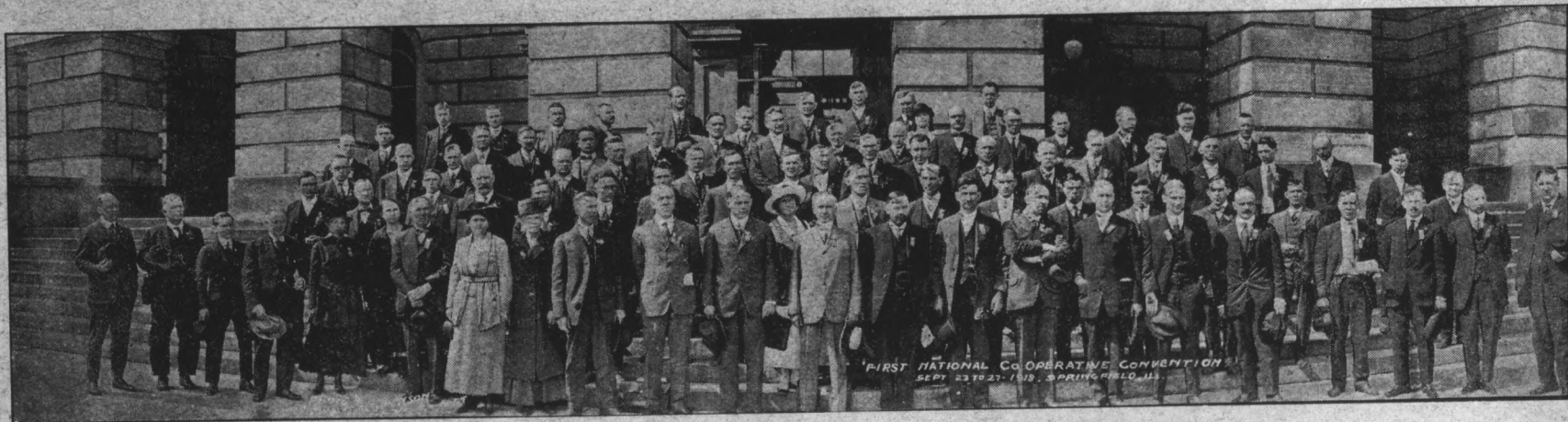
FAIR FOOD PRICES

THE following official list of fair food prices is furnished by Federal Food Administrator Prescott. The articles listed are classed as essentials and the retail prices quoted are the maximum prices that should be charged by any grocery. Any store charging more than the price quoted will be asked to show its reason for so doing, and unless able to justify such action, punitive measures will follow. A similar official list will be published each week for the benefit of Michigan Farmer readers.

Commodity.	Retailer Pays		Consumer Should Pay	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
Wheat flour, per 1-16 bbl., bag 1, 12½ lbs. ....	.71	.75	.81	.85
Wheat flour, bulk, per lb. ....	.05½	.06	.06½	.07
Barley flour, per 1-16 bbl., bag 1 12½ lbs. ....	.72	.75	.82	.85
Barley flour, bulk, per lb. ....	.05	.06	.06	.07
Rye flour, per 1-16 bbl. bag 1, 12½ lbs. ....	.75	.75	.85	.85
Rye flour, bulk, per lb. ....	.05	.06	.06	.07
Corn flour, bulk, per lb. ....	.06	.07	.07	.08
Rice flour, bulk, per lb. ....	.11	.12	.13	.15
Corn meal, bulk, per lb. ....	.05	.06	.06	.07
Corn meal, package, 5 lbs. or less, per lb. ....	.06	.07	.07	.08
Victory bread, price per loaf, 16 oz. ....	.08½	.08½	.10	.10
Victory bread, price per loaf, 32 oz. ....	.16	.16	.18	.19
Oatmeal or rolled oats, bulk, 5½ lb.	5.35	...	.07	.08
Oatmeal or rolled oats, package, per lb. ....	.08	.09	.10	.13
Rice, unbroken, standard quality, per lb. ....	.11	.12	.12½	.15
Hominy or hominy grits, per lb. ....	.06	.07	.08	.09
Sugar, granulated, bulk, per lb. ....	.08½	9.76	.09½	.11
Beans, white, navy or pea, not lima, per lb. ....	.10	.11	.13	.15
Beans, colored, pinto or any other colored variety	.08	.10	.10	.13
Potatoes, white or Irish, per pk. ....	.30	.40	.35	.45
Onions, per lb. ....	.04	.05	.05	.07
Raisins, seeded, 10-oz. pkg. ....	.11	.12	.12	.14
Canned tomatoes, standard grade, 20 oz. No. 2 ...	.13	.14	.15	.18
Canned corn, standard grade, 20 oz. No. 2 ....	.12½	.12½	.14	.15
Canned peas, standard grade, 20 oz. No. 2 ....	.12½	.14	.14	.16
Canned salmon, tall pink Alaska, 16 oz. No. 1 ....	.18	.18	.22	.25
Canned salmon, tall red Alaska, 16 oz. No. 1 ....	.25	.25	.28	.30
Evaporated milk, unsweetened, 6-oz. can ....	.05½	.05	.06	.07
Evaporated milk, unsweetened, 16-oz. can ....	.11½	.11½	.12	.14
Milk, bottled, per quart. ....	.09	.10	.10	.12
Butter, creamery, print, per lb. ....	.56	.58	.61	.64
Oleomargarine, per lb. ....	.30	.34½	.35	.38
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. ....	.46	.47	.50	.52
Cheese, American, full cream, cut, per lb. ....	.34	.38	.40	.45
Lard, pure leaf, bulk, per lb. ....	.30	.32	.35	.38
Lard substitute, bulk, per lb. ....	.24	.24½	.28	.30
Bacon, breakfast, sliced, standard grade, per lb. ....	.40	.42	.48	.50
Ham, smoked, sliced, per lb. ....	.36	.38	.50	.55
High-grade bacon, per lb. ....	...	.50	...	.60

Is Your Community Ready for Cooperative Marketing?--- By C. E. BASSETT

Cooperators Who Met at Springfield.



A RAPID development of cooperative marketing activities among the farmers of the United States has taken place during recent years. The popular faith in cooperation as a means of improving marketing methods has been very strong and has brought about the formation of a large number of associations. Indeed, the term cooperation has been employed in such a way that many people have come to believe that a cooperative organization offers a solution for almost all difficulties encountered in the marketing of farm products. While a great deal may be accomplished through organized effort when it is properly applied and correctly employed, too much emphasis can not be placed on the fact that cooperation is not automatic and is not a panacea for all the ills of mankind. Faith in the possibilities of cooperation is essential to its success, but this faith must be expressed in deeds as well as in words.

Conditions Necessary for Success.

Under certain conditions, a farmers' cooperative marketing organization may be the means of improving the business conditions of its members. Cooperation may be considered a remedy which, when properly applied at the proper time to the proper patient, may be expected to give relief. When the farmers of a district undertake co-

In this Article Mr. Bassett Tells Plainly Conditions Under Which Such Marketing is Likely to Succeed.

operative activities, they must have faith in the remedy. Each must be willing to lay aside his individual desires and take the whole remedy, the bitter portions as well as the sweet. This means that each must be willing to surrender a portion of his freedom of action; must abide by the will of the majority; must be willing to bind himself to a definite contract and then live up to that agreement, even though there may come a time when to do so would result in a temporary loss.

Each member must realize that the management of the business must be entrusted to one or more persons selected because of superior skill and experience, and that the management can not be expected to accomplish satisfactory results if it is hampered by the interference of those whom it attempts to serve. If the members of a cooperative organization do not feel that the men to whom they have entrusted the management are much better qualified to know what to do and when and how to do it than they themselves, why have such men been employed? When we consider how seldom the management of a farmers' cooperative association has any real

control of the business, the wonder is that the success of such organizations has been as great as it has.

Not only must the personal attitude of the members be favorable to a business plan of organization, but local conditions must be such as to make organized marketing advisable. Too many cooperative organizations are formed when conditions are not ripe for the undertaking of such an enterprise. Many organizations fail because they are not founded on necessity. Every cooperative organization should result from a widespread demand based on a well-felt need.

Ordinarily, a community which specializes on one or a few products offers a more promising field for a cooperative marketing organization than one which produces small amounts of a large number of different products. A farmer naturally will devote more attention to an organization which markets his principal products than one which handles products which are raised by him as side lines.

If the service rendered by existing marketing agencies is unsatisfactory, a cooperative marketing organization is likely to receive heartier support

than if the farmers are satisfied with the existing system. This factor should be given careful consideration when a cooperative organization is proposed. An association should be formed only when it can perform profitably some definite service, for an organization without a definite purpose is not likely to accomplish very much. Prejudice and misconception make a very insecure foundation for cooperative effort.

Organization Should Grow from Below Upward.

There are a number of precautions to be observed in the organization of cooperative associations. One of these is that the demand for organized effort should come from those who unite to form the organization. Another important point to be observed is that the organization should grow from below upward. The mistake frequently is made of attempting to form a large central organization before organized effort in a small way has been tried out successfully and the details of the plan carefully worked out. A number of cooperative organizations fail because of lack of support, and on that account every possible precaution should be taken to hold the members together. Ordinarily a cooperative association should cover only a limited

(Continued on page 395).

Our Potato Industry Faces Ruin.

THE Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange has decided to put every car of potatoes it handles on the market graded according to the United States standards. This means that the shipments must comply with the requirements of size and quality indicated herewith.

There need be no feeling of alarm over probable losses on account of careful grading. There are a great many men, sincere in their desire to advance the interests of the potato industry in Michigan, who have been self-deceived as to the grading situation. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of strictly enforcing grading rules. It will prove disastrous to producers and distributors of Michigan potatoes if this point is not safeguarded in such a way as to prevent a repetition of last year's fiasco.

Sales Manager Prater, of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, has on his files more than twenty telegrams from prominent dealers protesting against buying Michigan potatoes because of the unfavorable publicity the industry of the state received during the winter of 1917-18. With such a situation confronting them the potato growers of the state must pull together now as never before, and so must the distributors. And the press must be in sympathetic understanding with both of these elements. The press

Officials of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange Fear This, Unless Michigan's Crop is Marketed on the Basis of U. S. Standard Grades.

of the state, a part of which has not always been fair in its treatment of the grading problem, can render a truly constructive service if it will endeavor to bring the producer and the distributor on one hand and the consumer on the other, into closer harmony. Agitation, distrust and misunderstanding can't produce the results we must have if we succeed in marketing Michigan's 1918 potato crop to advantage to the growers of the state.

The strongest arguments in favor of careful grading are more apparent on the declining market. On such a market the best grades and packs are moving slow enough, while the poorer ones resolutely refuse to move at all, and in the meantime prices are steadily going down. To the receivers and purchasers who are standing the losses, defects and blemishes are magnified a thousand times. Cars a little carelessly graded which ordinarily get by easily on a good market now catch the full blame.

An example may serve to emphasize and illustrate this point. The potato market, especially in Detroit, has been going from bad to worse since October 1, giving everyone with several cars of

potatoes on hand, or rolling, quite a severe headache. Requests for government inspections on potatoes in the last few days have been ten times more numerous than for any other similar period during the preceding two months. As the stock is quite sound at this time of year, practically every receiver's kick is on grade. And here is the strange part of it all. Government inspectors report that in nine-tenths of the cases the receivers do have a legitimate kick and many cars inspected which were packed and sold for U. S. Grade No. 1, were found to be below the requirements and in many cases only by a small margin.

The tolerance for undersized stock in U. S. Grade No. 1 is five per cent by weight but eight to fifteen per cent undersized stock by weight was commonly found. An inspector's only course is to class such cars as U. S. Grade No. 2 because the rules are clear and definite. The tolerance for all other defects and blemishes, such as scab, grub-eaten, bad second growths, etc., is a total of three per cent by weight, still many cars showed from six to ten per cent by weight of blemished stock, or just enough in excess

of the tolerance to place the whole lot below U. S. Grade No. 1. Some lots are below the requirements on size; some lots are below the requirements for defects and blemishes, and some lots are below both requirements. The point is this: These lots have not been flagrantly off but have been just enough off so as to leave no doubt about classing them as No. 2's instead of No. 1's. In the past three or four days car after car has been found in this predicament. The sad part of it is that just on account of the lack of a little care in sorting out small and blemished potatoes which in most cases would not amount to more than ten or twelve bushels, shippers and growers stand to lose from \$200 to \$300 on each car.

Sometimes it isn't even lack of care. It is deliberately done by some shippers and growers to increase the total volume by a few paltry bushels. But by being so avaricious with only these few bushels they lose many times the value of these on the price received for the car as a whole. It is universally accepted as a business axiom that the only important secret of success for any producing enterprise is to put out a product of high-grade and good quality, so standardized and so uniform that it can be depended on under all conditions, day in and day out, to be of the same high quality. The following of this principle naturally

goes a long way in stabilizing any business. The one great need in the business of producing, distributing and selling potatoes is stability. The one factor that will aid most in stabilizing the potato business is careful, honest grading, so careful that on a weak market or a strong market, shipments labeled as U. S. Grade No. 1 can absolutely be depended upon to come up to the requirements of that grade, and the good part about all of this is that the producers are the ones who reap the benefits to the tune of about \$200 or \$300 per car.

The real difficulty in securing careful grading in Michigan is due largely to the fact that but few growers realize the slight difference in size and quality which frequently determines the decision of the inspector. In many instances five or ten small or inferior potatoes, worth at a high estimate, three or four cents, may be sufficient to warrant an inspector to grade the bushel No. 2, and the grower being compelled to accept from thirty to forty cents per bushel less for his entire load or shipment. As a plain matter of fact statement, Michigan potato growers have for years been meeting every requirement of U. S. Grade No. 1. In fact, ninety per cent of our po-

Requirements for U. S. Grade No. 1.

THIS grade shall consist of sound potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths ($1\frac{7}{8}$) inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

Requirements for U. S. Grade No. 2.

THIS grade shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are practically free from frost injury and decay, and which are free from serious damage caused by dirt or some other matter, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, or other disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches. In order to allow for variations similar to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and in addition, five per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

tato growers can put up their crop so that it will grade No. 1, and market eighty-five per cent of their crop at the No. 1 price, whereas if they insist on selling their crop field-run they must, except in a few rare instances, accept the No. 2 prices for their entire crop and besides have no suitable seed for planting next year. This lack of understanding as to exactly what constitutes the No. 1 grade and No. 2 grade of potatoes has caused a lot of unpleasantness and been the means of giving the outside world a mighty poor opinion of the skill, intelligence and honesty of Michigan farmers and potato growers.

A point of vital interest to growers who use machines for grading is to gauge the speed of the grader so that it does efficient work. Manager Prater says: "The fact that the potatoes pass over the screens is not absolute proof that they will meet the grade requirements; unless special care is taken to regulate the speed of the machine and some hand-picking is done to eliminate imperfect specimens. The grading machines do very good work when properly regulated, but in some instances considerable hand-work is necessary to insure a strictly No. 1 grade of potatoes."

News of the Agricultural World

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT THE BUTTER MARKET.

IT was the unanimous opinion of some fifty leading representatives of the dairy interests of the country in conference with Food Administrator Hoover recently, that there is a temporary shortage of dairy products in the market, especially butter. It was also agreed that the present prices of butter will tend to diminish consumption and to permanently stimulate the increased consumption of margarine, which is about one-half the price. These conditions will sooner or later produce a collapse in butter prices to a point possibly below the cost of production. It was considered essential, for stable condition of the industry, that when such a fall did occur the government purchases should be used to support the market at a reasonable level.

A committee, consisting of Professor Clyde L. King, of Pennsylvania; Chas. Brand, Urbana, Ohio; I. Ingersoll, Elyria, Ohio; Ex-Governor Warner, of Michigan; G. R. Rice, Wisconsin; Frank Kingsley, Iowa; W. F. Schilling, of Minnesota; Robert Scoville, Connecticut, was appointed by the meeting and approved by Mr. Hoover, to cooperate with the other advisory committees of the administration and to further consider the situation and to advise with the Food Administration as to what action should be taken to stabilize the situation.

STORES FINED FOR OVERCHARGING.

BECAUSE they were charged by the Monroe County Food Administration with selling butter at more than the maximum profit allowed under the rules of the Federal Food Administration, two of the big Rochester, N. Y., stores have been fined \$75, payable into the war chest there. It was charged that the undue profit amounted to between eight and nine cents a pound.

FEWER STYLES IN FARM IMPLEMENTS.

AMATTER of much interest to farmers is the intent of the government to standardize the leading farm implements, in order to save iron and steel. Investigation shows that in the line of plows, more than three hundred types, shapes and forms are in use and it is the plan to reduce the

number to sixty-five after December 31 of the present year. Corn planters and corn drills will be cut down from three hundred kinds to only ten and harrows from one hundred and seven to forty-four. The details are not available to show how this selection of the best or fittest is to be made, but it would seem to be a big job to do it. Six prominent truckers—more than ordinarily intelligent and progressive—had an incidental meeting the other day and no two agreed as regards the best plow, harrow, drill or tractor in use. Each man had his favorite.

URGES USE OF BETTER EGG FILLERS.

THE Food Administration has sent out a notice to the trade that more substantial fillers should be used in standard egg cases. They have asked the cooperation of the trade in the use of better fillers. Manufacturers will be asked to make only the heavy grade of fillers and not to make any lighter grades hereafter. One of the heavy causes of loss is that light fillers break down easily.

The use of second-hand fillers is not deemed advisable for shipment, and wherever possible new fillers should be used.

COLLEGE TO DIRECT FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

FARMERS' Institutes in New York State will hereafter be directed from the State College of Agriculture of this city. Heretofore they were managed by the State Department of Agriculture at Albany under the direct supervision of the late Edward Van Alstyne. The Department at Albany has given over the extension work to the State College of Agriculture working through the Farm Bureau organizations.

This change will not alter the value of the work as heretofore given, only the methods of presenting it will be a little different. The institutes will now be more closely allied than ever with the Farm Bureaus.

IN A NEW FIELD.

HOLSTEIN breeders everywhere will be pleased to hear that Prof. William M. Rider has recently accepted the appointment of Director of Extension Service of The Holstein-Frie-

slan Association of America, and will be located at the secretary's office at Brattleboro, Vermont. At the time of his appointment, he was Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., and has served in that capacity since 1915. In selecting a man to head the extension work for the association, and also in determining upon a program of work, it was necessary not only to consider carefully what had been done but also to determine upon a definite policy and proceed to carry it out consistently with a view to expansion. The problem was a difficult one to select a man well qualified in the activities involved, and the association is fortunate in having been able to secure the services of Professor Rider. Professor Rider is thoroughly posted, well qualified and competent in the field covered by the association.

MILK PRICES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

READERS will be interested in learning the prices paid for milk during September and October by the various condensaries and milk powder plants of the state. Here is the list as gathered by the Michigan Director of Markets:

Dry Milk Company, Charlotte: September \$2.80, October \$3.30 for 3.5 per cent milk; one per cent additional for each 1-10 of one per cent butter-fat.

Detroit Creamery Company, Owosso: September and October \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk; three cents per point above or below; thirty cents deducted for hauling.

Detroit Creamery Company, Brighton: September and October \$3.26 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Grand Ledge Milk Company, Hastings: September \$2.60, and October \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Grand Ledge Milk Company, Fenton: September \$3.10, and October \$3.30 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company, Mt. Pleasant: September \$2.70 for 3.5 per cent milk, with three cents per point over and under from three to 4.2 per cent milk. October \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk, with four cents per point over and under from three per cent to 4.2 per cent milk.

Western Reserve Condensed Milk Company, Coldwater and Hillsdale: September \$2.90 per cwt; October not less than \$3.00 per cwt.

Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, Hudson: September \$3.00, and October \$3.35 for 3.5 per cent milk; three cents differential, f. o. b. plant.

International Milk Products Company, Standash: September \$2.65 and October \$3.05 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Page Milk Company, Uby: Septem-

ber \$2.75, and October \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk; four cents added for each 1-10 of one per cent above 3.5 per cent.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, Perrinton: September \$2.90 for 3.5 per cent milk; October \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Lake Odessa Milk Company, Lake Odessa: September \$2.60, and October \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Borden's Milk Company, Sandusky: September \$2.75, and October \$3.20 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Borden's Milk Company, Howell: September \$2.80, and October \$3.35 for 3.5 per cent milk.

The Eckenberg Company, Elsie: September \$2.90, and October \$3.00 for 3.5 per cent milk.

WESTERN FARMERS BEGIN MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

RESOLUTIONS were recently offered by A. A. Elmore, President of Washington Farmers' Union, for the erection and endowment of an Agricultural Temple in the city of Washington by the organized farmers of America as follows:

1. Whereas, agriculture is the first, the most important, and the most fundamental of all occupations, and

2. Whereas, there is in the city of Washington no place where the farmers of America can bring together their interests and their needs, and

3. Whereas, labor, commerce, and other great interests have established general headquarters through which their demands and desires can be promptly formulated and effectively transmitted to congress and the executive departments, and

4. Whereas, the farmers of America have never had such headquarters, and have suffered greatly from the lack thereof, and

5. Whereas, at this time, the need for united action among American farmers is greater than ever before in the history of our country, and

6. Whereas, the service which a national headquarters for the organized farmers of America can render is greater than ever before, now therefore,

Be it Resolved, that the National Board of Farm Organizations hereby approve the erection, endowment and maintenance of a Temple of Agriculture in the city of Washington to serve as a general headquarters for the organized farmers of America, and

Be it further Resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman with power to prepare plans and when such plans shall have been approved by the general council of the National Board of Farm Organizations to raise the necessary funds and thereupon to procure by purchase or otherwise such Temple of Agriculture in the city of Washington, D. C. But we declare that our patriotic duty requires us to do no building during the war.



Handling Apples for Winter Storage

By A. M. PORTER

A WARM summer like our past one is seldom thought of when it comes time to pick apples for winter storage. A summer of this sort causes the fruit to be over-mature at picking time and for this reason it will not keep well unless it is picked and stored very promptly. The over-grown fruit usually lacks firmness and does not keep as well as medium-sized, firm textured apples. To have the apples keep well they should be fully grown and well-colored, but still firm; then they are in the hard ripe stage which is ideal for storage. The seeds are brown and the fruit tends to separate easily from the fruit spurs in picking. When the orchard is made up of varieties of a different season it is customary to pick them in the order of their maturity. If the late winter apples are wanted for storage it is often necessary to change the order of picking so as to harvest them at the proper stage to keep well. Nearly always the earlier sorts are picked and sold for immediate use, but the later ones must be handled carefully for storing. By all means do not make the mistake of picking immature, partly colored fruit which is poor in quality, because it will wilt and scald in storage, and offers but little resistance to the many forms of bacteria which cause storage decay.

Nearly all the decay of the apples in storage is due to injuries received in the preliminary handling at picking time. Skin punctures are probably the most serious because they are the best place for the disease bacteria to start their destructive work in the fruit after it has been put in the storage house. Bruises are nowhere near as bad as the punctures because they dry and harden over in the storage house.

In the picking process great care should be taken because a large percentage of all the poor apples which come out of storage are due to this one thing. Pick the apples when they are "hard ripe," full grown, well colored, but still very firm. Never pick immature nor over-ripe apples for winter storage. After a summer like our past one these points should be carefully

considered more than ever before. Great care should be taken during the picking that one does not pinch the apples sufficiently to leave indented finger marks, as every skin puncture is the best place for disease to start work. Never remove the fruit from the tree by a straight pull as this tends to pull out the stem or break off the fruit spurs. Breaking off the stem leaves a puncture in the skin for disease to enter and breaking off the fruit spurs nearly always takes a part of the next year's crop from the tree. Each fruit spur has a fruit bud on most trees just in back of the attachment of the apple to the spur, and by pulling the apples off one pulls off two years' crops at one picking. In picking for storage break the apple from the spur with the thumb. Handle carefully while picking and do not let them get bruised during the process. Always keep them in the shade and get them in temporary storage as soon as possible after picking. Bright sunlight on the newly-picked apple causes them to deteriorate very rapidly.

In grading, all specimens with broken skins and pulled out stems or those with disease infections, should be discarded or stored in separate packages. One or two unsound apples many times is the cause of the loss of the entire package in storage. Great care should be taken in all the handling so that none of the apples are injured by careless treatment.

Storage scald is often times due to improper handling of the fruit before it is put in storage. It injures the appearance of the fruit but has no effect on the quality. Some varieties differ as to the susceptibility to storage scald, the green or yellow fruit being the first ones usually affected. Immature, poorly colored and over-ripe fruit is especially subject to scald, and often times delayed storage in the warm weather or allowing the apples to remain in the bright sunlight at picking or grading time promotes scalding. To reduce the scald to a minimum, and develop highly colored fruit, keep it out of the hot sunlight and store promptly at a low even temperature.

Mulching Strawberry Plants

MULCHING strawberry plants in the fall is necessary in the northern states, especially during cold winters like the winter of 1917-18. The prices at which strawberries have been selling for the past few years have shown the grower that he can well afford to do everything possible to his plants to increase their bearing. The mulching in the fall is one of these points to increase the bearing power of the plants, because it protects them during the cold winter months and keeps the berries from coming in contact with the ground and thus decaying. The four main objects for mulching the strawberry plants as decided upon by several experiment stations in the United States are: (1) prevents winter injury to the plants by freezing and thawing; (2) maintains a low soil temperature and thus retards growth during the cold weather; (3) keeps fruit clean by preventing its coming into contact with the soil, and (4) increases the yields of the strawberry plants.

The mulch may be provided by the

application of any one of several materials if free from weed seeds and of such a nature as not to pack firmly. Wheat straw probably is the best, but any kind of grain straw will be sufficient. In some sections marsh hay has been used and it is very satisfactory as a winter mulch. Three or four tons of straw per acre should be used and it should be spread over the strawberries to a depth of about two inches when packed.

This mulch should be applied in the fall as soon as the ground is frozen so a cart or wagon is easily held up. Some growers put the mulch on before the ground is well frozen, but it will be more successful to put the mulch on after the ground is well frozen. Then in the spring about the time growth of the plant starts, all the mulch should be raked off between the rows except a very little which is left under the plants to keep the berries off from the ground. By all means mulch your strawberry plants this fall and you will find the mulch is one of your best profit makers.—A. P.

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Dehorned cows give more milk; take less room; are gentle and easily handled. Steers fatten quicker and are harmless—they pay better. The new Improved Keystone Dehorner removes horns quickly, cleanly and safely. Shear has sliding cut; no bruising. Easy to dehorn. Money-back guarantee. Send for booklet. M. T. Phillips, Box 126, Pomeroy, Pa.

MILK and WAR TIME

In these days of high prices for dairy products, the "poor milker" is more than ever a liability.

But before you sell the cow that is not producing well, try to improve her condition. Her milk value is much greater than her meat value.

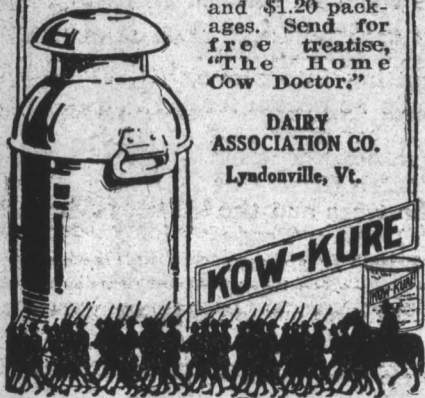
Most poor milkers are non-productive because of some defect of health, which can be quickly remedied by intelligent treatment.

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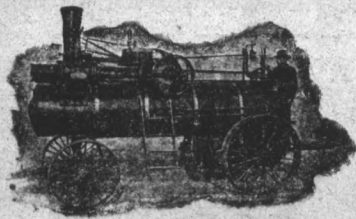
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Why I Keep Sheep

IT was the ambition of my boyhood to own and operate a farm, consequently my first earnings were invested in land. As my first investment in stock I purchased forty-five head of sheep for forty dollars, and I have kept sheep on the farm, except during one or two short intervals, from that day until this. I never go by my sheep or around them without noticing them. I go out into their yard the first thing in the morning and count the old sheep and count the lambs. It is much easier to count the lambs while the flock is lying down, as they are not so likely to be hidden behind the old sheep. I encourage my sheep to lie in the yard over night, as I consider them much safer there.

Sheep should be tame enough so that they will lie still and let the person who tends them walk around among them. I intend to keep water and salt in the yard all the time, and I think I can safely say that they have had all the water they wanted to drink every day for years. The salt block sometimes gets cleaned out before I am aware of it. During the hot weather they come up for water every day. I realize that dogs are the great

curse of the sheep industry. Safety for the sheep is the principal reason that I have for encouraging them to stay in the yard over night. My flock has not been disturbed by dogs for years. I keep bells on them, hoping that they will be some protection to them. When a stray cur comes across the lot the sheep will run and the bells will jingle.

One of the greatest difficulties I have had in keeping sheep is to induce a mother sheep to own a lamb after she has once discarded it. I have tried all the remedies I have ever heard of without marked success. In fact, last spring was the only time I ever had any success with a discarded lamb. The mother sheep had a very nice pair of twin ewe lambs, and I was very anxious to raise both of them. I caught the old sheep every day and let the lambs feed, still she was determined to have nothing to do with one of them. I kept up this practice until the lamb was three or four weeks old. By that time the lamb was large and strong and she fought for her dinner until she tired her mother out, then I had no farther difficulty with them.

Branch Co. O. A. VANDERBILT.

Feeding the Rabbits

By R.G. Kirby

THE rabbit breeder who can feed two or three times each day can use a variety of cheap green feed while the breeder who is busy at other work and feeds once each day at night must use oats or barley or possibly bread and milk. Rabbits that are fed twice each day can be given plenty of green feed that costs little money and on occasion the ration can be varied with ground oats, boiled potato peelings or cull vegetables from the garden.

Many weeds that are pests in the garden are greatly relished by rabbits. Keep a basket and a spud handy when about to gather rabbit feed and collect dandelions, dock, plantain, and mallows. They are all eagerly eaten by the rabbits and the dandelions and dock have a valuable tonic effect. They seem to like dandelion better than the dock. It is interesting to throw several handfuls of different kinds of weeds and grass into the hutch and note which will be eaten first. According to our observation dandelions come first. Plantains and mallows are about equal in their attraction. If fresh clover is thrown in with weeds the rabbits will usually eat the clover first.

The winter feeding of rabbits need not be much more expensive than the summer ration. When grading vegetables many culls may be found which are fine for rabbit feeding. The carrot is the vegetable that they like best. The rations for the rabbits need cause no worry if plenty of carrots, oats and hay are available. Some rabbit breeders gather up all of the clover chaff that falls in the barn when the cattle are fed. This is occasionally swept up and stored in sacks near the rabbit hutch. Salt is necessary in the rabbit's ration and some breeders sprinkle salt on the vegetables or the ground oats and others keep a piece of rock salt in each hutch.

Rabbits are more apt to be over-fed than under-fed, especially when the breeder first begins the business and is thinking about the stock often. It is best to keep them well fed and yet just on the edge of hunger so that they will always have a willing appetite at meal time. The cost of feeding a large number of rabbits is not great and the value of the feed is probably not as great as the value of the time required to gather it and place it in the hutch. However, it pays to gather clover and

weeds for the rabbits during the growing season and they will pay very well for the cost of their care. There is no animal that can produce more good meat out of a small amount of cheap feed than the Belgian hare, the New Zealand Red or the Flemish Giant Rabbit.

CABBAGE MARKETS ARE WEAK.

PRICES declined further in various eastern markets. New York domestic cabbage ranged at \$13@15 per ton in bulk f. o. b. Rochester, and ranged at \$15@30 per ton in consuming markets. Colorado shipping points quoted steady at \$1 per cwt. trackside. Wisconsin stock ranged at \$40@46 in eastern and middlewestern markets. Colorado stock ranged at \$2.75@3.75 per cwt. for sales in small lots in southern markets.

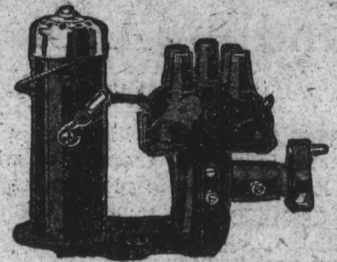
ORDER REPAIRS NOW.

The farm machinery and implements should be carefully looked over before it is put into winter storage quarters and a list of needed repairs made out. These repairs should be ordered at once through the local dealers handling the several types of equipment, so as to avoid any possibility of disappointment when the equipment is needed next year. Under prevailing war conditions, only the farmer who anticipates his needs will avoid such disappointment, while the farmer who does not take this precaution will be lucky if he is not disappointed.

THE HEIFERS NEED A CHANCE TO DEVELOP.

The dairy heifer should not be bred for her first calf until she has attained a fair development. Nothing is to be gained if one attempts to rush nature by breeding young and immature heifers. The man who feeds liberally and gives his heifers time to build up large and vigorous bodies is on safer ground than the man who is unwilling to wait for this maturity. Successful breeders understand that they must not delay breeding too long if they intensify the milking habit, but they also know that a good strong body is essential to producing a profitable flow of milk.

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30x3	\$ 7.00	36x4	12.50
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Epidemic Keeps People from Big Dairy Show

THERE are more than twenty-three million milk cows in the United States, the visitor at the National Dairy Show, held at Columbus, Ohio, last week was informed as he walked through the exhibits of the United States Department of Agriculture. Butter production aggregates nearly two billion pounds a year, most of it being produced on farms. Nearly four hundred million pounds of cheese and two billion pounds of condensed milk are made each year. Both these industries are developing rapidly.

Bull associations and cow-testing associations constituted the displays from the federal dairy division. There are now forty-four bull associations in eighteen states, and all are showing that dairy production can be put on a much higher, more profitable plane by this method of breeding. Cow-testing associations number three hundred and fifty-three, Wisconsin leading with one hundred and twelve.

The value of the bull in the herd improvement was shown by an exhibit of eleven daughters of King of the Pontiac's Son, seven of which just old enough to freshen are producing above sixty pounds of butter monthly. Six daughters of one bull in a Maryland bull association each produced ninety-three pounds at the same age. The South Dakota State College told the same lesson.

How futile it is to try to pick a cow on appearance alone was illustrated in an exhibit of ten cows. "Pick the Best Five Cows," challenged the placard. You were not safe in passing judgment there, for likely "the first would be last and the last first."

How milk should be cared for in the home was well illustrated by photographs in the exhibit of the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing that this food must also be kept in a cool, clean place. Here we also found that the lowly cigarette has a lien on milk for it contains casein. Artificial ivory, imitation celluloid combs and buttons, airplane propellers, oilcloth, water paints, and even shoe blackening contain some ingredients obtained from milk.

Pasteurization was shown a safe means to prevent the spread of diseases transmitted through milk. Sterilization of utensils has been found the chief factor in reducing the bacterial count in milk. Milk from a separator and milk can, not sterilized, had three hundred and twenty million bacteria per cubic centimeter within twenty-four hours, but other milk handled in sterilized utensils had only one million five hundred thousand after the same period.

Ice Pays.

Cooling milk is another important factor in keeping milk sweet. The federal department showed how water

from a natural spring can be used to run through a concrete tank where milk cans are cooled, and how the milk should first be cooled in a surface cooler. It also set forth the high value of ice, which can be obtained on many dairy farms and stored in a cheap building. Not to mention its value in sickness, in preserving foods and in ice cream making, the investment is well repaid on any dairy farm where milk must be kept very long. One creamery had to send back to the farms \$2,600 worth of milk and cream because it was sour and tainted, while \$23 worth of ice would have prevented such loss.

"Eradicate tuberculosis before it eradicates your cattle and swine," caution the federal officials. Tuberculosis eradication is progressing rapidly and the tuberculin test is proving a sure method of detecting the disease. Less than one per cent of the cattle reacted in 1918 in the District of Columbia, where the test has had a thorough workout, while in 1910 nearly nineteen per cent showed the presence of tuberculosis.

For the Children's Sake.

The advantages of milk in human feeding, the use of milk and its products in the kitchen, and the proper handling of milk were displayed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration. The children's bureau of the Federal Department of Labor and the Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research by charts and pictures set forth many lessons in children's welfare and heredity. Disease prevention and care of babies were also featured. How homeless children are cared for in Ohio's state institutions was told by charts and photographs.

Michigan Exhibit a Feature.

The great dairy question of the hour was touched upon by a display from our sister state to the north. The Michigan Agricultural College had figured the cost of one hundred pounds of milk for next winter at \$3.83, from the total of which should be subtracted \$23 for manure. Data from one hundred and twenty-one herds in that state show that the cow in one year eats 560 pounds of farm grains; 1,014 pounds of commercial concentrates; 2,338 pounds of hay; 1,019 pounds of other dry roughage; 7,056 pounds silage; 340 pounds of other succulence; and pasture worth \$7.63. Bedding amounts to \$23 pounds; man labor 141 hours; horse labor seven hours. For hauling milk \$16.77 must be added; taxes, insurance, etc., on cattle and buildings \$27.03. Other incidental charges, like veterinary services, death losses, etc., make the total \$227.75. The credits are placed at \$14.86 for 7.43 tons of manure, the value of the calf (Continued on page 387).

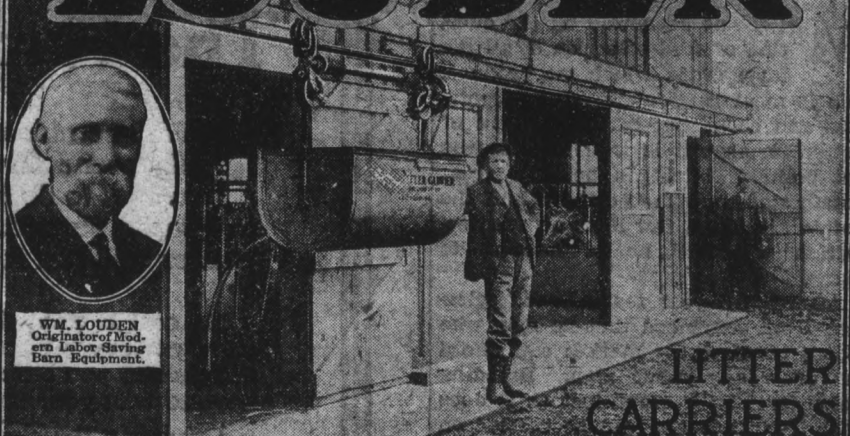
It's the Cabbages that Count

(Continued from first page.)

do so without the traveling public witnessing a moving picture of him in the very act of spilling the slop over his patent leathers. Where there's a will there's a way, and where there's a pocketbook of liberal proportions the way is easier yet. Accordingly the solution of this particular "farm problem" was found in a substantial brick wall three quarters of a mile long and just high enough to shut off the view from the car windows. It cost—so the newspapers reported—sixty thousand dollars, a sum which would have staggered any man of practical agricultural turn of mind. But probably it has been worth all of this, and more, to its owner because of the satisfaction which is now his, of being able to do his farm chores in privacy.

Usually a millionaire's agricultural hobby is spoken of as a model farm. And as a rule these playthings are models in the way of equipment, buildings and so on. But money alone will not supply the element of practicability. And farming, of all things, is the most practical business on earth. If the man with distended credit is fortunate enough to secure a thoroughly practical man to operate his farm he may break even, or perhaps make his investment return a modest per cent. That the millionaire's cabbage patch is surrounded by ornamental hedges and laid out by a landscape gardener adds nothing to the year's net income. The symmetry and artistic lines may be pleasing to the eye but it is the cabbages that really count.

LOUDEN



WM. LOUDEN
Originator of Modern Labor Saving Barn Equipment.

LITTER CARRIERS

When Rain and Slush, Snow and Freezing Weather make your daily barn cleaning job more difficult and disagreeable than ever, you will appreciate a Louden Carrier outfit more than any other equipment on your farm. It takes so much of the drudgery and strain out of the work, saves so much time, that you will be surprised how you ever got along without it.

Large, water-tight, galvanized-steel box, on roller bearing trolleys and with powerful hoisting gear, is handled easily by a 12-year-old boy—conveys the dropping of twelve or fifteen cows out of the barn every trip, dumps directly into the manure spreader or pit without touching it with the hand. Saves all the valuable manure, including the liquid part.

Louden Patented Features

combined with Louden Standard quality, give Louden Carriers a degree of safety, simplicity, lifting power, lasting service and freedom from trouble attained by no other carrier.

We have the equipment that will fit your barn and make you money every day for years. No mechanic needed to install it, and the cost is moderate.

Complete Description of Louden Carrier Outfits and their many superior advantages are given in our big 224-page catalog. It shows the entire line of Louden Labor Saving Barn Equipment: Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers, Animal Pens, Sanitary Water Bowls, Hay Unloading Tools, Power Hoists, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Cupolas, Ventilators—“Everything for the Barn.” Write for this book; sent postpaid, no charge or obligation.

Louden Barn Architectural Service is at your command without charge for suggestions and blue prints. Write us what kind of barn you have in mind, number and kind of stock you wish to house.

The Louden Machinery Company
1907 Court St. (Established 1867) Fairfield, Iowa
Branches: St. Paul, Minn. Albany, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.

Let us send you also our 112-page book, "Louden Barn Plans." Shows 74 barns of all sizes and styles. It will help you decide on what kind of barn will best suit your purpose if you contemplate building now or later. Every phase of barn building illustrated and discussed. Sent postpaid; no obligation.

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.

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Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggrassin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

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Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

Buggies & Spring Wagons AND Cutters & Runners

At attractive prices

Kalamazoo Carriage & Harness Co.,
Kalamazoo, Mich., 509 E. Willard St.

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

220 Acres \$3000 Complete with Stock, Tools, Crops

15 miles to town conveniences, stores, churches, &c. Machine-worked fields, dark loamy soil, cuts 50 tons hay, 20-cow pasture, cream sold at door, estimated 500 cords hardwood, 200,000 timber, 200-tree apple orchard. Good 7-room house, barns, stable, etc. To settle affairs quickly, 6 cows, 4 heifers, 3 hogs, horse rake, plows, cultivators, harrows, long list tools, potatoes, beans, oats, corn, 35 tons hay, 13 cords filled wood included, \$3000 gets all, easy terms. Details page 4 Strout's Fall Farm Catalogue of this and other bargains many with stock, tools, crops included; copy free.

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

CHOICE Florida Lots and farm locations a famous automobile manufacturer, 15 miles west of Tampa, on Tampa Bay, Dixie Highway, Seaboard Railway. Delightful climate, tropical scenery, low prices, easy terms. Free booklet.

REOLDS FARMS CO. Oldsmar, Florida.

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 Rainy Lake settlement land, Presque Isle County, none better: \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy terms.

JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

A good corner property at the junction of West Mich. pike and Chicago Detroit trunk line highway. Splendid location for Garage and supply house or tourist hotel. Price right, cash bonds, or terms to suit. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

For Sale A 1 farm 320 acres Clare Co., Mich. fine new buildings, fenced, everything first class, \$80 per acre. Bargain, owner must sell. FRED MAICHELE, 1324 Majestic Bldg., Detroit.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description.

THE BOY THE KAISER FEARS

By EARLE W GAGE

IT has happened at last. I have been under fire and I did not run!

To tell the truth, it was only because there were so many of my bunkies looking that I was ashamed to! It is funny stuff, this war game. When I first went into the trenches I was scared to death for fear Fritz was coming over the top toward my sector. Then, after three hours' waiting for him I began to fear that he wouldn't. Then they commenced throwing two million pounds of steel shells a second into us and I got scared again and then they did come over at us. At first I was scared and then they shot one of my boys and I felt just like I did at school one time when a big fellow slapped my little brother. I just wanted to climb out and meet them, and the next thing I knew I forgot they were coming, because I noticed the boy who leads prayer in the Y. M. C. A. hut was right beside me, cussing like a pirate. From that time on the whole thing was very funny to me. I laughed throughout it all and spent most of my time pulling my boys by the coat tails to keep them from going over the top to meet the former residents of Berlin, and chasing them back to their trenches.

Some of the fellows laughed like me, some whimpered like school boys fighting, some were pale as death, but everyone of them was fighting like sin, and when the grey backs faltered, stopped and then scurried back, in spite of all I could do the boys climbed out on top of the trench and shot them like rabbits. Not many of us were injured and if fighting the Hun is going to be like this I am a happy boy! Sammy, my side kick, has been cited for bravery in action because one fool doughboy went out as far as our wire, shooting at the retreating Huns, and they got him through the chest and

Sammy hopped over the top and brought him in.

Whoops, but we are pleased with ourselves and nobody can convince us that, man for man, there is a nation on earth who can lick the soldiers from the good old U. S. A.

But there is so much to this war that I cannot hope to write it all to you, and when I come home we will get off in a corner and I will talk you to death about it.

The big things in this war are being done on high—aviation. If you hear any man say a word against the Liberty Motor and our aeroplanes, give him a swift punch in the snoot for me. Lufbery, the greatest aviator ever produced in America, lost his life in one of those speedy scout planes which the critics at home say we ought to be building. He tackled a Hun edition of the liberty plane with heavy lifting power, two observers with swivel mounted machine guns covering every angle. The little scout can only shoot straight ahead and is easily shot down while maneuvering for position. The big plane like ours is also adapted to bomb dropping and machine gun work against large masses of troops. Don't let anyone discourage you about any branch of our army. We are doing things over here you never hear about. I would give one of my ears to tell you about it, but I can't.

We picked up a lot of Huns in the scrimmage the other day and you would have croaked to see their appetites. They were so eager to eat that they were almost willing to tell all the Kaiser's pet secrets for a good old Virginia smoked ham sandwich. And these are the men who are going to hold (?) the Hindenburg line, says Bill. Not on an empty pouch. Bill himself could not fight without food, but he keeps kidding the people of Ber-

lin that his men will lick us corn-feds. Never!

Thank heaven some good is sure to come out of this war. There is going to be an end of this imported junk from Germany, while the superior food the folks back home have been sending over will create a big demand for grown-in-America crops. The day of low-priced farm crops has gone. Never again will you see 1892 prices quoted for potatoes, corn, wheat, etc. No more imports, man-power reduced here and back home, and crops will never go down again; so seed to the limit for 1919, folks, for you can marry profit and patriotism that way.

And horses and cows!—The farmers of the good old U. S. A. want to breed a big surplus to re-stock Europe. Horses are buried by the hundreds, although the big hospitals especially for these faithful animals, are crowded with those they are trying to bring back into usefulness. The Germans swiped all the cows of northern France and no other country except America can supply these. Others have been slaughtered to provide meat. Breed, breed, breed! That's the way to do it.

One of our boys was out on patrol last night and he came on a Hun who was at a listening post. Shoving a knife in the fellow's midriff he said, "Surrender!"

"Surrender?" replied the Fritz in perfectly good U. S., "I should say I would! I have been looking for this chance for nine months! I will not only surrender but I will work for you till the end of the war if you will take me back to that old New York farm with you and get me my job back. I thought I was a Dutchman, but to hell with the Fatherland. I want to get back home!" More than half of them are sick of it now, folks. They captured one old Hun major who was

nasty and said, "Thank Heaven, my son is killing twenty of you swine a day." Then, when they got him behind the lines, a cheery voice greeted him, "Hello, Pop! Did they get you, too?"

I can just see you harvesting the pumpkins, squash and potatoes, and threshing the wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat, and I seem to hear again the whirl of the old blower fan on the silage cutter. Gee, I wish I had a pan of those apples that grow on the tree nearest the house! That would be heaven to me.

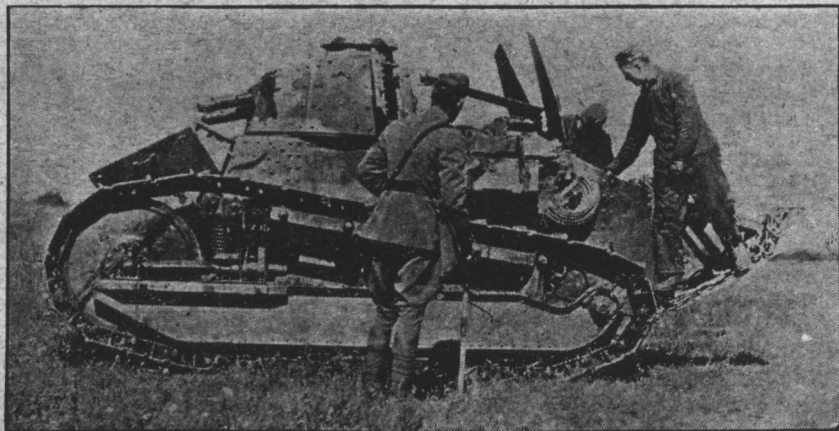
Tell Mary to forget that Red Cross nurse stuff unless she means business and is really fit for the job. The uniform looks mighty nice on the War Savings Stamp poster, but after two hours in an operating room she will not look so pretty. They don't put in much time holding the hand of a handsome soldier boy over here. They spend most of it scraping the mud off him so the surgeon can find where he begins.

It's a great life, folks, if you don't weaken, and the only boys I have seen over here who would go home if they could, or who are homesick, are the boys who have never got a lookin at the first line of trenches or boys who get no letters. Folks, tell everyone you see and know who has a friend over here to write them plenty of letters and let the letters be cheerful. No matter what sort of troubles there are at home, keep them at home and do not write the boys about them. We manufacture enough blues here without importing any. And if anyone offers you any wooden money before you hear from me again, don't take it.

(The boy the kaiser fears).

Cousin Bill Says:—He doesn't care a hang when the alarm clock goes off, and he hopes it never comes back.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



One of the "Baby" Tanks which Proved so Effective in the Recent Allied Advance is Shown Here with its American Crew.



Guns of the Canadian Artillery Blasting Away at Hun Defenses, which Gained for them Possession of the Arras-Cambrai Road.



American Soldiers at a Gathering in Hyde Park, London, Perform All Sorts of Stunts for the Amusement of their Comrades.



An Idea of the Destruction Retreating Germans Leave May be Gained from this Photo of Wrecked Railway and Station at Albert.

Spray PAINT

On Your
HOUSE, BARN
or SILO!
Use Your
TREE
SPRAYER

Save Half the Cost

TRY the "Weatherwax" way of painting your buildings. Apply this liquid wax paint with your tree spraying outfit—save time, money and labor.

REILLY'S WEATHERWAX

The Liquid Wax Paint

It Can Never Leave the Building

One painting with Weatherwax will outlast five paintings with linseed oil paints. Spreads twice as far. Costs less.

Four fine colors—Red, Maroon, Dark Brown, Natural Brown. Large sample can, any color, 50c postpaid.

Write for Free Booklet and Color Chart. Sold by lumber and paint dealers everywhere.

"It Lasts Like the Pyramids"

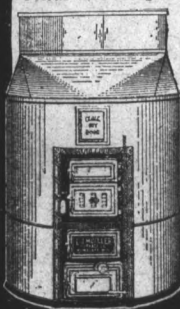
THE REILLY COMPANY
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SAVE ON FUEL

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SOLD under a binding guarantee to heat comfortably every room in your house. It will do it and save one-third and more in fuel. No pipes or flues—just one register, through which a current of warm, moist air constantly circulates throughout entire house.

The Mueller is the one furnace which scientifically applies the laws of warm and cool air circulation for pipeless heating. Burns any kind of fuel, is quickly installed in smallest cellar and simple to operate.



Send For Free Book "Heating your Home"

Gives valuable information about heating. Tells how to select a furnace, how it must be built for fuel saving and reliable heating. Contains complete description of Mueller Pipeless. Book is sent free, together with name of nearest Mueller dealer.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.
Distributors for Michigan

CRATES

Slightly soiled Butcher Folding bushel crates, for shipping and storage. Excellent condition. 24c delivered in Michigan. Cash with order. Immediate shipment. A. M. TODD CO., Menasha, Mich.

WE WANT VETCH. SEND U.S. SAMPLE. YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso, Mich.

We are in the market for Seed Wheat. CARLOTS MAIL SAMPLES Farmers Elev. & Pro. Company, Bad Axe, 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 Reg. Perch., Reg. Shorthorns and Duroc Hogs, Tuesday Oct. 29th, write for sale list, J. M. Hicks & Sons, R. 2, Williamston, Mich.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wednesday, October 16.

THE Allied troops in Flanders are within less than a mile of the Courtrai-Thourout railroad, having already captured Menin, but seven miles away. A British ship has dashed into Ostend. Northeast of Verdun Americans widen the breach in the Krimhelde line in the vicinity of Landres. Their work here was accomplished against withering machine gun fire and gas shells from the enemy. Italians take Durazzo, a stronghold of the Austrians, on the Adriatic Sea.—The loss of life in the sinking of the Otranto is placed at 527, of whom 327 were Americans.—Official tests of the first eagle submarine chaser manufactured in Detroit, are announced as being far beyond expectations.—Germany proposes to France and other entente allies that they refrain from bombarding large towns until people are able to leave.—Minnesota forest fires continue to burn over a front of twenty-five miles. Home guards are being rushed to assist in fighting the flames.—French doctors at the Pasteur Institute report having isolated the germ causing Spanish influenza.—The Dixie highway between Detroit and Toledo is officially opened for traffic.

Thursday, October 17.

GERMANS retreat from western Belgium. In three months the Allies have captured 250,000 prisoners and taken 4,600 guns.—French cavalry is being used to keep up with the fleeing Germans.—Americans operating along the Meuse to the north of Verdun capture Grand Pre, an important position in the German lines along the Aire river.—General Allenby, who directs the entente forces in Palestine, has driven the Turks from Tripoli.—The British government recognizes the Polish national army.—State Board of Health reports 1,821 new cases of Spanish influenza and forty-one deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours.—Food Administration announces an increased demand upon this country for food by reason of the several million people being added to our list of dependents through recent and anticipated recapture of territory in western Europe.

Friday, October 18.

THE Germans are abandoning the Belgian coast and seek cover behind the outer defenses of Antwerp. Allied troops enter Bruges and take Lille and Douai.—British troops are in the outskirts of Tourcoing, one of the most important rail centers in the northern battle area.—The American troops capture Cote Chatillon, the last of three keys to the enemy's lines to the northwest of Verdun.—In Serbia entente troops are thirty miles past Nish and twelve miles from the Bulgarian front. Ipek in Montenegro has been taken by the French.—The German army command orders its armies to cease devastating places, unless absolutely compelled to by military necessity.—The lower peninsula of Michigan goes over the top in the fourth Liberty Loan campaign.—Hungary, Bohemia, and the Croats declare their independence of the Austrian government.—Fires in northern Minnesota have been checked.—By reason of the rapid spread of Spanish influenza in the state, Governor Sleeper orders all churches, theaters, moving picture shows, pool rooms, billiard rooms,

lodge rooms and dance halls closed until further proclamation.

Saturday, October 19.

BELGIAN coast now reported freed of German troops. The enemy's flight to the eastward widens. Allied armies are within eight miles of the city of Ghent.—Tourcoing and Roibaix are captured.—American troops supported by the British, make further gains in the Argonne region west of the Meuse river. The gain at this point is over a forty-mile front.—The Czecho-Slovak national council renounces allegiance to the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria, and announces the principles for the foundation of a new republic.—The food administration announces that sugar allotments for household use will be strictly at two pounds per person during November and December.—Without a single dissenting vote the lower house of congress passes the \$6,000,000,000 deficiency bill.

Sunday, October 20.

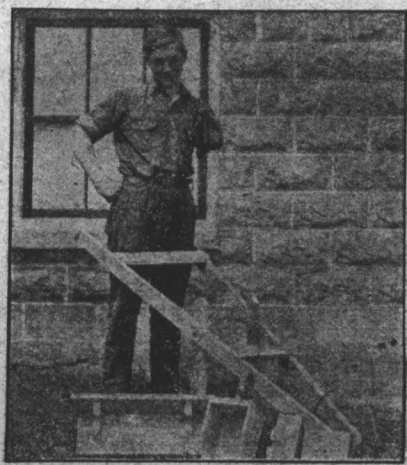
ALLIED forces have nearly circled Ghent, taking Ertvelde eight miles north, Sleyding less than five miles to the northwest, and Alost fourteen miles southeast of Ghent and midway between Ghent and Brussels. Hundreds of Germans are fleeing across the Dutch border where they are being interned.—American and British troops advance three miles on the front between Le Cateau and Bohain to the east of Cambrai.—Announcement is made that the Fourth Liberty Loan of \$6,000,000,000 has been oversubscribed.—President Wilson tells Austria that she has waited too long in her appeal for peace with the hope of sharing victory with Germany, and that acceptance of terms of peace laid down last January is no longer the basis of peace negotiations.—Losses from U-boat sinkings show a big decline, the total for the summer being around 260,000 tons, or about fifty tons less than the monthly losses at the opening of the year, and 100,000 tons less than the losses in March.—The National Wheat Growers' Association at a conference in Washington urges President Wilson to fix the minimum price of wheat at \$2.46 for No. 1 northern delivered at Chicago.

Monday, October 21.

IT is stated that Germany's reply to President Wilson has been handed to the Swiss ministry. Unofficial versions of the note declare that Germany questions right of powers to meddle in her internal affairs, offers to quit Belgium, but says evacuation will take months, and denies responsibility for crimes of U-boats.—The British forces cross the Selle river and sweep within a mile of Tournai, which lies fifteen miles east of Lille. General Foch strikes at the enemy south of Valenciennes and gains positions which are likely to upset the German plan of making a stand along the Scheldt river.—Mangin's French forces crush the enemy line north of Laon.—Applicants for army commissions by civilians will be made hereafter through recruiting subsections of the personnel branch of the general staff, agencies of which are to be established in various cities of the country.

Tuesday, October 22.

GERMANY'S reply to President Wilson's recent message evades the principal issues, stating that the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of military advisers; it protests against accusations of illegal and inhuman acts, denying that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed life boats with passengers. It endeavors to create the impression that Germany has recently undergone a change in its form of government, and that in the future a more representative body will have a voice in affairs.—It is reported that King Albert of Belgium has arrived at Bruges.—British troops capture the village of Amerval and are within two miles of Valenciennes.—American troops northwest of Verdun hold gains, despite machine gun defense.—The report comes through Holland that Austria will make a separate bid for peace with the Allies.—A revolution has broken out in Bulgaria, with rioting in Sofia led by Bolshevik agitators.—Army medical officials at Camp Custer believe the epidemic of Spanish influenza there to be well under control, as the number of new cases is rapidly diminishing.



President of Big Bay Agricultural and Handicraft Club.

"By the Way"

DON'T KEEP COWS "BY THE DOZEN."

BY LOUIE WEBER.

Don't keep cows by the "dozen,"
Make each show where she stands,
If she's workin' for Kaiser Bill,
Or for your Uncle Sam.
If you will test them regularly
And then keep weedin' out
You'll have a herd of dairy cows
That'll pay, there is no doubt.

You must deal with 'em same's the
grocer,
Right down to the cent.
Make 'em return a good profit
On every dollar spent.
A cow t'wont pay for the feed she
eats,
Just take the hunch and moov'er,
Just save her feed for a better one
And cooperate with Hoover.

Before you sell your eggs
You count 'em once or twice;
Then take them to the place
Which pays the highest price.
You take the money he gives you,
And you count it o'er and o'er,
To make sure he figured right
Before you leave the store.

But with your cows you're diff'rent,
You don't deal half so tight,
You guess at what you give 'em,
And guess they pay you right.
You deal with your grocer 'bout twice
a week,
With your cows it's twice a day,
Therefore it's mighty essential
To make each old cow pay.

Maybe "Lill" and "Rose" are winners
A workin' night and day,
But they're boardin' "Jane" and Liz-
zie,
So cannot make it pay.
Why not sort out the "boarders,"
And "put 'em on the shelf,"
Quit givin' them the profit
And "get-a-de-mon" yourself.

You may think yours are all good,
But it's "dollars to dimes" they're
not;
You'll find you have some "slackers"
Who'll never go "over the top."
Now the testing association
Sure has the "thing down pat,"
They are dairydom's "Dun & Brad-
street,"
They'll show you "where you're at."

It sorts out all "four flushers,"
And makes 'em "show their hand,"
They can't hide behind the good ones,
But each alone must stand.
After the annual summary's finished,
There's no way for the cows to
dodge,
It'll show if she's a "real cow,"
Or just a camouflage.

Our dear nation is in battle,
And "with food we'll win," they say,
Be a patriot, do not waste it
On the cows which cannot pay.
Your good wife is in the Red Cross,
But, of course, you cannot knit,
So come on, don't be pro-German,
Test 'em out and "do your bit."

"Sleep is one of the greatest lux-
uries."
"For heaven's sake, don't say that
or they'll tax it."

Today's Riddle

What is that
which is put on
the table and
cut, but never
eaten?

(ANSWER)



Then and Now

By J. H. Brown

THIS picture was taken several years ago on "Cloverdale Farm," the writer's farm home, and where rural free delivery originated in Michigan. The writer's two boys and his father are posed in the act of making, instructing and watching the transformation of a "punkin" into a jack 'o lantern.

But there is a sad side to this scene for the writer. Father is buried in

these fall days, while the frost is on the pumpkin and the foddors in the shock." As we work we may often stop to think of loved ones gone, possibly never to return in this life. It is hard to go out into the cornfield and work all day making big shocks, like the one pictured herewith, and to think that the son or brother who helped cut corn last September is now in the thickest of the fight over there,



The Idea Passes from Generation to Generation.

the family lot near the old farm at Climax. Paul, the older boy, who wanted to go to France and fight for his country, was stricken by disease and died a few weeks ago and was buried near Pittsburgh. Philip, who is shown trying to cut out the jack 'o lantern under his big brother's explicit instructions, is now nineteen years old and has been on the French battlefield ever since last February. His last letter was cheerful and he was "dead certain" that brute might is not right, and that right and justice to all the world will prevail.

And so, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, of the Michigan Farmer family, let us make things hustle

working hard to help cut down the brutish Hun so close to the ground that he will never even sprout again.

The boys in France are doing a good and thorough job and they must stay until the whole dirty mess of Huns are cleaned out of existence. And we here at home on the farm will spit on our hands and cut the corn and harvest the pumpkins, somehow, even if we don't have help enough.

And if, later on, Uncle Sam needs us older fellers over there to help finish up the job, we'll go, without even stopping to husk the shocks of corn. And we'll spit on our hands several times on the way over so as to be ready when we get there.

Epidemic Keeps People from Big Show

(Continued from page 384.)

and the average production of milk. Figures from Other States.

A dairy cow requires 1,997 pounds of grain; 3,318 pounds of dry roughage; 7,248 pounds of silage; 720 pounds of bedding; thirty-six pounds of salt, and pasture worth \$10.36 a year, Purdue University has figured out for northern Indiana. Overhead costs total \$26.98. Credits, besides the average production of 6,915 pounds of milk, include a calf and 6.3 tons of manure. The dairy department of the University of Illinois gave this formula for the annual herd cost of producing 100 pounds of milk, based on the records of 1,000 cows in the Chicago district: Twenty pounds of home-grown grains; 24 pounds of purchased grain; 50 pounds of hay; 188 pounds of silage; 39 pounds of roughage, and 2.42 hours of labor. (This is the Pearson formula). The Warren formula, based on New York investigations, is as follows: 33.8 pounds of grain; 43.3 pounds of hay; 10.8 pounds of dry roughage; 92.2 pounds of silage; 8.3 pounds of succulent feed, and three hours of labor for 100 pounds of milk; this feed cost is 79.7 per cent of the total. The cost by the Pearson method is \$2.85, by Warren's plan \$2.84, while Hoover figures it \$2.79 per cwt.

Cattle Exhibits.

While entries of cattle were not large in number, such exceptional quality was displayed that the show proved of unprecedented merit. There was much rivalry among breeders in

the different classes of dairy cattle for high places, and because of the superior standing of the animals entered, the judging was fraught with much difficulty. We lack space for a detailed classification of the winnings. One of the outstanding features, however, concerns one of our progressive Michigan breeders. In the Brown Swiss class out of a possible forty positions, L. S. Marshall & Sons, of Leslie, Mich., were given nineteen places. Considering the fact that other high-class herds were competing this is an unusual showing, and one of which this state can well be proud.

BARLEY AND BREWING SITUATION.

WITH the closing of breweries in the United States after December 1, any temporary dislocation in the barley market should cause producers little concern. Barley is an excellent live stock and poultry feed, and also it will be used to a larger extent than heretofore in making flour. New methods of milling this grain yield an excellent flour for which there is active demand.

The country will easily absorb the entire barley crop, according to Food Administration calculations, and the barley formerly used for brewing will, it is hoped result in increased amounts of milk, meats, flour, poultry products and other important foods.



Over there Over here

THROUGH mud and rain, through gas and shrapnel, our boys are pushing on to Victory. It's a task that tries the souls of strong men. They must have rest and recreation.

At the canteens, they buy the little comforts of life at cost. In the war-service huts, they find everything needful to write the letters you receive. They attend a show, see a "movie" or hear good music—all free. Always, they find in the hut secretary a friend. They forget for a little while the grim scenes of war and return to duty refreshed. These are some of the things that keep fighting men at top notch.

YOURS is the task of growing the food these fighting men must have. The toiling millions in the munition factories, arsenals and shipyards also look to you for sustenance. And they do not look in vain.

Your work is vital to winning the war and you are doing it manfully, mindful of Country, forgetful of self. You are working early and late, putting forth your strength unsparingly. You have produced bounteous crops that feed a hungry world. Yet to you are spared the comforts of home and the presence of loved ones. Yours are the privileges of earning and giving.

Give to "keep good men good and brave men strong." Give to bring cheer to those who are daring their all for you and yours. And when the boys come home victorious, you can honestly say, "I have done my part, too. I have backed you to the limit."

Seven allied activities, all endorsed by the Government, are combined in the United War Work Campaign, with the budgets distributed as follows: Y. M. C. A., \$100,000,000; Y. W. C. A., \$15,000,000; National Catholic War Council, (including work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women), \$30,000,000; Jewish Welfare Board, \$3,500,000; American Library Association, \$3,500,000; War Camp Community Service, \$15,000,000; Salvation Army, \$3,500,000.

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United States Gov't Comm.
on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by
American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York

Smashing Bargain Prices!! For All Repairing Needs

Big Savings for Michigan Farmers

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Dept. M. F. Avery Avenue and G. T. R. R. Detroit, Mich.
Manufacturers of Extra-Quality Motor Oil

Ship Your Furs direct to Mr. Pfaelzer

He's the man who helped make New York the world's Premier Fur Market—leader of liberal assortment—of high prices—instant settlements—the square deal. Mr. Pfaelzer will help you buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps by being unusually liberal for quick shipments. He needs your furs. No shipment too small. None too large. His money awaits your furs. Send for price list and ship to
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MEMBERS RAW FUR MERCHANTS' ASS'N

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Model "C". Used Very Little.
COME AND SEE IT.

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Agricultural Lime
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4th Floor Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN WANTED

We wish to secure the services of a reliable man as local representative in sections where farm values are under \$1.00 an acre. The capital, business methods reputation and success of the largest farm agency in the world will be behind you to assure your success. Unless successful in other lines and enjoying the confidence of your townsmen, do not apply. Experience not necessary but must own automobile. Our work is paying capable men \$2,500 to \$5,000 and more yearly. All particulars in first letters as to age, business experience and if you are a property owner. All communications confidential. Address
E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY
814 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SEEDS WANTED

Michigan Favorite Cow Peas.
Soy Beans: Ogemaw, Manchou, Medium Green, Ito San, Black Eyebrow.
Red Clover and Alsike [free from buckhorn and mustard].
Garden Peas and Garden Beans.
EDW. E. EVANS,
WEST BRANCH, MICHIGAN

STOP Complaining About High Prices!

**DO
Something!**

—Del Dane

If you really want to "do some-thing about high prices," just send and get my latest book—just off the press. This book is filled with start-ling price offers. These are war times. We must do unusual things. So I am hacking down prices clean to the bone! This book will show you how to get unbeatable quality in Kalamazoo Direct to You Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, Gas Ranges, Oil Ranges and Kitchen Cabinets at wholesale factory prices.

Get This Book and Forget High Prices

Bear in mind, I am a manufacturer. I sell direct to users. I give you expert help free.

I sell on 30 Days' Trial—Cash or Easy Payments—Unlimited Unconditional Guarantee. Send your name. Get this big FREE book. Ask for Catalog No. 113.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Manufacturers
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Write
Today

A Kalamazoo
Trade Mark
Registered **Direct to You**

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them and be worth more.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe drying process on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

Then we have recently got out another we call our Fashion book, wholly devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with prices; also fur garments remodeled and repaired.

You can have either book by sending your correct address naming which, or both books if you need both.

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for 500,000 farmers on fencing. Get
FREE Catalog Folder today—it
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**THE BROWN FENCE
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HOOSIER STOVES & RANGES FREE

To try in your home 30 days free no matter where you live. Show your friends, send it back at our expense if you do not want to keep it. Million members of families enjoying the comforts and pleasures of

"Hoosier" Stoves & Ranges, perfect bakers and heaters, beautifully finished, smooth latest design, guaranteed for years. Write for our big free book showing photographs, describing large assortment of sizes and designs of Steel and Cast Ranges, Cooks, Soft and Hard Coal Heaters, to select from, explaining our free trial. Send postal today.

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

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Woman and Her Needs

A Non-Essential Industry

I HAVE never been overly fond of poetry and crocheting, two things which poetic and artistic readers of this department have frequently noted and taken me to task for. I do not know that I ever owned up to it before, but I'll admit it now, and confess it's a blemish in an otherwise perfect character. Not that I've anything against either poetry or lace, in their place. I have a sneaking fondness, in fact, for "Danny Deever," when some robust baritone growls it out. But when friend Browning smugly tells me, "God's in His Heaven, all's well, with the world," I don't like poetry, because it doesn't look that way to me.

Lace, too, is all well enough in its place. I like lace on clothes and handkerchiefs and window curtains and in nice smoothly-rolled bolts in stores. But I don't like to make it. In fact, I think it is perfectly senseless to make it if you are a busy woman, already worked beyond the limit. And, personally, I should scream and tear my hair if I had to sit down and count stitches and make the right number of holes in the right places in a "scallop" after having done a hard day's work. That sort of thing would wear my nerves to a frazzle. But we're not all made alike and maybe it soothes the nerves of the lace maker. Perhaps that isn't so hard on them as rattling the keys of a clicking typewriter would be. Every man to his trade, and woman to her hobby, so ordinarily I let the lace makers alone so long as they return the compliment.

Lace is all well enough in its place, as I said before. But there has come a time when its place is not on any American woman's work table nor in her knitting bag. There is only one bit of pick-up hand-work which has any business there now. That is knit-

ting. It marvels me much how any woman can square it with her conscience when she spends hours and hours crocheting lace for herself, while soldier boys are in need of socks, mittens, helmets, sweaters and other knitted comforts.

The plea is, I now, that the knitted things are so heavy they tire ones arms and hands, while the lace is light and easy to handle. But surely a pair of wristlets or of mittens are not so heavy as a crocheted breadspread. And I've known at least one woman to complain of the weight of the yarn while she calmly crocheted a stip for her spread, using heavy cotton and a large hook. And there is the plea that they simply can't learn how to turn the heel and make the thumb. Yet the most intricate pattern in lace making never phases these confessedly dense women.

I have no quarrel with the women who do not knit; I know there are hundreds of women in America who haven't time to knit—they are too busy darning small socks and making over father's pants for Benny. But there are dozens of women in every township who, while they talk beautifully about the hardships our boys must endure, and babble charmingly about what they would like to do, never come across and back their words with their deeds. If they knit at all, it is to make a sweater for themselves, thereby hurting the cause in two ways—by using wool which is needed elsewhere, and taking time which they might better put into war work. Their spare time is spent in making yards of useless lace.

Lace making is of all things at present a non-essential industry. The government should put it in the class with pleasure cars.

DEBORAH.

Delicious Carrot Cookery

DELECTABLE dishes are made from the "despised" and humble carrot. It is health-giving food, blood purifying and is truly delicious when the taste for carrot cooking has been acquired.

Carrot Butter.

Sift one pint each of stewed carrots and stewed dried apricots, add one pint of white sugar and one-half teaspoon each of ground cinnamon and nutmeg, mix well and cook slowly until thick like apple butter. Seal in tumblers. This is good all the year round.

Baked Carrots.

Scrape as many carrots as desired, cut in halves lengthwise. Arrange in buttered baker on a bed of cracker crumbs, grate over them one large onion. Cover with beef stock, season with salt and pepper and one teaspoon of minced parsley. Bake one hour, or less if carrots are small and tender.

Carrot Salad.

Dice four cold boiled carrots, two cold boiled potatoes and chop four hard-boiled eggs and two stalks of celery. Arrange on bed of shredded lettuce and dress with mayonnaise or French salad dressing.

Carrot and Celery Soup.

Parboil until tender four medium-sized carrots that have been scraped and sliced and one head of well blanched celery that has been cut in half-inch pieces. Drain and add one cup of milk, one cup of cream, and one pint of boiling water. Season with butter, salt, pepper and celery

salt to taste. Let simmer for fifteen minutes. Serve hot with a little chopped parsley on top.

Carrot and June Pea Salad.

Dice four cold boiled carrots in tiny dice, add to them one cup of cold boiled June peas and one cup of chopped walnut meats. Mix with mayonnaise and serve on crisp lettuce leaf or in tomato cups if a lovely color combination is desired.

Carrot and Salmon Loaf.

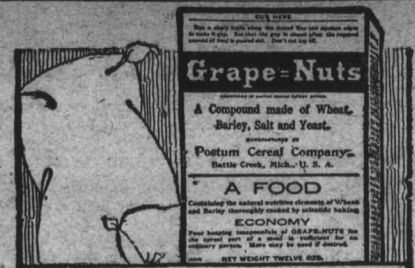
Shred one can of red salmon, chop three or four cold boiled carrots, add two well-beaten eggs and one cup of bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and add one tablespoonful of minced parsley. Form in loaf and bake until nicely browned. Garnish with curled lettuce leaves or parsley.

Carrot Cream.

Mash two cups of boiled carrots, add one pint of sweet milk, four well beaten eggs, one cup of sweet cream, one package of jelly powder, one-half cup of shredded coconut or chopped almonds, two cups of sugar, vanilla flavoring. Heat to boiling point, adding vanilla after removing from fire. Let get cold, then freeze. Serve with a bit of whipped cream and a candied cherry on top.

Carrot and Beet Pickles.

Boil and peel twelve carrots and twelve small beets until tender. Pack in jars with several tiny white onions and small green cucumbers in each jar. Pour over them a sweetened, spiced vinegar that is boiling hot. Seal and put away for future use.



Saving Sugar and Wheat

is comfortably
done when one
uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food
is composed part-
ly of barley and
contains its own
sugar made from
its own grains.

A truly wonder-
ful Food, ready
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Try This SMOKE HOUSE 30 Days FREE!

Send No Money!
Butcher a few hogs for your own table. Smoke Ham, Bacon, Sausage at home. Cut meat bills in half. Sell to neighbors at tremendous profit. If satisfied after trial, keep Smoke House. If not pleased, return our expense. You don't risk a penny. Four easy ways to pay.

Kirstin ALL-STEEL FARM SMOKE HOUSE

Seals big packers and old-style home Smoke Houses. Air cooled. Smoke positively permeates to bone without frizzling or frying.

Don't Pay Big Butcher Bills!
Don't sell all your hogs and buy meat back at double price! It's a wanton waste! There's feasible and fortune in home-butcher-ing and home-smoking your own meat. Write for free book—today.

A. J. KIRSTIN COMPANY,
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We Pay More Money For Furs of All Kinds

No commissions or grading fees come out of your check—YOU GET IT ALL—when you ship your furs to Judd Fur Co., Chicago—the Best Fur House in the Great Central Market.

You also get the benefit of the Judd Standard System of Grading, which insures you higher prices—MORE MONEY in YOUR pocket. There is the additional advantage of getting your check by RETURN MAIL.

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Find out about our higher grading and higher prices. Over \$1,000,000 Capital guarantees you full and quick returns.

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Health—Comfort—Convenience

Don't go out in the snow or nasty weather to an unsightly, germ-breeding, disease-spreading, outdoor privy. No more colds, rheumatism, etc.

Wolverine Chemical Toilet

Endorsed by health officials. Odorless, Sanitary, Germ Proof! No water, sewer or cesspool. Easy to install. Upkeep less than cent a day. Pays for itself many times in a year. Thousands in use. Price remarkably low. Write for free book.

Dall Steel Products Co., 310 Main St., Lansing, Mich.

Make Your Bike a Motorcycle

The low cost Shaw Attachment fits any bicycle. Easily put on. No special tools or knowledge necessary. Write at once for Free Book, also about Shaw Motorcycle, a complete power bike at big saving.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 225
Galesburg, Kansas

Carrot and Chicken Croquettes.

Chop one cup of cold boiled carrots and one cup of cold chicken. Add one egg, one tablespoonful of minced parsley. Salt and pepper to taste and just enough fine cracker crumbs to mix well. Form and fry a delicate brown in deep fat.

Carrot and Lamb en Casserole.

Dice four boiled carrots and two cups of cold roast lamb. Season with salt, paprika and two mint leaves pounded fine. Arrange in the casserole, pour over the gravy left from the roast lamb. Bake until nicely browned. Serve with mint jelly or mint sauce.

Carrot and Raspberry Jam.

Clean six carrots and run through the food chopper, add one quart of fresh or canned raspberries and equal weight in sugar. Cook until quite thick. Seal while hot. This is delicious. Fresh berries are best. Rhubarb with carrots also makes a delicious jam.

Carrots with Canned Corn.

Chop three boiled carrots and add to them one-half can sweet corn. Fresh may be used and is better. Season with salt and pepper, add one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter and one cup of bread crumbs. Bake one-half hour.

Carrot Chopped Pickle.

Six raw carrots cleaned and chopped, one cucumber grated, two onions grated, one tablespoonful fresh grated horseradish, two cups of green tomato chopped and two cups of cabbage chopped fine. Cover with vinegar, two cups of sugar, salt and spices to taste. Heat and seal while scalding hot. I usually add whole white mustard seed, whole black peppers, cloves, cinnamon, celery seed and a half dozen pimentos or one red pepper shredded. This makes a delicious sauce for meats.

Carrot Candy.

Run three cooked carrots through potato ricer while hot, add one-half cup of sugar, one cup of chopped nut meats, one package of lemon jello, one-half pint of boiling water. (Dissolve the jello in the boiling water). Mix. Let get cold, when quite cold cut in squares like caramels.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

Part of President Wilson's address is particularly timely in Michigan where an amendment is before the voters which will enfranchise Michigan women. President Wilson says: "We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil, and not to a partnership of privilege and right? The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them, and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ."

UNCLE SAM WANTS NURSES.

A CALL to enroll for military service eight thousand nurses at the rate of one thousand a week for eight consecutive weeks has been made by Surgeon-General Gorgas of the United States army. The nurses for military service have been enrolling through the Red Cross since the United States entered the war at the rate of about one thousand a month. With the increase in the army both at home and overseas, there must be a proportionate increase in the number of nurses in the service.

A new ruling now allows sisters of soldiers in France to go as nurses, by their conforming to certain rules and restrictions.

Nurses wishing to enroll for active service or for home defense nursing can obtain full information from any Red Cross Chapter or nursing committee.

A Safe Buying Guide

Merchandise that has enjoyed universal satisfaction for a quarter of a Century is good merchandise.

That's the kind to buy.

We have been making and selling—

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

for more than thirty-five years—more than a third of a century.

During all that time LILY WHITE FLOUR has given splendid satisfaction for every requirement of home baking.

LILY WHITE FLOUR will continue to do so as long as we make it.

Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Michigan



Here's a stove
that will
save fuel
for
you

ECLIPSE

This Wood Heater Is Built Air Tight And Holds Fire 18 Hours

The steel body and cast-iron fire-bowl are separate parts joined by a special deep-set socket that makes the stove absolutely air tight. No fire touches the steel body, as is the case in common wood heaters. Nuts and bolts which ordinarily are exposed to the flames, are reinforced against burning out.

Eclipse wood heaters are handsome in appearance. You'd be proud to have one of them in your parlor. The castings in the stove are plain and smooth. There are no deep carvings or curly-cues to collect and hold dirt, and an occasional coat of blacking will make stove look like new.

Write for Free Book on Wood Heating Stoves

THE ECLIPSE STOVE CO., Mansfield, Ohio

WALL PAPER

1,000,000 ROLLS
IC Per Roll { Write for sample catalog of 50 new designs and colorings.
SAMPLE BOOK MAILED FREE
Martin Rosenberger, 1818 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO

BEE SUPPLIES, BEESWAX, BERRY SUPPLIES, AND HONEY.
M. H. HUNT & SON, Lansing, Mich.

Some Special Clubbing Offers

No. 7.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr., wk. \$1.00
Woman's World, mo.50
Boys' World or Girls' Comp., mo.50

Regular price \$2.00

OUR PRICE ONLY \$1.60

POULTRY**BREEDING COCKERELS**

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

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

Buff Leghorns Now is the time to place your order for next years stock. **Dr. WILLIAM SMITH**, Petersburg, Mich.

Cockerels: R. and S. C. R. I. Reds and R. I. Whites. \$2.50 up, good stock, satisfaction guaranteed. **O. E. HAWLEY**, Ludington, Mich.

Yearling Leghorn Pullets About 50 yet **BLOOMINGDALE FARMS**, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Ferris White Leghorns
A real heavy laying strain, trapped 17 years, records from 200 to 264 eggs. Get our special summer prices on yearling hens, breeding males, eggs for hatching. 8-week-old pullets and day old chicks. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee results. Catalog gives prices; describes stock; tells all about our farm and methods; results you can get by breeding this strain. Send for your copy now—it is free.
GEORGE B. FERRIS 224 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Giant Bronze Turkeys. Big boned young thoroughbreds. Hardy strain. 140 turkeys raised from 9 hens, 1917. Early orders give better quality, lower prices. **N. EVALYN RAMSDALL**, Ionia, Mich.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS
from winners at the largest shows in America. **Mrs. CLAUDIA BETTS**, Hillsdale, Mich.

R.C.Br. Leghorns Cockerels bred from Madison Sq. winners \$2.50 choice yearling hens \$1.25 each. **Flemish Giant Rabbits Black and Gray.** **E. HIMEBAUGH**, Coldwater, Mich.

Pure White Rabbits—six and twelve weeks old 75c and \$1.50 a pair F. O. B. **Raymond Winne**, Bangor Michigan, Van Buren Co.

Additional Poultry on Page 392

Salesmen Wanted

We pay salary to good subscription getters, who can devote their entire time to our work. The offer our salaried men handle is especially attractive to farmers. Address

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit

The Blue Valley System

It Makes Better Butter
It Sells for a Higher Price
It Pays More for Cream

Free Cans
for Trial
Shipment

Very Special Offer
to 1,000 Farmers

Perhaps you have never shipped your cream to a Blue Valley Creamery and therefore lost the extra profit we pay.

Or, perhaps you haven't any shipping cans—and that held you back.

If that is the case, we will send you one or two cans free, so that you can prove to yourself how much more money we pay for cream. There is a big difference—enough so that in a comparatively short time you can add another cow to your herd or buy a new separator out of the extra profits.

Over 150,000 farmers get these extra profits. So can you by selling your cream direct to us instead of paying a middleman to ship it for you.

Don't delay now when free cans will be sent you. Don't refuse to accept a larger check when we offer it to you.

Your cows are only of VALUE to you in proportion to the amount of money you get for your butter-fat. To take less than what we give is like cheating yourself—and the cows.

You can ship to a Blue Valley Creamery any time, from anywhere. Besides getting more money for your cream, there is the additional satisfaction of having your empty cans returned immediately and receiving your check by return mail.

Such service as this is only a part of the Blue Valley effort to please. Other benefits of equal importance is the help we give our customers in disposing of surplus dairy stock, selling for more profit or buying at greater advantage.

INVESTIGATE

Don't postpone a profitable action. Write us at once. State size can wanted—5, 8 or 10 gallons. Or, ask for Free Bulletin. Address Dept. 13V. Address our nearest creamery.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

(Originators of the Truly Co-operative Creamery System—Est. 18 Years)
Chicago, Ill. Indianapolis, Ind. Columbus, Ohio Hastings, Neb.
Clinton, Ill. Detroit, Mich. Sioux City, Ia. Parsons, Kan.
Springfield, Ill. Grand Rapids, Mich. Cedar Rapids, Ia. St. Joseph, Mo.

WE GUARANTEE

That our check in payment for each and every can of cream you send us will satisfy you. We guarantee the safe return of your empty cans. If, for any reason whatever, you are not satisfied, we expect to hear from you. We guarantee to satisfy you perfectly.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

FOR FREE CANS

address our nearest creamery. Cans shipped prepaid. Use them for 30 days. Then, if you decide to continue selling us your cream, we will deduct factory cost price from your check or we keep the cans and the use of them will not cost you a cent. Address Dept. 13V, BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Free



The Antiquity of Indian Cotton

FROM the earliest historical times cotton and cotton fabrics have been well known. The ancients were well aware of these, as related by Greek and Roman geographers and travelers. The Old Testament also bears testimony to the fact. But it is needless to refer to foreign historians when there is ample evidence in the indigenous literature of the country of the cultivation of the cotton plant—"the white wool growing tree" of Herodotus—and also of the fabrics made therefrom. Cotton thread and cotton cloth have been known in India from the remotest antiquity. It is related of the Hindu gods and goddesses of the Vedic period how they wore woven garments. The Aryans who invaded the country later found the industry of cotton spinning and weaving well established. In the Indian epics of the "Mahabharata" and the "Ramayana" a mention is made of cotton goods of divers designs. There is no doubt that the fine muslins of Eastern Bengal, such as "The Evening Dew," or "Running Water," were made anterior to the invasion of the Aryans. In his excellent book on the "Cotton Plant," Mr. R. B. Handy, of the United States Agricultural Department, mentions that cotton thread and cloth were referred to in the laws of the Great Hindu law-giver, Manu (800 B. C.) Professor Sayce, in his Hibbert Lec-

tures, expresses his belief that cottons were exported to the head of the Persian Gulf in the fourth millennium B. C. Again, it is related by the Greek historian that the Indian contingent who accompanied the army of Xerxes in his invasion of Greece (480 B. C.) were seen in white cloth, which could not be aught else but cotton. Asoka is said to have sent missionaries to Prastisthana of the Sankrit books, in the Godavery district, and inscriptions of the second century before Christ in the Petalkhara caves refer to the kings and merchants of Prastisthana. Further evidence is to be found of the growth of cotton in the first century of the Christian era in Surashtra, the ancient Syrestrene, which is described as a fertile country, yielding wheat and rice, sesamum oil and ghee, cotton, cotton cloths and silks of a variety of designs. Prastisthana was an entrepot of the cotton industry. The Sanskrit word for cotton is Karpasa, which is the same generic word as Kapas, commonly used all over India. The Hebrews had a similar word "Carpas," the Greeks "Karpasa," and the Arabs who called it "Kutan," whence the English word cotton. Both Pliny and Pollux state that cotton was grown in the island of Tylos, in the Persian Gulf, and, according to Theophrastus, in Arabia also.

A Victory Boy and \$5.00.

A BOY can do a lot of mighty good things with five dollars, a lot of wonderful things that never have been done before in this world, particularly by a boy. With that much money a Victory Boy, under a pledge to earn and give five dollars, can provide his fighter for five weeks with daily, hourly service of care and helpfulness that will lessen the hardships of camp and campaign, and make life easier and happier for the soldier and sailor in various ways. Think this over. With five dollars you can send one American fighter for five weeks. Any sensible person knows that this could not be done for so little money if only one five dollar bill were contributed. It is a good deal like the clothing store man who was asked how he could afford to sell fall suits below cost as he advertised. "Oh!" he replied, "it is because I sell so many of them."

There are boys on the farms in every part of America in nearly every one of the 3,028 counties, who can earn and give five dollars to the United War Work Campaign. This campaign is made up of the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council, (Knights of Columbus), Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association, and the Salvation Army. These organizations need at least \$170,500,000 to continue their work for another year in this country and in the countries where our men are fighting. Through them a Victory Boy, who earns and gives five dollars, will provide service for his fighter on the trains and steamships, in strange

lands and unaccustomed dangers; for one or another of these organizations sends its workers with the soldiers to the training camps and over every step of the long and wearisome journey up to the front line trenches; the good work of the five dollars need not end there. It may follow the man to the hospital, or into the prison camp. And when we speak of Victory Boys, we do not mean to exclude Victory Girls. There are plenty of things that farm girls can do to earn five dollars or more. There are poultry clubs, canning clubs, tomato clubs—all sorts of organizations that city people know nothing about in which the farm girls of America earn money by good hard work. Anyone familiar with the farm life of America knows that every one of these girls is just as patriotically inclined, just as generous as the boys or men; indeed, in many cases they are very much more liberal.

There is a Victory Boys' and Girls' campaign in your neighborhood; the teachers will know about it. You can pledge yourself to earn five dollars, and pay the amount in installments, just as the men and women pay theirs in the larger campaigns. But even if you are not a Victory Boy or Girl, you can help along the United War Work Campaign just the same, and these are times when everyone should be an American citizen. To be a citizen means to support the army and the navy in every way so that victory may be assured sooner and more completely. Get into the war work. You're needed.

Ray M. Turner, formerly in charge of club work in Hillsdale county, has been appointed by the State Board of Agriculture at M. A. C. to take up the duties laid down by E. C. Lindemann.

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Do Winter Eggs Pay?

The beginner in the poultry business hears much advice concerning the production of winter eggs. He may have a fine flock of birds and give them the best of rations, combined with good care. At the end of the month he will study the accounts and determine the profit or loss. If the profit is very small he will remember the extra work of caring for the birds in the right manner and he may figure that feeding for winter eggs is not profitable.

Considered as a dollar and cents proposition it is often difficult to show a large profit from a flock of hens in the winter. There are other important points to consider. A flock of hens in order to live through the winter must have some feed and to keep them in the best physical condition requires a little more. If eggs are expected it takes some more feed and a little more care. The feed will cost money, even if the birds are only half-fed, but by feeding enough for egg production it is usually possible to obtain enough eggs to pay for that feed, and possibly more. If the hens are only given enough to keep them alive, they will lay no eggs and will not pay a cent for the feed that they do receive.

The largest profits from a flock of hens will usually come during the spring and summer and the healthy flock which has come through the winter in strong vigorous condition is the flock suited for breeding purposes. It takes good winter care to keep the flock in the condition which later increases spring and summer profits. This does not mean that the hens to be used as breeders should be forced



In Winter Feed for Health as Well as for Eggs.

for winter eggs. Pullets may be forced for egg production. It pays to feed the breeders well to keep them strong and vigorous, but they should not be forced.

Considered from every angle we cannot subtract the receipts from winter eggs from the cost of production and state that winter feeding for eggs is not profitable because there is not a cash profit visible on every winter day.

It is the healthy hen that makes the annual profit and keeping the hens in laying condition by good feeding methods is necessary, even in the winter when the egg records may be only medium. It is possible to make a profit from winter eggs but the beginner should not expect too much from the birds at first and become discouraged if the cash profits are not as large as expected. In the winter it is important to emphasize feeding for health as well as for eggs, because vigorous stock are the foundation of the business.

K. G. RILEY

HOW TO FEED BARLEY.

WHEN barley is to be fed to live stock, the grain should be crushed. Owing to the hard exterior of barley kernels, farm animals do not otherwise secure the greatest nourishment from it. The single exception is in feeding barley to poultry. When provided with ample grit, fowls derive full nourishment from the whole grain. This year's crop should assist materially in relieving the feed situation and the high level of prices for animal products makes the feeding of barley in excess of market demands both profitable and patriotic.



If You Don't Make Enough Money—Borrow More!

That is the way Sam Newton turned a poor farm into a good one in wartime. He swapped a \$6,000 mortgage for a \$10,000 one, and made \$310 a year on the deal. Read why he needed advice, where he got it, how he used it—and then apply the facts to your own case. Newton is a striking success today because he went into debt; maybe that is what you ought to do. Read The Farm Journal for November and find out.

Sick Farms Made Well

By Dr. W. J. Spillman

As former head of the Government Bureau of Farm Management, at Washington, Dr. Spillman is right at home on the subject of sick farms. He has diagnosed many desperate cases and brought them back to health. Dr. Spillman is now a member of the Farm Journal family. Be sure you get every one of his "Sick Farm" articles—they will help you grow more crops and make more money.

Shall We Sell and Move to Town?

Before you make a decision, read this article. It gives new ideas from both sides of the question.

Getting Rid of Boarder Cows

Boarder cows don't pay for lodging and food. Read how organized breeding spots these profit-eaters.

Handy Home Butchering
The Right Way to Weigh

The Family Honey
Winter Quarters for the Tractor
First Aid for Winter Birds

See November Farm Journal

Besides these and other newsy, helpful articles, read the practical Household Department; the "What-to-do" Page for Boys and Girls; study the wonderful PICTURE PAGE of up-to-the-minute war photographs, and other latest happenings.

50c Brings You The Farm Journal Now Until June, 1921

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The National Farm Paper

182 Washington Square

PHILADELPHIA



Holding the Hired Man
How to make him want to stay on the farm.



What Will We Do for Dairy Cows?
A look into future profits for shrewd farmers.



Quick Money in Trapping
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Work on a straight salary—at home or travel. We want 50 more live agents, and pay most liberally for your time. Write at once. A. H. Jenkins, Sales Manager.



Six Gold Medals and \$10,500 Cash

Prepare now for The Farm Journal's Great Gold Medal Award and Crop Contest.

No entrance fees; nothing to do but get busy and raise the winning crop of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Potatoes, Oats or Alfalfa. Three prizes for each variety of crop. First prize, in each instance, Gold Medal and \$1,000 cash. Medals are magnificent and will stand for national leadership. Watch Farm Journal for news of contest.



Cover in Color



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.

Only \$2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

THINK of it! For only \$2 down you can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from our factory on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost. For only \$38 you can buy the No. 24 Junior. A light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes of the

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up to our big 600 pound capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

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You can have 30 days' FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy direct and save money. Write today.

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Easy To Clean
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Fall Dairy Notes

FALL DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

THE small-top milk pails have been found by experiment to keep from forty to seventy per cent of the dirt out of the milk. It is a little more difficult to sun such a milk pail but it can be done. The practical dairyman knows that it is impossible to keep every microscopic bit of dust and dirt out of the milk at milking time, even if the cows are perfectly clean and the air is as pure as good ventilation can make it. These small-top milk pails are of assistance in producing cleaner milk on the farm and they should be in more general use.

The barrel churn operated by power is a practical investment for the farmer who makes butter often. It saves time and cuts out one more of the regular farm duties which tire the muscles. Many farmers who have changed from the old dash churn to the barrel churn are wondering how they ever endured the dash churn so long and when they adopt the power operated churn the smile grows broader and butter-making becomes a rather enjoyable and profitable sort of business.

It will pay to study the milking machines at the next fair or dairy show where they are exhibited. Many farmers believe that the milking machine is a complicated and expensive outfit that is only useful on a "rich man's farm" where style is sometimes more important than profits. This is not true and many farmers who are using milking machines find them a labor saver and an economical investment. They are not too complicated and the expense of such a machine is no greater in proportion to its usefulness than many other kinds of equipment considered necessary on the farm.

GOOD THINGS TO TRY.

BY E. L. VINCENT.

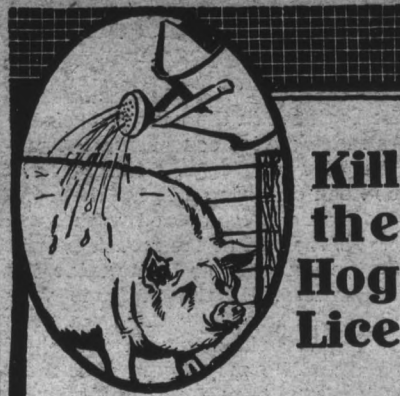
PUT a pulley on the line shaft of the milking machine and gear it to the grindstone, so that any tools that need grinding may be sharpened up while the milking is being done.

In getting a washing machine for the good wife, pick out one that has a power wringer attachment. Wringing out clothes is the hardest part of the washing.

Rats came up our cellar drain and raised hob with things in the cellar last winter. The other day we got a good piece of fine-meshed wire, galvanized, such as is used in making sifters for sand, and cemented it right over the opening in the cellar. We don't expect to see any rats in the cellar this winter.

Our boy came down from the hill pasture with the cows the other night, bringing across his shoulder the brush hook that had been used in cutting the brush. We gave him a good long credit mark, for many times such tools stay out all winter. That hurts them more than all the wear we give them cutting brush.

Few farms have a covered ash can. Many fires might be prevented by getting one and using it.



Kill the Hog Lice

Keep your hogs' skins healthy and free from lice and you'll get more pounds of high priced pork. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant freely about pens, feed troughs and yards. Use it the year round to kill lice—to destroy disease germs—to purify the air—to ward off contagious diseases. Disinfect the barns and poultry houses. Also use it about the house, in the sick room, in sinks and cesspools to establish better health conditions.

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT



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

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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. 9817—Waukegan, Ill.

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CHICKENS SICK? Roup, Colds, Canker, Bowel Complaint, Limberneck, Sorehead, etc the best remedy is always GERM-O-ZONE. At most dealers or 75c postpaid with 5 book poultry library free. **CEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 426, Omaha, Neb.**

POULTRY

Fowlers Buff Rocks, Cockerels, hens and pullets \$3 up. White Holland Turkeys \$5 & \$6 each. **R. B. FOWLER,** Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE thoroughbred Barred Rock cockerels from 200 egg strain stock, address **H. B. PROCTOR,** Grand Haven, Mich.

Pine Crest White Orpington greatest egg producers—hens and young stock, buy now for next winter. **Mrs. WILLIS HOUGH,** Pine Crest, Royal Oak, Mich.

PULLETS at \$2.00 each. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. **WALTER PHIPPS FARM,** 80 Alfred St., Detroit.

Rhode Island Reds Both combs. No stock for sale until December. **INTERLAKES FARM,** Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

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

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

Additional Poultry Ads. on Page 391

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

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

WOODCOTE ANGUS

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

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

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If you want to increase your dairy profits you need to know about the cows whose average production, under tests supervised by State Agricultural Colleges, is three times as great as the average of all dairy cows in the United States. Ask for "The Story of the Guernsey."

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB, Box 1, Petersboro, N. H.

GUERNSEY BULLS

Eighteen months old and younger. Grandsons of Golden Noble II; free from disease. Guaranteed in every particular and at farmers' prices. **J. L. SNYDER,** East Lansing, Mich.

Ballard Farm Guernseys. 40 head, May Rose and other popular strains of breeding. State tuberculin tested. Free from disease. Hord bull, son of Don Diablo of Linda Vista greatest bull of breed. A. R. Cows, bred heifers, heifer calves and bulls from A. R. dams. A price on each individual, take your choice. **BALLARD BROS.,** R. 4, Niles, 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 head, son of 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.

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

Registered Guernseys—that last heifer was sold in first issue, went to Ohio. Another just as good, will freshen this fall—\$300 will buy her—she is worth more. 4 years old. Right in every way. **J. M. WILLIAMS,** No. Adams, Mich.

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

For Sale Entire herd of Registered Guernsey cattle 30 head May Rose Breeding. **JOHN EBELS,** R. 2, Holland, 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. **GEORGE D. CLARKE,** Vassar, Mich.

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

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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 795.3, butter \$2.51—315 days milk 2782.3, butter \$26.75. **E. H. GEARHART & SON,** R. 4, Marcellus, Mich.

Jack Bill

Winn--Wood Herd

Registered Holsteins

Sire in Service
Flint Maplecrest Boy

Who is bred for real production his sire Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld is one of the best bred long distance bulls in the world. He or his dam are brother or sister to six cows with records above 1,200 lbs. of butter in one year and ten more above 1,000 lbs. in a year. Flint Maplecrest Boy's Dam is Cluck 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.

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"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.

The Traverse Herd

This is the chance you have been looking for. We will sell a few, good A. R. O. cows. One with 27.15 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.

The Pontiac Herd

"Where the Champions come from"

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

Do you want a Pontiac in your herd?

Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

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A Federation of Interests

Holsteins: From a herd of 50 Holsteins headed by the Bull King Zerna Alcarra Pontiac, son of King Sea is Pontiac Alcarra, 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.

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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.

\$50 Liberty Bond gets 1 mo. old gdson of Maplecrest If you want good A. R. O. cows. One with 27.15 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.

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 Cheap 2 Holstein bull calves, born Jan. 28 and Mar. 22, both from 29.42 lb. sire, one from 28.80 lb. 4 years old dam, also a few females. **A. F. LOOMIS,** Owosso, Mich.

Second Annual Public Sale

Washtenaw County Holstein Friesian
Cattle Breeders' Club
Ypsilanti, Mich., November 6
1 o'clock sharp

Autos meet all trains

About 60 head mostly A. R. O. Pontiac-Korndyke breeding, bred to King Korndyke Artis Vale (2 nearest dams average 37.61; 7 nearest average 31.56) son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, the 41 lb. sire; and Rag Apple Segis Korndyke, a 38 lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke, out of a granddaughter of King Segis.

A few choice younger ones of both sexes.

Liberty Bonds at par acceptable.

All animals old enough are tuberculin tested.

For catalog or other information, address

William B. Hatch, Secretary,
Ypsilanti, Michigan

Want Yearly Records?

Our new sire has four sisters whose semi-official records are 677, 742, 913 and 946 pounds of butter in one year respectively at 2 to 3 years of age. His dam is a daughter of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Batter 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



Five Cows
Yielded 11.58 lbs.

Butterfat in 24 hours and 25.65 lbs. of solids, not fat.
These were the Holstein-Friesians that won the Sweepstakes Prize of the Ohio Agricultural Society. The nearest competitor made 10.05 lbs. fat and 14.34 lbs. solids not fat.
The Holsteins always lead in production.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

For Sale Registered Holstein cow coming 3 years old 1/2 white, good bag and teats, easy milker, kind and gentle, sired by grandson King Fayne Segis; size of 50 lb. cow. Bred to 30 lb. bull, freshen soon, also 2 bull calves, 1/2 white, 6 to 8 months old, sired by above bull. King Hengerveld Palmyra Fayne the 5th. Price \$250, \$75, and \$65 respectively with all papers. **WALNUT STOCK FARMS**, Lewis J. Benjamin & Son, R. 1, Olio, Mich.

HOLSTEINS

5 yearling bulls from A. R. O. daughters of Johan Hengerveld Lad, son of Hengerveld De Kol. Ready for light service this fall. Price \$75 to \$125.
Genrida Farms, W. T. Hill R. 6, Flint, Mich.

REG. Holstein: Bull calf born Dec. 26, 1917, a splendid individual, straight, deep bodied 1/2 white, 7 nearest dams have A. R. O. records, that average butter 7 days 22.21 lbs. milk 497 lbs. W. B. Header, Howell, Mich.

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

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THE Jersey is an investment breed, not a luxury. They are noted as money-makers. They do not have to be pampered. They do equally well in Southern Texas and the Canadian Northwest. One Jersey will prove to you that you must have a herd. Write Dealers for prices and pedigrees. Send to us for important facts about Jerseys.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
346 W. 23d St., New York City

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 FOB SALE
WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

For Sale Choice Jersey bull registered, age 22 months. Strain St. Lambert and Majesty. Markings solid color, black tongue and switch. Reason of sale related to owner's herd.
SEBURN FARM, R. 7, Pontiac, Mich., Tel. 710F4.

"The October Quality Sale"

100--Choice Registered Holsteins--100
Howell, Mich., October 30th

A quality sale of carefully selected individuals including—

- A 27-lb. cow bred to a 35-lb. sire.
- A 25-lb. Jr. 4 yr. old daughter of a 33-lb. cow.
- A 24-lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Monroe DeKol.
- A 25-lb. granddaughter of Duchess Aaggie DeKol Bery Wayne.
- A 21-lb. show cow, dam of 8 heifer calves in 7 years.
- A 24-lb. granddaughter of Piet. Heng. Count DeKol.
- Bull calves from 25 and 32-lb. dams and a Yearling Bull from a 31-lb. cow.

All animals backed by strictest guarantees and sold subject to sixty day retest for tuberculosis.

55 cows, 40 yearling and two-year-old heifers,
2 heifer calves and 3 bulls.

Michigan Breeders' Consignment Sale Co.
H. W. NORTON Jr., Mgr.

East Lansing,

Michigan

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, Oct. 29th 1918

At The Farm 7 Miles East of M. A. C.

- 15 head Reg. Pereherons
- 9 head Reg. Scotch & Scotch Topped Shorthorns
- 16 head of grade cows and heifers
- 25 head Reg. Duroc Jersey Hogs
- 100 head of high grade breeding ewes

For Sale list write

J. M. HICKS & SONS

WILLIAMSTON,

R. 2,

MICHIGAN

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. Bulls, bull calves and heifer calves sired by one of the best grandsons of Fogis 99th of Hood Farm and out of R. of M. dams. **IRVIN FOX**, Allegan, 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. WEENER, Allegan, Mich.

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

For Beef and Milk.

Registered bulls, cows and heifers—Good Scotch and Scotch-Topped for sale. In prime condition. Modern sanitary equipment. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. O. 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. PRESCOTT & SON,
Herds at Prescott, Mich. Office at Tawas City, Mich.

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

The Kent Co. Shorthorn Breeders Association are offering some choice animals at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
L. H. LEONARD, Sec., Caledonia, Mich.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

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

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 want.
A. A. PATULLO, R. 4, Deckerville, Mich.

Dual Purpose Shorthorns all ages, a ton Roan 3 yr. old herd bull, also Duroc Hogs all ages.
CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

HOGS

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

DUROC BOARS

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

Duroc Boars. Big well developed March farrowed pigs. The first check for \$50 takes the choice of the lot. Also open or bred gilts at the same price.
S. C. HAGENBUCH, Three Rivers, 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 Jersey spring boars sired by Orion Cherry King Cal. Write for prices and description.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS

M. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

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

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

Chesters May boars. Sept pigs in pairs or triplets not akin from mature stock of the best blood lines obtainable.
F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

LAST fall gilts all sold. Have a good lot of last spring pigs from 3 sires good growthy stock. Farm 1/2 mile west of depot. Citizens Phone 124.
OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This

the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at 4 months old. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs.
W. S. BENJAMIN, E. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

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

O. I. C. & Chester White Swine

Strictly Big Type with QUALITY. Have a few spring pigs either sex for sale. They are of the right stamp good enough to be shipped C. O. D.
NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, R. 1, Marlette, 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.'s I will ship C. O. D., record free of charge and pay the express of every service boar sold in November. **F. C. Burgess**, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

Choice O. I. C. Boars for sale. Weight 165 lbs. 5 months old.
ELMER MILLER, R. 1, Clarksville, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring boar and gilts. Also fall pigs.
Hillcrest Farm, Kalamazoo, 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.

Large type P. C. Mar. and April boars ready to ship, the big bone, big litter, biggest kind, that go out and make good inspection invited. Free livery from Parma.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

The Old Fashion Spotted Poland Hogs. Early fall pigs either sex for sale \$25 each, fine ones.
J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

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

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

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

LARGE Type P. C. Spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. None better in Michigan. Come and see them.
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Yorkshire Gilts

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

Registered Hampshire spring boars now ready at a bargain. Bred gilts in Dec.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Big sex. Poland China spring and fall pigs either sex. Shorthorn Bull and bull calves. Price to sell.
ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Mich.

A FEW choice, large type P. C. Spring boars and gilts, also summer pigs.
OLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

L.S.P.C. Get a boar, pig sired by Smooth Jumbo the largest boned boar in the state, also by Big Defender.
H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

SHEEP

Hampshire

Shropshire and Oxford, either sex, send for circular and prices.
KOPE KON FARMS, Kinderhook, Mich.

Hampshires am offering for sale 10 yearling Rams also 5 ram lambs
F. A. SIMMONS, Rockford, Mich.

Merino and Delaines having size, covering, oily fleeces, quality, rams worth the price, write wants.
S. H. Sander, R. 2, Ashtabula, O.

"STRAIGHT BROOK STOCK FARM"
Hampshires, 1 have 23 yearlings and 20 ram lambs for sale. Best of breeding. **J. B. Welch**, R. 1, Ionia, Mich.

Registered Shropshire yearling and ram lambs with best of breeding and size. Prices \$40 to \$60 also a few bred ewes at \$30.
H. F. MOUSER, R. 6, Ithaca, Mich.

8 Shropshire Ewe Lambs \$200 8 Hampshire Ewe Lambs (bred) \$400.
J. M. WILLIAMS, Box G, No. Adams, Mich.

For Sale—Eight Registered Yearling Shropshire rams \$40 each, one three yr. old at \$30. Sired by Coopers (3120) that was champion at Detroit. Sired by Coopers.
C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich., Union Phone

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

Shropshires Ram lambs for sale, sired by an imported Buttar ram.
W. B. McQUILLAN, Howell, Mich.

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

Registered Shropshire yearling ewes and Registered Shropshire yearling rams. Representatives of this flock have given satisfaction in many states since 1890. Price to sell.
C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

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

Additional Stock Ads on Pages 368 and 375

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, October 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat remains firm and the demand good. A large amount is now wanted for export and the price advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c over yesterday's market. Price a year ago in Detroit market was \$2.17 for No. 2 red wheat. Present prices are as follows:

No. 2 red.....	\$2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 mixed.....	2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 white.....	2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$

CORN.

The war and peace news had a decided effect on the corn and oat market yesterday, the price advancing under the influence of President Wilson's reply that Germany must surrender before peace terms are considered. There was not much corn for sale in the Chicago market and this caused a general rise in price. In the Detroit market no improvement was noted in the demand for corn. Local demand was quiet and the market was easy most of the day. One year ago No. 2 corn was quoted in the Detroit market at \$2.08. Today's prices are:

No. 3. corn.....	\$1.40
No. 3 yellow.....	1.45
No. 4 yellow.....	1.35
No. 5 yellow.....	1.30
No. 3 white.....	1.45

OATS.

Oats followed corn on yesterday's market. The local demand is not heavy. Buying by local mills has been slow for several days and the market remained quite easy throughout the day, closing with a drop of 1c. A year ago standard oats sold at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The present prices are:

Standard.....	72
No. 3 white.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 white.....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$

RYE.

Rye is firm with a one cent advance over last week, cash No. 1 now being quoted at \$1.63 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BARLEY.

There is no change in the barley trade; the market is inactive and quotations nominal; sales, by sample, at \$1.95@2.05 per cwt.

BEANS.

The bean trade is not active; the market is quoted easy and lower. At Detroit hand-picked navies are now quoted at \$3.85. At Chicago improved demand is noted for the fancy, sound stock. Other grades are hard to move. Michigan hand-picked pea beans, new choice to fancy bring \$8.25@9.90. At eastern points the new crop is not on the market yet, and the trade is not as brisk as usual for the time of year. The range of prices there for hand-picked pea beans is \$10@11.25, according to quality.

SEEDS.

Seeds are in good demand at unchanged prices as follows: Prime red clover \$22.50; alsike \$17.75; timothy \$5 per bushel.

POTATOES.

As compared with last week the markets are stronger but on Thursday there had developed a little weakness in some of the markets from the previous day. The movement continues to be large, although not so voluminous as three weeks ago. Michigan's shipments are rapidly increasing, the number of cars started on Wednesday of this week being 74, seven of which were headed for Detroit. At Cadillac whites, bulk, U. S. Grade No. 1, were bringing \$1.75@1.80 per cwt., and sacked \$2@2.05 on Wednesday the twenty-third, with the demand good and the shipments light. In Wisconsin farmers are getting from wagons at side-track for the same grade in bulk \$1.25@1.40 with a few stations paying as high as \$1.50. The price in Minnesota goes as high as \$1.60. At Cleveland Round Whites from Michigan, sacked, are bringing \$2.25@2.35 from jobbers; at Buffalo \$2.30@2.35; at New York \$3.25@3.75 per 150-lb sack; at Pittsburgh \$2.25 per cwt; at Cincinnati \$2.25; at Detroit \$1.75@1.90. These prices are for Thursday's markets.

APPLES.

Demand is slow and supplies liberal at Detroit, with little change in prices. Wealthy and Alexander \$6.50; Maiden

Blush \$5@5.50; common sorts \$2@2.50 per bbl. At New York apples are in liberal supply, with Jonathans quoted at \$5@8; Baldwins \$3.75@4.75; Wealthy \$4.50@7. At Chicago supplies are abundant and the market is dull.

BUTTER.

There is an easier tone to the butter market, with prices a fraction lower than last week. Fresh creamery firsts bring 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; fresh creamery extras 55c. At Chicago the range for creameries is 51@55c. In New York creamery extras bring 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ @57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In Philadelphia the best creameries now bring 58c.

CHEESE.

The cheese market is firm, and this product is in rather light supply. At Detroit Michigan flats bring 34c; the

brick 37c. In New York state fresh specials bring 33@33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do average run 32@33c. In Chicago high prices have curtailed consumption. On that market daisies are quoted at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36c. At Philadelphia, New York and Wisconsin full milk brings 32@33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EGGS.

Eggs are scarce and there is a good demand for fresh receipts. At Detroit candled current receipts bring 49c; do firsts in new cases 51c. In New York western stock is quoted at 88@90c for fancy; mixed colors 50@60c. At Chicago firsts bring 50@50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; ordinary firsts 47@48c.

POULTRY.

Poultry is firm and in better demand than supply, with prices for live as

follows: No. 1 springs 30@32c; small springs 27@28c; hens 30@31c; roosters 19@20c; geese 24@25c; ducks 29@30c; turkeys 34@35c per lb.

HAY.

Hay is quoted easy, offerings are increasing, and demand is active at the following prices:

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, while heavier this week have been absorbed by the demand and prices remain unchanged as follows:

No. 1 timothy....	\$34.50@35.00
No. 1 light mixed	32.00@33.00
No. 1 clover.....	31.00@32.00

FEEDS.

Feed prices are steady with last week. In 100-lb. sacks to jobbers: Bran \$35@35.50; standard middlings \$37@37.50; coarse corn meal \$59; cracked corn \$60; chop feed \$45@48.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Farm produce continues to arrive in large quantities on the city markets, the prices generally remain firm and the demand is good. Today potatoes are selling at \$1.30 per bushel; carrots at 60@70c; beets 60c; cabbage 60c; turnips 50c; parsnips \$1.25; onions at \$1.75; Hubbard squash 75c; apples according to variety and grade are firm at \$1.25@2; pears \$1.75; eggs bringing 70c per dozen.

GRAND RAPIDS

The feature of the market the past week was the drop in the price of potatoes on the city market to \$1 per bushel, but fully ripe fancy brought \$1.25. The decline was due to increased receipts and the large amount of green stock. Growers within a radius of forty miles marketed heavily during the week. Indications are for lower prices. The onion crop in western Michigan has been harvested; the crop is large and the quality fine, the price is 60c per bushel.

The apple crop is larger than estimated early in the season. Shipments by local jobbers the past week totaled 16 cars. The quality of winter varieties is fine. Average price to growers is \$1 per cwt. The winter cabbage crop is fair; growers receive 75c per bushel. The crop of rutabagas is only an average one, and growers sell at 75c per bushel. Carrots and beets bring 50c per bushel.

Jobbers in beans pay growers \$8.25 per cwt. for white and \$8.50 for red kidneys. Threshing of new white beans in western Michigan is progressing. Milling firms' prices to growers for grain are: No. 2 yellow corn at \$1.50; oats 70c; rye \$1.40; barley \$1; buckwheat \$1.25.

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

Chicago packers are discriminating against heavy sows, and prices for hogs show the widest spread of the year, with sales fully \$2.50 per cwt. apart. There is an especially good call for barrows weighing 160 to 220 pounds. Hogs marketed in Chicago average in weight 236 pounds, comparing with 214 pounds a year ago. Very few pigs are marketed.

Chicago cattle prices have shown big declines recently on account of greatly excessive receipts, and even prime beefs are away off. Many of the steers selling at \$13.15 show reductions of \$1 within a week, and packers have bought load after load of 500 to 600-pound steers of the stocker kind at \$6@6.75, as country buyers did not want that sort, the demand running on heavier feeders capable of being fattened in a short time and returned to market.

Receipts of cattle in the seven principal western markets for the year exceed 10,000,000 head, showing a gain of about 1,500,000 head over the receipts for the corresponding period last year. This increase was largely in light cattle.

ENTRIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CLOSE NOVEMBER 1.

Those of our breeders and feeders who contemplate showing stock at the International at Chicago during November 30 to December 7, should remember that the date for entering stock closes November 1. Entries must be by that date.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, October 24th

BUFFALO.

On our market here today pigs sold at \$15.50 and other classes of hogs at \$17@17.25; lamb prices ranged from \$16@16.25; calves reached \$18. The cattle trade rules steady with yesterday's market.

CHICAGO.

Receipts 16,000. Natives and western steers and good butcher cattle strong to higher; others steady. Good to prime choice steers \$15.25@19.60; common and medium butchers \$9.50@15.25; heifers \$7.25@13.75; cows \$6.75@12.50; bologna bulls \$7.25@8.50; canners and cutters \$5.85@6.75; stockers and feeders, good \$10.25@12.75; do, medium \$7.50@10.25; veal calves strong to 25c higher.

Hogs. Receipts 38,000. Market steady to 25c lower.

Tops \$17.60; heavy \$17@17.50; mixed and light \$16.50@17.60; packers' hogs \$14@14.75; medium and heavy \$14.50@15.75; light bacon hogs \$16@17.25; pigs, good to choice \$13@14.25; roughs \$13.50@14.

Sheep and Lambs. Receipts 22,000. Market quiet but steady.

Choice to prime lambs \$15.75@16.25; medium and good lambs \$14@15.75; culls \$8.50@13; medium, good and choice feeders \$13@14.50; choice yearlings \$12.50@13; medium and good

yearlings \$11.25@12.50; wethers, medium and good \$10.25@11.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 3,043. Market is steady today.

Best heavy steers.....	\$12.00@14.50
Best handy wt bu steers..	9.50@10.00
Mixed steers and heifers	8.25@ 8.75
Handy light butchers.....	7.25@ 7.75
Light butchers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Best cows.....	8.50@ 8.75
Butcher cows.....	6.75@ 7.25
Cutters.....	6.00@ 6.25
Canners.....	5.50@ 5.75
Best heavy bulls.....	8.25@ 8.50
Bologna bulls.....	6.50@ 7.75
Stock bulls.....	6.00@ 6.25
Stock bulls.....	5.00@ 6.25
Feeders.....	9.00@10.00
Stockers.....	6.25@ 8.00
Milkers and springers...	\$65@ 130

Veal Calves.

Receipts 998. Market steady. Best grades \$16.00@16.50. Others 7.00@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 7,526. Market steady. Best lambs.....\$ 15.00. Fair lambs.....13.50@14.00. Light to common lambs..10.00@12.75. Fair to good sheep.....8.75@ 9.00. Culls and common.....5.00@ 7.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 6,785. Market 15@25c lower. Pigs.....\$ 15.00. Mixed hogs.....16.25@16.40.

Reports for Wednesday, October 23rd

CHICAGO.

Cattle.

Wednesday's receipts were about 13,000 head, including about 5,000 western rangers, bringing receipts for the first half of the week up to 61,400 head, comparing with 64,818 for the same part of last week. Smaller supplies and good buying are putting the prices up for all kinds of cattle, and a further rise today places steers from 25@50c higher than at the close of last week. Two loads of fancy 1,400-lb. steers brought \$19.60 today, being 20c higher than any recent sale, and three cars of choice western range steers sold at \$16.75, the grading of westerns at present being much better than usual. Stockers and feeders are largely 25c higher this week, with increased sales of the \$11@11.50 class and limited sales above these figures. The best calves bring \$16.25. Butchering cows and heifers are mostly 25c higher this week, and canners and cutters are steady. Fat cows and heifers are bringing \$6.85@14.35 and canners and cutters \$6@6.80.

Hogs.

About 19,000 hogs were received today, bringing the receipts for three days up to 88,100 head, comparing with 82,811 for the same portion of last week. There was the usual daily sharp decline in prices today, the fall being irregular, with the worst part of it in heavy packers. Hogs sold at \$14@17.65 for the poorest to the best lots, with sales of pigs at \$11@15.25. At last week's close hogs sold at \$15@18.15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Supplies are showing a great falling off, the arrivals this week aggregating but 70,800 head, comparing with 106-

911 for the same time last week. The lambs maintain their advanced prices of Monday and Tuesday, with sales at \$11@16.25 and natives of the best class selling at \$16, these being better in quality than a short time ago. The best feeding lambs are purchased at \$14@14.50, and many commoner lots go at \$11.50 and over, while some ewe breeders are going at \$15.75. Yearlings are salable at \$10.50@12.50, wethers at \$9.50@11, ewes at \$4@10 and bucks at \$7@8.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.

Receipts 30 cars. Good grades are strong; others steady. Prime strs \$15@16.50; best shipping steers \$13@14; medium shipping steers \$11@12; best yearling steers \$9.50@10; light yearlings, good quality \$12@13; best handy steers \$10.50@11.50; fair to good kinds \$9@10; handy steers and heifers mixed \$9@10.25; western heifers \$9.50@10.50; best fat cows \$9.25@10.75; butcher cows \$7@8.50; cutters \$5.50@6; canners \$4@5.50; fancy bulls \$9@10.75; butcher bulls \$8@9; common \$6@7; best feeding steers \$9.50@10.75; medium feeders \$8.50@9; stockers at \$7.50@8.50; light common \$6.50@7; milkers and springers \$65@150.

Hogs.

Receipts 30 cars. Market is lower. Heavy and yorkers \$17.25@17.50; pigs \$15.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market steady. Top lambs \$15.50@15.75; yearlings \$12@12.50; wethers \$11@11.50; ewes \$9.50@10.

Calves.

Market steady. Tops \$18.50; rough calves \$7@9.

Is Your Community Ready for Cooperative Marketing

(Continued from page 379).

area. If a large territory is included, the membership is scattered and it is more difficult to keep the organization intact.

One of the principal obstacles to successful cooperation is the selfishness of the individual. The success of a cooperative undertaking depends largely on the support it receives from its members. On this account it is important that the members understand clearly the purposes of the organization and the methods by which it expects to accomplish the desired results in order that they may realize fully the responsibility resting upon them. The members should not be led to expect impossible results from an organization. The making of sweeping claims may serve to attract people to the association and may assist in its organization, but unless the organization is able to come up to expectations these claims are likely to react very strongly against the movement. Each member should understand very clearly that the success of his organization depends upon him and that it is his duty to do his part. Selfishness and petty jealousies have no place in any cooperative undertaking.

Lack of sufficient business to make the operation of a marketing organization practicable has been the cause of many failures. A cooperative marketing association should not be undertaken unless the volume of business available is sufficient to make it worth while. As large a membership as possible should be secured, because there is a direct connection between membership and the support accorded to an organization. Disregard of this fact has resulted in the failure of some organizations.

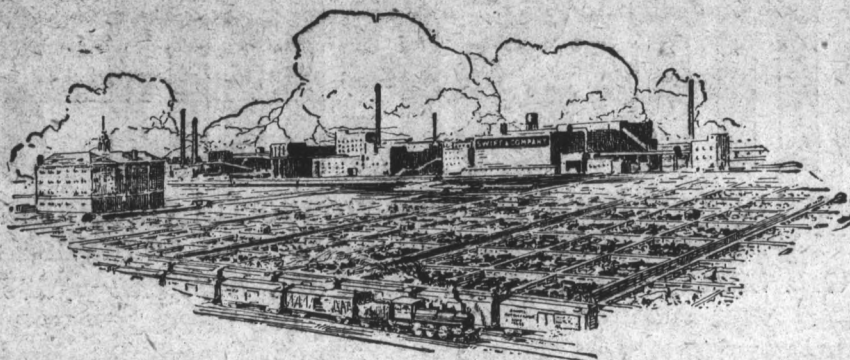
The attitude of farmers in a community toward cooperative effort can not be ignored in organizing an association. The statement that a cooperative organization must be founded on a definite and well-felt need in order to be successful, is true to a large extent at least. If the growers have not reached the stage where they are ready to give up individual effort for cooperative effort, the necessary support to make an organization successful is likely to be absent.

Social and Educational Organizations.

There is a close relationship between cooperative marketing organizations and the more general associations formed for educational and social purposes. Many communities are not ready for cooperative marketing activities, and frequently a social or educational organization in such a neighborhood is invaluable in teaching its members the value of cooperation and how to cooperate. Just as a child creeps before it learns to walk and run, so a community has to understand the fundamentals and the requirements of cooperation before great results can be obtained from organization. An educational or social association, when properly directed, furnishes an excellent place for a full and free discussion of organization and marketing problems and in this way lays the foundation for future cooperative marketing activities.

INDORSES AGRICULTURAL TEMPLE.

MR. RICHARD T. ELY, of Wisconsin, noted economist and secretary of the American Association for Agricultural Legislation, writes as follows: "This idea of an Agricultural Temple in Washington is a splendid one and I think it will certainly meet with success. I notice that you mention particularly bureaus of research in connection with this temple. This is a fine idea."



How the packers have helped to develop good stockyards

—and how this has benefited you as a producer

WHOSE job is it to provide and maintain stockyards, or markets, for the open buying and selling of cattle?

Who shall see that these markets have good pens where your stock can be properly watered, fed and taken care of until sold?

Stockyards, in early days, were not efficiently managed, and were not financially attractive to investors, except in the largest markets.

As the packers built their big-capacity plants at the various live-stock centers, they naturally became interested in helping to develop adequate stockyards facilities, where stock raisers could ship their animals.

The present high efficiency of most of the principal stockyards is due largely to the time, the effort, and the money the packers have put into them.

All stockyards, including those in which packers are interested, are conducted as *public* market places for the benefit of all.

They are open to all—to producer, commission man, dealer, speculator, the packer's buyer—and with exactly the same rights to each.

Packer-ownership gives no special advantages to the packer and no control over live-stock prices.

These spot-cash markets have been a factor of very great importance in promoting the growth of the live-stock industry.

If stockyards efficiency can be increased by Government ownership and operation, all well and good. Swift & Company is content to stand on its record of having helped the live-stock industry by the part it has played in developing these market places.

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.

GEO. R. ELDRIDGE CO.
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Remember! We guarantee you satisfaction with every shipment.

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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.

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Shropshires 15 yearling rams 30 ram lambs 25 ewes 30 ewe lambs. Priced right. Ypsilanti, Mich.
B. D. KELLY & SON.

Have a few good yearling and ram lambs Also a limited amount of young ewes.
HARRY POTTER & SON, Davison, Mich.

FOR SALE Shropshire Ram lambs 10 bred ewes and 10 Ewe lambs.
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

Registered Shropshire yearling rams, also Duror Jersey hogs at farmers prices.
B. A. MARSHALL, R. 1, Mason, Mich.

For Sale Oxfords
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GEO. T. ABBOTT, Palms, Mich.

OXFORD RAMS
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Lambs from Western Ewes, fine for feeders. Breeding ewes and registered rams.
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Additional Stock Ads. on Page 375

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American Boy, mo. 1.50

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The shoes offered here are such wonderful values that we gladly send them, **no money down**. You will find them so well made and so stylish and such big money-saving bargains that you will surely keep them. So don't hesitate—just fill out and mail the coupon and we will send you a pair of your size. No need for you to pay higher prices when you can buy direct from us—and know what you are getting before you even pay a penny. Why pay \$6.00, \$7.00 or more for shoes not near so good? Act now. Mail the coupon today while this special offer holds good.

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Special bargain to close out a limited stock of these smart Dress Shoes. Act quickly if you want a pair. Made in classy lace blucher style. Splendid quality calf uppers. Solid leather soles and medium low heels. Come in black only. At our price these shoes challenge competition. Make your own decision after trying them on. Don't pay \$6.00 or \$7.00 for a dress shoe when you can get these for only \$3.95—sent absolutely on approval. The illustration can give you only a slight idea of the style.

You must see them to appreciate the quality of material and workmanship. A great chance to get a handsome, durable pair of shoes at a splendid saving. Now is the time to buy before shoe prices advance further, and while we can furnish this particular shoe at a bargain. No money with order. Pay \$3.95 for shoes on arrival. And that returned if you don't keep the shoes. On this plan you don't risk a penny. Everything at our risk. We give you the opportunity to try on and examine these shoes—or to compare with any you have to pay a good deal more for, before you even decide to keep them. This is the modern way of buying. It guarantees your complete satisfaction. So don't hesitate to order.

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Keep your money until shoes come. Not a cent to pay now. Sent direct to your home on approval. Then let the shoes themselves convince you of their bargain value or return them and get your money back. This is the modern, sensible way to buy—the way thousands are buying their shoes today direct from us—getting satisfaction—saving money. Fill out coupon and send it now.

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