

DAIRY

RATIONS FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Corn Stover Should Form One of Main Sources of Roughage for Cows and Young Stock.

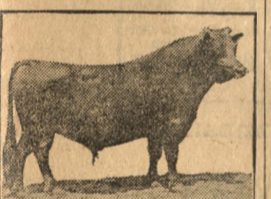
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While corn stover and straw from the various cereals are not adapted for producing the largest flow of milk, they may be fed to dairy cattle.

Corn stover may be fed to milking cows without limit, when they receive in addition grain, silage, and some leguminous hay.

Oat, barley, and wheat straw can form a considerable portion of the dry roughage for all classes of dairy cattle.

When one has a good house a very necessary thing is to keep it well preserved. Any parts that are worn or damaged by accident should be repaired as early as possible so that it will always be in good condition.



By Breeding to Superior Sires Milk Production Can Be Greatly Increased in Single Generation and Greater Economy Effected.

The following rations containing corn fodder and straw should give good results with dairy stock:

Ration for Dry Cows, Bulls and Heifers.

Corn stover and straw... Unlimited
Clover hay... 10 pounds
Corn silage... 20 pounds
Cottonseed meal... 1 pound
Corn-and-cob meal... 2 pounds

Ration for Cow About to Calve.

Corn stover... 5 pounds
Clover hay... 12 pounds
Corn silage... 20 pounds
Cottonseed meal... 1 pound
Wheat bran... 3 pounds

Ration for Cow Giving 16 Pounds of 4 Per Cent Milk.

Corn stover and straw... Unlimited
Clover hay... 12 pounds
Corn silage... 20 pounds
Cottonseed meal... 1 pound
Corn-and-cob meal... 2 pounds
Gluten feed... 3 pounds

HELP CONTROL OF DISEASES

All ailments of workers on farms should be reported at once to authorities.

A dairyman should report any contagious diseases among the workers on his farm to the health authorities and in this way assist in the control of the diseases promptly.

HAVE COW FRESHEN IN FALL

More Milk is Obtainable and Calves are Ready to Turn Out to Pasture in Spring.

It is well to remember that it pays to have the cows freshen in the fall. Then there is more time to milk them and the milk brings a better price.

OUR FARM-HOME PAGE

A special service of articles on scientific agriculture, dairying, poultry raising and domestic science, written by recognized authorities. THE COURIER-RECORD, MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN. H. B. WILLIAMS, Editor.

HOW TO REMODEL THE OLD HOUSE

Modernize Existing Dwellings to Make Them More Efficient.

PART OF GOVERNMENT PLAN

Nation's Wealth in Buildings Should Be Preserved—Easier and Cheaper to Keep House Constantly in Good Condition.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper.

U. S. WANTS BUILDINGS KEPT IN REPAIR.

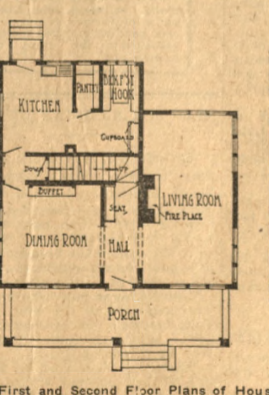
No Permit Required for Repair or Remodeling Up to \$2,500.

The following is authorized by the war industries board in its circular No. 21, dated September 3, 1918, relative to nonwar construction:

"Structures... falling within the following classification are hereby approved, and no permits or licenses will be required therefor:

"(2) Repairs of, or extensions to, existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500."

When one has a good house a very necessary thing is to keep it well preserved. Any parts that are worn or damaged by accident should be repaired as early as possible so that it will always be in good condition.



First and Second Floor Plans of House After Remodeling, Showing Large Modern Living Room to the First Floor and Second Floor Rearranged to Provide a Bathroom.

work or metal work, point up masonry and repair cracks in concrete and plastering.

It is far easier and cheaper to keep a house in constant good condition than to let it run down and then repair it all at one time.

Many a good plain house can have a

number of modern improvements added to it that will make it more convenient and comfortable on the inside, also a few well-chosen changes and additions on its exterior that will alter its appearance so as to make it stand out from the commonplace house.

A very interesting example of what one can accomplish at comparatively slight expense in enlarging and making more convenient the small home is illustrated here and on the page opposite.

The man who bought this little house went to a contractor with a little snapshot photo of the house and a rough pencil sketch of the floor layout of the rooms.

The contractor was an up-to-the-times business man.

The owner and his wife wanted all the modern conveniences installed—a bathroom was absolutely required, and they wanted a dining room and a good-sized living room with an open fireplace.

The contractor took a look at the house and made careful measurements and in a few days he showed the owner a plan of the old house; also a plan showing how it could be changed to get the desired improvements.

When a few minor changes were made it exactly suited the requirements of the owner and his wife.

Downstairs the big kitchen was altered and a new pantry and cupboard built, also a breakfast nook.

The old kitchen was a big, roomy affair. In the remodeling a new pantry was made alongside of the old one, the front wall of which was removed, and

Fall Frocks at Home—Abroad

New York.—The frock offensive in fashions, which the world has been awaiting with anxious uncertainty, did not take place.

The silhouette remains practically the same for autumn as it has been for two years. There is enough in the fashions, however, to keep the public guessing and put it on the defensive.

The interesting development of the output of apparel for autumn is the fact that America makes a more definite change than does Paris.

The first delightful conviction that comes to the mind of the woman looking for autumn clothes this month is the unchanged silhouette.

Paris does nothing of the kind. She takes advantage of the fact that the government demands less usage of

wool in clothes and cuts her skirts to such a height that it is improbable an American woman would wear them, unless she is in uniform, driving an automobile or doing other active work.

France, as was said before, put out these short skirts with the plea that they were in co-operation with the government and that they were suggested by the short skirts worn by American women in the war service abroad; but those were uniforms that the American women wore.

It is true that the collarless blouse is here to stay, but so much is said to confirm this fact that the blouse with a collar is rather neglected.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

Nine little messages. In came the postcard. And then they were ate.

WHAT TO HAVE FOR BREAKFAST.

HE first meal of the day should be a substantial one.

Breakfast should consist of bread, cream, two cups of coffee, two tablespoons of butter, two eggs and a dash of cayenne.

Date Gems.—Take one cup of dates, seeded and chopped into two cups of milk, two tablespoons of melted butter, two teaspoons of baking powder, three cups of flour and one egg well beaten.

Boiled Dinner Hash.—The hash made from the vegetables and meat left over from the boiled dinner is often more popular than the original dish.

Fried Cornmeal Mush.—When frying mush to eat with milk for a supper dish, prepare a double portion so that it may be sliced and fried as a most appetizing breakfast dish with a slice or two of well-cooked bacon.

Scrambled Eggs a la Guerre.—Mix a paste of a cup of milk and a third of a cup of flour—any kind may be used; cook until smooth and the starchy flavor is entirely removed.

A true friend embraces our objects as his own. We feel another mind beat on the same end, enjoying it, insuring it, reflecting it.

A FEW GOOD CHOWDERS.

OUR cook, if she has not in her repertoire a list of chowders, is missing one of the best of dishes for your family.

Fry brown with a large slice onion one-quarter of a pound of salt pork cut into dice.

Put the corn into a kettle with the pork, onion, two cups of diced or sliced raw potatoes, two cups of tomatoes, sprinkling each layer with flour, pepper and salt.

Maryland Fish Chowder.—Fry two slices of salt pork in one large onion, cut fine.

Soft Clam Chowder.—The in a muslin bag six salted clams and six peppercorns.

Creole Chowder.—Fry brown in pork fat four large onions.

Free Range is Ideal.

Free range is ideal, being conducive to rapid and economical growth, with feed material in the form of grubs, insects and green grass.

Good Feed for Start.

Little chicks and little turkeys usually do well if started on Johnny cake, baked hard, crumbled and fed dry.

ROUINRY

QUALITY IS OF IMPORTANCE

American Standard Breeds are Good

Producers of Meat and Eggs—Farm Hens Are Small.

From the United States Department of Agriculture.

Inasmuch as most farmers have not ready some supply of poultry for the problem for the farmer is one of increase and not like that of the city dweller who undertakes to keep hens to supply his own table with eggs, one of securing the foundation stock.

While the American Standard Breeds are, for general purposes, the best, it is not urged that they be made to supplant other breeds where the other breeds are established and where they have proved themselves a fair degree of success.

The American standard breeds, broadly speaking, are the larger breeds of general-purpose fowl, good producers of both meat and eggs, as distinguished from the small breeds that are specialized egg producers.

The growing chicks, and especially the young adults, are capable of growth.

Barred Plymouth Rock Female. Bred at United States Government Farm.

The ordinary farm flock contains a large proportion of birds which are unsuited for breeding—having no quality which it is desirable to reproduce.

The ordinary average of hatches extending over a period of several months is about 70 per cent.

If all the chicks are hatched early the length of the hatching season is about six weeks, from the setting of the first to the setting of the last hen used.

Allowing two weeks for saving eggs before the first hens are set, the eggs used for hatching must be laid within eight weeks.

Allowing for rejections of small and defective eggs, provision should be made for about 500 eggs in eight weeks.

This means a flock of 15 to 20 hens as breeders. Such a number of the best of the flock should be separated from the rest.

As a matter of convenience it will probably be more satisfactory in most cases to confine the culs and give the portion of the farm flock used for breeders the usual accommodations and range.

The culs may be shut in small quarters without yard if necessary, while that is not advisable for breeding stock.

The next thing to consider is the male. In many cases it will be to the advantage of farmers undertaking to increase and improve their flocks to buy standard males of general-purpose breeds because of the additional size and weight such males will give the chicks, to say nothing of the probable increase in egg production.

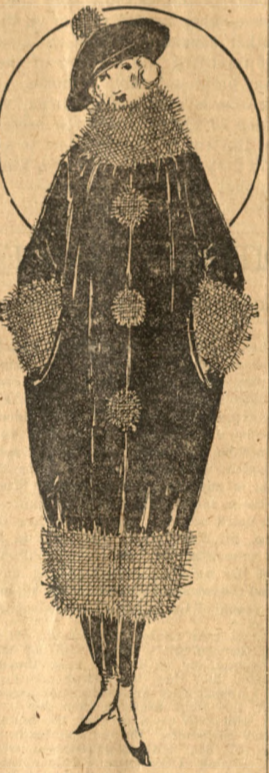
From one or two pounds extra weight can be put on the chicks from ordinary farm hens by using males of approximately standard weight of Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons.

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A Peirrot top coat of beige-colored velours which has the revived barrel outline. It is trimmed with wide bands of Yukon seal and fastened with immense buttons of the fur.

wool in clothes and cuts her skirts to such a height that it is improbable an American woman would wear them, unless she is in uniform, driving an automobile or doing other active work.

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Two Presidents of the United States Write Commander Newberry

From Theodore Roosevelt

Oyster Bay, Long Island, October 19, 1918.

Commander Truman H. Newberry, New York City.

My dear Commander:

I congratulate you on your nomination, but far more do I congratulate Michigan and all our people. It was my good fortune to have you serve under me as Secretary of the Navy, and I can testify personally to your efficiency and your disinterested and single-minded zeal for the public service. To a very peculiar degree you have stood for that kind of government which puts the interest of the people as a whole first and foremost, and treats all other considerations as negligible, when the public weal is involved. The record made by you and your two sons in this war is typical of your whole attitude as a public servant. Both your boys at once entered the Navy, and are now on the high seas. You sought employment abroad; when that was refused you, you accepted any position that was offered in which you could render public service.

The nomination of Mr. Ford makes the issue sharp and clean. It is not primarily an issue between the Republican party and the Democratic party, for Mr. Ford does not seem to have any firm political convictions, and was content to take the nomination on any ticket without regard to what the general principles of the men supporting that ticket were; and his memory about past politics is so hazy that although he has mentioned a Republican candidate for president for whom he thinks he once voted, it does not appear that this is possible, unless he is in error as to his own age.

The issue is infinitely more important than any merely political issue. It is the issue of straight Americanism, of straight patriotism, and of preparedness for the tasks of peace and war, as against a particularly foolish and obnoxious type of pacifism, preached in peace and practiced in war. This is the first time in the history of our country in which a candidate for high office has been nominated who has spent enormous sums of money in demoralizing the people of the United States on a matter of vital interest to their honor and welfare. The expenditures on behalf of pacifism by Mr. Ford in connection with the Peace Ship, and in connection with his great advertising campaign in favor of the

McLemore resolution and of the pacifist and pro-German attitude against our participation in the war, was as thoroughly demoralizing to the conscience of the American people as anything that has ever taken place. The failure of Mr. Ford's son to go into the army at this time, and the approval by the father of the son's refusal, represent exactly what might be expected from the moral disintegration inevitably produced by such pacifist propaganda. Mr. Ford's son is the son of a man of enormous wealth. If he went to war he would leave his wife and child immeasurably distant from all chance of even the slightest financial strain or trouble, and his absence would not in the smallest degree affect the efficiency of the business with which he is connected. But the son stays at home, protesting and appealing when he is drafted, and now escaping service. Your two sons have eagerly gone to the front. They stand ready to pay with their lives for the honor and the interest of the American people, and while they thus serve America with fine indifference to all personal cost, the son of wealthy Mr. Ford sits at home in ignoble safety, and his father defends and advises such conduct. It would be a grave misfortune to the country to have Mr. Ford in the Senate when any question of continuing the war or discussing terms of peace may arise, and it would be an equally grave misfortune to have him in any way deal with the problems of reconstruction in this country.

Michigan is facing the test, clear-cut and without shadow of a chance for misunderstanding, between patriotism and Americanism on one side, and on the other pacifism, and that foolish sham-cosmopolitanism which thinks it clever to denude the American flag, and to proclaim that it would as soon be a Hindoo or Chinaman as an American. If there should be at any time in the future a Hindoo Senate, and it should choose, in a spirit of cosmopolitanism, to admit outsiders, there is no reason why Mr. Ford should not aspire to membership therein; but he would be signally out of place in the American Senate so long as that body is dominated by men who zealously believe in the American ideal and faithfully endeavor to serve the American people.

Wishing you all success, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

From William H. Taft

931 Southern Building,
Washington, D. C.,
October 19, 1918.

My dear Commander Newberry:

I write to congratulate you on being the Republican candidate for Senator in the State of Michigan. I sincerely hope that you will be elected, and I am very certain that if you are, you will render to the State and to the country a valuable service in your high office. I feel that I can say this from personal observation of the way in which you discharged your official duties both while you were Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and while you were in the same Cabinet with me under President Roosevelt. It is of the highest importance that in the settlement of the important questions growing out of this war, we should have men in the senate of your experience in governmental matters, and of your political views. The Democratic majority in Congress has not been one upon which the President or the country could depend for the adoption of measures adequate to the winning of the war. The people of the United States can be much more confident, if we have a Republican majority in both Houses, that the legislative branch of the Government will wisely cooperate with the Executive Administration, and by constructive criticism make that Administration more effective than if Democratic majorities in both Houses are retained. With Mr. Ford's known pacifist views, carried to

an extreme, indeed, with his nondescript political affiliations, and with his engaging in this canvass simply at the instance of the President, the people of Michigan are placed in a dilemma in respect to how he will represent them. He will either go into the Democratic caucus and follow implicitly the wish of the President, who induced him to run, or no one can know what he will do, not even Mr. Ford, in contingencies that are likely to arise. If you are elected, the people of Michigan will know that you will act with the loyal Republicans and that you will back the President to the utmost when he is seeking Congressional assistance for the winning of the war, and that you will be independent and courageous in pointing out the mistakes of administration, with a view to their remedy. I earnestly hope that the electors of Michigan will choose you.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Taft

Hon. Truman H. Newberry,
New York, N. Y.

On your ballot make a cross (X) in the Circle "O" under the Picture of Abraham Lincoln.
Nothing further need be done.

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