

STATE OF MICHIGAN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
LANSING

PROCLAMATION

By The Governor of Michigan.

To the People of Michigan:—

It is a privilege to call your attention to the Christmas Membership Campaign inaugurated by the Red Cross.

We are all familiar with the splendid work of this wonderful organization, and it is therefore not needless at this time to dwell at length upon it. Whether through relief extended to the victims of calamity or disaster, or to the sufferers from the horrors of war in the devastated countries of Europe, or to the dependent loved ones of soldiers who have gone forth to fight for our country, or to our boys in training camps both here and overseas and in the trenches at the front, its merciful ministrations are everywhere manifest.

Its appeal is universal and comes to each one of us, it matters not what our race, creed or condition. It was a happy thought that suggested the idea of combining the spirit of the Red Cross with that of Christmas. Both involve service and sacrifice, helpfulness and humanity. Let us make this a Red Cross Christmas.

There are five million members of the Red Cross in our country. It needs fifteen million to carry on its work. Michigan has a proud place in Red Cross activities, having five hundred thousand members. We should have at least three-quarters of a million, and eventually a million members.

Therefore, I, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan, hereby set aside the period from December sixteenth to December twenty-fourth, inclusive, for the purposes of the Red Cross Christmas Membership Campaign, and call upon all our people to lend their assistance thereto by becoming members or renewing their memberships and by enrolling others in the organization.

I wish also to call special attention to the Red Cross Christmas Ceremony on the evening before Christmas. It is to be hoped that, between the hours of seven-thirty o'clock and nine o'clock thereof, Red Cross Christmas Candles will burn in the windows, that the bells in the churches may chime the half hours, and that Christmas Carols may be sung in the streets and public places throughout the state,—the whole a fitting close of the Christmas Membership Campaign and appropriate to the Christmas time; and

I request the Mayors of all incorporated cities in Michigan to make like proclamations to their people.

Given under my hand at Lansing, Michigan, this tenth day of December, nineteen hundred seventeen.

Albert E. Sleeper

Governor of Michigan.

COUNTY QUOTAS FOR THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN



This map shows very graphically the number of NEW members which each Red Cross Chapter in the State is expected to secure in the Christmas "drive," each chapter to hold its present membership and to secure the number indicated in addition. The State is fully organized, each county having one principal chapter and many branches as it may form. There are 500,000 members of the Red Cross in Michigan today—the total of the campaign is 750,000 by Christmas Eve. LET YOUR MEMBERSHIP HELP TO SWELL THE TOTAL.

SCH. O. CHILDREN IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Soliciting Memberships in Christmas Campaign—To Join Junior Red Cross Later.

"The school children of Michigan are going to be responsible for a large part of the membership of 750,000 that the Michigan division of the American National Red Cross will have when our drive ends on Christmas Eve," says Mark T. McKee, vice-chairman of the Michigan Red Cross. "We are appealing to every child who has attained the age of reason for help in this work and, judging from the way the school children have always responded, we are going to have it."

"This Christmas membership campaign is not intended to enlist the children for membership in the present Red Cross organization. Plans will be announced shortly for a Junior Red Cross, in which only the children will have membership."

"But before this comes, we are asking all the boys and girls to give us their best efforts to make our Christmas campaign a success. They will be instructed in school as to their duties, thanks to the hearty cooperation of Hon. Fred L. Keeler, state superintendent of public instruction, and the school commissioners in every county. The children will be asked to carry the message of Red Cross membership and its importance in the winning of this terrible war home to their parents and neighbors, and if plans do not miscarry, it is hoped to supply each child with enrollment blanks, so that membership applications may be secured."

"We hope that every community in the state will enlist the children in this work. We believe that power for good the youngsters are, and are aware of their contribution to the success of this campaign."

"I request the Mayors of all incorporated cities in Michigan to make like proclamations to their people. Given under my hand at Lansing, Michigan, this tenth day of December, nineteen hundred seventeen."

RED CROSS WORK SAVES SOLDIERS FOR NEXT SPRING

MEN AT FRONT ARE HEARTENED BECAUSE THEIR FAMILIES ARE CARED FOR.

GENERAL PERSHING CO-OPERATES

American Leader and Gen. Petain Aid in Relieving Distress, Thereby Keeping Up the Morale of the Army.

That the work which the Red Cross is doing in France to alleviate the suffering among the families of French soldiers who are fighting at the front represents a saving of 1,000,000 men is the opinion of William Allen White, noted writer and owner of the Kansas (Kan.) Gazette, who has just returned from France.

"It not probable that our army in France will get into the fighting to any large extent until next spring. The real war work that should interest the people of America this winter is of an economic rather than of a military character. It will be carried on by the Red Cross in France, its purpose being to relieve needy conditions in the homes of French soldiers who are in winter quarters in the trenches at the front in Europe and in the rear.

Comfort Women and Children.

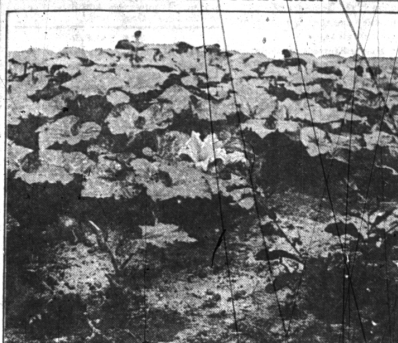
"It is felt by the military officers of both nations that nothing could do more to keep up the morale of the French soldiers during the coming winter than to bring comfort to their men and children at home. The soldier's knowledge that his family is being well cared for will take a great load off his mind and enable him to stand up against privation which otherwise might break his spirit and render him of no physical use.

"Mr. Grayson, M. P. Murphy of the Red Cross, Gen. Pershing and Gen. Petain of France are working in unison to perfect the plans for the relief of families of soldiers. The military commanders believing that it will be of the greatest benefit to both armies. It should be kept in mind that every soldier who is saved this winter means the saving of an American boy when the big drive begins next spring. Some American boys will have to take the place of every Frenchman who is killed or who breaks down under the strain.

"This particular relief work means, therefore, that French soldiers will be saved for work in the spring and that our boys will be conserved at the same time."

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs
Their Care and Cultivation



Squash is One of the Common Vegetables of the Garden, but Care in Planting and Cultivating Will Give New Results and Make It Become One of the Unusual Vegetables.

FUN IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN

By DR. HUGO ERICHSEN.

In the mind of the average gardener, the kitchen garden is a place of drudgery, which is in no wise diverting. And yet, if one deviates from the beaten paths and is not afraid to grow things that are decidedly uncommon, as much fun may be had in the kitchen garden as in Florida's domain, and no little profit.

I have grown these uncommon vegetables, and know. Some, of course, do not pan out well, but that is to be expected. Even in the flower garden not every blossom is a rose and the venturesome score occasional failures with much landed novelties.

The townsman who is often deterred from gardening by stress of circumstance is pardonable, but there is excuse for the farmer who has plenty of available land and every necessary tool.

Even in town if one has but a back yard it may be raised, vegetables, as there is a decided difference between those obtained from the hand and those from the soil. The latter has plenty of available land and every necessary tool.

Geographically, the plants with which I am working are mostly distributed and come from all points of the compass. And the sum total of my experiences there were some real acquisitions in the form of table luxuries, such as Brussels sprouts, Mexican corn, English vegetable marrow, and New Zealand spinach.

But in order to obtain the best results, the ground must be carefully prepared. The best way to do this is to throw up the ridges of earth in the fall about a foot wide and two feet apart and let the frost penetrate them thoroughly in the winter. This renders the soil very friable and the ideal seedbed may be prepared by covering the rows with fertilizer and distributing the earth over it.

The following vegetables not only commend themselves to my favorable consideration, because they prove toothsome, but also because they flourish with ordinary care and I believe they could be grown without difficulty in any part of the United States—that is, wherever vegetation thrives.

Mr. Cardon, also known as the Spanish artichoke, is not only decidedly picturesque, but one of those uncommon vegetables. It derives its name from the fact that it resembles the French artichoke to such an extent that it is hard to tell the two apart when they are planted side by side.

It seems to me the Cardon possesses sufficient beauty to justify its addition to the ornamental foliage plants of the garden. Although it would prove hardly in Florida and the southwest. It seems to me a height of over four feet in the more temperate zone, and carries purplish blue, composite flowers months of August and September, and is raised from seed sown in April.

When the plants come up they are thinned to stand about two feet apart in rows. The stems and midribs and the edible parts must be blanched like celery before use.

In the kitchen the Cardon is employed for soups, stews and winter salads.

Those who have never seen Mexican corn will probably be interested in it. The ripe grains of this novel variety is black or bluish black, but when in condition for the table looks remarkably white. Many consider this the

PASURE PLAN FOR SHEEP WORKS OUT

Flocks Sent North to Graze on Cut-Over Lands.

MONEY IS MADE BY MANY

Results Are Studied by Michigan Agricultural College—Same Plan Will Be Used Again to Increase Mutton and Wool Supply.

By VERNE A. FREEMAN, Extension Agent in Live Stock, Michigan Agricultural College.

Early in the fall, Michigan sheepmen who have tried to live in winter in their own state have learned to their regret that they were in poor luck. Michigan ewes, shipped north in the fall and successfully grazed through the winter months on the vast areas of cut-over lands in the upper half of the lower peninsula and in many sections of the upper peninsula.

But before entering too far into a recital of results a little of the past history of the project should be recalled. When Uncle Sam cast down the gauntlet, Michigan's farmers and sheepmen were appealed to furnish bumper production. Coincidentally legions of self-appointed colonists climbed upon their sheep boxes on city streets and let loose a deluge of suggestions to agriculturalists. In the bottom there was hardly a chance in the world that men really having something to say would ever be heard, but some of them did succeed, finally through the Michigan Agricultural College in gaining an audience. Among these last were several of cut-over lands in northern Michigan. They offered these areas, which otherwise would have lain idle, to sheep men in many instances without rental, for the summer grazing of flocks. The operation at once presented itself, naturally, as to whether sheep could be shipped north in the spring and brought back in the fall with any certainty that the enterprise would be successful. Many sheepmen, however, were willing to make the experiment. The results, as they have reported, have on the whole been so uniformly satisfactory that it is not surprising to find that the sheep men are now moving north in a large scale. The fact that land is plentiful, the need for wool and mutton is increasing, and the price of mutton is high.

It was first brought to England from Persia in the year 1818. Although rather succulent, it has a fine, mellow flavor, and is especially delicious when prepared like squash.

Brussels sprouts are without exception the best winter vegetable that can be grown. I mean, as late as November, the real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and it is as firm and hard as the stalk itself.

My experience with it was that it did not do well in the summer, but attained perfection in the late autumn months. I prefer to sow it in May. Later it is transplanted to rows 18 inches apart and a foot apart in rows. It may be used like the common cabbage or boiled like spinach.

Kohlrabi is a great favorite abroad, and there is no reason why it should not be better known here. It is sometimes referred to as the turnip-like cabbage, which is apt, as it is immediately between the turnip and the cabbage, and combines the flavor of both. The edible part of this vegetable is a firm, shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table it should be taken up very small, as it is then very tender and delicate. It may be used as a vegetable, but care must be taken not to throw earth into the heart of the plant when hoeing.

When well established it is thinned to six inches apart in the rows. For winter use it may be sown as late as the second week in July. It is cultivated in rows in no wise from that of any other vegetable, but care must be taken not to throw earth into the heart of the plant when hoeing.

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to the deck is recommended. Neither were there many lambs on the road, except in one case where the ewes were purchased and the lambs were young. The early lambing was being done. It happened to be sold, several ewes and a few lambs were sent. Had the ewes been bred later this would have been avoided.

There have been occasional losses by hours; two lambs were lost that way last season, but there seems to be no reason for this. The ewes were in the north on the 15th of August. The man shipped to pasture with him 105 per cent of lambs and mutton, but he was not successful in getting a small flock, nearly all registered Shropshires and Hampshires, says he raised 100 per cent of lambs, while the other man, who has had handling ewes in thousands, thought 75 per cent of lambs was a fair average.

It was not, accordingly, that where flocks of from 50 to 100 or 200 are kept in good quarters through lambing time and sent with their lambs to pasture, the per cent of lambs should be expected.

Where the ewes were run in large flocks the western flocks proved more satisfactory. One flock of 500 during one season reported no losses, but in the larger flocks from 3 to 4 per cent of the ewes may be expected to die each season from general causes. If the feed is short and dry in the fall, they should be returned to the farms early, for one man was caught by snow with 1,500 then ewes. They were loaded hurriedly and started home without a man in charge, and when they were unloaded on the way home they were caught in an ice storm.

Sixty-five ewes were dead in the north. This was largely due to neglect of the ewes, as an unusual condition, but it is generally agreed that the ewes should be returned to the farms by November 1, a little earlier being the safer plan, unless some provision is made for feed and protection from storms.

The lambs were usually net weighed at birth, and the time of selling was from August to November, depending upon the size and age of the flock at that time. The market conditions seem advisable to sell the lambs at or before October 1, so as to give the ewes a chance to gain upon grass. The weight of the lamb at the time of being valued from 45 to 50 pounds. The light lambs were often shipped home for winter feeders.

The culling rate will be slightly higher now, but with 184 cut-over hundredweight from Louisville to Prescott, where many thousands have been

shipped. The freight for a minimum pair of sheep, 180,000 pounds, at 164 cents per hundredweight, is \$29.70. Supposing that 85 ewes with their lambs were loaded to the deck, the cost of shipping each ewe would be \$3.47, or \$293.00 for 85 ewes. Fifty of good pasture can be located for 50 cents per ewe per season without going much farther from most points in Michigan.

Of course this sheep farmer and ranchmen have the advantage of not having to ship the ewes away for the winter. They have been shipping their flocks at the same time, though in only one case was it considered economical to send the ewes to pasture before lambing, and in this instance the ewes were made because of the very large numbers of animals in the country. The lambs are not so numerous as labor to take care of them at home. All the sheepmen agreed that a much larger per cent of lambs can be raised on cut-over lands than on any other land. Two we can ship them to cheap pasture, from which the lambs can be sold next fall and the ewes returned again to use our hay and fodder.

Heretofore the men who have taken advantage of the opportunities available in the north have been largely of the "big flock" class, but why it will not be possible for smaller farmers to do it is co-operative? This might be accomplished by the organization of sheep-raising associations, by means of which a number of farmers could combine their flocks and send them north in a bunch, and pay for lambing, not over 100

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PLAN SHORT-COURSE REUNION

3,000 Young Michigan Farmers to Assemble at M. A. C. on Jan. 15 and 16.

East Lansing, Mich.—Graduates from the short courses of the Michigan Agricultural College, some 3,000 of whom are scattered on farms in all of the 83 counties, will bend their steps towards the campus on January 15 and 16 for the first recorded reunion of the short-course men in the state.

These men, who hold equally as prominent a place in the agriculture of the state as do men who have graduated from the four-year course, have never before been called together in a body.

Ostensibly, the "home-coming" will be the purpose of bringing the boys together again, and while this will be a big part of the reunion program, another reason quite as important in the eyes of the national need underlies the move. The dates selected for the gathering, January 15 and 16, are also the days upon which the Michigan Crop Improvement association



Clematis Used on an Outhouse Where Roots and Vegetables Are Stored.

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