

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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## Marketing Our 1919 Wheat Crop

By W. B. Campbell

THE government rules and regulations bearing on this year's wheat crop supplies very accurate information on the marketing of the Michigan 1919 wheat crop. They leave little to speculation or to the imagination. One needs to guess much less as to what is the better thing to do than usual. This crop is so linked up with the crop that is to follow because of the probable carry-over that the same old decision will have to be made, however, whether to hurry the grain to market or to hold it back. The two courses seem to run almost parallel this year. The Grain Corporation, through the control of carrying charges, railroad permits, imports and exports and its power of lowering the resale price, will almost over-rule the law of supply and demand throughout the crop year.

In order to induce the holding of wheat, the Grain Corporation promises certain carrying charges, or premiums on deferred sales, reserving the right to itself to give or to withhold. This power will doubtless be used to insure a constant flow of grain as it is desired by the Grain Corporation throughout the year. I see as possible advantages of holding grain back:

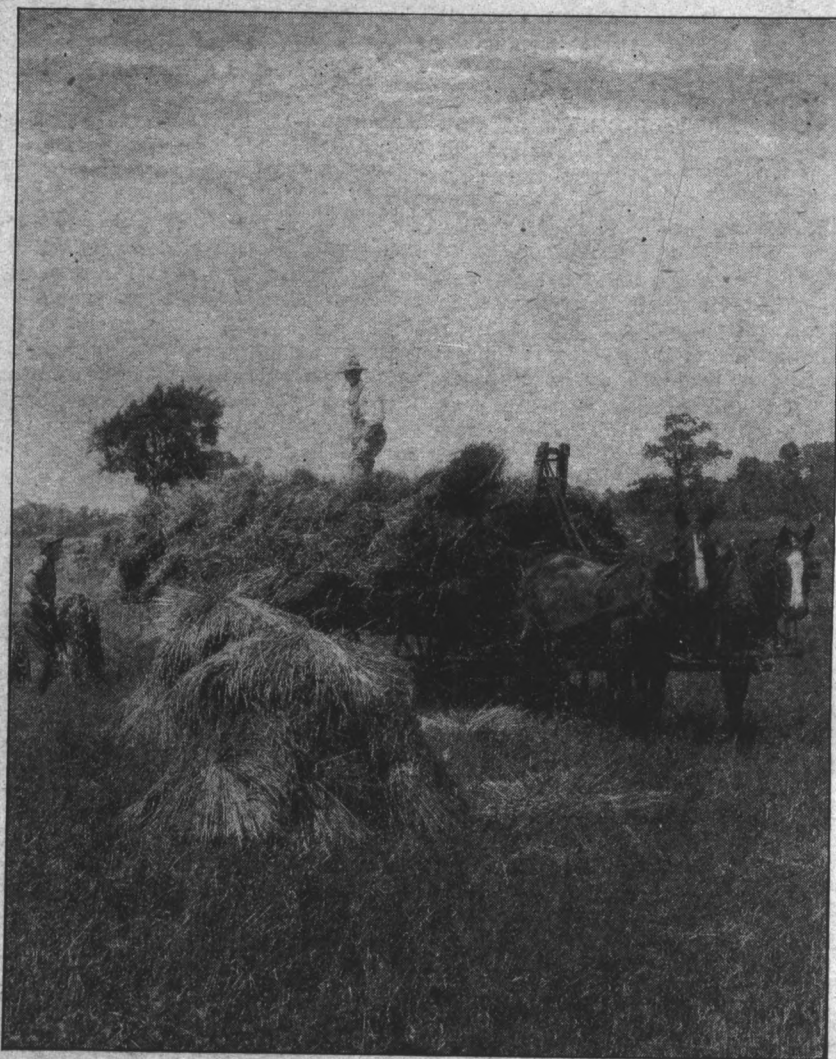
First. By holding growers who prefer to exchange wheat for flour, rather than to buy flour and sell wheat, will insure a year around supply for the purpose. Michigan has an unusual variety of wheat this year, having raised, in addition to her usual soft varieties, a liberal quantity of hard spring wheat. This will make a far greater use of Michigan milled flour probable and no Michigan farmer should fail to make the widest possible use of Michigan wheat in the interest of his next year's market.

Second. The fact that the seller knows that he need not part with his wheat below a set figure, provided he markets before May 31, 1920. No fears of actual price loss need harass the holder during this period should he decide to await the possibility of some higher prices than the guaranteed one. There is a possibility of premiums over the guaranteed price. Occasions may arise during the year when premiums can be obtained, by Michigan growers, but we very much doubt this.

On the other hand, early marketing will have some advantages worthy of consideration. The very first soft winter wheat may bring premiums from anxious millers, although it would now appear that soft winter flour stocks would be carried over in most markets, preventing such premiums. Missouri and other southwestern soft winter wheat growers are getting into the market a few weeks earlier than Michigan farmers, and will, doubtless, skim the cream off the early market. These southwestern growers are obtaining handsome premiums right now on good hard winter wheat that they can ship in July. It was a grave

mistake for Michigan holders to hang on to old wheat during the months of April and May when premiums were high, for they forced Michigan, Ohio and Indiana millers to go to the Grain Corporation and take wheat from other markets in order to keep running. They not only lost the best market for their old wheat, but they forced a carry-over that may deprive them of

find their base in figures, so we turn to wheat statistics for a moment. Mr. Barnes, the president of the United States Grain Corporation, had given the estimates following as the basis of the plan for handling the coming crop in the United States. Available for overseas shipment. Total for 1919, 140,000,000 bushels; Argentina, 120,000,000 bushels; Canada, 100,000,000.



We Should Make the Widest Possible Use of Our 1919 Wheat Crop.

premiums that would have been probable for the first run of new wheat, had Michigan bins been cleaned out at that time, instead of bins in Colorado and Idaho and elsewhere. Early marketing relieves the grower of fire risk and risks from evaporation and rat-tage, enormous but neglected factors. The grower who markets at his earliest convenient opportunity will undoubtedly avoid some worries that the late seller may encounter, for there will be days when there may be no market at all because the enormous crop will have filled all available storage and the necessary railroad permits to move wheat will not be forthcoming promptly.

Probabilities in grain movements

Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, India.

All of these usual exporters promise to be unable to contribute, or indeed, may become actual importers. So that, at the present moment, we may expect that for all the world overseas requirements of wheat in excess of 340,000,000 bushels the United States will be called upon to furnish. It is probable that we must reach a conclusion that the import requirements of bread grains into Europe will approximate 650,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels for the coming crop year. Add to this quantity the normal requirements of the ex-European countries for overseas bread grains, and it is probable that the overseas movement of bread grains this coming year must aggregate

750,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels. So that it seems quite possible that there will fall upon America an overseas demand of 410,000,000 to 460,000,000 bushels. The largest previous export movement of wheat and flour from America was the crop-year of 1914-1915 amounting to 332,000,000 bushels. Estimating our yield for seed and home consumption, and estimating practically no carry-over, allows for export and carrying over, the difference between 1,200,000,000 and 600,000,000, or 600,000,000.

The greatest export movement from the United States to date was 332,000,000 bushels. Plans for a movement this year of at least 400,000,000 bushels leave us with a carry-over, at the very least, of 200,000,000 and a world carry-over of 400,000,000 bushels. An apparent world surplus in excess of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat hanging over the market, creates a great problem, and yet it would appear that the price would maintain itself throughout the greater part of the year, especially should the grower show any inclination to hold grains on the farms.

Storage will doubtless be taxed to the limit when the movement once gets into full swing throughout the spring and winter wheat territories, except that storage which is limitless—the wheat stacks. Where wheat can be stacked in good condition, this storage may be used very liberally.

It would appear that the movement of wheat should run about as follows: The first wheat marketed will go to the millers; they have empty bins and waiting customers. Competition between millers for this wheat is so keen that they are bidding over the guaranteed price for the first run. Until premiums on wheat disappear, no one, excepting millers, can handle wheat profitably. The millers' first purchases will go into immediate consumption.

As soon as the premiums disappear, the Grain Corporation and terminal warehouse men will begin to take grain. The Grain Corporation will want wheat and flour for export and with a carrying charge promised, the millers will be glad to take some wheat at basic prices for storage. The warehouse man will take grain, until his houses are full, whenever storage charges are assured.

Until terminal warehouses are filled and export demand satisfied, the obligation of the United States Grain Corporation to take wheat at the basic price when offered, removes all selling pressure from the market. What may happen after that date, time alone can tell. Mr. Barnes thinks the carry-over will be no greater than the reserves of a great country like ours should be.

Starting the crop year with no reserves or carry-over from the crop just finished we are called upon to export exceeding 400,000,000 bushels. It leaves us only the promise of such additional

(Continued on page 85).



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## CURRENT COMMENT

### Food Prices Versus Labor Costs

THE leading article in this issue should be carefully read by every Michigan farmer, since it gives the views of one of Michigan's leading millers on the wheat situation, from a world standpoint, as voiced in this address before the recently held grain grading meeting in Detroit. It would also benefit city people, and particularly city writers who are constantly agitating for cheaper food prices, to read this article, and absorb the frank suggestion that there must be a fair relation between the return for labor invested in the production of food stuffs and the labor which is employed in the production of luxuries, in order to insure adequate supplies of food stuffs. High wage scales and cheap food prices cannot be long co-existent. Labor cost is just as important a factor in the determination of production costs in the production of food stuffs as in the production of any other commodity, and the volume of production will ultimately bear a very direct ratio to the labor wage reflected in the price of the commodity.

The reduction of distribution costs is possible within certain limits, but a maximum of results in this direction involves the cooperation of consumers as well as that of producers. There is a large field for constructive work of this kind on the part of the cheap food advocates who are at present largely limiting their efforts to "passing the buck" to the farmers, or at best to finding fault with existing distributing agencies. A better understanding of the farmer's problems among urban people is most desirable, and it is a matter for congratulation that progress is being made in this direction.

### Michigan's Crop Outlook

AN analysis of the July crop statistics indicates a generally gratifying outlook for Michigan farmers this year. This estimate, made when our grain crops were close to the harvesting stage, insures a positive increase in the farm value of the crops then approaching maturity aggregating many millions of dollars. More than double the wheat production of last year, will net the farmers of the state an increased revenue approximating \$25,000,000. An increase in the rye crop of nearly forty per cent will add another item of at least \$5,000,000 in increased revenue.

While the condition of oats and barley are less satisfactory and has perhaps declined rather than improved

since the July estimates were made, these are grown as feed crops rather than as cash crops, and as such are of far less importance than is the corn crop. Fortunately Michigan's corn crop promises to make up the deficiency in barley and oats and leave a large surplus to the good. With an acreage six per cent larger than last year and with an estimated condition of ninety-seven per cent, which is equalled by only one other state in the Union, Michigan's most valuable single crop bids fair to more than double last year's value, scoring a gain in farm value to the farmers of the state of something like \$50,000,000. Even the hay crop, with an estimated yield half a million tons greater than last year will add at least another \$15,000,000 increase in farm value at the lowest estimate, and probably twice that amount when prevailing values are taken into consideration.

With such gains already assured, and with a nearly normal acreage, and good stand of potatoes in excellent present condition; with a fair acreage of beans in promising condition and with a normal acreage of sugar beets left after the poorer areas were replanted to beans, the outlook for other cash crops is exceptionally good.

While the farm labor situation is a difficult one, our farmers are demonstrating their ability to harvest their crops under this handicap without serious delay which will result in any material shrinkage in quality or value. Altogether, the general Michigan crop outlook is well above normal and seems to assure the state a place well toward the top in general production figures.

### Attractive Live Stock Packages

BREEDERS of pure bred live stock who allow the skin and coat of their animals to become dirty and uncouth, proceed under as great a handicap as farmers who ship their products to market in dirty, misfit packages. The public demands an attractive package. This is the law of trade in every business. The public believes that the best goods usually come in the most attractive packages. It is no use trying the experiment of selling breeding animals at satisfactory prices unless their skin and coats are in good condition.

Right here we wish to impress upon breeders the importance of proper feeding and grooming, as well as keeping the animals free from insects and vermin. Cattle that are fed roots and silage along with their dry roughage and grain feeds will develop plenty of oil in their coats to give them a healthy, sappy appearance, if given proper grooming with a coarse brush. If one lacks these succulent feeds a little oil meal added to the ration will work wonders in stimulating a healthy condition of the skin and promoting a fine growth of hair. An occasional grooming will keep the pores of the skin open and give the animals that fine bloom of condition so difficult to define, yet highly prized among good judges of live stock.

Insects and vermin are not difficult to hold in check where proper attention is given to bedding and sanitation. Hogs require more attention than cattle, but will keep practically free from these pests if provided with clean nests and patent oiling apparatus, or posts covered with old sacks saturated with commercial dips or home-mixed remedies. A pure-bred boar put in a filthy, lousy pen and allowed to run down in flesh condition is harder on sore eyes than the scrubbiest kind of a scrub. The latter is habituated to living under such conditions and taking care of himself, while the pure-bred is entirely dependent upon thoughtful care. Failing to receive it, his skin becomes a fine feeding place for insects and vermin, and "he goes to pieces."

So important is this matter of keeping the skin and coat of pure-bred animals in good condition that it would be worth while for every breeder to devote particular attention to this phase of conditioning, not alone from the viewpoint of selling, but to maintain a high degree of efficiency and health in his herd. If this were done there would be comparatively few failures among breeders of pure-bred live stock.

### Insure the Seed Supply

THE importance of good seed is better appreciated by the average farmer than ever before, yet most of us fall far short of an adequate appreciation of this factor of farm success. A pure strain of a hardy variety of seed with strong germinating power goes far to start any crop auspiciously, and nothing can make up for a poor start with any crop. This is a fact which is universally recognized. No farmer intends to sow poor seed, but too often the exigencies of the season practically compel many to do this very thing, which is a serious handicap right at the start of any crop growing enterprise.

The best insurance against this handicap is to get good seed "while the getting is good." The threshing season is the best possible time to secure good seed grain. Pedigreed grain of known quality and reproductive potency is undoubtedly the best investment and the farmer who has sufficient faith in his business and a broad vision of its possibilities will make an effort to secure such seed.

But the next best thing for any farmer to do is to secure the best seed obtainable in his own community. If some neighbor has a variety or strain of grain which gives better yields under similar soil and cultural conditions than the variety we are growing we should secure this seed for our own sowing. Special attention should be paid to purity. This is especially true of Rosen rye, which is a remarkable example of varietal seed improvement. Unfortunately most of this rye is mixed and results will be largely in proportion to the purity of the seed, and its trueness to type.

### Let Us Have the Facts

IN another column of this issue appears Mr. Milo Campbell's reply to Mr. Elliott's refutation of his wool graft charges, as published in our issue of last week. This reply is far from being the apology which the Boston wool dealers demanded from Mr. Campbell through their association. It is specific and to the point in defining the original charges and invites a thorough investigation of the facts. In view of the serious nature of these charges, and of Mr. Campbell's statement that they were modest, they should be made the subject of an early and thorough official inquiry as a means of placing all the facts before the public and rendering exact justice to all who were in any way connected with the government wool operations. The facts should be easy of determination, and the public is entitled to them, regardless of who they may involve or in what manner.

### The Sheep Dog Nuisance

IN a case brought in Newaygo county the court has ruled the 1917 dog law as unconstitutional on the technical ground that the act was not covered by its title. The case was unusual in that the loss of one hundred and twenty-one sheep was involved and in that the sheep had already been sold and were awaiting delivery at \$10.80 per head. Under the law passed by the

legislature in 1917, the township clerk was required to issue an order for the amount of loss sustained on the presentation of a certificate validating the claim for damages issued by a justice of the peace. In this case the claim was easily established by deducting the salvage from the pelts from the sale price of the sheep. The contest and subsequent ruling resulted because of the unusual size of the claim, and the case will doubtless be appealed for the same reason.

This case would be of far reaching importance, were it not for the fact that a new dog law was enacted by the legislature of 1919, which will, in a few weeks, supersede the law of 1917. This law will be published in full in an early issue for the information of our readers. Its title seems to be broad, and it is to be hoped will not offer a technical opportunity to vitiate the law, and that the law itself may be sufficiently forceful to accomplish its desired end of affording adequate protection to an industry of great and growing importance in this state.

## News of the Week

Wednesday, July 16.

BURLESON signs order for resumption of mail service with Germany.—The last of the 339th division is due to arrive in Detroit today.—Federation of churches confirm reports of atrocities against the Korean population, by the Japanese, because of efforts towards liberty. Three hundred and sixty-one were killed and 860 were wounded in forty-two days.—House prohibitionists plan act to hit home storage of liquor.—A motion is passed in the house to raise the budget for soldiers' vocational training to \$12,000,000.—Repeal of the daylight saving law was settled by the house yesterday in sustaining the President's veto.

Thursday, July 17.

A NEW British party has been launched with the main object to be a fight against the Reds. Lloyd-George is talked of as the first leader.—The Bolshevik army of Hungary is reported to be breaking up.—The Japanese peace delegation announces that Japan is ready to restore full territorial rights in Kiao Chau to China.—President Wilson invites republican senators opposing the League of Nations to meet with him at the White House tomorrow.—Ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, will lead the national fight against prohibition.—One person was killed and several seriously injured by a collision between two street cars in Detroit today.

Friday, July 18.

FOREST fires are raging in Idaho and Montana.—Several are killed and many buildings wrecked when a large munitions dump was blown up near Paris.—The city of Toledo will sell a carload of canned meats put up for the government, directly to the consumer.—Three transports bringing 845 Michigan men are prevented from docking on account of a heavy fog.—Seven hundred and fifteen "Polar Bears" in the 310th Engineers are due to arrive early Friday.—The United States stock of gold money and bullion on July 1, was \$3,095,077,467, the highest point of the year.—President Wilson appoints H. P. Dodge ambassador to Jugo-Slavia.—Intense heat and drouth is alarming western Canada.

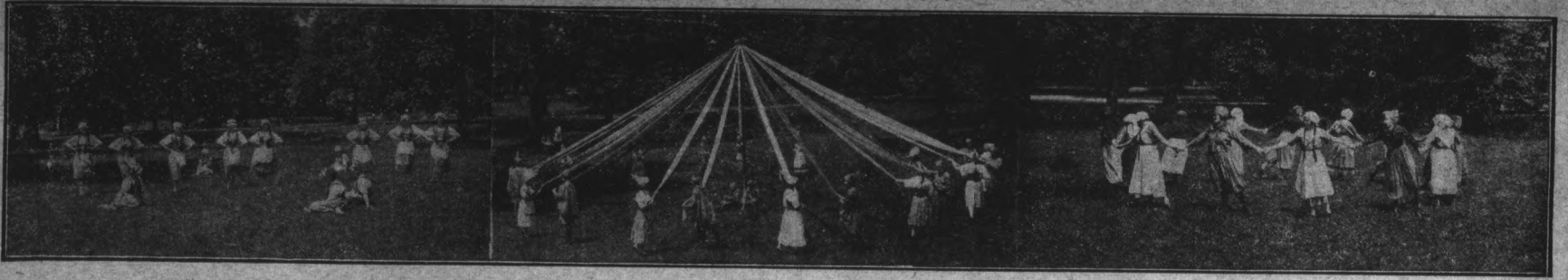
Saturday, July 19.

FOREST fires in Idaho and Montana continue to rage; many ranch houses and villages are walled in; the only hope now lies in weather conditions.—A catholic church paper asks United States intervention in Mexico, saying the United States must act or nations of Europe certainly will.—President Wilson says Article 10 of the peace treaty must stand.—Americans in Poland are leading the fight on typhoid fever epidemic.—On account of the adjournment of the new house, the dry forces will have little chance to pass the prohibition bill this week.—Coal shortage throughout the country is blamed on the shortage of cars. Weekly shipments of 2,510,000 bushels of wheat, 37,000,000 bushels of oats and 1,362,000 bushels of flax were announced in Argentina.

Sunday, July 20.

THE housewives of the country represented by the National Consumers' League back Kenyon bill to regulate the packing industry.—The Pacific fleet leave Old Point Comfort, Va., on (Continued on page 103).





# The Pageant a Community Enterprise

By N. A. McCune

A FEW evenings ago, the campus of the Michigan Agricultural College presented an unusual spectacle. Some fifteen hundred people were seated on improvised bleachers, or were unable to get seats at all, to witness a pageant, "The Festival of Maytime," given by the girls of the college. The general idea was to represent the causes of the Allies, with the addition of some other groups that have a general interest for everyone. As the crowning event, the Spirit of Democracy was crowned, and she in turn crowned the Queen of the May.

Many nations and peoples were represented: English dancers, Alsatian girls, Belgian peasant women, Italian women, Highland lassies, Irish Colleen, English foresters, and others. These were all dressed after the manner of the country they represented while others paraded by in stately march. The effect of these many groups was magnificent. The fading light of day, together with the dark green of the turf, gave the scenes a gorgeous effect. When all was over, the entire company marched by, to give one final impression of what had been acted before the audience. Perhaps, with due respect to the other participants, the group that caused the greatest sensation was the "Fashionable Promenade." Dresses were worn that had reposed in bottom bureau drawers and in trunks in the attic, for decades. In fact, some looked as though they might have been worn before the flood. As these ancient dames passed by, the women laughed and wept, while their hus-

## Community Religion

REV. N. A. McCUNE, of East Lansing, is one of the few clergymen who obtained the rural viewpoint from training at an agricultural college. Now the Michigan Agricultural College is in a measure spreading the agricultural idea among the rural patrons of the state by inviting them to East Lansing for a country life conference. The primary object of such meetings is to call their attention to the new spirit of the times by demonstrating what the People's Church has accomplished, not alone as a church, but as a social laboratory. East Lansing and the college believe the ultimate product of the laboratory will be a rebirth of the rural church in Michigan.

social life of any sort, save the excitements that the three-times-a-week stage brought, and there in that town they have used the local Indian history to work out some splendid pageants. And when one of these is given, the countryside for miles is deserted. Everybody has gone to town to see the pageant. It beats Ringling and Hagenbeck all hollow. And it beats them hollow for this reason: It is not outside attractions that are exhibited—animals from Africa, tight-rope walking, the fastest woman in the world and the living skeleton—but the local history is used and local people use it, and the whole affair is of the people, by the people and for the people. Scores, perhaps hundreds take part, and this affects, interests, inspires hundreds or even thousands. Mrs. Roseboom stated that it was not necessary to go to classical antiquity for the plot, nor to professional drama. Every town in the land has enough local history to provide material for a splendid pageant. She said the girls suggested all of the college pageant. One said they ought to have some Puritans going to church with muskets over their shoulders. Another said they ought to have a group representing the women of brave little Belgium, and so on.

The pageant can be used to great effect in the teaching of patriotism. There is vast material from American history, that has enough thrills in it to make shouting patriots of us all. The pageant also has a direct educational value. No audience can witness the acting that represents another nation, or that represents local history, without



The Flower Girls.



The Queen of the May.



The Greek Girls.

bands stood reverently at attention. What would outfits like those cost now!

It was very evident that the people appreciated this effort of the college girls. Requests were heard on every side, to make the pageant an annual affair. The interest among all classes was manifest. Such a pageant has a real value to the community where it is given, as well as to the players themselves.

I said to Mrs. Roseboom, an instructor in the College, and the presiding genius of the "Festival of Maytime," "Of course, Mrs. Roseboom, this is an exceptional community. This is a college town. You can do such things here, where you have abundance of talent, and a college band to accom-

pany the players. But you could not do this in some little country town, or in some village where they need such diversions the most." "Of course, you could have just such pageants," said Mrs. Roseboom emphatically, "and you can have them in the smallest villages as well as the larger towns. And in fact, some small towns have done wonders in the line of pageants in the last few years." Then she told of a town in Iowa, I think it was, where there was no railway, and no outside

being wiser, for it. And the moral value of the pageant can hardly be overestimated. In a New England town, a pageant was given illustrating the rural problem. In Wisconsin the coming of the missionaries to the Indians was vividly presented. In a Massachusetts town, scenes from the American Revolution were fittingly chosen. In California, Spanish and Mexican history was used as the background.

The schools, churches and granges in town and country may well turn to the pageant as a powerful method of developing community spirit, and of raising the intellectual and moral tone. The state library at Lansing will furnish material and suggestions to anyone writing for it.



Puritans Going to Church.



The Kind Our Grandmothers Used to Wear.





# News of the Agricultural World

## GOVERNMENT AIDING PACKERS.

THE recent decline in beef prices, due to the falling off of the European demand for American meats, has so alarmed the live stock and packing interests of the country that the government has decided to finance "to a limited extent" the exportation of cattle and cattle products.

The action of the government means that the American public will have no chance to benefit through cheaper meat prices by the failure of Europe to buy America's enormous beef crop at war levels. The War Finance Corporation, acting under the law authorizing this organization to advance credits to stimulate foreign trade, gave out the following statement:

"The War Finance Corporation announces that it is prepared to entertain applications from responsible American exporters or American banks for advances against the export of cattle and cattle products to foreign countries, as authorized by the war finance corporation act.

"This plan will result in the establishment of credits here for the purpose of stimulating exports and thereby broaden the demand for these products."

The announcement was authorized by Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, who returned recently from Europe.

Coming closely upon the heels of the recent statement of the Department of Agriculture that the future of the cattle raising industry of the country was being endangered by the failure of Europe to take the American meat surplus and the apparent refusal of the American public to increase its consumption of beef at present prices, the Finance Corporation's announcement is regarded as significant.

It is taken to mean that prevailing high prices of beef and beef products must be maintained if the cattle industry, greatly stimulated during the war, is to be preserved in its present state.

Lowering prices to a level which automatically would increase the consumption of beef in the United States, it is argued, would prove no inducement to the cattle raiser to continue production on the present large scale. Therefore, the meat must be disposed of outside the United States with the aid of government funds, a procedure which, according to a recent statement of the Federal Reserve Board, puts the American consumer in the position of bidding against himself and thus keep up the high price of commodities.

## ATTACKS FARM LOAN BANKS.

CHARGES that the federal farm loan banks are violating many of the laws regarding loans to farmers, were made by Representative McFadden, of Canton, Pa., under an extension of remarks printed in the Congressional Record.

Mr. McFadden declared that the requirement that loans shall be made only to resident land owners has been disregarded and that many "dummy deals" have been approved which permit evasion of the \$10,000 maximum fixed by congress for a loan on one farm. He urged that congress make federal land bank bonds taxable, asserting that this would enhance the value of Liberty Bonds.

"In their mad rush to secure a large volume of loans the banks continu-

ously and persistently violate the express provisions of the law by resorting to subterfuges that render them liable to the censure of congress and the courts," Mr. McFadden said.

"The rulings of the federal farm loan board show that tenantry is encouraged and that practically no restriction is imposed to enforce the intent of the law requiring a loan to be made to actual farmers.

"The maximum loan requirement is evaded by allowing a farmer to sell an interest to his wife and then permitting loans of \$10,000 to each. In some cases another relative or partner has been taken in. I know of two cases which were investigated by reliable abstractors and it was found loans of

\$32,000 and \$41,300 were made on two Iowa farms.

"Loss of taxes, both federal and local, results from the present farm loan system. The enormous volume of tax-free bonds that the federal farm loan board promises to issue in the future will have a depressing effect on the prices of government war bonds. We can stimulate the price of Liberty Bonds and compel tax dodgers to pay war taxes by requiring owners of federal land bank bonds to pay income taxes on them.

"The transformation of taxable farm mortgages into tax-free federal land bank bonds enables the wealthy investor to escape his just share of the taxes, while the farmer, the merchant,

the miner, the manufacturer will be required to pay heavier taxes and the cost of living will be made higher to the consumer."

## PLANS WORLD FOOD COUNCIL.

FOOD conditions are becoming so serious in Europe that plans are being made to organize an Economic Food Council to battle the food shortage peril and deal with profiteers in food who are seeking to gain control of the world's supply of food.

C. H. Roberts, England's food controller, has made preliminary plans for a meeting to be held in Washington within a few months. A survey of world's food supplies will be made and plans made for the economic control and distribution of same. The council will be composed of the allied governments, but ultimately Germany, Austria, Russia and others will be included.

Among the factors leading to the formation of the council, says Roberts, is the increasing anxiety in Europe that American food combines, with their vast stocks, will gain control of the world market basket and then raise the prices beyond the capacity of European workers to pay. He hopes the new council will curb activities of American profiteers.

"There is no disguising the apprehension of the people regarding the American beef trust," Roberts continued. "We have a committee investigating its activities and are closely watching the effect of operations of the beef interests. If necessary, of course, we can and will devise effective measures of control.

Meanwhile England is planning to deal with her own profiteers. This means a food ministry will continue and possibly action by Parliament.

Roberts declared there is no possible chance of food rioting in England, as was suffered by France and Italy. But as a precautionary measure the government is appointing a committee to inquire into profiteering and devise drastic methods. "I do not think," he concluded "that it will be necessary to establish municipal markets, but we will continue the present municipal kitchens throughout the winter."

## IONIA COUNTY THRESHING RING.

ABOUT fifty progressive Ionia county farmers living near Miriam, have organized a cooperative threshing ring to do their own threshing, silo-filling and conducting a general business for others who do not belong to the organization.

They have purchased a complete modern outfit including a powerful engine, grain separator, clover huller, bean thresher, corn husker and tank wagon all of the very best type. This outfit will make it possible to conduct a general threshing business and give it a stability impossible in the old way.

The officers of the organization are: President, Fred Scheidt; vice-president, Joseph Hanson; secretary, Frank Kemp; treasurer, Joseph P. Jacoby. The directors are: Owen J. Byrnes, Mat Laux and Joseph Breimeyer. They are all men who know the farming and threshing business from start to finish and it goes without saying that everything will move along O. K. with the right kind of men as managers, such as these are, behind it.

Ionia Co.

T. B. N.



## Milo Campbell Replies to Critics

### THE MICHIGAN FARMER:

I am just in receipt of your issue of July 19, and find the denial of my charges against the Wool Purchase Deal of the 1918 clip by Mr. A. W. Elliott, chief of the War Department Wool Section, etc. I am very much pleased that you have given this publicity, as it affords me opportunity to inform your readers whom this War Department representative is.

I have just learned that for years he has been connected with the Boston wool dealers. He is now there and makes it his business to look after wool matters from that point. By his statement the public would be led to believe that I had charged the Boston wool dealers of buying wool at about sixty-five cents a pound and selling the same wool, in the same number of pounds to the government at \$1.65 to \$1.85 per pound. That is an unadulterated falsehood, manufactured for the purpose of discrediting my entire charge. He knew better and the public will know better when this whole matter is exposed.

I charged only that this grease wool bought of the farmer at say sixty-five cents a pound in the grease, was sold by the big dealers to the government as scoured wool at \$1.65 per pound. That this scoured wool had to be estimated, and that there was the camouflage, and through which the wool grower and the government were being fleeced.

That not a pound of the wool was scoured when sold to the government by these fellows. I gave an illustration of a profit of ten cents per pound and what it would amount to. Again, about the amount of wool in the country. This counsel for the wool dealers of Boston, tries to make it appear that there was but a few pounds of wool grown in the country in 1918.

The Department of Agriculture says in a bulletin just received that it was upward of

330,000,000 pounds. The balance of the wool used in the country was imported up to about 700,000,000 pounds total. Every pound of this domestic wool had to go through these big wool dealers' hands by the plan they prepared and to which their henchman was a party. The evidence is rapidly accumulating and the investigation of this deal will be made.

They got together in Boston, the executive committee of this Boston Wool Dealers' Association, and resolved that I should make an apology, and used this blanket prepared by Elliott as their protection. The Guide Board I gave them is not for public direction.

I am in receipt of a request that the foreign importations of wool be also investigated, and this request comes from Boston. The manner in which this wool business has been handled "is one that will afford interesting reading in the months to come, and may possibly be of some avail in the years ahead, in protecting our farmers against the profiteering that has gone on in the past by this same gang. This year's clip has been manipulated by them in such manner that at least ten cents per pound has been taken from the wool producer and will be pocketed by these profiteers.

If the colossal and staggering frauds that have been put over do not overwhelm our investigators, there will be constructive gains ahead in opening up such deals. This gang of operators was in existence before the war and is as much a menace to the wool producer and the consumer of woollens as the packers are to the food business of the country.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to give a hint of the manner and scope of their operations. My charges were modest.

Very truly yours,

MILO D. CAMPBELL.

Coldwater, Mich., July 18th, 1919.



## Marketing Our 1919 Wheat Crop

(Continued from first page).

equate reserves as a great consuming country should carry from one crop to another.

This forecast at once suggests a consideration of a policy as to whether, with the United States controlling over fifty per cent of the probable overseas requirements, we should ask a higher price than the government fair price basis. Granting that Mr. Barnes is right, though 100,000,000 bushels has been found ample heretofore, the soft winter wheat farmers, among them the Michigan growers, will face a heavy burden, for nearly one-half of this billion and a quarter bushel crop will be soft winter wheat, an increase in the whole crop. With such a burden hanging over their market soft winter wheat farmers especially, may ask themselves whether they should put in the normal acreage next year or greatly reduce it. And they may ask themselves whether it is better to market their entire crop this year, putting the "surplus" problem on the United States Grain Corporation, who may dump it in the face of the new crop, or that they should stand on the proposition that wheat is actually worth \$2.26 or more, and hold a share of the crop, greater or less, for their own account.

In view of the almost universal expectation that when the guarantee is removed, wheat prices must drop heavily, such a suggestion seems absurd. But in view of the actual cost of production of wheat, which in the end must control its selling price, possibly the suggestion is not absurd.

Can wheat actually be raised profitably at the present time for less than the guaranteed price? Was \$2.26 a fair price when named, and if so, has not the cost of production increased materially since the fixing of that price by congress? The only publicity on wheat in a periodical with general distribution worthy consideration that has come under my observation throughout the war period was printed in the Saturday Evening Post of May 10 under the title, "A Wheat Primer for City Folks," by E. Davenport. It presents well authenticated data proving that the farmer, to receive going wages for his labor, must have \$2.47 for his wheat.

An actual scarcity of labor, in the end, must result in scarcity of labor's products. Every indication points towards a great scarcity of labor in the near future, especially on the farms. It would not appear that much time would elapse before labor's products would become so scarce that Americans would have to choose what they could most easily do without. When that day comes, possibly America will be compelled to pay the labor that produces wheat and other necessities as much as she pays the labor that produces luxuries, in order to insure adequate supplies of food stuffs. Overproduction of wheat and other farm products can not continue long under present labor conditions.

It would not appear to me, however, that the wheat price could hold at \$2.26 against a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels in the United States, and other large holdings in remote parts of this world, if the United States Grain Corporation decides to close out its holdings. Once the burden has found shoulders willing to carry it, time will give into the hands of the farmer power to say whether his crops shall sell at a loss or a profit.

Our wheat seems priced low enough, when compared with wheat prices elsewhere.

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| France .....   | \$3.96 |
| Spain .....    | 3.96   |
| Italy .....    | 4.34   |
| Holland .....  | 3.23   |
| Norway .....   | 4.52   |
| Portugal ..... | 6.43   |

Now to our subject for a few mo-

ments. All too much suspicion of each other exists between wheat growers and wheat buyers. We should try to understand each other. The buyer knows that the farmer suspects him of taking excess profits and even of dishonesty at times. Farm journals and speakers say so freely. The farmer maybe knows that the grain buyers view him with just about the same measure of suspicion. We both know that ideal business transactions benefit both parties. We can both profit and be trustworthy friends.

The administration of the new wheat grading rules promises many new points of possible friction between buyers and sellers. The rule relating to dockage on wheat will not strike the Michigan farmer so severely as it does the farmer of North Dakota, but it will produce friction in new places between the seller and buyer, unless we both start determined to take time for explanation and then enforce the rules with great care. The seller should know that the buyer must buy wheat on its merits and that the Grain Corporation, within the range of the practical, will hold grain dealers to moisture and dockage tests as rigidly as to weight and color tests.

The dealer in buying wheat from the producer shall purchase on the proper grade and dockage under the federal standards. The farmer knows that the miller cannot make flour from weed seeds nor can he make thirteen per cent moisture from fifteen per cent moisture wheat without loss, and when he understands just how each decision is arrived at and what the rules are, we trust that he will not expect wheat price for wild mustard, cockle, or surplus water. First cut of new wheat in St. Louis came from Arkansas. It graded sample, tested only fifty-five pounds and had 16.2 per cent moisture and the wheat in some parts of the car was hot.

The grading of wheat, and especially the administration of the rule relating to dockage made possible the political revolution in North Dakota with all the suspicion and hatred that now hangs over that unhappy commonwealth. How misleading the figures used to inflame Dakota farmers such as the relative quantities of No. 1 wheat received and shipped may be.

If a wheat buyer cheats, especially if he is a miller, he wrongs competing millers quite as much as he does the farmer from whom he buys grain. We all know of other points of contact that produce friction, but I shall take time to touch upon one more only, and that probably the most universal cause for complaint among wheat sellers. Over and over we hear that the farmer must always sell and always buy at the "other fellow's" price. This sounds like a statement of fact and very unjust, but if we analyze these transactions, we will find that the statement is misleading.

As a matter of fact, if we are to understand just what takes place, we must substitute in this statement for the word "Farmers," the words, "The Party Who Chooses His Time to Buy and Sell," and for the "Other Fellow," we must substitute the words, "The Party Who Stands Ready to Buy or Sell at Any Time." This done, the statement will now read, "The party who chooses his own time to buy or sell must buy and sell at the price offered by the party who stands ready to buy or sell at any time." The rule works justice in all cases excepting where monopoly controls a market or where necessity deprives the one who would 'choose his time,' of this option and drives him unwillingly to market. When town people drive out into the country and ask for farm produce

(Continued on next page).

## Lighting the Trenches

During the recent war the world came into a full and complete understanding of the value of efficient and comprehensive organization on the part of big business.

One phase of the aid that the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) was able to render is interesting.

The U. S. Government called on the Company for candles, and in an incredibly short space of time the initial shipment was made.

In all, 285,000,000 candles were shipped from Whiting, Indiana, to France—about 85 candles for every man in the United States Uniform.

The Standard Oil Company makes candles from the by-products of crude oil.

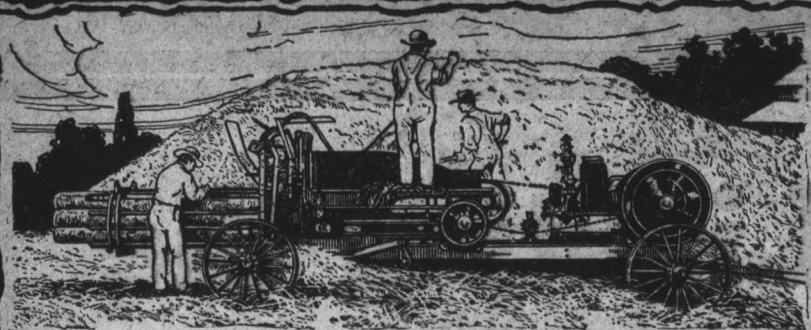
Besides serving a most useful and necessary purpose in themselves, the manufacture of candles enables the Company to keep down the manufacturing cost of gasoline, so that you may run your car without great expense for fuel.

This is only a single and minor phase of the part played by the Company in helping to win the war, but it serves to illustrate the usefulness of the Company as a public servant, and the benefits accruing to the world at large from Standard Oil Company (Indiana) operations.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.





## It Pays to Bale the Right Way

THE hay market is always favorable for the man whose product shows up in trim, clean-cut, convenient sized bales.

International hay presses make that kind of bales. They run by horse, motor or belt power. They have capacities of 6 to 30 tons a day.

One and two-horse presses do excellent work on small crops. Both types have the same efficient toggle joint, the same type of plunger head, roller tucker, bale tension, hopper and feed table. The bed reach is only four inches high—horses do not stumble over it.

The International motor press is a two-in-one machine. It is a very fast, convenient and substantial baler. Its 6-H. P. kerosene engine can be disconnected from the bale chamber bed and used as a portable power plant.

The big capacity, all steel power press is made for custom work and large crops.

With International hay presses you buy International service. This service is especially valuable to the hay grower, whose product must be handled swiftly and seasonably. See the dealer or write us for catalogues.

### The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

| Grain Harvesting Machines                                                                                                                                       | Haying Machines                                                                                                                                                                                              | Corn Machines                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Binders Push Binders<br>Headers Rice Binders<br>Harvester-Threshers<br>Reapers Shockers<br>Threshers                                                            | Mowers Tedders<br>Side Delivery Rakes<br>Loaders (All Types)<br>Rakes Bunchers<br>Combination Side<br>Rakes and Tedders<br>Sweep Rakes Stackers<br>Combination Sweep<br>Rakes and Stackers<br>Baling Presses | Planters Drills<br>Cultivators<br>Motor Cultivators<br>Binders Pickers<br>Ensilage Cutters<br>Shellers<br>Huskies & Shredders                                                                                             |
| <b>Tillage Implements</b><br>Disk Harrows<br>Tractor Harrows<br>Spring-Tooth Harrows<br>Peg-Tooth Harrows<br>Orchard Harrows<br>Soil Pulverizers<br>Cultivators | <b>Planting &amp; Seeding Machines</b><br>Corn Planters<br>Corn Drills<br>Grain Drills<br>Broadcast Seeders<br>Alfalfa & Grass Seed<br>Drills<br>Fertilizer & Lime<br>Sowers                                 | <b>Other Farm Equipment</b><br>Cream Separators<br>Feed Grinders<br>Manure Spreaders<br>Straw Spreader<br>Attachments<br>Farm Wagons<br>Farm Trucks<br>Stalk Cutters<br>Knife Grinders<br>Tractor Hitches<br>Binder Twine |
| <b>Power Machines</b><br>Kerosene Engines<br>Gasoline Engines<br>Kerosene Tractors<br>Motor Trucks<br>Motor Cultivators                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

### International Harvester Company

of America, Inc.

Chicago

U S A



### FEWER ACRES OF BEANS

THE bean acreage in the bean counties of New York is this year undergoing a decline of from ten to twenty-five per cent with a few sections reporting a fifty per cent shrinkage from normal planting. It is believed the growers have not been anxious to take on new worries with the crop and so have rotated to other crops.

The last three or four seasons have not been profitable to growers, not only in point of yield but in the prices paid for the crop at and following the harvest period. Sections outside the bean belt taking hold of the crop have made better yields than the older sections, probably because of immunity from diseases with which the crop is affected.

The principal reasons for holding back on the crop this year are poor prices of recent years, largely brought about by competition with western and Japanese beans, and plant diseases bringing failures at harvest time. Up to the middle of June over 1,200 cars of dry beans had been imported from Japan since last September. This total, added to nearly 4,000 cars from California, gives some idea of the competition New York and Michigan, the two leading bean growing states of the east, have to meet.

Unfavorable weather at critical times and plant diseases have done much to dissuade the growers from pushing the crop. The state has for a number of years conducted a bean laboratory at this place for the study of pests and bean diseases, but despite all efforts disease has probably made more inroads on this than on any other crop in the state. Having this experience in mind the growers

seem of one mind in keeping the acreage down for 1919.

The acreage estimates in some of the leading bean growing sections are given as follows: Orleans county 25 per cent; Monroe county 75 per cent; Wayne county 50 per cent; Livingston county 60 per cent; Wyoming county 60 per cent; Oswego county 75 per cent. Some of the bean growers have rotated from beans to barley and oats. Estimates from Michigan indicate a planting of from forty to seventy per cent of last year, when the area given over to this crop was very large.

### LAPEER COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS.

THE Lapeer County Holstein Breeders have organized an association with thirty-nine charter members. At the recent meeting held at Lapeer the following officers were elected:

Dewey C. Pierson, Hadley township, president; C. F. Smith, Lapeer, secretary; Fred A. Farley, Almont, treasurer; Lloyd Lake, North Branch, and T. C. Rossman, Metamora, members of the executive committee.

As stated in the constitution of the association, its objects are to promote the breeding of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle by bringing their good qualities to the public; by discussing the best method of breeding, raising, improving and exhibiting this breed of animals, and by otherwise advancing the interests of the breed as opportunity may offer for united action. The association is planning on making an exhibit at the fairs this fall and assisting its members in securing high-class breeding stock and selling any surplus stock that they may have on hand at different times through collective advertising.

## Marketing Our 1919 Wheat Crop

(Continued from page 85).

that is, chooses their time to buy they do not make the price.

If either party could both choose the time for trading and fix the price, too, then surely the "other party" must soon know what happens "between the upper and nether millstones." I most earnestly wish that there might be a neighborly interchange of information of business among our technical papers. Of what use is it when misunderstandings such as that which arose over the sudden advance of feed prices last January, for the farm journals to print the farmer's views and the milling journals the miller's view on such subjects? This serves only to spread ill will and explains nothing. But suppose the farmer's view on such a question appeared in the miller's journals and the miller's views appeared in the farm journals, surely we could soon come to amicable understandings. Instance, Michigan Farmer, Michigan Bean Jobbers. And we may well join hands in urging a return to the normal use of flour. The drift of life to hotels and restaurants has seriously curtailed bread consumption.

Bread today is the cheapest and best food known to man. It has been calculated that the American people today spend annually eighteen billion dollars in their food bill; that of this, cereals with thirty-eight per cent of

the food value, cost only sixteen per cent of the total bill; that bread, sugar, potatoes and fruits, furnishing sixty-two per cent of the food value, cost thirty-one per cent of the total expenditure. The remainder of the diet namely, meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, butter and lard furnishing thirty-eight per cent of food value costs sixty-nine per cent of the food bill. A change of ten per cent in these relations would save our domestic food expenditures by three billion dollars annually.

The American farmer should know what this carry-over of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat may mean to him another year. What will he do to help market his own wheat? He never so far as I know, put out any publicity designed to educate the public to a wider use of his products. Although they both thrive best on low-priced flour, millers and bakers spend money freely for this purpose. The farmer has millions at stake and surely should do his uttermost to protect his own interests. Reduced production cures the ill as does an amputation, but increased consumption will benefit both producer and consumer. Direct advertising would do little or no good and the consumer needs to learn that at present costs bread can never make the cost of living "high." The farmer should not depend wholly on others for this work. It is really his job.

### IF FEEDING HOGS, YOU NEED THIS FEED

Ask Your Dealer for

## DIAMOND HOG MEAL

Made from the nutritious hearts of corn kernels

Write to H. CRYSTAL, Selling Representative, 909 Ford Building, Detroit.

for sample, literature and particulars. Who is your dealer?

## SEEDS WANTED

Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetch. Michigan Grown Alfalfa. Mammoth and Alsike.

Edw. E. Evans

West Branch, Ogemaw Co. Mich.

## CARPENTER GRAIN CO.

Buy & CARLOADS - CORN - WHEAT - RYE - OATS  
Sell - BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

## VETCH WANTED

Also Vetch and Rye mixed. Shall be glad to receive your samples. O. M. Scott & Company, Main St., Marysville, Ohio.

## LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 28 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

## BARN PAINT \$1 PER GALLON

Get factory prices on all paints. We guarantee quality. We pay the freight. Franklin Color Works, Franklin, Ind.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please say "I Saw Your Ad. in The Michigan Farmer".

## R. K. TIRES ARE CAREFULLY MADE

R. K. Double Tread Tires are re-treaded, and double chain stitched together. Unusual care is taken in buying material, so that nothing but first-class treads and casings are used. That's why our tires stand up so well under out-of-the-ordinary road conditions.

Guaranteed of course—even at these little prices:

| Size     | Price   | Size     | Price   |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 30x3     | \$ 6.50 | 34x4     | \$11.00 |
| 30x3 1-2 | 7.50    | 34x4 1-2 | 12.50   |
| 32x3 1-2 | 8.00    | 36x4 1-2 | 13.00   |
| 31x4     | 10.00   | 36x4 1-2 | 14.00   |
| 32x4     | 10.00   | 37x5     | 14.00   |
| 33x4     | 10.50   | 37x5     | 14.00   |

Add \$1.00 to the above for Non-Skid Tire

2 percent off for cash with order.

10 percent deposit required with all C.O.D. orders

### R. K. Tire Company

837 No. Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for descriptive booklet and price list.

Good Territory Open for Live Agents

**"B-V-T" Silo**

Will last forever. You will never have to rebuild it! Neither will your grandchildren. Built from the famous BRAZIL VERIFIED FIRE CLAY. The "B-V-T" has been on the market eight years without a failure.

Send for Catalog

**Brazil Hollow Brick and Tile Company**  
BRAZIL, INDIANA





#### REVIVAL OF PEPPERMINT CULTURE.

WITHIN the memory of the present generation two or three central New York counties, of which Wayne was the center, produced nearly all of the peppermint oil that reached the world's markets. In this district hundreds of acres were devoted to the industry. Nearly every farmer in some communities had a patch of peppermint, usually on low, poorly drained land. Peppermint stills flourished in the hamlets and villages.

It was the farmer boy's work to drop mint roots. The ground was carefully plowed and harrowed, after which it was furrowed with a horse hoe. The roots were dropped into the furrows and then covered. The planting was done early in the spring. The after cultivation was similar to that given corn, with frequent use of the hoe to complete the work of subduing weeds.

Harvesting began in August. The mint was cut with a scythe, allowed to wilt slightly and hauled to the distillery.

In the pioneer days of the industry, the oil brought from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a pound. The first year's crop was the best, yielding up to thirty pounds to the acre. The second year fifteen pounds to the acre was a fair yield, while the third year gave a still smaller yield. We turned under an old field each year, following the present practice of strawberry growers.

At the height of the peppermint oil industry in central New York the price advanced to \$4.00 a pound. Hundreds of farmers enlarged their plantings and many others rushed into the mint business.

About this time Michigan farmers began to raise peppermint. Prices slumped with heavily increasing production. Central New York farmers stopped selling mint, the industry declined rapidly, and Michigan became the leading mint producing state.

This spring peppermint oil has brought fabulous prices, being quoted as high as \$12 a pound, and the demand is much larger than the supply. This is causing former central New York growers to take a new interest in mint culture. They are investigating the possible root supply, and it is predicted that a large acreage will be planted in peppermint next spring. If the roots could be obtained in sufficient quantities it is probable that the larger planting and increased supply would soon bring down the price to the old-time levels.—E. E. R.

#### BERRY GROWERS PROSPEROUS.

STRAWBERRY growers in Kent county report an exceedingly profitable season. Besides supplying many berries to the canning factories at contract prices of from \$1.75 per crate and upward, many buyers from various cities in the state have been paying from two to four dollars per crate. Many growers got four dollars for their early pickings. At such prices there is good money to be made growing strawberries. While it is not expected that such prices can last there is sure to be an increased acreage of small fruit in Michigan for even at lower prices the berry crop is profitable, and the money comes at a good time for the farmer.

Kent Co.

R. T.

Barley straw has the reputation of breeding lice on the cattle; it is also supposed that white cattle are more subject to insect attacks than those of the darker shades.

# The Foot on the Pedal Starts the Multi-Motor at its Task



AND the power produced is as constant and dependable as the electric current. The motor is a small gasoline engine installed under the tub, just as the electric motor is attached to the electric washer.

It does both washing and wringing and is easily operated by a woman or even a child old enough to be a helper about the house.

More than 100,000 are now in use, and four years of progress and refinement in manufacture have established the Multi-Motor in absolute supremacy among power washers for homes not electrically equipped.

The Maytag Electric Washer, the favorite in electrically appointed city homes, is adapted to use in connection with any standard farm electric lighting plant.

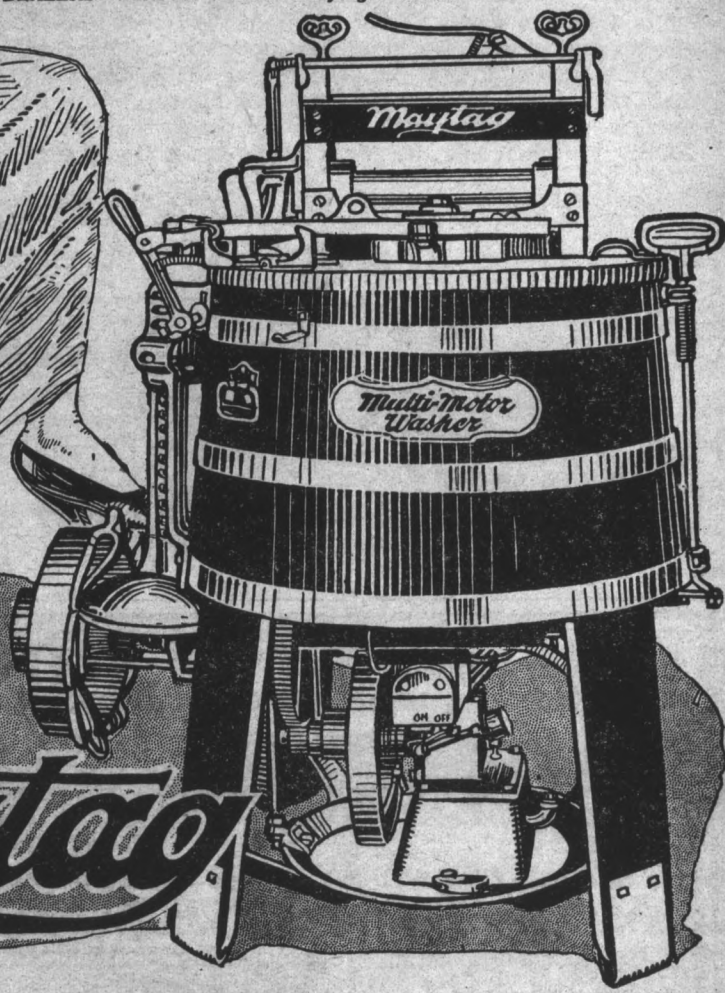
Write for a Maytag Household Manual. It will be mailed gratis.

#### THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

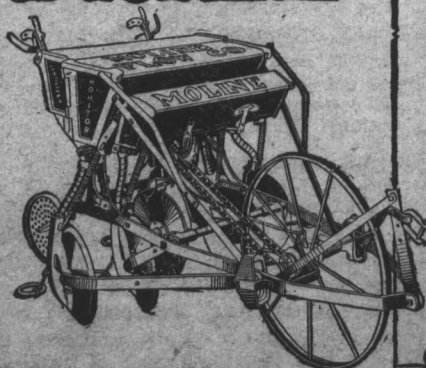
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## MOLINE 5 DISC DRILL



OVERCOME the disadvantages of cornfield seeding by using this highly flexible drill. It will plant all the space between rows because the furrow openers are easily and quickly widened or narrowed.

The double disc in center with single discs on either side equalize the pressure, the caster wheels serve as depth gauges and independent pressure springs make uniform seeding.

This handy Moline Drill will save seed and increase your yield and does just as good work as other Moline Grain Drills which are famous for good work. May be equipped with grass seeder or fertilizer attachment.

Ask your Moline Dealer about this great little drill, or write us.

Moline Plow Company  
Moline, Illinois

## Unusual Opportunities for Veterinary Surgeons

### MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

offers complete veterinary course, open to high school graduates in preparation for this work.

For particulars write R. P. LYMAN, Dean, East Lansing, Michigan



**ECONOMY FEEDER**  
A perfect working self-feeder for hogs. A 100-lb. pig pays for it. Saves on purchase price, time, floor space, repairs and feed. Will feed 40 hogs. Sold direct, \$18.50. Money refunded if not satisfied. For further information address, THE ECONOMY FEEDER CO., Box 536, New Washington, O.

**Binder Twine** Standard 500 ft. to the lb.  
\$20.50 per 100 pounds. Carload lots 1/2 cent less per pound. Order now.

Write for Circular  
Louis Lesse, Dep. V, Milwaukee, Wis.

**CULL BEANS FOR FEED**  
Car lots or less. Ask for prices.  
YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., OWOSSO, MICH.

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers





## Finish Your Silage Job Right

You have gone to a lot of time, trouble and expense with your corn crop. You have plowed and harrowed well, selected good seed and cultivated thoroughly.

Now you are face to face with the problem of converting part of your corn crop into the best kind of silage.

Be careful what you put into your silo. Don't fill it with corn that has been chewed and beaten into small ragged pieces—corn which has lost most of its juice and which will be sure to dry out at the top of your silo and get soggy at the bottom.

### Clean-Cut Silage

Cut your silage corn so that every piece is sharply ripped—cut it slick and clean! Good, sharp cutting does not bruise the corn, but keeps all juices intact and assures you of a silo full of perfect feed—good from roof to bottom.

### ROSS Ensilage Cutters

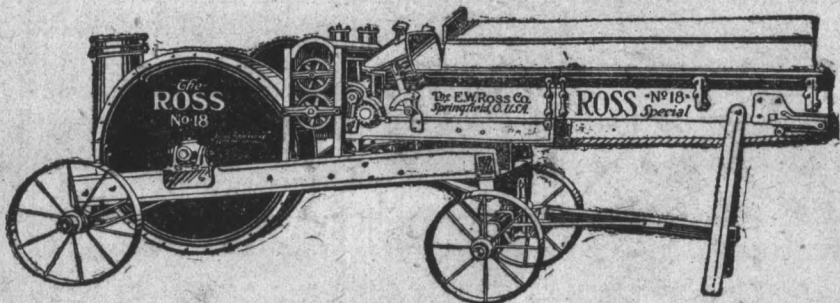
ROSS Cutter Knives work with a shear motion. They hug the cutting bar and stay close from the first turn of the wheel till the last pound of good, nutritious feed is packed into your silo. ROSS knives can't be forced

away from the cutting bar—they run against ball-bearings which hold tight and can be adjusted even while the machine is running. A ROSS slices the corn so that each small piece keeps all of its natural juice.

### Get Free Booklets

ROSS machines have many superior features—all described in our free booklets, and all important to the man who wants the best for his money. We will gladly send the books without any obligation to you. Send us your name and address—today.

**The E. W. Ross Company,**  
206 Warder St. Springfield, Ohio.



## GEHL Ensilage Cutters

### Hold the Record for Strength and Capacity

GEHL Cutters are solidly built. All steel frame and triple construction with five long well babbitted bearings on the main and blower shafts insure great strength and light running qualities. Records show that a GEHL Cutter will cut more silage with a given amount of power than any other cutter of its size on the market. You want a cutter that runs smoothly, can't clog and will stand up year after year under the terrific strain of ensilage cutting. You get all this—and more—in the GEHL Cutter.

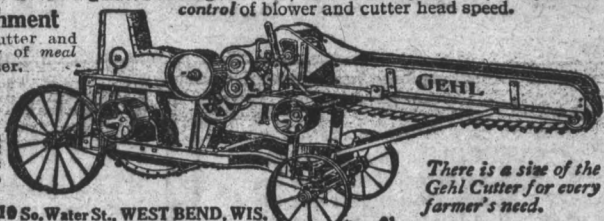
### These big features put GEHL Cutters in the lead:

All steel frame; low feed table; triple construction; positive safety device; extra big, roomy throat; automatic feeding device—no man required at feed table of GEHL Cutters; six-arm blower that simply can't clog and can be regulated to height of silo; best knife adjustment; independent control of blower and cutter head speed.

#### GEHL Alfalfa Attachment

fits any GEHL Ensilage Cutter and produces a better quality of meal than any other alfalfa cutter.

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Save 40 per cent on baling cost! Figure your saving by using straight wire. No Bale Ties. Get wise to the new method introduced by the marvelous new patent Self-Threading Hay Press. No blocks or bale ties to handle—save the pay of two men. Make big money baling hay for others. Write for free catalog showing all types of this wonderful new press. Write today—NOW!

Threader Press Mfg. Co. 1710 Ottawa St. Leavenworth, Kan.

**WANTED** position as a herdsman. Married, small family. Good care taker and feeder, able to get the best results. Experienced in dairy work, such as pasturing and butter making. Address Box N-726 c/o The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

**WANTED A MAN** single or married who understands the care of sheep, to care for 100 breeding ewes. Must be well recommended. State wages wanted. E. J. Morrissey, 561 Cody Ave. S. E. Grand Rapids, Mich.

**CORN HARVESTER** One man, one horse, one row. Binder, Self-Gathering, Equal to a Corn Binder. Sold direct to Farmers for 22 yrs. Only \$250 with feeder binder. Free Catalog showing pictures of Harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kans.

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**\$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.

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**IT LASTS LIKE THE PYRAMIDS** If you could buy barn paint for 50 cents per gallon, it would still cost nearly twice as much to paint your barn with it, as it would cost to paint the same barn with WEATHERWAX Liquid Paint. Write for free color card and prices. Sold by good dealers everywhere, or direct, freight paid, where we have no dealer. Address,

**THE REILLY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana.**

## Our Service Department

### CAUSE OF WEAK CHICKS.

Can you tell me what to do for chicks that put their heads down and in a day or two are dead?

Calhoun Co.

P. E. G.

White diarrhea, cholera or some other digestive trouble might cause the chicks to become weak and emaciated and soon die. A weakness of the breeding stock might result in chicks being hatched that were lacking in vigor and in spite of the best of care such chicks might die in a few days. A lack of sanitary methods in caring for the chicks helps to bring on digestive troubles which cause severe losses. From the above description it is difficult to determine the trouble. However, it will pay to cull out all the weak chicks and feed the others sour milk, a good grade of chick feed and plenty of green food. The green food will be gathered by the birds if they are brooded on a clover range.

Chicks in a brooder might droop and die because of chilling or overheating. If the brooder is overcrowded some of the weaker chicks will be trampled and so reduced in vitality that they will soon droop and die. Possibly many chicks are overfed and this results in some of the feed remaining with the dirt on the floor of the brooder house and on the ground outside of brood coops. This feed sours and then some of it may be eaten by the chicks causing the weaker ones to die and possibly the stronger chicks to become weak. It pays to keep the chicks hungry and this means frequently feeding them and only giving a small quantity of feed at each time. Feeding bran and charcoal to small chicks helps to keep the digestive system in order.

R. G. K.

### WHEN INTEREST ON MORTGAGE IS UNPAID.

A mortgage was given due in five years. On account of sickness the interest was not paid at the end of the first year. Does not the defendant have a full year from his appearance in court to redeem the property? If all that is due is paid, will that not stop the foreclosure? Can the plaintiff redeem up to the day of sale? A. B.

The mortgagor, his executors or administrators, or any person claiming under him may redeem from the mortgage at any time within six months after the sale on foreclosure in chancery, and at any time within a year after the sale by advertisement. If the mortgage contains a provision the whole sum shall be due at the option of the mortgagee in case of any default, the mortgagee may on any default declare the whole amount secured due and payable and foreclose for the whole amount; in which case the mortgagor cannot stop the sale by tender of the amount originally defaulted; otherwise payment of the amount in default stops the foreclosure. Tender, after costs have been incurred in foreclosing, must include the costs.

JOHN R. ROOD.

### SAND VETCH.

I am interested in vetch. Would it be convenient for you to publish an article regarding it? I would like to know why we see and hear so little about it if it is such a good soil builder and stock feed.

Gladwin Co.

V. C. D.

Sand vetch is a valuable crop to improve thin, sandy soil. It will grow and produce fairly well on land where many other crops will scarcely grow at all. This plant is a leguminous plant and has the power of obtaining nitrogen from the atmosphere, consequently adds this valuable essential food element to the soil. There is probably no better way of improving thin sand than by seeding it to vetch and turning the vetch down or waiting until it matures and working it into the surface soil with a sharp disc. This adds vegetable matter and nitrogen to the soil which are very essential for the improvement of such land. The growth of vetch can be increased very materially by the use of a fertilizer containing phosphoric acid and potash. This kind of soil is usually deficient in these elements and when supplied, the vetch in many instances makes a splendid growth.

Of course, the vetch can be harvested for hay instead of plowing it under but you won't improve the land as rapidly. This plant has a weak, reclining stem and it is best to sow it with rye which will help hold it up so that it can be harvested if it is desired to do so. If the rye is worked into the soil with the vetch this, of course, increases the vegetable matter in the soil, although the rye does not add plant food to the soil.

Vetch is not a popular crop on good land where most other crops prove more profitable.

C. C. L.

### POWDER-POST INSECTS.

There is some insect or worm boring holes in the timbers, and little bunches of yellow powder fall to the cellar floor. What can we do to stop it?

St. Joseph Co.

Mrs. G. W.

The insects that are boring holes in the timbers of your house are known as powder-post insects. They get their name from the powdery appearance of the wood which they attack. The sapwood of trees and hardwood material of all kinds, both finished and unfinished, especially of hickory, ash, and oak, is often ruined by yellowish-white grubs from one-eighth to one-fifth of an inch in length, which burrow through the solid wood in all directions and convert it into powder. These grubs are the young, or larvae, of small, slender, somewhat flattened, reddish-brown beetles known as powder-post beetles. Wood that has been seasoned a year or longer is especially liable to this peculiar type of insect injury. During the first year of infestation the powder comes from very minute holes in the wood, but after the second year, the small holes from which the beetles have emerged are more or less conspicuous, and from these the powder will fall when the infested material is moved or jarred. These insects have done much damage to army and navy stores of handles, tent poles, wheelbarrows, oars, and many other hardwood articles. They have also been known to attack beams, joists, roof framing, etc., as well as lumber used for tables, chairs, refrigerators etc.

The best way to control these insects is the liberal application of pure kerosene oil with a brush. The only objection to kerosene is the fire risk but it soon evaporates so that the material is not long near the danger point. A mixture of three parts kerosene oil and one part creosote is also a good material to apply to the infested wood. The beams should be treated between October and the first of March if the best results are to be had.

If further information is desired I would suggest that you send for Farmers' Bulletin No. 778, "Powder-Post Damage by Lyctus Beetles to Seasoned Hardwood."

DON B. WHELAN.



## WESTERN SHEEP CONDITIONS.

THE range country is having too much dry weather and already the appearances are for a larger feeder end of the lamb crop than usual. There were unusual good conditions for lambing this past spring and the number of lambs running with the ewes is phenomenal.

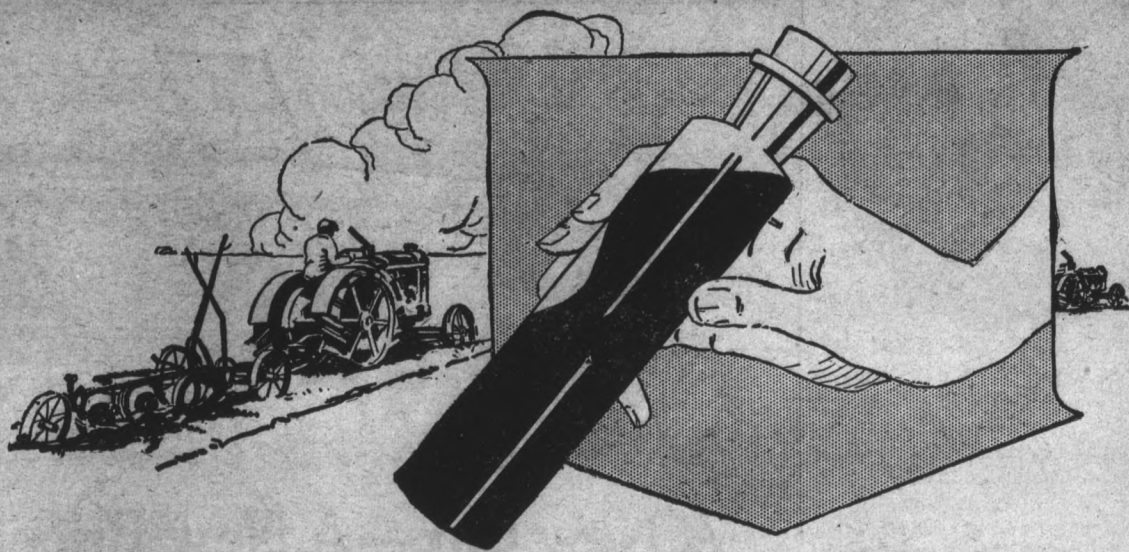
Local commission men are inclined to be bearish on feeder prices and offering ten and a half cents, with rejects all under fifty-five pounds in weight. Sixty-five pound yearlings, mostly Rambouillet type, are selling at \$7.50 per head. These yearlings would put on twenty to twenty-five pounds on cut-over Michigan lands, and ought to make some money. These yearling wethers are the late lambs that were not readily marketable and there is always plenty of winter range in the Utah deserts. The sheep men figure that with the high prices for wool they can winter them through, shear and sell as yearling feeders, and in this way realize about as much as the first grade lambs.

It is this type of lamb that has often made big money for the second filling of Michigan feeders' barns. There is already being planned an assembling point in Colorado rather remote from the railroad, where alfalfa is cheap and where no housing is required for from forty to sixty thousand of these "cut backs" or late lambs.

The plan is to feed alfalfa and keep the stock growing, say from January 1 to March 1, then to ship out to feeders for finishing in the east. The feeder would have an assurance of his second feeding which is now a case of "catch as catch can." The particular lambs would shear in April or May, around \$5.00 worth of wool, and go to the block just ahead of the southern spring lambs. Farmers with rough pasture lands could make good gains with little grain. This plan saves the drop in prices for these lambs when they get out of their class and become yearlings. Considering grades and on a scoured basis the western wool grower gets more for his wool than the Michigan flockmaster.

The Mormon church, it is reported, has subscribed one million dollars to handle and scour wool by a new process. This stock will be distributed among the respective wool growers, who will send their wool to be scoured and sold on that basis direct to the manufacturer of woolen goods, in this way sidestepping the whole legion of intermediaries who take their toll from wool. This new process is nothing more than scouring the fleece with finely ground gypsum, the old-fashioned land plaster of our fathers, and then removing the plaster with pneumatic appliances. The gypsum is then soaked in water and the wool grease floated off. The soluble potash is incorporated with the gypsum and sold as lime potash fertilizer. If one is at all inclined to experiment, take a few spoonfuls of ground gypsum and scour some dirty wool and see the process worked by your own hand. The claim is made that wool dry-cleaned in this way is superior in softness and gloss to that cleaned in the more usual method with alkalies.

The Rio Grande Railway, during June and July, always makes provision for moving large numbers of sheep and lambs from the Utah deserts and low hill country several hundred miles up into the high mountain country around ten thousand feet above sea level. Here the pastures are green and the weather cool. The point to this observation is that good pasture is not allowed to go to waste as is the case in Michigan on the cut-over area. J. N. McBRIDE.



# TEXACO

## TRACTOR OIL

*Its Quality Is Easily Recognized*

Farmers everywhere are choosing this oil for their tractors

**No** MATTER how unfavorable the soil conditions, the tractor must continually give proof of a large capacity for work. It must be positively reliable. Its failure to operate at a critical time might cancel all its previous usefulness. The tractor must be kept in the "pink of condition," and the easiest way to do that is to use just ordinary care and Texaco Tractor Oil. Known to all farmers as one of many excellent products marked with the red Star and green T, it is the perfect tractor lubricant. Its quality is easily seen in its durable good body. It is a lasting oil that thoroughly does its work of reducing friction to almost nothing. This means more motor pep and less engine overhaul. Test Texaco just once. You'll use it thereafter. Supplied in wooden barrels and halves; 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:

Texaco Motor Oil  
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Texaco Cup Grease  
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Texaco Separator Oil  
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Make your morning cereal dish a strengthener.

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is not only most delicious in taste, but is a builder of tissue.

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**BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK**  
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A perfectly balanced staple tie fence. Strong wire, thoroughly galvanized. Every rod of 6-inch stay fence has 33 stay wires. Special book sent free. Dealers Everywhere.

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That beats them all. One horse cuts two rows. Carries to shock. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No danger. No twine. Free trial. We also make Stump Pullers and Tile Ditchers. Catalog free. Agents wanted.  
H. G. BENNET & CO., Westerville, Ohio.

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





NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

A RINGING post-war message on dairying and an appeal to the dairy interests of the country to rally to the call for greatly increased quantities of dairy products will be delivered by the United States government in Chicago in October.

More than that, an international information bureau on the dairy industry of the world will be established, under government supervision, in Chicago at that time, and this fact has been formally announced by the Department of State to all foreign governments. The State Department has asked these governments to send delegations or commissions to Chicago at that time for the exchange of information and ideas on the dairy industry. These things are of the utmost importance to the industry in the United States.

The world is more or less in need of dairy cattle and dairy products. The awful infant mortality which followed the loss of dairy cattle in certain war countries brought home, perhaps as nothing else could have done, the truth about milk and its products and the supreme importance of keeping up and increasing the products. The United States government recognizes this; so do other governments.

That is why the National Dairy Show this year is to be made the rallying place of the dairy industry of this and foreign countries. The establishment of the international information bureau on the world's dairy industry and the expected presence of delegations and commissions from other countries are but a part of the impressive program that government officials have mapped out. The exhibit of the United States government will be comprehensive and instructive.

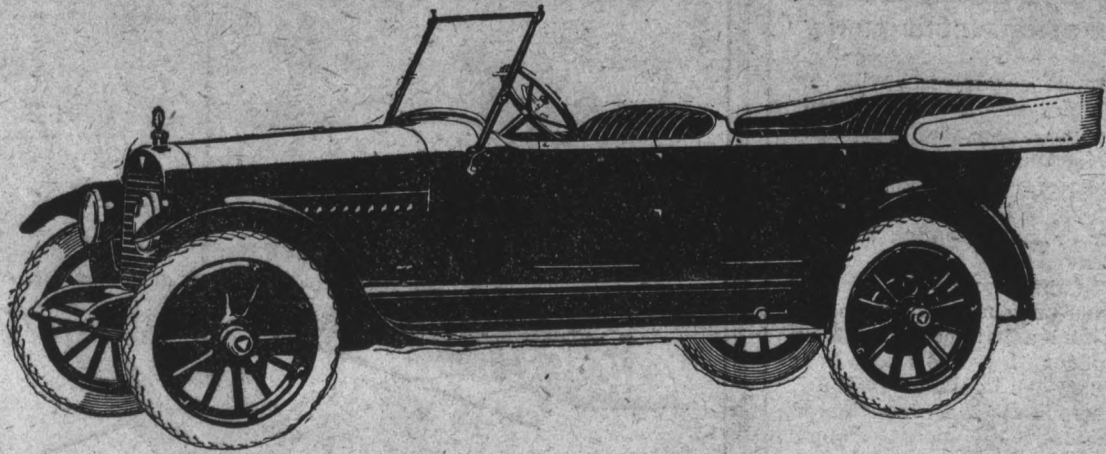
The lives of the children of the world are at stake; the children must have milk. The federal government knows this to be true and so the message that goes from the government to the dairy people is really a rallying call and is just as important as any call sent out by the government during the war. The great government exhibits alone should be enough to make all dairy people determine to be in Chicago in October for this show.

Another new feature of this year's show will be the introduction of championship classes for boy and girl cattle judging. The states that are now conducting boy and girl judging contests will hold such contests at all county and district fairs and will send along their winners to their state fairs. The champions of the State Fair Dairy Cattle contests will then be sent to the National Dairy Show in Chicago in October. An appropriation of \$500 has been made for this event.

Illinois.

N. D. S.

Opinion is not unanimous on the advisability of removing all the milk from the udder after the calf has drawn its first meal. It is urged by those who oppose the complete emptying of the bag that only a part should be removed. The belief is, that as nature's plan is only to take a little away there is less danger from milk fever than when the bag is milked clean.



## A New Car—A New Price—Greater Value The Hudson Super-Six \$1975

*Four Years Experience and 60,000 in Service  
Result in a Super-Six Which Men Say Has No Rival*

Owners of earlier Hudson Super-Sixes—there are 60,000—are the most appreciative appraisers of the new model.

They know the reliability of Hudson endurance and have long said it was potentially the greatest car built. The improvements their experience has suggested have been made. Annoyances that have been regarded as inevitable to all cars have been eliminated.

With practically every dealer, his first sales of the new Hudson Super-Six were made to those who have owned Hudsons for years.

### They Saw Qualities You Will Want

This is the tenth year of Hudson leadership. The Super-Six is four years old. When it came the trend was toward motors of many cylinders. But its freedom from vibration, obtained by a patented motor which added 72% to power without increase of size or weight was what had been sought for. Smoothness meant easier riding and greater endurance.

The Super-Six established its leadership in these qualities in every avenue open to such proof. It became the most famous speed car.

But the Super-Six was not designed as a race car. It merely established its speed qualities in the development of its value as a reliable enduring car such as you want.

Those qualities were established with the first Super-Six. Subsequent models revealed the refinements that come only from experience. Each year saw an advancement over previous models. This new model attains the ideal for which we have sought.

No other fine car is so well regarded by so many people. There is a Hudson Super-Six for each six miles of improved roadway in America. You will see more Hudson closed-and chauffeur-driven cars on Fifth Avenue than of any other make. It is the choice car of the business man, the farmer, the rancher, the mountaineer and the tourist. With changes that can be made in any Super-Six, it is the car upon which race drivers rely to win prizes in 500-mile speedway events or in the most famous road races.

### How It Was Improved

The new Super-Six starts easier, rides easier and runs smoother. All its excellent qualities you know are retained—in many instances, enhanced.

Owners of earlier Hudsons see its finer values as you detect the matured nature of a friend in whom you have long admired qualities of sturdiness and reliability.

### Prompt Delivery for Early Buyers

Each season has seen a Hudson shortage. Reports from dealers indicate sales are increasing faster than production. Buyers have waited months to get the car of their choice. You will do well to decide now.

The new Super-Six sells at \$1975, f. o. b. Detroit. Compare that price with the price of less wanted cars and then think how much greater will be the demand for Hudsons this year than ever before.

(1075)

Hudson Motor Car Company Detroit, Michigan

## SEED WHEAT and RYE

**Red Rock**, The Greatest Wheat yet. Very hardy, strong stiff straw. Immense yielder. Makes most flour and best bread. This wonderful new wheat has increased the yield on hundreds of Michigan farms 10 to 20 bushels an acre.

**Rosen Rye**, is revolutionizing the growing of rye. Outyields all other sorts 40% to 50%. A bonanza for the farmer with light soil. Write to-day for full information of these two great winners and price list No. 24.

**A. H. FOSTER, Prop'r. MAPLEWOOD SEED FARMS, Allegan, Michigan.**  
Member Michigan Crop Improvement Association  
Certified Seed

### POULTRY

## 400 WHITE LEGHORN Yearling Pullets

These fine S. C. Leghorns with a colony laying record during their first laying season, will make valuable stock for the farmer poultryman on the coming year. They will be sold in lots of 6, 12, 25, 50, and 100—August delivery. Write for description, laying record & price.

Fall Chicks for Spring Layers—White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas; Black Minorcas; Barred Rocks; Hatching eggs, all breeds.

Cockerels, Guineas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, for fall delivery.

Rabbits—Belgians; New Zealands; Flemish Giants.

Send for explanation of fall chicks and illustrated catalog.

**BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Bloomingdale, Michigan**

**Barred Rocks** Exclusively. Baby chicks all sold. Thanks to all our customers. Order early for next season. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

**Barred Rock Eggs** 15 for \$1.50, postpaid. 62 hens laid 8867 eggs last year. average 140 eggs. Lewis B. Avery, Saline, Mich.

### LOOK BABY CHICKS \$12 A 100 UP

By Special Delivery Parcel Post, postage paid 20 different thoroughbred breeds. Utility & Exhibition grades. Live delivery guaranteed. Capacity 100,000 weekly. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio.

**Buff Leghorns**, and White Leghorns. Buy our July and August chicks for spring layers. Great laying strains. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Petersburg, Mich.

### July Chicks Sold

Order for August delivery. 25 for \$4.25, 50 for \$8, 100 for \$16. Pure bred Rose and Single Comb Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Interior Lakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Michigan.

### CHICKS AND PULLETS

Barron strain. From high producing hens that are bred right and handled right. All eggs from my own hens. Let us have at least three weeks to fill your order. Prices reasonable. Write for circular. POLLY COVE FARMS, R. R. 1, Holland, Mich.

### April Hatched Leghorn Cock's

from eggs of Hoganized flocks. White—Brown—Buff. \$1.50; \$2.00; \$2.50; \$3.00. Selected by expert as to quality. Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.

### 30,000 Fine, Husky Baby Chicks

For July Delivery. sent safely everywhere by mail. White Leghorns, \$12.00 a 100; \$6.25 for 50; Anconas, \$14.00 a 100; \$7.25 for 50. Order direct. Prompt Shipment. Strong, vigorous stock of grand laying strains. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalogue. W. Van Appleborn, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

**Barred Rock** Chicks and eggs from healthy heavy layers. Price reduced. Catalog free. T. C. SMITH, Route G, Charubusco, Indiana.

**Baby Chicks** Best grade S. O. White Leghorn \$19 per 100 postpaid, live arrival guaranteed. 50 same rate. Triangle Poultry Co. Clinton, Mo.

**Barred Rocks** egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 230 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

**Fowler's Buff Rocks** Cockerels \$4 up. Utility eggs for hatching \$2.00 for 15. R. B. FOWLER, Hartford, Mich.

For sale "Buy the Best" eggs for hatching from 200 egg strain Barred Plymouth Rock. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 for 45 eggs. H. B. PROCTOR, Grand Haven, Mich.

**Rhode Island** Whites for eggs and meat; 15 eggs \$2.50, 30 eggs \$4.00. Chicks for sale. H. H. JUMP, Jackson, Mich.

**R.C. Brown** LEGHORNS, Pekin Ducks, W. Chinese Geese. Place orders early for young stock. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

**S. C. W. Leghorn** Breeding Cockerels. April hatched, from stock that produced the winners in 1913 state demonstration contest. Order quick if you want them. \$3 each; 2 for \$5. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.

**S. C. Brown Leghorns** Heavy laying strain. Cocks, cockerels and yearling hens for sale. Floyd Robertson, R. 1, Lexington, Ind.

**Snowy White Rocks** Fishel Strain, dandy layers. Eggs \$1.50-15; \$4-60; \$7-100. A1 prepaid. Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, Ohio.

**S. C. B. Minorcas** Eggs from pen 1, \$3.00 per 15, from pen 2, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$7.00 per set. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

**Silver, Golden & White Wyandottes** from fine quality stock. Eggs by P. post prepaid \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$9.00 per 50. O. W. Browning, B. 2, Portland, Mich.

**Shepard's Strain Ancona Hens** for breeders. 12 pens of heavy layers. Ten hens and cock for \$15. M. D. Wyngarden, R. R. No. 4, Zeeland, Mich.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



John A. Embry, former U. S. Consul at Omsk, Siberia, here to open New York office for Siberian trading firm, says Bolshevists are much worse than pictured.



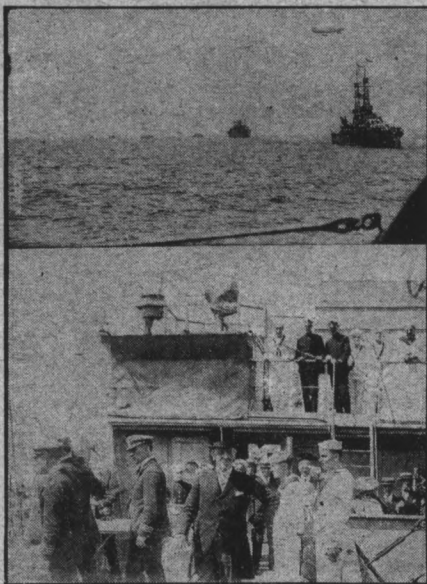
W. J. Edwards, wireless operator of the R-34, and "Jazz," the cat mascot. Outside of a little stiffness "Jazz" arrived in fine condition.



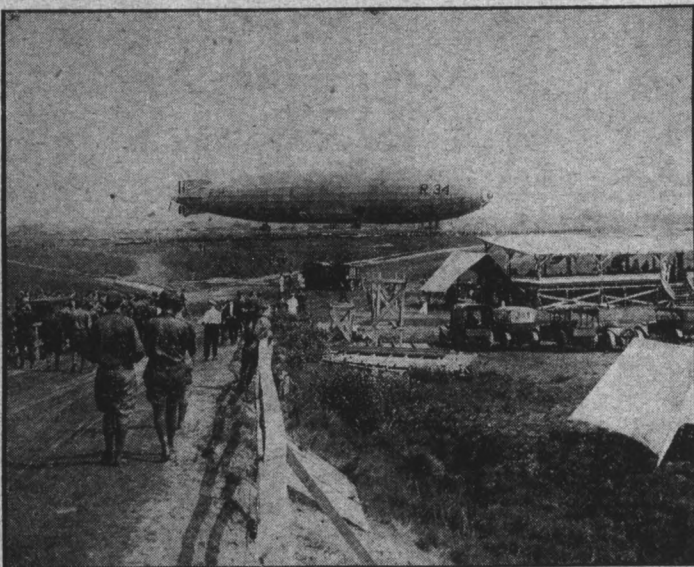
W. W. Ballantine, the world's first aerial stowaway. Ballantine hid in the envelope of the R-34 until it was six hours out from Scotland.



Two French soldiers, under supervision of an officer, leaving train at Paris after having brought copies of treaty of peace from Versailles.



Fleets of war ships and airplanes, escorted the George Washington, (carrying President Wilson), up the bay while vessels and forts fired national salutes of twenty-one guns.



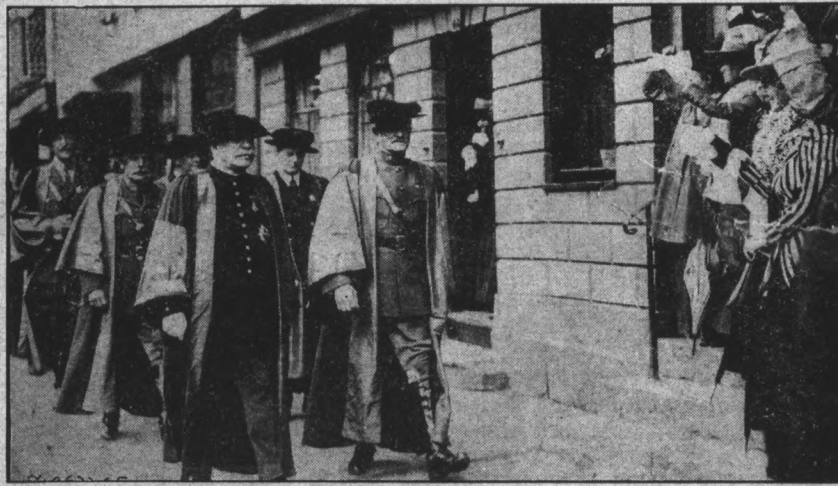
The British dirigible R-34 which crossed the Atlantic from Scotland to New York and later returned to Scotland without mishap. Photo taken at Minneola, N. Y.



President Wilson doffs his hat to the overjoyed multitudes lining Fifth avenue. Below, the presidential car passes between the lanes of thousands of school children at Hoboken.



A group of the officers and crew of the British Dirigible R-34. Lieut. Commander Lansdown of the U. S. Navy, second from the left, made the trip in behalf of the American Navy.



Marshal Joffre and General Pershing followed by Sir Douglass Haig and Admiral Beatty, in their caps and gowns, walking in procession in front of Trinity College, Oxford, where they received their degrees of L. L. D.

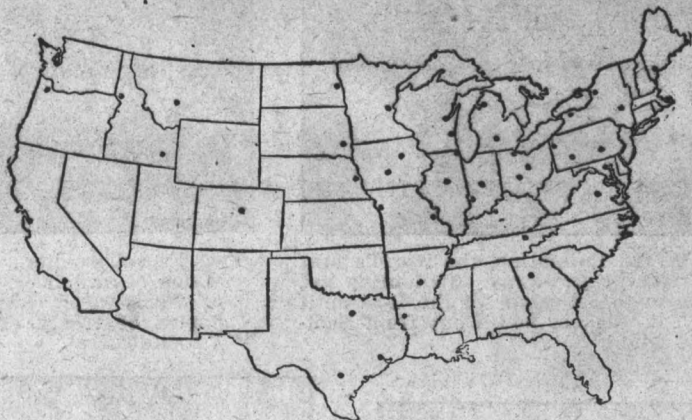


Jack Dempsey, new world's heavyweight champion, surrounded by a bevy of the champion beauties of Mack Sennett's Bathing Beauty Movie Company, who forsook the house where they were playing, to congratulate and admire new world's champion.



# If Your Soil Cou

## New Idea Distributors



Every dot on this map represents a New Idea Distributor

|                     |                      |                     |                   |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Seattle, Wash.      | Toledo, Ohio.        | St. Louis, Mo.      | Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Portland, Me.       | Jackson, Mich.       | Omaha, Neb.         | Dallas, Tex.      |
| Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | Traverse City, Mich. | Sioux Falls, S. D.  | Houston, Tex.     |
| Watertown, N. Y.    | Indianapolis, Ind.   | Fargo, N. D.        | San Antonio, Tex. |
| LeRoy, N. Y.        | Vincennes, Ind.      | Minneapolis, Minn.  | Memphis, Tenn.    |
| Harrisburg, Pa.     | Chicago, Ill.        | Denver, Colo.       | Little Rock, Ark. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.     | Peoria, Ill.         | Helena, Mont.       | New Orleans, La.  |
| Greenville, Pa.     | Milwaukee, Wis.      | Pocatello, Idaho.   | Shreveport, La.   |
| Baltimore, Md.      | Green Bay, Wis.      | Cottonwood, Idaho.  | Louisville, Ky.   |
| Orange, Va.         | Waterloo, Ia.        | Portland, Ore.      | Knoxville, Tenn.  |
| Mansfield, Ohio.    | Des Moines, Ia.      | San Francisco, Cal. | Atlanta, Ga.      |
| Columbus, Ohio.     | Kansas City, Mo.     |                     |                   |

## The NEW IDEA One-Man Straw Spreading Attachment

At present prices your straw stack has a known fertilizing value of \$8 a ton. In addition, it is the best builder of humus you can put on your soil—it prevents soil washing and blowing—and as a check to the winter killing of wheat it is almost invaluable.

## Get Two Machines in One

The NEW IDEA Straw Spreading Attachment almost doubles your spreading profits. It gives you two machines that can be changed from one to the other in a few minutes' time by one man.

## Few Parts

The Straw Spreading Attachment consists of two framed sides which rest on the sides of the regular spreader—an upper, or third cylinder with a chain to connect it with the upper cylinder of the manure spreader—and plates to hold the cylinder frame in place. Bearings are self-aligning. A metal shield around the ends of the topmost cylinder prevents straw from catching in shaft.

## You Need This Machine

If you already have a NEW IDEA, get the Straw Spreader Attachment and put it on yourself in 15 minutes—the cost is small and the returns will be big. And if you haven't a manure spreader, get the NEW IDEA combination for spreading both straw and manure.



*The NEW IDEA loads high, hauls easily, and spreads wide.*

## Get These Free Books

Here are two mighty valuable books that every farmer should have. One tells all about manure, with many helps for improving soil—simple and interesting. The other proves conclusively that the NEW IDEA is the spreader you need.

Write for them today.





# ould Talk to You-

**S**COOP up a handful of soil from your fields. Here is the stuff on which depends your success as a farmer—or your failure. Suppose this soil could talk to you. Suppose it could make known its needs. The first word of its cry would be "FOOD." Food, as you have your food—not just once a year and then no more. But regular, even feeding that enriches every atom of every foot of soil on your fields.

The cultivated soil of this country as a whole is slowly but surely starving. It needs nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—and it needs them badly. Every crop raised helps to drain the soil of these elements. They must be renewed. Or gradually the soil becomes poorer, crops weaker, and profits go steadily down.

## Wasted Dollars

You realize this, undoubtedly. But thousands upon thousands of farmers do not. They pile manure beside the barn and let it lay with its hundreds of dollars in soil food leaching away. Or they burn it. Yes, burn this good crop nutriment as though it was worthless trash.

And there are countless others who know that manure is their greatest ally, but fail to use it right. They broadcast it from their wagons—a haphazard method at best. Or they dump it in piles, and later scatter it about by hand—unevenly and unprofitably; one part of the soil is over-fertilized and the next one is starved.

## The Wealth of Stable and Barnyard

Stable manure represents fertility which has been taken from your soil and which should be returned quickly—before the liquid, which holds five-eighths of the rich nitrate plant-food, is lost. Farm thrift demands—and fullest farm success depends—on this. For no other fertilizer has such power to restore starved soils to productivity and lasting fertility. Fresh manure, properly applied to the soil, adds humus—improves texture—increases water-absorbing and water-holding qualities—makes it warmer and more friable. When utilized with the scientific care it deserves, because of its great value, it guarantees bumper crops and bumper profits, year after year.

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## The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

If you think that scientific manuring doesn't pay—and pay big—it's because you've never used a NEW IDEA. Get one now and begin top dressing your corn, alfalfa, clover and grasses. Better yields this year alone will more than pay for it. And you need not be afraid of plant-breaking and burning. The big steel distributor wheels pulverize the manure so thoroughly that it cannot injure even the most tender of young growths.

Note how the NEW IDEA spreads—a full seven feet wide—laying a thin blanket of finely-shredded manure on every square foot of ground covered.

Note how low down it is. This means easy loading. Fill it 30 inches high and your team can handle it on any ground. The NEW IDEA has a solid bottom with chain conveyor that carries every scrap of manure to the distributors. And the control lever is right at the seat for five changes of feed—spread 3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 tons to the acre, as you wish.

The NEW IDEA SPREADER is made right—and is guaranteed to work right. It has more special features that appeal to the practical farmer than all other makes combined. See your dealer—he will show

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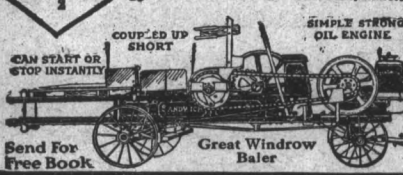
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# Milk Production in Switzerland

WHILE Switzerland is not particularly suitable for agriculture on an extensive scale, the splendid pasturage of the Alpine meadows affords an almost unique opportunity for cattle-breeding and this in turn has called into life a series of food stuff industries. The latest available statistics for the year 1916 will serve as an indication as to the high degree to which cattle breeding has been brought in that country:

Two hundred and seven thousand five hundred and twenty-three owners of cattle own altogether 1,615,893 head of cattle, 849,011 of which are cows. The owners of other herd animals are 198,213 and their collective stock may be estimated at 1,076,388 head, of which 358,887 are goats.

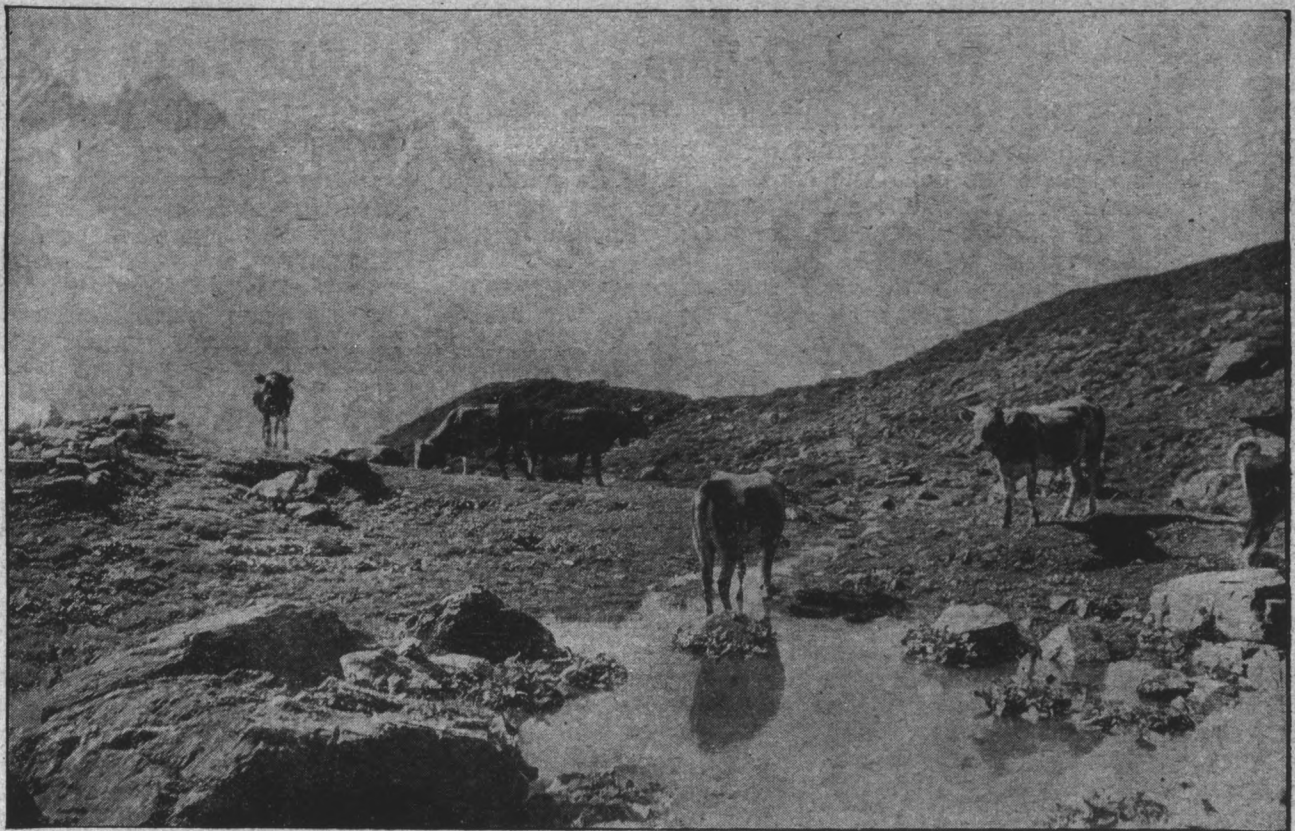
These figures show that milk production and cattle breeding must head the list of Switzerland's foodstuffs industries, and Swiss milk, butter and cheese are actually world-known products.

In the year 1914 Switzerland produced 26,700,000 quintals of cows' milk and 1,000,000 quintals of goats' milk. Half of these quantities, after undergoing special technical treatment, yields 8,100,000 quintals of fat and semi-fat cheese, 2,200,000 quintals of lean cheese and 1,100,000 quintals of butter and waste products (casein, buttermilk, etc.) Of these 874 quintals of butter and 361,288 quintals of cheese of the respective values of 222,000 francs, and 70,129,000 francs were exported to the United States, France,

Germany, Austria and Italy.

Another special line of Swiss milk production is the condensed milk trade. One million one hundred thousand quintals of condensed and dried milk were produced in Switzerland in 1914 and nearly half of this quantity, to the value of 44,000,000 francs was exported.

In part, allied to the milk production is the Swiss chocolate industry. The value of the products of Switzerland's chocolate factories may be estimated at 80,000,000 francs for the last normal year before the war—1913—of which 58,000,000 francs were exported. The chocolate trade employs 7,000 workmen and may be said to be one of the most important branches of production in Switzerland.



## The Doughboy's Return to the Farm

By O. Z. Ide

WHEN Buck Roberts returned from overseas and resumed his duties on the old farm a short time ago, he gave his kind-hearted old father a bit of a jolt one day, when he said:

"Dad, what in the name of Sam Hill have you been doing to that harness? You got it less than two years ago and now it looks almost ready for the scrap heap. Next time you're in town get a couple cans of saddle-soak, a sponge and some neats-foot oil and I'll show you the way we kept horse equipment in the army."

"And for the love o' Mike who shod that horse? Wait 'till the lute sees—"

"Why, what's the matter with that?" broke in the surprised father, "The shoe fits and it looks like a darn good job."

"Yes, it looks neat," was the rejoinder, "But the bird who tacked that shoe on ought to get the stone-pile for a year. Can't you see he's cut the hoof to fit the shoe instead of shaping the shoe to fit the hoof? And look at the way he's cut those bars; that nag will go lame in two days. Wait 'till I see that blacksmith guy."

Thus it was that Farmer Roberts began to find out what the army did for his boy, and thus it is that farmers all over the country are coming to realize the same thing with the boys in their own localities.

It has been said that there are more men alive in the United States today than there would have been had this

country not entered the war. The reason for this is the fact that the rigid discipline, splendid setting-up exercises and the rugged out-of-door work to which every recruit was subjected, so built up the millions of men of the new army and navy, that thousands of lives were saved—thousands of lives of young men, who because of their sedentary occupations and lack of out-of-door work had become so emaciated and run-down that they would never have survived the terrible ravages of the epidemic of influenza which swept over the world a few months ago.

This is true, more so of the city man than of the boys from the country. It is the one big benefit resulting from the war to the metropolitan districts of this country, and the men who return from the service will resume their work with new life and a renewed vigor, which will multiply their personal efficiency and make them more valuable as citizens.

The men from the farms and outlying districts, however, were as a whole, far above the city man in physical condition and the results of the systematic training were not so marked in their cases, although it tended to make them more alert and active. To these men, however, came the great benefit of the splendid courses of training along lines which are practical and can be put to use in their everyday work upon the farms.

The farmer boys who are so fortunate as to have served with the artil-

lery units of the army received perhaps the greatest amount of instruction which they can later utilize on the farm. In the horse-drawn outfits practically every recruit was taught the methods of handling horses. He was instructed first in the nomenclature of the horse, until he could name and refer correctly to the various parts of the horse anatomy. Next he was taught the most systematic, and hence the quickest, method of grooming and also the simple tests of whether or not the horse is well groomed.

Following this a course was given on horse-shoeing, and although it was not the purpose to make every man a practical and expert horseshoer, yet he learned the correct way to shoe a horse and the dangers to be encountered and the results to be had from improper fitting and adjusting of shoes.

How to judge horses for speed, strength and endurance, was one of the important things which the artillerymen learned. He was taught how to size up the various animals and to pass judgment as to their qualifications for the special work for which they were needed. Feeding is another thing which was taught to the recruits. Out on the farms it has been the custom to give the horse about so many forksful of hay or so many scoops of grain at different times, but upon very few farms in the country has this been done intelligently or with any special system. A horse in good health will generally eat all the grain which



is placed before it, or until it can eat no more. Over-feeding is one of the greatest sources of horse ailments, and this particular course taught in the army was to instruct the men in the exact amounts and proportions of the different feeds, to be given to the horses of various sizes and weights, during the different seasons and in accordance with the amount of work which the animals were doing. It is the system which has been worked out after years of experience and observation by the remount specialists and veterinarians of the army, and is bound to be a great boon to the farmers, both in economy of feed, and in keeping the horses fit and well.

Care of the horse in accident and disease, is a course which is particularly valuable to the farmer boy, and one which was given a great amount of attention in the horse-drawn artillery regiments and in the cavalry. Knowing the proper thing to do at the proper time, in case of accident or sickness to a horse, will often save a valuable animal to years of further usefulness and this was the aim of this particular course of study. Together with this the lessons given in scientifically cleaning and caring for harness will go a long way towards reducing the expense in this part of the farm equipment.

The course which was perhaps the most enjoyed by the young men from the country, and which was equally abhorred (at first) by the city bred recruits, was equitation or horsemanship. Starting off in the most difficult way, the soldier was taught first to ride bare-back, then with the blanket and sur-cingle and later with the army saddle. The theory of this was to give the man his sense of balance first, and the knack of gripping his mount with his thighs, rather than depending upon his stirrups, before he took to the saddle. After this was accomplished and the proper aids were taught and practiced, the recruit was instructed how to put his mount through all the paces and movements. A great many men came to the camps who had rode and handled horses for years in their own natural way. These had to be "unlearned," many things which were against the canons of military equitation and taught again correctly, but in a great majority of the cases these men, after becoming accustomed to the army way, agreed that the latter was the most logical and made for the better training and preservation of the horse.

In the motor-drawn artillery regiments certain men were given intensive and highly specialized courses in motors. The tractors used are not unlike those used on the great farms of the west, and the soldiers were given the opportunity to learn, not only how to run and take care of tractors and wheeled material, but also to observe the possibilities of these machines for domestic use.

The trained infantryman was perhaps the military "Jack of All Trades." His courses included irrigation, sanitation, trench digging, and building of revettments and shelters, all exclusive of drill and the use of the rifle and bayonet. The Jackies of our navy and the marines, besides learning much of the same things that the doughboys were taught, also came to understand the secrets of weather prediction and the tying of many kinds of useful knots for various purposes, all of which will be of practical help to these boys when they return to the farms.

Considered as a whole, the nation at large, and the farmers in particular, will benefit largely from the great war in a way which will make for greater efficiency of the worker, better economy, and a greater output and production from the soil, because of the more intelligent application. These results will become more and more apparent as the young patriots who en-

listed in the service of their country return to resume their work in the great and growing agricultural sections of the country.

## "By the Way"

### NOTWITHSTANDING.

Teacher—"Johnnie, give me a sentence to illustrate the word 'notwithstanding.'"

Johnnie (promptly)—"The boy wore out the seat of his pants not with standing."

### RUINED HIS MEMORY.

"Uncle Zeb," said a young man who had recently come to live in the village, "they tell me that you remember seeing George Washington. Is that right?"

"No, it ain't," returned Uncle Zeb. "I uster 'member seein' him, but that wuz before I jined the church."

### LOOKED THAT WAY.

"I want a man who doesn't smoke or drink."

"What are the wages?"

"Six dollars a week."

"Guess you want a man who doesn't eat either."

### WE UNDERSTAND.

"I thought you said you knew something about cooking," said a sergeant to a recruit.

"I did say so," the recruit replied.

"Well, how do you make hash?"

"You don't make it; it just accumulates."

### BY-THE-WAY.

Apropos of the liberal offer of the editor of a certain market weekly to donate \$50 to charity, our office boy suggests that the offer should include the berry growers who are selling their crop at three cents per quart. Paul, the janitor, comes in with the proposition that it be made into a permanent endowment fund to buy milk for the motherless lambs that are sure to be hungry as the years come and the sheep continue to multiply. But later we shall have more to say about how such a fund should be handled to do the most good.

### NO RACE.

The fat man rushed through the gates just as the Limited was pulling out. A losing race began, to the interest of porters and yardmen standing by. On his sad and puffing return one of the men said with a grin: "Miss yer train?"

"Miss my train—oh, no! I was simply chasing it out of the yards. You people shouldn't allow it in here"—severely—"just look at the tracks it leaves!"

### TODAY'S RIDDLE

What is always pointed and with one to business

(ANSWER)

## Cheap pumping—use the wind

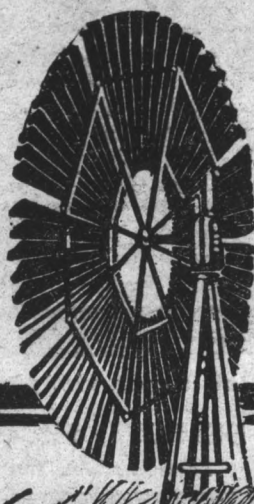
FARMERS all over the country have proven that the ECLIPSE WOOD WIND-MILL insures a reliable water supply at the lowest possible cost.

Some ECLIPSE WINDMILLS erected 38 years ago are still pumping—with no repair bills. On this basis, the cost of your water supply is about \$1.65 a year if you use the ECLIPSE.

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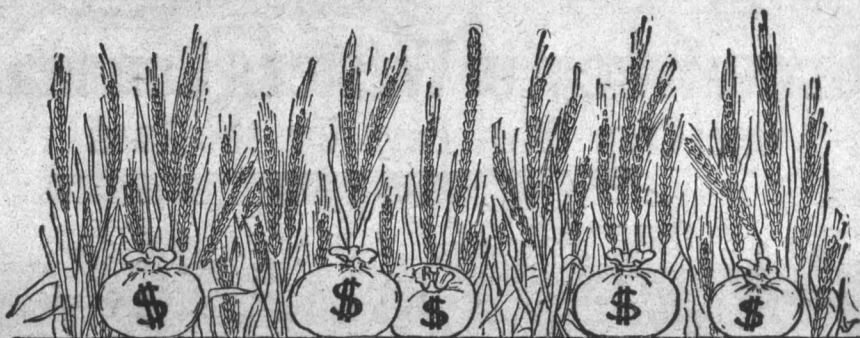
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## ROYSTER'S FERTILIZER

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There are many ways of getting more money out of wheat. One of them is the use of Royster's Fertilizer. But we are not content with giving the farmer the best plant food that can be made and so have prepared a compact, plainly worded, practical book, called "Wheat Growing for Profit," which covers the entire process of wheat culture from the preparation of the ground to the harvesting. This book embodies the best modern thought on this subject and will be very helpful to those who wish to increase their profits. It will be sent free of charge. Write today for your copy, using the coupon below.

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land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45  
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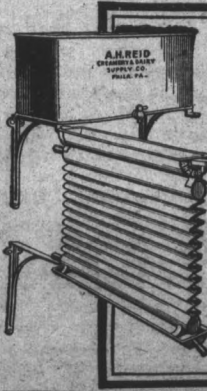
Wood Silos in fir and pine with hinged  
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## Our Boys' and Girls' Page

### Our Prize Letter Contest

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

"How well I remember the "last  
days" of school in the little old brick  
schoolhouse on the hill. What good  
times we had, and how happy we  
youngsters were to be free from our  
studies, with the whole long summer  
playtime before us.

But the last, last day of school  
comes and goes all too quickly and  
you boys and girls of today will soon  
be the men and women of tomorrow,  
putting into every-day practice the les-  
sons you are now learning. And as the  
years go by and playmates become  
scattered the little old school house  
and the memories of the old school  
days will become dearer and dearer to  
you all.

Sincerely yours,  
Editor Boys' and Girls' Dept.

#### FIRST PRIZE.

##### The Last Day of School.

It was a bright, warm day. As we  
started for the school house with well-  
filled baskets (we were going to have  
a picnic) we were filled with joy at  
the prospect of the four months com-  
ing vacation, and with regret at part-

invited the people of the district, also  
the pupils of a neighboring school, to  
spend the day with us. About one  
o'clock our visitors began to arrive.  
The parents, bringing with them ev-  
erything good to eat, that you could  
imagine, and the boys and girls their  
usual appetites. You know what they  
are.

After all had arrived, we played  
games. The boys tried to see which  
one could jump the farthest, and run  
the fastest. After this we decided to  
have a game of ball between the two  
schools. We played an hour and a half.  
The game ended with a score of five  
to eight in our favor. As it was get-  
ting late this ended our sports.

We then went to the school house  
where we had a program, consisting of  
recitations, readings and songs. At  
the beginning of the term our teacher  
promised a prize to the pupil that  
missed the least words.

After the recitations and songs were  
over the teacher announced that I had  
won the prize and presented me a  
book of poems.

This ended our program. Then, last  
but not least, came the feast; for once  
we had all the ice cream we could eat.



Easter Monday Cattle Market at Bremgarten, Switzerland.

ing with our teacher and the school  
friends for so long a time.

Right after we got there we all  
"bunched up" and started for the  
Crooked Creek. As it was only about  
a mile, we soon reached it. We all  
sat down on the grass for a while and  
told stories and jokes, and talked of  
what we were to do in the summer.  
There was one little primary boy who  
lispied, and we coaxed him to repeat  
the verse starting with, "A little birdie  
with a yellow bill." He did, and it  
was more fun than a circus to hear  
him.

We took walks into the deeper part  
of the woods, gathering hepaticas and  
violets. The teacher had brought her  
camera, so she lined us up on a fallen  
tree trunk and "shot" us. After a few  
games we went back to where we had  
left our baskets. After one of the best  
dinners of our lives we went back to  
the school house, where the teacher  
gave prizes to the persons with the  
most headmarks and best attendance.  
I was one of them.

Then we gathered up our books and  
papers, bade the teacher good-bye, and  
started for home.

**Leita Kershner, Sturgis, Michigan.**  
Age eleven years.

#### HONORABLE MENTION.

##### The Last Day of School.

The most pleasant last day of school  
I ever spent was three years ago. We

We then bade the teacher good-bye,  
sorry because he was leaving for good,  
but glad our vacation had begun.—  
**Harold E. Oesterle, Webberville, Mich.**  
Age eleven years.

#### HONORABLE MENTION.

##### Our Last Day of School.

Our last day of school this year was  
the twenty-ninth of May. Vestaburg  
High School had a picnic at Bass  
Lake.

The scholars all arrived at the lake  
about 9:30 o'clock. As soon as the  
boys reached the lake they would say  
to one another, "Come on, go in swim-  
ming," and when one boy went in the  
rest soon followed, until the most of  
the boys were in the lake.

The girls enjoyed themselves by  
swimming and boat riding. The time  
soon passed for the big dinner and ice  
cream. All the girls helped in setting  
the table with the good things to eat,  
which consisted of cakes, cookies, sal-  
ads, bananas, oranges, lemonade, sev-  
eral different kinds of meat sandwich-  
es and ice cream.

About 12:30 o'clock everyone had  
enjoyed a big dinner and was resting  
under the shade, but as soon as the  
table was cleared away you could see  
the boys running towards the lake in  
their swimming suits.

Some of the girls rowed in a boat  
until their hands were covered with  
blisters, the most of them had their



faces burned red from the hot sun.

Many of the girls brought their kodaks to take pictures of the beautiful scenery around the lake, and of school mates they would not be with again until another school year.

About five o'clock you could see many tired faces, and they were talking about going home.

I got very tired and dirty, but never theless I enjoyed the last day of school better than any other day of the year. —Vivian Walker, Riverdale, Mich.—  
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 we will give a cash prize of \$1.

Subject of letter to be mailed by July 28:

"Our garden."

Subject of letter to be mailed by August 4:

"Threshing Time."

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.

### BETTY'S RETURN.

BY FANNIE B. PERRY.

MARY ANN and Dean were two very happy children. When one day they overheard mother say, "We will have to get rid of the old cat 'Betty.' Her days of usefulness were about over; she was stiff, homely, and always underfoot."

The aged house pet was placed in a bag, tied securely and put in the wagon as father was instructed to "take her so far away that she could never get back."

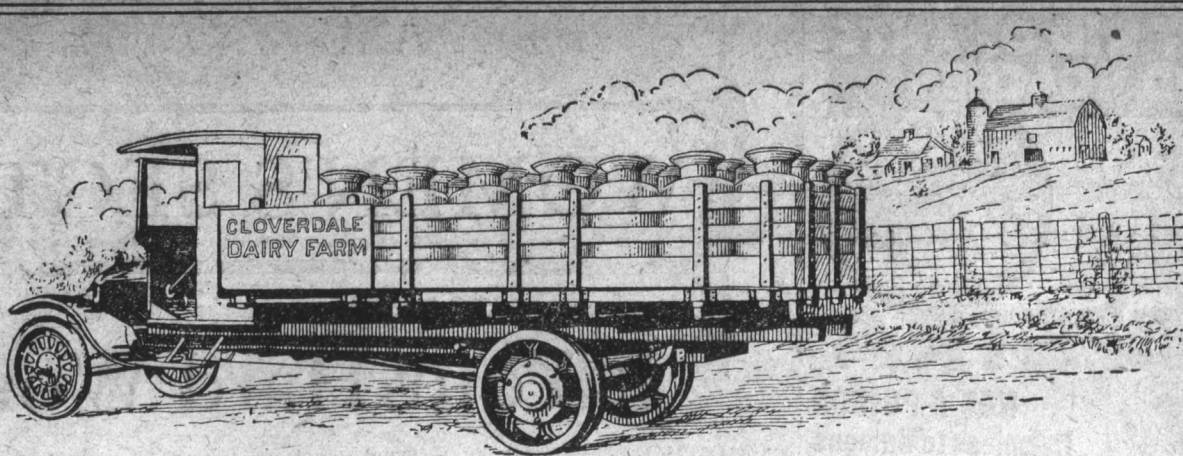
It was just before Christmas and the farmer was on his way to the nearest county seat with a load of pork. When fifteen miles away from home he untied the string and "let the cat out of the bag," thinking that would be the last of Betty.

Well, what do you think? Scarcely four weeks had passed when, in the middle of a cold, blustering night, the thermometer down to zero, snow two feet deep on the ground, there was a scratching on the back door and mewling. How quick the little ears heard the familiar sound of old Betty. Out of bed jumped Dean and down to the kitchen door as fast as his little legs could carry him, crying "Come, mother, open the door quick."

Sure enough, Betty had come back, and walked in as unconcerned as though she hadn't been away an hour, rubbed up against the children as if to say, "Here I am again." Poor old Betty was so thin, and to think she had come all that distance in the deep snow. No time was lost in placing a nice dish of warm milk before her, the children clapping their hands and saying, "Betty did come back, as Mary Ann said she would."

When Betty had finished her milk, she leisurely walked around to her old spot back of the stove and lay down, purring contentedly.

Which goes to show a cat has the sense of direction which is not possessed by human beings.



## OLSON 2-Ton Truck

**\$1095** Guaranteed 50% Overload **\$1095**  
Will Haul Anything from 500 lbs. to 3 Tons at a Profit  
**CHASSIS** **CHASSIS**

The Low Initial Cost and Low Upkeep Make the OLSON the Most Economical Truck for the Farm

### SPECIFICATIONS

Motor—Transmission—Ford Power-Plant Complete.

Drive—Internal gear, patented, with largest bearings ever used on a motor truck, capacity 11 tons each.

Wheelbase—142 inches.

Frame—Special Pressed Steel, 5" Channel, hot riveted.

Wheels—Tires—Special Steel Wheels in rear with 32" x 3 1/2" Dual Solid Tires.

Springs—Extra Heavy side springs, 52" long, 14 leaves 2 1/2" wide, special heat treated alloy steel. Dust proof oilers at every bearing.

Body Space—6 x 12 feet, or larger body can be securely mounted.

THE lowest priced 2-ton truck in the world!

A real truck that you can afford to own and operate.

A year round truck, capable of handling three tons, yet it operates at one-third less per ton mile than the Ford Ton Truck.

The famous Ford truck power-plant insures low upkeep and economical service anywhere.

Write for catalog

### SERVICE

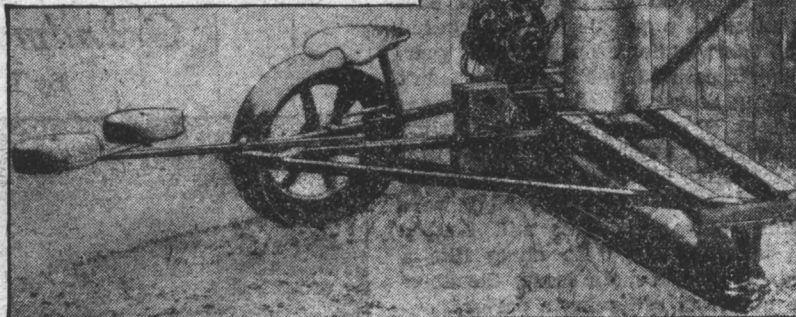
We know of no other truck of any capacity so well adapted to farm use. A 2-ton truck is required, a 1-ton will not do the work of two horses, nor will it mount a full sized wagon bed. You get Ford Service on the Olson, it uses the famous Ford Truck Power Plant. You know all about it, any man or boy can operate it.

## SWEDISH CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY,

Old Established Steel Manufacturers, Operating Two Large Plants in  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A. WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA

## Cushman Silo Packer

Saves Time  
Saves Silage



### Puts One-Third More in Your Silo

Tramping ensilage doesn't pack it properly. It takes this Cushman Silo Packer to do the job right.

It packs so evenly and firmly that your silo will hold one-third more. Prevents gas pockets that cause spoilt silage.

The roller is cone-shaped and is driven in a circle by the 4 h. p. Light Weight All-Purpose Cushman Engine. Easy to take apart and remove when silo is filled. Made in 3 sizes—7, 8 and 9 feet, for 14 ft., 16 ft. and 18 ft. silos. Used by farmers for several years with great success. Write for further information and prices.

298 CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS  
709 North 21st Street LINCOLN, NEB.

## Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

### Widow Must Sell 225 Acre Improved Farm.

Splendid 11-room house, gas-lighted, water inside. Also new 6-room bungalow, gas-lighted, furnace, three piece bath. Fine cellars. Pleasant outlook. Two large barns, all kinds good outbuildings. Productive clay loam soil, wire fenced. 20 acres hardwood timber. Fine orchard. Abundance pasture. Valuable frontage on summer resort lake, best fishing. Ideal Home location, near Lapeer. This complete farm, owned by widow, offered for \$12,500, part cash or Bonds, Holman Real Estate Agency, Lapeer, Michigan.

### 240-Acre Record Crop Michigan Farm, \$7700.

120 acres smooth loam tillage, clay subsoil, has grown 100 bu. corn per acre, 40 bu. wheat; 60-cow wire-fenced pasture, 15 acres wood, timber, fruit, near R. R. town. 12-room house, 120-foot cow barn, horse barn, corn crib, granary, etc. To settle affairs, quick buyer gets all, \$7700, easy terms. Details page 83 Catalog bargains 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 814 B.C. Ford Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

A choice farm for sale. No waste land and all very productive. Splendid dairy and stock raising. Come and see the good crops and stock grow, if you are interested. Easy terms of payment or will take Liberty Bonds, hay, or hogs in payment. C. E. Palmerlee, Lapeer, Michigan.

Michigan Farm, 80 acres of land for sale or trade. Clay and sand mixed, small orchard, 2 sets of buildings, new bank barn 36x56, 2 miles from small town, 2 churches, good school, ordered a new cement silo to go up this fall. S. Troup, Kansas, O.

Rich Farm! Possession NOW gets gravel receipts from mile of State road. Liberty Bond, \$300 or Ford Touring Car, balance E-Z, buys 80-acre farm, 60 plowing, best soil, Central Michigan, fair buildings, main road, near railroad town. Owner 233 N. CEDAR ST. LANSING, MICH.

FOR SALE—160 Acre Farm \$2000 down, balance easy. J. A. Hall, Evart, Mich.

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

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property write me.

JOHN J. BLACK, 105th Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

160 ACRES of good virgin soil, fine for stock raising. Write owner for terms. FAYE E. TOBEY, Yale, Mich.

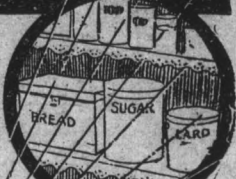
For Sale or Trade—AAL improved 40 acres irrigated land in lower Rio Grand Valley, Tex. Address Box 13, Pharr, Tex.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



## GET RID OF ANTS AND ROACHES

Don't stand for these nasty pests getting into your lard, sugar, flour, butter, etc. Rid the house of them in short order. It's simple, easy and quick with—



# HOFSTRA

NOT A POISON

Harmless to Humans

Use Hofstra anywhere; perfectly safe as it is positively NOT a poison. Affects only bugs which breathe through their skins. Can't harm you or your baby.

Rid Your House, Garden And Poultry of Insect Pests

Hofstra is quick, sure death not only to ants and roaches, but to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, garden bugs and worms, bed bugs, chicken lice and mites, etc. Kills them off wholesale whenever and wherever they bother you.

SIMPLE, SAFE, EASY TO USE AND CHEAP

Spray it from the Hofstra gun; it floats in the air "like smoke off your cigar." It is invisible but seeks out bugs and carries a chemical action that seals their breathing pores and kills them.

If Your Dealer Hasn't it Send 15c for Loaded Gun—Postpaid HOFSTRA MFG. CO.

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## MYERS HONOR-BILT GARAGE DOOR HANGERS

Designed especially for garages, but equally satisfactory for doors on any building. It slides the doors—hinged or otherwise—around curve in corner—no valuable space wasted. Works well with any 1 1/2" flat steel track. Has Tandem Rollers, Steel Roller Bearings, Adjustable and Stayon Features. Thousands in use because of satisfactory service. Quality insured by the Myers Trade Mark which means highest standard in Door Hangers, Hay Tools and Pumps for Every Purpose.

Ask your dealer or write us.  
F. E. MYERS & BRO.  
314 Fourth St., Ashland, Ohio

## PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE



PREMO  
Film Packs  
Developed

An entire pack, 12 exposures, size 2 1/4 x 3 1/4. 25c; 2 1/2 x 4 1/4, 30c; 4 x 5, 35c. Let our careful, experienced workmen develop your next Film Pack. We also make Velox prints, of course.

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(Eastman Kodak Company)  
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Contractors to the Government

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FOR TYING

# CELERY ASPARAGUS

IN FAST COLORS

Hoffman-Corr Tape Mfg. Co.  
312 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing**  
A three years' course in the theory and practice of nursing with the facilities afforded by this modern, fully equipped institution, is offered to qualified young women desirous of entering the Nursing Profession. The curriculum has been carefully planned, emphasizing especially the educational and cultural development of the nurse. The Fall Term commences October 1st. For particulars address Principal of School 1800 East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

"To Love and to Labor is the Sum of Living"—Moore

## WOMEN'S SECTION



### Is Your Hard Work Necessary?

SOMETIMES I wonder if a great deal of the sympathy we extend to overworked women isn't wasted. I do not mean that there are no women who are really forced to do work beyond their strength. For those I have the truest sympathy. But the women who groan the loudest, it seems to me, are women who could make their work fifty per cent easier if they so desired. I often think they go out of their way to do unnecessary things so that they can tell about it and beg for sympathy. They seem to enjoy the martyr role so hugely, I'm almost positive they deliberately overwork.

I have in mind one farm woman who for twenty-five years has carried the water a distance of forty rods. More than that, she has pumped it up with an old wooden pump, hasn't even had a windmill. Of course the water had to be pumped for the stock in the same way, but I'm not just now concerned with the man's part of the story. Times have been none too prosperous for this couple, until the war. Then war prices on their specialty went away up and the checks they received were beyond even their wildest fancy.

At once the husband wanted to buy a gas engine and install water in the house. He saw a let-up on that twice daily pumping of water for the stock, and his wife freed from the extra work of carrying water. But friend wife wanted a parlor! To be sure, she was moaning all the time about how hard she worked keeping up the rooms she already had. But the neighbor across the road had a parlor and living room, both, while our heroine had only the living-room. Husband dwelt on the delights of getting water just by turning a faucet. Wife held fast to the notion of having a parlor to usher the preacher into when he called. Husband sang the praises of modern plumbing and held forth on the merits of a whole bathtub of water to splash in, as against a half pint in a basin on Saturday night. Wife arose to heights of eloquence on the necessity of having an extra room for the baby grand piano she was hoping to buy next year. Husband pointed out that she hadn't anything to put in the parlor unless she took everything out of the living-room. Wife explained patiently that she meant to have new stuff. Husband roared that furniture and rugs were double their real value and lumber and labor ditto. Wife clung like a barnacle to the main issue, the absolute necessity of having a parlor.

They have the parlor. Husband continues to pump water for the stock, but from the day when he gave the carpenters the order to start building he has never carried a pail of water into the house. When the wife asks him if he can't help her that little bit and complains of how tired she is, he politely suggests that she go into the parlor, lie down on the davenport she is going to get next year and take a nice rest.

Of course, this is an exceptional case, but it is by no means a lone illustration of the fact that many of the things women do are entirely unnecessary. There's the idea of littering mantels and piano with bric-a-brac and photographs. The custom certainly adds nothing to the artistic atmos-

phere of the room, rather, it detracts from it. One vase, a bit of pottery, a growing plant or a bowl of flowers give the touch we crave. But an accumulation of worthless trinkets make the place a nightmare and add an hour to the dusting time.

One woman woke up to the absurdity of over-doing by the action of her twelve-year-old boy. It was a home where two maids had been employed always until the war. Then it became impossible to keep more than one, and finally that one departed. The mother delegated to the children the task of keeping their own rooms tidy.

This particular boy had a large collection of photos of friends and spots he had visited stuck all over dresser and desk and bookcase.

"Do these things have to be dusted?" he inquired.

"Certainly," said his mother. "Nelly dusted them every morning, and you will have to do it, too. The dust settles on them as much as it does on furniture, and it has to be taken off."

That morning the pictures disappeared from the dresser. The next day those from the desk were put into a drawer. On the third day, two remained, father's and mother's photos on the bookcase. But on the fourth day even these went into retirement.

"I see you folks anyway, and it seems kind of silly to keep your pictures sticking around," he explained cheerfully. "Besides it saves lots of dusting."

The mother immediately took stock of her own rooms. To be sure, good taste had kept her from overloading them, but there were still a good many things which could be removed and never missed. All the furniture with carving was relegated to the attic or sold at good prices. Furniture with few lines and no tufted upholstery replaced the old sort, which meant so many hours a day in keeping clean.

The dining-room, too, went through

a change. She discovered that it took exactly fifteen minutes extra to entirely clear the table, remove the silence cloth and put on a lacy centerpiece. So she compromised by leaving on the tablecloth, and placing a small doily and fern dish on this. Everything came off the plate rail and went into the china cabinet, and finally a carpenter called to remove the plate rail.

Needless to say, unnecessary cooking followed unnecessary dusting. Food experts told her that the family needed certain food elements, fresh fruit or vegetables, cereals, meat, eggs, milk, fish or other proteins, sugar fats and mineral matter. The family thought it had to have fancy salads, clear soups, pies, French pastry, chops and steaks. She decided that plain bread and butter, potatoes, vegetables in season plenty of milk and eggs, a roast that needed little watching, fruit, minus pie crust, and an easily prepared sweet would keep the family in shape and be much less work for her. So the change went through.

This woman, who never before did her own work, has gotten through for six months with only the help given her by her children, and so far has not complained of overwork. She estimates that the unnecessary things she hired maids to do have cost her in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars a year for fifteen years.

"That \$15,000 dollars rightly placed would insure my future and educate my children if I should be left penniless tomorrow," she says. "Believe me, I shall spend no more money in future for things I'm better off without."

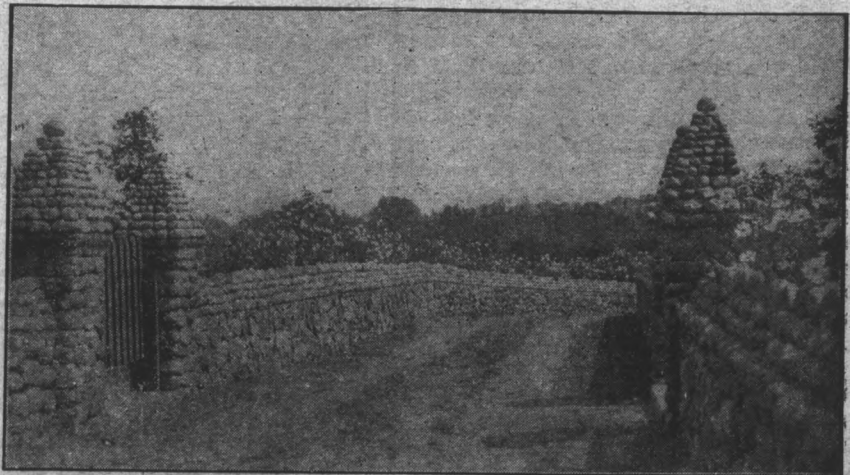
DEBORAH.

Human hearts are full of love, tenderness and sympathy—hold the right mental attitude and you have the key that unlocks them all.

Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense of service which thou renderest.—Robert Browning.

## Grandmother's Garden

By L. M. Thornton



A wonderful garden, I well recall,  
The garden I knew as a child;  
Where Rosemary grew by the tottering wall  
And aster and hollyhock smiled.  
'Twas sweet with the fragrance of pinks, and of mint,  
'Twas gay with a border of phlox,  
And always the sunflowers leaned over to hint  
Bed-time, to the Four-o'clocks.

My grandmother tended its motley crowd  
Of pansies and corn flowers blue,  
I mind how happy she was and proud  
Of anything odd or new.  
But there wasn't a straight nor a circled bed,  
And it wasn't set on a plan;  
But now, when half of my life is fled,  
'Tis the garden I love, as a man.





# LAUNDERING WASH-SILKS AND PONGEES.

BY JULIA R. DAVIS.

WASH-SILKS and pongees are so popular for making of waists, skirts, etc., that the proper method of laundering these materials should be more generally understood. That the usefulness of such fabrics is greatly prolonged by proper care in laundering is such a well-known fact, the following directions may prove of interest to many readers.

Soak the silks in warm water and soapsuds for a few hours, then squeeze rather than rub them to get out as much dirt as possible in this first water. Wring as dry as possible by pressing with the hands. To wash the silks, have ready the warm water and soapsuds—never hot water, as that is ruinous to the finish of the fibers. Squeeze the material through the hands until the dirt is loosened, then rinse, once in warm water and once in cold. The last rinsing water should contain some gum-arabic water, about a teaspoonful to every quart of water. This helps to restore some of the dressing that has been washed away. The silk should then be pressed dry between the hands and rolled in cotton cloths. Spread the silk out flat, right side up on the board. Place over it a piece of cheese-cloth, and run the iron quickly over it, so that it will absorb most of the moisture, remove the cloth and then press the silk smooth. Always follow the warp threads in ironing silks; otherwise the garments are bound to be misshapen.

The silks should never be allowed to dry before ironing; the ironing should be done shortly after they are rolled in the cloths.

## Lily White

*"The flour the best cooks use"*

Its superb quality and thorough goodness has created a demand which, at certain times of the year, we have found almost impossible to meet.

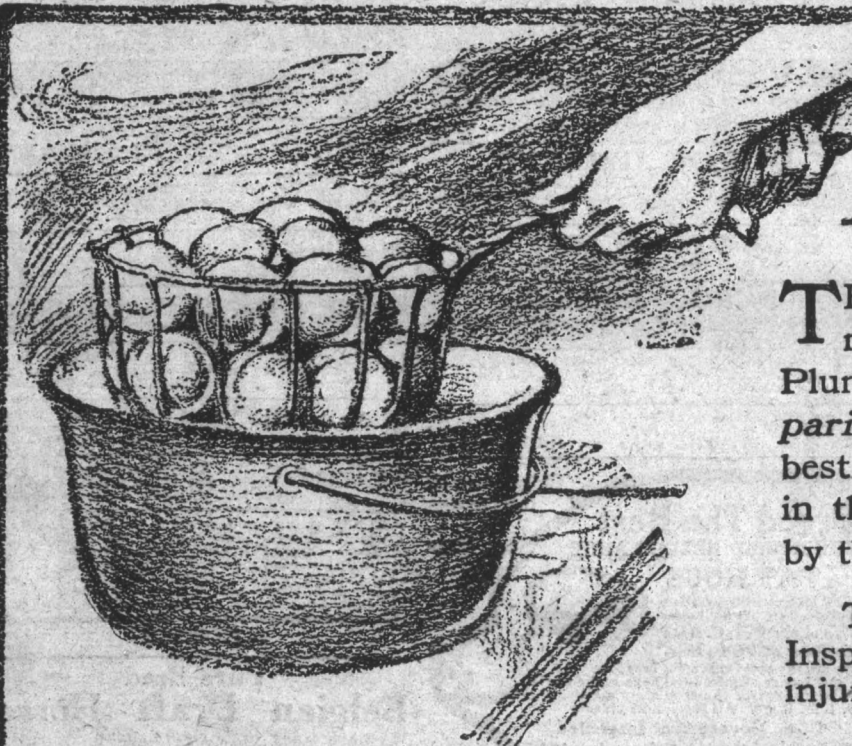
By placing LILY WHITE under a powerful magnifying glass you will be greatly impressed by the absolute uniformity of the granulation.

This evenness of granulation insures the uniform baking qualities which have made LILY WHITE famous and "The flour the best cooks use."

Ask your dealer to reserve your requirements.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



## "A DIP— AND IT'S DONE!"

THAT'S the Babbitt way—the quick, easy, modern method of peeling Peaches, Pears and Plums for preserving. If you are still tediously *paring* off the skins, wasting time, labor and the best flavored part of the fruit, you will be interested in this better Babbitt way. It's the method used by the big California fruit canners.

The U. S. Government Board of Food and Drug Inspection has ruled that this method does not injure quality or flavor of the fruit.

### DIRECTIONS

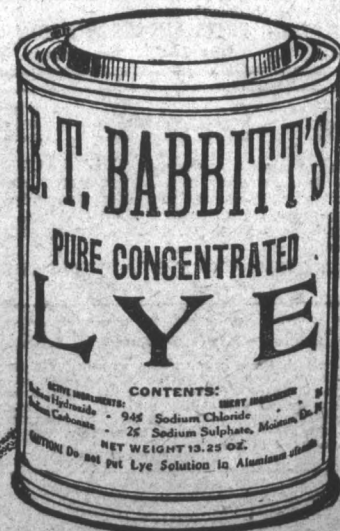
Boil half a can of Babbitt's Concentrated Lye and a half ounce of alum in 9 gallons of water. Place fruit in wire basket or thin cloth and suspend in hot solution for two minutes. Rinse in cold water twice. For small quantities of fruit use 4 table-spoons of Babbitt's and a pinch of alum to one gallon of water.

It enables you to peel a basket of peaches, for example, in about *one-fifth the time* necessary by the old-fashioned method of paring.

And you get *better preserves*, because the best flavored portion, that next to the skin, is saved. Get a can of Babbitt's Concentrated Lye at your dealers today and test for yourself this quick, easy, modern way of peeling fruit.

Write for booklet, giving many other labor-saving uses for Babbitt's Lye.

B. T. BABBITT, Inc., 15 W. 34th St., New York





## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## A bull calf, sired by our imported "EDGAR of DALMENY"

recently sold in Scotland at the Perth  
Bull Sale for the record price of 2,100  
guineas; or \$10,584.00 in our money.  
This goes to show the quality of the

### ABERDEEN ANGUS

that Mr. Scripps is breeding. He enjoys see-  
ing good stock on "Wildwood" and believes that  
THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.

"Edgar of Dalmeny" won the Michigan Grand  
Championship last September at the Michigan  
State Fair and was a winner in his class at the  
Chicago International last December.

We have a few females with calves at foot and  
re-bred to "Edgar of Dalmeny" that Mr. Scripps  
has consented to sell to reduce the fast grow-  
ing herd. Write to

### WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN  
W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

### WOODCOTE ANGUS

Established in 1900.  
TROJAN-ERICAS and BLACKBIRDS (Blackcaps).  
The herd (tested annually) is absolutely  
free from tuberculosis.  
A few bulls (no females) for sale  
WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Cloverly Angus Bred cows, heifers and bull  
calves of good breeding.  
GEO. HATHAWAY & SON, Ovid, Mich.

FOR SALE Six registered Aberdeen Angus  
Bulls, one year old. Prices  
reasonable. LANG BROS., Davison, Michigan.

### Registered Guernseys

Choice May Rose Bull Calves—at prices you can  
afford to pay. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

### BALLARD FARM GUERNSEYS

May Rose and other popular strains. Advanced  
Registry. Accredited List. A few choice young bull  
calves. All older bulls sold. Ballard Bros., R. F. D. 4  
Niles, Michigan.

### REGISTERED

## GUERNSEYS

Just two young yearling bulls left,  
ready for service. Come and look them  
over quick, or write. They are the  
good ones. Priced to sell.

### AVONDALE STOCK FARM, WAYNE, MICH.

Guernsey Pure Bred Bull Calves from one to  
two months old \$50 each "registered."  
WALTER PHIPPS FARM, 30 Alfred St. Detroit, Mich.

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

GUERNSEYS must reduce herd, so offer  
a few choice females of  
Glenwood breeding also bulls, all stock of A. B. breed-  
ing, herd tuberculosis tested.  
T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

For Sale: Guernsey bull calf fawn and white, 10  
months old, a beauty, Nancy's Sequel 56736; Sire,  
Halcyon Sequel 22326; Dam, Nancy's Nancy 5402.  
Dr. W. R. Baker, 1380 West Fort St. Detroit, Mich.



### Read These Figures

According to figures com-  
piled by the Department of  
Animal Husbandry of Ill-  
inois University, a cow must produce 4000 lbs. of  
milk and 160 lbs. of fat a year to pay for feed  
and labor.  
Every 1000 lbs. above this brings a yearly pro-  
fit of \$10. Thus a 5000 lb. cow earns \$10 a year,  
an 8000 lb. cow earns \$40; but when production  
reaches 10,000 lbs. the profit is \$63. Holstein  
cows early reach this yield.  
Every systematic investigation of the dairy  
business confirms the wisdom of those who have  
cast their lot with the Holstein-Friesian breed.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much  
valuable information.  
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF  
AMERICA Box 164, Brattleboro, Vt.

## The Traverse Herd

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

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL  
Traverse City, Mich.

## THE HOLSTEINS

At Maple Avenue Stock Farm are under Government  
supervision. The entire herd have just been tuberculin  
tested and not one reactor. A good place to buy that  
bull you are looking for, and I have two very fine,  
richly bred, and splendid individuals ready for any  
amount of service. I want to answer any question  
you may ask about them.  
L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio

\$75 gets 1 1/2 mo. old gdson Maplecrest Korn. Heng. and  
2 1/2 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad. and 18.48 lb.  
daughter of Cal. Jane Paul A. Dam is my best milk-  
er. Terms. M. L. McLAULIN, Bedford, Michigan.

## CLUNY STOCK FARM

100--REGISTERED HOLSTEINS--100  
When you need a herd sire remember that we  
have one of the best herds in Michigan, kept un-  
der strict sanitary conditions. Every individual  
over 6 mos. old regularly tuberculin tested. We  
have size, quality, and production records back-  
ed by the best strains of breeding.  
Write us your wants.  
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

## "Top-Notch" HOLSTEINS

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

NO more bull calves to offer until next fall. Place  
your order for one from next fall's crop. My herd  
is on the state and federal accredited list.  
A. F. LOOMIS, Owosso, Mich.

Reg. Holstein Bull born Dec. 22, 1918, light color.  
Sires 20 dams average over 30 lbs. Price \$75 Reg.  
and Delivered. J. Robert Hicks, St. Johns, Mich.

LIGHT colored Reg. Holstein Bull 15 mo. old. Sure  
breeder. 30 lb. Pontiac breeding. Priced to sell.  
B. B. Reavey, Akron, Michigan.

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

## "Winwood Herd"

REGISTERED  
Holstein-Friesian Cattle  
Sire in Service  
FLINT MAPLECREST BOY

His sire is Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld. His  
three nearest dams each over 30 lbs. of butter in 7  
days. His dam and granddam both made over 1232 lbs.  
of butter in one year. It is the yearly cow we are  
looking for to deliver the goods. Flint Maplecrest  
Boy's Dam is Glück Vassar Bell, 30.57 lbs. of butter  
in 7 days and 121 lbs. in 30 days. Her butter fat test  
is 5.27. This looks about right to the man who goes  
to the creamery. We have bull calves from 2 weeks  
to 12 months old. From A. R. O. dams and sired by  
Flint Maplecrest Boy, which we will sell at a dairy  
farmers price breeding considered. Just think 40  
more cows to freshen which means more bull calves.  
Let us know your wants. We will make terms on  
approved notes.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc.

Lock Box 249, Roscommon Mich.  
Reference Roscommon State Bank.

REGISTERED heifer and bull calves, of the best  
breeding in Holsteins for sale. Priced right.  
2 heifers and bull. C. H. GIDDINGS, Gobleville, Mich.

Choice Grade Holstein Heifers We have six beau-  
tiful grade Holstein heifers, perfectly marked. 3 past 2 years old and bred,  
3, fifteen months old, large enough to breed. These  
heifers are about perfect and are priced right.  
The Jennings Farms, Bailey, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1

### JERSEY BULLS

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

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

Maple Lane R. of M. Jersey herd. Bull and heifer  
calves sired by a nephew the new World's  
Champion, Sophie's Agnes. Also R. C. Red eggs and  
chix. IRVIN FOX, Allegan, Mich.

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

For Sale Jersey Bull, Goldie Foxhall Lad No. 12849  
Dam Goldie Sophia No. 352783, this bull is solid color,  
black tongue and switch, dropped Mar. 10th, 1918, an  
extra fine individual, good enough that I will ship  
him O. O. D. Also a few bull calves. Address  
NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, R. 1, Marlette, Mich.

The Wildwood Jersey Farm.  
Bulls for sale by Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214 and Em-  
inent Lady's Majesty 150854, and out of R. of M. Ma-  
jesty dams. ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich.

For Sale Registered Jersey bulls ready  
for service and bull calves.  
SMITH & PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

## HEREFORDS

8 bulls from 7 to 10 months old,  
Prince Donald and Farmer breed-  
ing for sale.

ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

## Harwood's White Faces

Owing to labor shortage will sell one  
half my herd, consisting of 120 head of  
Reg. Herefords, yearling and two year  
old heifers, cows with calf at side, re-  
bred to tong bull. Ten short yearling  
bulls. Priced right for quick sale.

JAY HARWOOD, Ionia, Mich.

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

Herefords Bob Fairfax 494027 at head of herd.  
Stock for sale, either sex, polled or  
horned, any age. Priced right. EARL O. McCARTY,  
Sec'y. H. B. Ass'n, Bad Axe, Mich.

## BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

For Beef and Milk

Registered bulls, cows and heifers. Good Scotch and  
Scotch-Topped for sale. In prime condition. Modern  
sanitary equipment. Herd under state and federal  
supervision. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. O. depot.  
1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all  
trains. Write

### BIDWELL STOCK FARM

Box B, Tecumseh, Mich.

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

## Richland Stock Farm

### SHORTHORNS

HOME OF THE MICH. CHAMPIONS  
We offer for sale a few good dual pur-  
pose cows with calves at foot. Also  
two three year old bulls suitable for  
range purposes. We invite inspection.  
C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS,  
Office at Tawas City, Mich. Herds at Prescott, Mich.

Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch Topped cows and heif-  
ers, priced right. Come and see them or  
write W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns Clay bred young bulls  
3 to 10 months old.  
DAVIDSON & HALL, Tecumseh, Mich.

For Sale Shorthorns of Quality Scotch and  
Scotch Topped descendants of Archers  
Hope, Avondale, Maxwellton Sulton and White Hall  
Sulton, model type, by the Oscola Co. Shorthorn  
Breeders Ass. John Schmidt, Sec. Reed City, Mich.

Scotch Topped Cows For Sale. Bred by the Mich.  
Agr. College.  
M. V. Butler, Williamston, Mich.

Shorthorns New list, 27 bulls; 28 females. Feb. list  
all sold. Central Mich. Shorthorn  
Breeders' Assn., Oscar Skinner, Sec'y., Gowen, Mich.

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

Milking Shorthorns of best Bates breeding and  
O. I. C. swine. Bulls for sale 1 mo. to 1  
year old. E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

SCOTCH and Scotch Top Shorthorns. Young  
bull for sale. Price right for quick  
sale. H. E. Hartwell, Williamston, Mich.

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for sale.  
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### HOGS

Registered Berkshire Boars: ready for service. A few  
R gilts and sows bred for May and June farrow. Also  
spring pigs. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

Attention Breeders and Farmers Now is the  
time to buy that Duroc Boar for fall service. We have some  
Corkers. March pigs will weigh 100 lbs. July list.  
Inspection Solicited. Prices very reasonable.  
RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Michigan.

## Duroc Opportunity

What would the earning capacity of a Brook-  
water Boar be in your herd? A mid-west breeder  
states that the Brookwater boar he used added  
from \$75 to \$100 to every gilt bred to him.  
It payed this man to use one of our boars it will  
pay you.

We have several that we are offering at prices which  
appeal to the small breeder who must of necessity  
be a conservative buyer. We have a few that are  
good enough to be used in high class herds at  
prices in keeping with their individuality and  
breeding. Money invested in a good herd boar  
very speedily increases the value not only of  
what you sell but what you keep. Send for price  
list or better, visit the farm.

BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
HERBERT W. MUMFORD, owner,  
J. BRUCE HENDERSON, Manager.

## SEVERAL GOOD

Duroc sows bred to Orion's Fancy King. Boar pigs  
ready for service.  
NEWTON BARNHART, St. Johns, Mich.

### DUROC JERSEYS

Fall pigs either sex also spring pigs pairs not akin,  
sired by the Grand Champion and Junior Champion  
bars. F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

### DUROC JERSEYS

E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

### DUROC JERSEYS

Will sell bred sows and gilts August 7th. Ask for  
catalogue. CAREY U. EDMUNDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROC Jersey spring boars sired by Orion Cherry  
King Col. 2nd, with size and feeding qualities.  
W. C. Taylor, Milan, Michigan.

8734 Hampshires recorded from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 '19.  
Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now.  
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Originators of  
the Famous  
O. I. C.  
Hogs

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THE WORLD NEEDS LARGE  
FAT HOGS

Why lose money breeding  
and feeding scrub hogs?  
Two of our O. I. C. Hogs  
Weighed 2806 Pounds.

We are the most extensive breeders  
and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world.  
Write today for the true story of the real  
O. I. C. Hogs. All foreign shipments

U. S. Government Inspected  
We have bred the O. I. C. Hogs since 1863  
and have never lost a hog with cholera  
or any other contagious disease.

WRITE  
—TODAY—  
FOR FREE BOOK  
"The Hog from Birth to Sale"  
THE L. B. SILVER CO.  
196 Heights Temple Bldg.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

## THE WORLD'S CHAMPION

big type O. I. C's. Stock of all ages for sale. Herd  
headed by Galloway Edd, the World's Champion O. I.  
C. boar assisted by C. O. Schoolmaster, Grand Cham-  
pion boar of Michigan, New York and Tennessee state  
fairs. Also, C. O. Giant Buster, undefeated Senior  
boar pig wherever shown and Grand Champion of Ok-  
lahoma state fair. Get our catalogue of Crandell's  
prize hogs, Cass City, Michigan.

## Shadowland Farm

### O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts 200 to 300 lbs. from prize win-  
ning stock. A few fall year-  
lings and 2 yr. old sows, big type, growthy boars  
of all ages, guaranteed as breeders. Everything  
shipped C. O. D. Express paid and registered in  
buyer's name. J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

For Sale: Thoroughbred O. I. C. Pigs, 6 weeks.  
Combining strain of Galloway Edd.  
Schoolmaster and Longfellow. C. S. Mott, 1400 E.  
Kearsley St., Flint, Michigan.

O. I. C. One very choice 9 months old boar and  
spring pigs sired by Crandell's Big Bone,  
(88925), Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

O. I. C's. Big type boars of April and May  
farrow.  
G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C. For Sale—Spring Pig's  
H. W. MANN, DANVILLE, MICHIGAN.

O. I. C's. Bred gilts all sold. Plenty of spring  
pigs good enough to ship C. O. D.  
F. C. BURGESS, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C's. 2 Choice Yearlings Boars and  
Spring pigs.  
Clover Leaf Stock Farm, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C's. One very good yearling boar, and this  
spring pigs to offer, registered free. 1/4  
mile west of Depot. Citizens Phone 124.  
OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

For 25 Years We have been breeding Big  
Type Poland China hogs. Our new herd boar  
"Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great  
"Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some  
breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred  
for fall farrow. J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

O. I. C's. One extra good fall boar and spring pigs  
for sale. Stock registered free and guar-  
anteed satisfactory. John C. Wilk, R. 2 Alma, Mich.

**Raise Chester Whites**  
**Like This**  
the original big producers

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

Big Type Poland Chinas—A litter by Gerstale Jones  
(Carter); one by Gerstale King (Gerst); and a nice  
bunch of pigs by Mammoth Ben 811959. The stretchy,  
growthy, smooth, well marked pigs we like to see. Am  
pricing them for immediate delivery. Would be pleased  
to have you come see them, pick your pig and take him  
home with you. They sure will bear your inspection.  
Both boars and sows for sale. 8 miles straight north  
of Lake Odessa; 5 1/2 miles from Saranac; 8 miles from  
Ionia. "First come first served." WESLEY HILL,  
R. 6, Ionia, Michigan.

LARGEST Type P. C. in Mich. Nothing at present.  
Spring pigs too young to ship. Have 60 the best I  
ever raised which I will offer later. Come and see two  
greatest boars in state: L's Big Orange 291847 and Lord  
Clansman 330207. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

THE OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED CHINA HOGS.  
Gilts due to farrow JUNE OR JULY—\$100 up.  
Spring pigs \$25 weaning time.  
J. W. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

L. S. P. C. Boars all sold. A few nice gilts  
bred for fall farrow.  
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality. Bred  
for pigs. Ask any questions about my breeders. G. A.  
BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Michigan.

MICH. Champion herd of Big Type P. C. Nothing for  
sale but fall pigs; orders booked for spring pigs.  
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

Big Type P. C. boars all sold. Nothing now until fall.  
I thank my customers for their patronage. Spring  
pigs coming fine. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Large Type P. C. Nothing for sale now. Will be mar-  
ket with better than ever this fall. If herd stuff  
counts. W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type P. C. gilts, bred for August and  
September farrow.  
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Choice bred sows from Iowa's greatest  
Big herds, the big bone prolific kind with size and  
quality. E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

Big Type Poland's all sold out, nothing for sale at  
present. Booking orders for spring pigs. Thanking  
my customers. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

Mammoth Poland Chinas all sold. General  
Jones No. 317249, son of Gerstale  
Jones heads our herd. Clyde Weaver, Ceresco, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Will have better males than ever  
for fall trade, gilts in season.  
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

I wish to thank my customers for their loyalty. It  
was necessary to delay some shipments on account  
of extreme heat. If in need of a boar, from foundation  
blood of first class quality, don't overlook the fact that  
I can furnish you such at once. Also 2 gilts with pig, to  
farrow soon, sired by C. A. King Joe bred to Monster  
Big Bob. None better. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich.

### HORSES

### Pure Bred

## Belgian Draft Horses

We have some extra good Belgian Stallions for  
sale, coming three and four years old. They are  
heavy, of good conformation and sound. You  
can see their sires and dams. They are raised in  
Michigan and acclimated. We have no agents on  
the road for which you or we would have to pay.  
You cannot buy them any better nor cheaper in  
the world. Our studs and mares carry the best  
blood Belgium has produced. We prove this by  
their pedigrees. We invite you to see our stock  
before buying. You can see them any day of the  
week Except Sunday. Write for particulars and  
catalog to the OWOSSO SUGAR COMPANY,  
Prairie Farm, Alicia, Mich.

## BREEDERS OF PERCHERONS

Important, (Wt. 2350) Sire of one & two yr. olds. Sire  
a son with 14 in. bone at two years in service.  
Mares as good. Young stock for sale.  
Chas. Osgood & Sons, Mendon, Michigan.

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

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

SUFFOLK STALLION for sale or exchange for  
pure-bred cattle of any breed; male or female.  
Address H. F. Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Wanted Registered Percheron and Belgian  
young mares and colts of both sex. Chas. A. Bray, Okemos, Mich.



## National Hay Association Met at Detroit, July 16-18

In the opening address made at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Hay Association at Detroit, July 16. F. M. Williams, of New York, made it plain that the four hundred members of his association who had come to the city of Detroit, had no fear of automobiles replacing the horse when they decided to come to the city where eighty-five per cent of the automobiles of the country are manufactured.

"You people in Detroit," said Mr. Williams, "have now turned your attention to the farm and are endeavoring to substitute the tractor for the farm horse. We hay men, however, believe that the automobile and truck have about reached the height of their efficiency and from now on whatever changes there may be in method of automobiles vs. horse transportation, we are inclined to believe it is very likely to result in favor of the horse."

"Had it not been for the advent of the automobile, the wonderful progress and advancement of this age would never have been attained. Were we still dependent upon the horse as our sole motive power, the production of horses in this country would have had to been increased at least two hundred per cent. Likewise, to keep pace with this tremendous increase in horses would have been the increase of forage requirements to the ultimate result that millions of acres of land which have been devoted to the production of food for ourselves would have had to produce hay."

As it is, the increased consumption of hay in this country and the tremendous demands of Europe have brought the price to the highest point in the history of the hay trade. It is, therefore, with a sense of gratitude that we, as broad-minded Americans, turn to the automobile industry of this country and particularly to the city of Detroit, for the great good wrought."

At the Thursday afternoon session, G. I. Christie, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, pointed out that American agricultural problems could not be met alone. They are linked with those of Europe, and because of conditions abroad it is going to be a long time before American farmers can be freed of the necessity of feeding a large part of the population of other countries.

"It was expected," said Mr. Christie, "that with the coming of the armistice and peace there would be an immediate return to the farms of the European men who had been withdrawn from them, and, as a consequence, a quick return to the conditions by which Europe was able to feed itself without much, if any, assistance from our farmers."

But this has not been the case. Because of the chaotic condition of agriculture, the instability of governments, and so forth, the demobilized men, instead of returning to the land, have flocked to the big cities. Budapest, with a population before the war of 800,000, now numbers 2,000,000 people. More than 1,000,000 has been added to the population of the comparatively small city of Vienna since the signing of the armistices. Furthermore, much of the rich land of the European countries has not been planted and will not be cropped this year because of the unwillingness of the owners to take chances with the political unrest among the masses.

"It is equally true that there is unrest among our farmers. Everywhere the man on the land is organizing into groups to make sure that he obtains his rights and a fair share of the proceeds from his labor and land. It will not be enough, hereafter, to tell the farmer that this is the price he is to

receive and no more. He will not take that answer. Everywhere, he is beginning to ask why, and silver-tongued agitators find it easy to go among the farming class and work up dissatisfaction and discontent by accusing the grain dealer, the hay dealer, the banker and the grocer of fattening off of the work of the man of the soil.

"On the other hand, there has been too much talk throughout the country of the farmer getting rich, of the farmer getting an undue share of the advance in prices all along the line. There has been too much talk of the benefits of the government guarantees on wheat and pork all going to the farmer."

"You hay men who are close to the actual situation know that that kind of talk is untrue and unjust. I tell you that the farmer would have made much more money had the government never guaranteed the prices of these things."

"When we guaranteed a price of \$2.26 for wheat it was selling at \$3.50 in the open market. And when hogs were guaranteed at \$16.50 labor delegates came to Washington, saw the President and the Department of Agriculture and everybody else who had anything to do with the matter, saying that the farmer was being enriched at the expense of the workingman. They declared that if the guarantee were lifted the price of pork would immediately drop."

"Well, these men were listened to and the guarantee was removed. What happened? Under the ordinary law of supply and demand the price of hogs began jumping immediately until now they are selling at \$23!"

Mr. Christie warned also against speculation in farm lands and said that to such an extent had this practice been indulged in that he knew of one farm changing hands six times in one week.

At the Thursday evening meeting E. C. Eikenberry, of Ohio, made an address urging greater business efficiency on the part of the nation.

"America occupies a position unique in economic history," Mr. Eikenberry asserted, "that of a nation controlling both the finances of the world and its supply of raw materials. This fact imposes a singular responsibility, and the immediate future will witness a development of international trade relations in which she will occupy a position of supremacy."

Mr. Eikenberry is convinced that business is adjusting itself properly to post-war conditions.

"The conviction is steadily deepening that the present level of prices is based on economic conditions and is to continue for an extended period," he concluded, "with the result that the hesitancy toward promoting production and investing in normal commodity reserves is being reduced, while building operations are showing a steady increase."

At the Friday morning meeting resolutions were passed requesting the United States Department of Agriculture to prevent the activity of county agents in interfering with the legitimate business of the different counties in which they are working. One of the speakers described the county agents as destroyers of economical and efficient distribution. F. L. Young was elected president and J. Vining Taylor secretary, of the National Hay Association for the coming year.

The collie is the best known of all sheep dogs. There is a great difference between the working-dog and the show collie which has been bred so much for the fancy points that it is of but little service in the exacting duties which the sheep-dog is called upon to perform.



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### The Williamson is Guaranteed by Bond

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### The Williamson Pays for Itself—Its

scientific design, the result of thirty years' experience, insures uniform heat throughout the house with minimum consumption of fuel. Will burn coal, coke, wood, lignite or gas. Pays for itself through fuel-saving.

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### The Williamson Gives More Heat—The

recirculating air system and four-inch insulated cold-air jacket sends the maximum of heat into the house. Only enough warmth is retained in the basement to keep water pipes, fruits and vegetables from freezing.

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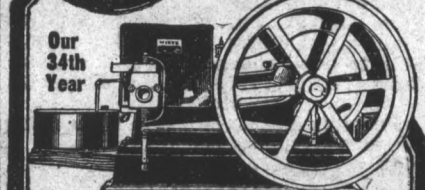
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Please send me free, illustrated book "Comfort at Low Cost."  
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FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 252 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

## THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

## ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W.F. YOUNG, INC., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## Ionia Free Fair

is putting on a sheep exhibit, Aug. 12-13-14-15. Write Sec. J. B. Welch, Ionia, Mich. for entry blanks.

### SHEEP

## TO THE KIDS

Over 300 have written me about the sheep I am giving away. I would like to send one to each of you but two is my limit. Three disinterested judges are picking the winners. If you are not one of the lucky kids, why not save your money and buy one next December. I will contract to buy the produce back at a splendid price.

KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Proprietor  
Coldwater, Michigan

## BUY A SHEEP

Wait a minute, buy Hampshires. The American Hampshire Sheep Association wants to send you a dandy little booklet with list of Breeders. Some near you. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary, 22 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

For Shropshire Yearling Rams write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

Shropshires Am offering 16 yearling rams and 8 yearling ewes of Senator Bibby breeding. O. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers



# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

## SECOND EDITION.

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

### WHEAT.

The wheat crop of the United States will be a great disappointment from early expectations. Blight, rust and other afflictions have reduced the yield and indications are that it will not be over 1,100,000,000 bushels, and possibly not that large. The latest government report was 1,100,000,000 bushels while in June it was 1,236,000,000 bushels. Wheat is running good in Michigan, especially Red Rock. Threshing gangs are having the busiest season in their history. Receipts Wednesday in this market were three cars. Stocks as compared with earlier estimates are 32,000 bushels, as against 24,000 bushels a year ago. No. 2 red wheat brought \$2.24 on this market a year ago. Present prices are:

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| No. 1 red .....   | \$2.26½ |
| No. 1 mixed ..... | 2.24½   |
| No. 1 white ..... | 2.24½   |

### CORN.

In the Detroit market the corn deal is up two cents. The crop outlook was the leading cause for strength. There were some showers this week over parts of the corn belt but not enough to bring general benefit and the outlook is far from promising. Strength was added to the corn market from the higher hog prices that followed the settling of the strike at the Chicago stock yards. Corn is coming to this market slowly. The price a year ago for No. 3 corn was \$1.60. Today's prices are:

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| No. 3 corn .....   | \$2.00 |
| No. 3 yellow ..... | 2.04   |
| No. 4 yellow ..... | 2.02   |
| No. 5 yellow ..... | 1.99   |
| No. 3 white .....  | 2.07   |

### OATS.

The oat crop is coming in for rather discouraging reports. In Michigan the early sown oats have withstood the drouth quite well in some cases but in general the crop has suffered very severely. It will be light and the straw will be very short. The local oat market is firm, the buying being for local consumption. The price one year ago was 78c for standard oats. Present prices are:

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| No. 2 white ..... | 84½ |
| No. 3 white ..... | 84  |
| No. 4 white ..... | 83  |

### RYE.

The harvesting of this crop is in progress and an excellent crop is reported. Rye is somewhat neglected in the markets, cash No. 2 now being quoted at \$1.58.

### BEANS.

Beans are steady and the trade generally is rather quiet, although an advance is noted on the Detroit market, the price now quoted being \$7.65 per cwt. A firmer feeling exists in Chicago, where pea beans, hand-picked, choice to fancy, are quoted at \$7.50@8; red kidneys \$11@11.50. Michigan pea beans of good quality bring \$7.75@8 in New York. The Michigan bean crop is developing fairly well under the existing dry weather.

### HAY.

In discussing the outlook for the 1919 hay crop with delegates at the meeting of the National Hay Association, July 16-18, considerable variance was noted in the reports from the various sections of the country regarding the new crop. Scattered opinions were as follows: Michigan, about normal, with slight decrease in quality. South central Michigan was expected to have almost double last year's production, but still short of an average. The central part of the state claims a good sized crop and good quality. Northwestern Ohio has indications of about the same size and quality as last year, although the state as a whole may prove to have a light output.

The Mohawk valley in New York has promise of a bumper crop, probably a third larger than last year, and of good quality. The same claims were made for New York state as a whole. Iowa was pronounced to have a better crop than last year; Minne-

sota, a very good crop; Illinois, a slight increase over last year; Wisconsin, up to normal.

Detroit quotations as follows: No. 1 timothy \$32.50@33; standard timothy \$31.50@32; No. 2 timothy \$30.50@31; No. 3 timothy \$24@25; No. 1 mixed \$30.50@31; No. 1 clover \$24@25; rye straw \$11.50@12; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@12 per ton in carlots.

Pittsburgh.—There is a decided improvement in the hay market. No. 1 and good No. 2 timothy, new or old, are exceedingly scarce and the demand is very urgent. The lower grades are also better, although the call is not so strong. Quotations are: No. 1 timothy \$38@38.50; No. 1 light mixed \$34@35; No. 1 clover mixed \$28@29; No. 1 clover \$25@26.

### SEEDS.

Seeds are quoted firm, but the market is inactive. Prime red clover has advanced \$1, the price now being \$29; October \$30; timothy \$5.50.

### POTATOES.

According to the special potato report issued by the federal bureau of crop estimates, the condition of the crop in this state is estimated to be 92 per cent of normal with the acreage showing a decrease of five per cent

from that of last year. Early potatoes do not show as good a stand as the late varieties. The new crop is coming onto the markets freely, and the supply is kept well cleaned up.

### FEEDS.

Feed prices are steady. Prices to jobbers at Detroit are: Bran \$45; standard middlings \$52; fine middlings \$55; coarse corn meal \$78; cracked corn \$79.50@80; corn and oat chop \$65@68 per ton in 100-pound sacks.

### BUTTER.

The supply of butter is not falling off to any great extent. At Detroit supplies are sufficient and demand quiet, jobbers paying 50@51½c for fresh creameries. In Chicago there is an improved demand, with creamery firsts quoted at 51c; extras 52c. In New York the range for the creamery grades is 52@55c. At Philadelphia western creameries bring 56c.

### CHEESE.

Holdings of cheese in the country as a whole are considerably heavier than a year ago, and production is holding up well for this time of year. Detroit jobbers are paying 32½@33c for Michigan flats, and 33c for single daisies. At New York flats, whole

milk, bring 32½@33c; do average run 31½@32c. In Chicago the trade is slow, Young Americas being quoted at 33c; daisies, double at 31½@32c. At Philadelphia, New York and Wisconsin, full milk, sell for 31½@33½c per pound.

### EGGS.

While prices at eastern points have fluctuated somewhat during the past week, quotations at Detroit are steady at 43c for fresh candled current receipts; do in new cases 44c. At Chicago choice northern stock is in good demand, and firsts bring 42½@43½c; ordinary firsts at 39@41c; storage packed firsts 44@44½c. In New York nearby western white stock is quoted at 55@68c. At Philadelphia nearby firsts bring \$15.60 per case.

### WOOL.

In the fleece wool section, especially in Ohio, where eastern buyers still are purchasing the best fine clips at 75@77c, with an occasional one at 78c, considerable activity is noted. The price is 67@68c to the farmer for medium clips. Last year's experience with the government seems to have established the buying commission for country buyers at one and one-half cents a pound where formerly various rates were paid. This would make the wool cost one and one-half cents more on the cars than the above quotations.

### CANNED GOODS.

There is no material change in the condition of the canned goods market. The trading the past week was rather light and interest in this trade centered on canned pears. Dealers report an acute shortage of sweet pea spot stocks. Business in vegetables was fairly steady with no noteworthy developments. Business in dried fruits continues active with most of the orders for foreign shipment.

### DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Cabbages and cucumbers have formed the bulk of the offerings on the city markets this week. Cabbages were sold at \$1.50 per bushel; and larger cucumbers at \$4@4.50 per bushel, or 8@9c per dozen; pickling cucumbers at \$1.05 per hundred. Green and wax beans were in heavy supply and were soon cleaned up at \$1@1.25 for the wax, and \$1.25@1.50 for green; peas \$2.50@3; huckleberries \$10 per bu; red raspberries 11@12; black \$10@11; apples \$1.50@2; onions \$2.50; outdoor tomatoes \$6@7 per bushel; eggs 52c; butter 60@65c; live chickens 35c.

### GRAND RAPIDS.

Wheat threshing is general throughout western Michigan and some very heavy yields are reported. William Oliver of Alpine township harvested 80 acres of Red Rock variety, which he began threshing the latter part of last week. The average yield of first five acres was 50 bushels per acre, grading No. 1, sixty pounds and better, government test. Red wheat grown in Grand River Valley is heavier and richer in gluten than that grown in the Red River Valley. Old potatoes advanced from 50 to 85c per bushel. A few bushels of early crop of new potatoes were marketed last week at \$3 per bushel. Indications are for a light crop owing to lack of rain in many localities. New hay was higher last week at \$22 per ton. Many farmers report a lighter crop of timothy than last year. Hog cholera has appeared in this section of the state. Several cases are reported in Alto. Authorities at Lansing have taken action against the spread of the disease. New rye is being marketed, millers paying \$1.30 per cwt.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter.—The receipts of butter ran heavy the first half of the week, but became less as the week advanced. On the whole, business has been on a more restricted scale during the week than quotations would warrant. Speculative buying has practically ceased. Quotations Saturday as follows: Extras 53½@54c; higher scoring than extras 54½@55c; firsts 51½@53½c; seconds 49½@51c.

Eggs.—Receipts for the week have been less than for some time past. The quality of the majority of the stocks on hand is poor. Established quotations are as follows: Firsts 45@48c; extra firsts 49@52c; extras 53@54c.

## Live Stock Market Service

### Reports for Thursday, July 24th

#### BUFFALO.

Hog prices continue to advance, pigs now bringing \$23.25@23.50; top hogs \$24.35; lambs lower at \$17.50; best calves \$19.

#### DETROIT

##### Cattle.

Receipts 2,965. Cattle market is steady with Wednesday; 50c@1.25 lower than last week's close. Best heavy steers ..... \$13.00@15.50  
Best handy wt bu steers... 11.50@12.00  
Mixed steers and heifers 10.00@10.50  
Handy light butchers.... 8.50@9.00  
Light butchers ..... 7.75@8.00  
Best cows ..... 9.00@9.50  
Butcher cows ..... 8.00@8.25  
Cutters ..... 6.50@6.75  
Canners ..... 6.00@6.25  
Best heavy bulls ..... 10.00  
Bologna bulls ..... 8.50@9.00  
Stock bulls ..... 7.50@8.00  
Feeders ..... 9.50@10.50  
Stockers ..... 8.00@9.00  
Milkers and springers... \$ 70@ 120

##### Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,253; \$1@1.50 higher than Wednesday.  
Best ..... \$19.00@19.20  
Others ..... 10.00@18.00

##### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 875. Market steady.  
Best dry-fed lambs ..... \$ 17.00  
Fair lambs ..... 14.00@16.00  
Light to common ..... 12.00@13.50  
Fair to good sheep ..... 7.50@8.00  
Culls ..... 4.00@6.00

##### Hogs.

Receipts 2,316. Hogs 5c higher than Wednesday; pigs 50c higher.  
Pigs ..... \$ 22.50  
Mixed ..... 23.00@23.30

#### CHICAGO.

##### Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 35,000; holdover 3,089. Market, compared with yesterday's best time, good hogs mostly steady; packing grades unevenly steady to 25c lower. Bulk of sales \$21.75@23.40; tops \$23.50; heavy 250 lbs up, medium, good and choice \$22.35@23.30; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice \$22.25@23.50; light 150 to 200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$21.85@23.50; light lights 130 to 150 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$21@23; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth \$21.50@22.25; packing sows 200 lbs up, rough \$20.25@21.40; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$20@21.50.

##### Cattle.

Estimated receipts 15,000; market, best beef steers steady; others slow to lower; butcher stock strong to 25c higher; calves mostly 25c lower. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up, choice and prime \$16.85@18.50; do medium and good \$12.50@

17; do common \$10.25@12.50; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$14.75@17.75; do common and medium \$9.75@14.75; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice at \$7.25@14.50; cows, common, medium, good and choice \$7@13.50; bulls, bologna and beef \$8@12.50; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$5.75@7; do canner steers \$6.75@9.50; veal calves, light and handyweight, medium, good and choice \$17.25@18.50; feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice \$7.75@13.75; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$7@11.25; stocker cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice at \$6.75@9; stocker calves, common, medium, good and choice \$8@12; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice \$11.50@16.25; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice \$8.50@12.75.

##### Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 30,000. Native lambs mostly steady to 25c lower; westerns slow; sheep steady; native yearling, breeding ewes \$14.75. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and price \$14.25@17.75; do cull and common \$9.75@14; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime at \$10.50@13.75; yearling wethers, medium, good and choice \$7.25@9.50; ewes, cull and common \$3@6.75; breeding \$8.50@15; feeder lambs, medium, good and choice \$12.50@15.

#### BUFFALO.

July 23, 1919.

##### Cattle.

Receipts 30 cars. Market is slow; prime heavy steers \$16@16.50; best shipping steers \$14.50@16; medium shipping steers \$14@14.50; best yearlings, 950 to 1000 lbs \$15@16; light yearlings, good quality \$13.50@14.50; best handy steers \$12.50@13.50; fair to good kind \$12@12.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed \$12@12.50; western heifers \$11.50@12; best fat cows \$10.50@11; butcher cows \$9@9.50; cutters \$7@8; canners \$5@6; fancy bulls \$11@11.50; butchering bulls \$9@10; common bulls \$7@8; best feeders \$10.50@11; medium feeders \$9.50@10; best stockers \$8.50@9.50; light, common stockers \$7.50@8; milkers and springers \$7.50@15.

##### Hogs.

Receipts five cars; 50@75c higher; heavy and yorkers \$24@24.25; pigs \$23@23.50.

##### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts two cars; lower; lambs at \$17.50; yearlings \$10@14; wethers at \$10@10.50; ewes \$8.50@9.50.

##### Calves.

Market \$1 lower; tops \$18.50; grass calves \$8.



# Cheese Making in New York

COMMERCIAL cheese making is a declining industry in New York. There are now only 766 factories where cheese is made in operation in the state.

Away back in 1870 there were 100,000,000 pounds of cheese manufactured in New York state, while the total production for the entire country was 162,000,000 pounds. The manufacture of cheese reached its climax in 1880, when 137,526,394 pounds were produced. Then New York state manufactured fifty-six and a half per cent of all the cheese produced in the United States. The cheese markets at Little Falls and those established later at Watertown, in the great north country, and Cuba and Salamanca in the western part of the state, set the price for the industry. Their quotations were run in every dairy market report.

Since 1880, the production of cheese has steadily declined, and hundreds of factories have been supplanted by milk stations and condensaries.

The demand of the cities for market milk has driven the cheese industry back into a few hill towns in western New York, and the St. Lawrence river counties, and there is now scarcely a dairy community so remote that the milk station is not competing with the cheese factory, with winning chances favoring the milk station.

New York state cheese factories formerly exported their products in large quantities to Europe, but this export trade was lost some years ago when "filled" and "skim-milk" cheeses were put onto the market, while our northern competitors, the Canadians, were prohibited by law from making "filled" cheese and "skim-milk" cheese unless marked as such, and by this means they won and held the foreign markets for cheese until the war in Europe began, when much cheese was exported from the United States to supply the needs of our allies.

According to George E. Hogue, Conductor of the Dairy Division of the State Division of Agriculture, who was himself a large manufacturer of cheese for many years, the loss of our export trade cannot be wholly charged to the superior quality of Canadian cheese, but it has been due in considerable measure to the increased demand for our home trade. Such demand increased from year to year until, for a number of years before the war, it took all the cheese manufactured in the United States at a better price than exporters were willing to pay for Canadian cheese.

"When our manufacturers began to manufacture cheese for home trade instead of export, and ship them out from the factory only a week or ten days from the hoop instead of holding them for weeks in the factory to cure," says Mr. Hogue, "it was discovered that the home trade demanded softer cheese than the export trade, and the manufacturers therefore began to change their methods of manufacture to suit the requirements of the home trade by making a softer cheese. In this connection some of the cheese manufacturers discovered that by washing the curds or soaking them in water they were able to manufacture cheese that appeared to be softer and more suitable for the home trade markets. The result of this practice has been that some of the makers also discovered they could add considerable to the weight of the cheese by soaking the curd in water before it was put to press and thereby return better dividends to the patrons."

It was found that some cheese makers in northern New York had gone much too far in this direction, adding too much moisture and making a cheese that might appear well when, ten days old, but which would not hold well when put into storage or

when in the retail store in warm weather. It is related by an after-dinner speaker at a recent cheese makers' banquet, that a man went into a store in Philadelphia recently, and saw a row of cheeses on a bench and under the bench were buckets filled with water that dripped from the wash curd cheeses. This tale may be somewhat exaggerated, but government inspectors have found cheese made in northern New York factories that contained as high as forty-six per cent moisture.

This condition has led to the enactment of a law fixing the moisture content limit of forty per cent for whole milk cheese and 42 per cent for wash curd cheese, and requiring that cheese containing that provided by statutes



## DENMARK NOW LOOKS TO AMERICA FOR CHEESE.

SHIPMENTS of cheese to Denmark seems about as inept as carrying coals to Newcastle, but such are the fortunes of war. Denmark, one of the largest cheese producers of the world, is now looking to America for supplies because lack of feed during the four years of war has so reduced the dairy industry that it is compelled to import cheese to meet the demands of the country. The American consul at Odense, the center of the cheese industry, considers that American cheese may find a ready sale in Denmark, as the following excerpts from his report to the Department of State indicate:

"The district of Odense is Denmark's most important cheese producing area but nevertheless there would now seem to be possibilities for a market here for cheese imported from United States. The economic conditions of the past four years have so affected the Danish dairy industry that it would seem for at least a year from the present date, unless there should come an unusually good grass crop, there could be found a market here for the American article.

"One wholesale dealer in Odense states he thinks he could dispose of one hundred tons of American cheese during 1919. This dealer has already had an offer from America but the price was too high. This was, namely, forty cents per pound for cheese with a thirty-three per cent fat content (c. i. f. Copenhagen) and thirty cents per pound for a cheese with an eighteen per cent fat content.

"The fact that the government still maintains a maximal price for the home products limits the price which can be paid for American cheese. If this maximal price is removed it is probable the price will go up considerably and there would then be more opportunity for the American article to compete. Now, however, in order to compete with Danish cheese, American exporters must reckon with this maximal price which wholesalers here pay the dairies for the Danish article. This amounts to the following, the Danish crown being estimated at twenty-five cents: Skim-milk cheese, 19½ cents per pound; cheese with nine per cent fat content, 21½ cents; cheese with fifteen per cent fat content, 25 cents; cheese with thirty per cent fat content, 31½ cents per pound.

"Exporters must also reckon with the duty on cheese here, which at the present dollar rate will amount to about two and a half cents per pound (actually, twenty ore per kilo).

"It is thought that American cheese with a smaller fat content than that

should be marked "excess moisture." Although there has been a steady shrinkage in volume of cheese produced in New York, Mr. Hogue says that as long as there is a surplus of milk during the summer, to be made into cheese, some factories will be operated, but only for a short time, making it very difficult to secure experienced cheese makers.

It is probable that if the Dairymen's League succeeds in putting its gigantic milk handling plan into successful operation, some of the surplus will be manufactured into fancy brands of cheese, in league factories, in connection with the production of creamery butter and other milk products which the league is planning to manufacture and sell under its own brand. E. E. R.

on which prices were quoted above would have the best chance in the Odense market—for example, a cheese with not more than a fifteen per cent fat content. Such an article should compete with the above named home cheese, bringing maximal prices varying from nineteen and one-fourth to twenty-five cents per pound. Also the fact that the American cheese will not be subject to the maximal price should justify wholesalers in demanding slightly more for the imported article.

"Besides the freight and customs duty there are other things to be considered in exporting cheese such a long distance. First there must be care in packing to prevent breakage. Then account must be taken of the fact that during a two weeks' voyage the cheese may diminish from three to four per cent or even more, a loss which the buyer must of course bear."

## EMBARGO ON LIVE POULTRY.

EXPRESS officials last week sent out notice of an embargo on live poultry to eastern centers in local lots, to agents, west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh and south of Washington, reading as follows:

"The impossibility of transporting live poultry during the summer months without serious loss is being demonstrated every day. In order to avoid these losses and to insure the delivery, in reasonably good condition, of such poultry as may be safely handled, it is necessary to place an embargo on shipments from points south of Washington and west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, destined to points north and east of those cities, therefore, live poultry for market from points in the states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia, and all states south and west thereof, destined to points in the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh or north of Washington must be refused.

"Shipments for Washington, Buffalo and Pittsburgh which can reach those cities over night or within approximately eighteen hours, may be accepted.

## HOW I KILLED FIVE ACRES OF QUACK GRASS.

I HAD a piece of five acres of solid quack grass, and tried summer following, raking and burning the roots, but it seemed to flourish better than ever.

Then I pastured it for some years, planted it to corn and cultivated, but the quack grass was ever present. I then drew the corn off, got a disk har-

row with round disks, put two teams, one each side of the tongue, and let them sail, first one way lapping half and then crossways. I then seeded the piece to rye, and have not seen anything of the quack on that piece since. That was eight years ago. Now the ground froze quite hard that winter, and I figure the freezing was what killed the quack.—A. H. G.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from page 82.)

its voyage to the western coast.—Mexican bandits hold up and rob a boatload of American sailors near Tampico; the boat was flying the American flag.—President Wilson learns that thirty-five senators have pledged themselves to block the peace treaty unless reservations are made.—Many army officers, including Lieutenant-General Liggett and Major-General Dickman, arrived last night aboard the Cunard liner Aquitania.—The wheat administration closes fourteen mills in Minneapolis; allegations were made that the company made more flour than permitted under food control regulations.

Monday, July 21.

AUSTRIA gets peace terms and is permitted fifteen days to file protest.—Northern Michigan fires menace many towns, practically all the territory north of Traverse City in the southern peninsula being in the danger zone.—Nine persons are known to be dead as the result of last night's cloudburst which swept Belmont and other Ohio counties.—Members of the United States Aircraft Commission will advise congress to create an aero portfolio; Howard S. Coffin of Detroit, was suggested as the first secretary.

Tuesday, July 22.

BLAZING dirigible airship crashes through the roof of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, killing ten people.—Russian Reds open an office in Detroit for the purpose of purchasing \$120,000,000 worth of raw material and manufactured goods for the Russian government.—A fierce racial battle is raging in Washington, D. C., between the negroes and whites; four are killed and many wounded.—General Carranza sends 5,000 infantry to clean up the Tampico district.—Manufacturing concerns throughout the country make application to Washington for returned soldiers, offering to train them in special trades.



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