

MICHIGAN FARMER

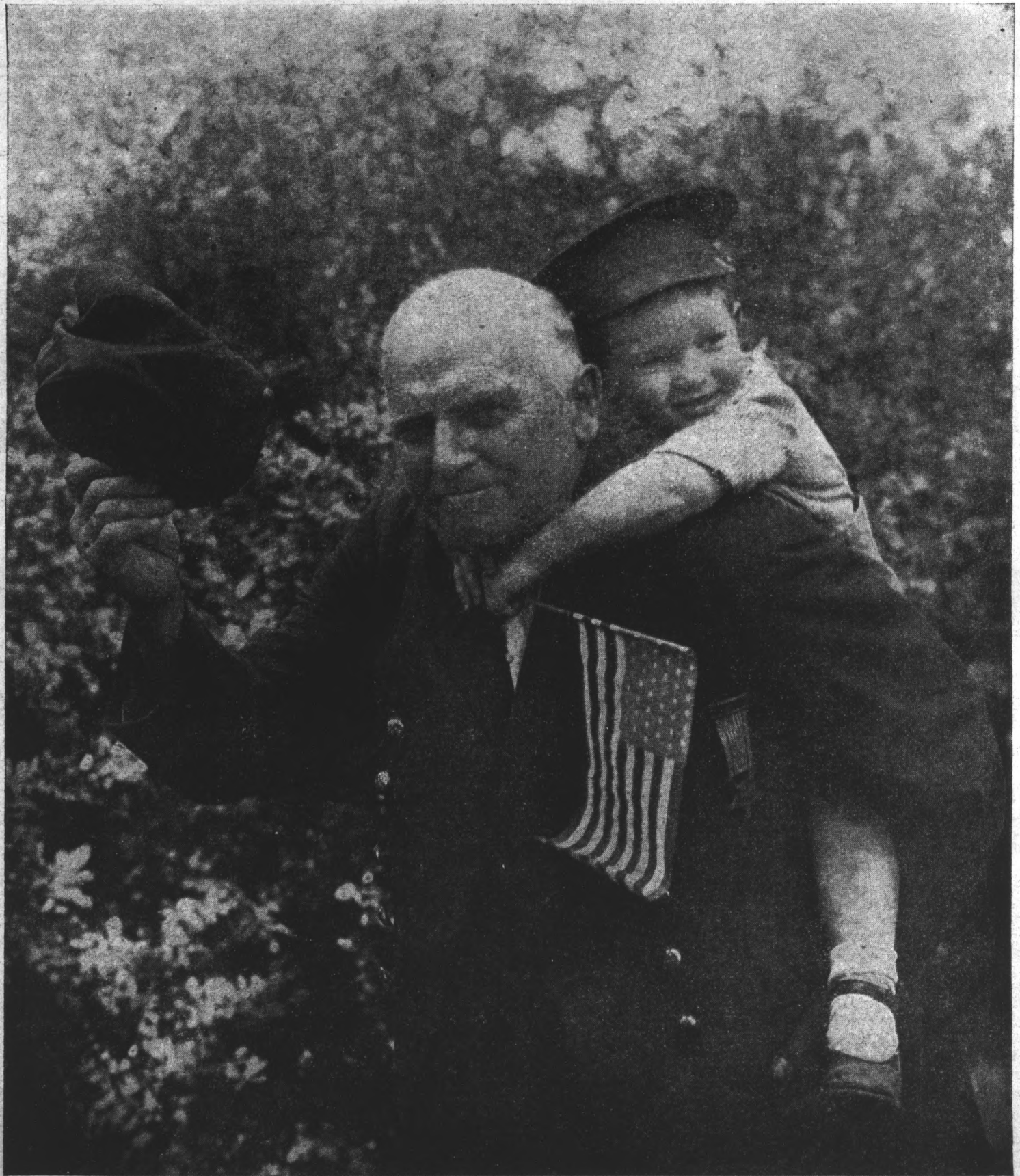
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DETROIT, MAY 24, 1919



CURRENT COMMENT

For Better Crop Statistics

OUR readers will recall the details of a proposed plan for the securing of better crop statistics in this state which resulted from a conference held in the office of the Secretary of State last winter. Briefly, this plan contemplated the consolidation of the federal and state crop reporting service under a cooperative arrangement. Under the proposed plan provision was made for the collection of statistics on the acreage of important crops by the supervisors of the state at the time of making the annual assessment each spring. Under present conditions a crop acreage can be accurately checked up only once in ten years, when the federal census is taken, and there is a consequent factor of error in estimates of acreage of important crops for the succeeding decade, which factor increases with the passing years until the next census year furnishes an accurate basis for readjustment.

A bill was introduced into the legislature and passed the house, providing for the collection of such statistics by the supervisors of the various townships. This was known as House Bill No. 179, File No. 116, entitled, "A bill for the collection of agricultural statistics by supervisors." During the rush of the closing days of the legislature, this bill failed to pass the senate. Unless it is brought before the special session of the legislature which will soon be called to enact legislation to carry out the constitutional amendment provided for the issuing of bonds for the building of highways, it cannot be considered until the next regular session of the legislature two years hence. To be so considered at the special session, it would be necessary for the governor of the state to direct the attention of the legislature to the need of this legislation by message. This is a matter of considerable importance in providing more accurate crop statistics.

Interested farmers and farmers' organizations should write Governor Sleeper at once, asking him to bring

this proposition before the special session. The result of the enactment of this bill would be better crop statistics at a less cost.

Food Stuffs For Europe

THE monthly statement of relief measures effected by the inter-Allied relief organization issued this week by Herbert Hoover shows the volume of American food stuffs which are being taken for this relief work. The total distribution for April represented the cargoes of one hundred and twenty steamships, and a gross value of approximately \$147,800,000.

In commenting upon this distribution, which included supplies to the people of fifteen European nations, Mr. Hoover stated that if the great stream of food could be maintained until July, the situation would be saved until the next harvest in Europe. Regarding the great need of food stuffs to alleviate starvation in Europe, Mr. Hoover is quoted as follows: "Altogether for the first time I begin to believe that America is gaining against the greatest famine the world has even seen since the thirty years' war."

Incidentally he is quoted as including among the benefits derived, aside from the purely humanitarian viewpoint, that in his belief by the feeding of starving Europe we shall have passed the danger point of the spread of Bolshevism. The financing of this great undertaking has been accomplished by the allies with the heaviest proportionate burden falling on this country.

In addition to the feeling of satisfaction which it will give every American that our land has been able to mitigate the sufferings of the peoples of war-stricken Europe, there is the assurance for American farmers in this great movement of food stuffs, that the products of their farms will continue to find a ready market over a large portion of the world, since it is certain that Europe will continue to need our products to supplement its own harvest, which can hardly be expected to come up to pre-war production.

A Get-together Program

THE advantages which would accrue from a thorough affiliation of all farmers' organizations in the state have been made the subject of repeated comments in these columns. To this end we long championed the idea of a state and national chamber of agriculture built on similar lines to the existing Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is to some extent at least utilized in a get-together program by the commercial interests of the country.

Since the State Farm Bureau was organized, this type of organization was so nearly parallel to that which had been proposed for a chamber of agriculture, that it seemed definitely to fill the bill in providing a get-together medium for the farmers' business organizations of the state. Later the organization of a national farm bureau by such states as had launched a state organization of this kind broadened the possibilities of building a successful and representative farmers' organization which could properly represent the business of agriculture in any emergency.

Since the organization of the State Farm Bureau there has been a rapid increase in and extension of the county organizations affiliated with it. This is exceedingly gratifying to all who have an unselfish interest in the advancement of our agriculture. The secretary of the State Farm Bureau has worked untiringly to this end, but obviously cannot take the initiative at all points in the great state of Michigan at one time, and if the progress of this organization is to depend upon his efforts, working simply through the county farm bureaus, progress will be much slower in the development of an adequate get-together program than is desirable.

There is every reason why the farmers' business organizations throughout the state should join hands in this movement in a general get-together program, as upon this foundation it will be possible to build a suitable organization more quickly than in any other way which will be able to properly represent Michigan agriculture in

every emergency. To this end the members and officers of every cooperative organization as well as every social and semi-business organization should take the initiative to affiliate with this state organization. In this way the needed get-together program could be very materially hastened, and special as well as general agricultural interests of the state could command the influence of an organization representing the interests of agriculture as a whole whenever the same may be needed.

This would mean cooperation in the broadest sense, and such cooperation may be more essential than many of us now realize in the not distant future. The prosecution of the officers of the Milk Producers' Association of the Chicago area which was made the subject of comment in a recent issue, and which involves the question of the right of collective bargaining by farmers—is an illustration of this possible need of a comprehensive organization with which all our other independent farmers' organizations are affiliated in the very near future.

The State Farm Bureau as organized is a simon-pure farmers' organization wholly independent of national or state influence, and should be maintained on this high plane as a medium for the betterment of farm business conditions as supplementary to the economic betterments resulting from county farm bureau work as established and conducted at the present time. This result can be quickly accomplished only through the means of a get-together program in which the officers and members of every farm organization take the initiative in affiliation with this state organization instead of waiting for the slower process of propaganda initiating with the officers and directors of the State Farm Bureau. Let us all help to promote this get-together program at once and to the limit of our ability, to the end that Michigan farm interests may be prepared to speak as a unit on all matters affecting the business of agriculture in this state.

The Silver Lining

THE sentiment that "every cloud has its silver lining" is not in harmony with our feelings when the clouds are so numerous and yield their fluid content so copiously as to seriously interfere with getting in the spring crops. In fact, the discouraging weather conditions which have prevailed during recent weeks have added another handicap to many an overburdened farmer which makes his lot seem doubly hard. Truly at a time like the present, when every available hour is needed to accomplish the tasks in hand, the farmer's problems would be greatly simplified if Dame Nature would only adapt herself to his plans. But the best he can do is to work with nature as best he can, and right here may prove to be the silver lining.

If the growing of crops was always the simple and easy proposition which it would be under ideal conditions, farming would be a less profitable and attractive occupation. But when success depends upon man's intelligent resourcefulness to surmount unfavorable conditions, the silver lining to the cloud of adversity is generally the well-earned reward. Unfavorable weather conditions at the outset of a season's farm campaign are undoubtedly a serious handicap, and in many cases may necessitate a quick change in plans, but they are not insurmountable to the man with the courage and poise to make the best of conditions as he meets them. And the farmers of America have so often demonstrated their ability in this direction that he who permits passing discouragements to hamper his success is the rare exception. For this reason failure is more rare among farmers than in any other line of business endeavor.

Memorial Day Proclamation

EACH year as Memorial Day comes round, we are glad to pay homage to the brave men, living and dead, who, by their splendid achievements nearly six decades ago, saved this nation from disruption. Their heroic deeds will never die. Their memories will be cherished while the Republic lasts; for in the hour of their country's need they left their homes and loved ones and went forth to do battle for the life of the Union. Our debt to them can never be paid, but it is our high privilege to hold these men and their achievements in lasting remembrance and honor.

Again, two years ago, our free institutions and our national ideals were menaced by a fierce and powerful foe. Our young men betook themselves in thousands to the training camps and later crossed the seas to uphold on foreign soil the honor of the flag. With a fortitude and a valor befitting the sons and the grandsons of those patriots of an earlier day, they grandly bore their part in the struggle. Now they are coming back to us, but not all; and through our proud joy today, as we greet the returning hosts, there runs a note of sadness. We mourn with those who mourn for those noble fellows who will not come back to us. God help us so to live, as to keep and guard our birth-right of true freedom that we may be worthy of the great sacrifice they made for us.

Therefore, that we may pay a tribute of respect and esteem to the surviving veterans of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the recent World War, and honor the memory of the men who gave up their lives in all these wars, I, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby issue this my proclamation and sincerely urge the observance of

Friday, May 30th, 1919, as Memorial Day

And I earnestly appeal to the people of Michigan for hearty cooperation in plans for the observance of the day in their respective communities, and for special provision this year for the comfort and convenience of the old soldiers. Age is telling on them physically but the same undaunted spirit is there as of yore.

On that day flags should be displayed at half-mast until noon, and then hoisted to the top of the staff.

The Surplus Milk Problem

THE development of the Dairy-men's League, with its victorious fight for fair treatment for the farmers in the territory supplying New York City with milk, and equitable prices for their products, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of American agriculture.

The supplying of New York City with milk is a business of vast magnitude. More than forty thousand farmers, with an investment of over \$400,000,000, are engaged in producing milk for the New York market. For years this milk supply was controlled by a combination of large dealers now known as the Milk Conference Board. This combination fixed prices to the producer and consumer, and vast fortunes were made by the dealers, while thousands of farmers unable to continue in the business of producing milk at a loss, sold their herds and abandoned their farms.

Those farmers more favorably situated, who were able to hold on, after years of individual effort to secure fair prices, made an attempt to organize their forces in the Five States' Milk Producers' Association, but without results.

All through these years the milk distributors' combine was reaching farther and farther out into the country closing the small independent creameries and cheese factories, establishing milk shipping stations in their stead, and buying the country-owned condensaries, until they had complete control of the milk from the time it left the cow until it reached the consumer.

Eleven years ago a number of progressive dairymen, representing several different sections of the milk territory, met and organized the Dairy-men's League. This organization, however, attracted little attention. Dairymen were disheartened and indifferent.

In September, 1916, the officers and more determined members of the league decided to make a final stand for a price for their product which would save the industry. They made an offer to the distributors, which was promptly refused. Then they called a strike, to begin October 1. An appeal was made to dairymen to back the league. Speakers were sent out into the milk-producing districts, meetings were held, and much enthusiasm was aroused.

Contrary to the expectations of the dealers, the dairymen held firm, and the strike was a success.

This first battle put new life into the Dairy-men's League. It presented to the farmers a practical demonstration of what organization could do for them. It gave them a new idea of practical team work, and filled them with courage and determination.

The league membership grew rapidly. When the strike was called the league had only a few hundred mem-

The Dairymen's League Goes Into Business to Keep the Surplus Milk from Flooding the City Markets



A Dairy Farmers' Meeting near Cortland, New York.

bers, and \$1,500 in the treasury. Four months later, according to President R. D. Cooper, it had thirty-three thousand members and a surplus of \$42,000. Today upwards of seventy-one thousand dairymen are members of the league. The one cent received by the league for each one hundred pounds of milk delivered provided a substantial income from the start for maintaining the organization and carrying on its publicity work.

The war did not end with the strike of 1916. The dairymen secured better prices temporarily for their milk, but the distributors began seeking means of disrupting the league.

At this time there was a New York state law known as the Donnelly Act, which made collective bargaining by farmers' cooperative marketing associations a crime. Under this law, and through the influence of the distributors' combine, it is alleged, President Cooper and the other league officials were placed under arrest and held for trial. Then the allied farmers' organizations of the state got busy. They brought their political influence to bear with such force in the legislature that during the winter session of 1918, the Donnelly Act, so far as it concerned farmers' organizations, was repealed, and a law enacted in its place which not only permits collective bargaining, but fosters the organization of farmers' cooperative marketing associations. With the enactment of this law, the cases against the Dairy-men's League officials were withdrawn.

The troubles of the dairymen still kept coming. The increased cost of

feeds, labor and equipment made the league prices unprofitable, and there was more dissatisfaction. But the world war was on, and the league, acting upon the advice of its wiser members, decided that there would be no withholding of milk when every bit of food was needed to help win the war.

Last fall, however, owing to complaints made by the producers, an exhaustive investigation was made by the Federal Milk Commission to reach a just basis for estimating the cost of milk, and as a result the Warren formula was developed, which was accepted by the league as a standard of cost estimates, and in December this formula was made the basis of the price for milk. It represented only cost of production, but was acceptable to the dairymen under the prevailing conditions.

The dealers were not so easily satisfied. It is claimed that they had been making preparations for a fight for a long time.

"The league, by using the Warren formula," says E. R. Eastman, editor of the "League News," "found that the farmers' costs of January were \$4.01, and sent word to the dealers that they would be willing to accept this price for January milk. The dealers on the Saturday before New Years, sent word that they would pay only \$3.60, and that this was their ultimatum. The league directors were called and the executive committee reported to them the dealers' offer. The directors then informed the committee that the farmers would not sell for less than \$4.01. "Late December 31, it was reported

to the league that the dealers were posting a price of \$3.60 at their country stations. The league immediately notified the farmers that the milk was not sold. Farmers refused to deliver at every station, and the strike was on."

This action resulted in a serious milk famine in the city, in spite of the efforts of the dealers to bring in milk from distant points. The city authorities took the matter in hand, and an attempt was made by District-Attorney Swann and his assistant, John T. Dooling, to compel the dairymen to deliver milk to the distributors' trust. The league officials were vigorously assailed and condemned, and the dairymen held up to contempt, being accused of withholding milk from starving babies and the hospitals. The league officials refused to be intimidated, answering their accusers with an offer to provide the hospitals with milk, but their offer was turned down by the city officials.

The farmers stood firm. "From every part of the league territory," says Mr. Eastman, "there came hundreds of letters and telegrams assuring the officers that every part of the territory was solid. Counties from which thousands of cans of milk ordinarily come were completely dry. Not only members but non-members as well were fighting side by side." A rousing meeting attended by two thousand milk producers was held at Utica, the sentiment being that never again would the farmers sell their milk at the dealers' terms.

The farmers won. The dealers gave in and agreed to pay the league price. The dairymen demonstrated again that they could hold together, in the face of the strongest opposition. They also realized the seriousness of a milk strike to all parties; that while the victory was theirs it had cost them heavily in reduced consumption and demand. And they also realized more forcibly than ever that the one great problem still unsettled was what to do with the surplus.

There is sure to be a surplus at certain periods of the year, and as long as this condition exists with no means of utilizing it in the country, the dealers can utilize this surplus as a means of hammering down prices.

Soon after the January milk settlement, the league leaders called in their best legal talent to devise a plan for handling this surplus. Their studies and investigations convinced them that no plan would be effective which did not include in its scope control of the country end of the milk handling and shipping business.

The plan decided upon includes the organization of the Dairy-men's Cooperative Association embracing the whole league organization in New York state; regional cooperative associations covering one or several coun-

(Continued on page 804).



An Eastern Dairy Farm. Owners of Such Farms are Fighting for a Square Deal from Manufacturers and City Distributors.

Cooperation Without Coercion

The Farm Bureau is Showing the Way

THE six million, or more, farmers in the United States, who responded, in the name of patriotism, with sufficient food to make the world safe, are beginning to wonder where their business comes in under the new order of democracy, particularly with regard to the cost of production and distribution of farm products.

That the farmers do not figure in the industrial affairs of the United States in proportion to their numbers, amount of capital invested or service rendered is due largely to the fact that they have failed to impress the other industries with the importance of their farm business. Of course, the business man and consumer have some idea of the farmer and his services to the country, but when it comes to a thorough understanding of the real, live working farmer, producing abundantly and minding his own business, they know mighty little. What they do know has come through reading magazines and city dailies rather than from any intimate knowledge of the farmer and his surroundings.

It is to be regretted that the farmer, as well as the business of agriculture is not understood thoroughly by the great leaders of industry and the great mass of consumers. It would be advantageous for all of the other industries to know the farmer better, and to understand more clearly the exact state of his mind in regard to having his business and its requirements left out of consideration in deciding issues concerning manufacturing, transportation, distribution and labor problems. As the most extensive buyer of manufactured goods, shipper, producer of necessities of life and employer of labor, he feels that the time has now come for him to stand on a plane of equity and even-handed justice with other big industries, and share with them proportionately in the control of government affairs which influence the business conditions of the country.

If the six million or more farmers in the United States could only tell the leaders of other industries, and the ninety-four million consumers how much it costs them to produce the necessities of life, how many hours a day they and their families work, how they live, how much they spend for luxuries and clothes, this persistent agitation and everlasting wolfing about cheaper food supplies would cease and farmers would be encouraged to go ahead and plan for even greater production for the future. Because of the incredible fact that the only provision ever made for getting the farmer's ideas across to other industries and consumers consists of a number of cost of production bulletins all tucked away in nice, neat, safe little pigeon-holes in Washington, all trying to be good, harmless little bulletins, just as Secretary Houston wants them to be, all the six million farmers can do is to make funny little noises which other people cannot understand.

What these six million or more farmers in the United States must do is to manage somehow to get together and combine to get some reliable figures and data so that agriculture can do something more than make funny little noises which people cannot understand. It must have a clear and convincing voice.

Reliable cost of production figures, gathered from different counties and states, are needed to stabilize production and prices of farm products. There is no good reason why the farmer or the dealer in staple food products like meat, milk, grain, potatoes and the like, should suffer heavy losses, or that they should recoup such losses by reason of abnormally high prices to force the consumer to exact a price beyond the real value of a product. This

means an eternal conflict between production and consumption, both of which should be as uniform as possible to maintain them.

Fortunately there are developing now all over the United States what are known as farm bureaus, composed of associations of farmers who are doing business in a large way. These bureaus are now organizing state and national federations so that it is going to be possible to cooperate and plan countrywide movements to the end that our people may be insured of a regular and abundant supply of food and that the selling and distributing end of the farming business may be better developed. Nobody is more interested than the farmer in the perfecting of our national machinery of distribution. Not only his profits but the stability of his business depends upon it. Not until we know more about agriculture as a whole, as well as that of our own particular community, can we map out an intelligent system of food production and distribution. Without some big organization such as the county farm bureau, with its state and national federations, to take the initiative in such work the individual farmer is helpless to elevate his business above the primitive level of barter and exchange.

The difficulty experienced in organizing efficient farm bureaus in many farmers' organizations represented in their county, and the rest of them are

counties lies in the fact that so many farmers are prejudiced against all that some of the narrowest people connected with rural activities may be found among those who are struggling to gain popular applause and use such organizations as a tail to their financial and political kites. The organizations, themselves, are good; they help to eliminate the hum-drum phases of country life and keep their members from getting into a rut and many times help farmers in a business way; but at best they are side lines to the main business of farming and should be considered as such. As a means of broadening the influence of the farm bureau movement they could prove of great value and as a means of coordinating the work of these organizations and of crystallizing the thought of the county, the farm bureau through its state and national federations could render them most valuable service.

It seems to us that one of the big problems that confront the leaders of county farm bureaus is that of bringing the various farmers' organizations in the county to see the advantages of using the farm bureau as a clearing house in the matter of crystallizing county sentiment. All of these organizations may through the farm bureau cooperate in support of a united county program of ideas and plans, each supporting the other in all things that have to do with county betterment.

In the average Michigan county we

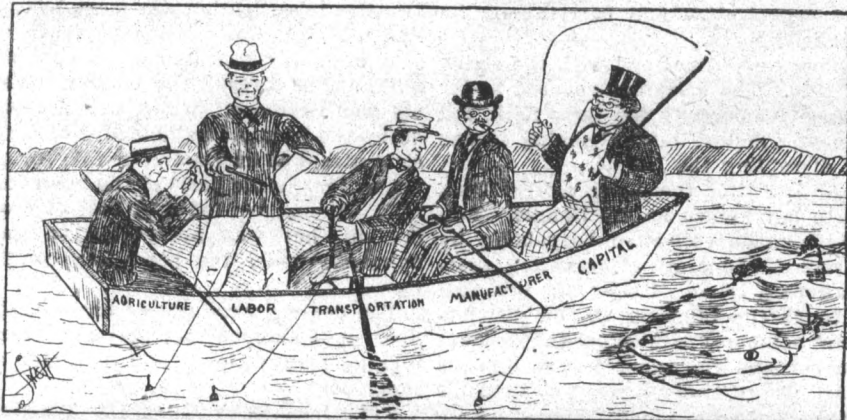
avoid multiplicity of effort, and give the farmers a voice in public affairs, such as no single organization now possesses, or ever can possess until some such plan is adopted. There is no reason why the farm bureau should not federate the organizations of a county along with individual farmers.

The individual farmer must be given consideration. Every farmer is intent upon doing something to make his business better. Again and again it has been demonstrated that people who will not join secret and social farmers' organizations will lend their assistance to promote business organizations. There are men and women who long ago concluded that business conditions could not be made better by groups, cliques and professional organizers, and who feel that work along such lines is wasted effort. Yet they flock to the support of any broad movement that gets the facts about their business, and work to further any plan that looks as though it might succeed because it fits the facts and is constructive instead of negative. Farming with them is largely a straight business proposition of giving good value for the money; and getting good money for the value they give. The development of a spirit of mutual interest and exchange in the farm bureau will do more than anything else toward getting and holding such people in line.

Such a pooling of interests would make it possible for farmers and farmers' organizations to make a far more complete analysis of agricultural conditions and thought in their counties than has ever before been attempted, and place all of this information at the disposal of the people of the county, so that it could be readily understood and made use of. Meeting present-day difficulties is not sufficient to put agriculture on a paying basis, but plans must be made that will point out still greater possibilities in farming and rural betterment. Most of these problems affect the women on the farm as much as the men, and in fact we believe that in many counties the farm bureau is overlooking its best bet when it neglects to look after this phase of its membership drive.

In developing economies in the selling end of the farmer's business the county farm bureau cannot afford to overlook possible economies in production. Never in the history of American agriculture has there been a time when there was opportunity to make greater savings in the cost of producing farm products. Labor, equipment, machinery, seeds and fertilizers are all so high in price that a little skillful management will effect economies never before dreamed of. The aim should be to produce as much good food as possible and still have a profit left. It is the business of farm bureaus to make a forecast of the supplies of food on hand and the amount needed to feed our people and make plans to encourage its production.

Simply because the farmer has neglected to organize and prepare to market his products cheaply and efficiently is no reason why he should blame the public in general, or strike and refuse to produce enough food to meet the requirements of humanity. Who ever heard of a labor union calling a strike before it had organized its men and presented their claims to their employers? Some of these agricultural Bolsheviks, who preach such an unholy doctrine do not belong in decent society. The intelligent farmers of America are not slow to recognize Cain and Abel through their agricultural preachings. Cain never was his brother's keeper. He would destroy our agriculture and murder his brothers as of old.



Labor:—“Yes, Mr. Farmer, we never got invited on these trips 'till we got organized.”

so divided in preferences among so many organizations that they are all failing to get the most out of their business. Now what shall the farmers do? Give up their old organizations and join the new county farm bureau? We believe that such a movement would be the worst thing that could happen for the farmers of any county.

Why not use the influence and machinery of our present farmers' organizations, and choose some of the trained leaders to represent you in the farm bureau to do the things in a thoroughly organized way that you have been attempting to do in a sort of half-organized way. Most of your farmers' organizations have been working along the same line for years, yet entirely ignoring your mutual desires and differences. Why not keep up the good work you are now doing, and at the same time associate yourselves together to do such things as are seemingly profitable for all of your organizations. If you can't do what all of you would like to do, see if you can't do some of the more important things that all of you realize must be done, and which can be done if you all get together and back up the farm bureau movement to give agriculture a proper place in its dealings with other industries.

All farmers' organizations have a broadening influence, but we must ad-

have several well-supported farmers' organizations all working for the betterment of agriculture and social conditions in the county. Some are attempting to accomplish one thing, and some another. Some working for the same thing as another may have no relationship to the other, or may even be working at cross-purposes. The motives of most farmers' organizations are good, but how much better it would be and how much better results could be accomplished if their representatives or delegates could get together in the farm bureau meetings and decide on some safe and sane county program. Not only would such team-work be more effective, but it would have a tendency to line up the millions of individual farmers, who are not members of farmers' organizations, with the present fine organizations and give agriculture movements a far greater impetus.

The farm bureau movement must give consideration to these powerful organizations that have blazed the trail for successful cooperative undertakings and rural betterments. Likewise these powerful organizations may well establish relations with their county farm bureau and with each other to cooperate on the great problems now confronting the farmer. Such an exchange of ideas and influence would



Crowds Examined Machines while Waiting for the Signal to Start.



Five Minutes After the Word to "Go" was Sounded.

Tractor Demonstration Popular

By J. H. Brown

DURING the recent excessively rainy weather there was one farmer in southern Michigan who got his corn ground plowed between showers, and mighty quick. One day it didn't rain, and it was Friday; called an unlucky day by some folks. But it was lucky for Eber Farwell, for a bunch of folks made a sort of bee for him and plowed his twenty-acre meadow in less than an hour and a half.

And the next day it rained again.

For quite a spell beforehand the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, had been anxiously awaiting one of the most important and prominent events that was ever pulled off on any farm in Michigan.

A big demonstration of gas tractors pulling gang-plows will draw a crowd in any section of the country out west; but it is not a common sight hereabouts. It was advertised that on May 1-2 a tractor demonstration would be held on the Eber Farwell farm, two miles east of Coldwater.

The first day it rained and poured. The next morning we rose early and started out. About noon we reached Coldwater and found an immense crowd gathering. Coldwater streets were full of automobiles and the sidewalks packed with folks from almost everywhere.

By the time the gas tractors were starting to plow there were about four thousand farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, and quite a sprinkling of city folks, on hand to see the sight. The roads in every direction as far as the eye could see were full of automobiles. The minimum estimate was over six hundred of them, all loaded with people. Lots of women from the city were present and they took a keen interest in the machines.

It was the most wonderful tractor plowing demonstration we ever saw this side of the Mississippi river. It cost several hundred dollars for each manufacturer of gas tractors and plows, and must have been quite a bill for the Branch county farm bureau.

This demonstration was conceived and worked out by C. L. Nash, county agricultural agent for Branch county. He was assisted during the demonstra-

tion by O. E. Robey, of the Michigan Agricultural College, C. T. Parker, also of M. A. C., and county agricultural agent, J. M. Wendt, of St. Joseph county. Mr. Robey was general manager of the demonstration.

The field was laid out and blueprints and printed instructions regarding all details were furnished to every demonstrator and his assistant. There were sixteen gas tractors entered, but one failed to show up. The fifteen tractors were attached to gangs having two, three and four plows. A light

medium loam, with some cobblestone in places. In the years gone by the hand-plows have been tossed about more or less in the stony soil, but the gang-plows hung to the job like a bulldog and did mighty little dodging.

The field was laid out to plow the land north and south. A light furrow was turned over across each end of the field east and west exactly forty-five feet from the fence row. This provided a head-land at each end for turning around in striking out the backfurrows and plowing off the lands.



Messrs. Nash, Robey, Wendt and Parker, who had Charge of the Show.

tractor that pulled but two plows had a strip forty-four feet wide to plow. The majority of the tractors pulled three plows each and plowed strips sixty-six feet wide. One big tractor had four plows and was assigned to a strip eighty-eight feet wide. Each plow cut a fourteen-inch-wide furrow and was required to plow seven inches deep.

Remember, this was not a contest, but a demonstration. Manager Robey and Mr. Nash made it plain from the start that no contest was to be allowed.

All the tractors did fine work and the plows turned over the surface soil of that entire field in nice, straight and even furrows that did the farmers good to look at. That field stands plowed today just a little bit deeper than it was ever plowed before. The soil is a

From an elevated position on top of a gasoline tank truck we took several general views as the demonstration progressed. The first view shows over the heads of the crowd lined up around the machines. It was estimated that nearly three thousand farmers were in sight at that time, and they were closely watching every move of the operators and their assistants.

At a given signal from Field Manager Robey, each man started his motor. He was allowed to run ten minutes to get it warmed up. At the next signal, given at the center of the field, each operator started up and let his plows down into the headland furrow. Then another signal followed and the job was started and no stop made until each operator had finished plowing his land.

From our elevation we had a fine

view of all the field during the next ninety minutes. In less than five minutes after the first picture was taken we took the second one, which shows how quickly the crowd scattered to follow up the tractors and plows. In another five minutes the entire field was black with people going in every direction.

Later on Manager Robey gathered up his assistants from the four corners of the field, and we took a group picture of them standing across a dead-furrow, each armed with his yardstick or blueprint of the battle ground.

There were a total of forty plow bottoms, each cutting a fourteen-inch-wide furrow; or a strip forty-six feet, eight inches wide at each passage across the field. That made things count up fast and no wonder that twenty-acre field's surface soil took a quick flop-over that unlucky Friday that it didn't rain.

It was surprising to see how straight nearly every operator steered and turned over his back-furrow in striking out his line along the stakes set in the field survey. At first there was one or two who did not have the plows set quite deep enough. The inspectors were on hand everywhere and took measurements frequently. The average was seven inches in depth.

The furrows were cut and laid over with a proper angle and lap that is acceptable to the expert plowman. All trash was turned under and the plowed furrows of that field were as fine to look at as any we ever saw turned by an expert Scotchman with a walking plow.

Fortunately there was hardly a tight stone in the entire field. The wonder was that nearly every operator started in with his tractor and gang-plow and kept going until the finish with hardly a stop for any tinkering. Once in a while a wheel on some plow would squeak, and the operator would stop on the next head-land and squirt in some oil.

As a result of this demonstration the great crowd of farmers present found that almost any one of these gas tractors would do a good job in handling a gang-plow and was comparatively easy to operate.



An Hour After Starting the Thirty-acre Field was Two-thirds Plowed.



Furrows were Cut Fourteen Inches Wide and Seven Inches Deep.

After-Value of Fertilizer

NO matter whether a farmer buys a ready-mixed fertilizer or one that is made up of the separate parts and mixed at home, there is the "after-value" to take into consideration when figuring the benefits derived from the fertilizer.

So many times we seem to think that whatever we are ahead for the one season is what our fertilizer is worth to us. That is a safe place to stop figuring all right, but it is not a fair one. I can safely figure that every dollar I have spent for fertilizer has made me from \$2.00 to \$4.00 in increased production. This is on the average, of course, and I know of some acres that have made much more than this.

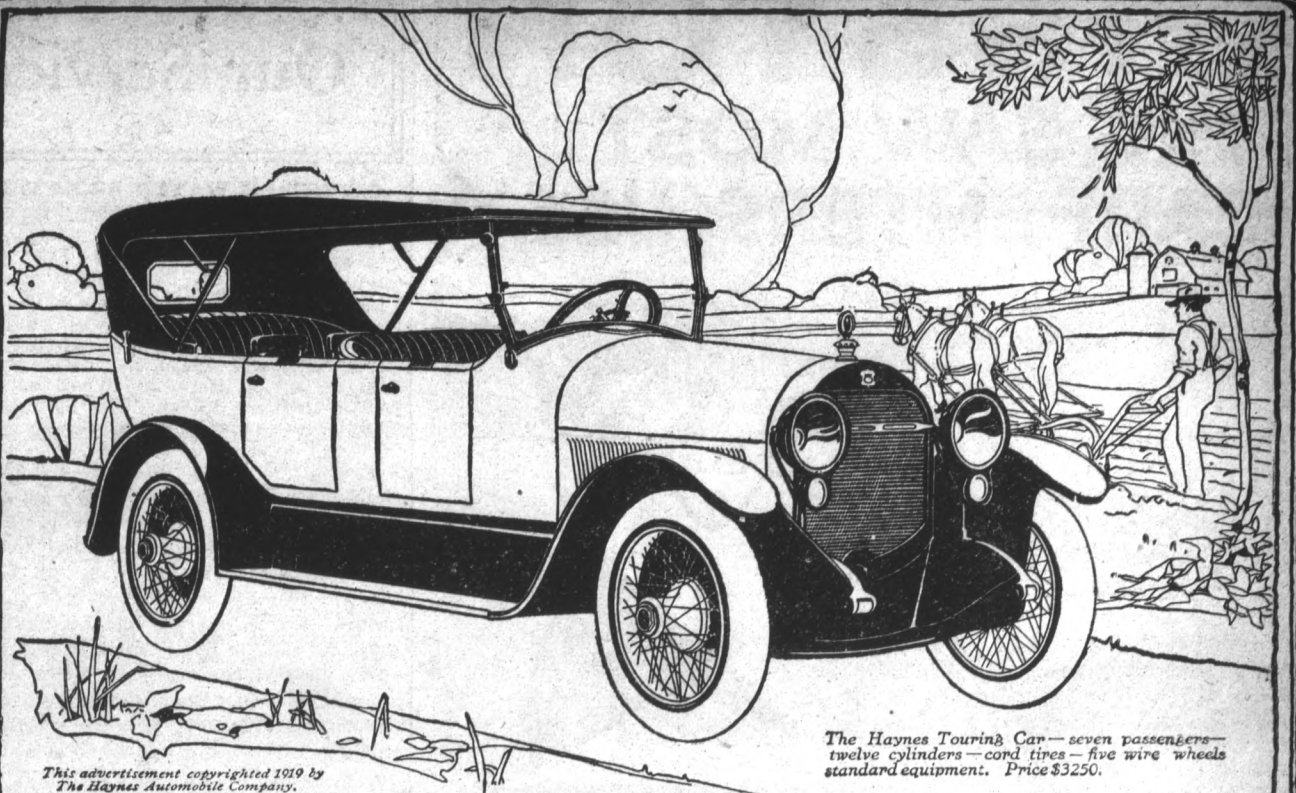
Three years ago I had a field of two acres in onions from seed. Previous to this the field was in potatoes and had about four hundred pounds to the acre of a complete fertilizer. The onion field had one thousand pounds to the acre of a high-grade onion fertilizer. The year the onions were planted it was rather dry and so a good deal of fertility was not available that year. The year following the potatoes and corn the field was planted to corn along with a few acres adjoining it, which had been in potatoes two years instead of onions as the other two acres were. The yield of corn was nearly a ton better on the old onion bed than on the other part. Besides that it was of better quality and matured early enough to be solid and marketable at once. That, of course, was one reason why there was so much difference in the yield—it was so well matured that it was solid and marketable. The other part of the field was rather soft.

And while I am mentioning it I want to add that here is one point about fertilizer that we do not consider enough—early maturity. With me this is worth fully as much as the large yields. In fact, in many cases that is just what it means—larger yields because of early maturity. In the short corn seasons that we have, it is a quicker way of getting an early corn than breeding corn up, though both methods of course, will help just that much more.

I have another instance of the after-value of fertilizer in my own experience. A field of a little over two acres was planted to onions from the seed and twelve hundred pounds of a complete fertilizer was used to the acre. The onions were fair. The next year this field and another part next to it was in sugar beets. The total acreage came to about four, I think. Now, when one looked over the field during the growing season there was not much difference to be seen, but when you got under the leaves there was a lot of difference. When the yield was measured the two acres that had fertilizer went almost twenty tons to the acre. To anyone who is not used to the beet crop let me say that twenty tons is a mighty satisfactory yield. I have raised slightly less than ten tons to the acre and thought it was a fairly good crop. I am sorry that I can't give the exact yield of the rest of the field but I am not sure enough to say except that I figured at the time that it was mighty good pay for the fertility used even if the onions hadn't been taken off the year before. And I might add, too, that the next year after beets this field was in corn and the difference could be seen even then. Just what it was I could not tell, but it was to be seen easily during the growing season.

S. I.

In this era of cheap, woven-wire fences there is no excuse for a nasty, ill-smelling hogyard near the house, where disease is bred, and the best fertilizers dissipated into the air.



This advertisement copyrighted 1919 by The Haynes Automobile Company.

The Haynes Touring Car—seven passengers—twelve cylinders—cord tires—five wire wheels standard equipment. Price \$3250.

CHARACTER—Four Essential Factors Which Create Value in Your Investment in the HAYNES

THE new series Haynes has the four factors of character which are essential to the full realization of the value a car should give its owner. Well-rounded character is impossible in a car if one of these factors is missing. Haynes engineers and designers, with the exact training resting upon the 26 years of Haynes success, combine these four factors of car-character with the expertness of the mechanical engineer and the artistry of the professional body-builder and finisher.

BEAUTY—STRENGTH—POWER—COMFORT—these are the four factors of character which combine to place the new series Haynes in its superior class. The dependable, velvety power of the Haynes engine, the sturdy strength of the Haynes chassis, the easy comfort of the roomy seats—all these are augmented by the classic beauty of the car itself.

The new series Haynes is sold at a price you can afford to pay, at a price which is economically consistent with the genuine worth of the car.

Deliveries are being made as rapidly as possible, but we ask you to bear in mind the fact that no Haynes car leaves our plant until it has the full approval of the responsible heads of departments whose duty it is to certify that the car in every respect is up to Haynes standards. If you have no Haynes dealer near you, write us and we will advise you where to buy your new Haynes.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

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Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	\$2485
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger	2485
Closed Cars	
Coupe—4 Passenger	\$3100
Sedan—7 Passenger	3350
Limousine—7 Passenger	4000

Wooden Wheels Standard Equipment

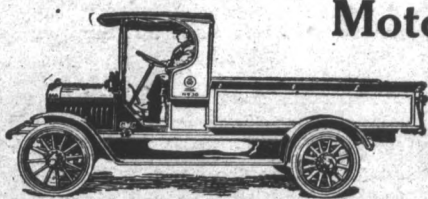
A new catalog, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on request. Address Dept. 535

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Open Cars	
Touring Car—7 Passenger	\$3250
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1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919



Motor Truck Bargains

We have several wonderful bargains in overhauled guaranteed trucks taken in trades. The chance of a lifetime for farmers, stockmen or cartage men. All sizes 3/4-ton to 5 tons. Big money to be made this year in road contracts. Write today for prices or come to Detroit and look them over.

OWEN & GRAHAM CO. GMC Trucks 2851 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan

DRAIN TILE Porous or Vitrified High Quality Tile

Orders booked for immediate or future delivery. Buy now and take advantage of present low prices. Prices and underdrainage booklet upon request.

THE CADILLAC CLAY COMPANY
Manufacturers and Distributors Building Material Penobscot Building Detroit, Michigan

"Fodder Sweet Corn" \$3.00 per 45 pounds. Bags extra 50c. Germination 90%
YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso, Mich.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

Golden Dent long grown and acclimated in Michigan. Deep kernels, large ear and stalk. A heavy cropper. In ear 70 lbs. \$5.00 Shelled per bu. \$4.00.
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CARPENTER GRAIN CO.
Buy & CARLOADS - CORN-WHEAT-RYE-OATS
S e l l - B R A N M i d d l i n g s F E E D S
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

SEED CORN. Old reliable Mich. Yellow Dent. Home grown, fire-dried and tested. Also regenerated Swedish Select and Scottish Chief Oats. Circular and samples on request.
F. A. BYWATER, Memphis, Mich.

MICHIGAN GROWN SEEDS
for Michigan growers. Ask for catalog. Harry E. Saier, Seedsmen, 115-119 E. Ottawa St., Lansing, Michigan.

Binder Twine Get our low 1919 prices. Farmer agents wanted. Sample free.
THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio

DISSTON THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE



YOU probably know the famous Disston Hand Saw—you may already be one of the hundreds of thousands of Disston Saw users.

It is safe to say that today, as during all the years since the first Disston Saw was made, the Disston Hand Saw is the most famous saw in the world. All Disston Saws are made of Disston Crucible Steel, which is made in the Disston Plant.

When you need a saw, get a Disston. You will have the saw that most carpenters use because it serves them best.

Disston Saws are sold by the better hardware dealers all over the world. Send today for free copy of "Disston Saws and Tools for the Farm." It contains information of value to you.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
"America's Longest Established Makers of Hand Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Band Saws, Circular Saws and Tools"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Canadian Works: Toronto, Canada

DISSTON SAWS AND TOOLS Standard for Nearly Eighty Years—and Growing Faster Every Year

Our Service Department

DIVERTING WATER FROM ITS NATURAL COURSE.

About twenty-five years ago the township board caused ditches to be dug drawing water from two pools, affecting the public highway which throws it on to my place, causing an excess of water which has done much damage during the past three years I have owned it. Is there any means by which I can compel them to take care of the water?
E. L.

The public authorities have no more right than any individual to throw surface water on to any neighbor. Surface water is a common enemy and everyone must get rid of it the best way he can by draining it into some natural water course, but he has no right to cast it upon anyone else out of its natural course of drainage; and he cannot even collect seeping surface waters running over a large territory and discharge them upon his neighbor below, even though a large part of the water would eventually reach his neighbor by seepage. His remedy is to petition for a public ditch unless he can agree with his neighbor.

But all this has nothing to do with the present case, as it would seem, for the wrong was done twenty-five years ago, and a right of discharge has been acquired by prescription by reason of adverse use for the statutory period. If complaint had been made in time it is very probable that redress might have been had, but at the present time there is no remedy unless there are other facts than those stated, except by getting the consent of the public authorities to correct the difficulty, or by assuming the burden of drainage yourself.
JOHN R. ROOD.

INCUBATING DUCK EGGS.

Will you please tell me if it is a good plan to set duck eggs in an incubator, and if so, how high should the temperature be?
Jackson Co.
R. B.

Duck eggs can be hatched-artificially with considerable success and the temperature needed is 103 degrees, the same as for hens' eggs. Good ventilation is necessary in the incubator. Some breeders advise using moisture pans in the incubator, beginning on the sixth day. Ducklings will usually pip the shell on the twenty-sixth day and then take a rest and not emerge until the twenty-eighth day. Do not attempt to assist any of the ducklings by removing the shells on the twenty-sixth day. If they seem quite dry, it will pay to heat water to one hundred and four degrees and use it to sponge the eggs. Then replace them quickly in the machine and close the door and keep it closed until the hatch is over to prevent the moisture from escaping.

SOY BEANS WITH CORN FOR SILAGE.

Is it advisable to grow soy beans with the corn intended to be ensiled? If so at what time should they be planted? Also, what amount per acre and best variety?
Oakland Co.
J. J. H.

The consensus of opinion from every source that I can gain information is that it pays to plant soy beans with ensilage corn for silage. Personally, I have used this crop for a number of years and believe that it is profitable. Careful experiments have been made which show that the tonnage of ensilage is increased sufficiently to make it profitable, and besides, the soy bean plant is richer in protein than the corn plant and hence it makes a better quality of ensilage, a more nearly balanced ration.

You need not expect, however, to get as large a growth of soy beans in

the standing corn as you would if you planted the beans separately, because the corn shades them. However, with favorable conditions the growth of the bean plant will surprise you. Some of them seem to grow just as vigorous as they would anywhere. The object of planting them with the corn rather than planting them separately is because you can harvest them at the same time you do the corn without any extra expense whatever.

They should be planted at the same time the corn is planted and they ought to be planted shallow. There is an attachment made to some kinds of corn planters that enables one to plant corn and soy beans at the same time. We have mixed the soy beans with fertilizer and then run them through the fertilizer attachment of the corn planter which gives a fairly even distribution and this plants the beans shallower than the corn, which is correct. If you don't want to use fertilizer you can use screened earth to mix the beans with and plant them in this way.

Another way of planting the beans is to go over the rows again after you have planted with a corn planter and plant the beans. Of course, in this case both the corn and beans can be planted only in drills.
C. C. L.

MILLET FOR HAY.

Is millet good feed for milch cows and horses? Is it as good as corn fodder for milch cows?
Lenawee Co.
E. A.

Hungarian grass makes a little better hay, I think, than millet. Either plant, however, ought to be sown quite thickly so that it will not grow coarse, and if it is cut before it gets ripe, when it is nicely in the blow, it makes hay of good quality and as valuable, ton for ton, as timothy hay, and ton for ton it is much more valuable than cornstalks.
C. C. L.

GROWING RED KIDNEY BEANS.

I would like your opinion of red kidney beans as a crop to raise this year. We have been pea bean raisers but have thought that there might possibly be more in a few acres of red kidneys. Please advise me the manner of raising, marketing, etc.
C. O. R.

According to market prices and information derived from market sources there seems to be an unusual demand at the present time for red kidney beans. That means that the supply is short and the price is good. This would indicate that a man would be showing good business judgment if he raised a portion of his beans this year red kidneys. However, it must be understood that the red kidney bean market can be overdone and if an unusual acreage should be planted this year probably the price would not be as high next year. I would not care to advise anyone about planting any crop. You know as much about what the market conditions will be when you get a crop harvested as I do, or anybody else. It would seem to be good judgment to plant at least a portion of the acreage usually put into white navy beans to red kidney beans, but conditions may change.
C. C. L.

MENDING BAGS.

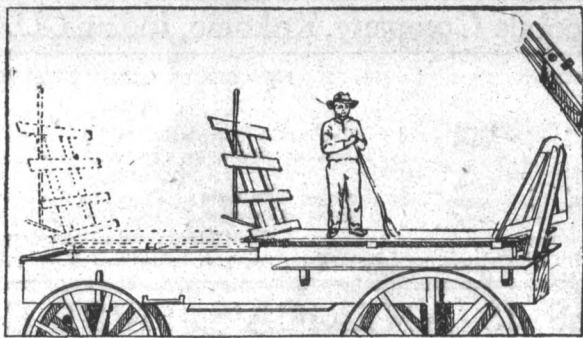
A quick and very easy way to mend bags, and one which the men can do as easily as the women, is as follows: Turn the bag wrong side out, cut patches large enough to cover well the holes and weak spots. Make a medium thick paste of flour and water, spread on patch, and press with a hot iron. The patches will last as long as the bag and can be put on in less time than it takes to sew them.—Mrs. B. L.

HAY IT ALONE

WITH THIS

ONE MAN HAY RACK

You work no harder and save the expense of an extra man.



HOW IT WORKS

1. Front half of rack moves back and locks over rear half where it is easily loaded.
2. Tripping a lever at the standard permits the loaded half to move forward by gravity where it is locked at the front of box.
3. The operator then loads the rear half.

NOTE THESE FEATURES

Rack may be used on any wagon box of the right length. One can use either slings or fork.

Operator remains on load until it is completed.

Hay loaded on this rack mows away easily as it is not tangled.

Rack being flat it is suited to every job that hay racks are useful for.

One man can put on as large loads as two men with the old style rack.

The price of the rack and box complete, is \$65.00 or rack complete at \$50.00, f. o. b. New Haven for either 14 or 16 foot lengths.

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New Haven, Mich.



Winter Problem solved by the Hive with an Inner Overcoat. Wintered 100% perfect, no loss of bees winters of 1916-17-18. The Inner Overcoat did it. Send for free 48 page catalog of bee keepers supplies. BEES WAX WANTED A. G. WOODMAN CO., Dept. M. F., Grand Rapids, Michigan

When You Write to Advertisers Please Mention This Paper.

HOW TO COMPEL NEIGHBOR TO BUILD LINE FENCE.

How can an adjoining farm neighbor be compelled to build and keep in repair his half of the common line fence? What is a lawful fence, and who decides? W. M. H.

A legal fence is four and a half feet high, substantially built, of stone, boards, rails, wire, or any equally suitable material, such as hedges, ditches, etc., etc.

The sufficiency of the fence is determined in each case by the overseer of highways and the highway commissioner, or if either is interested or otherwise incompetent his place is filled by one of the justices of the peace not member of the town board. This body is called the "fence-viewers."

The statute provides: "In case any party shall neglect to repair or rebuild any partition fence, which of right he ought to maintain, the aggrieved party may complain to two or more fence-viewers of the township, who, after due notice to each party, shall proceed to examine the same; and if they shall determine that the fence is insufficient, they shall signify the same in writing to the delinquent occupant of the land, and direct him to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they shall judge reasonable; and if such fence shall not be repaired or rebuilt accordingly, it shall be lawful for the complainant to repair or rebuild the same."

The law then provides for adding the cost to the taxes of the delinquent party. JOHN R. ROOD.

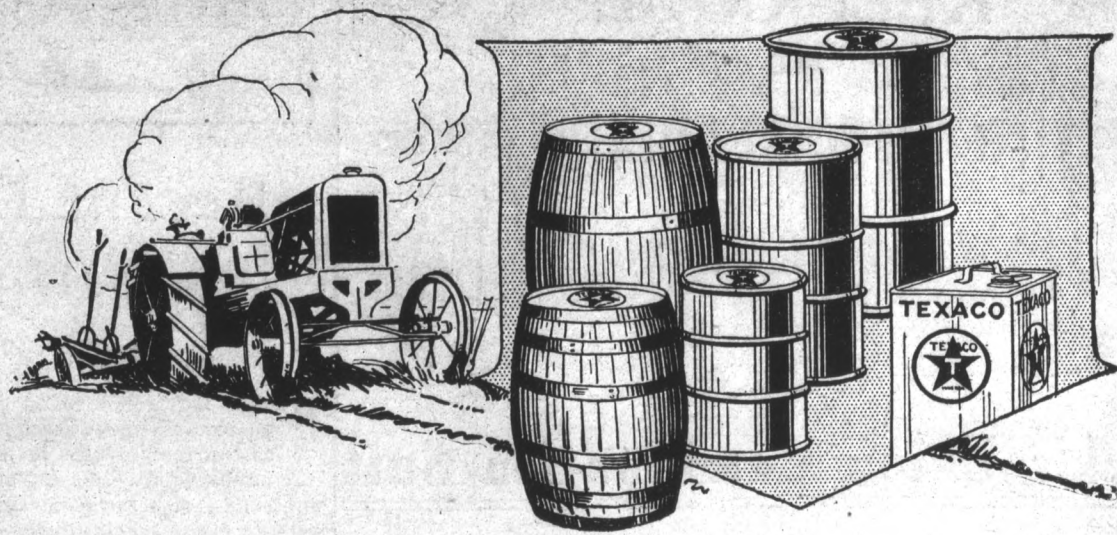
CEMENT BOTTOM IN SILO.

I am thinking of building a silo and I have been advised not to put a cement bottom in it. I will build a steel silo and would like to know which is best. A good many of the silos around here are full of water in the bottom when empty and they advise me not to put a bottom in my silo. What would you advise? C. A. G.

My advise would be to put a good cement bottom in the silo. If an excavation is made for the bottom of the silo when the silo is empty water may seep in. This water must be bailed out before the silo is filled in the fall, but after the silo has been filled there is no chance for the water to seep in, on account of the pressure of the silage from within. The juice of the corn plant which does settle to the bottom of the silo somewhat, especially if the corn is a little bit green when the silo is filled, rarely is present in sufficient quantities to cause any inconvenience in feeding. The silage is a little more moist at the bottom than at the top and once in a great while it will be inclined to be pretty wet but usually this moisture does not interfere at all with the quality of the silage nor with the convenience of handling it.

This natural juice of the corn plant ought not to be allowed to seep away into the ground. It is a part of the corn plant. It ought to be saved. Again, if you don't have a cement bottom in the silo you are liable to get rats. They will sometimes dig under the foundation of the silo and come up from the bottom and a large portion of the silage can be absolutely destroyed by one or two rat holes that come up from the bottom. If a little pains is taken to make the bottom of the silo oval in shape like the bottom of a kettle then if there is too much corn juice in the bottom the silage can be taken out of the center first and then from the outside and this juice need not be used at all if it is present in sufficient quantities so that it is inconvenient in handling the silage. I should say by all means put a good cement floor in the silo. C. C. L.

Grain crops, or sod, should never be allowed in a peach orchard; they not only rob the trees of their plant food, but allow great amounts of moisture to evaporate from the soil, owing to there being no mulch.



TEXACO TRACTOR OIL

Depend Upon This Tractor Oil

Made by an American Company whose products sell throughout the world

TEXACO served America well at war. Now it returns to its old job of serving the world at peace. Knowing full well that his task of feeding the world demands increased harvests, the American farmer has turned to the tractor. And of all the products marked by the red Star and green T, there is none, therefore, of which we are more proud than Texaco Tractor Oil. The service this oil offers the farmer is protection and long-life for his tractor. The red Star and green T trademark is assurance that the high quality of the oil can be constantly depended on, that it will have the uniformly heavy body so desirable for tractor lubrication, that it will reduce all friction to a minimum. Fill your oil reservoir with Texaco, and see what new pep your motor shows. In wooden barrels and half barrels, 15, 33, and 54 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.

Texaco Thuban Compound
 THE economy lubricant for transmissions, differentials, and worm drives. One of the family of quality petroleum products. Some others are:
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Regular price, one year.....\$2.10
OUR PRICE ONLY \$2.10

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Michigan Farmer	\$1.00
Swine Breeders' Journal.....	.50
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Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2.
 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.
NEW BUTTERFLY
 Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on **30 Days' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.
 Albaugh-Dover Co. 2165 Marshall St. Chicago

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 Wood Silos in fir and pine with hinged doors. Cement Silos, puddled process sealed and poured joints.
 Hollow glazed building blocks for farm buildings—last forever—cheaper than lumber. Buy early and save money.

Write for literature, prices and special agent proposition.
Hoesler Silo Company, DEPT. M-72
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**KEEP COOL
AND
COMFORTABLE
IN
HOT WEATHER**



Wear a

Finck's Union Combination Suit

You'll be surprised with the ease, freedom and genuine comfort you will have through the hot summer days.

When you wear a Finck's Union Combination Suit, you are guaranteed best quality, material, workmanship and fit. This garment is practical for your work—regardless of what it may be.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your chest and leg inseam measurement, together with your dealer's name, and a suit will be sent to them for you, returnable if not satisfactory. We will also mail you a catalog

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Makers of the Famous Finck's "Detroit Special" Overalls
—Combination Suits Which Wear Like a Pig's Nose

Send to my Dealer

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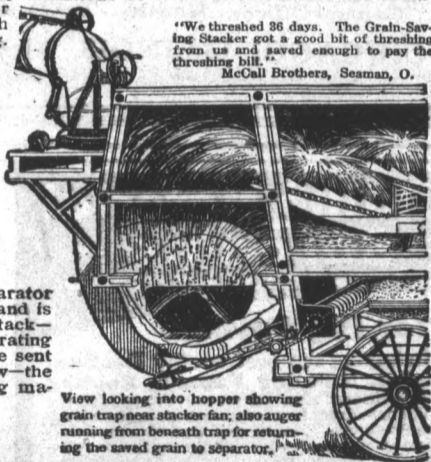
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City _____
Chest Measurement _____ Leg Inseam _____
Signed _____
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**Save Your Threshing Bill!
The Grain-Saving Stacker
Puts Your Grain In The
Sack—Not In The Stack**



REPORTS of leading grain farmers and experiment stations show the actual saving of 10 to 25 bushels per thousand threshed last season by the use of the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker. This was with dry grain and separators never overloaded. Under ordinary conditions of straw and moisture the Grain-Saving Stacker makes a much greater saving.

"We threshed 36 days. The Grain-Saving Stacker got a good bit of threshing from us and saved enough to pay the threshing bill."
McCall Brothers, Seaman, O.



View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

The Grain-Saving Stacker

has a device in the hopper which returns to the separator the grain that otherwise goes to the straw stack and is lost. You need never again have a green strawstack—sprouting from wasted grain. Booklet fully illustrating and describing the Grain-Saving Stacker will be sent you by any of the manufacturers named below—the makers of North America's standard threshing machines, agricultural tractors and implements.

Write to Any of These for Booklet:

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

- United States**
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Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois
A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio
Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio
Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, New York
Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York
Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wisconsin
Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York
Elliott-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois
A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania
Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois
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Minnesota Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota
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Fleet Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan
The Russell & Company, Mansfield, Ohio
Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Indiana
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (U. S. Agency) Moline, Illinois
Swages, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Indiana
The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York
- Canada**
Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaford, Ontario
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario
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Hargest Bros., Ltd., Millbury, Ontario
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ontario
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**Recent Developments in
Farm Machinery**

By Archer P. Whallon

FARM machinery today costs altogether too much good money for any farmer to take up with obsolete or backward and out-of-date designs, and any farmer who neglects keeping himself well informed with regard to what the market affords is, to say the least, negligent of his own interests. Business men, merchants and manufacturers do not wait for new ideas to come to them, they go out in search for new ideas and equipment for the betterment of their business. They will on occasion, when they can see their way clear of increasing their efficiency and making a profit, send to the uttermost ends of the earth for machinery and equipment for their plants.

It is not necessary for American farmers to search far for ample equipment for their farms, but no farmer should buy an out-of-date machine except at a discount, nor should he buy one but ill adapted to his particular conditions just because his local implement dealer stocks it, and it ought to be inexcusable for any farmer to allow the appearance of a new machine in his dealer's show window be his first knowledge of its existence. As a user of machinery, the farmer ought to know just about as much about it as does the man who merely sells it, but this is far from the case at the present time, although the larger number of small town implement dealers don't know any too much. I would venture to say that not one in a hundred of the farmers of the state of Michigan could even give the names of all the different makes of grain binders made and sold in the United States today, although nearly every machine is made and sold by the thousand. The farmers of Michigan are no more backward than those of any other state, and they are undoubtedly more advanced than those of some, but it is safe to say that the majority of Michigan farmers have never heard of straw spreaders, broadcasters, listers, grain shockers, shock loaders, pull-off racks, ensilage harvesters, middle bursters, or sweep rakes, and as for combined bean harvesters, wing feeders, mole or gopher plows, onion weeders, flash guns, spike-tooth discs, pig brooders, hog traps, vegetable tyers, stacker-harvesters, straw saving hoods, seed scarifiers, farm elevators and grain blowers, hay chutes, once-over tillers and weed exterminators, it would require some considerable explanation for them to understand what you meant.

Farming is today, and with the general adoption of mechanical power, will be to an increased extent, a matter of engineering, and the trouble is that there has not been sufficient exchange of ideas concerning the machinery used in different sections of the country. One would look a long ways to find a sweep rake in Michigan, though they are common enough west of the Mississippi and have even been adopted to some extent in conservative England five thousand miles away. Two things have been responsible for this state of affairs: one, the natural conceit, conservatism and inertia inherent in most people; and the other, that the implement manufacturer and dealer most naturally sold in each territory machinery to which the

people were already accustomed and for which there was an established demand. The implement dealer cannot afford to make expensive experiments in introducing new machines and in selecting his line aims to stock implements that are the best adapted to, and that will sell most readily in his territory. But he may make a mistake and contract with a line that is a back number, or one that contains some particular machines that are back numbers, and further, the machine that pays the dealer the largest percentage and the most profit on his sales (at least the first year he handles it) is not necessarily the one that works the best in the field.

The practical question for consideration in anticipating the purchase of a new implement is not—what my dealer wants to sell me, nor what my neighbor has bought—but what make and design of implement is best adapted to my individual needs.

FEWER CATTLE GOING ON PASTURES.

THE number of cattle going onto grass this spring will be smaller than common, according to farmers coming to the Chicago stock yards. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, the acreage in pasture land is considerably smaller than usual, because of the high price of corn, wheat, oats and other crops and large acreage and the high price of thin cattle is causing many farmers to go slow. There is a feeling in the country that the cattle market is due for a drop, and none wants to be under when the break occurs.

In the last year or two much pasture land has been ripped up and put in crops because of the high prices. Land values have been increasing constantly lately, and the rent of pasture land has gone up accordingly. Many producers, who were in the habit of renting additional pasture, have balked because of the increased rental.

"About fifteen per cent of the land in Vermillion county, western Indiana, is in grass," said S. E. Scott. "Not as many cattle as usual are going on grass. The farmers are afraid of the high prices, thinking the market will fall soon. Besides, much grass has been plowed up and put into corn, oats and wheat because of the good prices these grains are bringing."

In Washington county, southeastern Iowa, reports Hugh Davis, the usual number will be pastured, and the grass acreage there has not been reduced any to speak of. The same thing is true of Fountain county, central Indiana, reports Glen McKinney. The custom in that locality is to feed the cattle, rather than to graze them alone.

"The land in grass now is only about fifteen per cent—perhaps not that," said George Vigers, of Hardin county, central Iowa. "A good part of grass land has been cut up, and I expect more of it will be cut if the high prices of grain continue. In our locality most of the pasture land is that which cannot be farmed because it is too rough. Not many cattle are going on pasture because of the high price of thin cattle." W. W. F.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When You Write Advertisers



Alfalfa at Fifty Dollars Per Ton

FEED distributors of Philadelphia are buying from the Kansas City market alfalfa hay that is originating in Idaho. Crossing the Rocky Mountains to Kansas City, this hay incurs a freight expense of \$11 to \$15 a ton, and in shipping from here to Philadelphia there is an additional charge on railroads of sixty-seven and one-half cents per hundredweight, or \$13.50 a ton. But Philadelphia wants small quantities of green alfalfa hay, which is raised principally in the irrigated areas of the west.

But for the extraordinary prices prevailing on hay—the highest in history—dealers of Kansas City report that sales to Philadelphia would be larger than the volume now being moved. The present hay prices here are \$8.50 to \$20 a ton higher than a year ago. By the time a good car of green alfalfa reaches Philadelphia at present prices it costs around \$50 a ton.

Dealers in hay in Kansas, which is the world's largest forage center, report trade with the east as a whole lighter than normal. Aside from the purchases of alfalfa hay of good quality, the east is partially independent of the Kansas City market for the first time in years. The alfalfa going from here to the east is largely for dairy interests. The east produced large yields of tame hay last year, while the Kansas City trade territory suffered sharp reductions in harvests owing to the drouth. Besides, the east has access to surplus forage in the central states. The southeast, however, has proved one of the most important outlets for hay from the Kansas City distributing territory, the demand for alfalfa from that section having played an important part in the rise to the present record level here.

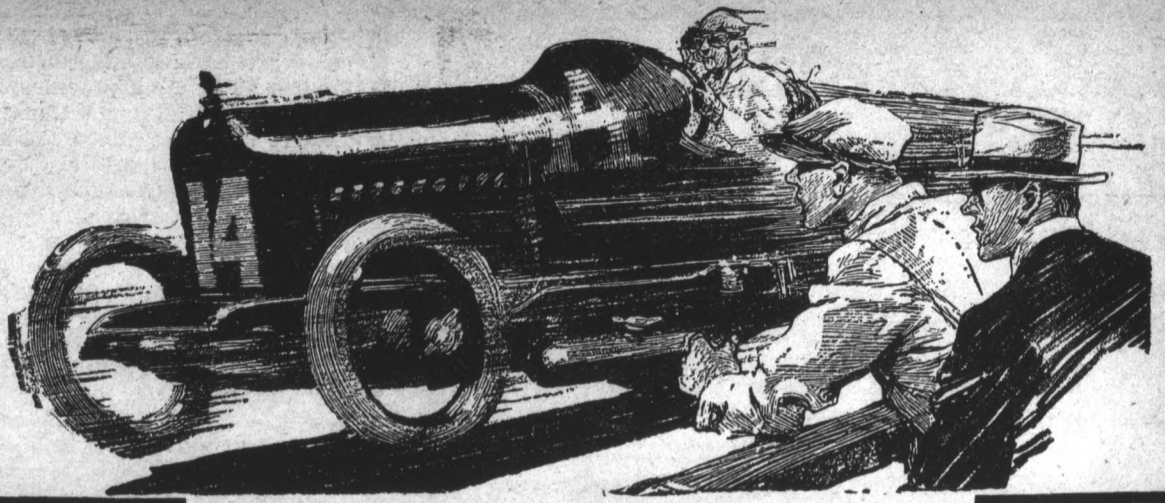
Alfalfa at Top Price.

Alfalfa hay in Kansas City is quoted at an extreme top of \$40 a ton, two cents a pound, and the same price has been paid for prairie or wild hay. In addition to the record figures paid for alfalfa and prairie hay, timothy and clover mixed at a top price of \$36.50 and clover at \$34 a ton, also established new heights. The previous record price for alfalfa in Kansas City is \$35 a ton, paid in the late winter of 1917 and early in 1918. Prairie reached a record figure of \$30 in 1918, timothy sold at a top of \$31 last year, and clover brought its highest price in that twelvemonth, \$28.50. Alfalfa is selling at partially double the highest price two years ago, while prairie prices are as much as four times as high today as the top figure in 1916. Tame hay prices have more than doubled in two years.

The present remarkable position of hay prices reflects an acute shortage of forage supplies. Not only is hay moving from coast to coast, as in the case of alfalfa purchases by Philadelphia dealers, but northwestern alfalfa is moving into the cotton belt of the south, and dealers here are buying hay in California to apply on orders from the southwest. Producers of live stock in Kansas and eastern Colorado are buying prairie in Kansas City, shipped to this market from Chicago and Illinois territory, as well as from Wisconsin. Much of the hay shipped from the lake city was originally purchased by the Chicago dealers in Kansas City from Kansas producers, and is moving back at virtually double the price.

Factors in the Rise.

Reduced production of hay last year, because of drought in surrounding territory, severe winter in portions of the



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southwest, and the huge absorption of forage by the army during the period of the war constitute the factors which brought about the unprecedented level of prices prevailing in Kansas City. Dealers in forage in the Kansas City market supplied the forage branch of the United States army, quartermaster department, with approximately 30,000 cars of hay during the war. Uncle Sam's requirements in domestic camps and for Gen. Pershing's forces abroad amounted approximately to 5,000 tons of hay and 1,000 tons of straw daily.

No further advances in prices for hay are expected by the trade in Kansas City. Instead, close students of the forage situation are inclined to the bearish side of the market, believing that, with the presence of the pasture

season and movement of new crop hay, declines in prices will result. Grazing of herds on the excellent grass pastures in surrounding territory will begin within another week and will become general over the country within thirty days.

There is, of course, a reduced demand when pastures are being utilized by live stock herds. Also the Salt River Valley of Arizona and New Mexico, will, in the next few days, begin to market its new crop of hay. While this forage is not expected to find its way into Kansas City's immediate territory, because of the heavy southern demand, the offering of that new hay will doubtless affect prices. Alfalfa in surrounding states will begin moving early in May.

The Surplus Milk Problem

(Continued from page 795).

ties, and local cooperative associations. Each of the regional and local associations will be held responsible to the central organization, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

At a largely attended meeting of the league in Utica, March 22, the proposed cooperative plan was enthusiastically endorsed, and a board of directors was chosen by the directors of the Dairymen's League as follows: Bradley Fuller, Utica; Lee Kirkland, Randolph; Frank Smith, Springfield Center; Herbert Kershaw, Norwich; Robert Siver, Sidney; F. H. Thomson, Holland Patent; R. D. Cooper, Little Falls; G. N. Tyler, Honeoye Falls; Earl Laidlaw, Gouverneur; John Pemberton, Owego, and Albert Manning, Otisville.

Bradley Fuller, the chairman of this board, was a member of the Federal Milk Commission, and has spent much time in perfecting the league plan, in explanation of which he says:

"To care for the surplus is not the only object of the cooperative plan. Some of the objects are as follows:

"First. To provide a method whereby league stockholders may care for their own surplus milk.

"Second. To regulate the supply of fluid milk and milk products to meet the demands of the market.

"Third. To pool the proceeds of the sale of such fluid milk and milk products, to the end that each producer may receive the same price, less the usual differentials of freight rates, butter-fat, etc. This last object is fully as important as any, for one of the difficulties of the present method of selling milk is to get each member on the same basis as every other member.

"The plan of the local associations shall be:

"To provide a means of electing delegates to a regional cooperative association to be hereinafter described, and

"To afford Dairymen's League, Inc., stockholders who become members, the means of buying and selling farm produce and farm equipment cooperatively, except milk.

"The sale of milk by the members of such local organizations shall be kept separate from the sale of other agricultural products, and such sale shall be contracted for directly with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., which is to be known as the parent company. Contracts covering the handling of such milk will be supplied by the parent company, to be executed between the producer and the parent company, so that the handling and sale of milk and milk products may be centrally controlled in order to regulate the supply demanded by the market and to equitably prorate the returns.

"There shall be organized regional cooperative associations, incorporated under the Membership Law of the

State of New York, with a membership of incorporated local associations. These regional organizations have the same purposes as the local, and shall also serve for the purpose of providing a method of selecting the directors of the parent organization.

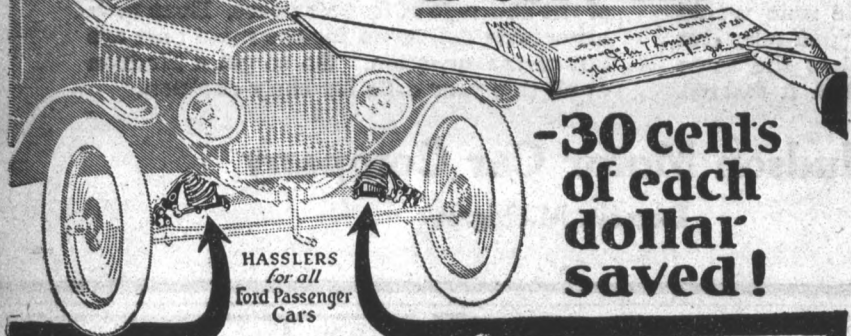
"It should be remembered that the handling of the milk business is not the only object of this cooperative plan, for the local and the regional or the parent company may under the law cooperatively sell any other farm product and cooperatively buy any farm supplies, such as machinery, fertilizer, etc.; and that any of the business, except milk, may be handled entirely by any local, or by any regional, or by the parent company organization, either alone or in cooperation with any other local or regional. For instance, one local may arrange to buy cooperatively all of the fertilizer needed by its members, or any regional consisting of several locals may do the same. It is possible that a regional, for example, might arrange to take the entire output of some firm manufacturing farm machinery.

"It should be clearly understood that because of the peculiarities surrounding the production and sale of milk, this business must be kept separate and distinct from that of other farm products or supplies. For instance, it would not be possible to handle fertilizer in the same station with milk. This means that in order to make provision for handling the milk of league stockholders, it will be necessary for the parent company to do business directly between the producer and itself. This central control is necessary if the plan is to be successful, and is the fundamental principle of the great organization of citrus growers in California. It is the only way whereby uniform practices of handling milk can be established and the only way by which there would be sufficient control of quality to ever make it possible to work up special league brands of milk and milk products.

"The cooperative plan provides for a central organization, composed of all the regionals and organized for the objects permitted by the law, this parent company to act as agent for the producer in selling his milk and milk products under the uniform contract provided by it. The parent company shall receive all the proceeds of the sale of milk and milk products of the producer, which shall be blended into one general fund and from this fund the net proceeds for his product shall be paid the producer. This puts every member of the organization on the same basis. W. M. K.

Editor's Note.—In next week's issue the methods of raising capital and financing the Dairymen's League will be explained. The members realize that they have a big job on their hands but they are going to see it through.

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CONSERVING THE VEAL CROP.

WHILE many people are busy devising means to prevent the killing of young calves for veal it seems to the writer that more good might be accomplished if some means could be devised to encourage dairymen to produce more good veal calves. In many milk producing communities thousands of calves are annually sacrificed at from two to four days of age that might profitably contribute toward the meat supply of the country.

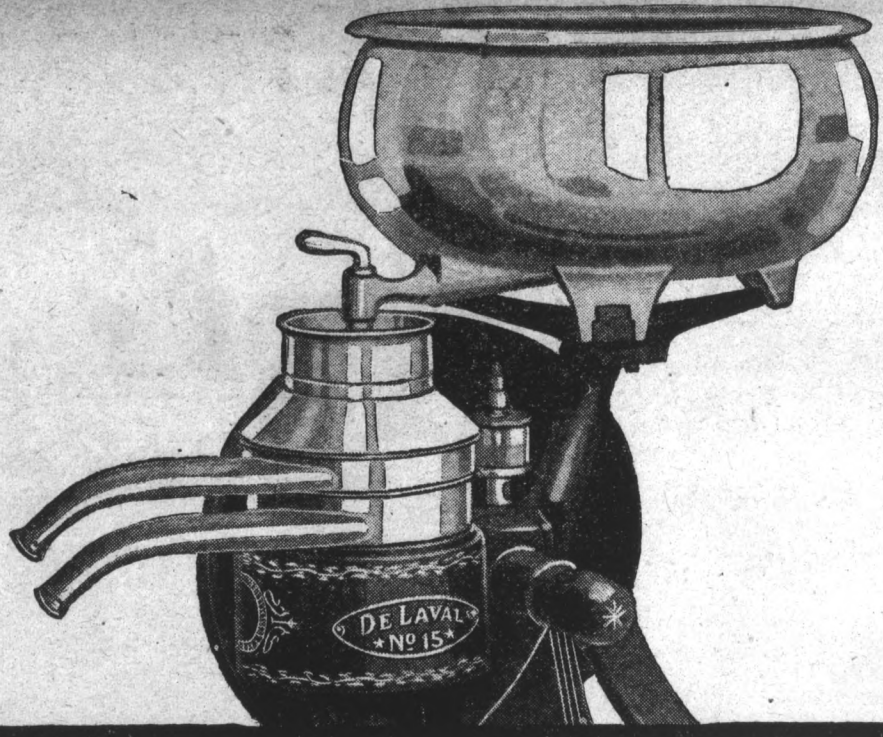
Two years ago while visiting in a dairying community in eastern Pennsylvania, the writer spent several days on a farm where the owner kept a large herd of dairy cattle. In one pasture he kept seven old cows that were selected from the milking herd for various reasons and utilized their milk supply to fatten veal calves for market. It did not cost much to keep these cows and by purchasing young calves at from a dollar to two dollars a head he could find a quick sale for them at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per head, after allowing them to suckle his old cows for a period of three or four weeks. In this way the cows that for various reasons proved undesirable to keep in the dairy herd were made to pay from \$6.00 to \$15.00 per month for their pasturing, and in the fall they could be conditioned and sold for as much as they would bring in the spring or summer. During the months of April, May, June, July and August he sold more than \$400 worth of prime veal calves from the seven cows, and in the fall cashed in the cows for \$43 a head. The cows were conditioned with roots and cornmeal in addition to silage and pasture grasses.

Remove the Restrictions.

Another factor which might contribute toward increasing the meat supply is removing some of the restrictions concerning the sale of veal calves and allowing dairy farmers to sell their calves for veal when they are two or three weeks of age, instead of feeding them for a longer period. If the dairy farmer does not care to raise the calf to the legal age, either because of the time, labor or cost involved, or because it is more economical to sell the milk, or if the calf is of the wrong sex for milk production, or if there is no market for the living calf at so young an age, then the option left to the honest farmer is to destroy the calf, get what he can for the hide and feed the carcass to the poultry and swine.

After careful investigations and experiments with calf flesh of various ages it has been found that beyond a shadow of doubt the flesh of calves from two to three weeks of age is wholesome and nourishing. These experiments were conducted with children from two years of age up to old people from sixty-five to seventy years of age, all of whom partook of the meat in liberal quantities without apparent injurious effect. If the tender age of childhood and the failing tissues of old age remain unharmed, then it may safely be assumed that the healthy adult may eat young veal with perfect safety.

In some foreign countries calves a week or two old are used for food legally. This has been permitted for years, and it is safe to assume that such a practice would not be allowed by law if the young veal produced any injurious effect upon those who consumed it. The amount of waste of perfectly wholesome and nutritious food that occurs annually through destroying young calves, before they are old enough to sell for veal, amounts in several of the leading states to more than a million dollars. C. B. F.



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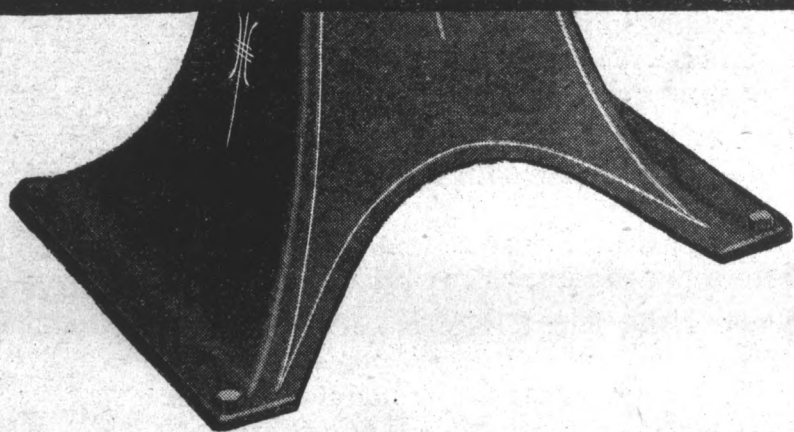
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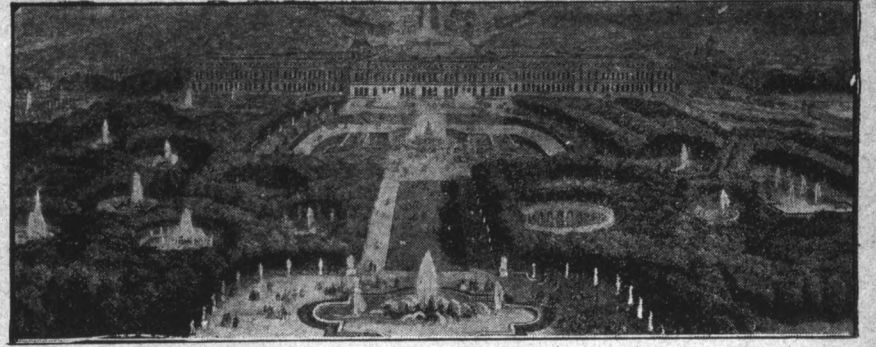
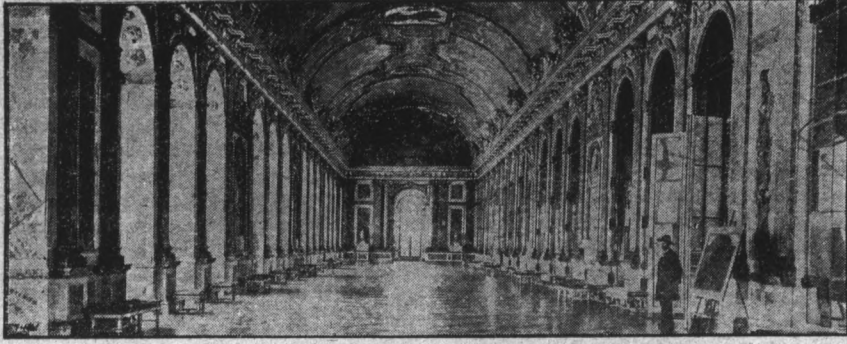
Halifax, N.S.

St. Louis
New Orleans
Salt Lake City
Johnstown
Buffalo

TRADE MARK

Baltimore
Lebanon
Sydney, N.S.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A Picture of the Grand Palace at Versailles where the Peace Treaty is to be Signed, and the Hall of Mirrors in the Interior of the Palace where the Long Green Table has been Erected for the Signing of the Peace Pact by all the Allies and German Delegates.



American Women are Furnishing Entertainment for Convalescent Soldiers in the Various Base Hospitals throughout the Country.



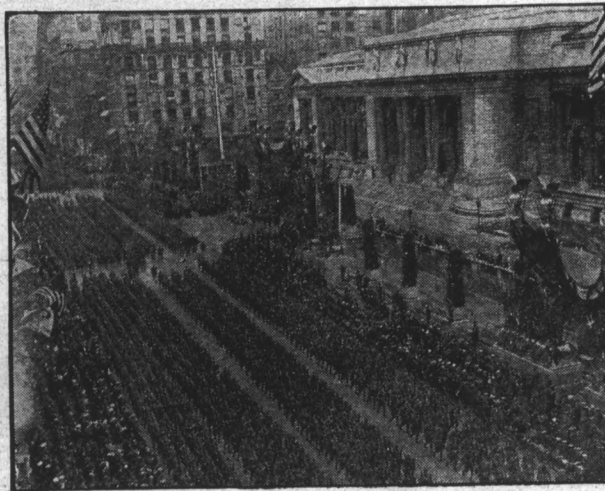
Mayor Ole Hanson, of Seattle, Wash., is here seen in Overalls and Jumper, Tightening Bolts in the Keel of a Ship in the Seattle Shipyards. After Office Hours he Spends his time at the Yards putting in Several Hours of Hard Labor. Mayor Hanson was recently the Recipient of a Bomb Sent through the Mail, but Luckily it did not fall into his Hands.



Camouflaged Bathing Suit. The Latest Fashion Craze. Black with Black and White Novelty Inserts.



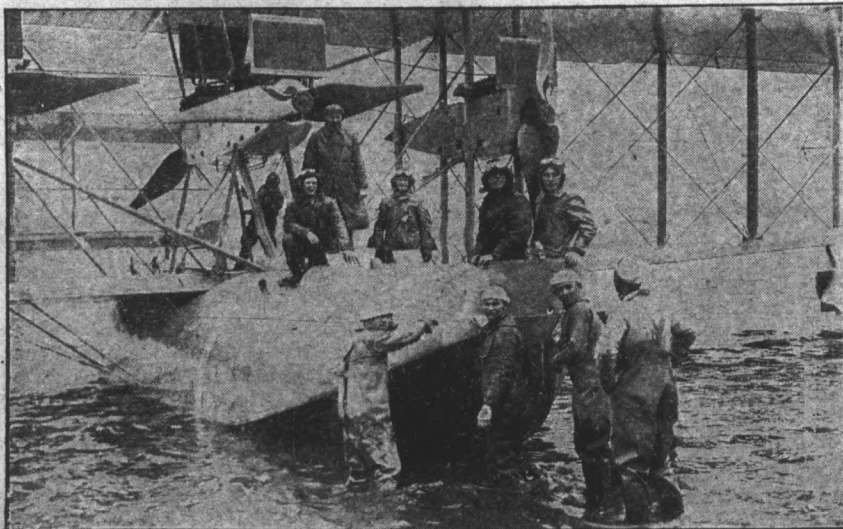
This is one of the Floats which Attracted much attention during the Giant Victory Loan Parade held in New York Recently.



At the order of "Forward," by Major-General Alexander, in Command of the 77th Division, Twenty Thousand Soldiers of that Division Stepped Forth in their Last Grand Review up Fifth Avenue from and Washington Square to One Hundred and Tenth Street. Ten Times that Number Shouted a Welcome to them from the Curbstones. The Photo Shows the Parade in Massed Formation Passing the Altar of Liberty.



The Upper Picture Shows a Bevy of Porto Rican Beauties. Below, Uncle Joe Cannon Enjoying his Cigar in Shade of a Palm Tree at Guaynilla.



View of the NC-1 with its Crew just before Flight from Rockaway Beach to Halifax on the First Leg of the Trans-Atlantic Flight.



This is the Most Remarkable Picture taken During the May Day Rioting in Cleveland, Ohio, and which resulted in the Death of Two Persons, the injuring of more than Two Hundred.

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Elizabeth's Letter

By Ida M. Budd

THE house seemed a bit lonely as Mr. Mason came in at tea-time. He wondered where Mabel was. Then he remembered that she was to stay all night with her sister, who was ill.

The maid had tea ready and he sat down with his thoughts full of business, as they usually were. It was lonely without Mabel and the meal was soon finished; then he went up to his room.

Mabel had laid out the coat and vest he would want to wear to the lodge that evening, and a clean handkerchief. She was not a lodge-worker herself, her spare time was given to church activities. But she never forgot or neglected anything pertaining to his comfort or convenience.

He donned the garments and thrust the handkerchief into his pocket. His hand came in contact with something. He drew it out and a look of annoyance came into his face. It was Elizabeth's letter.

Mabel had asked him a week ago if he had answered it and he had promised to attend to it right away. It was not the first time she had inquired; the letter had been received at least a month before. But Mr. Mason was a very busy man. This business life was a veritable Nero in its tyranny but—well, if you were going to succeed you simply had to submit to it, that was all there was to it.

Still he did not feel quite comfortable about the letter. He knew he would have answered it before only that it contained a request which he had not quite decided how to meet.

Elizabeth had asked a loan of a few dollars to enable her to buy a sewing machine, the old one having, after many years of use, gone out of commission.

She explained that, within the past year she had earned enough with her pen to buy several machines, only that it had been necessary to apply it in other ways. She was sure, however, that, if she could get the family sewing done she could find time for her writing again and could return the money in a few months.

Mr. Mason stood for a moment in deep thought. With Elizabeth's responsibilities in the home—mother in her eighty-sixth year and Livy, a life-long cripple, to be cared for, and practically all of the household tasks to be performed by her own hands, it was unlikely that she could find much time for writing.

And then there was the possibility that the granting of this request might open the door for others and lead to no end of annoyance. Well, he would see. He couldn't write before tomorrow anyway, as the lodge was to install that evening. And with this relieving thought he laid the letter on the dresser and went down stairs.

It was very late that night, or rather very early the next morning, when Mr. Mason, having borne with much credit to himself, his part in the installation ceremonies, retired.

But he did not sleep. He tossed and turned, adjusted and readjusted the pillows, and was wider awake than ever.

When at last he fell into a light doze he was suddenly aroused by the tantalizing flutter of a letter. He recognized it at once—Elizabeth's.

He remembered that he had left the real letter on the dresser. It might be wise to take care of it. Mabel would find it and it might lead to renewed inquiries.

He secured the letter and put it into the pocket of his business coat. Then he went back and this time he slept.

But he dreamed. Not that there was anything disturbing in the mere fact;

he frequently dreamed. Moreover he was not superstitious and hence did not attach any importance to the visions, pleasing or grotesque, of his head upon his bed.

But this dream impressed him rather strangely. He seemed to be walking along the old familiar road leading to the old weather-beaten farmhouse from which he had gone out, years before, to make his own way in the world.

He strolled leisurely up the long path, thinking how pleased and surprised mother would be; noting the fragrance from the apple trees his father had set and cared for, and the whiteness of their clustered blossoms through the deepening twilight. The light from the kitchen lamp streamed out in long rays over the path and the grape-trellis beside it.

With stealthy step he neared the window. Elizabeth sat sewing on something black. He was shocked to see how frail and weary she looked. Livy sat by the stove in a dejected attitude. Mother was not with them; perhaps she had retired.

He was conscious of a sense of disappointment. He had not realized before how eager he had been to look into the dear, wrinkled face and to see the faded eyes brighten with the joy of meeting him.

He stepped softly to the porch and rapped. Elizabeth opened the door. She looked at him strangely as he entered.

"Don't you know me, Elizabeth?" he asked, reaching for her hand.

She inclined her head affirmatively without a word; the hand he took was unresponsive to his cordial clasp. Again he thought of the letter. Elizabeth had never seemed resentful before.

He walked over and held out his hand to Livy with a word of greeting and then asked: "Where is mother? Asleep?"

"Yes," Elizabeth's voice answered; "come and look at her."

She rose as she spoke and, although he tried to say that he would wait and see her in the morning, he seemed powerless to do so. There was something so strangely compelling under that quiet manner; in fact Elizabeth was so unlike Elizabeth. He followed her with a peculiar feeling as of something oppressive in the air.

As she opened the door leading into mother's room he closed his eyes for an instant with a sudden dread that they might meet a sight he could not bear to look upon. Then turning hastily, he passed through the outer door of the living-room to the front porch. Something swelled out on the evening breeze and swept his arm; he grasped it; it was a streamer of black crepe.

"Elizabeth!" There was a world of mingled reproach and heart-break in the cry. The sound of his own voice awoke him. Mabel was bending over him; his hand was clutching the ends of her silken auto-scarf.

"Oh, Chester! you frightened me so! What were you dreaming?" she exclaimed.

"I thought you were at Alice's," he said, with a forced smile.

"Alice was so much better that I came home early. Do tell me why you addressed Elizabeth so dramatically."

"Mab," he said evasively, "could you arrange to run up and visit mother and the girls for a couple of days?"

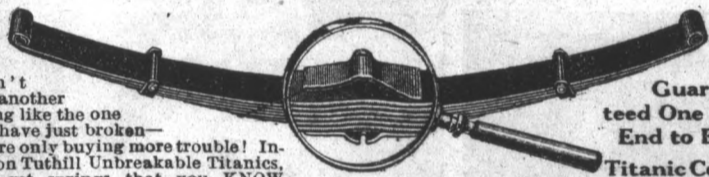
"I suppose so. Have you answered Elizabeth's letter yet?"

"No, but I saw her and I wish you would go. You could take her the money for the machine and find out if mother is all right."

"You saw Elizabeth! Where? Ches-

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ter Mason, you are not awake yet!" She listened attentively to the story of his dream. "The installation supper must have been too sumptuous," was her matter-of-fact comment.

"But I have a better plan than yours," she continued. "Let me stay with the store and you go up and tell Mother Mason and the girls that you have come to bring them here to live with us. I've been thinking it over for a long time, Chester. It really isn't safe for them to be living alone in that out-of-the-way place. Suppose Elizabeth should fall sick, and she isn't very strong, you know."

"But are you able to take the added care?"

"Certainly! Elizabeth would take the care of Mother Mason and Livy because she knows how better than I do. We could do our sewing together and she could write to her heart's content. Shall we arrange it in that way?"

"Why, yes," he agreed, if mother and the girls will consent. We may be reckoning without our host, you know."

"This is Friday," Mabel continued, elaborating her plan. "You could go up tomorrow and stay over Sunday and—oh, Chester—next Sunday will be Mothers' Day! Wouldn't Mother Mason be delighted? You must take her some flowers, and be sure to wear one in her honor on Sunday. I wish I could go with you, but I believe I must give that day to my own mother."

It seemed to Chester Mason like a repetition of his dream as he walked up the path to the old home that Saturday evening, carrying a large sheaf of carnations and ferns. The light shone out from the kitchen; he caught the perfume of apple blossoms and saw their whiteness through the gathering dusk.

The kitchen door stood open. Elizabeth was putting away the supper dishes. Livy was sitting near the table knitting on a rug of "hit-and-miss" rags.

As Chester was about to rap she spoke, apparently in answer to a remark from her sister.

"You needn't worry about our hearing from Chet. He forgot all about us as soon as father was buried."

Then she wheeled her chair sharply around as a voice said:

"No, he didn't, Livy, although you have had a right to think so."

"Why, Chester Mason!" she gasped, and amazement forbade her further utterance.

Elizabeth came forward with both hands extended and there was no lack of welcome in word, tone, or manner.

"Where is mother?" Chester asked with a sensation akin to that of his dream.

"She went to her room a few minutes ago. She is quite well."

"You brought these for her," Elizabeth continued, lifting the flowers, which her brother had laid on the table.

He nodded. "Tomorrow is Mothers' Day, you know."

There were tears in Elizabeth's eyes as she said, "Oh, Chester, how thoughtful of you! And we were afraid you had forgotten!"

"See here, 'Beth!" he exclaimed, lapsing into the old-time, brotherly familiarity. "I'm just going to tell you the truth! I wasn't thoughtful. I would never have remembered that the second Sunday in May was Mother's day if it hadn't been for that blessed little wife of mine. She sent me up here and told me to bring the flowers and all the rest of it. She would have come with me only she wanted to give her own mother the benefit of Mothers' Day."

"Well, good for her!" was Livy's emphatic comment.

"The dear little soul!" Elizabeth said. "Aren't they beautiful, Livy?" and she held the flowers before her

Continued on page 811).

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still breaking crusts, crushing lumps, and firming the soil close up to the plants.

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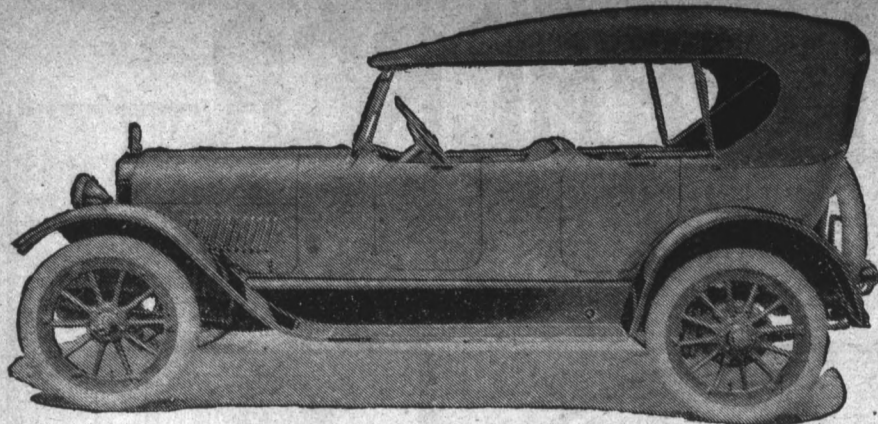
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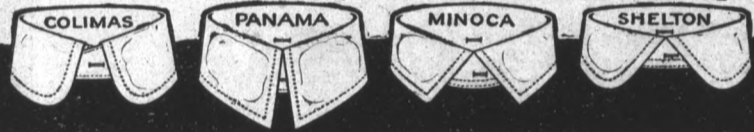
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Uncle John Woodworth

A FEW days ago a prominent farmer of Calhoun county died at the age of eighty-three. This, of course, is nothing unusual under ordinary conditions, but "Uncle John Woodworth" was more than an ordinary farmer, and a gifted reader, and was well known among the leading farmers who belonged to the farmers' clubs and granges of southern Michigan.



is nothing unusual under ordinary conditions, but "Uncle John Woodworth" was more than an ordinary farmer, and a gifted reader, and was well known among the leading farmers who belonged to the farmers' clubs and granges of southern Michigan.

For many years he had been a member of the Ceresco Farmers' Club, one of the oldest clubs in the state. He and his good wife always attended every meeting they possibly could and they also belonged to the Battle Creek Grange.

Uncle John was in great demand at every meeting, and had to get up and speak a piece before the session closed. He was always encored and could come back with another any old time. It was interesting to see this white-haired farmer get up in a crowd in some farm home and recite a long piece of poetry or prose. He had an attitude and delivery that was perfectly natural, and he never lost a word, no matter how long the selection. He could read over any new piece a few times and store it completely in his mind so that it would stick for keeps.

The small boys and girls who had attended rural school but a few terms were astonished to see Uncle John get up and speak a long piece as well or better than the brightest one in the district school.

The accompanying picture is one we took some time ago at a meeting of the Ceresco Farmers' Club while Uncle John was in the act of speaking a piece in the good old-fashioned way. It is a fine picture of an eighty-year-old farmer and shows how natural and easy he could do such a job right before a crowd.

Uncle John always took his wife with him whenever possible and they were sweethearts and chums all the long years they lived together on the farm. She sits at his left and a little in front of his left hand in the picture, just as she usually did when he recited. She memorized the selections and could prompt him, if necessary; but he seldom needed any help except to have her in sight. That gave him all the incentive and aid needed for the job in hand. She was always his best girl and he always wanted to see her around.

When we took this picture the members of the club were surrounding the camera and listening to Uncle John. Of those in view, beside the good wife, there are, sitting at Uncle John's right, two of his old-time neighbors and club members, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Markham. At the opposite end, and in front of the open door, sits the only daughter just behind her mother. These four with the other members of the club,

and especially those who heard this greatly beloved and honored octogenarian farmer recite in the Capitol at Lansing at meetings of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs.

"By the Way"

GOOD ADVICE.

Customer—"I want a piece of meat, without fat, bone, or gristle."
Butcher—"You'd better have an egg, ma'am."

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

A camera man, working for the educational department of a film company, met an old farmer coming out of a house in town where he was working, and explained his presence in these words:

"I have just been taking moving pictures on your farm."

"Did you catch any of my laborers in action?" asked the old man curiously.

"Sure, I did."

The farmer shook his head reflectively, then said: "Science is a wonderful thing."

SOME GIRAFFE!

A prominent circus man comes up from Florida with a tale of what happened when the circus train went into a ditch, and the Old Man offered the surrounding darkies a dollar each for bringing the animals back. The price was not good enough for one huge man who wanted it doubled for a giraffe he said he had hived back a ways. The Old Man hadn't missed any giraffe but he was willing to find out about it. He asked the darky if he was sure he knew what he was talking about. He was.

"Yassah, Ah is, an' it's a mighty savage giraffe too. Done bite me twice on de laig. Ah ain't gona bring him in fo no dollah. Ah wants two."

The Old Man gave him a dollar down, promising another on delivery of the goods. He took it and went away.

Next morning he came in looking as though someone had been cleaning fish on him—lacerated, bloody and lame. In one hand he carried a club about the size of his arm, in the other and trailing over his shoulder, was one end of a rope.

At the other end of the rope, battered, half hairless, limp and utterly dejected, dragged a ten-foot man-eating Royal Bengal tiger.

ELIZABETH'S LETTER.

(Continued from page 808).

sister.

She brought a vase for them and then went to mother's room to tell her that someone whom she would like to see had called. A few moments later the door opened and mother herself came out with an air of mystified expectancy, which changed at once to joyful welcome, as her big, strong "baby" clasped her in his arms.

And so it came about that one delightful June evening, Mother Mason found herself laughing and crying with Livy and Elizabeth in Mabel's charming living-room and declaring that now she was perfectly happy.

And when they sat down at the daintily appointed tea-table and Chester, with an instant's embarrassed hesitation, bowed his head and reverently asked a blessing on this first meal together in his home, she said softly, "My cup runneth over."

"You won't need your sewing machine now, Beth," Mabel said as she was showing her sister-in-law through her beautiful home that evening; you may use mine whenever you wish. But I will show you where you are to carve out your future."

She led the way up the broad staircase and opened the door of a prettily furnished room with two large, white-draped windows, between which stood a handsome desk.

"This is you 'den,'" she said, "and we expect you to lift the name of Mason out of obscurity right over there between those two windows."

And Elizabeth is doing her best.

EASY AND EFFICIENT BOOK-MARK.

HERE is a way to make a book-mark at a moment's notice that I have taught my boys, and they find it very good in marking their lessons, much better anyway, than dog-earing their books. Take an old used envel-



ope, preferably one of rather stiff paper, and cut off the corner to be used in slipping over the corner of the leaf to be marked. In sending money through the mail for a short distance the same idea may be followed.—Warner E. Farver.

SOLDIER-STUDENTS TO MAKE UP COLLEGE WORK.

RETURNED soldiers are to be given a chance to make up the college work they missed while in the service of the country, according to announcement made by the Michigan Agricultural College. A special twelve weeks session which begins June 23 will allow the college fighters to take a full term's courses and, in most cases, to catch up with their classes. Two terms of six weeks each will make up the summer schedule, a student being able to take one or both of the terms.

"Every effort will be put forth to facilitate the readjustment of college work for the men who are returning from the army," says Prof. E. H. Ryder. Director of the M. A. C. Summer School, "and all necessary subjects from the regular courses of study will be given."

In addition to the regular work, special studies for rural teachers; ministers, graduate students, soldiers and sailors who are preparing to enter college, and teachers of special subjects such as natural sciences, mathematics, domestic science, agriculture, chemistry, and physics will be included in the summer terms.



MOHAWK
Quality TIRES



A good Road prolongs the life of everything that passes over it. It brings the farm and the market closer together—reducing costs to both producer and consumer. ARE YOU DOING ALL YOU CAN TO BOOST GOOD ROADS?



Mohawk Material Makes Mohawk Mileage

Mohawk tires actually represent more value in materials than any other tire you can buy.

We realize that's a broad statement. But we go on record with it—for the simple reason that we know it's true.

Here's the proof. Mohawk tires contain

**No Reclaimed, Shoddy Rubber
No "Fillers"**

Only the very purest rubber on the market—the very highest grade produced, is used in Mohawks. And another point—many supposedly good tires today contain in their treads "numerous fillers" that cheapen quality, barytes, clay, glue, whiting, lead, rosin.

You won't find a single one of these "fillers" in Mohawk tires, for the reason that if we used them we would cut down the expense of and increase the profits from the Mohawk tires, but at the same time, we would cut down the mileage yield that Mohawk tire gives. That we will not do—for we believe you prefer to buy your tires on their mileage ability rather than on price.

Add to pure material an extra ply of standard weight fabric—the fact that Mohawks are hand made by the highest paid tire builders in the industry—and you will understand why once an automobile owner buys a Mohawk he will have no other make.

Either cord or fabric tires—in ribbed and non-skid treads. Hand made, extra ply, Ford size tires, also.

Good Dealers Everywhere Handle Them

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Branch:
1507 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Great Shoe Offer

HUB ARMY SHOE (Patented Model)

375

\$3.75 on Arrival

Made on that famous MUNSON LAST the style that gave our soldiers absolute comfort on their long-distant, bromine marches. Made of heavy goat, water-repelling uppers and heavy solid leather "ROYAL OAK" sides that outwear any other pair of ordinary shoes. Believes together that in dirt and mud pool. These shoes have been strengthened in every possible way to resist hard acids. Broad, comfortable last. Everlasting comfort.

SEND NO MONEY

Thousands of pairs of these shoes have been sold and have given perfect satisfaction. Order a pair at our risk. SEND NO MONEY! don't pay until shoes arrive. Try them on. Examine the soles, selected leather appears. If they are not the best \$5 value you ever saw used them back and we will refund every penny. Take advantage of our special offer and get your pair today! POSTAGE FREE. WRITE TODAY.

Hub Mail Order House
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BOSTON, MASS.

\$2.85 on Arrival

FOR SALE

International Harvester Mogul Tractor

Two years old, in good running order.
Price \$150 f. o. b. Petoskey.

Homer Sly Auto Co., Petoskey, Mich.

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S

STANDARD REMEDY FOR CURE OF HEAVES, EDGEM, DISTEMPERS AND INDIGESTION COMPLAINS

Cure Heaves by correcting the cause—Indigestion. Prevents Colic, Staggers, etc. Best Conditioner and Worm Expeller. 20 years sale. Three large cans guaranteed to cure Heaves or money refunded. The 1st or 2nd can often cures. \$5.00 and \$1.10 per can at dealers or prepaid by parcel post. Booklet free.

THE NEWTON REMEDY COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

409-Acre Equipped Farm \$8,000
Last Year's Income \$5,158

Nearly new 12-room house, baths, hot, cold water, gas-lights; cement floor main barn, big second barn, garage, store house, etc., all good. Smooth machine-worked fields, wire-fenced pasture, estimated 30,000 cords wood, much timber; fruit. On main road near town, best markets. Aged owner for quick sale includes 10 cows, long list implements, hay, etc., at a low price \$8,000 for all. Details this big money-maker page 41 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 614-BC Ford Bldg. Detroit.

FOR SALE

To Settle An Estate

A farm of 140 acres, frame house, basement barn and other buildings. Three miles from first-class market. Good roads. Address M. M. Kirkpatrick, Battle Creek, Mich.

F-R-E-E

map, price and typewritten description of exceptionally well located tracts of clover land in Marinette County. In writing be sure to state what acreage you might want and whether you have any property that would have to be sold before you could purchase land. These special bargain tracts are going fast. Write today. SKIDMORE LAND CO., 381 Marinette, Wisconsin.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

PAY for my ranch or farm land with clover seed. Money loaned for live stock at 6% in amounts equal to cash payment made on purchase. Jno. G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

Rich Michigan Farms. Low prices. Easy terms. STAFFELD BROTHERS, 15 Merrill Building, Saginaw, Michigan

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Michigan Farmer \$1.00
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Regular price, one year \$4.00
OUR PRICE ONLY \$3.15

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Michigan Farmer \$1.00
Gentlewoman20
Home Life35
People's Popular Monthly25

Regular Price, one year \$1.80
OUR PRICE ONLY \$1.55

No. 8.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr., wk. \$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, wk. 1.50
Woman's World, mo.50
American Boy, mo. 2.00

Regular price \$5.00
OUR PRICE ONLY \$3.90



Beats Out the Grain

Here's the "Man Behind the Gun"—the device in the Red River Special Thresher that beats out the grain. It's just behind the big cylinder. It beats the threshed grain out of the straw right there at the cylinder. Look for the man with the

RED RIVER SPECIAL

this year and save enough grain and time to pay your thresh bill.

David Maynard, of Hesperia, Mich., writes that he is entirely satisfied with the 28 x 40 Red River Special bought last season. He says:

"The operator of a Red River Special will never have kicks from his customers. No grain goes into the straw stack."

If you are a thresherman doing custom work you will please more customers and get in longer, more profitable runs with a Red River Special.

Or if you want a thresher for your own use, learn about our "Junior" Red River Special.

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In Continuous Business Since 1848
Builders exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines
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says: Don't take chances with lightning—insurance won't repay the property loss when it strikes—nor bring back the life that's snuffed out by a thunderbolt.

Security Lightning Rods Give Guaranteed Protection

Made of 99.8% pure Lake Superior Copper—the best lightning conductor known. Endorsed by National Board of Fire Underwriters and State Insurance Exchanges.

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Write for free book—Stop Lightning Losses

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505 Pine St. Burlington, Wis.

BRAVE THE WIND AND STORM in the best wet weather togs ever invented the FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER



50 Belgian Hares, all ages, good, utility stock
Some selected breeders, cheap.
W. E. LEOKY, Holmesville, Ohio.

"Beyond the Frontier"

By RANDALL PARRISH

Had I not tested it with my own ears never would I have believed a hundred men could have made way so noiselessly in the dark, through such thick forest, rock strewn and deeply rutted. Yet not a sound of their stealthy passage was wafted back to us on the wind—no echo of voice, no rasping of foot, no rustle of leaves. Ghosts could not have moved more silently. Some way the very thought that these grim savages were thus creeping forward to attack, and kill, their hearts mad with hate, wild beasts of prey stalking their victims, yielded me a strange feeling of horror. I clung to De Artigny's arm, shrinking from the shadows, my mind filled with a nameless fear.

"Adele," he whispered tenderly, "you still fear for me in this venture?"

"Yes, Monsieur."

"There is no need. You heard La Forest say he bore orders of the King which gave De Tonty command once more of Fort. St. Louis."

"Yes, Monsieur; but you have already been tried and condemned. Even if they have not authority to shoot you here, they have power to transport to Quebec."

"There would be battle first, if I know my old comrades well. No, as to that there is no cause to fear. I shall be given fair trial now, and welcome it. My fear has been for you—the vengeance of Cassion, if ever you came within his grasp again. But that also is settled."

"Settled? What is it you would tell to me?"

"This, sweetheart; you should know, although I would that some other might tell you. La Forest whispered it to me while we were alone yonder, for he knew not that you were estranged from your husband. He bears with him the King's order for the arrest of M. Cassion. Captain de Baugis is commissioned by La Barre to return him safely to Quebec for trial."

"On what charge?"

"Treason to France; the giving of false testimony against a King's officer and the concealing of official records."

"Mon Dieu! was it the case of my father?"

"Yes; the truth has been made clear. There is, as I understand from what La Forest told me, not sufficient evidence against La Barre to convict, yet 'tis believed the case will cost him his office. But M. Cassion was his agent, and is guilty beyond a doubt."

"But Monsieur, who made the charges? Who brought the matter to the attention of Louis?"

"The Comte de Frontenac; he was your father's friend, and won him restoration of his property. Not until La Forest met him in France was he aware of the wrong done Captain la Chesayne. Later he had converse with La Salle, a Franciscan once stationed at Montreal, and two officers of the regiment Carignan-Salliers. Armed with information thus gained he made appeal to Louis. 'Tis told me the King was so angry he signed the order of arrest with his own hand, and handed it to La Forest to execute."

"The Governor knows?"

"Not yet. La Forest felt it best to keep the secret, fearing he might be detained, or possibly ambushed on the way hither."

I cannot describe my feelings—joy, sorrow, memory of the past, overwhelming me. My eyes were wet with tears, and I could find no words. De Artigny seemed to understand, yet he made no efforts to speak, merely holding me close with his strong arm. So in silence, our minds upon the past

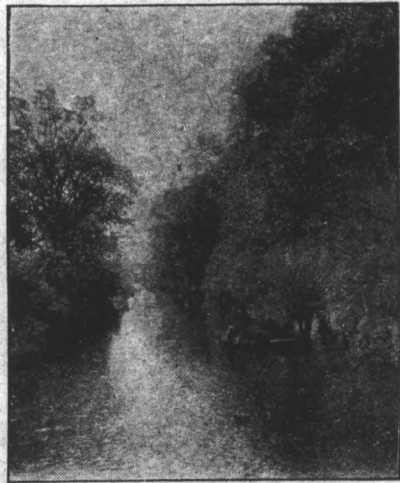
and the future, we followed the savages through the black night along the dim trail. For the time I forgot where I was, my weird, ghastly surroundings, the purpose of our stealthy advance, and remembered only my father, and the scenes of childhood. He must have comprehended, for he made no attempt to interrupt my reverie and his silence drew me closer—the steady pressure of his arm brought me peace.

Suddenly before us loomed the shadow of the great rock, which rose a mighty barrier across the trail, its crest outlined against the sky. The Indians had halted here, and we pressed forward through them, until we came to where the chief and La Forest waited. There was a growing tinge of light in the eastern sky, enabling us to perceive each other's faces. All was tense, expectant, the Indians scarcely venturing to breathe, the two white men conversing in whispers. Sequitah stood motionless as a statue, his lips tightly closed.

"Your scouts ventured no further?" questioned De Artigny.

"No, 'twas not safe; one man scaled the rock, and reports the Iroquois just beyond."

"They hide in covert where I suspected them; but I would see with my



own eyes. There is crevice here, as I remember, to give foothold. Ay, here, it is, an easy passage enough. Come La Forest, a glance ahead will make clear my plans."

The two clambered up noiselessly, and outstretched themselves on the flat surface above. The dawn brightened, almost imperceptibly, so I could distinguish the savage forms on either side, some standing, some squatting on the grass all motionless, but alert, their weapons gleaming, their cruel eyes glittering from excitement. La Forest descended very cautiously, and touched the arm of the chief.

"You see?"

The Indian shook his head.

"Sequitah know now; he not need see. We do what white chief says."

La Forest turned toward me.

"And you, Madame, De Artigny would have you join him."

Surprised at the request I rested my foot in his hand, and crept forward along the smooth surface until I lay beside Rene. He glanced aside into my face.

"Do not lift your head," he whispered. "Peer through this cleft in the stone."

Had I the talent I could sketch that scene now from memory. It must ever abide in my mind, distinct in every detail. The sky overcast with cloud masses, a dense mist rising from the valley, the pallid spectral light barely making visible the strange, grotesque shapes of rocks, trees and men. Before us was a narrow opening, devoid

of vegetation, a sterile patch of stone and sand, and beyond this a fringe of trees, matted with underbrush below, so as to make good screen, but sufficiently thinned out above, so that from our elevation we could look through the interlaced branches across the cleared space where the timber had been chopped away to the palisades of the fort. The first space was filled with warriors, crouching behind the cover of underbrush. Most of these were lying down, or upon their knees, but a few were standing, or moving cautiously about bearing word of command. The attention of all was in front riveted upon the silent, seemingly deserted fort. Not a face did I note turned in our direction, not a movement to indicate our presence was suspected. It was a line, in many places two deep, of naked red bodies, stretching down the slope on either side; the coarse black hair of the warriors gave them savage look while here and there a chief sported gaudy war bonnet, and all along was the gleam of weapons. The number of them caused me to gasp for breath.

"Monsieur," I whispered timidly, "you can never attack; there are too many."

"They appear more numerous than they are," he answered confidently, "but it will be a stiff fight. Not all Tuscaroras either; there are Eries yonder to the right, and a few renegade Mohawks with them. Look, by the foot of that big tree, the fellow in war bonnet and deerskin shirt—what make you of him?"

"A white man in spite of his paint."

"'Twas my guess also. I thought it likely they had a renegade with them, for this is not Indian strategy. La Forest was of the same opinion, although 'twas too dark when he was here for us to make sure."

"For what are they waiting, and watching?"

"The gates to open, no doubt. If they suspect nothing within, they will send out a party soon to reconnoiter the trail, and reach the river below for water. It is the custom, and no doubt, these devils know, and will wait their chance. They urge the laggards now."

We lay and watched them his hand clasping mine. Those warriors who had been lying prone, rose to their knees, and weapons in hand, crouched for a spring; the chiefs scattered, careful to keep concealed behind cover. Not a sound reached us, every movement noiseless, the orders conveyed by gesture of the hand. De Artigny pressed my fingers.

"Action will come soon," he said, his lips at my ear, "and ' must be ready below to take the lead. You can serve us best here, Adele; there is no safer spot if you lie low. You have a bit of cloth—a handkerchief?"

"Yes, Monsieur."

"Then watch the fort gates, and if you see them open drop the cloth over the edge of the rock there in signal. I will wait just below, but from where we are we can see nothing. You understand?"

"Surely, Monsieur; I am to remain here and watch; then signal you when the fort gates open."

"Ay, that is it; or if those savages advance into the open—they may not wait."

"Yes, Monsieur."

His lips touched mine, and I heard him whisper a word of endearment.

"You are a brave girl."

"No, Monsieur; I am frightened, terribly frightened, but—but I love you, and am a Frenchwoman."

He crept back silently, and I was

left alone on the great rock, gazing out anxiously into the gray morning.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Charge of the Illini.

IT seemed a long time, yet it could scarcely have exceeded a few moments, for the light of early dawn was still dim and spectral, making those savage figures below appear strange and inhuman, while, through the tree barrier the more distant stockade was little more than a vague shadow. I could barely distinguish the sharp pointed logs, and if any guard passed, his movements were indistinguishable.

Had I not know where they were even the position of the gates would have been a mystery. Yet I lay there, my eyes peering through the cleft in the rock, every nerve in my body throbbing. All had been entrusted to me; it was to be my signal which would send De Artigny, La Forest, and their Indian allies forward. I must not fail them; I must do my part. Whatever the cost—even though it be his life—nothing could absolve me from this duty.

The Iroquois were massing toward the center, directly in front of the closed gates. The change in formation was made with all the stealthiness of Indian cunning, the warriors creeping silently behind the concealing bushes, and taking up their new positions according to motions of their chiefs. Those having rifles loaded their weapons, while others drew knives and tomahawks from their belts, and held them glittering in the gray light. The white leader remained beside the big tree, paying no apparent heed to anything excepting the stockade in front. The daylight brightened, but mist clouds overhung the valley, while floating wreaths of fog drifted between the great rock and the fort gates, occasionally even obscuring the Iroquois in vaporous folds. There was no sound, no sight, of those hidden below, waiting my word. I seemed utterly alone.

Suddenly I started, lifting myself slightly, on one arm so as to see more clearly. Ay, the gates were opening, slowly at first, as though the great wooden hinges made resistance, then the two leaves parted, and I had a glimpse within. Two soldiers pushed against the heavy logs, and, as they opened wider, a dozen, or more men were revealed, leaning carelessly on their rifles. Boisrondet, bearing gun in the hollow of his arm stepped forward into the opening, and gazed carelessly about over the gray mist.

It was evident enough he felt no suspicion that anything more serious than the usual Indian picket would be encountered. He turned and spoke to the soldiers, waiting while they shouldered their rifles, and tramped forth to join him. His back was toward the fringe of wood. The arm of the white renegade shot into the air, and behind him the massed Iroquois arose to their feet crouching behind their cover ready to spring. I reached over the rock edge, and dropped the handkerchief.

I must have seen what followed, yet I do not know; the incidents seem burned on my memory, yet are so confused I can place them in no order. The white renegade seemed waiting, his arm upraised. Ere it fell in signal to dispatch his wild crew to the slaughter, there was a crash of rifles all about me, the red flare leaping into the gray mist—a savage yell from a hundred throats, and a wild rush of naked bodies.

I saw warriors of the Iroquois fling up their arms and fall; I saw them shrink, and shrivel, break ranks and run. Surprised, stricken, terrified by the war-whoops of the maddened Illini, realizing only that they were caught between enemies, their one and only thought was escape. Two of their chiefs were down, and the white renegade, stumbling and falling as though also hurt, into the underbush.

(Concluded next week).

News of the Week

Wednesday, May 14.

NOTES of protest from Germany are delivered to the council at Versailles.—The Austrian peace treaty questions are receiving consideration.—Military operations between the Poles and the Ukrainians are ended by an armistice affected largely through the friendly offices of Americans.—Preparations for a naval demonstration by the Entente Allies against Petrograd are completed.—The United States planes which have already covered the first lap of their trans-Atlantic trip, prepare to leave Trepassey Buoys, Newfoundland, for their thirteen-hundred mile overseas trip to the Azores.

Thursday, May 15.

AUSTRIAN delegation to the peace conference intimate that they will demand the attachment of German Bohemia and German Tyrol to Germany.—Marshal Foch is sent to the Rhine to make such preparations as are necessary in the event peace is not signed.—The entire blockade of Germany will be lifted immediately if the peace pact is accepted by the enemy.—American airplanes start on the longest lap of their trans-Atlantic flight from Newfoundland to the Azores.—An explosion in Belgium mine kills five and wounds seventeen persons.—Although under sentence for violation of the war-time espionage act, Victor Berger, congressman-elect from Wisconsin is in Washington to present credentials and request that he be seated in the coming congress.—Agricultural, industrial, financial and shipping interests are invited to a conference May 22-24 at Washington to determine the legislation needed from Congress to establish and maintain our merchant marine.

Friday, May 16.

STARVATION and disease threaten fully 330,000 people in Armenia.—German government soldiers are rapidly exterminating nests of Spartican troops, Saxony being the state where the most work remains to be done.—Rumanians threaten to quit the peace conference unless the decision to divide Banat between Rumania and Serbia is modified.—The efforts of Germany to gain influence with the laboring classes of the world is foiled by Premier Clemenceau of France.—Japan's military rule in Korea is ended with the decision of the Japanese diet to reorganize the Korean government.—Six persons were drowned when a barge went down in a gale off the coast of New Hampshire.—Air-post between Cleveland and Chicago is established.—All federal restrictions on the production and handling of oil are removed by the fuel administration.

Saturday, May 17.

UNITED STATES navy air squadron completes second and longest lap in trans-Atlantic flight.—German cabinet is reported as demanding a peace based upon President Wilson's fourteen points or none.—President of China refuses to accept the resignation of his cabinet.—Aviators Johnston and Woodward at Carlstrom Field, Florida, establish a new world's record by making 457 consecutive loops.—Filippino government opens offices in Washington.—Republicans in congress plan to unseat Congressman-elect Victor Berger from Wisconsin.—Federal grain corporations put up bars to extensive speculation in corn.—President cables his message to the special session of congress which opens next week.—Secretary of War Baker takes a definite stand for universal educational military service.

Sunday, May 18.

ITALY is not pleased with the treaty between England, France and the United States, and the consideration these countries give Austria, Italy's chief enemy. There is general agreement now on making Fiume a free port.—The American naval seaplane NC-1 is obliged to descend, having lost its course in a fog, while the NC-3 has not been heard from since Saturday morning. A third plane, the NC-4, which arrived at the Azores safely is preparing for the last lap on the air voyage to Europe.—British submarines are operating in the Baltic sea against the Bolshevik navy.—The Ukrainian red army is said to be advancing along the Dneister river.—Allied troops win victory over the Reds in the Murmansk district of northern Russia.—The thirty-second division of the American army, consisting largely of Michigan men, reaches Detroit.

Monday, May 19.

BRITISH warships engage the Russian Red fleet in the gulf of Finland, forcing the latter to flee to Kron-

(Continued on page 823).

A New Kerosene Engine

There is now no reason why every farmer in the U.S. should not be successfully using kerosene for engine fuel. This new 1 1/2 H. P. size completes a line of

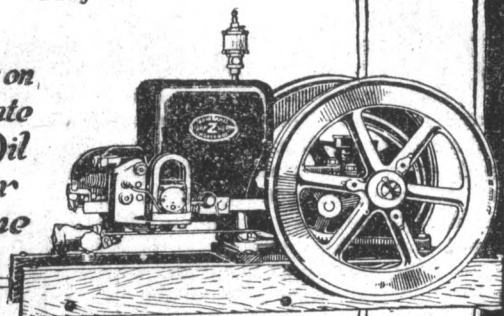
KEROSENE

engines—1 1/2 to 15 H. P.—all of which deliver engine performance even in excess of your expectations. The local dealer who displays the "Z" sign—will show you the "Z" and explain why it is the best engine "buy" for you at these prices—1 1/2 H. P. \$61.00—3 H. P. \$100.00—6 H. P. \$179.00 F. O. B. Factory.

Throttling Governor—
Built-in Oscillating
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Also runs on
Distillate
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Tops or
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Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO



EWALT'S SIR HECTOR (A.K.C. No. 244,685)
Service Fee \$15

THOROUGHbred SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES NATURAL HEELERS from TRAINED STOCK Sired by "EWALT'S SIR HECTOR"

A few Shepherd Puppies from trained stock; Four Boston Bull Puppies, One Bull Terrier and one Airedale.

Write me if you have any thoroughbred puppies for sale, either male or female.

"BATH CITY KENNELS"

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Owner and Proprietor
MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

Late Potoskey Potatoes for Seed

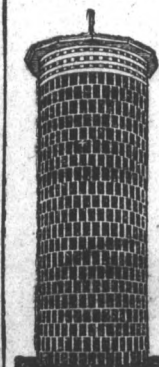
Similar to Carman and Raleigh in shape with russet skin and few eyes. Resists blight—some customers say out-yields other varieties 2 to 1. We have a splendid lot of extra choice selected late Potoskey Potatoes for seed.

PRICES: 5-lb. sample 50 cts., postpaid; 1/2 bu. \$1.60, bagged, not postpaid; bu. \$3, freight paid; 10 bu. lots at \$2.50 per bu., freight paid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

ORDER QUICKLY

Harry E. Saier, Seedsman
Box 23, Lansing, Mich.

The Everlasting Silo



Was designed and tried out by a farmer and found to be a success. Then re-designed by that farmer and a civil and construction engineer with a view of making it the best, simplest and easiest to construct of any silo on the market, and one that could be constructed with the least possible skilled labor.

Our EVERLASTING SILO is constructed of vitrified salt-glazed blocks of the famous Brazil clay. The method of reinforcing is simple and efficient. The price is right.

Blue Prints on Request

WRITE TODAY

LEWIS MC NUTT

23 S. Walnut St., Brazil, Indiana

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



Woman's Interests

Give Your Job What It's Worth --By Deborah



A GREAT deal is being written just now about the place woman is to take in the reconstructed world which everyone is expecting. That the several millions who were engaged in war work are not going back to their old jobs seems to be taken for granted, but just what is to be done with them is a problem to the agitated writers, all of whom seem to consider any branch of housework as drudgery. Granted for the sake of their argument that it is more exciting temporarily to stand all day in an elevator, shooting up and down and calling "floor, please," than it is to dust a room or bake a pie, with the opportunity to run outdoors occasionally between occupations, it is still a question whether the women themselves will find their new occupations any less tiresome than their old after the novelty wears off.

"Equal pay for equal work" is another slogan for the woman in industry, and a just one. Woman should receive the same pay as man, if she does the same work. But, mark you, she

should receive it only if she does the work. I am glad to see that one woman writer in a widely read magazine has had the courage to call attention to that fact. She has told women quite plainly that if they want the money they must deliver the goods, when they clamor to be paid what the job is worth they must be sure they are giving the job what it is worth. This is a point well taken, and one that men and women both would do well to consider.

Are you giving your job what it is worth? And any job worth doing at all is worth doing with all your might, mind and heart. Years of experience has led me to believe that mighty few workers are giving that. It is the few who do give all that is in them to the job who make the successes and complain the least about being underpaid. The ones who talk the most about how poorly they are paid are almost to a man and woman the ones who are not earning what they get.

I hope in this reconstruction through which we are passing that we will

adopt a new method of paying employes, and pay what each is worth, instead of adopting the union method of a fixed wage regardless of the quality or amount of work turned out in a given time. How much more satisfactory it would be, both to the employer and the employe, for it is no more exasperating to feel that you earn \$5.00 a day and get but \$3.00, than it is to have to pay \$3.00 for work which is worth about fifty cents.

There is the case of women workers who come for a day in the home. The standard price is \$2.00 a day. One woman will come, and in her eight hours do four times the work of another. Yet each gets the same price. I have had women put in eight hours time and get \$2.00 for it who, judged by the help they actually gave, should have paid me the \$2.00 for taking up my time and frazzling my nerves. The little work they did was so poorly done that a ten-year-old child might have done better. It would have been more satisfactory to me to hand such "helpers" a quarter, and it surely

would have done them more good. Such treatment might jar them into a realization of the fact that if they want real wages they must see that they deliver the goods.

This sort of help is only too well known by farmers. The hired man of the day is the supreme autocrat. He demands the highest wage going, and gives in return just what he chooses. It would be a godsend to him, as well as to the farmer, if he could be paid what he earned. The average individual who knows he will receive a stipulated sum anyway cares mighty little for the quality of his workmanship. It is the man who is working for a bonus who does his best.

A little more conscience and a little less arrogance wouldn't be a bad thing for a great many people, as William Hohenzollern found out. The world doesn't owe anybody anything as a free gift. The command to work was the first divine command after Eve ate the apple, and to my knowledge it has never been rescinded. Honest work should be a part of one's religion.

Varying the Spring Menu

WHAT an easy time we "over-worked" housekeepers have as compared with our grandmothers and mothers. Yes, and even with the days of our oldest sisters, today's housekeeping is comparatively easy, when it comes to getting meals. I thought of it the other day when I discovered that of the thirty or more cans in the fruit locker still filled with "something" only four contained fruit. At first it was rather disconcerting to think that home-grown strawberries are still several weeks away, oranges eighty cents to one dollar a dozen, depending on the grocer's "nerve," and apples six to ten cents apiece, also depending on the same price basis. Then came the comfortable thought, "O, well, the children like gelatine, and the price of that is fixed."

So gelatine it will be till strawberry time. We can buy it with the fruit flavor and serve it without additions if we like, or if we want to add the fruit, one orange will go a long way when used only to give flavor.

It doesn't need to be oranges either, for any fruit "goes" with this dessert. Or, for the matter of that, any vegetable or left-over meat, if it isn't dessert we are trying to extend. A favorite mixture contains only sweet fruits, a few raisins, figs chopped or cut in small pieces, and a date or two. This gives a better balanced dish than the gelatine alone, since the jelly, being a meat extractive, is an acid producer, while the fruits are base producers—that is, they give alkali in reaction.



Making the Most of One Orange.

There are so many ways in which the prepared jelly powders can be used that one could not give a tenth of the recipes in one article. Suppose you have a little cold chicken, not

enough to put on the table in its present condition, a bit of breast, the neck and wings, maybe a piece of the back. You shred the meat from the bones, prepare your jelly powder according to directions on the package, flavor

add to the flavor of the dish and the beauty as well.

So much for your meat. A salad is as easily made with the left-over vegetables. Bits of cold carrots and beets diced, cold canned peas, lima beans,



with paprika, celery salt, mint, kitchen bouquet or any good flavor that goes well with meat, and the minced chicken, and pour into a mold. If you haven't a regular mold, empty baking powder cans or tin coffee cans do very nicely. Lacking even these, your bread tins make nicely formed molds. Set the mold away on the cellar floor until the jelly hardens, turn out on a platter garnished with parsley, watercress, lettuce cut in ribbons, even celery tops or carrot tops, and you have a dainty platter of jellied chicken. Two or three chopped olives mixed with the meat,

any vegetable your family likes will be relished if added to gelatine as you do fruit and served with your own salad dressing. Tomato jelly is made by using boiling strained tomatoes instead of the boiling water called for. Mold in individual molds. If you haven't the individual molds, use tea-cups of uniform size. Before using molds, fill with cold water, pour out the water and immediately fill with the jelly. The mold will then turn out easily after it hardens.

To your meat and salad now add your dessert. You probably have your

own favorite recipe, but here is one "discovered" by a Shiawassee county farm woman which is a prime favorite in her community. For the amount of water called for in the directions given with a ten-cent package, substitute the juice from a pint can of strawberries. If there is not enough liquid, add enough boiling water to make it up. Just before the jelly sets, carefully stir in the berries, and a half a banana sliced. Allow to harden, turn out in your prettiest glass dish, slice a banana on top, and pile thick with sweetened whipped cream.

Loganberry jelly is always liked. Combined with dates it makes a delicious and nutritive dish. Dates are high in carbohydrates, sugar, the dried dates as we get them containing on the average 1,605 calories to the pound. A dessert pleasing to the eye as well as the palate is made by placing halves of stoned dates around the edge of a mold at two-inch intervals, then filling the mold with loganberry jelly. Allow to harden, turn out on a glass or china plate, cover with whipped cream and on top arrange a circle of dates. Pile cream high within this circle and lay one-half a date in the center.

A mixture of vegetables in jelly will sound better if you call it a "Macedoine," for macedoine, while it means simply mixture, sounds different. Lemon jelly is the best flavor for these



Macedoine Garnished with Lettuce.

vegetable mixtures, and looks well garnished with beets cut in orange section shapes as in the illustration. To get your beets to stay in place, pour just a little jelly in your mold and let

it harden, place the beets in position, then pour in the rest of the macedoine and let harden. When emptied on the serving dish the beets are on the outside as a garnish. Set in a nest of head lettuce leaf, this macedoine should "go."

Orange jelly is the base for the cherry and orange dessert illustrated. The picture shows the mold turned on a plate, and garnished with orange sections and sweet cherries. Those in the illustration are "store" canned but your own home-canned cherries will make as pleasing a dessert.

The prepared gelatine is identical in nature with the "jelly" you find in your kettle if the water in which meat with a great deal of bone, or chicken or veal is allowed to get cold. It is a meat extractive, and while not a true proteid and by no means a substitute for meat, yet contains some food value.

THIS WILL HELP YOU TO CHOOSE PICTURES.

IN a dining-room, the pictures should be conducive to happy thoughts. Cheap pictures and pictures of wooden looking fruit are not effective. Appropriate pictures for the dining-room are "Spring," by Corot; "Autumn," by Mauve; "The Ford," by Corot, and "Autumn Gold," by Inness.

Pictures of general interest are appropriate for the living-room. Here they should be conducive to deeper thought. Such as Burne-Jones' "Golden Stair" and "Spies," Titian's "Tribute Money," and Van Ruysdael's "Windmill" are desirable. Many of Rembrandt's and Millet's pictures are desirable, as are also Raphael's Madonnas. Landscapes are appropriate.

In the bedroom, one's choice may have free sway so long as the effect produced is restful. Family portraits and photographs of one's friends are appropriate, and any other pictures of which the person is particularly fond.

Pictures in the boy's room should stimulate him to patriotism, chivalry, spirituality, and industry, and should foster kindness to animals. "Hosea," from Sarbent's "Frieze of the Prophets;" "The Forge of Vulcan," by Velasquez; "Oath of Knighthood," by Abbey; "The Sower," by Millet, and "The Spirit of '76," by Willard are all good. Animal pictures by Bonheur are also desirable.

Pictures suggesting noble womanhood are appropriate for the girl's room. Madonna and mother-and-child pictures are especially fitting. Other desirable pictures are Reynold's "Age of Innocence," "The Strawberry Girl," and "The Broken Pitcher," as well as "The Dance of the Nymphs," by Corot.

How to Frame Pictures.

Most pictures are best framed with-out a mat. The exceptions are a small print or etching and Japanese prints.

The color of the frame should harmonize with the color of the picture.

Water colors and oils are usually best in dull gold.

A flat moulding is better than one with a decided height at edge.

Frames should be lighter than dark-est part of picture.

A picture with strong action, color, or composition needs a wide frame.

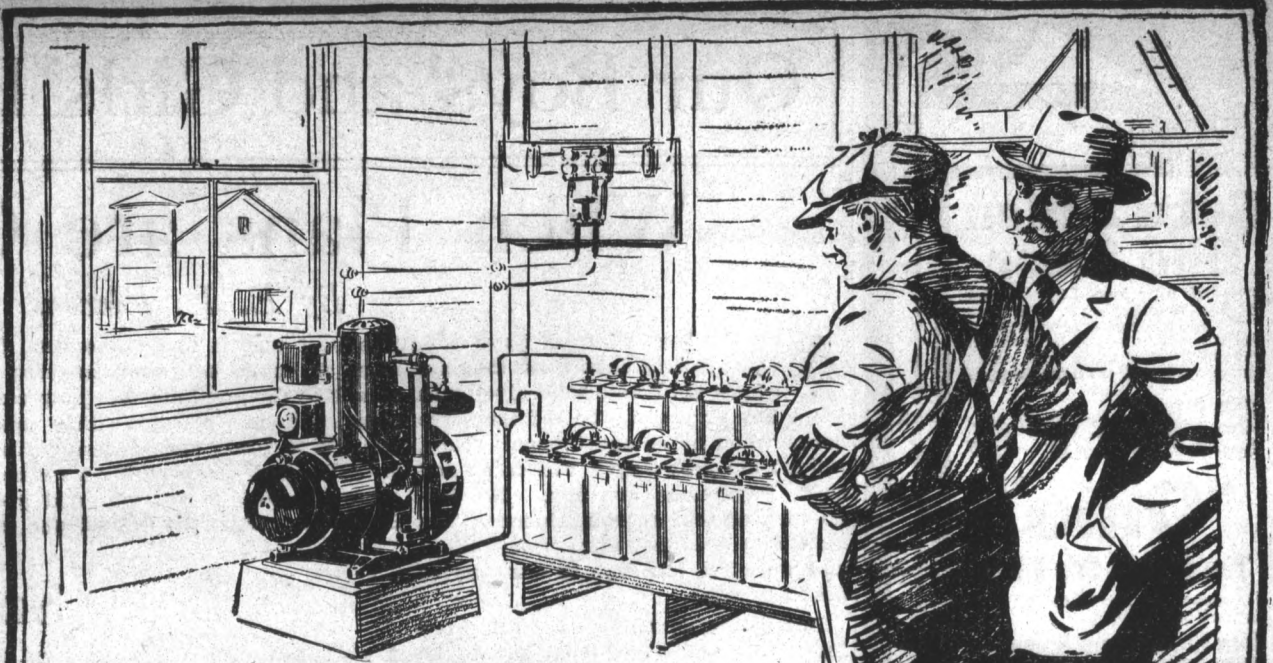
Delicate scenes are better in narrow frames.

Frames of bright gold with much ornament are not good.

Rectangular frames are better than round or oval shapes.

Frames of imitation circassian walnut are in poor taste.

If you have books that are too precious to throw away but are too shabby for the bookcase, place them in paste-board boxes before putting them away on the closet shelves or in the store-room. This will save much handling and dusting.—E. L.



"That Settles It Dad—I'll Stick to the Farm."

DELCO-LIGHT brings to the farm home just the comforts and conveniences that have been luring the young folks to the City.

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Any of the patterns illustrated may be secured by sending order to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, enclosing the amount set opposite the patterns wanted.

No. 2637—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size eight will require 4 7/8 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

No. 2787—Boys' Suit. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size four will require 1 7/8 yards of 27-inch material for the blouse and 1 1/2 yards for the trousers. Price 10 cents.



No. 2642—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small 32-34; medium 36-38; large 40-42; extra large 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

No. 2774—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot. Price 10 cents.



Send all Orders to **The Michigan Farmer, Detroit**

Our Boys' and Girls' Department

When Plans are Changed

By E. L. Vincent

ALL live boys and girls have their plans for the days when they are grown up. I would not give much for a boy or a girl who did not have hours when he or she thought, "Now, when I am grown up I will do so and so." Daydreams are fine. No daydreams, no real accomplishment. The man who does not think away ahead and work for the days to come never gets anywhere.

But things do not always come out just as we would like them to. As we grow up, conditions alter. It may be that by the time we are young men and women, the things which charmed us when we were boys and girls lose their interest altogether and we are anxious to do something entirely different.

I know a boy that spent some time carving with his jackknife in the bark of a tree up in the woods, his name with the title "M. D." after it. Then he thought he surely would be a doctor when he was a man. How much joy he got out of thinking about it no one knows. But it did not turn out that way at all. I go up through those woods sometimes and look at the boy's name, now quite overgrown with new bark and wonder if he is sorry that things changed so that he is a good farmer, and not a doctor at all.

Another striking thing about that same family was that the boy had a younger brother who thought he would like to be a forester. He did begin to study along that line; but somehow his dreams took a new turn and he is today a doctor, the very business his brother had marked out for himself in the long ago. But really it does not matter so much, as long as both the young men are doing fine work in their chosen lines. That is what counts most of all.

It does not take much to completely upset one's plans sometimes. I remember when a boy we had some great boulders on our farm. When getting some of these out of the meadow, father found on the under side of one of them bright, shining stuff that looked to him like gold. Not being sure about it, he scraped some of the particles off and took them to a jeweler to be analyzed. While waiting, what dreams we had! Suppose we really had gold on our farm, what a great thing it would be for us all! We had visions of all sorts of wonderful things we would do. But the visions all vanished. The stuff was not gold at all. It hurt for a while; then we went at it to develop the old place and turn it into a better gold mine for the production of fine crops, so that really we were far better off than we would have been if we had discovered the rich metal.

This, then, is our lesson: If the gold of your dreams turns out to be only some base metal, never mind. Just dream of some better thing. Right on the heels of the disappointment will come a new opportunity which will prove a thousand times more worth while if we are true to ourselves, never lose courage and keep on pegging away. If we can't dig gold, let's dig something that can be turned into gold. The stones of the farm may not be gold-bearing, but the soil will bear crops that will bring in money just the same.

Then, too, who knows where the gold of our first dreams might lead us? We cannot always be sure that the thing we want to do is the best thing.

The best way is to get the best, the most all round education we can; fit ourselves for anything that may come along, and then when the time comes we will be ready and success will follow. We may do the thing we wanted always to do. If so, well and good. But if circumstances beyond our con-

trol turn us aside to some other good calling, that will be all right, too, if we bravely make the best of it and put our whole souls into it. That is what counts. Nothing else does. A good calling well followed cannot fail of bringing happiness and of making the world better.

Sound

DID you ever try measuring distance by means of sound? Sound travels at the rate of about 1,142 feet

mile, or thirteen miles in a minute. If, then, we have a watch with a second hand, and we can see the cause of the sound, we can measure the distance from where we stand to the place where the sound first arose.

If we see someone some distance away shooting a gun, we know the gun has been fired when we see the puff of smoke, and then watching the second-hand of our watch and seeing how many seconds pass before we hear the report, we can tell how far away the hunter is. In this way we can also measure the distance of a thunder cloud by timing the interval between the flash of lightning and the thunder clap.

If we are on a broad river or lake in a row-boat on a dark night, we can by striking the water with the flat of the oar and listening for the echo from the bank, judge roughly of our distance from the shore, or we can tell which shore is the nearer, for the nearest bank will send back the echo first.

L. W. S.



in a second, or it takes sound about four and a half seconds to travel a

Prize Contest Letters

SOME of our boys and girls who are sending in letters, are not careful to comply with all the terms of the contest. For this reason their letters cannot be considered. One boy lost his chance at the prize this week because he wrote on both sides of the paper. Others mailed their letters in too late.

The best letters entitled "The Worst Bargain I Ever Made," will be published next week.

FIRST PRIZE.

The Best Hike I Ever Took.

A little while ago when I lived in the south, some of my friends and my brother and I decided to go on a hike and take our dinner. So the next morning we got up very early and started about 7:30. All had lunch baskets for we expected to be hungry.

The place we went to was very cool and shady; a river ran right along the side of the woods. The boys had brought fish hooks and lines with them so they went down the river to catch some fish for dinner. Some of us girls took off our shoes and stockings to wade in the water. I put my shoes on a stone by the side of the river so they would keep dry until I came back. After wading in the water for a while we got tired and came back to get our shoes. I went to get my shoes but they were gone. We looked everywhere for them and at last someone saw them floating in the water. I waded in and got them. When the boys came from fishing we unpacked our lunch baskets and ate our dinner on the ground. We fished the rest of the day and then went home with memories of a day well spent.—Marie Hyder, Tecumseh, Michigan. Age fourteen years.

HONORABLE MENTION.

The Best Hike I Ever Took.

I haven't ever had much experience in writing stories. But I guess the best hike I ever took was when the creek was high, in the springtime, and there was a flood. One spring, one of my schoolmates and I went walking along the creek after school when there was a flood. We took two big sticks and went along and punched in all the old logs we could, and made them float down stream. We walked along the water, telling stories. The grass was green, and the horses were out in the field, racing around. The water ran along and made a sweet song. We wished we had a motor boat, and we would take a nice ride down around the curve. We took our sticks and measured the water to see how deep it was. It was deep enough to drown us if we fell in. The creek was so high that you wouldn't find and sandbars like you would in the summer time. Both of us got our feet wet, so we took off our shoes and sat down on the ground, and let our feet get dry. Then we put them back on again. Then it was at the close of day so we went home.—Donna Ableson, Ypsilanti, Michigan. Age eleven years.

HONORABLE MENTION.

The Best Hike I Ever Took.

Four years ago there were a couple of girl friends visiting me. The day they went home I walked along with them and stopped to my aunts.

We started in the forenoon but we took our time as I was not used to walking far, as school was nearby. My aunt lived over two miles from my home.

Get a 2-Man Silo Filler

DON'T be forced to wait for a traveling crew. Fill your silo when your crop is right. Refill your silo again later in the season without extra cost. You can get a 2- or 3-man machine in

Silver's "Ohio"

The Logical Silo Filler

4-horsepower up—40 to 300 tons per day capacity.

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food conservation because of the immense shortage throughout the world. Produce good, cheap feed at home. "Ohio"—cut silage means better silage—fine, even cut lengths—the kind that packs air-tight in the silo. Makes better food for stock.

Remember, the "Ohio" features are not found in any other machine—the direct drive that saves power—the single lever control that means safety and convenience—the better feed (on the 4 larger sizes) that saves a man's work at the feed table.

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"Modern Silage Methods,"

264-page text-book,

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Dependable When Time Counts Most

When your corn is ready for the silo you need a machine to do this job without loss of time. Good silage depends largely on cutting and filling at the corn's most succulent stage. That you can be sure of with an

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Knife on the Fly—Wheel Type

Cuts as fast as you can feed it and elevates to any height with small power. Has a capacity up to 20 Tons per hour. Blower and Cutter on one wheel—made of cast steel and unbreakable. Can't choke or "blow up". A dozen other good features on 1919 model makes this machine the simplest, safest, most efficient machine you can buy. Write for catalog and complete details.

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Instead of going along the road at first we cut across lots and picked wild strawberries along the railroad track. My, but they tasted good. When we had had our fill we moved on, then we went in the road.

We walked on for a while then we sat down under a shade tree to rest for we were all getting tired. Soon we came to a bridge, we watched and played by the water. While we were playing one of the girls sat her bundle down on the edge of the bridge. But when we came to go we forgot all about it, and so on our way we went. But all at once I happened to think about it so we went back after it.

I soon came to my aunts. The girls then went on their way home. Dinner was ready and I was glad, for I was hungry. I was awful tired after our hike, but I had a fine time just the same.—Mildred E. Rogers, Conklin, Michigan. Age thirteen years.

HONORABLE MENTION.

I have never written to you before, my first letter is about "The Best Hike I Ever Took." It was on a spelling contest about five and a quarter miles from our home.

My sister and I started out across the fields until we came to where the teacher and another girl accompanied us. It was in the spring and very muddy but we made it all right until we came to a low place in the road and the water ran across the road. We had to go around over the hills and about a half-mile back and there the stream was narrower and we crossed on a plank.

When we got out of the woods into the plowed fields we could hardly walk for the mud on our shoes. We finally got to the hall where we were to spell.

When we had spelled we found that I was the best speller.

We got our dinner pail and started home. The teacher and the other girl did not take any dinner and so we divided our dinner with them, and they were glad to get it.

When we got to the "Board Bridge" the teacher took we girls' picture, and then we took her picture, and went home, singing and feeling fine, but when we got there we were very tired.—Ethel Maud Maxon, Remus, Michigan. Age fifteen years.

Our Prize Contest

To the boy or girl writing the best letter, of less than 250 words on each of the following subjects, the Michigan Farmer will give a cash prize of \$1.00.

Subject of letter to be mailed by May 26:

"Why I joined our Boys' or Girls' Club."

Subject of letter to be mailed by June 2:

"Why I think 'Dad' is the best man on earth."

Subject of letter to be mailed by June 9:

"Why I think Mother the best woman on earth."

Subject of letter to be mailed by June 16:

"The job I would like."

We desire to make this contest a permanent feature of our Boys' and Girls' Department. A new subject will be added each week.

Write neatly with ink on one side of the sheet only. Give your age, full name and address.

Address your letters to The Boys' and Girls' Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Stop the Loss of Grain Between Field and Thresher

To avoid loss of grain from shattering, many farmers have adopted grain-tight racks for hauling to stack or thresher—a step in the right direction. But what about grain lost from shattering while passing through the binder, or damaged while in the shock?

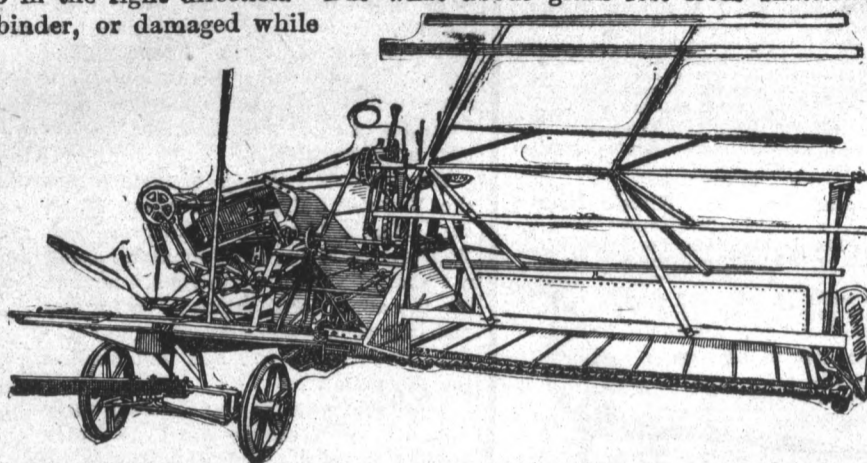
The "Champion" Binder

reduces this loss almost to the vanishing point by two of the most valuable improvements ever made in a harvesting machine, namely:

Force Feed Elevator that automatically adjusts itself to light or heavy grain in different fields, or in different parts of the same field.

The flow of grain to the packers is continuous and so gentle that there is no shattering.

Relief Rake prevents trash from gathering on the inside end of the cutter bar. You don't have to leave your seat to remove it, or carry a stick for that purpose.



In operating most binders weeds catch on the inner corner of cutter bar and retard the butts of the grain, allowing the heads to be elevated first. Hence, instead of having a smooth bundle with heads all at one end, you have a BUNCH of grain. When such bundles are shocked, some of the grain heads are in contact with the ground, causing them to sprout or rot.

The relief rake on the Champion keeps trash cleaned away, preventing grain being dragged through uncut. The kicking motion of the rake straightens the grain so it ascends the elevator in proper position.

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\$1 Package sufficient for ordinary cases.

Postpaid on receipt of price

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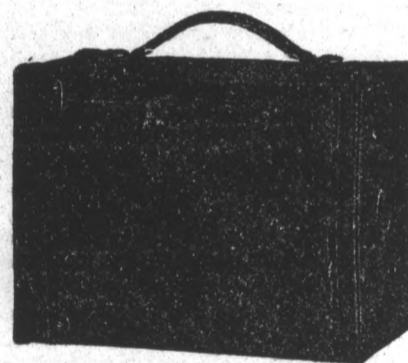
Fleming's Spavin Liquid

\$2.08 a bottle (war tax paid)—special remedy for all soft blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. Easy to use, only a little required and money back if it fails. Write for FLEMING'S FREE VEST-POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER.

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When writing to advertisers please mention The Michigan Farmer.

Take a Premo Jr. Camera with You this Summer

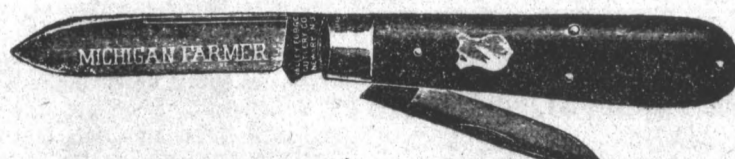


The PREMIO JR. MODEL B is a well-made, substantial, reliable camera in every respect. This camera has to stand the usual rigid tests which are applied to all cameras made by The Eastman Kodak Co. It loads and unloads in daylight with the Premo Film Pack of 12 exposures. It makes pictures 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches in size and the negatives are of such quality that excellent enlargements can be made from them.

The instrument is fitted with an automatic shutter, which works for both time and "snap shot" exposures, and the best grade of single achromatic lens that can be obtained. It has two finders, one for vertical, the other for horizontal pictures,—in fact, it is as well equipped a camera as could be wished for in the box type. It will produce first-class results in all ordinary amateur photographic work, such as snapshots in good light, time exposures, home portraits, landscape and street photography, and the like. This camera is unusually simple to load and operate. A complete book of instructions is included with each one, and even a schoolboy who never had a camera in his hands before, can make good pictures with the Model B Premo Jr. within half an hour after getting it. Sent charges prepaid for 3 Subscriptions, or for One Subscription and \$1.25 additional.

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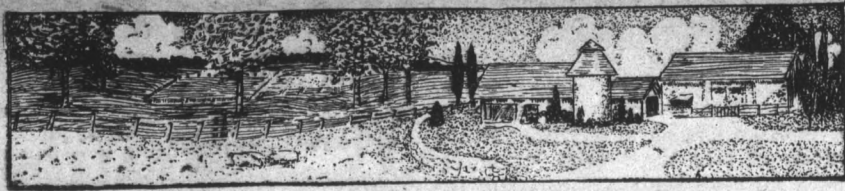


Made by the famous Valley Forge Cutlery Company. Two blades made of best razor steel. Ebony handle. Brass lined and well finished throughout. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. High-grade every way.

These knives were bought a pre-war prices, otherwise we could not make the attractive offers below. They are extra good value.

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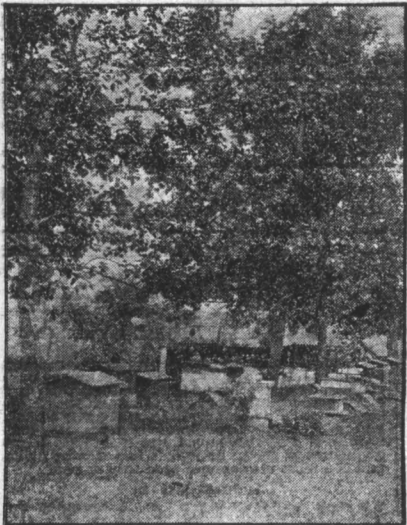
Address The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich



Extracted Honey

THE production of honey by the general farmer is coming into favor, as the keeping of two or three stands of bees will provide sufficient honey for the average home. Many women and farm girls have taken over this work to their pleasure and profit. The production of comb honey seems to be considered the most favorable plan but a larger flow of honey can be secured by extracting.

We have followed both plans, usually utilizing one hive for comb honey and the others for extracted honey. One advantage of having the extracted honey is that it can be used in baking where the comb honey cannot; it makes delicious cookies and cakes and candies. If one desires to use the comb honey for this purpose the comb must be mashed, the honey squeezed out and strained. The extracted honey can be kept for years and is easily stored in tin buckets; if it granulates and it is delicious in this sugary confection, it may be melted in an hour by immersing the can in moderately hot water. It should never be heated over a direct fire or on a hot stove.



Ideal Location for Bees.

A larger flow of honey will be secured by extracting, because the bees do not have to spend a lot of effort in building up a new comb each time. When the honey is extracted and the frames put back in the hive the empty cells are there all ready to be filled with new honey and capped by the bees.

This is a great advantage in a summer when the honey flow is light; with the comb waiting to be filled the bees have only to gather the nectar and feed the brood. The honey can be extracted at any time of the season, though it is well to wait until most of the comb is filled and capped. If the flow is darker or less desirable at one time than at another, the different grades may be extracted separately and stored in separate receptacles.

The cost of an extractor may deter some from using this plan, but for a good many years we have owned a part share in one and did not find this a disadvantage. Where two or three own one it cuts the cost to a few dollars and it will last for twenty years if properly cared for; one that will accommodate four frames is large enough for use with from two to five or six hives.

In using the extractor the caps are removed from the comb with a wide-bladed knife and the frames put into the baskets of the extractor. The bas-

kets are then revolved and the honey is thrown out of the comb on the outer side, after which the frames are reversed, and whirled in the same manner. The extracted honey is drawn from a spout at the base of the extractor. If extracting is done at the end of the season the combs are not returned to the hive but stored until needed again the following spring.

Frames for producing extracted honey are similar to those used for brood. The bees are given a little foundation material to build the comb first. The frames are put in a super which fits on the top of the brood chamber. If the supers are added early in the season it will help to prevent swarming. If the day is pleasant extracting may be done in the open, though the bees will be more or less bothersome; the best place to do it is in a room where the windows and doors are covered with mosquito netting or wire screen.

Extracted honey should not be stored right away, but allowed to stand a few days and strained through a fine honey screen. Care should be taken that all vessels used are clean and dry as water in honey causes it to sour readily. We store most of the honey in three and five-pound friction top tin cans; these are easily handled, and when there is a surplus to sell it is sold more readily in small bulk.

J. L. J.

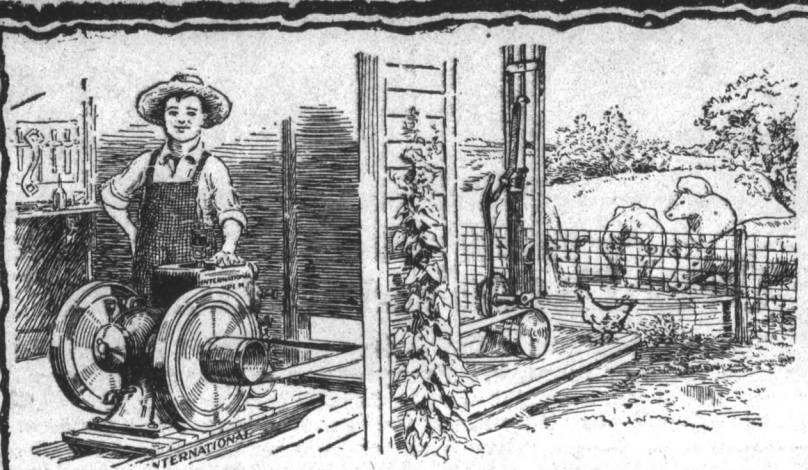
THE FLOCK AVERAGE COUNTS.

THE presence of a few two-hundred-egg hens in a flock is not as important as a high average for all of the birds. Frequently the advertising of two-hundred-egg stock is misleading to beginners with poultry and causes them considerable discouragement. The egg-laying contests have taught poultrymen some things but they have not given the beginner the right idea about poultry in general.

A few carefully selected birds kept in small flocks will practically always lay more eggs on the average than the birds in a large flock. In the laying contests a few two-hundred-egg hens are discovered and then this is often the cause for advertising two-hundred-egg stock. The inexperienced reader of the advertising may expect to buy eggs from such stock and immediately obtain a flock of two-hundred-egg birds. Of course, there is a good chance of raising fine layers from such stock and there is a chance of raising birds of only medium quality.

Under farm conditions the hens cannot be managed in large flocks in a way that will cause many hens to lay two hundred eggs or over in one year. However, the flock average can be increased by careful selection of the best layers which possess plenty of vigor. The poultryman should not be discouraged if he has only a few two-hundred-egg hens, but he has every reason to be encouraged if his flock averages stand around one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty eggs per year. There has been too much booming of high-laying individuals under conditions that would be far from profitable on the farm and too little understanding of the value of high flock averages from birds maintained under general farm conditions. Let us try for high egg production, but not neglect the flock averages while thinking of the few hens that make unusual records.

R. G. K.



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SHEEP

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