

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

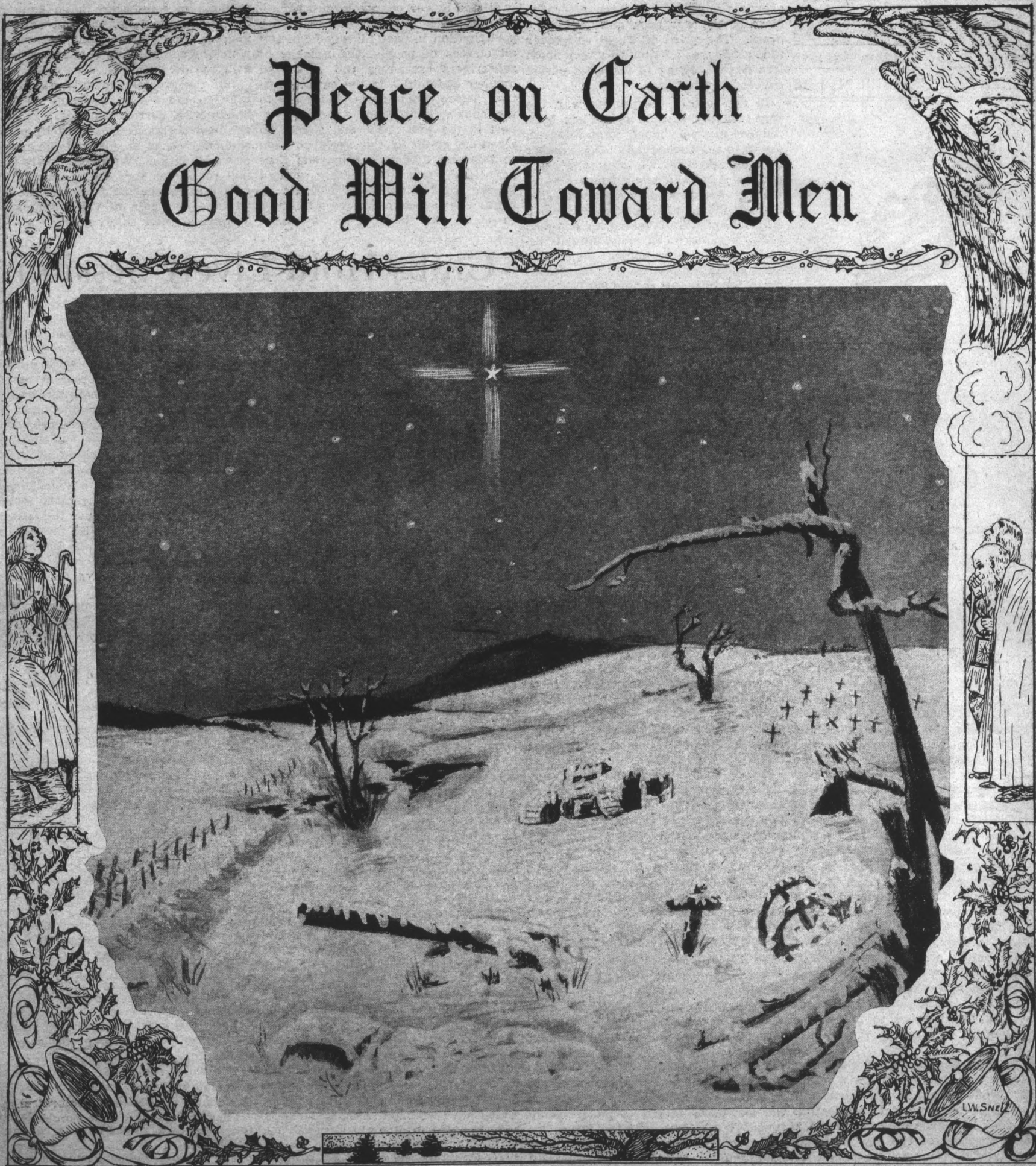
The Only Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, and Live Stock Journal in the State

VOL. CLI. No. 25
Whole Number 4024

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1918.

\$1.00 A YEAR
\$3.00 FOR 5 YEARS

Peace on Earth
Good Will Toward Men



The Michigan Farmer

Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1918

The Lawrence Publishing Co.
Editors and Proprietors

39 to 45 Congress St. West, Detroit, Michigan
TELEPHONE MAIN 4525.

NEW YORK OFFICE—381 Fourth Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. Washington Street.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING

45 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$6.30 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advt. inserted for less than \$1.35 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any price.

Member Standard Farm Papers Association and
Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

VOLUME CII. NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

DETROIT, DECEMBER 21, 1918



To You All
A Very Merry
Christmas

CURRENT COMMENT

Post War Price History

WITH a rapid return to a peace basis in prospect there is the keenest interest on every hand in the problem of the future trend of prices for both manufactures and farm products. While there is no precedent comparable with the present situation on which to base absolute knowledge, yet this may reasonably be assumed to be one of the proverbial cases in which history will repeat itself. In the study of this problem, then, it will be profitable to consider the price trend following the more recent of the great wars of the world's history. While our Civil War cannot in any way be compared with the titanic struggle which has been raging during the past four years, it produced a degree of the disturbance in this country which is now general throughout the world, and the price trend which followed that war should be in some degree an indication of what may be expected to follow the establishment of peace at the present time.

It is generally conceded that iron and steel are basic materials which quickly reflect changes in labor and are largely instrumental in affecting other prices because they constitute a large proportion of the raw material for many of our largest manufacturing enterprises. According to dependable statistics recently collected, the price

of pig iron more than doubled during the Civil War, going from \$20.25 per ton in 1861 to \$46.12 per ton in 1865. In 1866, the year following the close of the war, the price was \$47.87 per ton; in 1867 \$44.12, and in 1868 \$39.25 per ton.

A comparison of these prices with the trend of wheat prices for the same period indicates almost a parallel condition. In 1861 the seaboard price of wheat was \$1.38 per bushel, while in 1865 at the close of the war wheat had advanced to \$2.45 per bushel. In 1866 it dropped back to a little above \$2.00 per bushel, while in 1867 it again advanced above the high war point, and in 1868 this staple bread stuff sold but a few cents per bushel cheaper than during the last year of the war.

Similar statistics giving basic price of these materials during the Franco-Prussian war show that in 1870 pig iron was worth \$33.25 per ton, in 1871 \$35.12, and in 1872 \$48.87 per ton, thus showing a greater advance after the close of the war than during its progress. The price of wheat and other food stuffs was affected to a very much less degree, owing to the brief period covered by that war.

In the case of the present war, the world supply of food stuffs has been reduced to a very much greater degree, owing to the exceedingly large number of men involved, while the property damage has been many times greater than in any preceding war. An estimate of the probable price trend which will follow a full return to a peace basis is made much more difficult because of the price control which has been maintained on many commodities during the present struggle. With the lifting of restrictions on materials, however, and the subsequent abandonment of price control, no immediate upward trend of material prices can reasonably be predicted because of the relatively larger industrial demands for material which seem certain to develop.

Another factor which will very largely enter into the future price tendency is that of labor. On this point economists seem to be fairly well agreed that there will be no marked decrease in wage scales until such time as the food shortage is overcome and living costs begin to fall, a condition which does not seem likely to obtain in the immediate future.

Another factor in the trend of prices is the financial inflation always attendant upon war or any other condition which involves a large use of public credit, and this condition will not be likely to change materially so long as bond issues are necessary to defray the current expenses for war contracts and the return and demobilization of troops.

Another stabilizing factor is to be found in the unification of our banking facilities through the establishment of Federal Reserve banks, which has enabled the country to endure a financial strain incident to the war far beyond the previous comprehension of the most experienced financiers. Altogether, then, it may be fairly assumed that the reduction in prices of all kinds following the return of a peace basis will be gradual and fairly well balanced as measured by the comparative values of different commodities rather than sudden and confined alone to either manufactures or food stuffs.

But if this condition is to be realized, people must generally have a degree of faith in the future which will lead them to purchase materials and employ labor at present price levels, both in the production of manufactures and food stuffs. In other words, a condition of general confidence must obtain and "business as usual" must be made the slogan of return to peace conditions. We believe that the future demand for goods and the demand for food stuffs is so evident that there will be no lack of this confidence on the part of the American public, and no

hesitancy with regard to purchases of goods or equipment to supply economic business needs.

Liberty Bond Investment

should consider himself obligated to borrow money for the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

Inasmuch as further Liberty Bond campaigns will undoubtedly be necessary to liquidate the expenses incident to the final closing up of war projects and the return and demobilization of our troops when their work in Europe shall finally be completed, this question is a pertinent one which will perhaps be of greater moment during the next Liberty Bond campaign than it has been during the preceding ones when the spirit of patriotism was more deeply stirred by current war events. Available statistics show a very gratifying participation in past Liberty Loans by all classes of people, the number of subscribers exceeding the estimated number of families in the entire country. These people responded nobly to the country's need for financial support in the war crisis, and should be given due credit for the sacrifices made to this end. At the same time they have in the majority of cases profited by the transaction because of the incentive to save in other ways in order to make this best of all available

investments. In the end they will find themselves in the possession of capital which, in very many cases, they would not have otherwise accumulated, which will be the best possible demonstration of the advantage of establishing the habit of saving for the purpose of accumulating capital to make sound and safe investments.

There is small likelihood of any loss in cases where money is borrowed for the purchase of Liberty Bonds within the buyer's proper means, since there is little question that these securities will command a premium with the re-establishment of peace and its accompanying commercial prosperity. While there is, of course, no legal obligation for any man to take this course, and while every man must properly decide for the moral obligation for himself, yet there can be no doubt that the man who buys bonds in future Liberty Loan campaigns, even though it may be necessary to use his credit to this end, as millions of purchasers have done in previous campaigns, will not only be making a good investment, but one in which he can and will continue to take a just pride.

But the greatest advantage will accrue to those who are able to buy bonds with current savings. Dollars are now cheap, as measured by other commodities as an unavoidable result of war inflation. With a return to normal conditions they will gradually increase in purchasing power, to the advantage and gain of those who save and invest them safely now.

Clubs Hold Lively Session

Farmers' Clubs Favor Board of Agriculture.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs, held in the Capitol Building, Lansing, December 3-4, 1918, proved one of the most interesting meetings of recent years. The close of the great war means great changes in our industrial and agricultural life, and these new problems furnished interesting discussion from such state leaders in agricultural thought as J. H. McBride, C. C. Lillie, A. B. Cook, C. B. Scully, and others.

A. B. Cook, who gave an address on "Efficiency and System as a Palliative for the Farm Help Shortage," pointed out the importance of drainage, adapting crops to soil and climatic conditions and not attempting to do more than one can do to advantage as some of the most important things necessary to increase food production. Among other things Mr. Cook mentioned the farm tractor as a tremendous aid in helping to solve the labor problem on Michigan farms. "The labor problems on our farms," said Mr. Cook, "must be made to look attractive to the city man before we can induce him to come to the country."

Mr. Hale Tennant, Federal Food Agent in Marketing, discussed the problem of marketing farm produce from the following angles: "The farmers must be universally interested to benefit themselves along these lines. For fifteen years the fruit growers of western Michigan have been organized so that they have been independent of local buyers and shippers of this produce. There must be a spirit of unity among farmers before they can develop efficiency in grading and marketing their products cooperatively. Speculation should be eliminated at both ends and the consumer should come half-way to meet the farmer. There must be some large and powerful organization to handle our marketing problems and this organization must be free from graft and politics, which have wrecked so many farmers' organizations in other localities.

Hon. J. H. McBride, State Market Director discussed "The Farmer's Need of a State and National Chamber of Agriculture." There will be many

problems after the war," said Mr. McBride, "and other countries have already made plans to protect their agriculture during this period of reconstruction. If our farming interests are to prosper and rural people must be satisfied with country life, prices of their products and have sufficient labor to maintain production at maximum efficiency and profit. Agriculture must be placed on a sound financial basis, for unless the farmers are sure of a fair margin above the cost of production they are going to produce less and be content with the higher prices. There must be some plan to estimate and establish values to keep agriculture on the same plane of efficiency as other lines of business. The farmer has no way of expressing his viewpoint at present, which emphasizes the need of some powerful and influential organization through which he can present his side of the case to the authorities of the state and national governments.

Mr. Colon C. Lillie endorsed Mr. McBride's idea of a National Chamber of Agriculture, and outlined an era of grand and glorious agriculture in which every farmer would be entitled to the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Edgar Burk, St. Johns; vice-president, Alfred Allen, Mason; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Rushton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Howell. Elected to honorary membership, H. H. Hinds, Stanton, Mich., C. B. Smith, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. I. R. Johnson.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Less productive fields should be cultivated only when a profit can be made.

The worst thing that can happen to a community next to war, famine or pestilence, is absentee landlordism.

Farmers' organizations should not be for their own sakes but for definite purposes.

The highest financial success comes when a well-managed, well-balanced farm is combined with economy in living.

St. Clair Farmers Get in the Swim

THE development of a permanent and successful agriculture depends largely upon the bringing about of better business methods on the farm. While it is important, especially at the present time, for the farmer to grow the maximum crops, it is just as essential and to the mutual advantage of both himself and those who consume his products for him to place his enterprise on the most economical and stable basis possible. With this in view, the St. Clair County Farm Bureau is planning to give special attention to the business features of farming. In addition to promoting the keeping of farm management records, the organization of farm loan associations, etc., it has recently accomplished another valuable piece of work along this line in the organization of a Farmers' Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing Association.

During the past three years, dairymen in the vicinity of Port Huron have been cooperating in the purchase of several carloads of feed at a saving of over one hundred dollars per car. Realizing that some kind of permanent machinery for handling this work would be very desirable, thirty prominent farmers in the eastern part of the county decided to form a cooperative association.

A meeting was called, and after a thorough discussion it was decided to organize on the following plan: The usual officers and a board of directors were elected, and a constitution and set of by-laws adopted. These provide for a membership fee of ten dollars, and also that each man must deposit with the secretary a hundred dollar Liberty Bond or bank certificate of de-



Charter Members of St. Clair County Cooperative Association.

posit. These bonds or certificates are used as collateral security for loans which may be needed from time to time in handling carlot shipments. The firm shipping the goods attaches a bill of lading to a sight draft and sends it to a local bank. The secretary then deposits the bonds of certificates as collateral security for a loan to take up the draft. Collection is then made from the various members at the car as the goods are delivered, after which he takes up the note and the bonds are returned to him. All interest accruing on the loan is apportioned and levied on the commodity handled, and the members secure the interest on their bonds the same as though they had remained in their own hands. A small amount per ton, bushel, or hundred-weight, depending upon the commodity handled, is set aside to create a sinking fund with a view to purchasing a warehouse or other equipment that may be needed later. A wholesale business will be done and only with the members. Arrangements are now be-

ing made for buying dairy feed, fertilizer, clover seed, binder twine, etc. In fact, it is planned to secure any commodity that is needed by the members in sufficient quantities to be handled to advantage. The buying of flour and coal has also received some consideration.

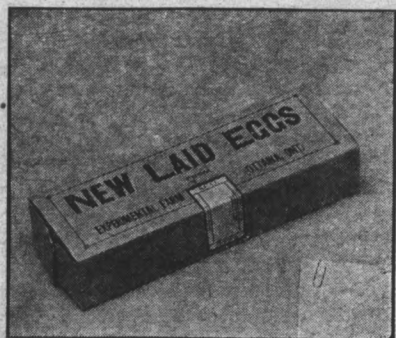
It now seems probable that a considerable portion of the business will be transacted through local firms and that the movement will do much toward bringing about a more friendly feeling and better understanding between the farmer and the merchant. In such cases, the members will make payment to the secretary and the dealer will deliver the article upon presentation of a receipt from that official. The fact that all of the business is done on a cash basis and that sales are made in large quantities, seems to make the business of the association especially attractive to local firms, and they are proving to be very willing to quote a price that, in many cases, is quite satisfactory to the farmer. In fact, before the associa-

tion was really an hour old, a deal for cottonseed meal aggregating many hundred dollars was consummated at a saving of nearly three dollars per ton, or one hundred dollars per carload.

This association bids fair to be of valuable service also along marketing lines. The principal product marketed by the members is milk, and through the organization the dairymen expect to agree upon a price and make a collective contract with the distributors.

It is believed, too, that this progressive step will have a most valuable influence in getting the farmers to grade up their herds by better breeding, testing for tuberculosis, and improving the sanitary conditions of their stables and premises. In fact, the farm bureau is planning to develop a systematic educational campaign among the members giving special attention to grading, the proper use, and kind of commodities bought or sold.

The movement is now proving to be very popular among the farmers, and indications now are that it will soon cover the greater part of the county. Similar associations will be formed in the near future in other communities, and it is ultimately planned that the several locals will work together and purchase supplies in still larger quantities. The main object in view is to improve the system of distribution and to secure certain services more cheaply and efficiently than has been possible in the past. While the movement will undoubtedly affect the business of some middlemen, the fundamental aim is not to tear down other interests, but rather to improve the farmer's condition and enable him to better cooperate with other legitimate enterprises.



PUTTING the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the farmer the greatest return of any labor. This lack of "finish" is nowhere so clearly seen as in our poultry products as shipped to market.

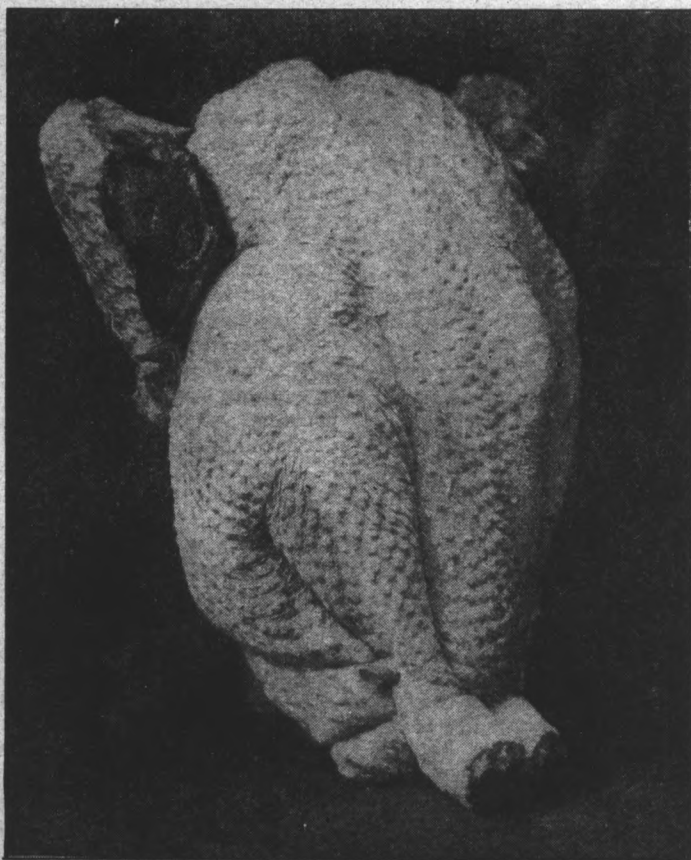
To prove that producers do not put the care they should on their poultry products before offering them for sale, one may visit any market and he will find that a large proportion of the poultry and eggs exposed for sale exhibits a carelessness that no other business could stand. Good farmers who follow a systematic crop rotation, who conserve all the available moisture in the soil, who never market other live stock except in a finished condition, seem to forget all their business principles when poultry and eggs are being disposed of, and think only of getting rid of them in the quickest and easiest way possible.

The time it takes to prepare produce before it is shipped from the farm is time well spent. No matter what is being sold, be it breeding stock, hatching eggs, live or dressed poultry, or market eggs, it should never be sent from the farm until it is in the best possible condition. Especially is this true when produce is intended for table use.

Well-finished broilers or roasters cost less per pound to the producer than those that are poorly fleshed, and they are much more palatable to the consumer. Though he may have to pay

Profits in Preparing Poultry Products

By EARLE W. GAGE

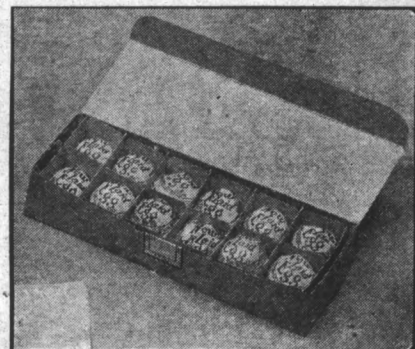


Well Finished and Ready for the Oven.

from twenty-five to fifty per cent more per pound for them, as a rule, the edible portion really costs less.

The neat, attractive package is a good investment. First appearance

goes a long way in determining the price of eggs and dressed poultry. The person who will take the trouble to make a neat box or crate and have it tastily addressed and marked, will, in



all likelihood, have something good to put into it.

Really good produce is sometimes sold for less than it is worth because it is packed in unattractive packages. It is the neat package that will help sell the contents every time. Therefore, it is good business to have produce not only of the best quality itself, but packed in containers that will indicate the prime quality of contents.

The ordinary packages in which eggs are shipped to market are not always attractive. The outside is frequently dirty, lacks neatness and is too often more or less flimsy. Even though the contents of such packages are of high quality they do not bring the price they should because of the unattractive container.

The best size package for ordinary shipments is, without doubt, the thirty-dozen case. For private or special shipments, packages to hold twelve, fifteen, or as low as six dozen eggs, may be made, as the customer wishes. It is an advantage to make these packages all uniform in size, or half-size, so that in placing them into the car or buggy, they fit in square and fill up the space.

Instead of placing his stock on the market during two months of the year, or at the season when there is an overabundance, which means poor prices, the farmer should arrange to distribute his produce over more of the twelve months than he does.

(Continued on page 612).

News of the Agricultural World

WILL RUSH BACK FARMER WARRIORS.

EVERY effort will be made by the war and navy departments to return from France with the utmost speed men who have knowledge of agriculture and who are willing to work on the farms, it was said in official circles this week. The need for farm laborers was never more urgent than at the present time. The food supply of the world is dependent upon the number of men who can be recruited for agriculture.

Among the plans suggested to the farm service division of the United States employment service is one to send a number of representatives to France to confer with commanding officers with a view to obtaining a census of the men who are ready and willing to go on farms. It is not proposed, however, to ask the war and navy departments to give exclusive privileges of return to men who will be available for farm work.

It is proposed to suggest that as many of this class as practicable shall be included in the early return of men to their homes. It is contended in the report by the United States employment service that there is a shortage of two million men on the farms. At any rate they say this number could be profitably used in developing the farms of the country and increasing production of fruits, cereals, vegetables live, stock and other kinds of food.

In the far west and southwest there is great demand for cowboys. The training the American soldiers have received abroad especially fits them for this kind of outdoor work. Stock production must increase with the pro-

duction of cereals and vegetables. The number of available cattle, sheep and hogs has greatly diminished since the beginning of hostilities.

"Before the United States entered the war abnormal world conditions had already brought about a shortage of two million men on American farms," the report of the farm service bureau says. "If the industrial draft on farm labor is to continue the spring season of 1919 will find the farms absolutely stripped of farm labor."

BEET PRICE SAME FOR 1919.

FOR the first time in years Michigan's sugar factory managers and sugar beet growers have agreed on the price for next season's crop without any serious disagreements and so early in the season that there will be no delay in making new contracts.

The price agreed upon is the same as is being paid for this season's crop—a guarantee of \$10 per ton for all beets, with an increase of \$1 per ton for each one cent per pound increase in the wholesale price of sugar above nine cents per pound during the months of November, 1919, to February, 1920.

Some time ago the executive committee of the Beet Growers' Association notified State Food Administrator Prescott that they had decided to ask the present prices for next year's crop and asked him to take up the matter with the manufacturers. He did so and at a meeting at Detroit, the representatives of the manufacturing concerns accepted the proposition.

In this connection it is interesting to note that an additional value of \$35 per acre has resulted from ensiling sugar beet tops in Ventura county, near

Washington, according to word reaching the Department of Agriculture.

FRANCE TO HAVE BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

FRANCE is considering the adoption of Uncle Sam's methods of teaching better farming and home-making to boys and girls. Representatives of the French High Commission, lately in this country made a point of studying carefully the methods of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges in conducting boys' and girls' clubs. Much of the information thus collected has been widely reprinted by the French press, accompanied by editorial comment expressing the view that, man and woman power of France having been depleted or disorganized by war service, France for some time to come will be dependent in large part upon its younger population for its food supply and suggesting the formation in France of a nation-wide system of boys' and girls' clubs patterned after those in America.

OTSEGO COUNTY FARM BUREAU ORGANIZED.

RECENTLY a group of representative farmers of Otsego county met at the court house in Gaylord and organized the Otsego County Farm Bureau.

Mr. L. R. Queal, Emergency Demonstration Agent, described the work that had been done in Otsego and Montmorency counties during the past season without organization, and explained how greater results could be obtained through organized effort.

Mr. E. E. Twing, Kalkaska county agent, described results obtained in that county and urged organized effort on the part of the farmers to eradicate the grasshopper pest by using poison bait.

It is estimated that Otsego county losses from grasshoppers range from \$30,000 to \$40,000 and that by all farmers using poison bait these losses can be cut to a minimum.

The farmers realizing the good that has come from the organization of the cooperative marketing association, voted to organize a Farm Bureau to continue the good work and elected the following officers:

President, Frank Wilkinson; vice-president, A. J. Townsend; secretary, Samuel Sellars; treasurer, Simon J. Lewis; J. F. Love, chairman marketing committee; Valentine Manpouski, chairman live stock committee, John Yuill, chairman publicity committee; C. J. Franks, chairman potato improvement committee.

MAKE APPLICATIONS EARLY.

The Department of State conducts the business of receiving the tax and issuing motor vehicle plates and chauffeur badges. All such registrations expire on December 31, each year. Under the Motor Vehicle Law we are now receiving applications for the year 1919. The more we receive prior to January 1, the less difficulty will our patrons and the department experience in handling the business that usually floods the office at that time. We would suggest that those who propose to make use of their cars at the beginning of the new year send in their applications at once.

Review of Fruit and Vegetable Markets

Movement Active, Prices Higher.

THE volume of leading lines of fruits and vegetables had fallen below 1,000 cars per day early this month, but the movement has gradually advanced to 1,200 cars per day. Carlot shipments of thirteen main commodities this week were 8,555 compared with 7,019 last week and 6,758 for the corresponding week last year. All important lines show increase over last week except onions and lettuce and all show increase above the same week last year except lettuce and celery. Prices continued strong with slight to moderate advances in most leading lines.

Potatoes Advancing.

Most markets are quoted higher this week, securing the first flatly general advance since the middle of October. The hauling is reported as noticeably light at nearly all shipping points. Demand continues slow to moderate in most shipping sections and slow in most distributing markets. Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin No. 1 sacked white stock advanced to 10@15 cents, reaching \$1.75@1.85 per cwt. for carlots in Chicago and \$1.50@1.70 f. o. b. shipping points in producing sections. Colorado and Idaho No. 1 sacked white stock advanced slightly at shipping points, ranging at \$1.35@1.45 f. o. b. and strengthened a little, in consuming markets, ranging mostly at \$2.05@2.10 per cwt. sacked f. o. b. shipping point. California sacked whites advanced to \$1.80@1.90 f. o. b. Stockton. New York round whites gained 5@10c, reaching \$1.88@1.90 per cwt f. o. b. in bulk and strengthened slightly in consuming markets, closing at \$2.10@2.25. Maine Green Mountains advanced to a range of \$3@3.10 per barrel measure in bulk and \$2.05@2.10 per cwt. sacked f. o. b. Presque Isle. These still sold

Jobbing Prices and Shipments Covering the Period December 3rd to 9th Inclusive

at \$2.35@2.40 in Boston but advanced to \$2.50@2.85 in New York. Shipments to date from 13 chief winter and spring potato shipping states show about 14,000 cars less than for the corresponding time last year, although the estimated crop is 24,000 cars less this year. Detail by states will be given in a special potato bulletin issued with next week's review. Shipments this week 2,289 cars against 1,982 last week.

Strong Tone Continues in Apple Markets.

The firm trend of the past month continues. New York Baldwins A 2½, reached \$5@5.50 per barrel f. o. b. Rochester, and strengthened in several consuming markets, ranging generally at \$5.25@5.65. Virginia Yorks, A 2½, followed irregular ranges but advanced to \$5.75@6.50 in Chicago. Virginia Ben Davis sold generally at \$4.50@5, but reached \$5@6.25 in various smaller southern markets. Northwestern, extra fancy boxed Winesaps advanced 15 cents, reaching \$2@2.25 f. o. b. shipping points and still sold mostly at \$3@3.25 in consuming markets. Sales to jobbers for barrel stock were 50c@1 above last year's corresponding ranges and for northwestern apples 50c@1 higher per box.

Onions Continue Nearly Steady.

California Australian Browns followed a stronger range of \$1.25@1.50 per cwt. sacked f. o. b. Stockton, and sold at \$2.50@3 in south central cities. The choice yellow stock held at \$1.50@1.60 f. o. b. in New York and New England shipping sections. Eastern and middlewestern sacked yellow stock advanced about 25 cents in leading eastern mar-

kets, ranging mostly at \$1.50@2 per cwt., but middlewestern markets still range at \$1.40@1.65. Shipments again declined with 338 cars, compared with 377 last week and 137 for the corresponding week last year.

Cabbage Again Advances.

Price trends continued upward in producing sections and in distributing markets. Demand was generally good in the east but slow in the west and southwest. New York Danish seed stock again advanced \$4, reaching \$22@26 per ton in bulk f. o. b. Wisconsin Holland seed sold at \$13 in bulk to growers in shipping sections. New York Danish seed advanced sharply in consuming markets, reaching \$28@35 per ton, and Wisconsin Holland seed advanced, ranging at \$27@28 per ton in middlewestern markets. Colorado cabbage was weaker in some southwestern markets, ranging at \$2.75@3.75 per cwt. Shipments increased considerably, 405 cars compared with 298 last week. The movement was chiefly from New York and Wisconsin a few cars of new cabbage started from Florida, Texas and California.

Celery Markets Strong.

New York Goldenheart celery sold at higher ranges, mostly \$4@5 per crate in the rough for cold storage stock f. o. b. Rochester. General range in eastern consuming markets was \$4@5 but sales reached \$5@6.50 in some distant markets. California Goldenheart advanced to 65@70c per dozen f. o. b. shipping points and to a higher range of \$6.50@6.75 per crate in consuming markets. Shipments increased to 266 compared with 201 last week.

Lettuce Values Gained.

Florida head lettuce strengthened, reaching \$1.75@2.50 f. o. b. Orlando and advanced in most consuming markets, closing mostly at \$3.25@4 per hamper, but selling at \$2@2.25 in Chicago. California Iceberg advanced 15 cents to a range of \$1.95@2 per crate f. o. b. shipping points and sold \$2.75@3.00 in most consuming markets. Shipments were 95 compared with 100 last week.

Bean Markets Irregular.

Additional government purchases of 11,000,000 pounds of Pinto beans are reported, making total Pintos 36,000,000 pounds at seven cents f. o. b. sacked, recleaned; total amount of government bean purchases are around 70,000,000 pounds.

California small whites declined slightly in producing sections, closing at \$8.50@9 sacked, recleaned basis cash to growers. Oregon white stock weakened slightly, ranging at \$7.50@7.75 sacked, cash to growers. Michigan choice pea beans also weakened, ruling at \$7.75 per cwt. bulk, recleaned basis, cash to growers, and ranged firm in consuming markets at \$10@10.50. Colorado Pintos held at \$6 bulk, recleaned basis in producing sections while recleaned sacked stock ranged higher in Kansas City at \$7.50. Last year during corresponding week, growers of Colorado Pintos received \$6@8.50 and Michigan navys were sold at \$10.85@12 in producing sections. Shipments the past week, after several weeks of decrease, had increased to 225 cars compared with 158 last week. California shipments comprised over one-half the week's total and also of the total for the season. Northwestern and Rocky Mountain states have shipped more than four-fifths of the season's total of 2,025 cars.

Can We Get Profits from the Hog?

By *EARLE W. GAGE*

THE present cost to produce a hog, finished for market, where maintenance, breeding and feeding charges for the dam are properly charged, and where a conservative percentage of the feeding and breeding costs is added to cover the overhead charges and risk, would appear to be about \$20 from the best obtainable figures. A fair, but no excessive, profit should be possible with present pork prices, where good management is applied.

The feed situation, however, is far from bright at the present time. Standard hog foods comprise but a short list—corn, barley, wheat by-products, and oats. Corn will be excessively high where obtainable, and the price is considered as prohibitive by many successful feeders. Barley is far from readily available in many sections, and stands at top-notch prices as a feed. Wheat by-products are limited to shorts and bran. Oats at present prices may be used with economy only to induce milk flow and the growth of bone and sinew, that is, with the milking sow and the weaned pig. In short, the whole matter of available hog foods rests upon an entirely unstable foundation. Are there any avenues of relief?

Canada has been under the pressure of abnormal conditions sufficiently long so that her farmers and experiment men have learned more things worthy of consideration in solving the problem of maintaining a high pork production under partial food supply conditions. Of the concentrates which the Canadian feeders have used with profit in hog feeding might be mentioned cottonseed meal, gluten meal, gluten feed, linseed oil meal, distillers' grains, corn oil cake, and corn bran. In 1915-16, the following percentage additions to a basic corn, shorts, barley rations gave economical and healthful results—gluten feed twenty per cent, linseed oil meal seventeen per cent, and cottonseed meal thirteen per cent. The following winter a similar experiment showed the injurious effects (protein poisoning) of increasing the percentage addition in the case of linseed and cottonseed meal. Where fed in the original percentages good results were obtained. Distillers' grains were further shown to give good results as a twenty per cent addition.

Linseed oil meal may be safely fed as indicated, and is a concentrate to be recommended at the present time. Gluten feed as high as thirty per cent of the ration is another valuable substitute where procurable. Cottonseed meal, while giving phenomenal results, should not be widely recommended as a hog feed. Distillers' grains are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Corn oil cake, where procurable, is a high-class concentrate fed with shorts or bran and skim-milk. Corn bran, of limited supply, may enter profitably into the ration of the brood sow, or the fattening hog. Not more than twenty per cent should be fed owing to the rather fibrous nature of the food. While more in the nature of a by-product, elevator screenings, graded as buckwheat screenings, has given consistently good results, a fact worthy of note at the present time. In the 1918 experimental feeding tests in Canada, buckwheat screenings and milk gave the highest gains in both first and duplicate lots. The addition of shorts, oil meal, and tankage, was apparently in no wise an improvement over the whole screenings.

The one thing to be remembered, however, is that the inferior grades of elevator screenings have been proved of little value for swine feeding.

Concentrates for the Young Pig.

There is little room for deviation from accepted practice in the feeding

of young pigs. A bone-building ration with low percentage fiber is necessary. Ease of digestibility is essential. Wheat middlings and skim-milk, while being taught to eat, with middlings, sifted oats, a little corn, and skim-milk after weaning, form excellent rations. Skim-milk is almost a necessity. To find a substitute, three years of experimental work was carried on at Ottawa station. Tankage, oil meal, and skim-milk were the chief centers of interest. Briefly, tankage proved a poor substitute where it directly replaced skim-

milk, both in quality of pigs and cost of production. As an addition to a ration containing skim-milk, it showed consistently inferior to oil meal. In fact, as has already been stated, no benefit could be seen in adding this expensive meat by-product to an already balanced ration. Thus, while skim-milk and corn or barley gave marked results over corn, tankage and water, it also showed a slight superiority over corn, tankage and milk for weaned pigs.

Tankage, however, may be regarded

as a milk substitute. Best results have been obtained where pigs were weaned without milk by supplying the meal dry in a self-feeder, part of which was partitioned off and filled with dry tankage. This may be consumed as required. Water should be supplied at all times. Grain only produced gain at a cost of 9.8 cents; grain plus tankage 7.1 cents, as against the six or eight-week-old weanlings. Tankage's reputation has gained largely through its use as a balance to corn, a grain that for the production of economical gains must be fed with some protein supplement.

Skim-milk for the growing hog may rightly be claimed as the best single food. The common statement that with meal at \$20 per ton, skim-milk is worth twenty cents per cwt. is all too conservative. For light, growing hogs, sixty pounds and over, 400 pounds of skim-milk has showed equal on the average to 100 pounds of meal, which at present prices would give milk a meal equivalent value of nearly seventy-five cents. While the above may be taken as an average, experiments too numerous to mention specifically have demonstrated that for the young growing pig, skim-milk at pre-war prices for meal, showed values ranging from twenty-eight cents with heavier hogs, to seventy-nine cents for lighter ones.

Butter-milk, fed fresh, is the equal of skim-milk. Experiments show that one hundred pounds of whey, fed fresh, is capable of saving 19.2 pounds meal, or attaining a value of almost twenty cents per cwt. with meal at even \$20 per ton. Much of the palatability, and consequent value of whey, is frequently lost through feeding it in a badly soured or decomposed condition. Of all milk products, it may be generally stated that the value of whey is least appreciated.

Skim-milk must not be over-fed, however, for most economical returns. A small proportion of the skim-milk fed shows a high meal equivalent. Much valuable feed is not only wasted, but lost with disaster to the pig as well, from over-feeding skim-milk. A study of experimental evidence would show that for the best results with young pigs, one pound of milk to 2.5 or three pounds of meal should be fed. A greater proportion of milk shows a decreased value as a meal substitute. For older hogs less milk may be used, tests indicating that for the one-hundred-pound hog and over not more than five pounds should be fed daily.

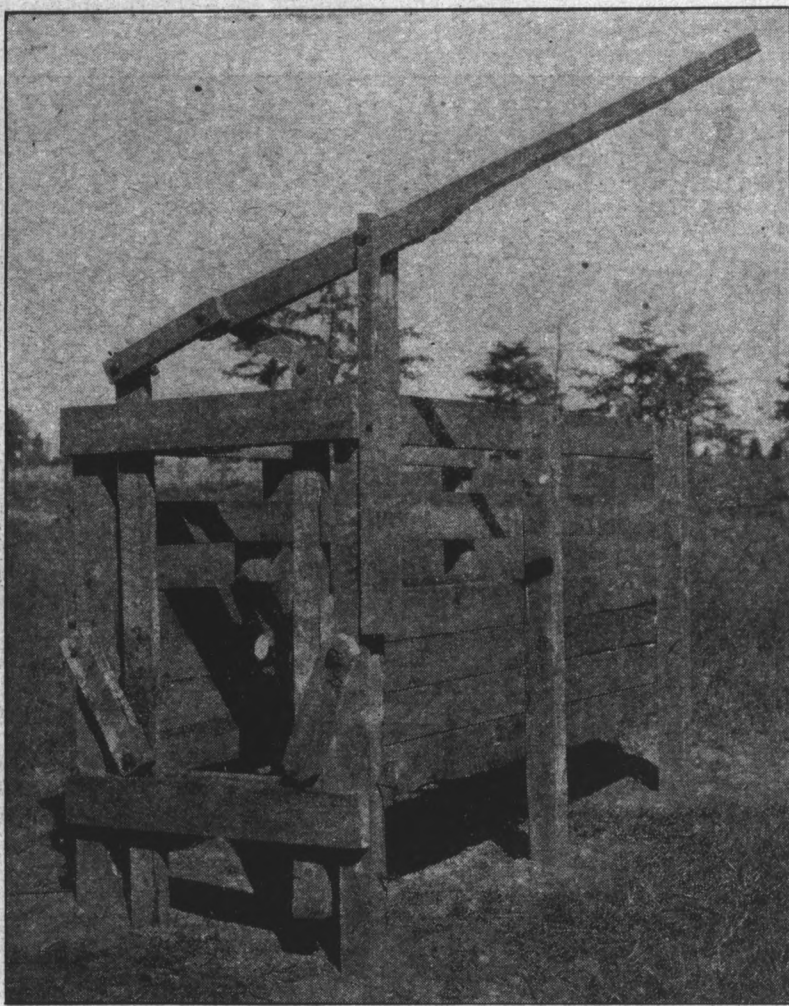
Practice has indicated the advisability of feeding milk sweet to very young pigs. As the digestive system becomes stronger, however, comparison shows little difference in the results of feeding sweet or sour milk, provided whatever condition favored is uniformly kept up, that is, milk always sweet or always sour. Sour milk is easy to obtain, and would also have a beneficial action upon the digestive apparatus not seen with sweet milk.

Labor-saving in Hog Feeding.

Practice indicates that two feedings daily is sufficient for the fattening hog. Indeed, that with the exception of the young pig, feeding twice daily is preferable to three. This fact was indicated in a Canadian test, where no appreciable difference in gain was shown to balance the extra labor of feeding. Realizing that the indication of one experiment is not conclusive, it may be said that close observation and findings point to the same result. Many hog men feed breeding stock, and even growing hogs, on good pasture but once daily. Experiments point to the feasibility of the self-feeding method, and to the fact that it gives results equal to hand-feeding with a reduction of from sixty to eighty per cent of the labor of feeding.



Getting Rid of the Horns



Home-made Chute for Dehorning Cattle.

WITH a home-made chute, several farmers have removed the old trouble at dehorning season. Rough posts and scrap planks of various sizes may be used in making this chute, although they must be strong enough to hold the animal in place.

The picture shows a chute with the head-clamps open ready for the animal to be driven in. This clamp is operated from the side by means of the lever. A short rope is attached to the end of this for pulling it down and fastening it when closed. This handle should not be so heavy that it will not allow the clamps to open with their own weight. The arms fastened to the top of the head-clamp bars may be made of strap iron two inches wide, using four bars. But wood is as good, requiring but two bars, one on each side

of the lever. The lower arms are best when made of wood. The distance between the bars when the lever is down should be about four inches, and this may be secured best by placing a block between the bars on the inside of the cross-pieces. This not only serves to steady the bars, but insures a more secure chute at the very time when strength is most needed.

A type chute with a sloping side has been found best for dehorning small stock. To hold the clamp closed, the lever is notched on the underside and works in a loop with a bolt or pin through it so that the notches drop over it. A pin or bolt is inserted in the hole in the cross-bar at the top hole in the cross-bar, which holds it in place. For small animals this clamp bar is left closed.

Old-Time Meeting of Fruit Growers

THE forty-eighth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, held at the Board of Commerce Building at Detroit on December 19-13, brought out a large attendance of fruit growers from various parts of the state. This is the first annual meeting of the society to be held in Detroit, or, in fact, the eastern portion of the state, and considering the unusual conditions confronting the industry the meeting proved very successful, both from the standpoint of the fruit growers and the ultimate consumers in the city of Detroit.

In connection with the meeting of the horticulturists was held the first apple show, which opened with four hundred bushels of Michigan's choicest fruit displayed. The Michigan Agricultural College had an exhibit of more than eighty varieties of apples grown in Michigan. "This apple show," said President Charles A. Bingham, of Birmingham, Michigan, "will demonstrate that Michigan apples are second to none. A bushel of Michigan apples costs the Detroit purchaser about what he would have to pay as freight on a box of Oregon fruit. Our exchanges would also like to sell direct to Detroit retailers and consumers. Thirty thousand bushels of apples were shipped from Bangor, Van Buren county, this fall. Of these thirteen thousand bushels were shipped south and the rest went to the Chicago market. This winter the Chicago market will be shipping this fruit to many of our smaller cities and our people will be paying freight both ways and several unnecessary commissions to handlers."

In his address of welcome, Mr. John A. Russell, vice-president of the Detroit Board of Commerce said:

"It is of tremendous importance for the city of Detroit to have state conventions of this kind because they tend to create a greater solidarity by having the whole state working together. It is quite necessary for us to understand the farmers' problems and for the farmers to understand our city problems in order that we may have a more unanimous public opinion. So far as the Detroit Board of Commerce is concerned, we are at your service and want you to feel at home. We are awfully glad to have you here and hope you will come again."

In addressing the meeting Mr. Roland Morrill, the dean of Michigan horticulture, took for his subject the "Past, Present and Future of Michigan Horticulture." Morrill said: "I know quite a lot about the past of Michigan horticulture, and I suppose my judgment about the future is about the same as that of the most of you. My father was one of the first nurserymen in Michigan and he sent to Vermont for trees, and to Rochester, New York, for scions. I remember the old varieties and it seemed to me that our old orchard was a dandy. From that time until today Michigan has been a fruit-producing state and in the past apples were easy to grow. In the course of time our troubles began to multiply, and then came the term science, and people ridiculed, but somehow or other farmers are beginning to realize that science is coming to the rescue in solving for us some of our most perplexing problems."

The present is as good as it can be under present conditions. The man who grows fruit must be a brighter man than he was forty years ago. He must get a clear knowledge of what he is doing and the man who does not possess this knowledge is going to lose money. Today we are passing through a stage that I do not understand. I do not know about the labor situation. The hardships of the past few years have produced a new class of men, the young men full of ambition and knowl-

Annual Session at Detroit is Replete with Good Advice and Timely Suggestions for Pioneer and Novice.

edge, and these men are the best horticultural prospects we have today. While we cannot produce so much food per acre as the farmers of some of the European countries we can produce more food per man, and that is the great problem of today. There is always a lot of hand-work on the fruit farm and we haven't got the ability and efficiency that we had five or six years ago. Millions of men have left our farms and many of them may drift back. Foreigners who have been working on the fruit farms in the east and south have returned to their homes or gone to the factories. We don't know whether these laborers will return to the farms or not. We have tried to keep up, but the business has narrowed down to what a man and his family can do. The man who is producing fruit and grain is not making any big profits but I have got in four hundred acres of grain because I could use my tractor to good advantage and because the government has guaranteed me a good price for it.

When we reorganize and reconstruct our business I do not know where our

in the vicinity of Detroit and pointed out the problems confronting growers of strawberries, raspberries, currants and the like, for the Detroit market. It is Mr. Gregg's opinion that there will be a profitable market in Detroit for all of the small fruits that the growers in that vicinity can produce during the next few years.

Mrs. Malcom Smith, Chairman of Home Economics of the Allegan County Bureau of Agriculture, gave a most interesting discussion of rural recreation. "This subject," said Mrs. Smith, "is a broad one and might be handled from many angles. A man who is fitted to his work finds as great pleasure in it as he did in play when a boy. The little girls playing with their dolls are just as interested as the mothers are in caring for their babies. No boy is naturally a criminal and should not be treated as such, but should be provided with means for healthful recreation."

"This war will go down in history as not only the most criminal one, but the most humane, because the soldiers have been provided with means for recreation. The government has been

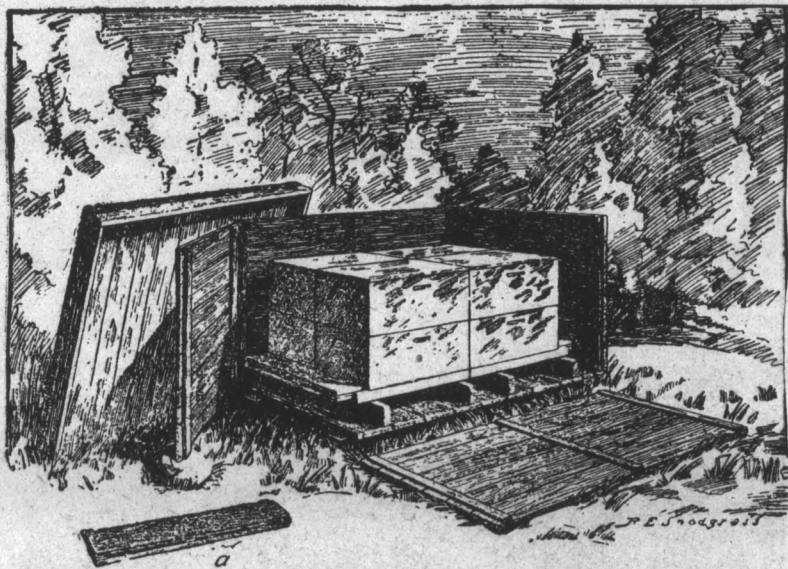
single interest in the country with the smallest per cent organized. The farmers of this country must learn the same kind of cooperation as those of Denmark, not only to obtain better prices, but for social and industrial improvement. Every community should have one social center where the people may come together for social expression. In establishing such a center the real problem is leadership. A man and woman working in harmony can perform wonders in any community. There is no rural organization that is in a position to do so much for the real benefit of the farmer as the farm bureau. The farm agent is doing a vast amount of good in solving rural problems. Lodges interest a few, but the farm bureau interests everyone; boys, boys' and girls' clubs and various other branches. The departments are also a big factor in keeping the boys and girls on the farms and are sure to become a more prominent one in the years to come. Young people must have recreation along with their work. The child who learns to play on the square will develop into a man who will do business on the square. Young people should play good games that teach them some of the real problems of life. The time has passed when we can afford to allow our boys and girls to go out to face the world without a knowledge of its problems.

"When you are planning community affairs do not leave out anyone, because there is nobody who cannot put some good things into a community event. The moving picture is sure to prove a big educational factor and recreational factor in the future of rural districts. It is now the plain duty of women to prepare themselves for the ballot. Would it not be good for men and women to come together to brush up on civic and political questions? I believe every community should have a debating society or civic club where they could meet and discuss some of the big problems of the day."

The question box at Wednesday's meeting opened up an interesting discussion on tractors for use on fruit farms. Many growers reported favorable results from the use of light tractors and report a big saving of labor in plowing and cultivating. Others claimed that some of the tractors had proven a disappointment. Mr. C. B. Cook, of Owosso, said that his tractor does the work of three strong teams, and at a lower cost.

Miss May Persons, of the M. A. C., gave a practical demonstration on the use of apples from the standpoint of the average housewife. Miss Persons said: "There never was a more psychological time to push apples than right now; to urge Michigan people to eat more apples. We must not only practice conservation of certain products but we must practice the use of things of a perishable nature. Apples do not compare very well with other food products when we talk in calories, but as a factor in maintaining health and bodily functions the apple stands very high. Women are going to hear more about apples in the future and they are going to use more apples. As a rule the average housewife knows but little about apples, and if we are going to push Michigan apples for Michigan people we must let the average housewife know more about apples. There are many ways of using apples so that they may have a regular place in our diet instead of being used merely for pies and apple sauce. We must educate the average housewife in respect to the various varieties of apples and how to use the different varieties for different purposes, the same as the apple growers of the Pacific Coast states have advertised their apples."

(More next week).



Wintering Bees Out of Doors.

The packing cases illustrated above are the type used by the Bureau of Entomology in the government apiary. There is advantage in packing several hives together; they warm each other, labor is reduced and cases are less expensive. Details for construction are given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1012 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

young men are going. So far as foreign laborers are concerned I do not believe that we can count on them too much. But I believe that the future is going to demand standardization and quality as never before. It has taken some of the big markets years to wake up to the value of some of the good qualities of our best market varieties of apples. The man who cannot grow good products and put them up on the square has no future in the fruit business. The Pacific Coast apple growers can never equal the flavor and quality of Michigan apples, but they could put this fruit in honest packages and come here to Michigan and take our markets right from under us. We have young men who are going to take up the business and who are going to make good. What the large orchardists can do by themselves the small growers must do by associations. The big apple market of the country belongs to anyone who can put into it a carload of any of the best varieties put up in good shape."

O. I. Gregg, Wayne county agent, discussed the subject of small fruits

broad enough to realize that a clean body and mind are the great factors in maintaining an efficient soldier. Health and recreation are also closely allied and modern science has shown that we can remove many of the things that cause ill health. For instance, if you have dyspepsia try skipping a meal and walk five miles and practice deep breathing.

"The foreign nations do not have as great rural social problems as we do in America. The foreign farmers live in the villages and go out to the farm and work, so that they really have all of the social advantages of the city. We need more social gatherings, such as we are having today. In the olden times we had more community gatherings than we do today."

"In performing our war work we have developed a community spirit in the greatest sense and now we are going to develop a still greater one: into a spirit that is going to feed our enemies. The past few years have been the greatest get-together period in our history."

"The farmers represent the greatest

Experience With Vegetables at Garden Place Farm--By W. H. Jenkins

MOST of the vegetables at Garden Place are grown as inter-crops in the orchards. Those grown in a large way for market are cabbage, cauliflower, and in years past celery. About all the vegetables are grown in smaller quantities and used in the family, or for green feed for poultry.

Cabbage is grown as a cash crop because the culls and trimmings provide green food for the poultry. The varieties mostly grown are Winnigstadt, and Danish Round Head. I have learned that with heavy application of nitrogenous fertilizer, one does not always get hard heavy heads. There is a large growth of loose leaves, but the phosphorous and potash is needed to get the weight of heads desired. I will hereafter amend animal manures with acid phosphate, and apply wood ashes to the soil when I can get them, as a source of potash.

Cauliflower is a more profitable crop than cabbage, if one is assured of a market. One can usually depend on a limited demand in large villages, but the city market must be utilized when they are grown in large quantities. Growing at some seasons of the year can be made fairly profitable. I have found cauliflower culture to be the same as for cabbage, except for the largest, finest heads, extra fertilizer and cultivation are needed. When the curds start to grow in the heads, is the time to tie the leaves around it to blanch. Growth should be completed inside the head before marketing, and a good marketable head should be from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. After trimming nicely, the heads can be packed in berry crates for the local market and in barrels or large crates for the city markets.

Those who grow strawberries by the wide-row system, if they make the soil very rich, can set cauliflowers between the rows of strawberries set early in the spring. This necessitates more hand-hoeing, although I have used the horse cultivator a few times when the plants are small, by making it very narrow. This is not ideal strawberry culture, but it enables one to get pay for the use of the ground the first year while growing the strawberry plants for fruiting the next year.

Celery.

After having grown celery for market on a large scale for many years, and experimented with it in almost every way, I finally settled on a method of intensive culture that gave me the largest returns for the labor. The principle of growing celery, in brief, is to grow the roots in a moist cool place, and the stalks in a darkened place. This was accomplished by the old method of banking with soil over the roots, and up around the stalks as they grow. This is very laborious, and the rows must be so far apart, that the yield per acre is not large. I make the same favorable conditions for growth, by planting on the surface in alternate rows of one and two feet apart, placing a heavy mulch of manure or garden refuse in the wide space, and when the plants are about a foot high, set up blanching boards, so the two rows in the narrow space are boarded together, i. e., in double rows. When the celery grows a few inches above the boards, the boards are crowded close together, which completes the blanching. Irrigation over the mulch always insures a large crop of the finest celery, and the method is fairly successful without irrigation. In the family garden emptying the waste water from the house over the mulch is sufficient. The celery for winter use is not blanched out of doors

but is planted in moist soil on the cellar bottom, before hard freezing, where it blanches out nicely. I grow mostly the Golden-Self-Blanching celery for both fall and winter use, and sow the seed in open ground as soon as the frost is out in the spring.

Sweet Corn and Lima Beans.
I now drill in the small growing var-

larger corns for succession, in the order named, are Quincy Market, Squantum and Country Gentleman.

Tomatoes.

Tomatoes, like the most of the garden crops, I like to mulch the spaces between the plants in mid-summer. A well balanced fertilizer, and plenty of it, is needed to grow large crops. Nitro-

Peas, like corn and beans, should be grown in large quantities and the seed saved, from the best of them each year, which saves all the cash cost. The farmer can plant them with the corn planter and with no cost for seed, and plenty of land, I think it will hardly pay him to put up supports for them. One of the early dwarf varieties followed by the Telephone, and Dwarf Champion, are all that we use. The main thing is plan for enough, and sow at different times, so as to have them as long as possible. In the family garden I plant thickly in rich soil, and put wire netting up for support, but this is too much work when I plant them out in the field, and cultivate them with a horse cultivator.

Early Potatoes and Winter Squash.

Perhaps some of us have not learned that we can grow fine winter squash in the potato field, if the potatoes are planted and dug early. After the potatoes are planted, when the ground is warm, and danger of hard freezing over, plant squash seed, in about every third row of potatoes, and about ten feet apart, and if the soil is not sufficiently rich for squash, apply some fertilizer when planting. A still better way is to plant the squash seed in inverted sods early in May, and place these sods under the glass in a cold-frame, then transplant them to the garden at a seasonable time.

THE MONEY-MAKING RABBIT.

SUNSHINE is of great value in keeping the hutches in sanitary condition and they should be placed where the light can strike the inside at least during a portion of the day. In the hottest summer weather curtains can be provided to keep the hares from becoming overheated.

The rabbit is a clean animal, and it is not necessary to take much time in cleaning the hutches. Keep the hutches dry and supplied with plenty of clean straw litter.

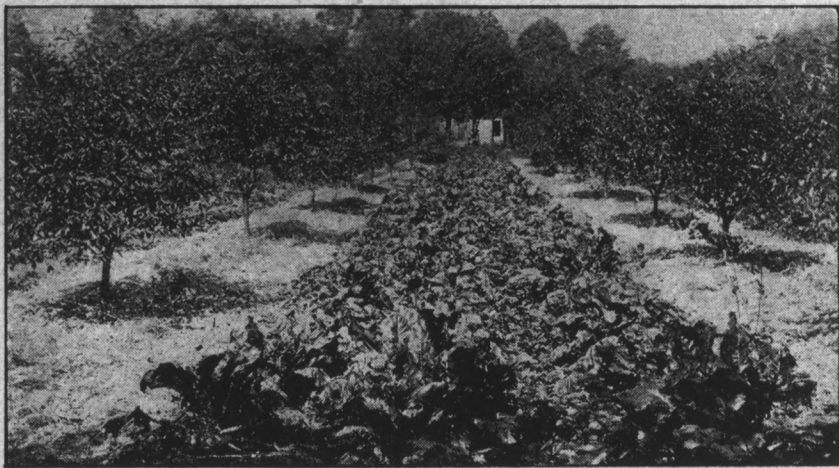
In selecting a breed of rabbits there are at least three which will prove satisfactory. They are the Belgian hare, the New Zealand Red and the Flemish Giant. The Belgian and the New Zealand are about the same size. The New Zealand is lighter in color and a little more blocky in shape. The Flemish Giant is a large rabbit and takes longer to get its growth than the Belgian or the New Zealand.

The doe that raises five litters each year is doing enough work and the breeder should be satisfied with that record. Young rabbits can be weaned at about six weeks of age and then it is advisable to give the doe about two weeks rest before breeding her again.

Rabbits do not require much attention but they do need regular feeding and watering and it takes time. During the summer they should be watered twice each day but in the winter once will be sufficient. Time may be saved by having a rack in each hutch and this can be filled with a week's supply of clover or alfalfa hay.

Rabbits are healthful animals and there is little trouble with disease when the hutches are clean and dry and the proper feeding methods are observed. The most common trouble is the "snuffles" and it starts with a cold in the head and sneezing. It is contagious and afflicted hares should be removed and isolated. A teaspoonful of kerosene oil and oil of tar mixed can be poured down the back of the throat with good results. Eucalyptus oil scattered in the hutch once each day is beneficial in cases of snuffles.

M. G. RIGBY.



Most of the Vegetables Are Grown as Inter-Crops in the Orchard.

ieties of sweet corn, and bush or lima beans in the same row, and thin them after they come up so each has a chance to develop. I am sure the combination crop is worth more than either crop alone. Farmers can drill in the seed with the corn planter, and by saving their own seed, as they should, they can have a large abundance of sweet corn and beans at almost no cost. The Golden Bantam planted two or three times for succession is one of the best early corns, although the Peep of Day is a few days earlier, but the quality is poorer. The best of the

gen will make a large growth of vines, but to get the highly colored, solid tomatoes we like so well, there must be potash available in the soil, and then phosphorus stiffens up the plants, and increases the yield. A good place for the wood ashes from the kitchen stove is around the tomato plants soon after setting, also some acid phosphate if the manure used has been reinforced with it, which is the better way. The only support I give the tomatoes is to lay some brush, saved when I prune fruit trees, between the rows of plants before they cover the ground.

"A Christmas Present for Uncle Bill"



FARMERS

STARVING EUROPE LOOKS TO YOU

The ending of the war does not relieve the food situation. We must feed our own people and ration out our surplus to the nations of the world.

Last year we exported 11,820,000 tons of food stuff to Europe, and Mr. HOOVER estimates that we will be called upon for at least 20,000,000 tons the coming year.

It will be the duty of American farmers to grow the biggest crops they possibly can, and in this case, duty and profit are combined.

The surest means to increased production is

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F. S. ROYSTER GUANO COMPANY
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Michigan at the International

PRECIOUS things are found in small packages. This is about the case with Michigan's showing at the great International show at Chicago. As compared with the great total of entries this state had on exhibition scarcely two per cent. But every man who took stock from Michigan farms came back with some of the money offered by the exposition management and by the breeders' associations.

One of the outstanding features of the swine interests was the exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys by Prof. Herbert W. Mumford from Brookwater Farms near Ann Arbor. In twenty-one of the twenty-five classes of this breed of swine Prof. Mumford's animals were in fifth place or above. He was awarded five firsts, five seconds, three thirds, six fourths, and eight fifths, besides the senior champion sow of over twelve months, and the grand champion sow, any age.

This is not all the interest that the breeding work of Prof. Mumford gave to the show. His sale of Durocs was one of the items for general discussion among the hog men present. The animals combined individuality, merit and superior breeding, and the prices paid showed the appreciation of other good breeders for his stock. We saw Prof. Mumford after the sale and he stated that the results had been beyond his highest expectations. Brookwater Lass D, the grand champion sow, was bid off by Thomas Johnston, of Camp Chase, Ohio, at \$2,250.

Michigan was also represented in the Chester White classes by A. J. Adams, of Litchfield, and in the Tamworth classes by W. S. Adams, of the same place. These herds made very creditable showing. In the breeding classes of Chester Whites, A. J. Adams was awarded a first, a second, a third, two fourths and five fifths.

We wish also to bring the attention of Michigan folks to the success attending the exhibits of C. H. Prescott & Sons, of Tawas City, in the Shorthorn classes. In every class that the animals from the Prescott Farms were entered they got within the prize money. Here are the results:

In the cross-bred senior steer calf class, with thirty-five entries the judge gave the Michigan entry second place; and in the Shorthorn special a first. The Prescotts also landed third and seventh on senior yearling heifers, third on junior yearling heifer, eighth on two-year-old bull, and a place in the Shorthorn futurity class with a junior

(Continued on page 607).



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The best ever for 1919. Has 11 great exclusive spreader improvements that put the Galloway in a class by itself. Steel-beater, wide spreading V-rake—automatic stop—clean out push board—roller feed—chain drive—endless apron with force feed—cut under front wheels, short turn—is extra light draft—handles more manure for less cost on man, team, and pocket book than any other spreader built.

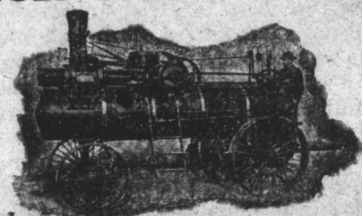
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Galloway's 1919 new model engines are more powerful, more economical than ever. 2 1/2 to 12 H.P. Portable or stationary. Has valves in head, no lost energy. Big bore, long stroke and heavy weight. Special built-in magneto supplies blue hot spark, needs no batteries. Easily started, no cranking, cylinder and water pot frostproof. Burns any fuel. Heavy or light work models for the lightest to the heaviest, toughest job on your farm.

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Get your copy of Galloway's money saving book for 1919. Buy all your farm supplies at wholesale—direct from Galloway's factories. Use this book as your buying guide. We ship from our immense factories at Waterloo or big warehouse stocks in Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul and Winnipeg. Write today to **William Galloway Company, 187 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA.**

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Steam The Dependable Power

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

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Port Huron, Michigan.

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GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
Biggest values in clover ever offered. Don't fail to write us for samples. We can save you many dollars on Clover Seed. Don't pay two profits. Buy from World's Largest Mail Order Seed House at Bargain Prices. Have new, re-cleaned Alfalfa, \$9.00 bu.; Sweet Clover, \$4.95 bu.; Timothy \$4.50 bu. Bargain price on Alsike & Tim mxd. Other seeds in proportion. No risk buying from us. Your money back if you want it. Satisfaction our first aim. Clover crop short. Write before advance. Send for free samples and big 116-page catalog. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO.**
Box 831 CLARINDA, IOWA

CLOVER

Buyers Save Big Money.

Seed \$3.00 per Bu. lower when we bought our supply. Our prices ridiculously low. The big saving to you is due to our early purchase. Every lot tested, pure Illinois grown, High grade Buckhorn free. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Crop short. Don't wait for higher prices. Our big bargains in seed will astonish you. Have Alfalfa \$8.90 per Bu. Timothy \$4.75; Sweet Clover \$5.25 and all Grass Seed at greatly reduced prices. We can save you money and give you quick service. Write today for free samples, low prices and big money saving Seed Guide. All Free. Don't delay. **American Mutual Seed Co., Dept. 431 Chicago**

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(5) see for yourself the money I save you on any fencing you need. WRITE today for my big new FREE Bargain Fence Book. Shows 150 styles. Low Factory Prices—Freight Prepaid. Also Gates, Lawn Fence, Barb Wire at bargain prices. Sample to test and book free, postpaid. **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 349 Cleveland, Ohio**

TIMOTHY \$4.50 PER BU. AND UP
Save money—Buy direct from grower. New re-cleaned Iowa grown Timothy, free from noxious weeds. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Low prices on Clover and grass seeds. Big catalog. Samples free. Write before advance. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 831 CLARINDA, IOWA**

DRAIN TILE
National Fire Proofing Company,
FIELD SEEDS **LOWEST PRICES**
QUICK SERVICE

You will be astonished at our low prices and quick service on our extra high quality tested seeds. Sold on approval. Satisfaction or money back. If we can't save you money we don't want your orders. Don't pay two prices for Grass Seeds. We have re-cleaned Timothy \$4.75 per bu., Alfalfa \$8.90, Alsike Clover and Timothy, Sweet Clover and all other Field Seeds at proportionately reduced prices. We are Grass and Field Seed Specialists and sell on a Profit-Sharing Plan, at bed-rock prices. Write for Seed Guide, the most complete, practical planter's guide ever printed. Write for our free samples of seeds you want to buy. Our Guide explains how you can save money on seeds, get better quality, share in profit. It's free. **AMERICAN MUTUAL SEED CO., Dept. 231, 43rd and Robey Streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



THE BEST SEEDS are always cheapest in the end. Every year thousands of farmers come to realize this after bitter, costly experience with seeds of unknown quality. And that is why the sales of Apex Brand Tested Seeds have shown a healthy increase annually for the past 35 years. You'll sow Apex Brand Seeds some time—why not begin in the Spring.

Apex Brand Seeds are Northern grown purchased in Michigan by an old established Michigan firm. Quality is assured by careful grading and re-cleaning and by expert testing for purity and germination by a former Assistant State Seed Analyst. Ask your dealer about the reputation of Apex Brand Tested Seeds. If he doesn't handle them, write to us and send his name.

CAUGHEY-JOSSMAN CO.
Dept. M.F., Detroit, Michigan

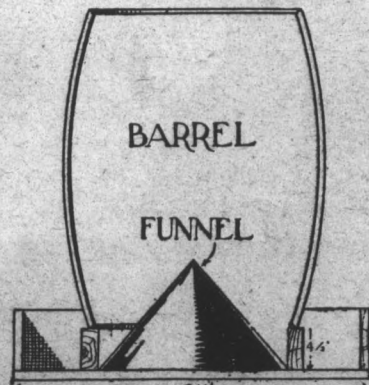
Ross "Improved" Superior Duplex Mill



Grinds cob-corn, shelled corn, oats, rye and all small grains—fine or coarse; also alfalfa.
Positive Gear Drive
Small Power and Low Speed
Strong and durable, none better made; easily regulated. Every Mill guaranteed. The Pivoted and Adjustable Self-Confirming Duplex Burrs guarantee uniform grinding. Ground meal saves one-fifth or more of grain and means cheaper feeding. Write today for catalog. **The E. W. Ross Co., Box 1014, Springfield, Ohio**

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Farm drainage demands durable tile. Our drain tile are made of the best Ohio clay, thoroughly hard burned—everlasting. You don't have to dig 'em up to be replaced every few years. Write for prices. Sold in carload lots. We are also manufacturers of the famous NATCO Silo, NATCO Corn Crib, NATCO Building Tile and NATCO Sewer Pipe. Send for the new edition of our book, "Natecon the Farm". **1115 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.**



By resting a barrel with heads removed, on blocks, over an inverted funnel and in a shallow box, W. C. Clark made a satisfactory self-feeder for his hogs.

Feeding Problems

MAKING UP A DAIRY RATION.

Will you suggest a dairy ration for my Holstein cows, from the following: Cottonseed meal at \$65 per ton; bran at \$45; middlings at \$47, and oats at 70 cents per bushel? I have plenty of corn silage and good clover hay. Are oats at 70 cents a cheaper feed than cottonseed meal at \$65. G. A.

For the bulk of the ration there is nothing better than corn silage and clover hay and the cows should be given a liberal amount, all they will eat up clean without wasting. As a grain ration I would suggest that you feed two pounds of cottonseed meal a day to each cow, one pound night and morning, on the ensilage, also that you mix bran and ground oats equal parts by weight and feed a sufficient amount of this so that each cow is getting one pound of grain per day for every four pounds of milk produced.

It is not proper to compare ground oats with cottonseed meal because the nature of the foods are different. Cottonseed meal is a highly concentrated grain food, rich in protein. Oats contain only a fair per cent of protein, consequently we cannot compare them. We need them both in a ration. For a certain amount of the ration there is nothing better than cottonseed meal, even at the price named, and the same can be said of ground oats. C. C. L.

FEED FOR ROAD HORSES.

I have two horses which I drive alternately on a thirty-mile mail route. They are getting good timothy hay and oats at present. Would you advise me of a better ration for same? Monroe Co. R. T. M.

I don't believe you could possibly get a better ration for road horses that work every other day, than timothy hay and oats, providing, of course, the quality of the hay and oats is No. 1. Timothy hay that was allowed to get too ripe before it was cut is not as nourishing and is liable to be somewhat more constipating than hay cut at the proper time. If this ration seems to be a little too constipating for the best health of the horses it would be a fine thing to feed a little oil meal occasionally, or even regularly, if you did not overfeed. Half a pound of oil meal fed with the oats would improve the ration if the hay was a little bit too ripe. C. C. L.

MIXING FEED FOR THE COWS.

Can you give me a good balanced ration for dairy cows. My rough feeds consist of silage, cornstalks and bean pods. We have oats and some corn. Kent Co. C. J. S.

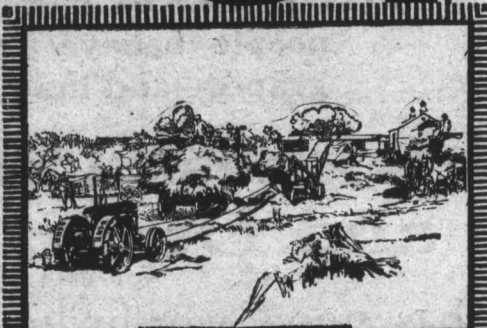
The roughage ingredients in this ration are both highly carbonaceous, hence you must have a larger per cent of protein in the grain foods to balance the ration than you would have if you had clover or alfalfa hay to feed with the corn silage. If you have oats to feed they will make a splendid feed but are not rich enough in protein to balance the roughage so it will be necessary to purchase oil meal and cottonseed meal and wheat bran to make a good ration. I would suggest that you feed one and one-half pounds of oil meal each day to each cow and also one and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal, making three pounds of this concentrated foods. Then I would purchase bran and mix bran and ground oats, equal parts by weight, and feed enough of the bran and oats to make a pound of grain a day for every four pounds of milk produced if the milk is less than four per cent milk. If the milk is richer than four per cent it will be better to feed a pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced. C. C. L.



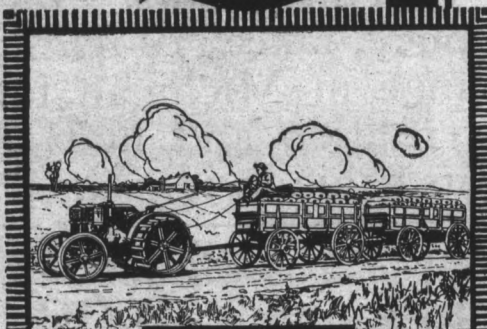
Plowing



Discing Seeding



Threshing



Hauling

Why a Case Tractor Is More Profitable

THE number of working days for an advanced tractor like the Case 10-18 is rapidly increasing. Men thought of tractors principally for plowing twenty-six years ago, when we first began to build motor tractors.

In later years, with the introduction of our smaller sizes, men were satisfied with a maximum of 30 days' use per year.

But war-time conditions have brought about changes not only in the mechanical development of tractors, but in their adaptation for multiplied uses.

More Ways to Use Your Tractor

Our latest and best small tractor, the 10-18, is purposely designed for maximum use. It is adaptable for all kinds of work. It represents years of study in the field, dozens of extensive investigations.

The Case 10-18 is small and compact. It weighs little more than a team of horses. Its length is 102 inches, width 56 inches and height 54½ inches. It turns in a 22-foot circle, and can get around easily. It goes through a small gate or door and easily shares the road with other vehicles.

While rated at 10 horsepower on the drawbar, it develops nearly 14. While rated at 18 on the belt, it develops up to 24. This reserve power makes it ever ready for an emergency.

There are dozens of improvements in this Case 10-18. For instance, it has a one-piece main frame, with a four-cylinder engine mounted crosswise. This frame construction affords a dust-proof housing for the rear axle, bull pinion shaft, trans-

mission and the bearings for these parts. It also provides a base for the motor.

This type of construction brings rigidity. It minimizes vibration and prevents disalignment of gears, which are all cut steel and fully enclosed. Thus we multiply strength, reduce weight and conserve power.

Another feature is its economical consumption of kerosene. It has a Case Sylphon Thermostat which controls the cooling system and insures complete combustion of kerosene. And it prevents raw fuel from passing by the pistons and diluting oil in the crank case.

An improved air-washer delivers clean air to the carburetor. No grit nor dust gets into the cylinders to minimize their efficiency and shorten their life.

Our illustrated booklet describes all the advanced ideas in the new Case 10-18.

We will gladly send a copy free. Or it may be obtained of a Case Dealer.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc. Founded 1842
1437 Erie Street, Racine, Wis., U. S. A. (811)



Turn stump land into Money

Increase your acreage and thereby increase your income.

Clear your stump land cheaply.
No expense for teams or powder.

One man with a can outpull 16 horses. Works by leverage—same principle as a jack. 100 lbs. pull on the lever gives a 48-ton pull on the stump. Made of the finest steel—guaranteed against breakage. Endorsed by U. S. Government experts.

Write today for special offer and free booklet on Land Clearing

Works equally well on hillsides and marshes where horses cannot operate

WALTER J. FITZPATRICK
Box 14, 182 Fifth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Locks 50 Cows Instead Of One

West Bend Automatic Stanchions equipped with our wonderful locking-releasing lever save you time and labor—and insure safety in locking up or releasing the cows, yet you pay no more for West Bend equipment than for ordinary stanchions that must be opened and closed singly by hand. The West Bend lever controls from 2 to 50 West Bend Automatic Swinging Stanchions. The entire row of cows can be locked up or released instantly by one throw of the lever. Cow stops are operated at same time, and when set guide cow into the stanchion. Every user says it's the greatest idea ever brought out in modern barn equipment. You certainly want this valuable new exclusive West Bend feature in your barn. Write today for catalog.

WEST BEND BARN EQUIPMENT CO., 250 So. Water St. West Bend, Wis.

EASIEST RUNNING MILL MADE

Kelly Duplex Mills require 25% less power, do as much, or more, work as any other mill of equal size. Grind ear corn, shelled corn, oats, wheat, kafir corn, cotton seed, corn in shucks, sheaf oats or any kind of grain. For speed and complete grinding the

KELLY DUPLEX
Has No Superior

Easily operated. Never choked. 7 sizes. Fully guaranteed. Any power. Especially adapted for gasoline engines.

FREE CATALOG.
DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Box 508, Springfield, Ohio

FARM WAGONS

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

Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

"Saw Wood!"

saw wood for yourself, saw wood for your neighbors. Use a gasoline drag saw that will do the work of ten men. Write for catalogue. Address

S. N. CASTLE & COMPANY,
Lock Box 102, Constantine, Michigan

Ditches Terraces

Grade roads, build dykes, levees with the **Martin Farm Ditcher and Grader**

Works in any soil. Makes V-shaped ditch or cleans ditches up to four feet deep. All steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for free book and our proposition.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc.
Box 315 Owensboro, Ky.

It Pays to Dehorn

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 guaranteed. Send for booklet.

M. T. Phillips, Box 126, Pomeroy, Pa.

SAW YOUR WOOD

RUNS EASY No Backache weighs only 45 lbs. EASILY CARRIED

With a **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE**, 9 CORDS by ONE MAN in 10 hours. Send for Free catalog No. E 44 showing low price and latest improvements. First order secures agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog.

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BEANS & SEED

Send us your samples. Particularly of wet and off grade beans. Clover seed and seed screenings wanted. Oull beans for sale.

W. L. IRELAND & CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

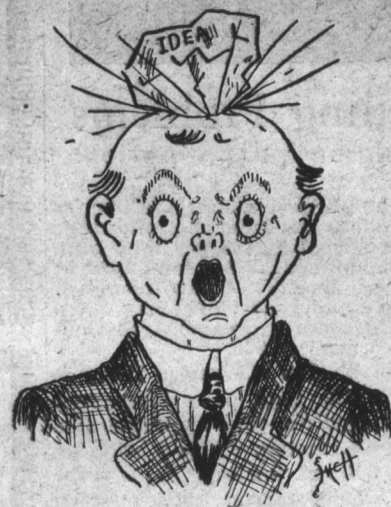
WE WANT VETCH.

YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owaso, Mich.

GET THE IDEA!

The IDEA is the Thing

Give it a Home in Your Dome



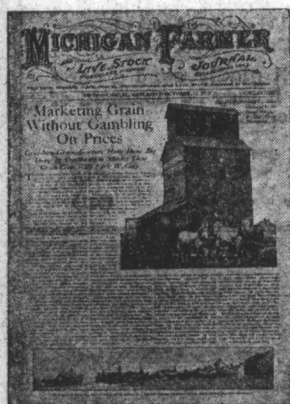
BELL had an idea that long distance conversation was possible---now a weak voice can be heard thousands of miles away.

EDISON had ideas which gave us bottled light and canned talk.

JASON WOODMAN had an idea he could grow potatoes---now 300 bushels per acre is his average yield.

ROY MUNSON had an idea he could make people believe Vincroft meant good grapes---and they do.

**For Happiness and Success Use Ideas--
Your Own and Others**



MOST everyone has good worthwhile ideas—you can get some from your neighbors. But, to get the most ideas for the least money, take *The Michigan Farmer*. It's the medium of exchange in Michigan for progressive rural ideas—your neighbor reads it and finds it valuable—so will you. It costs little—its value in ideas and service is big.

**\$1.00 One Year
1.50 Two Years**

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The Michigan Farmer Clubbing Service

If you wish other papers in combination with the Michigan Farmer, we offer an economical and efficient means of getting your family reading. The combinations listed are of standard publications which have proven most popular with our readers. Send your orders early it will help us give good service.

The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Today's Housewife, one year... .75 People's Home Journal, 1 yr... .75	All For \$1.90
Total value\$2.50	
The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 McCall's Magazine, one year... 1.00 Today's Housewife, one year... .75	All For \$1.95
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The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 McCall's Magazine, one year... 1.00 Woman's World, one year.... .50	All For \$1.75
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The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Pictorial Review, one year....2.00 McCall's Magazine, one year... 1.00	All For \$2.85
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The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 People's Popular Mo., 1 yr.... .25 Little Folks' Magazine, 1 yr.. 1.50	All For \$1.90
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The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Breeder's Gazette, one year.... 1.50	BOTH \$2.15
Total value\$2.50	

Newspaper Combinations

Prices quoted are only for rural routes within the State of Michigan. They include the Michigan Farmer and the daily paper specified, each for one year.

Free Press, Detroit.....	\$4.50
Journal, Detroit	4.50
Times, Detroit	3.50
News, Detroit	6.00
Press, Grand Rapids.....	4.50
Herald-Examiner, Chicago	4.50
News, Grand Rapids.....	4.50
Enquirer, Battle Creek.....	4.50
Pioneer, Big Rapids.....	3.50
News, Cadillac	3.50
Tribune, Chicago	6.00
Herald-Examiner, Chicago	5.25
Journal, Flint	4.50
News, Jackson	4.60
Gazette, Kalamazoo	4.50
News-Statesman, Marshall.....	3.25
News, Monroe	3.50
News-Courier, Saginaw.....	3.50
(After January 1st).....	4.50
Tribune, South Haven.....	3.00

The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 American Fruit Grower, 1 yr... .50 American Bee Journal, 1 yr.... 1.00	All For \$2.10
Total value\$2.50	
The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Swine World, one year..... 1.00 Reliable Poultry Journal, 1 yr. .50	All For \$1.75
Total value\$2.50	
The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Toledo Weekly Blade, 1 yr.... 1.00 Poultry Success, one year.... .50	All For \$1.75
Total value\$2.50	
The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Market Growers' Journal, 1 yr. 1.50 Power Farming, one year..... 1.00	All For \$2.50
Total value\$3.50	
The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Today's Housewife, one year... .75	BOTH \$1.45
Total value\$1.75	
The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Mother's Magazine, one year... 2.00 Little Folks Magazine, 1 yr... 1.50	All For \$3.00
Total value\$4.50	
The Michigan Farmer, 1 yr...\$1.00 Hoard's Dairyman, one year... 1.00	BOTH \$1.65
Total value\$2.00	

SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Christmas Trees by the Million

By EARLE W. GAGE

THE Christmas tree is the most widespread and most delightful of all festal institutions. While many countries have their legends claiming for them the honor of having given the Christmas tree to the world, the majority of authorities are of the opinion that Europe is responsible for this never-ending joy to both young and old, and that the holiday evergreen is a remnant of the pageants of the Middle Ages.

There is a pretty legend which ascribes the origin of the Christmas tree to Martin Luther and tells how, after wandering about through a pine forest one Christmas Eve he conceived the idea of setting up a pine tree in his home to represent the Tree of Life, and decorating it with candles as an image of the starry heavens from which Christ came down.

The Christmas tree has come to occupy a place in the hearts and minds of Americans unequalled by any other custom connected with the holiday season. It outshines old Santa Claus in its universal adoption.

"Peace on earth, good will to men,"

is heard all over Christendom on Christmas morning, but closely associated with this, and intimately connected with that spirit, is the evergreen of antiquity. Though there may have been invented Christmas celebrations which are "evergreenless," in recent days, yet to the Christmas tree do we turn for fondest memories of the holiday that our childhood days knew and loved so well.

Strange to relate, the only federal bureau which gives the Christmas official sanction by adopting it is, curiously enough, that branch of our government which is in existence to conserve the nation's supply of trees, Christmas and other kinds. Not a few of the millions of evergreens which are being cut in all parts of the country for Christmas use will come from our national forest reserves, and for more than a decade there has been a Christmas tree in the Washington headquarters of the Forest Service. This has been for the employees and

their children of that bureau. This unique custom was instituted by Uncle Harry Towers, who during his life was an ardent lover of nature, and a kind protector of our tree life. The Christmas tree was made the official emblem of the bureau through his influence, for it is the evergreen, done in black silk, that our forest rangers wear on the collars of their olive-gray tunics and stamped upon their bronze buttons and badges.

If you live near any one of our one hundred and sixty national forests, you need not celebrate the Christmas holiday without a Christmas tree. All that need be done is to make written application to the supervisor of that forest, he will designate a tree for you to cut, which may be removed without damage to the tree growth, and not one penny will be asked. This is Uncle Sam's gift to his people. His forest nurseries grow each year tens of millions of evergreen trees for the forests and these may be had free.

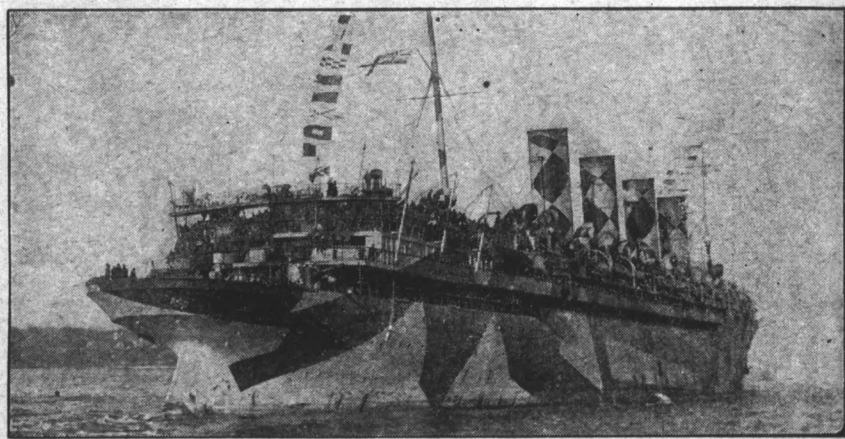
There are about twenty million families in the United States, according to the last census, and it has been estimated by Forest Service officials from transportation statistics that one family in every four has a Christmas tree each year. This means that about five million trees are commercially marketed. It is possible that another million are cut by farmers and townspeople themselves. The large cities of the east consume about one-third of this number, the largest part of the total being furnished by the woods of New England and Northern New York. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Adirondacks and Catskills supply the trees for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, as well as a limited number for Baltimore and Washington. The swamps of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota furnish the supply for Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Louis, although, of course, there are minor contributions from the farms of these sections. Pennsylvania and the Appalachian states to the south are supplied mainly by their own

(Continued on page 608).

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Government Transforms New York Department Store into Base Hospital.



The Mauretania, Sister Ship of Lusitania, Arrives with 4,000 Soldiers.



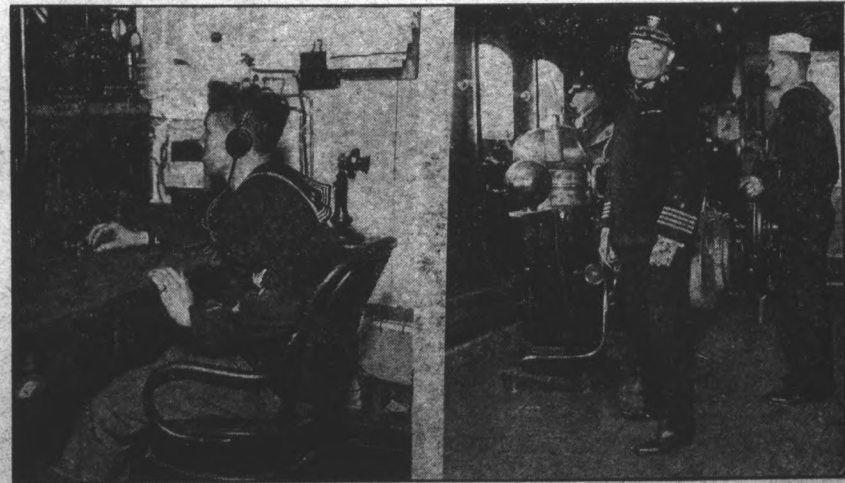
Crew of German Undersea Craft Surrendering to Allies, Boards British Ship.



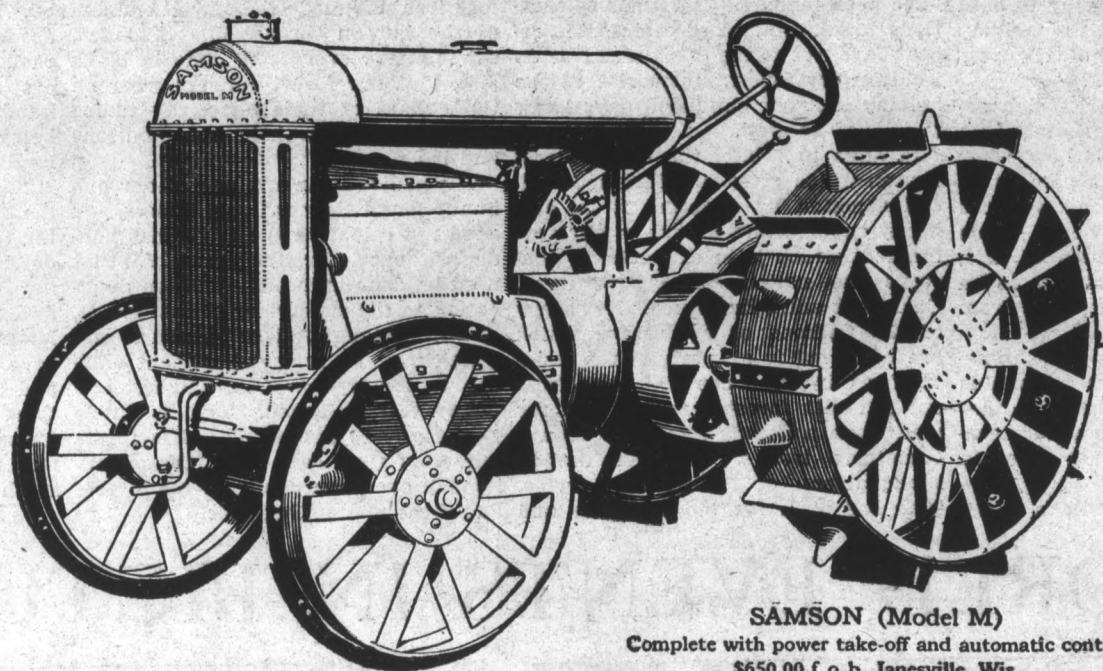
Statue of Strassburg in Paris, Decorated for Peace Day Celebration.



First Returning Soldiers Sing and Cheer as they Arrive in New York on the Mauretania; in their Midst is Harry Lauder.



At Left—Wireless Room of S. S. George Washington, on which President Wilson Sailed for France. At Right—Captain of the George Washington.



SAMSON (Model M)
Complete with power take-off and automatic control
\$650.00 f. o. b. Janesville, Wis

SAMSON TRACTOR \$650

THE twelve points of Samson (Model M) Tractor given on the opposite page, you will find, unlike the usual mechanical specifications, to be important features—each feature so vital as to make each one indispensable and of the utmost value.

Study each one carefully. Appreciate how the method of construction insures economy of operation, easy handling, and minimum care in maintenance.

And then think what it would mean to you to own a Samson (Model M) Tractor.

SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY

Janesville

✓ Check the
Spec for
point
the old
Tractor

pick up these specifications point by point with ordinary tractor

Twelve Important Points— and Each Point a Feature

- ☐ **Motor:** The motor is suspended at three points. Extra water space surrounds the cylinder jackets. An air washer cleans the motor of dirt, grit, and any other substance. In this way the efficiency of the motor is greatly increased.
- ☐ **Radiator:** The radiator is of tubular type. Extra large hand hole makes possible easy cleaning and any repairing caused by accident.
- ☐ **Oiling:** Forced feed oiling to all bearings. This method of oiling will be found in the highest-priced motors built. Forced feed costs more than splash feed but is surer and safer. Our underpan construction insures constant oil level—up hill or down.
- ☐ **Fuel:** Burns kerosene or gasoline without any change or adjustment. Fuel tank holds 22 gallons; with extra large hand hole, enabling one to clean the tank easily. Reserve gasoline tank holding three gallons.
- ☐ **All Moving Parts Enclosed:** All moving parts enclosed and self-oiling. All moving parts waterproof and dustproof. No moving parts exposed except the four wheels.
- ☐ **Power Take-Off:** A feature of the design of the Samson (Model M) is the "power take-off pulley" acting as a brake when in field use. This brake, actuated by the clutch pedal makes change of gears safe and easy to handle. Recognized for years as standard practice in high priced motor car construction.
- ☐ **Clutch:** A plate clutch is used, which is self-adjusting and runs in oil.
- ☐ **Grease Cups:** There are but three grease cups on the entire tractor. (On most tractors there are too many to count.) All three grease cups are in plain view. One is on the fan and two on the front axle.
- ☐ **Lubrication:** Lubricating oil is applied only at two points, and from there distributed to all moving parts—and only two kinds of oil are used. The motor and clutch require the regular cylinder oil and the transmission and axle require a heavy transmission oil.
- ☐ **Governor:** Motor speed is regulated by a mechanical governor.
- ☐ **Simplicity of Construction:** The simplicity of construction will be best understood when it is learned that it requires only three box wrenches to take down and put together the Samson (Model M) Tractor.
- ☐ **Tool Kit:** The entire contents of the tool kit consists of three box wrenches. How many do you find as necessary equipment on the ordinary tractor? The Samson (Model M) Tractor does not even require an oil can.

Information necessary so as to enable us to advise the purchaser of the proper Tractor he should buy

Name.....
 Post Office.....
 Township..... County..... State.....
 Number of acres in farm..... Acres in corn.....
 Number of acres improved..... Acres in cotton.....
 Level or rolling surface..... Acres in small grain.....
 Character of soil..... Acres in hay.....
 Acres in pasture.....
 How many horses do you employ to handle your farm work?.....
 Do You own a tractor?..... If so, what make.....

Mail this blank to SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY, Janesville Wis.

Janesville, Wisconsin

"BEYOND THE FRONTIER"

By RANDALL PARRISH

WE have met but twice; here at the convent, when we were boy and girl, and he went westward with La Salle. You know the time, and that we talked together on the bench in the garden. Then it was three days since that he came to our house on the river, seeking Cassion that he might volunteer as guide. He had no thought of me, nor did he know me when we first met. There was no word spoken other than that of mere friendship, nor did I know then that Chevet had arranged my marriage to the Commissaire. We did no more than laugh and make merry over the past until the others came and demanded the purpose of his visit. It was not his words, Sister, but the expression of his face, the glance of his eye, which gave me courage. I think he likes me, and his nature is without fear. He will have some plan—and there is no one else."

I caught her hands in mine, but she did not look at me, or answer. She was silent and motionless so long that I lost hope, yet ventured to say no more in urging.

"You think me immodest, indiscreet?"

"I fear you know little of the world, my child, yet, I confess this young Sieur made a good impression upon me. I know not what to advise, for it may have been but idle curiosity which brought him here with his questioning. 'Tis not safe to trust men, but I can see no harm in his knowing all you have told me. There might be opportunity for him to be of service. He travels with Cassion, you say?"

"Yes, Sister."

"And their departure is soon?"

"Before daylight tomorrow. When the Commissaire returns we are to be married. So Chevet explained to me; Monsieur Cassion has not spoken. You will give me audience with the Sieur de Artigny?"

"I have no power, child, but I will speak with the Mother Superior, and repeat to her all I have learned. It shall be as she wills. Wait here, and you may trust me to plead for you."

She seemed to fade from the room, and I glanced about, seeing no change since I was there before—the same bare walls and floor, the rude settee, the crucifix above the door, and the one partially open window, set deep in the stone wall. Outside I could hear voices, and the shuffling of feet on the stone slabs, but within all was silence. I had been away from this emotionless cloister life so long, out in the open air, that I felt oppressed; the profound stillness was a weight on my nerves. Would the sister be successful in her mission? Would the Mother Superior, whose stern rule I knew so well, feel the slightest sympathy with my need? And if she did, would De Artigny care enough to come? Perchance it would have been better to have made the plea myself rather than trust all to the gentle lips of Celeste. Perhaps I might even yet be given that privilege, for surely the Mother would feel it best to question me before she rendered her decision.

I crossed to the window and leaned out, seeking to divert my mind by view of the scene below, yet the stone walls were so thick that only a tantalizing glimpse was afforded of the pavement opposite. There were lines of people there, pressed against the side of a great building, and I knew from their gestures that troops were marching by. Once I had view of a horseman, gaily uniformed, his frightened animal rear-

ing just at the edge of the crowd, which scattered like a flock of sheep before the danger of pawing hoofs. The man must have gained a glimpse of me also, for he waved one hand and smiled even as he brought the beast under control. Then a band played, and I perceived the shiny top of a carriage moving slowly up the hill, the people cheering as it passed. No doubt it was Governor la Barre, on his way to the citadel for some ceremony of the day.

Cassion would be somewhere in the procession, for he was one to keep in the glare, and be seen, but there would be no place for a lieutenant of La Salle's. I leaned out farther, risking a fall, but saw nothing to reward the effort, except a line of marching men, a mere bobbing mass of heads. I drew back flushed with exertion, dimly aware that someone had entered the apartment. It was the Mother Superior, looking smaller than ever in the gloom, and behind her framed in the narrow doorway, his eyes smiling as though in enjoyment of my confusion, stood De Artigny. I climbed down from the bench, feeling my cheeks burn hotly, and made obeisance. The Mother's

confusion, and I realized how little call I had to ask assistance. My eyes fell, and the words trembled unspoken on my lips. When I dared glance up again the Mother had slipped silently from the room, leaving us alone. No doubt he felt the difference also, for he stepped forward and caught my hand in his, his whole manner changing, as he thus assumed leadership. 'Twas so natural, so confidently done, that I felt a sudden wave of hope overcome my timidity.

"Come, Mademoiselle," he said almost eagerly. "There is no reason for you to fear confiding in me. Surely I was never sent for without just reason. Let us sit here while you retell the story. Perchance we will play boy and girl again."

"You remember that?"

"Do I not!" he laughed pleasantly. There were few pleasant memories I took with me into the wilderness, yet that was one. Ay, but we talked freely enough then, and there is naught since in my life to bring loss of faith. 'Tis my wish to serve you, be it with wit or blade." He bent lower, seeking the expression in my eyes. "This Hugo

with me hastened the plan. I know not, yet the two talked together, long and privately, and when the Commissaire finally went away, Chevet called me in, and told me what had been decided."

"That you were to marry that coxcomb?"

"Yes; he did not ask me if I would; it was a command. When I protested my lack of love, saying even that I despised the man, he answered me with a laugh, insisting it was his choice, not mine, and that love had naught to do with such matters. Think you this Cassion has some hold on Hugo Chevet to make him so harsh?"

"No doubt, they are hand in glove in the fur trade, and the Commissaire has La Barre's ear just now. He rode by yonder in the carriage a moment since, and you might think from his bows he was the governor. And this marriage, when does it take place?"

"On Monsieur's safe return from the great west."

The smile came back to his face.

"Not so bad that, for 'tis a long journey, and might be delayed. I travel with him, you know, and we depart at daybreak. What else did this Chevet have to say?"

"Only a threat that if ever you came near me again his fingers would feel your throat, Monsieur. He spoke of hate between himself and your father."

The eyes upon mine lost their tolerant smile, and grew darker, and I marked the fingers of his hand clench.

"That was like enough, for my father was little averse to a quarrel though he seldom made boast of it afterwards. And so this Hugo Chevet threatened me? I am not of the blood, Mademoiselle, to take such things lightly. Yet wait—why came you to me with such a tale? Have you no friends?"

"None, Monsieur," I answered gravely, and regretfully, "other than the nuns to whom I went to school, and they are useless in such a case. I am an orphan under guardianship, and my whole life has been passed in this convent, and Chevet's cabin on the river. My mother died at my birth, my father was a soldier on the frontier, and I grew up alone among strangers. Scarcely have I met any save the rough boatmen, and those couriers du bois in my uncle's employ. There was no one else but you, Monsieur—no one. 'Twas not immodesty which caused me to make this appeal, but a dire need. I am a helpless, friendless girl."

"You trust me then?"

"Yes, Monsieur, I believe you a man of honor."

He walked across the room, once, twice, his head bent in thought, and I watched him, half frightened lest I had angered him.

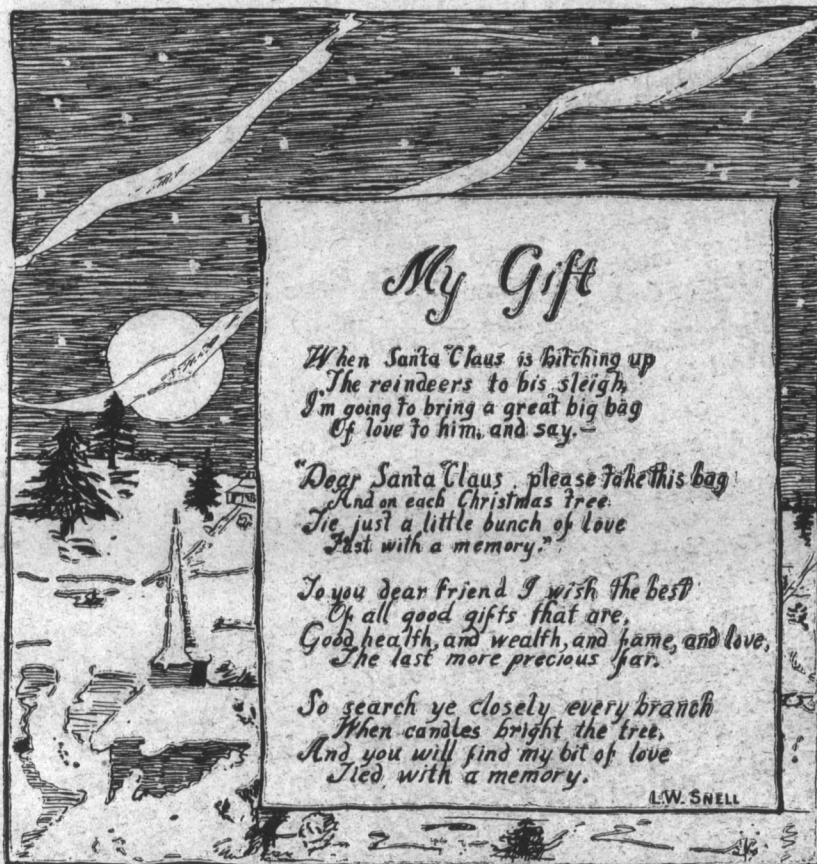
"Have I done wrong, Monsieur?"

He stopped, his eyes on my face. He must have perceived my perplexity, for he smiled again, and pressed my hand gently.

"If so, the angels must judge," he answered stoutly. "As for me, I am very glad you do me this honor. I but seek the best plan of service, Mademoiselle, for I stand between you and this sacrifice with much pleasure. You shall not marry Cassion while I wear a sword; yet, faith! I am so much of a man of action that I see no way out but by the strong arm. Is appeal to the governor, to the judges absolutely impossible?"

"He possesses influence now."

"True enough; he is the kind La Barre finds useful, while I can scarce keep my head upon my shoulders here



soft hand rested on my hair, and there was silence, so deep I heard the pounding of my heart.

"Child," said the Mother, her voice low but clear, "Rise, that I may see your face. Ah! it has not so greatly changed in the years, save that the eyes hold knowledge of sorrow. Sister Celeste hath told me your story, and if it be sin for me to grant your request then must I abide the penance, for it is in my heart to do so. Until I send the sister you may speak alone with Monsieur de Artigny."

She drew slightly aside and the young man bowed low, hat in hand, then stood erect, facing me, the light from the window on his face.

"At your command, Mademoiselle," he said quietly. "The Mother tells me you have need of my services."

I hesitated, feeling the embarrassment of the other presence, and scarce knowing how best to describe my case. It seemed simple enough when I was alone, but now all my thoughts fled in

Chevet—he is a brute. I know—is his abuse beyond endurance?"

"No, no," I hastened to explain. "In his way he is not unkind. The truth is he has lived so long in the woods alone he scarcely speaks. He—he would marry me to Monsieur Cassion."

Never will I forget the look of sheer delight on his face as these words burst from me. His hand struck the bench, and he tossed back the long hair from his forehead, his eyes merry with enjoyment.

"Ah, good! By all the saints, 'tis even as I hoped. Then have no fear of my sympathy, Mademoiselle. Nothing could please me like a clash with that perfumed gallant. He doth persecute you with his wooing?"

"He has not spoken, save to Chevet; yet it is seemingly all arranged without my being approached."

"A coward's way. Chevet told you?"

"Three days ago, Monsieur, after you were there, and Cassion had departed. It may have been that your being seen

in New France. To be follower of La Salle is to be called traitor. It required the aid of every friend I had in Quebec to secure me card of admission to the ball tonight."

"You attend, Monsieur?"

"Unless they bar me at the sword point. Know you why I made the effort?"

"No, Monsieur."

"Your promise to be present. I had no wish otherwise."

I felt the flush deepen on my cheeks and my eyes fell.

"Tis most kind of you to say so, Monsieur," was all I could falter.

"Ay!" he interrupted, "we are both so alone in this New France 'tis well we help each other. I will find you a way out, Mademoiselle—perhaps this night; if not, then in the woods yonder. They are filled with secrets, yet have room to hide another."

"But not violence, Monsieur."

"Planning and scheming is not my way, nor am I good at it. A soldier of La Salle needs more to understand action, and the De Artigny breed has ever had faith in steel. I seek no quarrel, yet if occasion arise this messenger of La Barre will find me quite ready. I know not what may occur. Mademoiselle, I merely pledge you my word of honor that Cassion will no longer seek your hand. The method you must trust to me."

Our eyes met, and his were kind and smiling, with a confidence in their depths that strangely heartened me. Before I realized the action I had given him my hand.

"I do, Monsieur, and question no more, though I pray for peace between you. Our time is up, Sister?"

"Yes, my child," she stood in the doorway, appearing like some saintly image. "The Mother sent me."

De Artigny released my hand, and bowed low.

"I still rely upon your attendance at the ball?" he asked, lingering at the door.

"Yes, Monsieur."

"And may bespeak a dance?"

"I cannot say no, although it may cost you dear."

He laughed gaily, his eyes bright with merriment.

"Faith! most pleasures do I find; the world would be dull enough otherwise. Till then, Mademoiselle, adieu."

We heard his quick step ring on the stone of the passage, and Celeste smiled, her hand on mine.

"A lad of spirit that. The Sieur de la Salle picks his followers well, and knows loyal hearts. The De Artignys never fail."

"You know of them, Sister?"

"I knew his father," she answered, half ashamed already of her impulse, "a gallant man. But come, the Mother would have you visit her."

(Continued next week.)

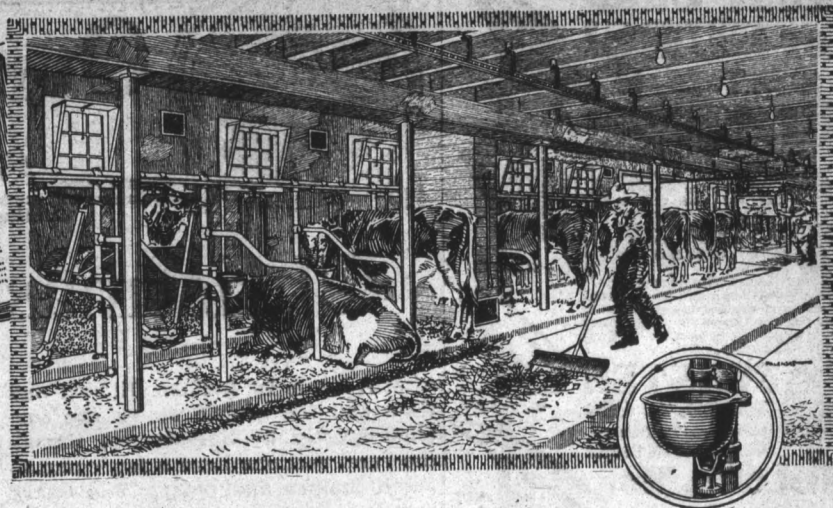
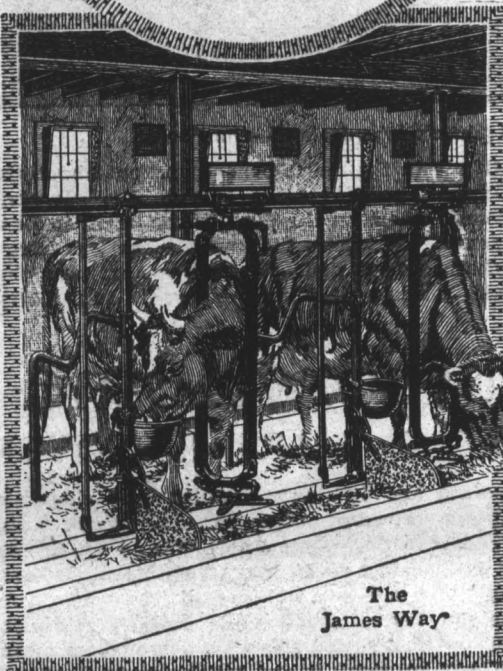
MICHIGAN AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

(Continued from page 600). calf. This being the first effort of the Prescotts to show their stock in competition with the best on the continent, the results have been highly satisfactory to them and an honor to the state. As their farms are in the newer sections of northern Michigan their success demonstrates that the inexpensive land north of Bay City is not only suited to the production of beef cattle but that the highest type of animals can be bred and reared.

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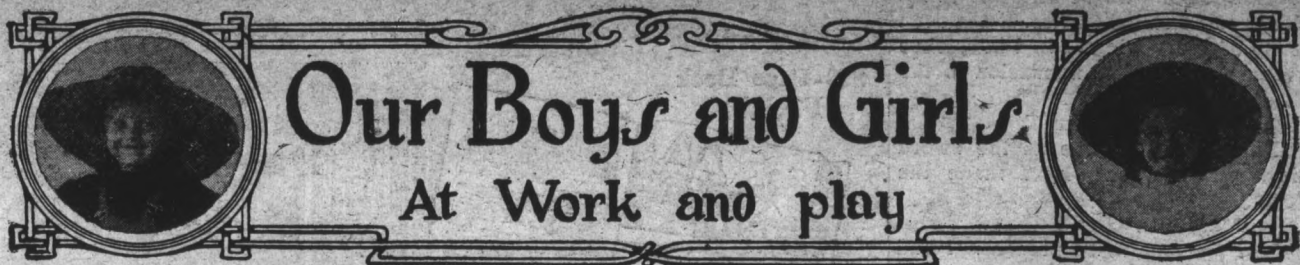
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Christmas Trees by the Million

(Continued from page 603.)

forests, while in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio and the prairie states are supplied largely by nurserymen, though the rural sections have a few common scrub juniper and cedar. The Ozark sections send many trees to points within shipping distance, and the west secures its Christmas evergreens from the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast ranges.

Every known species of evergreen is utilized for Christmas purposes, the most popular being the balsam fir;

other species, and its foliage, richly green and very fragrant, persists longer than that of any other evergreen.

Maine leads all our states in the Christmas tree industry. Here the evergreen tree has become an article of commerce of large proportions. The industry was not known before 1892, when a party of hunters traveling on a steam yacht called in at Penobscot bay and noticed the fir trees growing around the shore. One of the members of the party employed men and teams

thousand Christmas trees to eastern markets, and today fully two million Christmas trees will be sent to the larger cities from her forest fastness, to make millions of children's Christmas complete.

At many of the principal distributing points consignments of as many as twenty carloads of Christmas trees are received early in December. Think of the concentrated happiness, the child laughter, the surprise and the merriment that such quantities of trees imply. Think of the children who know little happiness throughout the year, huddled possibly in close quarters, poorly nourished, half-clad, without father or mother, whose hearts are made glad by this messenger from nature's wonderland—the forest.

A few years ago there was sentiment expressed against using our forest reserve for Christmas decorations. The six million trees which are being cut this year for Christmas could grow on an area of six thousand acres, as a thousand evergreens may be produced on each acre. When we remember that our lumbermen are depleting our timber resources at the rate of more than one hundred thousand acres for every working day, and that the removal of these evergreen in a judicious manner aids the surrounding trees to attain a healthier growth, we will agree with Gifford Pinchot, that there can be no higher use for trees than making little children happy, nor in making older hearts younger and gladder.



Messengers from Nature's Wonderland—the Forest.

next to that comes the spruce. Of all the evergreens balsam fir is the Christmas tree par excellence. Its slender tapering bore and long horizontal branches growing in regular whorls give it a symmetry less common in

in the neighborhood and cut about six hundred young balsam firs, carrying them on the deck of the yacht to Boston, where they were eagerly purchased at high prices. The next year the state of Maine exported fully fifty

The Junior Home Defense

By MARY S. STOVER

GUESS I've got the last potato from my field now; and I'm hungry. Is supper ready yet, Madge?"

"Almost. There's corn bread in the oven, and it'll be done by the time you get in the eggs. Father did all the other chores before they left. Won't we have fun keeping house by ourselves tonight, Merle? My wristlets are finished now, so we can play games."

"That suits me," declared Merle as he started briskly for the barn.

But the cornbread was done and everything else had been waiting for several minutes when Madge heard her brother's signal rap at the front door.

"There, I thought he must be stopping for some nonsense. Probably he has something ready to tease me with. I've a mind not to go."

But there was something unusual in the vehemence with which Merle had knocked. When Madge peeped in through the half-open sitting-room door she could see his face anxiously peering in through the window.

"Lock the door quick, then be sure that all the other doors and windows are fastened. But don't show a light anywhere!" he directed breathlessly as he raced inside and up to the telephone.

"Is that Mr. Peterson—Captain Peterson of the Home Defense?" Merle was asking when Madge slipped back into the sitting-room. "This is Merle Flint, Captain Peterson. Father is Nelson Flint, out on the Jerry Allen road, you know. Father and mother

are in town tonight, and there's a crowd of hoboes out in our barn. Late in the evening they plan to set fire to half a dozen barns out this way—have 'em ready to blaze up all at once, you know. Then while people's attention is directed this way, two of them mean to sneak in and set the grain elevators afire. They think we're all off the place and I guess they plan to break in and have a big feed pretty soon. You should be able to catch them all here if your men start right away. Have somebody come to the front door first. We'll be on the watch and ready to report."

"How many are there, Merle?" whispered Madge excitedly.

"At the barn? Nine."

"That's a good many if they're real hungry, but we have a big pan of beans and two pies, besides plenty of bread. I was thinking we might let them right in, if they come. I could make coffee and cook some potatoes, if they'd wait. Then they'll be right here when the Home Defense get out."

"You haven't seen those men or heard them talk! They're desperate fellows, and not one gets inside this house if I can prevent it. But they mean to come, and that old woodshed door won't hold them out long. We could put furniture against these two doors to the kitchen and I'd be able to put up a pretty good fight with chairs, since it'll be dark in the shed. If only you'd go upstairs and keep safe, but of course you won't."

"Of course not. Merle, let's throw cold water on them—that is, have the back door do it. As we caught Cousin

Don, last April's Fool Day, you know."

"Say, that's an idea. Only I thought out how to make that bath a sort of continuous performance. Maybe it will not work, but I don't see why not. Take that same pan we had before and the hose mother uses on wash day. Slip one end of the hose in the pan and then at the last minute put the other into the big tank. I believe it'll keep the water flowing like a little Niagara Falls for as long as those fellows try to get through the door. Everything being pitch dark it ought to dampen their enthusiasm some—and their matches."

"Oh, oh, oh! That's the very thing. We'll fix the pan now. Then one of us must keep watch through the kitchen window and the other from the front porch for the Home Defense."

"Hush, here they come now!" groaned Merle when the preparations were only started. But housewifely Madge knew where to find everything in the darkness, so that they had the partly filled pan hoisted to its place on a narrow ledge and the ends of hose properly adjusted, the one in the reservoir clamped into place by its own wire adjustment, when they felt it wise to retire to the front of the house with all intervening doors tightly shut.

"There come the Home Defense, too. They've left their cars back a little so the noise wouldn't give warning."

"Stay here, Madge, unless they come through," ordered Merle sharply as he bolted out the front door to meet the approaching men.

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in order to surround the men who were supposedly still battering at the weak back door. But when Merle and two others reached the sitting-room they were met by subdued giggles.

"They're in, or have been. All nine took a turn, I think. Merle, the cascade's an overwhelming success."

So it was indeed, as everybody could see when Merle had, by instruction, switched on the woodshed light. It was a bedraggled and humble crew that Captain Peterson and his men marched back to town.

"Good work you did, young Home Defenders," called the captain heartily.

"Hurrah for the Junior Home Defense!" shouted every man of the company with lusty good will as Madge and Merle trailed excitedly back to their cooled cornbread.

"By the Way"



CHRISTMAS, 1918.

If slighter fare our tables here afford,
And fewer guests our homely joys enhance,
Where millions press we spread a grander board;
This year we hold our Christmas feast in France.

We shall be host to Nations!—all who strive
For deathless right, the greatest and the least
Who give their best that Freedom shall survive,
This year we hold a nobler Christmas feast.

—Arthur Guiterman in "Life."

George Ade says: "Early to bed and early to rise and you will meet very few prominent people."

HIS WAY.

"Well, mum," said the sympathetic neighbor, the day after the funeral, "I suppose your Bill's hitting the harp with the angels now?"

"Not him, sir," said the widow, "hitting the angels with the harp is nearer his mark."

KNEW HIS PLACE.

Sister Smith was called upon for testimony in a revival meeting. She very humbly declined in these words: "I have been a transgressor and a black sheep for a good many years and have only recently seen the light. I believe that my place is in a dark corner behind the door."

Brother Jones was next called upon. Following Sister Smith's meek example, he said:

"I, too, have been a sinner for more than forty years, and I do not think I ought to stand before you as a model. I think my place is behind the door, in a dark corner, with Sister Smith."

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It's the spirit of the giving, the wholeheartedness and unselfishness, the pure desire to make some one happier or more comfortable, that really counts.

Likely enough you want to remember some friend or neighbor who has had "bad luck" or met with misfortune, and you desire to give something substantial.

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Surely this would be thoroughly appreciated, and a Merry Christmas Greeting sets better on a full stomach than an empty one.

Besides good, wholesome, nutritious bread and biscuits are better for the undernourished than medicine.

They go direct to the spot, and if they are made from LILY WHITE FLOUR, "the flour the best cooks use," they are bound to be good. Give Lily White, and make someone's Christmas more merry.

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, Mich.

MARK YOUR RAW FUR SHIPMENTS

TO **GEORGE L. FOX**
Raw Fur Merchant
164-166 W. 25th St.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

OUR TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Quote actual market prices.
2. Honest and Liberal Grading.
3. Highest obtainable values.
4. Give shipper the benefit, if doubtful in assortment.
5. Check mailed promptly upon receipt of shipment.
6. All express charges paid.
7. Furs held separate for approval, if requested.
8. Goods returned, prepaid, if valuation is not satisfactory.
9. No commission charges.
10. 5 Percent additional allowed on shipments amounting to \$30 or over.

Send for our latest price list "605"

NEW YORK The International Fur Market

The reliable Raw Fur merchants of New York, joined together as the Raw Fur Merchants' Association, pledge you, the shipper, their solemn word, that here in New York, The International Fur Market, you will realize the utmost that the world's highest price market can afford. New York is eagerly and instantly responsive to increased demand, which is a guarantee of the greatest net proceeds for you. New York's demand for furs was never so great as right now. Your pelts are bound to come here eventually because they will be dressed, dyed, manufactured and sold here. Ship them direct to the market that gives you the big, quick money and a square deal. We co-operate with you. Address the Secretary, THE RAW FUR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, 46 West 24th St., New York.

Trappers' Guide
Free on Request

Send \$1.00 for four choice black walnut trees. Produce timber, shade, food. Nut tree catalogue free. **McCOY NUT NURSERIES**, Evansville, Indiana

Wanted position as farm manager by young married man, excellent business education, graduate Agricultural Courses, can apply up-to-date methods, best references. Box M. D. 21, co Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

GET THE MOST MONEY For Your RAW FURS

5% Additional on all shipment over \$50. I need all your furs to fill waiting orders and will pay the highest prices to get them. Coon, skunk, fox, opossum, mink, muskrat, wolf and all others. Send shipments at once. Check sent same day shipment arrives.
BEN CORN, 262 SEVENTH AV., NEW YORK, N. Y.

HIGHEST PRICES

Paid for all kinds of Raw Furs

I need large quantities of all kinds of furs, and it will pay you to get my price list. I especially solicit furs from all northern and central sections. Write for price list and shipping tags today to **O. L. SLENNER**, P.O. Box H2 East Liberty, O.

SKUNK

We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address **M. J. JEWETT & SONS**, REDWOOD, N. Y. Dept. H.

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wanted on a farm of 200 acres. Steady work by the year. Wife must be willing and able to board all the help. Please state experience and wages wanted. Address **HOWARD A. GIBSON**, Oxford, Mich.

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We are offering pure bred Flemish does, 6 and 7 months old, weigh 8½ to 10½ lb. at \$5.00 and \$6.00 each. **RIVERVIEW RABBIT FARM**, Union City, Mich.

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

Pedigreed Rufus Red Belgian Hares. Good healthy stock. **C. E. LOCKWOOD**, 715 Monroe St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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- ☐ "THE DAYS THAT GO BEFORE"
Constipation in pregnancy and nursing
- ☐ "WAGES OF NEGLECT"
Constipation as a cause of piles
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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 dyeing 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. Address

**The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
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"To Love and to Labor is the Sum of Living"—Moore

WOMEN'S SECTION

Christmas Should be Christmas

CENTURIES ago a very wise man wrote, "There is no new thing under the sun." And while in the light of the past one hundred years we might not agree with him in every detail, it does seem as if as regards human experiences he had it about right. Certain things about human nature existed in the garden of Eden and will exist so long as nature is human. And certain things have been said once so well and so finally that nothing remains to be said by anyone.

The facts of religion have been expressed once and for all in a manner which can not be improved upon. Science and philosophy may change our ideas of many things, but when it gets down to the basic facts of religion there is nothing to say after that final, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." That covers it, doesn't it? And any attempt to add to or subtract from that very plain, concise, simple, readable and practical statement gives us an inadequate gospel.

So, too, with Christmas. It always seems to me when I rashly consider writing anything Christmasy that I am attempting something as impossible as devising a new and satisfactory religion for the human race. For it seems to me that the Christmas story was written once by Dickens and all later attempts to immortalize the Christmas spirit have been either pale copies of the "Christmas Carol" or something which fell so far short of it that it was a great waste of white paper, especially at present prices, to print the story. The only thing which in anyway approaches Dickens' story is Kate Douglas Wiggin's story, "The Bird's Christmas Carol." Christmas, the Christ spirit, is completely covered in these two, and it seems as hopeless for anyone to attempt to add anything to Christmas thought as to add to religion.

But there is something about Christmas which tempts everyone who writes. Christmas is so different from every other season—and this Christmas is to be so different from any of the past four years—that we somehow feel as if we just had to express the hope that is in us. Especially if we have children about with their unquestioning faith and eager expectancy, we somehow catch the spirit of the season and glow anew with the age-old, yet ever-new, hope of a world where peace on earth good will towards men will indeed reign.

This year some of us think we can almost see it. Others with thoughts of Bolsheviki and I. W. W. looming large, find the blood-red banner of the Christ quite obscured by the red flag of socialism, and see nothing but chaos ahead. Granted the era of universal peace and good will has not yet arrived, we of the larger faith are firmly convinced that it is not so very far away, and the Christmas season with its expressions of love and good will confirm us in our faith.

Many a mother whose boy will not come back is thinking that Christmas will not be Christmas this year. Not the same perhaps, but better, if we choose to make it so. If we put self aside and adopt the Christmas spirit—living for others—Christmas this year can be the best we ever knew. It is

for each one of us to decide what the day shall mean to us, how the one we are mourning would want us to spend it. Will he be happier, knowing that we are spending the day in grief for him, or that we are trying to see his sacrifice was not in vain, by ourselves

doing our bit towards making the world brighter for someone else?

How better can we honor our dead than by dedicating our lives to the service of the living? In this way will we bring, in the golden age for which we all hope.

DEBORAH.

Cold-Weather Plays for Little Ones

SO many of our American farm houses are situated in very rigorous climates that a good many mothers will not think the out-of-doors a possible playground in winter time. This is less true than they are apt to think. On almost any sunny day in winter, little children, if warmly dressed, will benefit far more by a brisk, romping, active half-hour's running and jumping than city babies do in their swathed, motionless outing in a baby carriage. And when really bad weather drives them in, as it should do very seldom, the country mother has a great advantage in space over the city one. For there is about a farm nearly always some corner, a wood-

shed, a corner of the barn, an attic, or an unused room where the little folks may romp and play actively. If necessary the sacred spare room is better used for this purpose than kept in idle emptiness. And all the varieties of handwork are resources for rainy days.

For, as the children advance beyond real babyhood and the mere need for constant romping and climbing and running like little animals, their instinctive desire to use their hands increases, and this is an instinct which should be encouraged in every possible way. Just as the wise mother sees to it that they are provided when babies with ample chance to roll and kick and tumble, so when they are older she is never more pleased than when they are doing something with their hands; and she has all around her ample material for beginning this handiwork. A pan of beans or shelled corn, with a wide-mouthed bottle and a spoon, will keep a two or three-year-old happy and absorbed for a long time. A pack of cards to be shuffled or used to build houses is another "plaything" which does not need to be specially bought. A pan of bran and a handful of clothespins occupy even a baby of fourteen months as he pushes them into the closely packed bran and pulls them out. A big rag doll, the size of a small child, is easy to make and stuff with cotton. All children love a big doll of this sort, and delight to dress it and undress it in their own clothes. They learn in this way to handle buttons and button-holes, and to master the difficulties of shoes, and belts and sleeves. A new corn-cob pipe and a small bowl of soapsuds means harmless fun for the five-year-old, which is always watched with rapture by the littler ones.

And then there are blocks, which need not at all be bought from a store. A father with a plane and a saw can plane a couple of two-by-four sticks and in about half an hour make as many square or oblong blocks (2x4x6 inches is a good size) as any child needs to play with. These large blocks not only cost practically nothing, but are much better for the little children to use than the smaller expensive kind that are sold; and the set will outlast a family of most strenuous children.

A collection of empty spools of different sizes is a treasure for the child of three who will rejoice in stringing them on a cord passed through a bodkin. When he is a little older and has learned skill in this exercise he may graduate to stringing buttons with a real needle and thread. On baking day a small lump of dough (made less sticky by working more flour into it) which can be rolled and played with on a bit of smooth board is great fun for little folks; and let the mother constantly remember that any fun which is secured by using the hands does not

(Continued on next page.)



The Christmas Pudding

BY L. W. SNELL.

When Christmas joys are at their height

And lined with precious pleasures,
Around the board we snugly sit
And view its tempting treasures.

Our father asks God's graces down
And thanks he gives for blessings,
Then cautiously he carves the goose
And spoons the spicy dressings.

And while he serves, he tells the tale
That every year he's told us.
While we such eagerness possess
Good manners scarce can hold us.

At last all served mid quip and jest,
The appetites go waning
Then mother brings the pudding in
All help from us disdaining.

A Christmas pudding lighted up
With tongues of flame surrounded
Throughout the room a stillness reigns
Where noise and din abounded.

For in the flames of green and blue
Faint memories always hover,
And conjure up the past to each
Until our hearts run over.

To each is served a gen'rous share,
Oh, joy of Christmas dinner,
If gluttony be called a sin
Then this day I'm a sinner.

Ye sing the joys of laden tree
Where flick'ring lights are flooding,
I'd give it all for just one taste
Of Mother's Christmas pudding.

PAINT with your SPRAYER this WINTER



It's easy to do your own
Painting with

REILLY'S WEATHERWAX The Liquid Wax Paint.

SPRAYS or brushes on
evenly in $\frac{1}{4}$ the time. Goes
twice as far as ordinary paint.
Costs less. Penetrates and pre-
vents decay. Never cracks or
peels. Water-proofs wood
surface. Can be applied in cold
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Your choice of four fine colors
—Red, Maroon, Dark Brown,
Natural Brown. Large sample
can, any size, 50c postpaid.
Sold by lumber and paint
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A double tread, double chain stitched
100 percent service is the R. K. Tire.
It does its best work in winter because
winter's hard on tires, and R. K. Tires
love hard work. Yet at these prices
two tires for the usual price of one!

The following are the little prices of
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Size	Price	Size	Price
30x3	\$ 7.00	34x4 1-2	13.50
30x3 1-2	8.50	35x4 1-2	14.00
32x3 1-2	9.00	36x4 1-2	14.50
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Add \$1.00 to the above for Non-Skid Tire

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sanitary outhouse; enjoy the con-
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Write for our Special Price List.

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Union Fish Market Chicago

WANTED:

Practical farmer capable of managing
400 acre stock farm in Wayne County.
Must be thorough, married and furnish
good reference. Compensation to be
paid according to ability. Box W. E.
21, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Wanted a capable strong girl from respectable
family for upstairs work. Salary \$5.00
a week. Room and Board. Write 611 East Grand
Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Please mention the Michigan Farmer
when writing to advertisers.

only make the child happy, but is of
educational value.

On washing day a basin of soapy wa-
ter and some bits of cloth to be wash-
ed out will fill many happy minutes.
The oilcloth apron is as indispensable
for this play as for the outdoor water
play and for clay modeling. This last
is perhaps the most eternally interest-
ing of the indoor occupations for little
children. If the clay is kept on a bit
of oilcloth on a low table, it is not an
untidy element in a kitchen.

A box of dried corn cobs can convert
a free corner of the floor into a farm
with log cabin house, rail fences and
barns. Trees can be simulated by
twigs stuck into bits of clay to hold
them upright, and farm animals can be
rudely fashioned out of clay, dusted
over with domestic coloring material
to make them realistic—flour for the
sheep, cocoa for brown horses and
cows, charcoal for black animals and
then baked in the kitchen oven to
make them hard.

A rag bag into which the children
may dive and delve is a resource for
rainy days, and if the mother is at
hand to keep an eye on the process and
tell what colors and materials are, to
suggest matching those colors and
stuffs which are identical and to make



Scarf and hat for motoring or skat-
ing. The material is smoke gray du-
vetyn with a cross-bar design of navy
chenille. The close-fitting hat has a
slightly rolled brim, and a tassel of
chenille adds the finishing touch.

agreeable combinations with others
rag bag hour is as educational as any
exercise in a carefully run modern
school. The country mother has here
again a great advantage over many
city mothers in that her work is always
at home, and of a nature which allows
her to supervise the children's play
without giving up all her time to them.

Provision should be made in the case
of little children for their desire to
handle all sorts of objects; the desire
which makes them enjoy so greatly a
tumbling over of mother's workbasket.
There is no need to let them upset that
when there are in every country house
such a vast number of other articles
which are not hurt by baby hands—
spoons, tin pans, boxes, tongs, clothes
baskets and darning eggs. Furthermore
instead of being told, "don't touch!"
they should be encouraged to learn
how neatly and competently to per-
form such ordinary operations as open-
ing and shutting drawers and doors
and boxes and gates, screwing the tops
on cans, hanging up clothes and tak-
ing off rubbers.

LETTER BOX.

Dear Deborah.—In answer to the let-
ter written by S. B. F., she might try
picking beans at home. Ask some
farmer who has four or five acres of
beans, to have them screened and then
he or her husband draw them to the
house. I know of women who have done
this and they say it pays them well, so
there should be no trouble getting the
beans. From \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day can
be made, with four or five hours work.

DEPENDABLE
THAT'S WHY IT IS
WITH THE FIRST
LINE OF DEFENSE



CALUMET Baking Powder

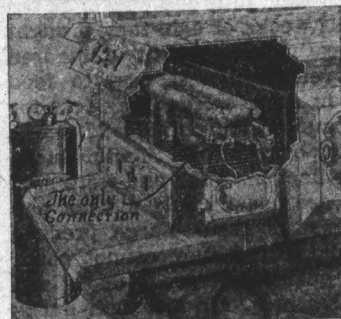
is now used in the U. S. Army and
Navy. It is the brand used for bakings made on
Uncle Sam's big battleships—it has been selected
for foods for the men on the firing line. No
higher tribute could be paid to the high quality
and absolute dependability of Calumet. It is the
final proof of Calumet's superiority.

It goes to show—and show positively
—that the big demand for Calumet is founded
on dependability—that the millions of house-
wives who use Calumet were not mistaken in
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American housewives—and the selection of crit-
ical experts of the military departments. Abso-
lute evidence that it is the best baking powder
obtainable. Why not profit by that proof—and
order a can today?

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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS—30 Days Trial
The germs and odor are killed by a chemical process in water in the re-
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ashes. A. C. Cook, Mass., writes, "We are well pleased with the Ro-San
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you claimed." Mrs. D. T. Crandall, Mich., says, "It has proved a
blessing to me. I find it perfectly odorless." That's the way the letters
run. All as pleased and satisfied. It truly is a blessing to all homes
without sewerage. Absolutely guaranteed—guarantee slip is packed
with each closet. Don't go another day without this great convenience.
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each light 300 candle power. Positively superior to elec-
tricity in quality. Five gallons of kerosene will light the
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want badly, and will accept in any quantity.
We remit the day we receive your shipment. We pay all Express or Parcel Post charges;
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Double the weight and double the price per lb. So great has been the demand for these practical, ready-to-use caponizing tools that most dealers exhausted their stocks. The fact that the Pilling factory was working 100% on Government orders for surgical instruments prevented us from refilling their shelves.

But next Spring we shall be able to supply dealers who order early. Get your order in now—any poultryman with Pilling caponizing tools and our complete illustrated instructions can make each dollar's worth of feed produce four times as many dollars as with roosters. **Capon Book FREE.**

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Laid Eggs Every Day

A. P. Woodward, of St. Cloud, Florida, writes: "We get from 40 to 50 eggs per day. Before using 'More Eggs' we were getting only 8 and 9 eggs a day."

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. "More Eggs" is a scientific tonic that revitalizes the flock and makes the hens work all the time. "More Eggs" will double the production of eggs. Poultry raisers everywhere are making big profits by giving their hens "More Eggs." The results of a few cents worth will amaze you.

Send \$1.00 to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 2109 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, for a package of "More Eggs." A million dollar bank guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request. Send a dollar today, or send \$2.25 and get 3 regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply, or write to Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experiences of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Adv.

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Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Booklet, "How to Raise 48 Out of 50 Chicks," 10c. Catalog FREE. Make Green, egg-making feed in SUCCESSFUL Grain Sprouters. DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO. 368 Second St., Des Moines, Ia. 26 Years of Big Successes



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Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone
Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 book Poultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 426, OMAHA, NEB.

For Sale Candee incubator, 4200 egg capacity. Latest model. Operated two seasons. Will guarantee condition to be A1. Sacrifice price for quick sale. KRETEL BROS., Box 624, East Lansing, Mich.

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Barred Rocks—EGGS FROM STRAIN with records to 280 eggs a year: \$2 per 15. Delivered by parcel post, prepaid. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

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

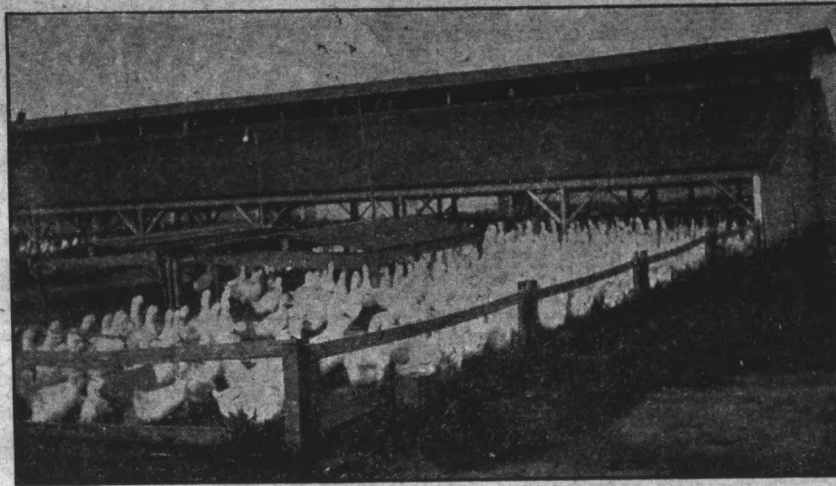
JOHN'S Big Beautiful Barred Rocks are hen hatched quick growers, good layers, sold on approval \$4 to \$5. Circulars photos. John Northon, Clare, Mich.

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

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEHORN cockerels, large, strong and vigorous. \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00; all birds guaranteed satisfactory. D. E. SPOTTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

Additional Poultry Ads on Page 615



Produce Dealers Are Always in the Market for Green Ducks.

Profits in Preparing Poultry Products

Continued from page 595

For instance, instead of keeping the spring chickens all summer long and marketing them in the fall, some of them, at least, may be marketed throughout the season as broilers. Broilers bring two to three times as much per pound in May and June as they bring as roosters in the fall. If, therefore, cockerels that were large enough to be marketed at this time of the year were sold they would command, in most cases, as much per bird as they would bring if kept until fall, and the cost of production would be very materially lessened. The same obtains with hens. Hens that have completed their second laying winter and have passed through the breeding season should be marketed as soon as the breeding season is over, rather than held until fall. Hens in June bring from fifty to one hundred per cent more than in the fall, and when marketed in June or July do not come into competition with the cockerels which are marketed as roasters in October and November. The reason that the old hens bring a lower price in the fall is due to the fact that people do not want them when they can get chickens, but, if the same hens are marketed in the spring when there are no fresh roasters, the demand is good and the prices in proportion to the demand.

The same may be said of other lines of poultry, especially ducks. Green ducks, that is, ducks that have just completed their first coat of feathers, should be marketed at that time rather than be kept until late fall. In an experiment recently conducted with sixty-five young ducks, it was found that when sold as green ducks, at ten and a half weeks of age, they brought on the local market about two hundred per cent more than it cost to feed them, or in other words, they cost for feed \$20 and at ten and a half weeks of age they brought \$60. Similar ducks that were kept until fall and were sold as ducks are usually sold did not pay for the cost of feed. Large produce dealers claim that they cannot get a sufficient quantity of green ducks and are advising people to sell their ducks at from ten to eleven weeks rather than holding them until they mature.

It is a good plan to be near your market. This, however, is a relative term and does not always mean near in the sense of distance. Some people one hundred miles from the market are really nearer than others within ten miles, in that it does not cost as much to deliver and the produce arrives in better shape.

Distance from market should be considered not in miles, but in time, condition, and expense in getting produce from the farm to the market. Two miles of rough country road from the farmer to the railroad station may be a greater distance than two hundred miles from the railroad station to the consumer. One can be miles distant

and yet be close enough. In the country, land is cheap, help is usually more reasonable than close to a city, and there is always the additional advantage of handling the produce of one's neighbors. Many farmers who consider themselves out of reach of the best markets may be nearer than they think. In such cases a little cooperation may make their position ideal.

The nearer the producer can come to the consumer, that is, the fewer middlemen in between, the higher will be his prices, but the greater will be the labor and expense of marketing. The best paying customers—those who are willing to pay from five to twenty cents above the market price—are the private families who want the best of everything and who are willing to pay for it. More attention must be given to this class, however, and all producers are not so situated that they can cater to it.

Next to the family trade comes the hotel and restaurant trade, which also requires a producer close enough that produce can be shipped or delivered frequently at not too high a cost. Next would come the retail store. There are good retailers in every town looking for producers who will supply eggs regularly each week the year round at several cents per dozen above the average egg price.

In supplying any of these trades it is best, usually to pack the eggs in attractive dozen cartons, with the exception of hotels and restaurants, in which case the thirty-dozen case is best. It is best to make a specialty of guaranteed strictly fresh, non-fertile eggs and to say so on the outside of the carton. The carton should then be sealed, with a statement that the guarantee does not hold if this is broken.

The producer specializing in this new-laid egg trade and markets through the retailer should advertise himself instead of the middlemen who handle the goods, and for this purpose it is well to have the name or brand prominently and attractively placed on all packages.

The extra price per dozen which is paid for extra quality is almost clear gain. There is a fair profit in producing eggs at the regular market prices. The largest profit must come from superior marketing and from special market advantages in selling eggs and stock. A difference of only a few cents per dozen makes a large difference in the income when several fowls are kept. For example, one farmer keeping one hundred hens from which he gets ten dozen eggs each year, may take the wholesale price or he may send them to one of the other markets and get a premium of five cents on a dozen. Five cents on each dozen means fifty cents per hen or \$50 per year for the flock, which is practically clear gain, the result of good business methods, uniformly good quality and honest dealings.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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CATTLE.

Wildwood Farms

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

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

SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

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

WOODCOTE ANGUS

TROJAN-ERIGAS & 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.

GET GUERNSEYS

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, Petersburg, N. H.

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

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A few choice young bulls, 4 to 10 months old, grandsons of Don Diavolo of Linda Vista, greatest bull of the Guernsey breed. Tuberculin tested and free from disease. BALLARD BROS., R. 4, Niles, Mich.

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One 20 months old Guernsey Heifer \$175. One 15 months old \$125, both bred and right in every way. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

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Guernseys 45 Registered head, all th. tested. Nora's May King, son of Imp. May Rose King, heads our herd, 19 of his half sisters sold averaging \$1850 each. His bull calves are booked ahead at reasonable prices. Avondale Stock Farm, Wayne, Mich.

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

Guernseys Herds tuberculin tested on Dec. 6 and 7. No reactors. Our best cows due to fresh next month and all bull calves will be offered for sale. GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.

For Sale Registered Guernsey Cattle and Berkshire Swine. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

GUERNSEYS Registered bulls two years old and under grade-holders all ages, will be offered for sale. WALTER PHIPPS FARM, 80 Alfred St., Detroit

The Pontiac Herd

"Where the Champions come from"

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

Do you want a Pontiac in your herd?

Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.



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 \$2.00 size 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 CHEMICAL WORKS

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"Winwood Herd"

REGISTERED
Holstein - Friesian Cattle
Sire in Service
FLINT MAPLECREST BOY

His sire is Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld. His three nearest dams each over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His dam and granddam both made over 122 lbs. of butter in one year. It is the yearly cow we are looking for to deliver the goods. Flint Maplecrest Boy's Dam is Gluck Vassar Bell, 30.57 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 121 lbs. in 30 days. Her butter fat test is 5.27. This looks about right to the man who goes to the creamery. We have bull calves from 2 weeks to 12 months old. From A. R. O. dams and sired by Flint Maplecrest Boy, which we will sell at a dairy farmers price breeding considered. Just think 40 more cows to freshen which means more bull calves. Let us know your wants. We will make terms on approved notes.

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Lock Box 249, Roscommon Mich.
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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.



\$17,500 Per Year In Prizes

For officially authenticated butter records is offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the purpose of furnishing reliable data as to the merits of the Holstein-Friesian breed, as butter producers. This method has demonstrated the unequalled ability of the breed. These cows hold all A. R. O. records for amount of butter.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

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

Oak Leaf Farm, herd sire Lenawee Pontiac Calamity King, offer Holstein bull calves from the above Sire whose dam is 3 times a 30 lb. cow, with record of 315 day milk 2782.5; butter 926.75; his Sire Colonel Korndyke DeKol greatest bull in Indiana, his sire being Pontiac Korndyke, service for a few well bred cows reasonable. E. H. Gearhart & Son, R. 4, Marcellus, Mich.

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

The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in **BULL CALVES**, the large fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way. They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors, Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and quotations, stating about age desired.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL, Traverse City, Mich.

For Sale at a bargain. A few young bull calves from high producing stock. Buy one of these fine calves and raise a bull for next fall. **A. F. LOOMIS, Owosso, Mich.**

\$50 Liberty Bond gets 1 mo. old gds. of Maplecrest Korn. Heng. dams are granddaughters of Pontiac Maid 30.21 lb. Heifers same age breeding \$150 terms. **Herd free tuber. M. L. McLaulin, Redford, Mich.**

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

I Always Have Holsteins To Sell

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

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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.

Want Yearly Records?

Our new sire has four sisters whose semi-official records are 677, 742, 913 and 946 pounds of butter in one year respectively at 2 to 3 years of age. His dam is a daughter of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, four of whose daughters have records over 1000 pounds and 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

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.**

Reg. Holstein bull calf born June 18-18, extra choice, individual, very choice breeding price \$100 reg. and del. **J. ROBERT HICKS, St. Johns, Mich.**

Registered Holstein heifers most any age desired, priced to sell. Bulls and bull calves, at market price, 30lb. breeding. **B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.**

One of Ohio's Best Holstein Bulls For Sale Federal tested. His two nearest dams average over 33 lbs., also a younger brother, and high record cows soon fresh. **BRIDGEDALE FARM, Sylvania, Ohio.**

A Choice Bred Reg. Holstein Bull calf 8 mos. old, tracing twice in pedigree to Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy. Price \$75. **BEN L. SMITH, Rives Junction, Mich.**

Bull calf, Pieter Arts Lyons No. 250788, born Sep. 24, 1918, Sires Dam 30lb butter, Dam 54 milk, 22.17 butter. Price \$75.00. **W. H. WEINERT & SON, Plymouth, Mich.**

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

Maple Lane R. of M. Jersey Herd. Bulls, bull calves and heifer calves sired by one of the best grandsons of Pogue 99th of Hood Farm and out of R. of M. dams. **IRVIN FOX, Allegan, Mich.**

For Sale. Choice bulls from R. of M. dams by Majesty's Oxford Fox, average profit per head on entire milking herd \$92.58 over cost of feed for cream alone tuberculin tested, and free from abortion. **ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich.**

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

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.

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

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

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

LILLIE Farmstead Jerseys. Young bulls ready for service from R. of M. cows. A few bred heifers and cows. **COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.**

FOR SALE. Reg. Jersey bull 14 months old St. Lambert breeding. **J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.**

Herefords

5 Bulls 9 to 14 months old Prince Donald, Farmer and Perfection Fairfax breeding.
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.**

Herefords Bob Fairfax 49027 at head of herd. Stock for sale, either sex, polled or horned, any age. Priced right. **EARL C. McCARTY, Sec'y. H. B. Ass'n. Bad Axe, 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. F. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.**

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

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. The largest Herd of Scotch cattle in the State. Every animal Tuberculin Tested by the Sanitary Commission. Special offer on two extra good white bulls. The kind that produce roan calves.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SON,
Herd at Prescott, Mich. Office at Tawas City, Mich.

For Sale Shorthorns of Quality Scotch and Scotch Topped descendants of Archers Hope, Avondale, Maxwell 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 your wants. **A. A. PATTULLO, 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.**

For Sale Shorthorn Bulls of the choicest breeding and ready for service. **LUD HASTINGS, Napoleon, Mich.**

Shorthorns 100 head to select from. Write me your wants, price reasonable. **Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.**

The Kent Co Shorthorn Breeders have both males and females for sale. Ask about them. **L. H. LEONARD Sec., Caledonia, Mich.**

For Sale Best Bates Shorthorns; cows, heifers and young bulls at reasonable prices. **CLARE RIGGS, R. 4, Mason, Mich.**

Oakwood Shorthorns. Three bulls sired by Gloster Boy 489661, 9 to 12 months old. **OLLAR BROS., R. 4, Conklin, Mich.**

Milking Shorthorns of most noted families either sex, all ages, write **OSCAR SKINNER, Pres. Central Mich. Shorthorn Ass'n., Gowen, Mich.**

Scotch Shorthorn. A fine lot of young bulls for sale. Phone Orion Exchange. **JOHN LESSITERS, SONS, R. 1, Clarkston, Mich.**

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls including a roan yearling prospective herd header a grandson of Imp. Villagr. **LAWRENCE P. OTTO, Charlotte, Mich.**

For Sale Roan Shorthorn Bull 1 yr. old, also calves good milking strain. **CHAS. WARNER, Jr., Imlay City, Mich.**

tockers & Feeders For Sale
180 Shorthorn Steers ave. 1055 lbs.
170 Hereford Steers ave. 980 lbs.
2 cars of yearling Herefords ave. 750 lbs.
2 cars of Shorthorn yearlings reds and roans. These steers are dehorned and in good flesh. Wapello Co. Ia. is noted for its good cattle. Write **JOHN CARROW, R. 3, Ottumwa, Ia.**

HOGS
For Sale Reg. Berkshire Sows & Boars all ages. Priced to sell. **RUSSELL BROS., R. 3, Merrill, Mich.**

TOP Cherry King 192229 a Senior Yearling by Orion Cherry King, by Orion Cherry King, one of our best herds is right and is to be sold; a spring boar by Mich. Cherry Col. 118479 by Cherry Friend by Orion Cherry King. If you have not a herd boar, write today. **THE JENNINGS FARMS, Bailey, Mich.**

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

SPECIAL OFFER
For \$50, we are offering unrelated trios of Duroc fall pigs of Sept. and Oct. farrow. Single pig \$15. This offer is not good after Jan. 1. **RUSH BROS., Romeo, Mich.**

Duroc Jerseys Big heavy boned spring boars Fairs. Place order early. **F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.**

Duroc Boars, April 1, boars and gilts of the choicest breeding. Also an A. R. O. 1 yr. Holstein bull. **F. E. EAGER & SON, Howell, Mich.**

DUROC'S Spring boars and gilts, a few Black Top Rams left. **NEWTON & BLANK, Perrinton, Mich.**

Duroc Gilts and fall pigs sired by E. D's Defender Col. from King The Col. dams. **E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.**

DUROC JERSEYS Nothing but spring pigs for sale. **CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.**

Duroc-Jerseys, Big Type, Specially fine gilts, 25 each for quick sale. **BLOOMFIELD FARMS, 1730 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

Duroc bred gilts for March and April farrow with quality and size. Fall pigs both sexes not akin. **W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.**

LAST fall gilts all sold, have a good lot of last spring pigs from 8 sires good growthy stock. Farm 1/2 mile west of depot. **Citizens Phone 124. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.**



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

Chesters I have some splendid March gilts of the broad heavy hamed kind bred for March farrow; priced right. **F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.**

Chester Whites Bargain in July boars and gilts. Registered in either Ass'n. **G. A. WILSON, R. 4, Deckerville, Mich.**

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION big type O.I.C.S. Stock of all ages for sale. Herd headed by Calloway Ed, the World's Champion O. I. C. boar assisted by C. O. Schoolmaster, Grand Champion boar of Michigan, New York and Tennessee state fairs. Also, C. O. Giant Buster, undefeated Senior boar pig wherever shown and Grand Champion of Oklahoma state fair. Get our catalogue of Grandell's prize hogs, Cass City, Michigan.

SERVICEABLE BOARS
Shipped
C. O. D. and Express Paid
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.**

8 Large Type O. I. C. spring boars also 2 prize Jr. yr. boar Mich. State Fair 1918. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

O. I. C. Serviceable Boars
H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C.'s big type serviceable boars. Yearling sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. **G. P. ANDREWE, Dansville, Mich.**

O. I. C'S Large Type Boars at Farmer's Prices. **WEBER BROS., Royal Oak, Mich., Phone 408.**

O. I. C's a few 250 lb. bred gilts other lighter ones; service boars sold. I ship C. O. D. and pay express. **F. C. BURGESS, R. 3, Mason, Mich.**

O. I. C. Big type April boars and bred gilts, with quality from large litters. **W. B. McQUILLAN, Howell, 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. Largest in Mich. Boars all sold. 20 Bred gilts sired by and bred to the best boars either breed can produce, with dams of equal merit, extreme size with quality, come and see them, free livery, expenses paid if not as represented. **W. E. Livingston, Farms, Mich.**

Big type Poland Chinas. Spring gilts of the best of breeding. With quality from 1000 lb. sire's and 800 lb. dam's. Will be bred to a great son of the noted \$6600 Gertsdale Jones. Also fall pigs. **W. BREWBAKER & SONS, R. 5, Elsie, Mich.**

Big Type Polands, one Buster boar weighs over 200 lbs., \$35.00, one Des Moines boar 230 lbs., \$35.00. **S. C. B. Lehighs, O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.**

Big Poland Chinas with quality. Spring, summer, and fall pigs, mer. and fall pigs, both sex, and bred sows, for sale. **G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Barry Co., Mich.**

Large Type P. C. boars all sold. Spring gilts and young sows, bred for March and April farrow. Free livery from Augusta. **W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.**

Michigan's Champion herd of Big Type P. C. bred sows fall pigs. Come and see them. **E. R. LEONARD, R. 3, Box 53, St. Louis, Mich.**

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

Big Type Poland Chinas. Spring boars for sale. Booking orders for bred gilts. Inspection invited. **L. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Marcellus, Mich.**

Mammoth Poland Chinas. March, April, boars and bred sows, double cream, double cream, also by Clyde Weaver, Mgr., Marshall, Address, Ceresco, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. A few choice boars for sale yet at a bargain. Gilts all sold. **L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.**

Registered Hampshire spring boars now ready at a bargain. Bred gilts in Dec. **JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, 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. largest boned boar in the state, also by Big Defender. **H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.**

Big Type P. C. boar and bred gilts. Choice Aug. pigs at a bargain. **A. A. WOOD & SON, Salline, Mich.**

Yorkshire Gilts

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

HORSES

PUBLICAUCTION
F. E. Sours farm, 5 mi. N. of Williamsburg, Mich.

Wed. Jan. 8, 1919, at 12M,
Imported Black Percheron Stallion
Kornet. Elk Rapids Horse Co.

F. E. SOURS, Sec'y.
Williamsburg, R. 2, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 615

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

FIRST EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Tuesday afternoon, December 17.

WHEAT.

Prices rule a cent higher than they did one week ago in the face of a most optimistic government report. This report places the acreage of wheat in this country at fully 2,000,000 acres more than the government asked for before the armistice was signed and gives the condition as the best it has been in twenty years. The effect of this showing will be felt in the other grain marts quicker than it will in wheat circles. During the week the visible supply of wheat for the United States decreased 816,000 bushels. One year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat on the local market was \$2.17 per bu. Present prices are:

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

CORN.

This trade is suffering from the showing made in the growing wheat crop and the improved condition of the wheat flour situation. Mills that were grinding corn for human consumption are now idle or making ready for other work. Export buying of corn and corn meal has practically stopped. The American visible supply shows a decrease of 281,000 bushels. The local market paid \$2.05 for No. 2 corn one year ago. Present Detroit quotations are:

No. 3 corn	\$1.50
No. 3 yellow	1.55
No. 4 yellow	1.50
No. 5 yellow	1.44
No. 6 yellow	1.38
No. 3 white	1.55

The market is easy at Chicago with No. 3 yellow at \$1.40@1.46; No. 4 yellow \$1.39@1.42; January \$1.34½; May \$1.34½.

OATS.

An easier feeling prevails among the users of oats and the grain is selling at lower figures this week. Millers appear to be supplied for the present and there is very little demand from eastern buyers. Prices have naturally declined, being aided by the weakness in corn. A year ago the local price for standard oats was 81c. The American visible supply shows a decrease of 69,000 bushels. Present quotations at Detroit are:

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

RYE.

The government takes rye when the prices remain steady but stops buying whenever advances show. The market this week is unchanged from last week at \$1.64 per bushel.

BARLEY.

No change of importance in this trade and the volume of business is not large. Cash No. 3 is quoted at \$2; No. 1 \$1.95; sample and feeding barley \$1.85@1.90.

BEANS.

Prices have not changed much during the past week. Dealers do not expect any change in the volume of beans absorbed at home until after the holiday season. The government is taking liberal quantities for export and this has given the market good support. At New York choice pea beans are selling at \$10.25@10.50 per cwt. The Detroit market is steady with last week at \$9 per cwt. No improvement is noted at Chicago and trading is easy with Michigan hand-picked pea beans choice to fancy stock quoted at \$9@9.25 per cwt.

SEEDS.

Higher prices again prevail with prime red clover quoted at \$25.50; March \$25.85; alsike \$19.25; timothy \$5.25.

FEEDS.

Prices are steady, with jobbers at Detroit paying the following in 100-lb. sacks: Brand \$36.50; standard middlings \$38.50; coarse corn meal \$62; cracked corn \$63; chopped feed \$50 per ton.

APPLES.

There is a fairly good inquiry for apples, and the market is steady to strong. At Detroit Michigan Spies and

Wageners are selling to jobbers at \$4.75@5. The Chicago market is unchanged with the demand and movement moderate. Baldwins and Greenings of good quality bring \$5.25@5.75

POTATOES.

The potato situation is steady with a week ago. The movement is moderate and prices are generally unchanged. At Detroit the supplies are light, with Michigan stock U. S. Grade No. 2 selling to jobbers at \$2.65@2.75 per 150-lb. sack. The same grade is moving in Cleveland at \$1.90@2.10 per cwt; in Buffalo at \$2@2.10; in Philadelphia at \$2@2.25; in Pittsburgh at \$1.90; in Cincinnati at \$1.90@2; at

Columbus \$2; at Chicago \$1.50@1.60; New York City \$3.20@3.25 per 150-lb. sack. The Grand Rapids market is small, with prices unchanged and the feeling easy. Growers in Michigan are receiving in wagon lots at warehouses from \$1@1.30 per cwt.

BUTTER.

Butter markets are holding firm. Supplies are light and demand is fairly easy. At Detroit fresh creamery firsts are jobbing at 64½@65½c. The Chicago market is firm with creamery prices ranging from 54@67½c. In New York the spread in prices is from 64@70½c, and in Philadelphia western creamery extras bring 70c.

EGGS.

This market has suffered a decline during the past week. In Chicago where the heaviest loss was recorded, a reaction has already set in and a portion of the decline recovered. Firsts are quoted there at 61c; ordinary firsts 55@57c. At Detroit fresh firsts are quoted at 62c; extra firsts, candled, in new cases 63c; storage 49@52c. Nearby western henry stock is quoted at 66@92c in New York. At Philadelphia western extra firsts are reported at \$20.40@21 per case.

HAY.

This market is moderately active, with prices lower than a week ago. They are as follows:

No. 1 timothy ...	\$27.00@28.00
Standard timothy	26.50@27.00
No. 1 mixed	24.50@25.00
No. 1 clover	23.50@24.00

Pittsburgh.—Improvement is noted in our hay market and prices rule higher than last week. Receipts have decreased and the demand is stronger. Quotations are:

No. 1 timothy	\$29.50@30.00
No. 1 light mixed	27.00@28.00
No. 1 clover mxd	27.00@28.00
No. 1 clover	26.00@27.00

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The approach of the holiday season has increased the offerings at the city markets. Potatoes are selling at \$1.05@1.10 per bushel; cabbage 60c; onions \$1.25; apples \$1.50@2.25; turnips 91c; carrots 65c; beets 75c; parsnips 90c; popcorn \$3 per bushel; eggs 80c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The produce market the past week was very dull by reason of weather. Onions are the only farm product for which there is any demand. So far three wholesale houses have shipped over 300 cars, some to army cantonments and others to New England points. Potatoes are firmer at \$1 per bushel but practically none moving to this market. Apples continue in good demand and some are moving from storage to fill orders. Hay is lower at \$31 per ton.

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OTTAWA ENGINE LOG-SAW

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Build your silo to last as long as you live to run your farm. Durable tile—first cost only cost. "Ship-lap" blocks—stronger walls. Less mortar exposed—slage settles and keeps better. Twisted steel reinforcing—steel hip roof—steel chute. Write for catalog.

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CORN CARLOADS

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FEEDING CORN

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WE WANT VETCH. SEND US SAMPLES
YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Tuesday, December 17th

DETROIT

Cattle.

Prime steers and canners steady; others dull.
Best heavy steers\$12.50@16.50
Best handy wt bu str.... 11.00@11.75
Mixed steers and heifers 9.00@ 9.50
Handy light butchers 7.50@ 8.00
Light butchers 6.50@ 7.25
Best cows 9.00@ 9.25
Butcher cows 7.00@ 7.75
Cutters 6.00@ 6.25
Canners 5.75@ 6.00
Best heavy bulls 8.50@ 9.25
Bologna bulls 6.75@ 8.00
Stock bulls 7.00@ 7.25
Feeders 9.00@10.00
Stockers 6.75@ 8.00
Milkers and springers...\$ 50@ 125

Veal Calves.

Market strong.
Best\$17.50@18.50
Others 7.00@15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Market strong.
Best lambs\$ 14.75
Fair lambs 13.00@14.00
Light to common lambs.. 10.00@12.00
Fair to good sheep..... 8.00@ 8.50
Culls and common 5.00@ 7.00

Hogs.

Market steady.
Pigs\$15.75@16.00
Mixed hogs 17.50

Reports for Monday, December 16th

BUFFALO.

Cattle.

Receipts 200 cars; market 50c lower; prime steers \$17@17.50; fair to good \$15.25@15.50; plain and medium \$11@11.50; coarse and common \$10@11.50; choice heavy butcher steers \$15@15.50; fair to good \$13.50@14. best handy butchers' steers \$11.50@12; fair to good \$10.75@11; light and common \$9@9.50; yearlings, choice to prime at \$16@17.50; medium to good \$12@15.25; best heavy heifers \$11@11.75; fair to good \$10.25@10.75; good butcher heifers \$10@10.25; fair butchering heifers \$8@9; light common \$5@7; best fat cows \$10@11; butchering cows \$7.50@8.50; canners \$5@5.50; cutters \$5.50@6.50; fancy bulls \$10.50@11; butchering bulls \$8.50@9.50; common \$6.50@8; feeding steers \$8.50@11.50; stockers \$5@7; milkers and springers \$75@150.

Hogs.

Receipts 125 cars; market is slow. Heavy and yorkers \$17.80; pigs \$16.50@16.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 30 cars; market is steady. Top lambs \$15.75; yearlings \$10.50@11.50; wethers \$9.50@10; ewes \$8@8.50; calves \$7@15.00.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.

Last week's receipts were close to the largest on record, aggregating 108,703 head, comparing with 99,136 a week earlier and 97,285 a year ago. There was an unusually variable market, early prices being 75c@1 lower, but later there were sharp advances which left the close about 25c lower for most steers and 25@50c lower for most cows and heifers, canners and cutters showing little change, while calves were \$1.50@2 lower. This week opens with estimated Monday receipts

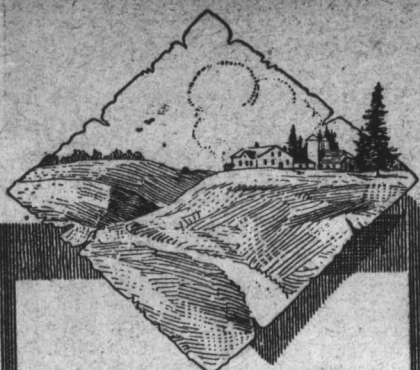
of 30,000 cattle, including 3,000 western rangers. As the arrivals are about 16,000 head less than last Monday, sellers are in a position to maintain prices, and the market is strong to higher, with butcher stock selling 15c or more higher. Sales are on a basis of \$6@7 for canner and cutter cows, with the butcher lots at \$7.10@15.50 and beef steers at \$17.25@20.25 for the better class, down to \$6.50@9 for inferior little canning steers. Stockers are having a moderate sale at \$6.90@9 for the commoner lots, with feeders in good demand at \$10.50 and upward and the demand running largely on steers that weigh 900 pounds or more. Choice selected feeders sold at \$12 or more.

Hogs.

Liberal Saturday receipts ran the hog supply last week up to 239,076 head, and 33,864 were left unsold at the close. Receipts of hogs were 300,476 a week earlier and 238,713 a year ago. The receipts today are estimated at 64,000 hogs, and the market is largely a little lower, although the range is the same as on Saturday, with rough heavy packers at \$16.50@17 and the better class of heavy butchers at \$17.50@17.70. Good packers brought \$17.10@17.45, and pigs sold largely at \$13@15.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Supplies have increased, last week's receipts aggregating 132,258 head, comparing with 126,257 a week earlier and 92,729 a year ago. The packers have taken advantage of this, and prices are away off, the closing sale last week having been at \$15 for prime lambs, comparing with \$15.85 at the week's high time. One sale was made today of choice lambs to a city butcher at \$15, but the general market was 25c or more lower, with estimated receipts of 32,000 head of sheep and lambs. Cull lambs were salable down to \$11. Some good fat yearlings sold at \$12.50.



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WANTED Live silo salesman to travel with local agents. Good territory and a good proposition to the right man. Don't answer unless you can deliver the goods.
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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 6 ram lambs.
F. A. SIMMONS, Rockford, Mich.

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

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

Shropshire Rams Yearlings and Ram Lambs of Quality.
B. D. KELLY & SON, Ypsilanti, Mich.

OXFORD Down Ram lambs, also a few ewe lambs. Berkshire both sexes. Booking orders for fall pigs.
CHASE STOCK FARM, R. 1, Marietta, Mich.

Oxfords No More To Offer
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

For Sale Registered Oxford Down Rams and ewes; can be seen at FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, Fred Wolfe, Snover, Mich.

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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.

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FOR SALE two registered black Percheron Stud Colts, coming three, weight 1600 lb. each, on liberal terms, a fine pair of colts, ready for service.
JULIAN A. PALMER, Camden, Mich.

Percherons, Shorthorns and Duroc Jersey Hogs.
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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.

News of the Week

Wednesday, December 11.

PRESIDENT WILSON and the delegates to the peace conference near the French coast.—Five hundred members of American and Allied boat crews captured by the Huns, have arrived in Denmark from Germany.—German people are warned that the continuation of riots will end in starvation.

Thursday, December 12.

POLES who fought under the American flag in France ask President Wilson that they be allowed to go to Poland to become a part of the new Polish army.—Grand Duke Nicholas, former commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, now leads an army of Cossacks in Southern Russia.—France is reported as wanting to hold the western bank of the Rhine river as security for the payment of damages by Germany.—Sugar prospects in Porto Rico are good.—A blast on the United States war-ship Brooklyn kills six and wounds thirty-one persons.

Friday, December 13.

PRESIDENT WILSON and peace party arrive in France, amid great ovations by soldiers and citizens.—Dr. W. S. Solf, one of the members of the old imperial government of Germany, resigns under pressure from the radicals.—Lord Robert Cecil of England, declares that technically the law will prevent the extradition of the former emperor of Germany, but holds that the Allies can demand his surrender.—Victor L. Berger, congressman-elect from Wisconsin, with four socialist co-defendants, is now being tried before the United States court in Chicago for conspiracy.—Many soldiers in hospitals are not receiving their pay, due to a change in methods of payment, explains the war department.—Ex-President Taft urges the formation of a world league of nations in an address before a Detroit audience.

Saturday, December 14.

PARIS becomes the Mecca of the heads of nations as President Wilson and American peace delegates arrive.—Seven frontier towns of Baden have asked to be joined to Switzerland.—British elections are being held in which eight million women will vote for the first time.—The proposal to arbitrate the differences between Peru and Chile made by the United States has been received kindly by both countries.—Governor Sleeper advises that the Jackson prison be gradually moved from the city to farms.—D. U. R. company is enjoined from hiring additional women as conductors in the ruling handed down by William Howard Taft.

Sunday, December 15.

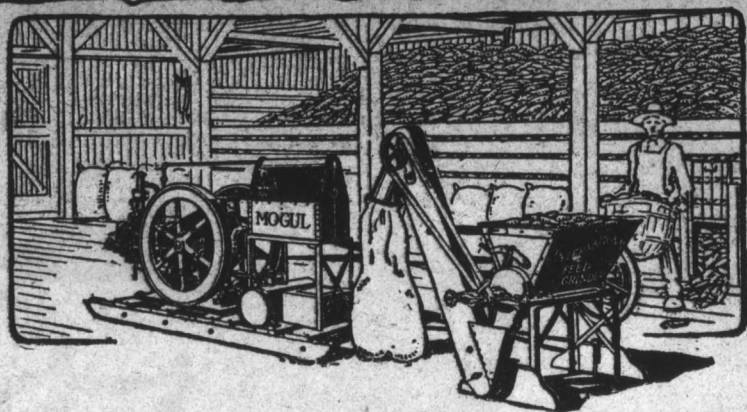
PRESIDENT WILSON has accepted an invitation from King George to visit England, which will be fulfilled no doubt, on the return trip from the continent. The President addresses a delegation of socialists in Paris.—The Allies have extended the truce limits giving Germany until January 17 to fulfill the terms of the armistice.—Col. Westnedge, of Kalamazoo, a veteran of the Spanish-American war and commander of the 126th infantry at Chatteau-Thierry, died recently in a French hospital.—Provost-Marshal Crowder advocates the selective system of raising American armies in the future.—Carter Glass, of Virginia, becomes secretary of the treasury of the United States, succeeding W. G. McAdoo resigned.—Overtures are being made to France to take portions of the Rhineland into France on the same basis as Alsace-Lorraine.

Monday, December 16.

IN the British elections the Lloyd George government is supported, four of six women delegates are elected to parliament, and the Sinn Feiners sweep Ireland outside of the Belfast sphere.—President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau confer on peace issues. Neutrals and foes join in paying homage to the American chief executive.—President Sidonio, of Portugal, is shot and killed by an assassin.—Postmaster-General Burleson announces a reduction in long distance telephone service during hours from 8:30 to 12:00 p. m.—Egg prices go down in Chicago as government investigates storage houses and housewives boycott the use of the product.

Tuesday, December 17.

PRESIDENT WILSON begins trip to the battle front in France, which will include a visit to Chatteau-Thierry and Rheims.—Canadian government announces that Ontario will remain dry.—Four aviators are killed by a crash in mid-air near West Point, Miss.—Postmaster-General Burleson advises congress that the need for the government to purchase both telegraph and telephone lines of the country is imperative.—Michigan pays 60 per cent of the federal automobile tax of the country.



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R. I. Red Cockerels, Both Combs. Write sell more Reds than any other breeder in Michigan. **INTERLAKES FARM, Box 33, Lawrence, Mich.**

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Fine White Rock Cockerels for sale \$3.00 to \$4.00 until New Years. Write at once.
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If The War Had Continued!

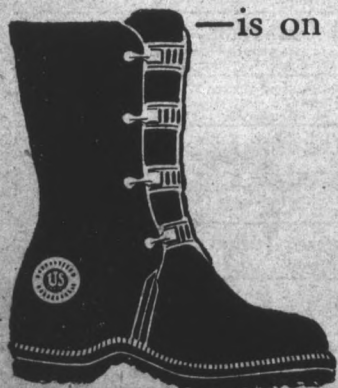
If the war had continued, the pair of U. S. "Protected" rubber boots that you will now be able to buy at your dealer's this winter would have gone to France for one of the boys "over there."

But, as the trenches are empty, there is no need for trench boots; so our Government is now allowing us to provide heavy-service, double-duty U. S. "Protected" rubber footwear for the outdoor worker at home.

Uncle Sam has furnished "our boys" with the best rubber boots that money can buy, and, in both the Army and Navy, there probably are as many U. S. "Protected" rubber boots as all other brands combined.

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