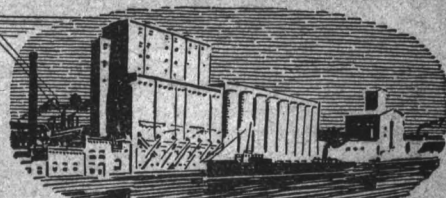


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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*"If February gives much snow
A fine summer it doth foreshow"*

BIG INCREASE IN ALFALFA ACREAGE IN ALHOUN

INTERESTING facts were brought out in the alfalfa campaign recently conducted by County Agent Roland in Calhoun county in co-operation with the Crops Department of the Agricultural College. 800 acres of alfalfa are now being grown in the county. During the year 1922, this acreage will be more than doubled. The increase will be close to a thousand acres, sown by 112 different farmers. The smallest plot will be two acres, while the largest seeding will be 70 acres. The 70-acre plot will be put in by the Battle Creek Sanitarium Lakewood farms.

The campaign in Calhoun county lasted for four days. A total of 35 barn meetings was scheduled but on account of badly drifted snows and the season's coldest weather, it was impossible to get to five of the meetings, however, the alfalfa message and the goal, which was a 100 per cent increase in the county alfalfa acreage, was reached and slightly surpassed. The alfalfa campaign will be supplemented by an alfalfa tour, which will be held about the first of June.

CO-OP HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR
THE PLAINWELL Farmers' Co-operative Association, of Plainwell, Mich., has concluded a satisfactory year despite the difficulties which beset nearly all business during that period. The aggregate of the year's business in dollars and cents was \$102,271.58, of which \$41,210.08 represented live stock sales. The association sells on account of its members all kinds of farm produce and purchases for them coal, bran, middlings, cotton seed, oil meal, flour, binder twine, clover and timothy seed, and all kinds of chicken feed. The association paid 10 cents a bushel more for rye than the local dealers and also sold feed, flour and coal at lower



Current Agricultural News



prices than charged by the competing milling company. At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, F. W. Hall; vice-president, E. B. Jackson; secretary-treasurer and manager, E. S. Gray.

STATE FRUIT EXCHANGE

MICHIGAN fruit growers and co-operative fruit marketing organizations who are planning a state fruit exchange have got to the point where they have committees studying the problems of representation or government for such an exchange, its financing and the risks involved, says the State Farm Bureau. Another committee is laying the groundwork for a constitution and by-laws for the proposed exchange. The foregoing points were developed at a second fruit conference held at Benton Harbor January 19, attended by about 100 representatives of co-operative fruit marketing organizations, fruit growers, State Farm Bureau officials and members of the M. A. C. Marketing department. President Nicol of the State Farm Bureau presided at both fruit conferences, both of which have been held at Benton Harbor. Clark L. Brody, general manager of the State Farm Bureau, spoke at the second conference and explained the commodity control plan of the Farm Bureau. A third fruit conference will be held at Benton Harbor, at a date to be announced by the fruit growers constitution committee.

FARMERS REPORT TO M. A. C.

ALL farmers who have been keeping accounts for the past year will be requested to send copies of their final summaries which will show whether they have gained or lost during the past year to the

Farm Management department of the M. A. C. Blanks are being sent to all the farmers who have secured books from the Farm Management department for the men to fill out and return to East Lansing. The name of the men who send these reports in will not be made public in any way. The sole purpose of asking for them is to determine what the Michigan farmers actually made or lost in 1921.

Summaries of the inventories taken in January last year as compared with this year's inventory are requested to determine if the value of the farmers' investment has increased or decreased.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

SCRIPPS' GIVES M. A. C. CHAMPION AUGUS

PLUMB, Square and Level, a worthy son of Edgar of Dalmeny, and winner of fourth place in the Junior Yearling Bull Class at the 1921 International, has been presented to the Michigan Agricultural College by Wm. E. Scripps, of Detroit. Altho the appearance of this bull at the International in 1921 was his first, he has an enviable record gained thru exhibition at various state fairs throughout Michigan. He was Junior Champion Bull at the Michigan State Fair in 1920, and second in his class in 1921, first prize having been awarded to another of Mr. Scripps' bulls.

Plum, Square and Level is out of one of Mr. Scripps' most valuable cows, Pride of Glencarrock 3rd, who has a splendid record of winnings both in this country and in Canada. She was brought to Wildwood Farm from Western Canada where many prizes have been awarded her. She is the dam of President Wilson 4th, the Grand Champion Bull at the Michigan State Fair in 1919.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

ACCORDING to the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce the outstanding features of the year 1921 in the international trade has been a gradual lowering of prices throughout the world for most of the important food products. This has resulted in general agricultural distress in practically all the surplus producing countries such as South America, Australia, Canada and the United States and rather free selling, even at the low prices. There has been general protest in some of the European countries by the farm organizations, who contend that their own markets are being demoralized through the pouring in of cheap American wheat and meat. In certain countries where price-fixing still holds, such as Germany and Poland, the price of home-grown wheat and rye is lower than the imported article. For example, the following prices have been received recently from Germany:

Local wheat in Berlin costs the equivalent of \$1.14 per 100 lbs. American wheat, \$2.23 per 100 lbs. Local rye, 0.91 per 100 lbs. American rye, \$1.82 per 100 lbs.

In general, production appears to have decreased some in practically all the surplus producing countries, whereas it has shown a marked increase throughout Europe. The European wheat crop this year, excluding Russia, is 1,187,000,000 bushels and is equal to the pre-war normal production of the 19 countries reporting. The increase of the European wheat and rye crop this year over last is 238,000,000 bushels. Early in the year it was thought that this large crop of breadstuffs would result in decreased imports by Europe, but no decrease has been shown so far by any of the importing countries, with the exception of France. There has been a steady movement of wheat to Europe at the rate of about 14,000,000 bushels each week since the beginning of the crop year, which, on the whole, is above normal. Europe seems to have returned close to pre-war consumption.

The European drought has also had some effect upon increasing the demand for coarse grains, both for stock feed and for distilling and brewing purposes. The spring barley crop of Europe was very much damaged by the drought and this resulted in an increased demand for corn in brewing and distilling. At present, indications are that Europe will continue its heavy demand for cereals at least to the end of the crop year, but with the incoming of very large new crops from Argentina and Australia, which should reach Europe in full volume about the first of March, and the large visible supply of wheat still in Canada, the trade is likely to shift to these countries. The exportable surplus of the United States is getting low and domestic prices are stiffening in comparison with competing countries. The agricultural distress in South America and Australia will no doubt be a large factor in the wheat market for the next three months.

In our trade with Europe during the coming year, it should be well to keep in mind the handicap under which European countries buy from us at present. During the past year the United States sold to Europe approximately 2,300,000,000 dollars worth of goods and purchased 760,000,000 dollars worth. In other words, Europe was only able to pay directly with goods for one-third of what she bought from us. The rest of the goods were sold to them largely on credit, though of course some indirect payment is received through other countries. This has been the situation now for several years until an enormous trade balance is now against Europe. During the coming year the two big factors that will affect the American market for agricultural products will be the ability of Europe to buy under her present limited export trade, and the competition which we may feel from other surplus countries due to agricultural distress and who are in danger of being forced to liquidate their crops. This will bring very strong competition into the world market.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
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Nation Gives Ear to Problems of Agriculture

Washington Conference Without Concrete Results but Paves Way for Better Understanding of Present Farm Difficulties

(BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE first real, honest-to-goodness Agricultural conference ever held in the United States, was given the center of the stage at the National Capital last week. Other conferences have been held at the Capital City, 'tis true, but they were not of the same "blown-in-the-bottle" variety. For, mark you, the suggestion that such a conference be held originated with the president, was by him transmitted to the secretary of Agriculture and, thru Mr. Wallace, the invitations were sent out. There was a general acceptance of the invitations and delegates came a-running from every section of the country. In fact the attendance was so large on the opening day that official Washington sat up and took notice. It was plainly apparent early Monday morning that the powers that be wondered if after all, the invitations had not been too general; and those in charge of the coral felt a little alarmed, as they looked over and under the fence, lest there might be too many bucking bronchos for the eastern herders to handle.

However, their discomforture was soon dispelled, for as the delegates came one by one for their badges, it was easy to determine that their mission in Washington was indeed a peaceful one, and their willingness to attend was because of their desire to aid, if possible, in any measure which would better conditions among the farmers they had been called to represent.

The conference was opened according to schedule by Secretary Wallace, who very successfully "roped" the delegates—and many there were who had come to Washington with the expectation that they could march right up the hill where congress is in session, lay their desires and demands before that august body, and march down the hill again with the bacon in their possession.

"Constructive effort," said the secretary, "should be made in three fields:"

First—What may be done properly thru legislative action?

Second—What may be done thru administrative and educational effort, national and state, by the various agencies charged with the duty of fostering agriculture?

Third—What may and should be done by the farmers themselves, individually and thru their organizations.

And then came the inspiring announcement that the chairman of the conference had been named; that the subjects for discussion had been outlined, that committee chairmen and secretary had been named and the delegates assigned to the several committees. It was right at this point that the delegates realized they had accepted an invitation from the president of the United States and the secretary of agriculture; that they were there to be entertained; that everything had been outlined and planned in advance and all that was necessary on their part was to feel right at home and have a conference.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

President Harding addressed the delegates at the opening session and it goes without saying he made a favorable impression. In referring to the agricultural industry he said: "An industry more vital than any other, in which nearly half the nation's wealth is invested, can be relied upon for good security and certain returns," declaring that in the matter of what may be called fixed investment capital, the disadvantage of the farmer so impressed public opinion that the Federal Farm Loan Board was established.

"The co-operative loaning associations of Europe have been effective incentives to united action by farmers," he continued, "and have led them directly into co-operation in both production and marketing which have contributed greatly to the stabilization and prosperity of agriculture."

"The depressions and discouragements," he continued, "are not peculiar to agriculture, and I think it fair to say there could have been no avoidance of a great slump from wartime excesses to the hardships of readjustment." We can have no helpful understanding by assuming that agriculture suffers alone, but we may fairly recognize the fundamental difficulties which accentuate the agricultural discouragements and menace the healthful life of this basic and absolutely necessary industry."

The farmer, he declared, from the very mode of his life, is individualistic and, therefore, "because he buys and sells as an individual, it is his fate to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market."

"It cannot be too strongly urged that the farmer

MICHIGAN MEN WHO WERE THERE

There were three hundred and forty-eight delegates present at the conference; one hundred and sixty-two of these classified as real "dirt farmers." The Michigan delegation was made up as follows:

Tenant, Hale, extension specialist in marketing, M. A. C.

Cook, A. B., master, State Grange.

Slocum, Grant H., pres. The Gleaners.

Campbell, Milo D., president National Milk Producers Federation.

Baker, Herbert F., secretary Michigan Potato Growers Exchange.

Friday, David, president-elect M. A. C.

Chapin, Roy D., National Auto Chamber of Commerce.

Hull, N. P., president National Dairy Union.

Sweeney, Miss Mary E., secretary American Home Economics Association.

Nicol, James, president Farm Bureau, fruit grower.

Brody, C. L., manager Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Conn, Geo. C., Buick Motor Co.

must be ready to help himself. This conference would do most lasting good if it would find ways to impress the great mass of farmers to avail themselves of the best methods. By this, I mean that, in the last analysis, legislation can do little more than give the farmer the chance to organize and help himself."

Lack of essential information, he asserted, was one of the most serious obstacles to a proper balancing of agricultural production. All too frequently, he said, such information is gathered by private interests, "whose concern is private profit rather than the general good."

"To this time railroad construction, financing and operation," the president added, "have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration for the wider concerns of the community. To say this is simply to admit a fact which applies to practically every railroad system in the world."

"The conference was called," the president reminded the delegates, "with the aim to bring about . . . a general understanding of the critical situation now confronting American agriculture." While understanding that the conference is not a legislative body, he added, "we do confidently anticipate that the considerations here had will be helpful and illuminating to those immediately responsible for the formulation of public policy in dealing with these problems."

The Monday afternoon session was given to brief reports from all sections of the United

My Prize-Winning Rye

ABOUT TEN miles west of the nearest point on the Leelanau peninsula lies the tiny island of South Manitou, under the political jurisdiction of the state of Michigan. Judging from its appearance on the map South Manitou cannot contain more than five or six square miles. How much of this is arable and cultivated we do not know but we do know that this little isle has the distinction of producing the rye which recently won highest honors among all competitors at the International Grain and Hay Show.

Irving Beck is the name of the farmer who grew and exhibited this rye. In response to a letter from the M. B. F. editor asking how his prize-winning rye was produced, Mr. Beck replied as follows:

"I am very much pleased that you have taken the liberty of asking how my rye was produced. This rye was grown on oat stubble land which was fertilized at the rate of 500 pounds per acre with the oats. After the oat crop was taken off the land was plowed to a depth of six inches the last days of August and then harrowed. Sept. 9th was seeded at the rate of 1-4 bushels of pure Rosen rye, and on Sept. 12th was rolled with pulverizer. All noxious weeds were cut when rye started to head. Strict attention must be taken of volunteer rye to see that it is cut as soon as it starts to head. If there is any further information I can give you about this rye, will be glad to do so."

States with reference to agricultural conditions. If it is true that "misery likes company" there will be a happy lot of agriculturists thruout the United States after they read the reports from the conference. Each and every section, without a single exception, brought before the delegates the gloomy aspects of the situation in their respective localities. From the fruit growers of California, the stock growers of the west, the grain growers of the middle west, from the corn belt, from the land of cotton, the fruit growers of Florida, vegetable growers came the same old story—prices of all products so low that it was impossible to get the cost of production after freight and express rates were deducted. There was a general howl from all sections with reference to freight rates, and yet, strange as it may seem, the conference closed with the adoption of a few "pink tea" resolutions with reference to the transportation proposition and with absolutely no channel opened thru which even the resolutions passed could finally be brought to the attention of congress.

The question of finances entered into the discussion of every subject and the cry for assistance came from every quarter. The result was more resolutions, more suggestions but without decisive action or plans for following up the suggestions and securing, if possible, immediate results along this line to rescue agriculture from its present position.

There was a little flare in the peaceful scene when J. M. Anderson, president of the Equity Co-operative Exchange of Minnesota, declared that the conference was not going to be "steam-rolled" so far as he was concerned. He declared his belief that American participation in the economic rehabilitation of Europe is absolutely essential to the solution of the agricultural problems in this country. "Better prices for agricultural products" said he, "depend upon the economical recovery of the country. There are plenty of customers for our surplus crops in Europe but they cannot pay for them." Mr. Anderson made a splendid address and brought out some vital points in connection with the present situation but, when he left the platform, the matter was forgotten.

Now let us turn to the more pleasing aspect of the conference. It would have certainly done your heart good to have seen the one hundred and sixty-two "Farmers" at the White House reception, mingling with the "na-bobs" and proxy farmers as they pranced around in their "claw-hammers." However, everyone seemed to be right at home, not in the least concerned about the manner of dress or the proper method of lining up to meet the president. An invitation had been received direct from President and Mrs. Harding; the White House was thrown open and everybody made to feel right at home. In the receiving line were President and Mrs. Harding, Secretary of the Navy, Denby and Mrs. Denby, and Secretary Wallace and Mrs. Wallace.

You would like to know, the writer feels sure, just how a "feller" feels when he enters the White House and gets in line to greet the men who are at the head of the greatest nation on earth. Let this be said to the eternal credit of the Harding administration: The president and his good wife and those associated with him appreciate the fact that they are servants of the people and it was clearly evident on this state occasion that their hearts beat in sympathy with the interests of what we choose to call the "common people." In no other country on earth could the people, representing all classes, come so closely in touch with their rulers. "Bill and John and Sam" marched right into the White House looked over the reception room, laughed and talked about things in general, finally passed thru the receiving line and shook hands with these dignitaries, then took part in the serve-self lunch in the dining room, listened to the wonderful Marine Band and, after looking and visiting to their hearts content, we are sure that everyone felt like saying "good-night, Warren, we've had a 'ral' good time. If you're ever out our way come and see us."

Industrial Centers Seek Legislative Control

Wayne County Pushes Scheme to Rob Rural Michigan of Representation in State Affairs

By THE EDITOR

IT BEGINS to appear that the politicians and moneyed interests of Wayne county intend to carry out their threat to get absolute control of the state government. The attorney general has recently approved the form of an amendment which if adopted will give Wayne county one-half as much representation in the state legislature as is now held by all the other eighty-two counties combined, and will place the balance of legislative power in the hands of a half dozen Michigan cities.

It was at first thought that the threat to force rural Michigan into political serfdom was nothing but the mouthing of an over-zealous politician and would not be taken seriously by the sober minded people of Detroit. But there can be no longer any question but what the vicious proposal has the approval if not the active support of a large group of supposedly intelligent Detroit citizens.

Even a paper so fearful of agrarian domination as the Detroit Saturday Night makes no secret of its willingness to help fan the flames of sectional distrust and goad the farmers to retaliation. In a recent issue it took the Business Farmer to task for raising its voice against Wayne county's iniquitous scheme and warning the farmers of the danger that threatens their political rights. Said the Saturday Night:

"Wayne county now contains approximately 33 1-3 per cent of the population of Michigan, holds a fraction more than 7 per cent of the seats in the Michigan house of representatives, and pays something more than 40 per cent of the state taxes of Michigan. Because Wayne county at last shows some symptoms of revolt against this obvious injustice the Michigan Business Farmer warns its followers that if Wayne has her way 'the balance of power in the Michigan state legislature will pass from the hands of the rural districts into the hands of the cities.' To prevent this catastrophe to the ruling farmers of Michigan the Michigan Business Farmer calls them to the colors in this language:

"Fueled because the state board of equalization boosted Wayne county's valuation to within a few millions of where it belongs, her politicians have announced that they will submit an amendment to the constitution which will increase Wayne county's representation in the lower house of the legislature from 14 to approximately 30 members."

"This appeal itself needs amendment. Wayne county is peeved because she believes the assessed valuation of other counties was not 'boosted' in proportion to her own."

"Wayne county is peeved because when the state treasury had to meet a deficit it was levied exclusively on business corporations, on which she lives."

"Wayne county is peeved because the farmers in control of Michigan's legislature are forcing the submission of a constitutional amendment levying an income tax that will fall almost exclusively on persons, firms and corporations belonging to Michigan cities."

"This tax was devised by farmers to relieve farmers of taxes on their property and transfer the cost of state government to business and industry. * * *

"It was brought forth at a time when business and industry were praying for relief from federal income taxes and struggling to get on their feet."

"It is being promoted at a time when the federal gov-

ernment has plainly indicated that heavy federal income taxes must be levied for some years to come. * * *

"Here are reasons enough, surely, why Wayne county should demand in the making of tax laws a representation commensurate with her population, if not with her contributions to the state treasury."

"The constitutional amendment which Wayne county is preparing to ask is the abolition of the moiety clause, which guarantees every county a whole representative if it has only population enough for half of one. The Michigan Business Farmer would retain the moiety clause 'to prevent the large industrial centers from usurping the political rights of the smaller communities.' It has no complaint to make whatever about the smaller communities usurping the rights of the larger industrial centers for the past 10 years. The courts found the reapportionment act of 1913 unconstitutional, and no attempt has been made by the legislature to cure that act in the meantime. Wayne county is still limited to the number of representatives and senators allowed to her under the antiquated act of 1905, and will be so limited until the legislature acts in 1923, and acts constitutionally. Any usurpation about that?"

"The Michigan Business Farmer will quite probably be able to rally enough of the rural rulers to retain the moiety clause in the constitution and we suppose Wayne ought to be very grateful if they do not attempt to maneuver her out of the increase of representatives from 14 to between 20 and 25 to which the Michigan Business Farmer admits she is now entitled under that clause."

Saturday Night, it is noted, has no scruples against leading its readers to believe that rural Michigan is to blame for Wayne's small representation. It does not consider itself bound by the rules of ethics or morality to stress the fact that it was not the legislature but the supreme court that was responsible for Wayne not getting her constitutional share of representation based on



—With apologies to Illinois Agricultural Ass'n

A NEW MENACE THREATENS RURAL MICHIGAN

the 1910 census. As Saturday Night admits, a legislature, indubitably agrarian in character, sought to increase Wayne's representation, but the supreme court rescinded the law. If no legislature since then has sought to enact another law to give Wayne the representation to which she is entitled it is certainly not the fault of the farmers of the state, but of her own representatives. Wayne county has always had enough power in the legislature to get anything she wanted within reason, and had she desired the number of representatives which the constitution guarantees her all she needed to do was to say so. We have never heard anyone deny Wayne county her constitutional rights, and when the editor of Saturday Night accuses the rest of Michigan of "usurping" these rights he is talking through his silk hat.

Taxation is admitted to be the crux of Detroit's rebellion against the moiety clause of the constitution. She does not want the rest of the state to have the power to say what she shall be taxed for state purposes. She does not even want a fair division of legislative authority, as contemplated by the constitution. What her politicians are after is undisputed domain over all branches of the state government so that Detroit's enormous wealth may continue to dodge the tax assessor. It is not to be supposed that the moneyed men of Detroit will contribute one nickel more to the support of the state than they have to, for that is not the way of the rich. They can pay fabulous prices for crown jewels, pleasure yachts, winter homes in California and advertising space in the Saturday Night, but they rebel when it comes to paying their share of taxes.

Here are a few facts for our insurgent urbanites to keep in mind:

1. No state has ever let one city control either branch of the legislature.
2. Twenty-three states have county representatives.
3. Twelve states limit their big cities in both branches of the legislature.
4. Nineteen counties in Michigan have no representation except in conjunction with some other county.

Wayne county should not get the notion into her head that she can march to Lansing and put her paws on the state capital without encountering resistance. New York and Illinois may submit to Tammany rule, but Michigan—never! Since the beginning of her statehood Michigan has been comparatively free from bossism and sectional domination, and she

(Continued on page 23)

Michigan State Farm Bureau Tackles Produce Marketing Problems

FARMERS all over Michigan who have been seeking a reliable city market for their eggs, butter, vegetables, fruit, dressed calves and hogs, poultry, etc., will rejoice to learn that the Michigan State Farm Bureau is favorably considering the establishment of a produce marketing exchange as a service department of the state organization.

Plans for such an exchange have been developed through the Wayne County Farm Bureau as a result of the efforts of its secretary, Mr. J. W. Carmichael, who has realized for a long time the farmer's needs for better marketing facilities in Detroit and other Michigan cities. Mr. Carmichael's original plans called for the organization of the exchange by the several county farm bureaus in the Detroit area. But on account of the difficulty of financing it was later decided to ask the State Farm Bureau to establish such an exchange as a service department.

At a recent meeting held in Detroit, presided over by Mr. M. L. Noon, vice-president of the State Farm Bureau, and attended by representatives from Monroe, Washtenaw, Oakland, Macomb, St. Clair, Huron, Saginaw, Jackson, Ingham, Lapeer, Tuscola and Wayne counties, the stamp of approval was placed upon the project and all that remains for the culmination of the plan is the O. K. of the new executive committee to be elected at East Lansing this week.

Most farmers who have shipped much stuff to commission firms are fairly familiar with the chance they take of not getting their full returns. In many instances, of course, produce is received in poor condition or at a time when the market is flooded and the commission firm can-

not sell it at a satisfactory price. But in altogether too many instances, dishonest firms plead poor quality and glutted markets when they have no right to do so and pocket a good deal of the profit that should go to the consignor. Then, too, there are commission firms who are down-right thieves and make no returns whatever depending upon the farmer's isolation and his ignorance of legal procedure to protect them from prosecution.

To innumerable requests received at the Business Farmer's office for the names of reliable commission firms, we have been obliged to give the same answer—"we cannot refer you to a single commission firm in Detroit whom we know to be absolutely reliable." And the reason is that there are few commission firms in the city against whom this publication has not received from one to a score of complaints.

Not only will the new produce exchange insure fair dealing with the farmer but it will provide him with an efficient selling organization, storage facilities, market information, etc., at a minimum cost. It will not try to sell direct to the consumer but it will sell direct to the corner grocery store and save from one to three commissions that now go to needless jobbers. The farmer who ships eggs to Detroit seldom gets more than 50 or 60 per cent of the price the consumer pays. For the past few weeks, for instance, farmers have been selling eggs for anywhere from 20 to 30 cents a dozen and the city consumer has been paying from 45 to 50 cents.

DETROIT TO BUILD COLD STORAGE PLANT

Better cold storage facilities will be offered the producer who wants to ship his eggs to Detroit

in the summer and hold them for the fancy winter prices. For the time being the exchange will own no storage facilities of its own but will rent storage space for the benefit of its patrons. The city of Detroit has condemned a large tract of land near the eastern market at a cost of over \$400,000 and will erect thereon a huge cold storage plant space in which will be rented to all who apply. It is stated that eggs can be kept in storage for six months at a cost of not to exceed 5 cents per dozen, which is negligible compared to the extra value of the eggs during the period of scarcity. The question of financing eggs placed in storage has not yet been fully determined, but that some plan will be worked out whereby money can be advanced to owners of eggs held in storage pending their sale, is believed by those in charge of the plans.

The exchange will do a regular commission business and the amount of its commission will represent the actual cost of doing business.

For the time being, as stated above, the exchange will operate as a service department of the Farm Bureau, as the seed department now operates. When it has become sufficiently strong, however, to stand on its own feet, it will be transformed into a commodity organization, affiliated with the State Farm Bureau in the same manner as the potato growers' exchange. When this time comes the exchange will also be in a position to build or buy terminal warehousing and storage facilities of its own. Eventually it is expected that exchanges will be established in all the leading cities of the state making the farmer absolutely independent for all time of the profiteering commission merchant.

Banker Urges Business to Counsel with Farmer

Otto Kahn, New York Financier, Believes Conference Table Place for Ironing out Farm Problems

IN AN OPEN letter to the Committee of American Business Men, Otto H. Kahn, the well-known New York banker and economist, proposes in substance that a group of representatives of the farmers meet with a group of representatives of business and capital in order that whatever misunderstanding there exists may be wiped out and that they may work together for the benefit and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Kahn's suggestion points to a decided change in attitude on the part of big business interests toward the farmer. Heretofore, that attitude has been one of indifference if not actual antagonism. The farmer has been made to feel and with good reason, that Wall Street was his enemy and oppressor. If Wall Street and the commercial world of which it is an agent have learned the close relationship between agricultural and national prosperity, then perhaps this period of agricultural depression has not been altogether in vain. But Mr. Kahn and the great interests for which he speaks must show by their deeds as well as their words that they are honestly interested in the farmer's welfare before the farmer can be convinced.

"It is of great importance," says Mr. Kahn, "that the attitude of business toward the farmer should be correctly taken and correctly understood."

"The most essential thing for all our people to recognize is that, in the last analysis, we are all in the same boat and sink or swim together."

MUST PULL TOGETHER FOR PROSPERITY

"There is no adequate economic reason, notwithstanding the huge waste and destruction wrought by the late war, why the world, and particularly this favored country, should not now resume the road of prosperity, but in order to do so we must take a hard pull all together, we must give full and free scope to the forces of energy and enterprise instead of cramping, shackling and hampering them, and we must let ourselves be guided by the tested lessons of economic truths instead of giving ear to plausible fallacies, or permitting ourselves to be led into precipitate actions under the influence of temporary conditions."

"Every right-minded business man must be desirous to have the legitimate grievances of the farmer—and he has, and long has had such—redressed and remedied. Justice demands that this should be done. The larger interests of the nation demand it, for it is harmful and menacing to the commonwealth that so numerous and so valuable a portion of the population should feel discontented and resentful and be without prosperity. The enlightened selfishness of business requires it, for not only does the material well-being, or the reverse, of the farmer largely react upon business, but experience has shown that when the farming industry is in the throes of depression, the farmer is very apt to blame business and to hit out at business and to get himself in a frame of mind which the well-meaning, self-deceived purveyor of political and economic nostrums or the cunning demagogue are only too ready to take advantage of."

NOT A NEW IDEA

OTTO H. KAHN'S suggestion that business men and farmers bring their problems to a conference table for mutual discussion and solution is not original. Three years ago there was brought into being in this state a secret organization of industrial heads called the "Coalition Committee." It was the avowed purpose of this committee to carry on a propaganda under the guise of "Americanization," to "combat agricultural unrest" in Michigan by teaching farmers that they had no grievances and implying that efforts to gain relief and recognition through organization and legislation would be construed as "un-American," and a trespass upon the Constitution.

Learning finally of the activities of this committee, and concerned as to the methods to be employed in "combatting agricultural unrest," the editor of the *Business Farmer* met with several of the moving spirit of the committee. At this conference we pleaded with the committee to discontinue its deception propaganda and its repressive measures and instead invite in representatives of organized industry, labor and agriculture to discuss in a friendly way their mutual problems.

"If there is agricultural unrest in Michigan," we told these gentlemen, "you cannot successfully combat or cure it by propaganda. You cannot convince intelligent people that inequalities do not exist when they are everywhere apparent. If you are sincere in your alleged desire to alleviate unrest you can produce far more satisfactory results by calling in representatives of organized agriculture, labor and capital for a friendly interchange of ideas."

The suggestion did not appeal to them. They persisted in their propaganda. By indirection they have sought to discredit every worth-while effort advanced in Michigan the last two years to secure relief for farmers from profiteering, excessive taxation and other burdens.

Counsel with the farmer? Perish the thought! Counsel and arbitration implies the willingness to concede something to the other fellow. But the Coalition Committee has nothing to concede. If there are any concessions to be made they want the farmer and the laboring man to make them. Hence, their "holier than thou" propaganda instead of friendly conference and compromise.—Editor.

"It is manifest that the representatives of farming communities and state must know better than most business men, and particularly business men of the seat, what ails the farmer. These men are not only not to be criticized; on the contrary, they are to be commended for using their votes and their influence to get remedial

measures enacted into law and to obtain for the farmer a square deal. To the extent that we business men are in discord with the agricultural leaders in and out of congress, it is not because of their efforts to promote the welfare of the farmer, which efforts we cordially approve and endorse, but because not a few of them seem to be acting under the impression, in certain respects at least, that it is possible to aid some sections and callings of our common country by hurting others."

"Granted that it be true that business in the past has not been sufficiently considerate of, and interested in, the needs of agriculture, is that any reason why agriculture should now take the same regrettable and harmful attitude toward business? While 'turn about is fair play,' it is by no means always the wisest and most effective play. In the present stage of this nation's and the world's affairs, it is a kind of play which can be indulged in only to the grave detriment of all concerned."

"Among the things which, as I understand it, the farmer most needs, are more adequate financial facilities and broader markets. Business can and should help to attain these things for him, but the accomplishment of these objects has been rendered more difficult and uncertain by the attitude which the legislative leaders of farming constituencies in the last congress took in respect of tax revision, against the advice of President Harding, one of the truest and wisest friends the farmer ever had, and will be further impeded and retarded if certain measures now urged upon congress come to be enacted. I am far from questioning the ability, the worthy purpose and well-meaning intent of those men. I do venture to question whether, in their righteous zeal to aid agriculture out of its present depression, they have given sufficient study and reflection to economic laws and economic history."

"Statistics over many years have demonstrated strikingly that agricultural prosperity and business prosperity, and agricultural depression and business depression, run on parallel lines and are largely inter-dependent. Unfortunately, that truth has not been sufficiently recognized as yet by either party. On the contrary, they have usually been at loggerheads and pulling in divergent directions, when, as a matter of fact, they are natural allies and both have much to gain from sympathetic understanding and cooperation."

"So far from counselling an attitude of antagonism toward the farmers and their representatives, I would advise that your committee endeavor to get into touch with the leading farm organizations and representatives of agriculture, with a view to establishing opportunities for comparisons of views, leading, it may be hoped, to an endeavor to agree upon wise and effective lines of policy and action so as to promote the essential and legitimate interests of agriculture in the only way in which they can be promoted lastingly. That way does not run along the lines of class-selfishness or of antagonizing, and doing hurt to, other interests equally essential and legitimate. The true road can only be found by following the signposts of steadfast adherence to tested principles of economic soundness, enlightened consideration for the general welfare."

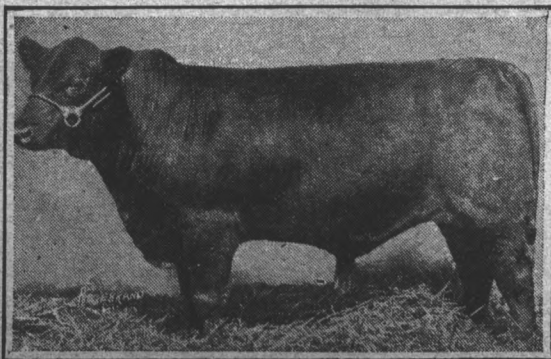
Cow-Testing Association Ridding Michigan Farms of Poor Cows

THROUGH co-operative bull associations, cow-testing associations and tuberculosis eradication Michigan moves swiftly forward toward the perfection of her dairy herds. At present there are fifteen active cow-testing associations in the state with an approximate membership of 400 farmers owning approximately 5,000 cows. Counties in which these associations are located are: Kent, Eaton, Allegan, Osceola, Branch, Marquette, Gogebic, Barry, Emmet, Van Buren, St. Joseph, Macomb, Lapeer, Wayne and Jackson.

The first co-operative bull association in the United States was organized in Michigan in 1908. Since then the number has increased rapidly, and there is scarcely a county in the state now which cannot boast of a score or more of the finest bred bulls obtainable.

The results of these efforts to breed up our dairy herds and increase milk production and butter fat have really been phenomenal, as farmers who have adopted the improved methods of breeding and feeding can testify. It is said that the amount of butter fat produced by Michigan cows has increased from an average of 15.35 pounds of fat in 1908 to 18.41 pounds in the year ending June 30, 1920. If the increase applies to all the pure-bred cattle of the state, it must have resulted in an additional revenue of many thousands of dollars to the owners of the herds.

Eradication of bovine tuberculosis has proceeded rapidly in Michigan. During the year just closed a large number of herds were tested and thousands of head of pure-bred and grade dairy cows placed in the accredited list. State and federal funds to the extent of nearly \$200,000 were paid out last year to indemnify farmers for the loss of reactors. Several counties in the state have undertaken county-wide campaigns against tuberculosis. Hillsdale county was the first in the entire United States to make a farm-to-farm drive against the disease. In less than



Wm. E. Scripps makes gift of this splendid sire, Plumb, Square and Level to M. A. C. (See story on page 2)

one month's time a corps of federal veterinarians tested every pure-bred and grade cow in the county. Encouraged by the success which accompanied the work in Hillsdale, Saginaw county supervisors made an appropriation for an intensive drive in their county, and a similar campaign is also under way in Kent. There will be no let-up in the campaign against tuberculosis despite the fact that the state appropriation is exhausted. The state administrative board have recommended continuance of the work and have assured the bureau of animal industry that funds will be forthcoming to pay for the reactors.

Feeding methods have also improved wonderfully in this state in the last several years, and the M. A. C. has done excellent work through its various mediums of publicity and education to enlighten farmers upon the feeding and care of their dairy herds. As the prices of dairy products decline more and more farmers realize that they must increase the production per cow if they are to stay in the business.

Reports of the results of cow-testing during the month of December among six associations are as follows:

Kent county: 237 cows were tested by R. Harwood, 22 of these produced over 40 pounds of butter fat for the month. The high cow produced 67.1 pounds of butter (Continued on page 23)



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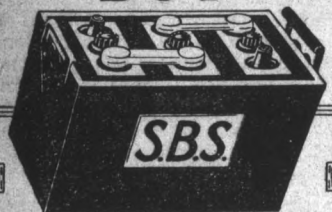
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MARRIAGE CONTRACT IS BINDING

Is a man legally married if the wife's mother never marries, but simply lives with a man and gives her two-year-old daughter the man's name, and the girl is married by that name? Is the man who marries the girl rightfully married?—A Subscriber.

As marriage is a civil contract it is the agreement of the person to the marriage contract that makes a valid marriage and not the name one goes by in making the agreement. The agreement is by the individual and such an agreement constitutes a valid marriage contract if other things meet the requirements of the law.—Legal Editor.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

There was a total eclipse of the sun the first part of August and in the year probably 1867 or '68. The year and the date I am not sure of, yet I want to use it. It was probably the eighth or the tenth of August and on a Saturday afternoon.—E. H. B., Oceana County, Mich.

There were three total solar eclipses from 1868 to 1870. The first of these was on Aug. 18, 1868, observable in the Indian and Malay-an peninsulas. The second was Aug. 7th, 1869, when the moon's shadow lay diagonally across the North American continent from North Carolina to the Bering Strait. The third was Dec. 22nd, 1870, the moon's shadow being observed in the Mediterranean regions. It is probably the second eclipse to which you have reference. Aug 7, 1869, fell on Saturday.—Editor.

FEEDING SILAGE

I would like to have you answer through the paper whether you would advise a person to feed silage in winter time to a young work team not doing and work, and would you recommend it fed daily or not, and how much.—D. D., Harrisville, Mich.

Silage fed in quantities not to exceed 20 pounds per day, per horse, is a valuable addition to the ration for young horses, especially when they are not working. They sometimes need to be educated to eat it, but when once learned they appear to relish it and since it is succulent helps to keep them in better condition.—R. S. Hudson, Farm Superintendent, M. A. C.

MAY SHUT UP TRESPASSING STOCK

I am a reader of your paper and like it very much and am writing you for advice. I have been having trouble with a neighbor all summer and fall of getting him to keep his cattle at home. All summer they would be out most every day and in the corn and this fall they turned them out and they have an old fence but the cattle can walk right through it, and I tell them their cattle are out and they get mad and just drive them back and never fix up the fence and in no time they are out again; also their chickens are on my lawn all the time, I have told them to keep their chickens at home. Is there a way to make them do it?—M. C. T.

You have the right to shut up the animals that are trespassing upon your premises. You should follow the direction in Section 14,779 of C. L. of 1915. One is obliged to keep his fowls upon his own premises and if they escape therefrom and do damage upon neighbors premises the damage may be recovered in a suit at law, if he can not shut them up.—Legal Editor.

POTATO SCAB

Will you kindly advise through the columns of the M. B. F. some successful way to treat potatoes for scab, and oblige?—A. K., North Branch, Mich.

Potato scab can be controlled on the seed by treating the whole seed for thirty minutes in a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is four ounces of corrosive sublimate crystals to thirty gallons of water. The crystals should first be dissolved in about a quart of hot water and this should then be added to the thirty gallons.

Corrosive sublimate corrodes metal, thus causing it to quickly lose its strength. Vessels used for seed treating should be either earthen or wooden. After four batches of potatoes have been treated the

solution loses its strength and must be renewed. About twelve to fifteen bushels of potatoes can be treated with one thirty-gallon solution.

After the potatoes have been removed from the solution they should be spread out in a cool place where they will dry quickly. The corrosive sublimate treatment not only controls the potato scab but also the scurf or rhizoconia and is the treatment generally recommended now in this state. Ordinarily the scurf is more serious than scab. One should remember that corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and it must be kept out of the reach of live stock and children.

If the potatoes are absolutely free from the black scurf they can be treated in a formaldehyde solution for the control of scab. Soak the whole potatoes for thirty minutes in a solution of formaldehyde the strength of which is one pint of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water. This material is easier to handle than the corrosive sublimate and does not lose its strength.

I suggest that you write to the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, for special bulletin No. 85, which gives detailed direction for making both the corrosive sublimate and formaldehyde mixtures.—H. C. Moore, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

Recently you stated that Spanish-American war veterans were exempt from taxes. Would like to know when this law was passed and the proper way to get this exemption. I have some property in the southern part of this state. Can I do this through the mails?—J. B., Tower, Mich.

We respectfully direct your attention to Act 331 of the Public Acts of 1919, paragraph 11 of which provides that certain ex-soldiers, including those who served three months or more in the Spanish-American war, their wives and widows, shall be exempt from taxation on property owned and occupied by them as a homestead, to the amount of 1,000; provided, however, that they are not the owners of taxable property of greater value than \$3,000.

The statute provides for application for such exemptions by way of affidavits properly sworn to and filed with the supervisor or other assessing officers, which affidavit, if properly sworn to, may be sent by mail to the supervisor or assessing officer to be filed in his office.—A. B. Daugherty, Deputy Attorney General, Lansing, Mich.

SAW DUST SUBSTITUTE

As sawdust is almost a thing of the past in this part of the country am writing to ask your information for some substitute which could be used in the keeping of ice. Could straw or chaff or prairie hay be used? How should the bottom of the ice house be prepared?—Robt. M., Fairgrove, Mich.

Straw or chaff, if chopped into lengths 1 to 3 inches long and packed to a thickness of 12 to 18 inches all around the ice and on top may be used as a substitute for saw dust. However, this material is more likely to rot and will probably not last more than one season and might have to be replaced on top some time during the summer. It is essential that ice house have good drainage. If the floor is not porous it should be filled in with 6 to 12 inches of gravel and a tile outlet laid in the gravel floor.—Floyd E. Fogle, Ass't. Prof. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

CONSOLIDATION

We are about to vote on the question of consolidated schools. Can we bond the district for twenty years to pay for building? Will the state bear any of the expense of transporting pupils and what help from the state for maintenance of school?—G. G., Imlay City, Mich.

A school district that has voted on consolidation may vote to bond the district over a period of thirty years if it wishes to for the purpose of securing funds for the construction of a school house. The rural

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agricultural school district is governed by the general school laws relative to bonding and under those laws bonds may be spread over a period of thirty years. Township unit districts organized under Act 117 of the Public Acts of 1909 can bond for but fifteen years for the purpose of securing funds to build a school house but the bonds could be so arranged that the legal voters at the end of fifteen years could re-bond for the part unpaid for another fifteen years. The state pays each school \$400 per year for each vehicle used in transporting scholars, and \$1,000 per year for maintenance.—W. L. Coffey, Department of Public Instruction.

A CASE FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Over a year ago the agent of an implement and hardware company, having three or four stores in other towns, came through this territory selling common stock at \$10 a share, saying they were going to buy the village hardware store; Also saying they'd pay 12 per cent and farmers could get the money back any time, 100 cents to the dollar. Of course many farmers wishing a good store to trade in and a garage, bought stock. Hundreds and thousands of dollars worth, giving their note. Then they did not buy the village hardware store, or put up a garage either. But he went to work and rented the hardware store for one year and when the year was around he moved his goods all out to another rented shop.

They paid only two per cent dividend so far and now they say they are almost bankrupt. They send no statement to the stockholders of what was done with the hard earned money. Now what can the disappointed stock buyers do with such a fellow? Would the Federal Trade Commission of Washington look such a fellow over?—Reader.

I am satisfied the Federal Trade Commission has nothing to do with the class of cases you describe. It is possible that the seller of the stock had no right to offer the same under the laws of the state of Michigan and may have committed a criminal offence in selling the stock and accepting any money thereon. It is also possible that by the method pursued he may be guilty of obtaining money under false pretences. At any rate I would be of the opinion that he would be personally liable for the loss if he has any property whatever from which it could be collected. I think you

should state all circumstances to the prosecuting attorney of your county that he might lay the foundation for a criminal prosecution.—Legal Editor.

TESTING FOR TUBERCULOSIS

I wish to know whether milk producers in Detroit area or sending milk to any creamery in Detroit, should have his cows tested for tuberculosis, or if just the ones which he milks for his own benefit.—J. P., Davisburg, Mich.

The law does not require the testing of all cows for tuberculosis. Milk sold to Detroit distributors must be pasteurized before it can be sold to the consumer. Pasteurization is supposed to destroy whatever germs may exist in the milk. The testing of all cows is simply a matter of health precaution which every farmer should take as soon as possible. Children who drink milk from cows which have not been tested are taking a chance of contracting tuberculosis, so it is to the benefit of the farmers' family and himself that he test his cows.—Editor.

COMMERCIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

I wish to make inquiry concerning the Commercial Finance Corporation, of Detroit, who have branch offices in Grand Rapids and Lansing. Are they a good, sound financial corporation, doing safe business?—E. L., Delton, Mich.

We have written several times to this company but are unable to get a reply. We are informed from an indirect source that the business of the company is underwriting the instalment business of furniture concerns. As to its reliability we have no information. The stock, we are told, can be purchased through almost any broker for much less than its par value. We believe it a proposition to stay away from.—Editor.

M. B. F. LOCATES MISSING RELATIVE

I AM TRULY thankful for your aid in finding my brothers. Please accept my thanks to you as ever. We think M. B. F. the very best paper we read.—Mrs. M. D., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

What the Neighbors Say

TARES ISSUE WITH UNCLE RUBE

I MUST TELL you how much I enjoy everything I find in M. B. F. Tho I think "Uncle Rube" in his reply to "Unfaithfulness" did not show his usual fine discernment. It is seldom one finds a mother who goes astray. It is nothing tho for a father to follow a pretty face and trim form, forgetting that if said face and form had passed thru the mental and physical torture that the mother of his children has, she would not be so beautiful (?) and mother love will make any face, be it ever so plain, more beautiful than all the face lotions one could possibly use. Men (many of them) do not even try to be faithful and it rests with the mothers of men to begin at the moment of conception and pray constantly that their child be it boy or girl, be filled with the spirit of honesty, nobility and the beauty of holiness, wisdom, understanding and right judgment that as men and women they be a blessing to mankind and the world.

My prayer each day is this: "I do not ask that I escape temptations leering call, I only ask I choose aright and trusting Thee I cannot fall."

Wishing for you continued success and prosperity for the coming year.—Mrs. A. L., Van Buren County, Mich.

Man is still a beast in many respects. And so long as his ruling passions are physical instead of spiritual it is useless to argue with him, it is useless to try to shame him, it is useless to hope that he will be good and true and noble. Perhaps he is to be both censured and pitied. But whatever we may think of him we can have only the most unbounded admiration and respect for the faithful woman who presides over his household and bears his children. Surely, if there are any on this sodden earth who deserve the kingdom of Heaven it is the long-suffering mothers of men, who, despite the unfaithfulness of their husbands, patiently pursue the weary way

of child-bearing, rearing and training. Ah, madam, you have the proper conception of a woman's duty to her children and the race. Perhaps as you suggest, the salvation of men must begin at the cradle.—Editor.

PROFITEERING AND LEGISLATION

EVER SINCE Uncle Rube wrote an article in the Business Farmer on profiteering, I have concluded to come over and tell the readers of our splendid paper of a transaction which I was interested in last year. As I am engaged in the fruit business I phoned to one of our dealers in the city if he could use a crate (16 quarts) of berries. In reply he said "that if I would sell them so that he could retail them at 20c per box to bring them down." He gave me \$2.50 for the crate. I had just left the store when a friend came along with a box of my product, and informed me that he paid 25c for the box of berries. I can't exactly compute my profits, but can come somewhere near his. It seems very strange that the retailer can not let go of the rafters and come down to where the producer is now. We are all the time hearing about the farmer's deplorable condition, with nothing in sight so far, for his betterment.

There are also other lines of business which need attention such as doctors' fees, barbers' rates, bakers' supplies, publishers of local newspapers, etc., and other things too numerous to mention.

Ever since the Lever act was set aside by the supreme court and even before, a certain class of demagogues and land pirates have been plundering the common people at wholesale. The constitution nowhere prohibits such work, but supposed that people would live in sight

(Continued on page 19)

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Nomads of the North

A STORY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of Wild Life Romance

GETTING the wind behind him Le Beau made his iskoo of birchbark and dry wood at the far end of the windfall. The seasoned logs and tree-tops caught the fire like tinder, and within a few minutes the flames began to crackle and roar in a manner that made Miki wonder what was happening. For a space the smoke did not reach him. La Beau, watching, with his rifle in his bare hands, did not for an instant let his eyes leave the spot where the wild dog must come out.

Suddenly a pungent whiff of smoke filled Miki's nostrils, and a thin white cloud crept in a ghostly veil between him and the opening. A crawling, snake-like rope of it began to pour between two logs within a yard of him, and with it the strange roaring grew nearer and more menacing. Then, for the first time, he saw lightning flashes of yellow flame through the tangled debris as the fire ate into the heart of a mass of pitch-filled spruce. In another ten seconds the flames leapt twenty feet into the air, and Jacques Le Beau stood with his rifle half to his shoulder, ready to kill.

Appalled by the danger that was upon him, Miki did not forget La Beau. With an instinct sharpened to fox-like keenness his mind leapt instantly to the truth of the matter. It was the man-beast who had set this new enemy upon him; and out there, just beyond the opening, the man-beast was waiting. So, like the fox, he did what Le Beau least expected. He crawled back swiftly through the tangled tops until he came to the wall of snow that shut the windfall in, and through this he burrowed his way almost as quickly as the fox himself would have done it. With his jaws he tore

through the half-inch outer crust, and a moment later stood in the open, with the fire between him and Le Beau.

The windfall was a blazing furnace, and suddenly Le Beau ran back a dozen steps so that he could see on the farther side. A hundred yards away he saw Miki making for the deeper forest.

It was a clear shot. At that distance Le Beau would have staked his life that it was impossible for him to miss. He did not hurry. One shot, and it would be over. He raised his rifle, and in that instant a wisp of smoke came like the lash of a whip with the wind and caught him fairly in the eyes, and his bullet passed three inches over Miki's head. The whining snarl of it was a new thing to Miki. But he recognized the thunder of the gun—and he knew what a gun could do. To Le Beau, still firing at his through the merciful cloud of smoke, he was like a gray streak flashing to the thick timber. Three times more Le Beau fired. From the edge of a dense clump of spruce Miki flung back a defiant howl. He disappeared as Le Beau's last shot shovelled up the snow at his heels.

The narrowness of his escape from the man-beast did not frighten Miki out of the Jackson's Knee country. If anything, it held him more closely to it. It gave him something to think about besides Neewa and his loneliness. As the fox returns to peer stealthily upon the deadfall that has almost caught him, so the trapline was possessed now of a new thrill for Miki. Heretofore the man-smell had held for him only a vague significance; now it marked the presence of a real and concrete danger. And he welcomed

it. His wits were sharpened. The fascination of the trapline was deadlier than before.

From the burned windfall he made a wide detour to a point where Le Beau's snowshoe trail entered the edge of the swamp; and here, hidden in a thick clump of bushes, he watched him as he travelled homeward half an hour later.

From that day he hung like a grim ghost to the trapline. Silent-footed, cautious, always on the alert for the danger which threatened him, he haunted Jacques Le Beau's thoughts and footsteps with the elusive persistence of a were-wolf—a loup-garou of the Black Forest. Twice in the next week Le Beau caught a flash of him. Three times he heard him howl. And twice he followed his trail until, in despair and exhaustion, he turned back. Never was Miki caught unaware. He ate no more baits in the trap-houses. Even when Le Beau lured him with the whole carcass of a rabbit he would not touch it, nor would he touch a rabbit frozen dead in a snare. From Le Beau's traps he took only the livink things, chiefly birds and squirrels and the big web-footed snowshoe rabbits. And because a mink jumped at his once, and tore open his nose, he destroyed a number of minks so utterly that their pelts were spoiled. He found himself another windfall, but instinct taught him now never to go to it directly, but to approach it, and leave it, in a roundabout way.

Day and night Le Beau, the man-brute, plotted against him. He set many poison-baits. He killed a doe, and scattered strychnine in its entrails. He built deadfalls, and baited them with meat soaked in boiling fat. He made himself a "blind" of spruce and cedar boughs, and sat for long hours, watching with his rifle. And still Miki was the victor.

One day Miki found a huge fisher-cat in one of the traps. He had not forgotten the battle of long ago with Oochak, the other fisher-cat, of the whipping he had received. But there was no thought of vengeance in his heart on the early evening he became acquainted with Oochak the Second. Usually he was in his

windfall at dusk, but this afternoon a great and devouring loneliness had held him on the trail. The spirit of Kuskayetum—the hand of the mating-god—was pressing heavily upon him; the consuming desire of flesh and blood for the companionship of other flesh and blood. It burned in his veins like a fever. It took away from him all thought of hunger or of the hunt. In his soul was a vast, unfilled yearning.

It was then that he came upon Oochak. Perhaps it was the same Oochak of months ago. If so, he had grown even as Miki had grown. He was splendid, with his long silken fur and his sleek body, and he was not struggling, but sat awaiting his fate without excitement. To Miki he looked warm and soft and comfortable. It made him think of Neewa, and the hundred and one nights they had slept together. His desire leapt out to Oochak. He whined softly as he advanced. He would make friends. Even with Oochak, his old enemy, he would lie down in peace and happiness, so great was the gnawing emptiness in his heart.

Oochak made no response, nor did he move, but sat furred up like a huge soft ball, watching Miki as he crept nearer on his belly. Something of the old puppyishness came back into the dog. He wriggled and thumped his tail, and as he whined again he seemed to say:

"Let's forget the old trouble, Oochak. Let's be friends. I've got a fine windfall—and I'll kill you a rabbit."

And still Oochak did not move or make a sound. At last Miki could almost reach out with his forepaws and touch him. He dragged himself still nearer, and his tail thumped harder.

"And I'll get you out of the trap," he may have been saying. "It's the man-beast's trap—and I hate him."

And then, so suddenly that Miki had no chance to guard himself, Oochak sprang the length of the trap-chain and was at him. With teeth and razor-edged claws he tore deep gashes in Miki's nose. Even then the blood of battle rose slowly in him, and he might have retreated had not Oochak's teeth got a hold in his shoulder. With a roar he tried to shake himself free, but Oochak held on. Then his jaws snapped at the back of the fisher-cat's neck. When he was done Oochak was dead.

He slunk away, but in him there was no more the thrill of the victor. He had killed, but in killing he had found no joy. Upon him—the four-footed beast—had fallen at last the oppression of the thing that drives men mad. He stood in the heart of a vast world, and for him that world was empty. * * *

He did not return to his windfall. In a little open he sat on his haunches, listening to the night sounds, and watching the stars as they came out. There was an early moon, and as it came up over the forest, a great throbbing red disc that seemed filled with life, he howled mournfully in the face of it. He wandered out into a big burn a little later, and there the night was like day, so clear that his shadow followed him and all other things about him cast shadows. And then, all at once, he caught in the night wind a sound which he had heard many times before.

It came from far away, and it was like a whisper at first, an echo of strange voices riding on the wind. A hundred times he had heard that cry of the wolves. Since Maheegun, the she-wolf, had gashed his shoulder so fiercely away back in the days of his puppy-hood he had evaded the path of that cry. He had learned, in a way, to hate it. But he could not wipe out entirely the thrill that came with that call of the blood. And tonight it rode over all his fear and hatred. Out there was company. Whence the cry came the wild brethren were running two by two, and three by three, and there was comradeship. His body quivered. An answering cry rose in his throat, dying away in a whine, and for an hour after that he heard no more of the wolf-cry in the wind. The pack had swung to the west—

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so far away that their voices were lost. And it passed—with the moon straight over them—close to the shack of Pierrot, the half-breed.

In Pierrot's cabin was a white man, on his way to Fort O'God. He saw that Pierrot crossed himself, and muttered.

"It is the mad pack," exclaimed Pierrot then, "M'sieu, they have been keskwao since the beginning of the new moon. In them are the spirits of devils."

He opened the cabin door a little, so that the mad cry of the beasts came to them plainly. When he closed it there was in his eyes a look of strange fear.

"Now and then wolves go like that—keskwao (stark mad)—in the dead of winter," he shuddered. "Three days ago there were twenty of them, m'sieu, for I saw them with my own eyes, and counted their tracks in the snow. Since then they have been murdered and torn into strings by the others of the pack. Listen to them ravin! Can you tell me why, m'sieu? Can you tell me why wolves sometimes go mad in the heart of winter when there is no heat or rotten meat to turn them sick? Non? But I can tell you. They are the leups-garous; in their bodies ride the spirits of devils, and there they will ride until the bodies die. For the wolves that go mad in the deep snows always die, m'sieu. That is the strange part of it. They die!"

And then it was, swinging eastward from the cabin of Pierrot, that the mad wolves of Jackson's Knee came into the country of the big swamp wherein trees bore the Double-X blaze of Jacques Le Beau's axe. There were fourteen of them running in the moonlight. What it is that now and then drives a wolf-pack mad in the dead of winter no man yet has wholly learned. Possibly it begins with a "bad" wolf; just as a "bad" sledge-dog, nipping and biting his fellows, will spread his distemper among them until the team becomes an ugly, quarrelsome horde. Such a dog the wise driver kills—or turns loose.

The wolves that bore down upon Le Beau's country were red-eyed and thin. Their bodies were covered with gashes, and the mouths of some frothed blood. They did not run as wolves run for meat. They were a sinister and suspicious lot, with a sneaking droop to their haunches, and their cry was not the deep-throated cry of the hunt-pack but a ravening clamour that seemed to have no leadership or cause. Scarcely was the sound of their tongues gone beyond the hearing of Pierrot's ears than one of the thin gray beasts rubbed against the shoulder of another, and the second turned with the swiftness of a snake like the "bad" dog of the traces, and struck his fangs deep into the first wolf's flesh. Could Pierrot have seen, he would have understood then how the four he had found had come to their end.

Swift as the snap of a whip-lash the fight between the two was on. The other twelve of the pack stopped. They came back, circling in cautiously and grimly silent about their fighting comrades. They ranged themselves in a ring, as men gather about a fistful battle; and there they waited, their jaws drooping, their fangs clicking, a low and eager whining smothered in their throats. And then the thing happened. One of the fighting wolves went down. He was on his back—and the end came. The twelve wolves were upon him as one, and, like those Pierrot had seen, he was torn to pieces, and his flesh devoured. After that the thirteen went on deeper into Le Beau's country.

Miki heard them again, after that hour's interval of silence. Farther and farther he had wandered from the forest. He had crossed the "burn," and was in the open plain, with the rough ridges cutting through and the big river at the edge of it. It was not so gloomy out here, and his loneliness weighed upon him less heavily than in the deep timber.

And across this plain came the voice of the wolves.

He did not move away from it to-

night. He waited, silhouetted against the vivid starlight at the crest of a rocky knoll, and the top of this knoll was so small that another could not have stood beside him without their shoulders touching. On all sides of him the plain swept away in the white light of the stars and moon; never had the desire to respond to the wild brethren urged itself upon him more fiercely than now. He flung back his head, until his black-tipped muzzle pointed up to the stars, and the voice rolled out of his throat. But it was only half a howl. Even then, oppressed by his great loneliness, there gripped him that something instinctive which warned him against betrayal. After that he remained quiet, and as the wolves drew nearer his body grew tense, his muscles hardened, and in his throat there was the low whispering of a snarl instead of a howl. He sensed danger. He had caught, in the voice

of the wolves, the ravening note that had made Pierrot cross himself and mutter of the loup-garous, and he crouched down on his belly at the top of the rocky mound.

Then he saw them. They were sweeping like dark and swiftly moving shadows between him and the forest. Suddenly they stopped, and for a few moments no sound came from them as they packed themselves closely on the scent of his fresh trail in the snow. And then they surged in his direction; this time there was a still fiercer madness in the wild cry that rose from their throats. In a dozen seconds they were at the mound. They swept around it and past it, all save one—a huge gray brute who shot up the hillock straight at the prey the others had not yet seen. There was a snarl in Miki's throat as he came. Once more he was facing the thrill of a great fight. Once more the blood ran suddenly hot in his veins,

and fear was driven from him as the wind drives smoke from a fire. If Neewa were only there now, to fend at his back while he fought in front! He stood up on his feet. He met the up-rushing pack-brute head to head. Their jaws clashed, and the wild wolf found jaws at least that crunched through his own as if they had been whelp's bone, and he rolled and twisted back to the plain in a dying agony. But not until another gray form had come to fill his place. Into the throat of this second Miki drove his fangs as the wolf came over the crest. It was the slashing, sabre-like stroke of the north-dog, and the throat of the wolf was torn open and the blood poured out as if emptied by the blade of a knife. Down he plunged to join the first, and in that instant the pack swept up and over Miki, and he was smothered under the mass of their bodies.

(To be continued)

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"My son took a course in agriculture at Cape Girardeau and he worked with a dozen or more makes of separators, and he said this was the most simple and easiest cleaned machine of any of them."
J. B. FINLEY, Oran, Mo.



Actual photograph of the Second Annual Stockholders Meeting of the Detroit Packing Company held in Detroit on January 17th, 1922. Most of those shown are farmers and live-stock breeders from every section of Michigan, who were highly pleased with the results which they saw at first hand.

Second Annual Meeting Sees Plant in Operation

More than 1,000 Farmer Stockholders Attend and Approve of Wonderful Progress Made by Officers and Directors of Detroit Packing Company

MORE than a thousand farmers and their wives came to Detroit, January 17th, to attend the second annual meeting of the Detroit Packing Company in which they are the majority stock-holders. They found not the bare walls of a gigantic building, only half completed in which they held the first annual meeting less than a year ago, but instead, a real packing plant, with every department from slaughtering to fertilizer making in actual operation and rapidly getting into the swing of capacity production.

As will be seen by the photograph showing part of those present at our stockholders' meeting, the Detroit Packing Company has a fine, representative body of stockholders who have entered the field as manufacturers as well as producers. To show the progress they have made the following excerpts taken from the minutes of the annual meeting are published:

"I have taken a very great pride in the development of the Detroit Packing Company," said L. Whitney Watkins, director and live stock advisor, in his opening remarks as chairman. "I have been telling people that the farmers in time would get to be real business men and I believe that eventually the farmers of Michigan will be organized as real business men. I have hoped, prayed and dreamed that this might come true and IT IS TRUE and has been proved by what you have done in getting back of this progressive movement in this great metropolis of Michigan."

"I had occasion to address the Detroit Board of Commerce a short time ago and I was asked what significance the Detroit Packing Company had to them, what did it mean to Detroit. I said, gentlemen, it means that approximately 2,800 of the most intelligent and most progressive farmers of the State of Michigan have now become Detroit business men. I also called their attention to the fact that 75 per cent of the things they get outside of the state could be produced right here in Michigan; that Michigan was the source of supply for most every article; that it was a self-sustaining state. Many of the men held their heads in shame when they realized that our people could produce what they are going outside to get and that they were paying high freight rates on outgoing products."

"I just want to call your attention to some reports that have been circulated. They are entirely false, but I am sorry to say that some of the stockholders really believed them and this has been one of the great difficulties that the Detroit Packing Company has had to face—lack of confidence of some of our own stockholders. I am sorry that they cannot all come out and show punch and vigor. The people who say Detroit Packing Company is paralyzed or limp are those who have no business in the Detroit Packing Company. Do not let those who own no stock tell you your company is lame!"

Edward F. Dold, president and general manager, followed Mr. Watkins and said in part: "We have passed the first mile stone in our progress in the closing of the year 1921. The past year has certainly been a strenuous one for all and has tried the strength, vitality and

Believing the Business Farmers of Michigan are interested in the development of Detroit Packing company and wishing to keep them well informed we point herewith facts for their information.

The reproduction shown of the plant will give those who have not visited us in person a good idea of what has been accomplished during the past year and a cordial invitation is extended to look us over and go through the various departments, which will be both instructive and interesting.

nerve of your officers and directors, but all are well balanced and have weathered the storm and now look with much confidence to the new year and I hope that you all will share the same opinion."

"We have devoted most of our time, first in building up the demand for our product on a larger scale, second in building and equipping with machinery and fixtures your new plant, both very essential to our future welfare. Much hard work has been devoted to 'Good Will' meaning the up-building of demand for distribution of our 'Detroit Star' meat-food products. What financial benefits have been awarded by our efforts in this direction will be read to you from our annual financial statement given by our progressive and resourceful treasurer, Mr. Joseph Gardulski."

"You, the stockholders, must be the judges as to whether or not your officers and directors have done their duty towards representing your best interests during the past year, also in the building up of demand and striving for more trade for our product. It will be necessary to call your attention to the handicap we had to contend with for more profit, from the fact that we could not slaughter any live stock due to not having the proper buildings and equipment available. Therefore our next best and only way was by purchasing dressed product, such as dressed beef, dressed hogs from outside western packers. This entailed also their manufactured product consisting of sweet pickled meats, which we smoked with our limited facilities, also purchased fresh trimmings, both pork and beef, offal and casings required in the manufacture of sausage, which was made into various grades through our own sausage plant. This product naturally was sold to us with their profit added thereby making us practically jobbers for competitors by the handling of their products and they in turn would tell our customers that we were buying their goods and selling same under our brand. Naturally we were handicapped in not being able to slaughter live stock also process its various products, but in spite of all these disadvantages we were able to take this product and produce a cure and

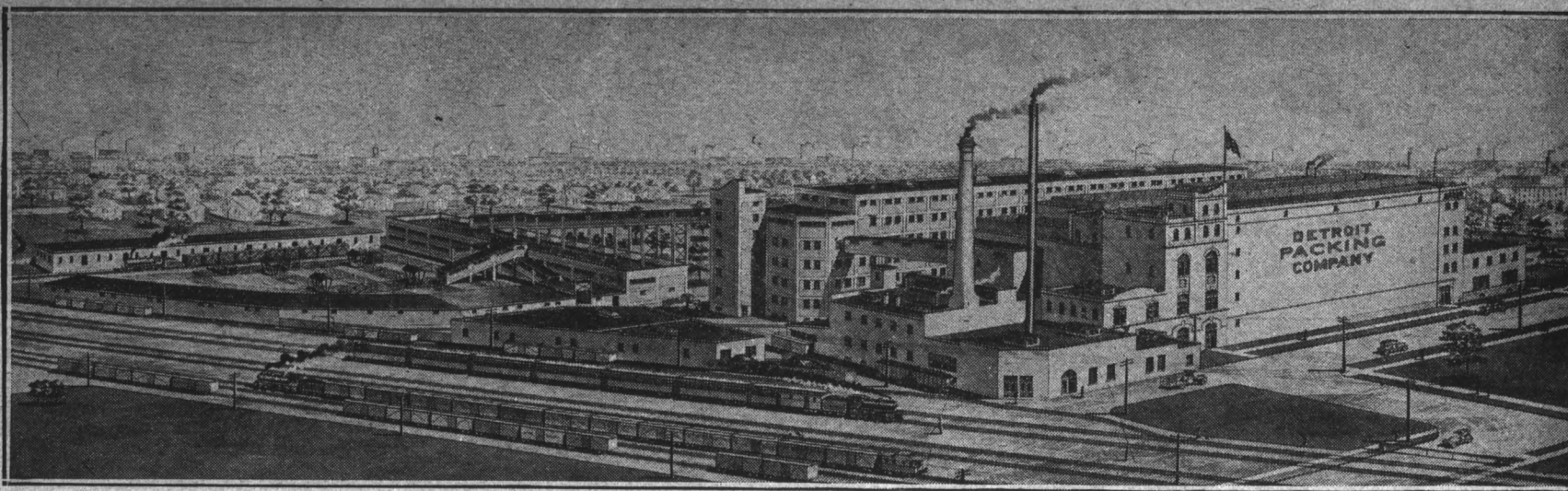
flavor in our hams and bacon also sausage that has made for us a reputation for quality. Our trade has surely and gradually gained every month. From the humble beginning in January of last year when but 125,000 pounds of products were handled through the plant this volume was expanded each successive month and we find that over four and one-half million pounds of products were merchandised by Detroit Packing company in 1921, the money value in sales being between \$800,000 and \$900,000."

A CORPORATION OWNED BY FARMERS

"Good will is worth much money to any concern. We do not appraise its value on our financial statement, but we do value it in the confidence, reliance and esteem received from our ever increasing number of customers. This leads us to believe that it is not because we are the Detroit Packing Company as a corporation but because we have and are now serving them with the best meats, sausage and lard that their money will buy in this whole United States. Besides this we are striving to give them service and fair treatment. We are justly proud of our record and the reputation obtained for Detroit Star Meat Food products, which are produced by our corporation, a corporation owned and controlled by substantial practical business farmers and live-stock raisers of the state of Michigan. You have all this to look back to with much pride and satisfaction because it was all done in the initial year of our organization. We also had to contend with intricate building and equipment problems which has required much time and attention, but it is with much satisfaction that we reap our reward when building and equipment operations are completed. Now we will enlarge our scope of business operations, thereby enabling us to derive the entire benefit of the profits ourselves, which thus far were shared with other packers who furnished us with supplies during our state of unpreparedness."

"I am pleased to report that we are complete and ready for the expected enlarged business," continued Mr. Dold. "You are today able to witness the slaughter of all kinds of live stock in our new plant which is beyond a doubt the finest, most substantial, most economical and best equipped packing plant in the world. Our past plans were fully prepared and have not miscarried in any way, shape or manner. We now come before you with our future plans. Our proposition is now fairly launched. It must go forward not backward. It now behooves you and every one of you stockholders, both present and absent to give us your loyal backing during this year, thereby enabling us to give you far greater results and which in due time will obtain for you the dividends on your investment. I am well aware that prosperity has not favored you during the past year. This has been the condition of the entire business fabric of the world and the packers have all felt this depression from a monetary standpoint but they now look towards the future with much confidence and the opinions published by leading packers are





This recent birds-eye view of the Detroit Packing Company plant on Michigan Central Railway and Springwells avenue, gives an adequate and not exaggerated idea of this farmer-owned equipment now in actual operation and claimed to be one of the best equipped and most modern packing plants in the world.

that the packing trade feels secure, and I honestly share with them in this opinion.

"The packing industry constitutes your principal and steady live stock outlet. It is to you as much of an adjunct to your farm as the land and buildings you own. Therefore is directly vital to your livelihood. Is not this unit well worth fostering? Therefore it behooves you to take as much care of this working unit as anything you own and prize most highly. I again request your moral support and financial backing to your fullest extent. You now see what we have done thus far. We have a solid proposition built on sound principals, strong and broad foundations. Your co-operation with the enormous concentrated strength and power, coupled with consolidated financial support will give your management the confidence to bring this proposition through to great success. It can be done. Your treasurer will soon go into this matter and explain his plans in every detail.

"I thank you for your attention to my message and assure you of my continued and renewed efforts for the future as in the past. It will always be a pleasure and an inspiration to have you come in and see us. If you have any live stock to sell remember that the Detroit Packing Company stands ready to buy such quantities as they are able to handle at the highest market prices consistent with quality live stock, thereby perpetuate our good name and reputation for "Detroit Star" meats of all kinds. We would also appreciate your recommending our products to your community and make a personal effort to have your local dealers try 'Detroit Star' Meat Food Products. One trial will make a good customer thereafter."

ORIGINAL PLANS FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND!

Frank L. Garrison, vice-president, was next called on by Mr. Watkins. "Some of you good people present I have met before but many have made their first trip to the plant today and I must say that I am glad to meet you all face to face and become better acquainted. Any organization large or small would have to go more than a long city block to produce a finer family gathering than ours today and it is good to know we are all here for the one purpose of promoting our family affairs which are to be discussed at this meeting.

"At our last annual meeting held April 19, 1921, where some 800 of our stockholders were in attendance, it was demonstrated that by persistent co-operative effort we could do what we set out to do. We must keep up the good work and future results will be just as great, just as satisfactory and more tangible as we are now on an operating basis.

"Let me say to you that so well were our original plans laid, so fundamentally sound were the principles we adopted, so well was our organization formed and so well has our organization functioned that we have accomplished more since the company was chartered in April, 1920, than other corporations of like size would undertake to put through in double the same time.

DON'T NEED TO CUT PRICES!

"What we have accomplished utterly confounds our critics. LET'S CONFOUND THEM SOME MORE. We do it every day. Many of our critics said the plant will never be built—those people just want to sell a lot of stock to the farmers, cash in and then beat it with a big wad of money. Well, the Plant is BUILT—a better plant than any other plant

now doing business and it is PAID FOR with your money and my money.

"Several months ago one of our competitors said Detroit Packing Company can't get any business unless they cut the prices of everything they sell 2 or 3 cents per pound. HE WAS WRONG. We have never cut the price on a single pound and today are actually getting more money for our products than the said competitor and we have another joke on him, as I personally know where we bought some of his products and resold them to his trade for more money than he could get for the same stuff from the same people.

FARMERS BENEFIT BY TWO SAVINGS

"So far so good, but we can't stop where we are. We must go forward with ever increasing momentum and force, shoulder to shoulder each for all. Our plant is built, completely equipped and in full operation. Many of our troubles are now behind us and we must now face the future and battle our way to the goal set, which is a farmer owned packing plant doing a capacity business and paying good dividends, besides otherwise doing the farmers of Michigan a good turn by large savings to them in live stock handling costs and still another saving by the sale to them direct of hog feeding tankage, blood meal and valuable fertilizer agents produced by the plant.

"By every individual getting behind the company with his or her strong, consistent moral support as well as his or her financial support IT CAN BE DONE—it is only up to you and to me, each and all to stick together, work together and then to gather the fruits of our labors. Loyalty, tenacity of purpose and plenty of hard work will get the results we are all after and without the three requisites being strongly in evidence we can't sensibly hope for success, therefore I ask you to DELIVER THE GOODS. Of the three graces—Faith, Hope and Charity, it is said the greatest of them is Charity and I say to you the greatest of the three requisites I speak of is LOYALTY. Whatever you do; be loyal to your Company! That much you can do, even if your ability to help financially or physically the advancement of Detroit Packing Company is less, perhaps, than that of some of your neighbors.

Facts and figures submitted at this meeting I not only vouch for personally, but I am indeed proud to have been associated with the men making up your directorate and working force which made possible the showing submitted—not only the cold figures embodied in your treasurer's report or the tabulation of tonnage mentioned by Mr. Dold, but the other results which show to the eye our magnificent fire-proof plant equipped with the last word in machinery and in full operation.

"None of you outside of your board of Directors know of the many long days; the many sleepless nights, the endless planning, daily and hourly consultations and discussions of plans; hard work, both mental and physical; necessary to produce the results achieved, but you can all see for yourselves what the results are and rejoice with me that they are surely something to be proud of.

"From a small but determined beginning in January of last year when we ran only 125,000 pounds through the plant, we have built up a remunerative business which in a year's time has expanded the volume done the first

month to the point where today we have a ready and assured outlet for the entire and maximum output of the plant.

"HOW WAS THIS DONE? Some of our competitors would like very much to know and I feel free to give them, as well as you, the secret which is: QUALITY OF PRODUCTS AND FAIR DEALING WITH OUR TRADE. Our competitors don't seem able to equal the fine quality of DETROIT STAR BRAND PRODUCTS and our trade seems to prefer our treatment after experience with both.

SALES MANAGERS ENTHUSIASTIC REPORT

Mr. Watkins called on Vice-President Becker, who is in charge of sales and distribution. "To have been associated with the men on your board of directors—a hard-working and conscientious bunch—has been a revelation to me in team work," said Mr. Becker, "and has also been of help and encouragement to me in handling my organization of salesmen. My boys are full of zip and producing results as they and I feel we all have the world by the tail, because it is pleasant to go before the trade and solicit their business knowing the quality of our products will make pleased customers of them. Competitors have fought us from every angle, but we carried the battle to them and are gaining ground every day. They said we couldn't get the price for our product—perhaps they would be interested to know that we are now selling one of the biggest dealers some 15,000 pounds per week at a premium of from one to two cents per pound.

"In these days when a large majority of people engaged in business find it hard going—orders scarce and hard to get, we certainly are in a class by ourselves when we find, as I do, that it is harder for us to fill our orders than to get the orders. Our curing cellars are full but the meat is not coming through fast enough yet to suit us as many times we have to give a customer six hams when he wants twelve or twenty-five. We are just getting into our stride and within a very few weeks will be handling the maximum capacity tonnage the plant as it stands can turn out."

TREASURER'S REPORT GRATIFYING

Mr. Watkins asked Mr. Joseph Gardulski, secretary-treasurer, to submit his report, which was cordially and enthusiastically received. Not many new concerns are able to show net earnings the first year of their operations, yet verified statements show that the business handled in 1921 showed a substantial net profit. As evidence of the confidence placed by the stockholders in the executives and board of directors the five men whose terms as directors had expired, were unanimously re-elected.

Detroit Packing Company is now firmly established; is both a going and growing concern.

Our trade mark as shown embodies the four square principles we are committed to.

We will hew close to the line with full confidence that our mission and aims will be fully realized.

DETROIT PACKING COMPANY,
Springwells Ave. and Lafayette Blvd.,
Detroit, Mich.

Should any reader wish to affiliate with our company as a shareholder we earnestly suggest an early call for inspection of our plant now in active operation or a written inquiry addressed to the company at once.



The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

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Fairy Tales

THOUGH HANS Anderson, the great Danish story writer, has long since gone to the land of the fairies, his soul still marches on! Go where you may and you will find glib salesmen pouring into the ears of eager farmers fabulous tales of wealth and dividends which vie with Anderson's wildest imaginations. From Missouri comes the following story which well represents in an exaggerated degree the representations made by unscrupulous stock-selling agents:

"Ravenna, Mo. was the only town in the country in which every man who desired had a chicken or turkey Christmas dinner furnished entirely without cost. It was all due to a new flivver invention displayed on the streets Saturday by a man giving the name of Oley Olson, who was selling stock in a concern to manufacture the attachment which fits on any Ford car.

"The invention is patterned after a street car guard so that when the driver runs over a chicken or turkey, instead of leaving the fowl dead or maimed on the road, it scoops the bird up, runs it past the engine fan which is ingeniously arranged with knife-like blades that dress, clean and cuts up the fowl. The fowl then lands in a pan attached to the engine which cooks it by heat from the exhaust pipe. Water from the radiator slowly drips on the cooking bird so that gravy is made when and if desired.

"Several prospective buyers made a trip through the country yesterday and while they thought they had returned empty handed, yet when the hood of the engine was raised more than thirty pounds of dressed, roasted meat had been 'bagged.' It was distributed entirely free to the people of the town, who then bought liberally of the stock in the manufacturing concern."

A bit fanciful, of course, but is it more so than some of the stories which farmers fall for from the lips of stock-selling agents? Scarcely a day goes by that the Business Farmer does not receive a letter from some farmer who has been induced to give up his last cent for stock upon the promise of fabulous dividends.

You know how it feels to have the shrill call of the alarm clock wake you at four o'clock on a cold winter morning from a delightful dream in which you are reveling in all the pleasures of heaven and earth. How hard and heartless the world seems for a little while, and how sorry you feel for yourself. Well, we imagine that is about the way some farmers feel when they wake up to the fact that the anticipated dividends on the stock they have purchased were nothing but beautiful air castles.

Never take a stock salesman's word for anything. He isn't interested in your welfare. All he wants is your cash. If he makes extravagant claims about the stock he is selling tell him to put them down in writing. If he refuses show him the door.

There are many good investments on the market for the farmer with money to place. But there are no bonanzas. The big fellows gobble these up. So when a stock salesman begins to promise you huge dividends make up your mind right away that he's lying. There are no reputable stocks on the market today which are likely to net ten per cent. There are a few good eight per cent preferred issues, and some common stock issues which may, if conditions right themselves pay six or seven per cent within a few years. But stocks that pay more are very scarce and are not for

sale to farmers or anyone else. Just use a little horse sense, good farmer friends, when that stock salesman comes to your door and you'll have no regrets after he has gone.

Our Millionaires

NOT SO long ago a millionaire, like a three-legged calf, was a rarity. But not so today. According to the best available figures there are nearly 25,000 of the species now at large in this country. In fact, a city of 25,000 population that cannot point to the mansion of at least one millionaire is a one-horse town.

A millionaire may possess more than a million dollars. In 1918, 22,686 persons in this country had fortunes ranging from one to 125 million dollars. Ten of them were worth over \$125,000,000. Their total wealth was about \$68,000,000,000. "Today," say the Peoples' Reconstruction League, "the wealth of these millionaires is at least 100 billion dollars.

Equally divided among the population of of the United States the wealth of these 22,686 men would give to every man, woman and child nearly a thousand dollars.

Without arguing the right or the wrong, the wisdom or the folly, of an economic system which makes it possible for a mere handful of men to control so large a portion of the nation's wealth we are at least forced to speculate upon the potential dangers to the Commonwealth which the mere possession of so much wealth entails.

All about us is suffering and want. A million men are out of employment. A million farmers are struggling against stupendous odds to pay their debts and weather the crisis without losing their farms. The ground is well prepared for sowing the seeds of discontent. The rich get richer, and flaunt their wealth by the purchase of priceless foibles and luxuries which the many covet but cannot possess. The mere possession of money is not a crime, but its misuse may cause more harm than all the imps of mischief which escaped from Pandora's box.

We do not envy the rich their wealth. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," and uneasy, too, the head of him whose vaults are bursting with golden treasure. But the rich should have a care in these nervous times not to make too great a show of their possessions. It also might be the part of wisdom, instead of fighting every measure suggested to secure a just portion of their unearned wealth to pay off some of the nation's debts, for them to cheerfully volunteer to do the fairy god mother act and help the country which has been so generous to them through its present difficulties.

The Boy Scouts of America

THE WEEK beginning February 8th is the twelfth anniversary of one of the finest organizations ever established in this country. The one national group that has more to do with the forming of the character of future citizens of the United States than any other—the Boy Scouts of America. We owe a great deal to the leaders of this movement. Character building is their chief purpose. Could they have a nobler one? By no means. They devote their efforts to bringing out the best there is in a boy. They teach him to "do a good turn daily"; trustworthiness, loyalty to God, man, country and self, helpfulness, friendliness, kindness, obedience, thriftiness, cleanliness, cheerfulness, courtesy, bravery, and reverence.

As club work makes better farmers of America's farm boys so can the Boy Scout work make better men of them.

Ex-President Taft, Ex-President Wilson, the late Theodore Roosevelt and many other men known the world over are or have been connected with the Boy Scouts of America and have given aid and inspiration to the great movement. Heretofore the work has been largely confined to the cities and towns but it need not and should not be so. Boy Scouts can be organized in the country as well as any other place. Why not organize, using the schoolhouses as headquarters?—M. G.

Keeping Farm Costs

A GENTLEMAN who resides on his farm in Michigan in the summer time and spends his winters in Florida writes the Business Farmer as follows:

"Here is a suggestion. Not boiled down but just in the raw. Your name M. B. F. suggests it. Business implies books. It yells books. Have you any way of finding how many farmers keep books and what they show?

"I would like to have some of your readers write for publication and tell us just what it costs to raise beans, beets, horses, etc. We used to raise horses. Finally I awoke to the fact that every horse we raised to five years cost us upwards of \$400 and I could go out and buy them at half the money. Then we stopped raising horses. My next farm will be a farm of 80 acres. Sixty acres will be woods, ten acres pasture and I shall keep about 20 cows. How? By buying all the feed but the ensilage, and possibly buying that. I can buy hay cheaper than I can raise it. I can buy oats much cheaper than I can raise them. Corn is about a stand off. If I can buy such things cheaper than I can raise them some other fellow will be paying more for raising them than he is getting for them. And he will be the average farmer."

The Business Farmer used to believe that farmers ought to keep books and know what it costs them to produce different crops but after reading the following letter from another subscriber we begin to see the dreadful error of our theory:

"Regarding your everlasting urging of farmers to keep accounts so they will know where they are at, I want to say if you don't want the people of this great nation to go hungry some day then don't urge farmers to do something which will show them in black and white that they are losing money right along. If all kept books there wouldn't be only about one out of every ten who could show that he got anything for his own labor. It would only make the farmer more discontented than he is now. It's hard enough to lose when you don't know it, but a great deal harder if you've got it before your eyes. So, for pity sake, keep the farmer in ignorance and contented. After all is said we are all working for the good of the whole country and if some of this goodness should be gained through the ignorance of a few why no harm is done as long as they are contented with their ignorance. Let us all hope there are better days ahead."

Bryan and the "Bloc"

THE BIGGEST applause of the agriculture conference, we are told, went to Wm. Jennings Bryan when he spoke in defense of the agricultural "bloc" and the demands of the farmers.

"I am good at remembering," said Mr. Bryan, "I remember thirty years ago when I was a member of Congress. Wall street had a bloc then. The difference between the farmers' bloc and the Wall Street bloc is that the farmers' bloc works open and above board and Wall Street works secretly."

Turning back to the October 22nd issue of the Business Farmer we find this editorial comment:

"The only difference between the agricultural bloc and other blocs is that the farmer legislators operate publicly, while those who act under orders and in the interest of the 'malefactors of great wealth,' work in secret harmony. The first is a visible government; the second an invisible government."

A New Syrup for the Pancakes

AS MANY farm folks have learned by experience it has never been possible to make a really palatable syrup from sugar beets. Despite repeated cooking, stirring, skimming, etc., the flavor of the beets like that of spearmint gum, "lasts." But now as a result of a process recently discovered and patented by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a syrup can be made which is entirely free from the objectionable beet taste. Farmers Bulletin No. 1241 describes the process in detail and anyone is free to use it. Maple syrup is getting scarce and high. But beets are dirt cheap and likely to remain so for some on a cold winter's morning than a plate cakes may now turn from the more expensive maple juice to the almost if not quite as delicious beet syrup. And what is more toothsome on a cold winter's morning than a plate of steaming pancakes, flooded with melted butter and golden syrup?

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WANT TO SELL LIVE-STOCK? AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL DO IT

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

LIFE TOO SHORT

WESTERDAY, Jan. 22, I stood in the presence of death—stood by the bier of one whom I had known, honored, respected and loved for many, many years. It was the earthly remains of the woman who gave me the wife of my young manhood, the companion of my more mature years. She was the grandmother of the children whom I love so well. As I stood taking the last look at the beloved clay—so peaceful and yet so triumphant she looked—I could not help thinking that death is not as terrible; there was no fear reflected on her countenance. She was at peace with God and with all the world! And I thought of the years that had gone since I first knew her—of her beautiful life—full of sacrifice and filled with good deeds, of how when trouble came and mother was needed, she never failed. She was always ready and willing to do all she could, never giving a thought to herself, and giving of herself to the very limit of her strength and then not alone to her own immediate family but to all who needed her and her help.

She had reached the goodly age of seventy-five years—three score and ten and some to spare, and yet she had not finished her work. One like that never finishes. Life is too short, no matter how many years are allotted to them—it's too short a time to do all the good they would like to do. And then, as I stood there, for I did not like to take myself away, I thought if life was too short for her, for one who had improved every hour of it, who had lived only for the good she might do, how much too short life is to be frittered away in nursing wrath, in harboring petty grievances, in living to "get even" with some one who we imagine has wronged us or in finding fault with our neighbors or with those with whom we have to associate in our daily work.

If, after seventy-five years of sacrifice, of giving of herself for the good of those who needed her, her work was unfinished, how much time have we to spend for our own selfish pleasure? We are not sure of a day in advance—this year may be our last. We are sure of nothing but the present, and what are we doing to make life better, to make the world better because we have lived and been a part of it?

The world can not lose such a life without feeling the loss. Although seventy-five years had been given her and some would call her old, she was not old for her heart was young, her work had only nicely commenced. She lived her life and loved life because it was good to her; the world was bright, she was always cheerful, she delighted in the companion of younger people. She would not allow herself to grow old because she had a work to do and that work required a young spirit, a big heart, a grand and lovable soul. These things she possessed and she gave freely of them to others.

Her life is but an example to us who are left, it has shown to us how we should live; should improve the time, should live, not for ourselves alone but for the good of the world.

We see so much of nagging, fault-finding—little petty, underhanded tricks—so many always trying to get the best of somebody that we are sometimes led to wonder how many years it will take for them to live their lives and do the good that they should do—as much good as this one woman crowded into the short seventy-five years that were given to her. Life is short at best—the passing of this splendid soul proves that, and yet the shortest life can be made useful and very beautiful if we think only beautiful thoughts, if we think of others first and do the things that will make other lives brighter and better.

If we would make our life useful, as this beloved woman made her's useful, we must commence now. We are not sure of the years, our very days may be numbered, and, up to now, what have we done? Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

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If you cannot give five names, we will send you this book on receipt of 20 cents.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 165 Broadway, New York City.

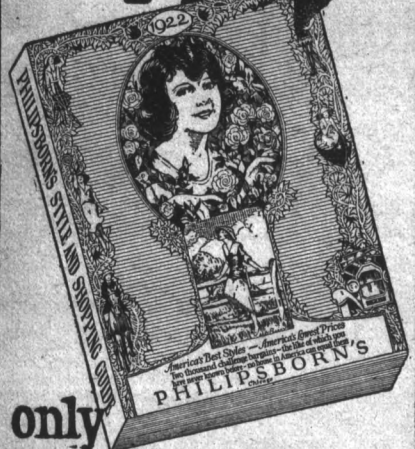
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Name _____ P.O. _____ R.F.D. _____ State _____ 56

NOTE—After each name, in last column, mark S if person needs a separator, M for milker, SM for both.

NAME	P.O.	R.F.D.	State	No. Milk Cows	Prospect For
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

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FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

THE J. H. HALE PEACH.

PROBABLY no variety of peach introduced within recent years has attracted more attention than the J. H. Hale. Only the scarcity of trees has prevented it from being extensively planted, for nurserymen have not been able to supply the demand.

It should be kept in mind that this is the J. H. Hale peach. There is another variety, Hale's Early, with a name so much like it that the two are liable to be confused. The latter is a fruit of a different type, being earlier and smaller, as well as a much older variety. Unscrupulous nurserymen have taken advantage of the similarity in the names to get rid of the inferior kind, which has resulted in disappointment. For this reason care should be taken to get the J. H. Hale and not Hale's Early.

The J. H. Hale ripens a few days before the Elberta and like that variety it does not require harvesting at once. The fruit may be left on the trees for several days, which is a point of no small importance to the commercial grower.

In color and quality the J. H. Hale is superior to the Elberta, though not enough so as to place it in the first rank, but its firm flesh makes it a good fruit for shipping and it will keep almost as well as an early apple. Those who have canned it have placed it among the best for the purpose, being preferred to the Elberta.

The most striking feature of the J. H. Hale is the size and uniformity. A peach that will weigh 12 ounces is not uncommon, while specimens weighing an ounce or two more have frequently been found. Visitors at the State Fair last September will recall the display of this fruit of which 70 or 80 would fill a bushel basket.

Thus far the tree has been productive. The buds have proven hardy and there have been enough of them. In fact, the fruit has had to be severely thinned for the good of the tree.

But with the merits of this new variety there is a serious drawback. The tree has thus far made a small growth and is to all appearances a dwarf. In an orchard with the Dewey, St. John, Fitzgerald, Champion, Late Crawford, Engel, Prolific, Banner and Elberta it has in six years grown less than half as much as these varieties. The result is a small bearing surface, though the limbs are stocky and strong, as they need to be to hold up the crop.

Trees planted before the severe winter of 1917-18 stood the test as well as the other varieties mentioned, so it is probably hardy enough for Southern Michigan. But the indications are that it will be short-lived. It seems to be lacking in vigor. However, it may yet surprise the peach growers.

Anyhow, the J. H. Hale seems to be worthy of a place in a commercial orchard and at the present price of stock the planting of this variety is not liable to be excessive. If set in a solid block the trees could well be set 14 feet apart, so that more than 200 could stand on an acre. Even closer than this might be allowed, perhaps 12 or 13 feet. In this way a fair crop could be obtained from an acre, of a fruit that would always be in demand.

In the home orchard everybody wants such a peach as the J. H. Hale. While not the best in quality, it is good to eat. But above all it is the peach to give friends and neighbors, merely to show what fruit can be grown.

ELDERBERRIES

Are there any varieties of elderberries in cultivation? If there are any, where can I get them? I have not found any in the nursery books. It gets harder every year to get this fruit, as the waste land is improved. The elderberry is surely worth cultivation and it ought not to be hard to develop varieties that would be an improvement on the wild fruit.—J. E. M., Lansing, Mich.

There is a golden and a cut-leaf elder, which are grown for orna-

mental shrubs, but we do not know of a nurseryman who has developed a variety for its fruit. This looks like a good opportunity for someone. The wild elderberry has had a place of importance among the native fruits. Now that it is becoming scarce in many localities it is time that steps were taken to preserve it. The fruit could easily be improved in size and selection and cultivation. Do some of our readers know of anything being done to develop this berry?

YELLOW PEACH

I am planning a peach orchard. Is there a good yellow variety to follow the Dewey? There is quite a gap between it and the St. John.—A. R. P., Orion, Mich.

The South Haven. It is a new peach, but seems to fulfilling its promises.



POULTRY

CHICKENS GO BLIND

What ails my chickens? They go blind in one eye, mostly their left one. Have had six this way and now have a turkey the same way. Head gets feverish and eye matter. What can I do for them? With many thanks.—Mrs. C. T., Perrinton, Mich.

There is an insufficient amount of details to accurately diagnose the trouble in the case of the chicken going blind in one eye. Blindness, however, of this kind, is generally produced by fall colds, roup, diphtheritic roup or chicken pox. If the eye lids are glued together in the absence of a pus formation, this is a condition due to fall colds which stock are liable to contract especially during a damp fall such as we have just experienced. If the blindness is due to a pus formation that has an offensive odor this is an advanced stage of roup. If in addition to the swelling of the eye, cankers appear in the mouth, or small brown spots on the face, comb or wattles, the trouble is diagnosed as diphtheritic roup or chicken pox. The affected birds should be isolated just as rapidly as new cases develop. The drinking water should be disinfected by adding potassium permanganate crystals until the water takes on a deep red appearance. This will require about as many crystals as can be placed on a twenty-five cent piece to a twelve-quart pail of water.

Epsom salts should also be given in the drinking water at the rate of one pound per hundred birds. The faces of the affected birds should be treated with a one per cent solution of Lysol. The cause should be removed by making sure that sanitary conditions prevail, that the birds are not over crowded, and are provided with clean, dry quarters, have plenty of light and ventilation, and free from draughts.

If the stock is constitutionally weak these birds which show great resistance, only, should be used in the breeding pen, thereby building up a vigorous and more resistant strain of birds.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

"MY EXPERIENCE WITH TURKEYS."

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Several weeks ago I saw a request from a person signing D. S. C., for some practical information about turkey raising. Eleven years ago I wanted to try and I searched the papers in vain. I learned what I do know, by experience. There is a great deal to be said about it but I will try to be brief. I find fall is the best time to choose breeding stock, and after trying white Hollands and Bourbon Reds, I prefer the Mammoth Bronze, (I have the young gobblers weighing from 18 to 23 lbs. when I sell just before Christmas.) Use great care in selecting your birds, early hatched, deep breasted, long, wide back, big boned. You don't have to pay a

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fancy price for that sort unless you choose to, but whether you buy a bunch of pure breeds or "just turkeys" pick the best.

My birds as a rule lay in the last weeks in March. I throw out good clean wheat and not too much corn. Through the winter, cabbage, a few apples. They learn to look for it and it keeps them tame. Don't let them run in the hen house. An open shed or something of the sort, but don't coddle them. I find it best to let them set on the first setting of eggs they lay. Some persons prefer to let chicken hens set on the first one and the turkey lay another and set on them. But a chicken mother is most unsatisfactory for me. When my turkey hens hatch, I don't tear my hair and weigh feed. I leave them alone. Once in a while some of my birds will eat corn after they leave the nest with their little ones. I approach carefully, lest I step on them for they are very clever about hiding. I throw down some corn, leave a pan of water and keep away. For one day, usually two or three, the hen will stay around the far corners of the dooryard. The little ones gain strength rapidly, catching ants and small insects easily. I never feed them. The hens eat but very little, if at all. They love dandelions, especially after they come off with the little turkeys. And, above all, I never race out and try to shelter the old hen and her family if a pouring rain comes. Keep away. She knows all about it. I learned that, also, by bitter experience. I never lose little turkeys until they go into the fields and the crows and hawks raid them. Beware of the crows. If your old hens go out and make their nests in the fence rows, (and believe me, they don't have to be far from the house for crows to raid the nests) get some old carpet rags or tie some sort of strings together and lace it all around, up and down in the bushes over the nest. You can easily stick a few brush up if necessary. The crows will be afraid. That one "secret" was worth fifty dollars to me. My birds roam in the fields, the hay and wheat. They are never fed from the day they hatch until heavy frosts kill the feed. Then I throw out old corn each night. They like milk to drink, but don't give them sour one day and sweet the next at least I don't find it best. I should have said that my hens usually lay a second litter and hatch out usually in July and the little fellows grow so fast that they weight up surprisingly at Christmas time.

Turkey raising is great sport. It is fun to hunt the nests. I leave the eggs in the nest unless it is far from the house, but that of course depends on circumstances. Opinions vary. My hens are shy sometimes, and go away and "steal" a nest. I am only a small grower, but hope to be a big one. Allow me to say that one of my hens, a two year old actually raised 27 little turkeys in one litter in 1919. She hatched 18 and just borrowed the rest from another hen. Very unusual it seemed. She hovered them some way. We had lots of wet

SWEDISH INVENTOR HAS NEW OIL LIGHT

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas.

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light. Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Chicago, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to J. W. Johnson, Room 151, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

—Adv.

weather, too, but she lived in a forty-acre field all summer, never was fed until fall.

Ten turkey hens last spring raised 110 turkeys for me. 90 of them brought \$500.00. Feed bill: Forty dollars worth of corn from our crib. My hard earned experience says this: Keep an eye on them, and know where they are. Know where the nests are, mark down the day they are to hatch, and look to see that possibly no straggler got left behind. They very seldom do, but look. Offer the hen feed, but don't worry her. Then keep away, and then—keep right on doing it! They will live and thrive and surprise you. And—they won't tear down your wheat. Ours don't, at least.—C. Elizabeth McCarty, Kent County, Michigan.

(Editor's note: The editor appreciates very much the thoughtfulness which prompted Mrs. McCarty to write her experience with turkeys for the benefit of M. B. F. readers. Personal experience is what counts and the story of it is always interesting. We wish more of our readers would take the time to tell us how they have succeeded with the various farm tasks.)

STARTING THE CALVES RIGHT

By O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

"I would like to know the proper way to raise and feed a Jersey calf from the time of birth until two years of age, for dairy purposes. What kind of a ration would you make out of the following: shredded stalks, clover hay, corn meal, ground oats, oil meal (34 per cent protein) and bran? Omit some of these should it be necessary, and how much should be fed to Jersey cow?"—D. B. Perry, Mich.

Ration for Cow

Feed all the clover hay they will eat night and morning. Allow them to eat what shredded stalks they will during the day and one pound of the following grain mixture for each three pounds of milk per day: 3 parts corn meal, 1 part ground oats, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part oil meal. (Mix by weight).

Care of Calves

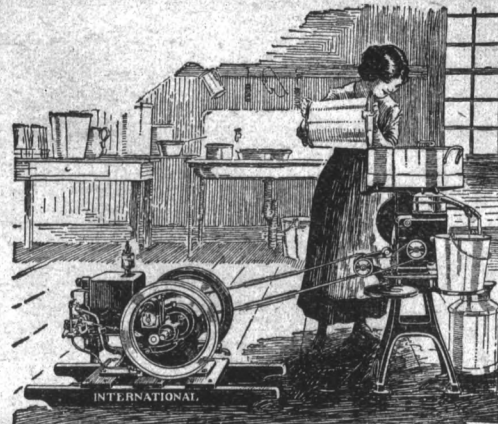
THE EXACT time of taking the calf from its mother will depend upon the condition of the calf and its mother at the time of calving. If the calf is strong and in good condition it may be taken away immediately, without allowing a nurse. It will be an easier task to teach the calf to drink from the pail if it is taken away from the mother at this time. If the calf is weak at birth, or if the cow's udder is inflamed or caked, it is a better practice to allow it to remain with its mother for several days. In case the calf is taken from its mother immediately it should by all means receive her first milk. The milk at this time contains a high percentage of protein and ash, which act as a laxative and tonic and are very effective in cleaning out the digestive organs. In some cases it is not safe to feed calves the milk from their mothers after the first few days. The milk from cows belonging to the high-testing breeds is very often too rich in fat for the young calf, and should be diluted with skim milk, or milk from some other cow should be fed.

Quantity of Milk to Feed

The quantity of milk to feed the calf at this time is very important. Under natural conditions the calf gets its milk often and in small quantities, and the more closely nature is imitated the greater the success. The calf of average size should receive about eight pounds of whole milk a day at first. Large calves should have more than this amount. The milk may be fed in two feeds, night and morning, or better results may be obtained by feeding it three times a day. As the calf grows older the amount should be gradually increased. The best guide as to the amount which should be fed is the calf's appetite. It should be fed sufficiently, but never overfed, and it is a good practice to always keep the calf a little hungry. It should take the last milk from the pail with the same relish that it took the first. It must be remembered that the calf has a small stomach, and there is great danger of overfeeding it. As a general guide for the beginner the following method may be used to determine the quantity of milk to feed. For each 100 pounds of live weight feed 10 pounds of milk per day.

(To be continued)

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THE FINE ART OF LIVING

THE NEW TESTAMENT is full of the urgency of the present moment. "Now is the day of salvation," "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," "The kingdom of heaven is within you." The traditional acceptance, in a general way, that the spiritual world was only entered by the gateway of death; that between the physical and the spiritual was a definite line of demarcation, is a disadvantage. One's only limit to any degree of advancement, now and here, is the limit in himself.

If this be true the fine art of living is placed on a new foundation. It radiates from another center. One learns to close the door on an unpleasant line of that. He grasps the exceedingly practical advice of the apostle that if there be things true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report, THINK on these things! No one who has the slightest regard for his spiritual life will do it such violence as to entertain hostile, bitter, unkind or unworthy thoughts. No well-balanced man would introduce poison into his system or cut or burn his hand intentionally.

Far less would he distort and destroy his spiritual nature by unworthy thoughts. Besides this, that is so creative that one determines himself and very greatly his habitual environment by the quality of his thought.

—From The Adventure Beautiful, by Lillian Whiting. Little Brown Co., Publishers.

MORE ABOUT WOMEN'S CLUBS

IT IS a significant fact that in one middle-western state 190 new rural clubs have been added in one year, another reports 11,000 new rural members. These clubs give up much time to the study of civics and government with the object of bringing about such legislation as will raise the standards of public health and morals.

For instance there should be uniform divorce laws; when our forty-eight states each have their own separate laws affecting divorce it becomes the plaything of the law-makers and not a dignified and permanent institution. A very pertinent remark made by Mrs. Winter.

Women are asking for home demonstration work, examination in the schools of children's eyes and teeth, they are interested in home economics and in the maternity bill, also for laws that shall prevent marriage of the unfit, the degenerate. Country clubs are bringing isolated women together and they are studying the problems that have a practical and personal appeal. Our own Senator Eva M. Hamilton says that women can get anything they want if they will go about it in the right way, that is what suffrage has done for us.

The work of these clubs may not be purely for culture, for the study of art and literature and yet, what is culture? It is the preparation of the soil for greater productivity and may as well refer to our minds as our meadows.

WHY COUP?

THE WORD coupe taken from the French is a useful and euphonious word and being translated means chariot or brougham. The latter is a light, close or closed carriage. We borrowed the word and originally pronounced it correctly in two syllables and used it to name our small, closed automobiles. Now, however, we are supposed to call it coop and spell it coup. Now coop is still a French word and means a blow, a thump, a knock. If we say coop let us spell it coop, which means a place to keep chickens. That would cut it out for many of us. Then in vulgar parlance a coop may be designated as a place for doing time, sometimes solitary. Take your choice. I have taken mine and shall say coupe, accent over the e.

PLAIN WORDS, PLAINLY SPOKEN

THE SISTER says, "The woman always pays." It seems to me woman has the remedy in her own hands. When she has the love and sympathy for her sister woman she should have, she will consider her rights as sacred, and it will return in blessings to herself.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

A PIN

OH, I know a certain lady who is reckoned with the good,
Yet she fills me with more terror than a raging lion would.
The little chills run up and down my spine when'er we meet.
Tho she seems a gentle creature, and she's very trim and neat,
And she has a thousand virtues and not one acknowledged sin;
But she is the sort of person you could liken to a pin,
And she pricks you, and she sticks you in a way that can't be said.
If you seek for what has hurt you, why you cannot find the head!
But she fills you with discomfort and exasperating pain,
If anybody asks you why, you really can't explain.
A pin is such a tiny thing, of that there is no doubt,
Yet when it's sticking in your flesh you're wretched 'till it's out.
She is always bright and smiling, sharp and pointed for a thrust.
Use does not seem to blunt her point nor does she gather rust.
Oh! I wish some hapless specimen of mankind would begin
To tidy up the world for me, by picking up this pin.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

I think these serials running in some of the daily papers, telling of men chumming up with other men's wives, or other women, are wrong, and have a harmful tendency. It seems to me we pay enough for our dailies to have something more uplifting.

Men join together in clubs and societies for mutual helpfulness. Why can not women join together in a great world wide purity club, to protect her sister woman? We hear much of the brotherhood of man. Why not have a sisterhood of woman, that will cause her to reform from bringing sorrow and suffering upon her sister woman? Yes sisters, I believe we hold the key to the puzzle.

I have often thought since the doing away of the "scapegoat" of the wilderness, woman has been the scapegoat of man. It seems to me we are getting old enough to have outgrown "his goatship." It is the man of sin who needs a scapegoat as it was in those days, and as the sister says, "the woman pays."

All honor to the noble men who have bettered the condition of women.

If husband is untrue and we can not punish the culprits, why bring the same trouble on some sister woman, who doubtless, has trials enough already. In the words of the poet, "To thine own self be true."

And it follows as the night the day.

Thou canst not then be false to any man." (or sister woman)—Just an interested reader.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMEN

"WHEN I have one foot in the grave," said Count Tolstoy, "I will tell the truth about women, jump into my coffin, pull the lid over me, and say: 'Do what you like now.'"

This leaves us in an unsatisfied, if not uneasy frame of mind, too bad we shall now never know the truth. Why did he not do it? That is the question. The lid went down too soon maybe or did he, at the last realize that the truth about women was also the truth about men and perhaps after all the less said the better?

WISE AND OTHERWISE

MR. JOHN T. ADAMS, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in an address before the Woman's National Republican club in New York, urged women to join either one of the two great political parties and not throw their weight and influence with independent movements, which would necessarily split up their power to accomplish results.

I hope he also expressed his views on the separate political organization which some misguided and over-

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

For Simplicity, Service and Style

(Patterns 12c)

Today you will see the pattern for refooting stockings. I have not tried it but do not doubt that it is good.

Are not the children's clothes pretty? When I look at the cunning designs I long to throw my pen aside and take up needle, thread and scissors.

Separate skirts are to be much worn. I saw such pretty sport suits in the city last week, cream colored wool skirts, worn with the new blouses in

ray colors, scarlet, tomato, bright blues and greens. Use a rough textured goods for the blouse, crepe-knit, sponge or jersey. Have a cream colored belt and collar.

With a little hat or tam to match you will have a stylish outfit. I will buy the blouse material for you if you wish. I can send you samples for selection. Flannel, serge, wool poplin for skirts.

New Version of Popular Garment

3859. Play time will be much more a gay time, in a comfortable "knicker" dress like the one for which this model provides. The Russian closing and trim neck finish will please the small wearer. Percale, gingham, serge, pongee, poplin, repp and gabardine are good for this model.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 1-1/4 yard of 27-inch

material for the bloomers, and 3 yards for the dress.

A Good Rompers Style

3862. The way to be comfortable at play is to be attired in a garment of this kind. It may be fashioned from gingham or percale. This interesting model has outstanding pockets that will hold attractions for any youngster.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2-year size requires 3 1/8 yards of 27-inch material. For very young children, the inner seam edges on the bloomers portions may be finished to close with buttons and buttonholes.

Refooting Stockings

1303. The usefulness of this pattern will be apparent at once to the economical woman, as it is well known that the soles of stockings wear out long before the leg portion, and have to be darned over and over again. This pattern gives two different soles, both equally good and shaped so that the seams will not cause any discomfort to the wearer, as darned stockings sometimes do. Expensive silk stockings may be made to do duty twice as long when refooted in this way. The upper part of the old stocking will cut in three sizes: 8, 9, and 10 inches. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

zealous women are attempting to bring about. It is nothing less than a women's party, for women only, then why not a women's church, theatre, a women's town? Might as well go back to the sewing-bee and be done with it. This world was made for men and women—I believe both are necessary for the well-being of society as well as for its continuance. Let us work together. That is the ideal way.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

PEACE among nations is essential to the work that women have most at heart. A definite step towards the maintenance of peace has been taken by the conference on the Limitation of Armament. The National League of Women Voters has borne its full share of responsibility for making known to the conference the profound hope of the people of this land that war may cease. But this hope can never be wholly realized until friendly co-operation for common ends takes the place of international rivalry. The League believes that friendliness with our neighbor countries will be stimulated and strengthened if women from all parts of the western hemisphere gather for sympathetic study of their common problems.

"In the third annual convention of the League its members, rejoicing over the successes of the past year and earnestly mindful of the things that are yet to be done, will have opportunity to determine together their plans for the coming year. "The League needs the counsel of all its workers.

"Its usefulness has been made clear. Its field for service is wide. It has faith in the ideals of government by the people and zeal for their fulfillment. Its goal of intelligent, conscientious, effective citizenship will be won only by wisdom and consecration.

"The League calls YOU to come and give of your best."

At both convention and conference will be discussed child welfare, efficiency in government, women in industry, social hygiene, civil and political status of women, food supply and demand, education and legislation. In addition there will be the usual convention program, including election of national officers and adoption of the League's program for the coming year.

The convention will be held in Baltimore, Md., in April.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

To Mrs. S. A. T., Matherton, Mich.
I read your letter in the Business Farmer where you said that you would send pattern for baby moccasins to anyone, so I am sending for it, and thank you very much.

Here are a few household notes that may be of some benefit to you:

For hoarseness beat up white of egg, flavor with lemon and sugar and take occasionally.

A tin cup filled with vinegar and placed on the back of stove will prevent the smell of cooking getting over the house.

If the nose is oily or shiny use Borax water, or wash it with cornmeal instead of soap.

I have been making and selling the nice soft chocolates just like they make at the candy factories and will send you the recipe for them if you wish it. Hoping I have sent something that will be of some use to you, I will close.—Mrs. Alex Smith, Le Roy, Mich., R. R. 2.

Carrot Pudding

I have been a reader of the M. B. F. for some time and enjoy the Farm Home department very much. Mrs. S. A. T., of Matherton, Mich. I should like to get the pattern for those moccasins for baby. Could not send to you personal as your initials were all that the paper had printed. I am, Mrs. Katie Lilly, Shepherd, Mich., R. 5.

1-2 cup of raisins, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1-2 cup of currents, 1 cup of carrots, grated raw; 1 cup of grated potatoes, 1-2 cup of melted butter, 1 teaspoonful of each, salt, soda and cinnamon.—Mrs. K. L.

"If Your Heart Keeps Right"

The song "If Your Heart Keeps Right" requested in recent M. B. F. may be found in "Songs for Service," a Rod-heaver publication, address The Rod-heaver Company, 606 McClurg Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Price 30c, manila; 35c limp, or 45c cloth, post-paid. Can someone please tell me what to do with winter blooming bulbs after they finish blooming?—Mrs. L. A. B.

If some of the subscribers want stockings refooted they can get it done by sending me their old ones with postage for return and 10c per pair for refooting. Some of the stockings sent have to be used for feet, and they must send the number of inches from toe to heel.—Mrs. Lee Burtraw, Muir, Mich.

A NEW SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS

One tablespoon butter in saucepan, brown it a little, add 1 cup brown sugar, brown some more; 1 cup milk in which is dissolved 1 rounded tablespoon of flour. Add the milk slowly until it thickens to right consistency for a sauce.

CAREFULLY CONSIDERED

"So you wish to leave to get married, Mary? I hope you have given the matter serious consideration."

"Oh, I have sir," was the earnest reply. "I have been to two fortune-tellers and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign book, and dreamed on a lock of his hair, and have been to one of those astrologers, and to a meejum, and they all tell me to go ahead, sir, I ain't one to marry reckless like, sir."

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: During winter there are so many days when it is storming hard and is so cold out-of-doors that you do not care to play out. If you are at home you have many things to amuse yourself with but at school it is different. You play games in which all can take part and have a pleasant time but some times you would like to play some certain game and many of the others can see no fun in it so it is rather hard to find a game that will be of interest to all. I recently read of two games that I feel you will all like and I am reprinting them here. I doubt if many of you have played either one of them. There is no limit to the number of participants there may be.

"What Is It?"
One person goes out of the room. The others decide on something, a person, an object, within the room. The player is called in, and by asking questions which can readily be answered by "yes" or "no" he attempts to find out what object is on the mind of the group. If he guesses correctly in fifteen attempts he is allowed to choose another player to take his place. But should he fail to name the object in fifteen guesses, he must again leave the room and another article is chosen by the group.

"Ha"
The players form in a circle. The first player starts the game by saying "Ha." The second player follows, saying "Ha, ha." The third says, "Ha, ha, ha." The fourth says four "ha's", and so on. Each player adds a "ha" to the number of those made by the player before him. A player shouldn't laugh while saying his "ha's." If he does he is put out of the game. It isn't as easy to continue playing without laughing as it may seem. The player who remains longest in the game receives the prize—preferably something ridiculous, such as a stick of candy.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 15 years old and will be 16 January 30th, and if I have a twin will they please write to me. I passed the eighth grade last year but could not go to high school because I had to help work the farm. My father died about a month ago. I have a brother older than I am. We have a Fordson tractor and a Ford truck and 13 head of cattle and 2 horses. Wish Uncle Ned and all the boys and girls good luck.—Anthony Jodloski, Mt. Clemens, R. 3, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—How are all the cousins and Uncle Ned? I am fine. I am nine years old. My birthday is the 30th of April. I go to school every day and like it fine. I go sliding quite often. There is a hill across the road from our school. I enjoy reading the Children's Hour. I received a letter from Lula B. Phillips. Your niece—Gladys May Ellar, Cadillac, R. 3, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I am 11 years old, my birthday is July 5th. Have I a twin? I am in the sixth grade. There are 30 pupils in our school. There are four in my class, two girls and two boys. We have skating parties at our school. I live one-half mile from school and one and one-quarter mile from town. I live on a 140-acre farm. We have 5 horses, 11 head of cattle, 9 hogs, 33 little pigs, about 200 chickens, 6 geese and 1 gander. We have about 25 pigeons and 29 rabbits. For pets I have a dog and 4 cats. We used to have a dog named Shep. He was run over by a car this summer and died so we now have a pup named Prince. I am reading "Nomads of the North" and like it very much. I will close with a riddle: What can you put in your right hand that you can't put in your left? Frances Lednicki, Wheeler, R. 1, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—We have taken the M. B. F. for some time and I have always enjoyed the Children's Hour. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. We live on a 72-acre farm and have three horses, 6 pigs, about 100 chickens and 6 cows. I like to tend the cows better than the horses. I wish the Doo Dads would return soon. They are always funny, especially the twins, Roly and Poly. I like to skate and box. At school we have been boxing a lot. I wish some of the other boys and girls would write me and start a correspondence. I hope to hear from some of you.—Otis Chamberlin, Freeland, R. 2, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a reader of the M. B. F. I always read the Children's Hour the first thing when it comes. My birthday is Jan. 21. I will be just "sweet sixteen." Have I a twin? I live on a twenty-acre farm just three-quarters of a mile from town. For pets I have one hen, one horse named Max and two cats, Boots and Muggins. I am a freshman at school. Love to Uncle Ned and all my cousins.—Rhea Bement, Dimondale, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 13 years old. My birthday is July 18. Have I a twin? I have 4 sisters and 4 brothers. I am a member of the Merry Maids class in Sunday school. I have three-quarters of a mile to go to school. I am in the eighth grade. I have been absent from school only one week during my eight years of school.—Lillian Buso, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl nine years old. I am in the fifth grade. I have been going to school every day but I did not go last week because I was sick. My father has a farm of 140 acres but we live in a small town named Fairgrove. He drives to the farm and works there most every day. He has a married man working the farm by the year. They both take the M. B. F. and like it very well. We have 20 hens and one cow in town and 3 cows, 6 young cattle, 5 horses and 9 hogs on the farm. We have a Studebaker Special six car. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is 12 years old and my other brother and sister are twins.—Margaret I. Hickey, Fairgrove, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—As I was reading over the M. B. F. I came to the page of the Children's Hour and read all of the letters. I thought they were very nice so will ask you if I can join your merry circle. I will describe myself: I am 13 years old but am not in school. I am 5 foot 8 inches tall. I have light hair. We have lots of snow here but the weather is not cold. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I like to work out of doors better than in the house. Do you girls like to farm? I like to play a violin too. I am taking lessons on the violin. How many like to hear music. My birthday is the 22nd of December. Will close with love. Write to me dear boys and girls.—Miss Martha Jane Coutner, Provemont, B. 47, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I wish to join your merry circle. I am ten years old and my birthday is Nov. 5th. I am in the fourth grade and go to Linden high school. We live on a 70-acre farm and we have 8 head of cattle and 5 horses. It has been snowing today. I have to go to two and one-half miles to school and my father and brother take me. For pets I have a cat whose name is Tiger and a black hen whose name is Mammy. We also have about 50 hens and two roosters. They are white Leghorns. I must close now as it is bedtime. Your loving niece—Rose Anible, Linden, R. 2, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the Children's Hour. I am reading "Nomads of the North" and like it very much. I am eleven years old and I am in the sixth grade at school. For pets I have two cats and a dog. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have three horses, four cows, four calves and some pigs and chickens. I have dark brown hair and brown eyes. I wish some of the cousins would write to me.—Esther L. Short, R. 2, Gobleville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 12 years old and I read the M. B. F. and like it very much. My birthday is the 22nd of May. Have I a twin? For pets I have a dog and a pony, and also a cow of my own.—Alpha Allard, R. 2, Alpena, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl ten years old. I am in the fourth grade. I wrote to a girl last year and I lost her address. Her name is Thelma Woodard. If you would not mind I wish you would tell me her address. I wish I had a twin. My birthday is the 22nd of August. I am very interested in poems. I wish the boys and girls would send some more in. And I like made-up stories too. I got a lot of nice things for Christmas. I hope the rest did too. I got three dollars this year for Christmas. All together I got 37 presents. We had a Christmas party at school this year and we got our teachers a big box of pink stationery. I am going to have a little pony. Your loving niece—Virginia Jewett, Mason, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Well here I am again. I hope you and the cousins are all well. Is it cold in Mt. Clemens? It is freezing here. I hope there will be some ice this winter to skate on. It hasn't been very good so far. We had a test examination and I made 93.3 average. I hope I make that much on my final examination. If I do I will be in the sixth grade. Say was "Bob of Michigan" a boy or a girl? I lost the paper with it in. I hope some of the boys and girls will write to me.—Myrtle Bearss, Owendale, Mich.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Nina Stever, Capac; Vera Gilmore, Otsego; Otthelma Erhart, Alpena; Agnes Biglow, Reading; Adah B. Jones, Muir; Fern Hutten, East Jordan; Charles Van Brocklin, Lowell; Gualda Casey, Cassopolis; Edwin Willard, Kawkawlin; Teddy Bartow, Luzerne; Doris Young, Marie Fuller, Chesaning; Ruth E. Richards, Elsie; Margaret Wolfgang, Wheeler; Roger Edgar, Gladwin; Laura Wagar, Trenton; Maxine Vine, Walkerville; Hazel Mae Barnes, Fulton; Elma Blair, Middleton; Ray Ely, Union City; Jeanette Allard, Alpena; Lydia Haag, Freeland; Hazel Peterson, Le Roy; Thelma Hopps, Port Huron, Mich.

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Calumet is made under such exacting conditions—packed in such a scientific manner, that its leavening strength and purity never vary. It retains its original strength for months after leaving the factories.

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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Feb. 14—Durocs, J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich.
Feb. 15—Durocs, Hillsdale Co. Duroc Breeders' Ass'n, Hillsdale, Mich.
May 10—Shorthorns, Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Association, Greenville, Michigan.

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C. S. Forney, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
L. R. Love—Waukesha, Wisconsin.
L. W. Lovewell, So. Lyons, Mich.
J. B. Mack—Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.
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SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aaggie Kornidye-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price \$125 to make room. Hurry.
Herd under Federal Supervision.

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Holstein Breeders Since 1906

I AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.
Oscar Wallin, Wiscogin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

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Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Everything guaranteed, write me your wants or come and see them.

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

BULL CALF, BORN APRIL 20, 1921, WELL grown, well marked, very straight, and sure to please you. Sire Segis Flint Hengerveld Lad whose two nearest tested dams average 31.93. The dam is a 21 lb. three year old grand daughter of King Segis, she has a 30 lb. daughter. Price \$125.00 f. o. b. Flint. Write for extended pedigrees.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Michigan.

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Kornidye De Nilander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29 1/2 lb. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 30 lbs. Priced at half value. \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.

ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS. Fair size, good color, bred to good bulls and due from July to December. Mostly from A. R. O. stock, prices reasonable and every one guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

M. J. ROCHE
Pinckney, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Kornidye Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Emblagaard Lilith Champion 108073 His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter records from one day to one year, and the world's yearly milk record at the same time. His dam Lilith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:

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Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

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A BLUE RIBBON WINNER YOUNG BULL on the 1921 Show Circuit. For sale at a low price. Out of an A R O granddaughter of Pontiac Kornidye.

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SPLENDID ONA BULL CALF

Born Sept. 27, 1921. Sire, Flint Maplecrest Ona Pontiac; Dam, Imlay Beets De Kol Elzevema who is milking nearly 60 lbs per day on regular feed.

He is nearly white but built right. First check for \$60.00 gets him. Herd under State test and free from T. B.

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FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
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DON'T BUY HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES ANYWHERE UNTIL YOU WRITE **EDGEWOOD FARMS**, WHITEWATER, WIS.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS Our Special price on your next years bull is interesting. 24 lb. dam 32 lb. Sire.
J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL READY FOR SERVICE. Fine large growthy fellow born Jan. 16, 1921 from a fine large show cow with record of 25.93 lbs. butter 7 days. Sires dam 30 lbs. Nicely marked half white and half black. Price \$200. I also have 3 others. 1 born Nov 1st, 1921 from cow with record of 30.21 lbs. butter, 633.8 lbs. milk. 1 born Mar. 10, 1921 from cow with record of 20.23 lbs butter, 509.5 lbs. milk as a 2 year old.
A. A. KIDNEY, P. O. Brant, Mich.
R. R. Station, St. Charles, Mich.

FOR SALE, HERD BULL, BORN OCTOBER 30, 1919. Sire 31 lbs. Dam 28 lbs.
O. H. HOLMES, Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL BORN OCT. 13, 1921 Dam is sired by a 30 lb. Bull and out of a 22 lb. daughter of a 21 lb. cow. \$50 delivered your station.
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FOR SALE TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES of high breeding Dams ranging from 18 to 32 lbs. Nicely marked, and thrifty fellows. No. 1 born March 11, 1921; No. 2 born Nov. 26, 1921. \$75.00 apiece takes them. Pedigrees will be furnished.
W. O. SEARS, Beulah, Mich.

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REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE, DU- roc Jersey Hogs and Percheron Horses. Quality at the right price.
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Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kelmscott Viscount 25th, 648.563. Prices reasonable.
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INHERITED SHORTHORN QUALITY Our pedigrees show a judicious mixture of the best blood lines known to the breed. Write to
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FRANCISCO FARM SHORTHORNS AND BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Now offering:—Three bulls ready for service. Mastodon, Clansman, Emancipator breeding in gilts bred for spring farrow. See them.

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FOR SALE FOUR REGISTERED DURHAM bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Also some fine female Durhams.
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Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

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Special offer on two white yearling Bulls from IMP. Cows and sired by IMP. Newton Champion.
Also several other real Bull Bargains.
Don't overlook these bargains.

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DUROCS AND SHORTHORNS, BRED GILTS, yearlings and two year olds, few good boars, bull calf 8 weeks old, good cow with heifer calf. Several bred heifers.
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MILKING SHORTHORNS Bulls old enough for service, tuberculin tested and at bargain prices.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

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TWO REAL SHORTHORN HERD BULLS FOR SALE 15 mo. old and sired by Imp. Dainty Prince.
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FOR SALE REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Have two choice Bull calves eight months old, \$60 each. Also herd Bull eight years old, a son of Langwater King of the May, \$125. All May Rose breeding. **VERN LAMBERT**, Evart, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL & BULL CALVES from dams making large A. R. O. Records. Accredited herd. Write for particulars.
A. M. SMITH, LAKE CITY MICHIGAN

GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sires dam made 19,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.
T. V. HICKS, R 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

MACK'S NOTES

JOHN P. HUTTON, the Lansing auctioneer, informs us that he has booked an auction sale of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle to be held at Greenville, Mich., on May 10, 1922. The sale will be held under the auspices of the Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Association. The admirable work done by Hutton and Adams at the Lansing auction sales, Breeders' Week, proved that both of these gentlemen know how to sell pure-bred live stock.

Herbert W. Mumford, who for the past year has been at the head of the live stock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has resigned and will go back to his work in the Animal Husbandry department of the University of Illinois. The secretary of the association, D. O. Thompson and Edgar L. Bill, the publicity director, have also resigned.

The farmers' club of the Detroit Board of Commerce, which includes many of the members of the board who own farms, hold a get-together meeting every Friday noon in the Board of Commerce dining room. The members of the club are contemplating a community breeding plan in connection with draft horses and farm poultry. C. W. Bingham is secretary of the club.

Anthone Warele, Mt. Clemens, made a fine show of White Wyandottes at the poultry show held recently at Pontiac. Mr. Warele's birds won third place on pullets, fourth on cockerel and fourth on hen. He also won two firsts on bantams. At the Flint poultry show Mr. Warele won second on pullet and third on hen.

COMING PURE-BRED HOG SALES

While it is true that the past season has been a trying one for feed breeders and feeders of all kinds of live stock it is also true that the losses on hogs have averaged much less than any other kind of stock. The depression and other influences combined to carry the hog market down to lower levels than had been known for many years but it is coming back and coming like a two-minute horse. The American hog breeder has developed a type that not only suits the packer and butcher but one that can be raised profitably on the average midwest farm. Michigan is becoming noted for its large and medium type hogs, especially can it be said of our hogs, that considering their bulk, they carry the largest percentage of lean meat of any hogs in the country.

The hog sale campaign of the spring season will open on Feb. 9, at the livery barn in Parma, Mich., with an offering of 40 large type Poland Chinas the property of N. F. Bornor, the young breeder that showed the grand champion boar of the Poland China breed at the Michigan State Fair, 1921. The writer has never seen a more promising bunch of sows than those listed in this sale offering. It may be truthfully said of them that their top lines are high and their bottom lines low; their legs are short with a powerful bone and their bodies nearly rectangular in form. No pampering or over-fitting is done in this herd but they are roughed thru in open colony houses and are in the finest condition to go on with.

On Saturday, Feb. 11, at Albert A. Feldkamp's farm, near Manchester, Mich., forty head of large type Poland Chinas will be sold at auction by Col. Ed. Bowers of South Whitley, Ind. The offering is the get of the famous boar, F's Clansman, grand champion Michigan State Fair, 1920, and first prize senior yearling, 1921; they have been bred to some of the boars in the state. These hogs have all been immuned by the double treatment and are the very last word in type and up-to-date breeding. Men, who buy hogs of Albert Feldkamp, have the satisfaction of knowing that they are dealing with a man who is absolutely reliable and will stand by every representation that he makes.

We think this paper is just what we need in our home. I could not do without it.—J. W. Pratt, Shiawassee County, Mich.



"GEORGE HENRY" PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION

This wonderful draft-horse sire, which in his three-year-old form was grand champion of the International Live Stock Show, 1921, is the property of Bell Brothers, Wooster, Ohio, importers and breeders of Belgian and Percheron horses. This firm is the third generation of a family which has become justly noted as importers and distributors of draft horses.

PROFITEERING AND LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 6.)

of the Golden Rule when given out to the public.

The only way now is to have an amendment on profiteering to this document, and all the producing population pull together at the primaries and the polls. Let politics go to the winds, for that is where we are at today, and had it not been for this element during the late war, thousands of lives and millions of dollars might have been saved.

This element is in nearly everything, even in church as well as state affairs.

When a certain class of politicians can draw all the way from \$20 to \$30 a day for little time and work, in our state, it is time for "cleaning house." The good roads enterprise also needs looking after by the taxpayers of this country before it is too late.

The "Agricultural Bloc" and the "dirt farmer" are not wanted at Washington when anything apparently goes their way. Capital and profiteers are in the saddle with drawn swords as it were, and the end is not yet in sight.

The wall of "Wall St" extends from coast to coast, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf like the great wall of China, and like the "Hindenburg line" is supposed to be nonbreakable. The only gun to use on this fortification is the ballot with the proper individuals' names thereon. Not the Newberry type. Put men and women in office who are not seeking for it, instead of the seekers for office, and then a reformation will follow and not until then.—F. H. Carpenter, Allegan County, Mich.

We have always believed in the theory of the "office seeking the man, instead of the man the office." That's why we were for Ford instead of Newberry. So far as we have been able to discover to this day Henry Ford never turned his hand over to secure one vote for the United States senate. True, his enemies say he did, and point to large sums of money expended by the democratic state central committee in his behalf. But they fail to produce the evidence. Common sense tells us that if Henry Ford had violated the laws to gain an office on a democratic ticket in a republican state the public would have been convinced of the fact long before this and Ford, like Newberry, made to pay for the violation. The Business Farmer wrote columns of editorials supporting Henry Ford, but to this day Mr. Ford has never indicated by word or act that he was even so much aware of the fact let alone appreciated it. Made us feel a little bad, to be sure, but looking at it in a broader way, why should he have acknowledged our support. We weren't trying to do something for Mr. Ford. We were trying to do something, as we thought for the people of Michigan. And he knew it. So why should he thank us for supporting him? Henry Ford's attitude during all the course of that great campaign has more than anything else aroused our admiration for him. True, he contested the election, but only because he sincerely thought that he was the actual choice of the voters. Men who actively campaign for office cannot enter that office with as much independence as though they had not sought it. Political campaigns cannot be successfully waged without understandings and compromises which will influence the successful candidate's appointments and conduct. We would have better laws, and better men in appointive offices if the electors would seek the individual instead of waiting for him to seek them. As men and women take a larger interest in the affairs of government it may become increasingly possible for the office to seek the man. Speed the day.—Editor.

A CORRECTION

In the issue of Jan. 21 an error was made in reporting the Shorthorn auction sale as held at Lansing, Jan. 13. The credit for furnishing the highest-priced bull at this sale was given to John Lester's Sons when it should have been given to C. H. Prescott & Sons, of Tawas City. Richland Meteor, a white bull 12 1-2 months old, consigned by the Prescotts, brought \$250; this splendid youngster is certainly a bargain at the price for which he sold, carrying as he does the richest blood lines known to the breed.

VALUABLE COW BOOK FREE

Dairymen, both large and small, will consider with interest the free book offer of the De Laval Separator Co. in their advertisement on page 13 in this issue.

Here is given an opportunity to secure a copy of "Van Pelt's Cow Demonstration," by Hugh G. Van Pelt, absolutely free. The author is well known to the dairying business as one of the best informed men on dairy cattle in the country; an editor, professor, judge and practical dairymen. As for the book many of you will recall it being sold by dairy journals at from \$1 to \$1.50 per copy.

Turn to page 13, read the ad carefully, clip the coupon and properly fill in, and mail to the company because this offer may not be repeated. No matter which of the two offers you accept be sure to enclose the coupon in your letter.—Adv.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL OALF
for \$30.00. May Rose breeding.
PINE HILL FARM
Howard City, Michigan.

JERSEYS

REG JERSEYS YOUNG BULLS FROM 6 months to one year old
sired by Frolics Master Pogs 177683, a grandson of Pogs 99th and Sophie 19th Tormentor, Gold Medal Bulls. Also a few heifers bred and open. Price reasonable, quality considered.
GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

FOR SALE PURE BRED OWL INTEREST
Jersey Bull 15 months old \$75.
5 months old \$50. Majesty 5 weeks old \$25.
L. H. CHEESEMAN, Clarkston, Mich.

ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IM-
prove your herd!
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Tonla, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS AND BULL CALVES sired
by a son of Sophie 19th Tormentor.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

HEREFORDS

BEEF

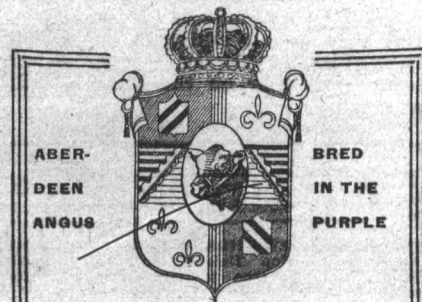
PRODUCERS!

Michigan Produces the World's
Best Beef at the Lowest Cost.
Raise far better feeding Cattle
than you can buy. Grow Baby
Beef when gains cost least in
their shrink, bruises and loss.

SOTHAM'S EARLIRIPE BEEF CONTRACT

Solves your problem—insures your success. A
fair intelligent, satisfying system evolved from
57 years' conscientious service to American Cattle
Industry by three generations of Sothams.
GET THE FACTS. Write now or wire. Address
T. F. B. SOTHAM & SON
(Cattle Business Established 1895)
Phone 250. SAINT CLAIR, MICHIGAN

ANGUS



ACHIEVEMENT

The reward of pure breeding; the ac-
complishment of quality. Success has
again contributed more laurels to the
already remarkable record of

EDGAR OF DALMENY

THE SIRE SUPREME

At the International Live Stock Exposit-
tion, where gathers each year the elite
of North American Cattle to com-
pete for the coveted awards, five more
honors have been bestowed upon the "get"
of Edgar of Dalmeny.

You too may share these honors. A bull
by this world famous sire will prove a
most valuable asset to your herd.
Write us today.

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN.

W. E. Scripps, Prop. Sidney Smith, Mgr.

FOR SALE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Two good show bulls, 1 and 2 years old sired by
Lapeer Black Bird. Also two cows, one with
calf at foot and rebred, and some heifers.
MARSHALL KELLY, Charlotte, Mich.

DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale.
Herd headed by Bardell 31910, 1920 Inter-
national Jr. Champion.
Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, North Street, Mich.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS-BULLS,
heifers and cows for sale.
Priced to move. Inspection invited.
RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE
bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves.
Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

RED POLLED

THREE YOUNG RED POLLED BULLS FOR
sale. Sired by Cozy Ellis Laddie. He took
the prize at six State Fairs.
PIERCE BROS., Eaton Rapids, Mich., R 1

25 RED POLLED CATTLE

Registered. All areas.
E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE FIVE REGISTERED BROWN
Swiss cows and one yearling bull,
priced right.
T. H. LOVE
Howell, Mich., R. F. D. 3



POLAND CHINA WALNUT ALLEY

Big Type Poland Chinas. I have a few more of
these big boned, high backed, smooth sided
boars left. The kind that makes good at one-
half their value. Come or write and let me
tell you what I will do.
A. D. GREGORY, Tonla, Michigan.

Bred Sows at Public Auction

SATURDAY, FEB. 11, at 12:30 P. M., on
A. A. FELDKAMP'S FARM, 3 miles west
and 1 mile north of Manchester, Mich.

40 head Large Type

POLAND CHINA HOGS

The Get of F's Clansman, Grand Champion at State Fair, 1920, and
First-Prize Senior Yearling, 1921. The Offering is Bred to F's Clans-
man, Foxy Clansman, Smooth Buster 2nd and A. C. Alaska.

Cholera immuned by double treatment. Write for catalog.

A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

Auctioneer, Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitely, Indiana

AUCTION SALE

40 L. T. Poland Chinas

Thursday, February 9, at 12:30 p. m.

Livery Barn, Parma, Mich.

Thirty spring gilts and one yearling sow
all safe in pig, one under-year boar; five May pigs open, and four
fall pigs. The hogs in this offering are the get of Lord Clansman,
Alaska, B's Clansman, P's Clansman and General Jones. They were
bred to B's Clansman, grand champion, 1921, State Fair, and M. &
W's Orange. Cholera Immune with double treatment. Write for
catalog.

N. F. BORNER, Prop., Parma, Mich.

Auctioneer, Andy Adams.

Large Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars all sold. Fall pigs
at bargain prices. Bred gilts held
for public sale Saturday, Feb. 11th
at 12:30 p. m.

A. A. FELDKAMP

R. F. D. No. 2 Manchester, Mich.

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. BOAR PIGS
at weaning time, from Mich. Champion herd
\$25 with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call
or write E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

L. T. P. C. \$15-\$20-\$25

We are offering our 1921 fall crop of pigs at the
above prices. They are sired by Hart's Black
Brother and Right Kind Clan.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs of both sex for sale at reasonable
prices. Sired by Orange Clansman 2nd, litter
brother to Michigan 1920 Gr. Champion. Also
fall pigs. Write for prices. Immuned by double
treatment.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK
ASSOCIATION. Hereford, Shorthorn, Jersey
and Holstein cattle; Duroc-Jersey, Poland China
and Hampshire hogs; Oxford, Shropshire and
Hampshire sheep.
A place to buy good breeding stock at reason-
able prices.
FRED B. SWINEHART President
Gladwin, Mich. C. E. ATWATER Secretary

BRED GILTS now ready to ship, bred to boars of
Bob Clansman, Defender and Joe breeding at
farmers prices. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B T P C BOARS & GILTS

for sale at all times, at farmer prices.
M. M. PATRICK, Grand Lodge, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Bred gilts for sale to farrow in April; also fall
pigs either sex, one great litter by Orange
Clansman 2nd. Write for prices.
HIMM BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs all sold. For fall pigs, write
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX
from large growthy dams and sired by choice
herd boars. Come and see our stock, price
reasonable.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BOARS AT HALF PRICE BIG TYPE
Poland Chinas
bred in the purple, sired by Mich. Buster,
A Giant and Butler's Big Bob. No better
breeding. A big rugged, big-boned boar ready
for service, registered, for \$25.00—\$30.00.
JNO C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

L. T. POLAND CHINAS. SPRING BOARS,
gilts and weanling pigs. Write
HAROLD LEONARD, Alma, Mich.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

Bred to Hillcrest Liberator by Liberator Leader
the 1920 Grand Champion and to Big Pros-
pect by Liberator Buster the 1921 Grand
Champion. They will start you right in the
breeding industry. Exceptional bargains. Write
for prices.

F. B. LAY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9, 1922
Boars in service, B's Clansman,
M. & W's Orange, Daddy Long Legs.
Write for catalog to
N. F. BORNER, Parma, Mich.

DUROCS

FOR SALE EXTRA FINE SEPT AND OCT
pigs, either sex, priced right.
HARLEY FOOR & SONS,
Gladwin, Mich., R 1.

1 FINE DUROC SPRING BOAR ready for
service. Sired by Big bone Giant Sensation,
Brookwater Dam, Registered, \$35.00 gets him.
SCHAFER BROS., Leonard, Mich., R 1.

LOOK

Boar Pigs farrowed September 1921, weighing
75 to 100 lbs sired by Unedda Model Orlo,
Dan's Defender, and Orion, \$12.50 while the
last. Their Sire Grand Son of \$20,000 boar
V. LIDGARD, Hesperia, Mich.

DUROCS

Fall pigs sired by Orion Defender ready for
fall shipment \$10.00 each or \$18.00 per pair
including papers. Service Boars and Bred sows
LAPHAM FARMS
Pinckney, Michigan

For Sale, Reg. Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts. Al-
so some good Fall pigs. All double immune. At
farmers' prices. Service Boars and Bred sows
JESSE BLISS & SON, Monticello, Mich.

BREEDERS' ATTENTION

If you are planning on a sale
this year, write us now and

Claim The Date!

This service is free to the live
stock industry in Michigan to
avoid conflicting sale dates.

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER"
CLAIM YOUR DATE!

DUROC BRED SOW SALE

By the Hillsdale County Duroc Breeders Association

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1922, 1:00 p. m.

At the Hillsdale Fair Grounds

The greatest chance of the season for Michigan breeders to obtain the best blood and individuals.

50 HEAD

Selected from the best herds. Large type combined with quality. We won first and second in Boys' and Girls' Pig Club at Michigan State Fair, 1921. Many show prospects will be found at this sale. Our blood lines are very strong Orion Cherry King, Joe Orion II, and Colonel breeding. Write for catalogs. Send mail bids to auctioneers in care of H. B. Kelly, Secy., Hillsdale, Mich., or to H. H. Mack, field-man for M. B. F., by whom they will receive careful attention.

ANDY ADAMS, J. A. FISHER, J. O. POST, Auctioneers

PEACH HILL FARM

TRIED sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over. Also a few open gilts.

INWOOD BROTHERS
Romeo, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices. W. C. TAYLOR
Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

PURE-BRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS
We usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End
Detroit, Michigan.

DUROC SOWS AND BRED GILTS, \$35 and \$50. Fall pigs \$12.50 and \$17.50. Unrelated. Send for circular and price list.
Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Kalamazoo County.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all sold. Orders taken for venting pigs. 1,000 pound herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottsville, Mich.

FOR SALE GILTS BRED TO FANNIES' Joe Orion, for March farrow. Prices right.
H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

FOR SALE—BROOKWATER PRINCIPAL 33rd 2 1/2 years old, right in every way.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write.
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

Durocs, Hill Crest Farms. Bred and open sows and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich.
Gratnot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

BROOKWATER DUROC JERSEYS
ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE
HERTLER'S BARN
210 S. Ashley St., Ann Arbor,
Tuesday, February 7th, One o'clock
BROOKWATER FARM
Ann Arbor, Michigan
H. W. Mumford J. B. Andrews
Owner Manager

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 32949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pig.
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

FOR SALE DUROC SERVICE BOARS and gilts. Open or bred to A Model Orion King. Call or write.
CHAS. F. RICHARDSON, Blanchard, Mich.

O. I. C.

Registered O. I. C. bred gilts for sale. Weight around 250 pounds at \$40.00.
JOSEPH R. VAN ETEN, Clifford, Mich.

O. I. C. & CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Special 10 day sale at reduced prices. High backed smooth Ang. and Sept. pigs. Bloodlines of Advance Type, Schoolmaster and Special. They are sure to please, write me before you buy. I can save you money. Clara V. Dorman, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C.'s SERVICE BOARS, SPRING PIGS at Farmer's prices.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R. 3.

HAMPSHIRE

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrowing. Also a few choice fall pigs, either sex. Write or call.
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW for bred gilts and fall pigs of the leading blood lines. 9th year.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R-4, St. Johns, Mich.

BERKSHIRE

BERKSHIRES

Special prices for Registered Berkshire Breeding Stock:

10 Mature Bred Sows	\$75.00
10 Fall Yearlings Bred	\$50.00
10 Spring Gilts Bred	\$30.00

Best type with size and quality. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Write for information.

C. C. COREY

2427-30 First National Bank Building
Detroit, Michigan

HORSES

ESTABLISHED 1879

BELLS' PERCHERON & BELGIANS

The most complete selection in America of these popular breeds. International and state fair winners.

STALLIONS AND MARES
Write today.

BELL BROS., Wooster, O.

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION weighing 1800 lbs. Sound, 6 years old. Sure foal getter.
D. F. HOPKINS, Milford, Mich., R. F. D. 5

\$100 TAKES HER! A good 4 year old pacing mare sired by Jennings and out of Thelma, a good dam. Dark sorrel, rangy and lots of pep.
FRED HARRIS, R. 2, Mattawan, Mich.

The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. We will publish one each week. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address: Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CEMENT FLOORS IN STABLE

Would someone who has tried it, tell me if a cement floor is as good for horses to stand on as one made of plank?—O. A., Houghton Lake, Mich.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

DR. W. AUSTIN EWALT, EDITOR

MARE HAS QUEER SICKNESS

We have a driving horse that takes sick about once every two or three months. She has a very queer sickness. She will be standing quiet and all at once will drop, sometimes easy and sometimes hard. When she is laying down she is quiet. She has good appetite. We have no trouble with her in the summer time, only in winter.—J. H. Harbor Springs, Mich.

Powdered Nux Vomica one ounce, powdered ginger, one ounce; powdered gentian, one ounce and powdered soda bicarbonate, five ounces. Mix all together and give one tablespoonful three times a day, either in the grain or on the tongue with a spoon.



SHEEP

FOR SALE AMERICAN MERINO and Black Top Delaine rams. Purebred Berkshire boars, true to type and ready for service.
JOHN W. WORTHINGTON, Howell, Mich.

\$125 BUYS 3 REG. SHROPSHIRE EWE lambs that have both quality and breeding. Just the thing to start a flock with.
CARL TOPLIFF, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE EWES MIDDLE AGED, registered and bred, for sale cheap, only 5 to sell.
DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Mich., R. 4

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.



PET STOCK

FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS does breeding age, \$6. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

SHETLAND PONIES

We have a few good Shetland Ponies for sale; prices ranging from \$75.00 to \$100. Write
JOHN FARMER, R. 2, Stockbridge, Mich.

COLLIE PUPPIES

Write Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Mich. for thoroughbred, pedigreed Collie puppies; bred from farm trained stock that are natural heelers with plenty of grit. All Puppies guaranteed.

GOATS

FOR SALE GOATS

Spanish-Seanen, three does and one wether.
M. E. HESS,
111 N. Johnson Ave. Pontiac, Michigan

Business Farmers' Exchange

5c per word per issue—3 issues for 10c per word—Minimum number of words accept, 20.

FARMS & LANDS

160-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM WITH HORSES, Poultry, 10 Cattle, vehicles, tools, implements, cream separator, hay, grain, etc. included; on improved road in prosperous section, motor bus passes; rich loam tillage, pasture, woodland; timber, about 1000 cords; fruit; good 61-room house, substantial barn, poultry house. Owner unable operate sacrifices all \$4950, only \$2000 needed, easy terms. Details page 69 this Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE STROUT FARM AGENCY 814 B M Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

68-ACRE IMPROVED ROAD FARM. HORSES, Poultry, Cows and Sows, hay, straw, oats, wood, gas engine, implements, vehicles, tools included; neighboring farms valued to \$25,000; short drive hustling RR town; rich, loamy tillage cutting 3 tons hay acre; good wire-fenced pasture, lots fruit, berries; comfortable 6-room house, substantial 15-cow barn, silo, granary, piggery, poultry house. Owner retiring. \$7280 takes all, part cash, easy terms. Don't delay. See this now. Catalog free. E. C. LINDSEY, Litchfield, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER farm. 120 acres 2 1/2 mi. from market. Excellent buildings, soil and roads. Care BOX L, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE: HOUSE AND PIECE OF LAND in small town on D. & M. R. R. Write to O. M. FORD, Lachine, Mich.

FOR SALE 160 ACRES IN OCEANA COUNTY, Michigan, 2 1/2 miles from Hesperia. A splendid dairy farm, or will sell the two 80 acres separate as there are two sets of buildings. Good soil, good water, good buildings, 30 acres in wheat, 6 in rye, all seeded. On good gravel road, near schoolhouse. Lots of pasture and some timber. A fine orchard of all kinds of fruit. Also berries. For prices write owner. G. INNIGER, Hesperia, Mich., R. 3, Box 16.

FOR SALE: 120 ACRES, NOT A FOOT OF waste, never rented. Eleven acres young orchard bearing. Near school, good road, good bldgs. Well fenced. Reason for selling, poor health. For particulars write F. L. BECKER, 745 Maple Ave., Plymouth, Mich.

160-ACRE FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR A smaller farm. All tillable. 90 acres under cultivation. Good buildings 1/2 mile from town and railroad. Lays level, no stone. GEORGE MAT-TINSON, Turner, Mich.

EXTRA GOOD 160 ACRES KALAMAZOO Co. Level 20 acre fields, new modern buildings near flag station and shipping point. Good gravel roads. Never been rented. Write for particulars. W. L. COLLINS, Scotts, Mich.

160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP, with good buildings and well fenced 1/2 mile to location. Presque Isle County. FRANK GLAWIE, Oquoc, Mich.

82 ACRES GOOD SOIL, BUILDINGS, WELL, alfalfa, 1/2 mile from school, 1 mile from Kendall State road. H. L. ROOT, Kendall, Mich.

68 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, MOSTLY ALL cleared. Fair frame house, new barn built last year, 32x46; frame granary 14x20, good well 280 feet deep; well drained, good ditches and fences; clay and black loam land; good road, mail route, schools and churches. Located in Bay county, Garfield township, Section six. With horses, cattle and implements if wanted. MARTIN SMITH, R. 1, Rhodes, Mich.

FOR SALE, 122 ACRES, THE BEST OF soil, good buildings, fine location, 3 miles from Lansing. Must sell, am not able to farm. \$150 per acre. S. W. HEMPEY, R. 7, Lansing, Michigan

120 ACRE FARM, GOOD LAND, GOOD buildings, fenced, deep well, about 30 acres cleared, good drainage. If you want a farm write at once for price and terms. J. D. STONE, Rhodes, Mich.

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TOBACCO, HIGH GRADE, HOME GROWN. Chewing 10 lbs. \$3.00; Smoking 10 lbs. \$2.50; 20 lbs. \$4.00. PRODUCERS EXCHANGE, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO: HOMESPUN MILD SMOKING, 10 lbs. 2.00; 20 lbs. 3.50; Chewing 10 lbs. 2.75. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

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PRIZE CONTEST: TO INTRODUCE THE most beautiful and fragrant Rose in the world, Climbing American Beauty, we offer for a limited time only, special size plants at 35c post-paid. Each purchaser entitled to enter contest, prizes are cut glass, silverware and solid gold rings. Contest closes March 1st, 1922. Send 35c in coin and receive rose and particulars. ORCHARD LODGE NURSERY, Galesburg, Mich.

GRIMM ALFALFA \$15.00 BUSHEL; RED Clover \$10; White sweet clover \$5.00; Alfalfa \$6.00; Timothy \$2.50; Sudan \$2.00; Orchard Grass \$15.00 hundred; Blue Grass \$25.00. RELIABLE SEEDS, Salina, Kansas.

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KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED AND SIX prints, 25c. MODERN PHOTO WORKS, Box M. B. F., La Crosse, Wis.

KODAK FINISHING! NOT THE CHEAP way, but the neat, at a reasonable price. Mail us a trial order and prove to yourself that it is not only what you pay but what you get for what you pay. Our aim always has been and always will be, "the very best prints from every negative." MOEN PHOTO SERVICE, Quality Kodak Finishing, Box M. B. F., La Crosse, Wis.

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BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE: ROUND CEDAR OR TAMARACK fence posts, direct from Mfg. to user. Dry or green stock, 3-4-5-6-inch post, 7 and 8 ft. Write for prices. E. POCH & CO., Rogers, Mich.

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More of the better kind of Draft Horses used on the farm would lower the cost of production. Heavy Draft Horses on short hauls are economy and will lower the high cost of transportation.

Buy Heavy Draft Mares and raise your own power on the farm. We have fifty mares in foal to select from. They possess the best blood that Belgium has ever produced.

Belgian Draft Horses are getting more popular. Their qualities as workers cannot be excelled by any other breed.

Before buying see the sires and dams and also see the largest breeding establishment of Belgian Draft Horses in the world. Located at

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Advertisements inserted under this heading at 25 cents per line, per issue. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS

HOMESTEAD FARMS LEGHORNS

We are issuing a Bulletin that describes the kind of a fowl the farmer now days wants. Send for this description of our Pure Bred Practical Poultry.

The highest class practical stock in Michigan; stock that each year is also now being shipped to poultry farmers of other states. You will like particularly the White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns of this breeding; they give the eggs.

Also Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
B 2 Kalamazoo, Michigan

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg.
Elmira, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BROWN, WHITE AND BUFF

Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Eggs, stock and chicks in season. Write for prices.

Cedar Lawn Poultry Farm, Danville, Mich. R1

FOR SALE—SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG

Cockerels, \$2.00 each. **ROSEDALE FARM,**
Port Huron, Mich., R1, J. G. Philpott.

MUD WAY AUSH-KA FARM

offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White, Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need.

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Top Quality Chicks, Spanish, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

W CHINESE GESE, PEKIN DUCKS, R. I.

Br. Leghorns.

MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from a trapped state contest winning foundation. Prices \$4 and \$5.

N. AYER & SON, Silverwood, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS

from America's best prize-winning heavy-laying strains. Winners Detroit National Show Dec. 1921, of five first prizes. Low prices.

TOLLES BROS., R 10, St. Johns, Mich.

BARRED ROCK cockerels from the famous Norman strain, winners in the Illinois egg laying contest over all breeds. Large, finely barred fellows at farmers' prices.

MRS. JESSIE B. DEAN, R 1, Mason, Mich.

John's Big Beautiful Barred Rocks are hen hatched, good layers, Cocks and Cockerels \$4 to \$8 each. Sold on approval. Circulars photos.

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BARRED ROCK, Hatching eggs from Parks 200-egg strain from stock direct from Parks best pedigreed pens. \$2 per 15, \$6 per 50, \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. No chicks for sale. **R. G. Kirby, R 1, East Lansing, Mich.**

BARRED ROCK Cockerels, Hills heavy laying strain, deep, narrow, barring. Large birds \$4 and \$5 each. **Lucien Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.**

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS. Order now for spring delivery. Send for circular.

J. W. WEBSTER, R 2, Bath, Mich.

FOR SALE R. C. BR. LEGHORN COCKERELS, the big kind, and sired by a Madison Square Winner. Some good ones at \$2.50 each. Quality guaranteed.

E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

LEGHORNS

Single Comb Buff Leghorn Cockerels \$3 to \$5.00 each. Hens and pullets \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Will start shipping Baby Chicks in March.

LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Michigan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Tom Barron strain, \$1.50 each.

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GRABOWSKA'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels and cocks for sale.

L. G. GRABOWSKA, Merrill, Mich., R 4

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C. W. CASE ROCHESTER MICH.

WHITE WYANDOTTE SPECIALIST

offers strictly high-grade young and old stock at popular prices. Correspondence solicited.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, bred from prize winners at Bath Creek and M. A. C. Round-up show. Good birds at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each.

C. W. BROWNING, R2, Portland, Mich.

HEIMBACH'S White Wyandottes

won silver cup for best display at Grand Rapids Cockerel Show.

5 pullets entered: win 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 5 hens and win 2, 5, 1 cock and win 1st 5 cockerels, win 3, 7, 8, 1 young pen winning 1st 1 old pen winning 2nd.

Have a few utility cockerels and yearling hens for sale. Baby chicks and hatching eggs. Also from Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds of good stock. Send for catalog.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING, from prize winning White Wyandottes at \$3 and \$5 per setting.

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WHITTAKER'S RED CHICKS Both Combs. Blood tested for white diarrhoea. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND Red and White's S. C. Cockerels, vigorous large birds. Bred from Carver strain.

ALFRED DEICHMANN, Pigeon, Mich., R. S.

CHOICE, SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White Cockerels for sale, \$4.00 each.

JOHN J. COLBERG, Munger, Mich.

R. I. RED Thompsons strain Hatching eggs and baby chicks. Eggs, Jan. Feb., \$12.00; Mar. Apr. \$10.00; May, June, July, \$8.00 chicks, twice price of eggs. A few good cockerels left.

WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R1

ORPINGTONS

ORPINGTONS, BUFF, WHITE, BLACK. WHITE LEGHORNS FOR SALE. HATCHING EGGS IN SEASON.

GRABOWSKA BROS.
Merrill, Mich., R 4.

ANCONAS

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS. Direct descendants from pens started with the Worlds Champion Layers' sons. Beauties. Prices right.

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3000 EARLY APRIL HATCHED

FULLY MATURED ANCONAS. BUCKEYE ANCONA FARM

NEW LONDON, OHIO.

Heavy layers and show birds, none better. Reasonable prices and quality stock is our motto. Can furnish winners for any show. Ask for our late winnings at Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, O., Pittsburgh, Pa., Hagerstown and Cumberland, Md. Cks, Hens, Chks. Pul. and Mated Pens always for sale. Eggs and Baby Chicks in season. 100,000 Incubator capacity. Write us and get the best.

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DR. SIMPSON'S LANGSHANS OF QUALITY. Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.

DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON
Webberville, Mich.

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BRONZE TURKEYS, FEW NICE YOUNG

Toms for \$8 to \$10

Mrs. Thos. E. Wilson, Plymouth, Mich., R 4

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS

Copper bronze strain Large type, splendid birds. Toms \$15.00, Hens \$10.00.

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COLLINGS BEST: PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND Turkeys, Hens, \$8. Toms, \$10 to \$12.

MRS. ED. COLLING, Mayville, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys Splendid pure bred birds. Great in size; fine in color.

N. EVALYN RAMSDALL, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Write for prices.

MRS. H. D. HORTON, Fillon, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

THE J. B. FARMS HATCHERY

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Best selected stock; large, with capacity for eggs which they DO lay. Only THE BEST grade. Write for terms.

LORING AND MARTIN COMPANY
East Saugatuck, Mich.

CHICKS WITH PEP

If you want chicks that pay you we have them. Ours have the egg-laying habit. From show winning strains and egg strains as high as 298.

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Anconas, Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Free catalog.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY,
Box B, Holgate, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

200,000 FOR 1922.

Sheppards Anconas, English type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns, \$15.00. Barred Rocks \$18.00 per 100. Get them direct from Hatchery, from all trilled out flocks. Free and safe delivery. Catalogue free.

KNOLLS HATCHERY
Holland, Michigan, R. S.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO BUY CHICKS THE coming season write me; get description of pure bred S C W leghorns, S O Brown, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Send your order in early for 1922 delivery. Our prices are reasonable. We give you a square deal.

QUEEN HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.
D. J. Van Der Koal.

SURPRISE!

We have a surprise for you in

Baby Chicks



All information free. Get the facts on our World Famous Tom Barron English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Don't buy chicks 'till you get our wonderful offer. Write today.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS

Box 2052 Zeeland, Michigan



DAY OLD CHICKS

It is now time to think about next season's chicks. You want the best available to start with at the right time, and at a reasonable price. We are here to meet those demands. We supply 'efficiency chicks' Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Ship them prepaid by special delivery parcel post, guaranteeing delivery. You take no chance. Send for our catalogue for full information and why you should buy chicks.

CLYDE CHICK HATCHERY, Box 55M, Clyde, O

CHIX

FROM TWELVE LEADING VARIETIES of heavy layers on free range. Reasonable prices. Get catalog and order NOW.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, H. B. Tippin,
Box 303, Findlay, Ohio.

LOOK! CHIX EGGS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230-264 egg strain. Prices greatly reduced for 1922. Satisfaction and delivery guaranteed. Hundreds of satisfied customers. Catalog FREE.

GERIG'S LEGHORN FARM
Box 50, Auburn, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. Buff Leghorns, one of the largest flocks in Michigan. My price is in reach of all, only \$15.00 per hundred. Detroit winners, none better.

LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

The 'Old Reliable' OHIO HATCHERY

which has been in the business TWENTY-TWO YEARS can supply you with the best Chicks from all leading varieties and at reasonable prices. Get our Free Catalog NOW before you order Chicks elsewhere. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. To your door by Prepaid Parcel Post.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box 502
New Washington, Ohio.

LABOOK JUST-RIT Baby Chick

1 1/2 MILLION CHICKS Postage PAID 95 per cent live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order. A hatch every week all year. 40 breeds chicks 4 Breeds Ducklings. Select and Exhibition Grades. Catalogue Free, stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Dept. 30, Gambler, O.

DAY OLD CHICKS

From the heart of Michigan's Baby Chick Industry section. The two heaviest egg breeds, Leghorns and Anconas. Send for catalog.

JAMESTOWN HATCHERY

JAMESTOWN, MICHIGAN

DAY OLD CHICKS

Order your Baby Chicks now from selected heavy laying strain single comb White Leghorns, English strain Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Reds. Send for price list.

HILOREST HATCHERY, R 2, Holland, Mich.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention the Fact that You Saw it in the Michigan Business Farmer. It will Help Both of Us.

Business Farmers' Exchange

5c per word per issue—3 issues for 10c per word—Minimum number of words accept, 20.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL Clerks, \$138 to \$192 month. Write for free specimen questions. **COLUMBUS INSTITUTE,**
O-4 Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE: A ONE MAN KIRSTIN Stump Puller, Drum Type, Triple Power, with Automatic Takeup. All in A No. 1 shape. Will sell cheap if taken at once. **RAY LEMBRICK,**
R 1, Milan, Mich.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS OVER 17, willing to accept Government Positions \$135. (stationary or traveling) write **Mt. Ozmont, Dept. 355, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.**

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish rig and expenses to all who qualify introducing guaranteed poultry and stock powders. **BIGLER COMPANY, 6632 Springfield, Ill.**

CHICK PRICES SMASHED

This was the heading of our ad. last season. Now our prices are not smashed yet, but if quality is worth something to chick buyers, then I will say try our chicks this season. We have five varieties to choose from. We guarantee 97 per cent alive upon arrival and pay parcel post charges. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY
Route 5 Holland, Mich.

CHICKS for 1922 season from Michigan's old reliable Hatchery White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred and White Rocks and Reds, the popular laying strains. High record, expert Hogan tested flocks only. Preference given early orders. Chicks delivered Postpaid and full count strong live chicks guaranteed 14th season. Fine instructive poultry catalog and price list free. We want to show you that we deserve your business. Write

HOLLAND HATCHERY, Holland, Mich., R 7



500,000 CHICKS

at very reasonable prices form our heavy laying strain of English and American White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Shipped by parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 1,000 lots. Catalogue free.

Wynyarden Hatchery
Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS FROM BARRON STRAIN SINGLE comb White Leghorns of high egg record. Also from selected heavy laying S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas, \$15 per 100. R. I. Reds, \$18. Write me your wants NOW. Circular.

STAR HATCHERY, Box 500, Holland, Mich.

Baby Chicks Eleventh Year

English type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Bred to lay large white eggs. You are not buying chicks just for the sake of keeping chickens. You are looking into the future so as to have a good flock of the best layers. Our stock is of the best. Our chicks are of the highest quality. Safe arrival guaranteed. \$14.00 per 100; 500 chicks \$67.50, parcel post paid. Let us mail you our catalogue.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY

ZEELAND, MICH., R. M. 2.



CHICKS

from stock that is true to name in both plumage and type. Selected each year for health and high egg production. **LEGHORNS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, WYANDOTTES, REDS and MINORCAS.** Descriptive catalogue free. Get it before ordering elsewhere.

STANDARD POULTRY CO., Route 21,
Nappanee, Ind.

Day Old Chicks. Standard varieties. Make your selections. Catalogue and price list now ready.

H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Mich.

DUCKS AND GEES

DUCK EGGS MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN and Pure Mallards, finest stock. A limited number of orders accepted for future delivery. \$1.50 per setting.

CEDAR BEND FARM, Okemos, Mich.

Read the Classified Ads —IN—
M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange

USED AUTO PARTS, SAVE 50 PER CENT on guaranteed parts. We have parts for Ford, Buicks, Chevrolet, Overlands, Studebaker, Maxwell, Oakland, El. M. F., Dort, Briscoe, Crow, Elkhart, Carnation, Imperial, Kirt, Jackson and most any make of car. We have springs, wheels, front and rear axles, gears, motor parts, high and low tension magnetos, generators, starters, tires, rollers, radiators, windshields, windshield glasses, tops, accessories. If it's Auto Parts you need write us today. **EL. BERMAN & SONS, Ithaca, Mich.**

\$100.00 WEEKLY POSSIBLE THROUGH our exclusive representative plan. Fastest selling Ford accessory on market. "Masco" Splash Fender for front of Ford car eliminates rattling of front fenders, prevents radiator lights and front of car becoming mud splashed, induces greater volume air into radiator, reduces jump's rays onto road in night driving, beautiful lines of car putting Ford car in higher priced class. The Ford car, being the only car without a splash pen protection, every owner wants this essential attachment. Anyone can attach fender in few minutes. Retail \$2.50. Send \$4.00 for agent's sample and contract application for territorial rights. Give references. **MAYER AUTO ACCESSORIES CORPORATION, Manufacturers, 333-335**
Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

RECENT seasonably cold weather has had a favorable influence on many lines of trade, the demand for heavy clothing and woolen underwear being decidedly active. Strength and activity, in connection with the goods market, has helped the demand for wool, the bulk of which is now in strong hands and is held well above the market in price. Recent advances in the stock market have helped the trade in steel and iron; many orders for rails and equipment have recently been taken, a fact that has tended to strengthen the situation.

Many of the larger cities in the country are expecting a revival in general building operations and the material men, in these places, are laying in supplies in anticipation of an accelerated demand. There is a feeling, abroad in the land, that the building of an abundance of workmen's houses will do more to iron out some of the misunderstanding between capital and labor, than any other influence.

The deplorable condition of the farming classes and the uncertainty concerning the immediate future that is felt nearly everywhere these days, is to some extent holding business back in many lines. The opinion seems to be growing, to the effect, that with the close of the world war a prosperous age came to an end and that the fact that a new deal is on makes it impossible to plan business operations as heretofore. Expansion in trade is therefore, still rather slow although a material gain can, by close inspection, be detected.

In the field of finance the influence of an abundance of money for investment, along certain lines, is distinctly noticeable. On the other hand, the extreme caution and conservatism exercised by those whose duty it is to make decisions concerning the desirability of certain investments and loans, tends to confine the business operations of midwinter within rather narrow limits.

Stocks and bonds are rather dull at the moment under the influence of higher call money rates than were the rule, earlier in the season. Toward the close of last week, the leading feature of the money market was the strength of foreign exchange, sterling being in demand at \$4.24 and the rates of all foreign countries showing a tendency to harden. Bank clearings for the week were \$5,583,656,000.

To recapitulate, basic industries are holding most of the gain that they have recently made and manufacturers are increasing their labor forces, rapidly; revision of wages is, however, a common occurrence and an increase in the working hours in a day, in the effort to keep down production costs, is being frequently resorted to. Probably, the influence that is having more to do with preventing the making of large purchases of working materials by merchants and manufacturers, is the belief that cost prices will soon be materially modified by a substantial cut in freight rates.

WHEAT

The most encouraging thing we can report about wheat and the other grains

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 31, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.27 1/2	1.18	1.29	
No. 2 White	1.24 1/2			
No. 3 Mixed	1.24 1/2		1.19 1/2	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	1.92	1.90	1.90

is that they withstood selling pressure better last week than they have in a long time. The history of the wheat market for the last four months has been one of periodic fluctuations. Prices advances have with but few exceptions resulted in enough selling by speculators to send prices down, despite the most bullish news. Last week was one of the exceptions. The deal opened strong on all leading markets and gained additional strength as the week advanced. One or two days the price was off a little but the market quickly recovered and closed the week from four to eight cents a bushel above the opening prices. There was a good deal of selling during the week but plenty of buyers were on hand who had faith in the market to take all of-

Edited by H. H. MACK

MARKET SUMMARY

Sudden increase in demands puts wheat higher. Corn and oats inactive. Beans firm and in demand. Potatoes steady. Market for live poultry dull. Supply of dressed calves and hogs small and demand good. Butter higher and eggs lower. Cattle active and values slightly higher. Hog prices also advance. Lambs are lower, sheep steady.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page was set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)

ferings. Diminishing reserves and the poor condition of the winter wheat crop continue to be the big bullish factors. Milling demand is still slow but must pick up soon. Argentina is not satisfied with prevailing prices and quotations from that country were advanced during the week. There is a strong possibility that there will be some reaction this week from the advance in prices, but it will be slight and may not materialize at all. It looks to us as if the wheat market had at last found its feet and will take a firmer course from now on.

CORN

Last week was considered a dull period in the corn market although prices gained

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 31, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow old	.57	.49 1/2	.67 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow new	.53			
No. 4 Yellow new	.51 1/2			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell	No. 3 Yell	No. 4 Yell	
Detroit	.68	.65	

at some points. At Detroit both new and old corn are higher in price than they were one week ago. Prices made only slight changes on the New York and Chicago markets and at the end of the week were at about the same level as at the opening. Demand was fairly good but receipts were liberal. Shipments from Chicago amounted to around 1,300,000 bushels. The greater portion of this was for export. Clearances of corn from the seaboard last week were heavy at 5,270,000 bushels. The total was swelled by the purchases made from the Russians. Receipts at Chicago aggregated 8,330,000 bushels. Reports come from Argentina showing that the crop in that country, owing to locusts and drought, is not progressing very satisfactorily.

OATS

Oats which dropped again the fore part of last week gained strength in sympathy

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 31, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.40	.38	.47	
No. 3 White	.37 1/2	.35		
No. 4 White	.34			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.46	.44 1/2	.41 1/2

with other grains and was influenced by an improved export and domestic feeding demand. The visible supply is slowly dwindling and supplies on farms are about nil. Buy oats now. They should be a good investment whether you speculate on them or feed them.

RYE

The firm tone that has ruled the rye market the past few weeks was strongly in evidence last week and there was considerable trading done during the fore part and middle of the week. Prices advanced on leading markets, the largest

amount being 2 1/2c. Cash No. 2 is worth 87c at Detroit and \$4 1/2-2 at \$5 1/2-2c on the Chicago market.

BARLEY

After a slight increase in trading on a few markets week before last barley again fell back into the rut last week and the tone became dull. Prices took a bad slump at Chicago and barley is now worth 55-60c per bushel at that point. Prices are slightly higher at Detroit, being \$1.15-\$1.20 per cwt.

BEANS

The Detroit bean market makes us nervous. It gained altogether too much

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 31, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	4.80	4.85	5.15	
Red Kidneys		6.25		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO	
C. H. P.	4.00
Detroit	

strength last week to last. Look for a drop on this market before the end of the week. Other markets have firmed up lately but there have been no important price changes which confirm our suspicion that the Detroit market is a manipulated affair or else that an acute local shortage has developed. When we say, "look for lower prices," we don't mean that beans are going to slip back to \$4 per 100 on this market. There is no accumulation of beans at consuming points, and the demand is constantly improving. Canners have stayed out of the market about as long as they can and inquiry from that source is constantly improving. But when a market advances as fast as the Detroit bean market did last week it usually results in enough selling to cause a temporary weakness in the market. However, beans are a much scarcer article today than they have been for a long time and no matter how prices go they cannot draw out supplies which do not exist. We confidently predict that five dollar beans are in sight.

POTATOES

For reasons not easy to understand the potato market does not show the life it

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 31, 1922		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.15	2.30
Chicago		2.10
New York		2.27
Pittsburg		2.27

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO	
Detroit	2.50

should. The week past saw some strengthening of the market at Chicago. New York and other eastern points. In Detroit, however, supplies were liberal and prices took a drop. Shipments fell off greatly last week and demand improved simultaneously as a result of the severe cold, and traders in the big consuming centers are predicting higher values as a consequence. The announcement that

Maine has over two-thirds of her crop yet to sell has frightened some holders who are inclined to overlook the fact that Maine only produces about a tenth of the potatoes and that the larger portion of the other nine-tenths has already been shipped to market. Maine and New York farmers are selling some potatoes at \$1 per bushel with some sales at \$1.10 and \$1.15. The majority of the farmers who have their crops on hand and are able to hold them show a disposition to do so, believing, and with good reason that prices are going to be somewhat higher.

HAY

Hay receipts on eastern markets are on the gain. Demand for good hay is such

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19	17.00 @ 18
Chicago	21.00 @ 22		18.00 @ 19
New York	27.00 @ 27		24.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	22.50 @ 22	20.50 @ 20	17.00 @ 18

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	18.00 @ 19	15.00 @ 16	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	19.00 @ 20	17.00 @ 18	16.00 @ 17
New York	25.00 @ 26	22.00 @ 25	
Pittsburg	18.50 @ 19	20.50 @ 20	

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	24.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24	22.00 @ 23

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	23.00 @ 24	20.00 @ 21	20.00 @ 21

that all receipts of good quality are cleaned up but the undesirable grades continue to accumulate and hold the market back. Western markets are not receiving too much hay. Supplies are ample for the existing demand, however, and prices are steady.

SUGAR

Last week the leading sugar refining companies advanced their price of refined cane to 5 cents a pound, which is somewhat above the average wholesale price for some weeks past. Export demand for sugar has improved greatly and stocks on hand have depreciated. There is also a general feeling that prices have gone too low and that the visible supply and prospective supply for the current year will be no more than enough to take care of demands. It seems certain that the low point on this year's sugar market has been seen. This is the opinion of both manufacturers and large purchasers. The better feeling in the sugar market has affected sugar stocks and nearly all the best stocks sold higher last week than for some time past. Beet growers should watch the daily quotations on sugar and sugar stocks. It will be of help to them when they sign their contract for the coming season's acreage.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The cattle market is still in the "Slough and Despond" with little hope of pulling out in less than another 30 days. On Monday of last week, values soared but they eased off on Tuesday's market and all but the very best closed lower than the bad close of the week before. Strictly prime cattle were in light supply and eastern order buyers contended with local packers for the few that came to hand. The top price for steers, last week was \$9.50, for yearlings \$9. Chicago receipts were 57,300 being 12,500 less than the week before.

On the Chicago market, butchers cattle sold off considerably but canners and cutters were 25 to 40 cents per cwt. higher. Eastern dressed beef trade started off in good shape, last Monday, but weakness developed, later and all of the early gain was lost. In sympathy with the sluggish demand for finished cattle, stockers and feeders are sharply lower. The writer is willing to go on record as favoring the purchase of feeding cattle right now on the heels of recent declines.

The Chicago sheep and lamb trade was just about steady with that of the week before, except for the poorer grades of lambs which are 25 to 30 cents lower than the week before. The run for the week, in Chicago, 76,000 being 12,000 below the showing of the week before and 32,000 less than for the corresponding day last year. The demand for dressed mutton and lamb is hardly so active as on this date last month. The demand for feeding lambs holds up well, prices ranging from \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Live hogs had a good big inning last week and the men who have been predicting lower prices seem to be a good way from home. The week's average price at Chicago was \$8.80 being higher than on any preceding day since last August. Chicago arrivals for the week showed a decrease, from the week before, of nearly 15,000 hogs.

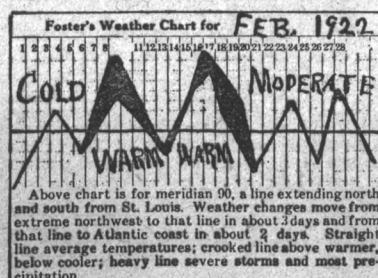
On Saturday of last week, heavy hogs showed a gain over the same day of the week before of 80 to 90 cents per cwt. Chicago average weights run right around 230 pounds, much lighter than the wise ones were looking for but 8 pounds heavier than an eleven-year average. The combined receipts at 11 markets, last week, were 640,000 being 19,000 smaller than the previous week and much smaller than any corresponding week during the last seven years.

WOOL NOTES

The wool market at home and abroad has shown a decided improvement during the past two weeks. Stocks of wool in this country are being reduced gradually. The imports are low and the consumption practically normal. Fine wool of good length is in demand with only a limited

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1922 —The week centering on Feb. 17 will average warmer than usual in Michigan. The high temperature of that disturbance will be in northwestern Canada about Feb. 14, on and in Michigan Feb. 17, and in eastern sections Feb. 18. A cold wave will be in northwestern Canada near Feb. 11, in Michigan Feb. 14, eastern sections Feb. 15.

The week centering on Feb. 16 will average warmer than any other of the month and the top of that warm

period will be in Michigan Feb. 17. The storm wave, one day behind the top of the warm wave, is fixed between the two most severe storm weeks of the month and therefore it is expected to be most severe in western Canada near Feb. 13 and in eastern sections near Feb. 18.

Not much change in the location of precipitation and the amount of precipitation will be less than the greatest that fell in January. February is not expected to be as good a crop-weather month as January. Dry weather in the middle southwest winter wheat section will continue thru February. Long ago I warned you of a shortage in the winter wheat crop. But some other crop will make up for that shortage; not in all sections of the continent but in enough to prevent the hungry wolf from entering the family doors.

General better weather will prevail on the continent first and last weeks of February than during the middle half of the month.

W. T. Foster

supply available. Prices for this grade have advanced to approximately \$1.00 per pound, on a scoured basis. Recently there has been a decided upward trend of prices in the South American, Australian and London wool markets. The most notable advances occurred in the finer grades of wool.

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the 1921 wool clip were 225,000,000 pounds compared with revised estimates of 235,000,000 pounds for 1920 and 250,000,000 pounds for 1919, all estimates based on grease wool exclusive of pulled wool.

During the first four months of 1921 the wool imports were 227,494,787 pounds or an average of 56,873,696 pounds per month while the imports for the last 8 months were 93,104,374 pounds which is an average monthly importation of 11,638,046 pounds. The smallest importation during the entire year was for June when only 5,951,755 pounds were received in the country while the largest importation is recorded during the month of March when 98,103,098 pounds were received at ports of entry. The yearly importations of all classes of wool for 1921 and comparative figures for 1910 and 1919 follow: 1910, 180,134,981; 1919, 445,892,834; 1921, 320,665,751* pounds. *Latest revised figures.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, January 31st

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 33 1-2@33 1-2c per lb.

APPLES—Greening, \$3@3 50; Baldwins, \$2 75@3; Spy, \$3@4; Jonathan, \$3@3 25; Western, boxes, \$2 50@3 50.

ONIONS—Eastern, \$8 per 100-lb. sack.

DRESSED HOGS—Small to medium, 10@11c; heavy, 5@7c per lb.

DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 15@16c; medium, 10@12c; large coarse, 6@10c per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—Best spring chickens, 24@25c; Leghorn springs, 20c; large fat hens, 26@27c; medium hens, 25@25c; small hens, 20c; old roosters, 15c; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 28@30c; turkeys, 35c per lb.

MARKETGRAM

The following report on the commodity markets for the week ended Jan. 15, is furnished by the Detroit branch of the United States Bureau of Markets:

FEED—Mill feed weak, offerings by re-sellers liberal. Wheat feed offering for prompt shipment by mills light, for deferred shipment good at discounts of \$1-\$1.50 below prompt shipment prices. Middlings weak, flour middlings and Red dog also in light request. Gluten feed and hominy feed quoted \$2 lower. Linseed meal and cotton meal holding fairly strong, but quoted by resellers at slightly below mill prices. Alfalfa meal and beet pulp quiet and unchanged. Quoted Jan. 25: Bran, \$19.50; middlings, \$19; flour middlings, \$22.50; 36 per cent cottonseed meal, \$34; Memphis: gluten feed, \$30.65; white hominy feed, \$21, Chicago.

GRAIN—The market had a firmer undertone during the week, but prices made only fractional gains. Principal market factors were: Bullish reports on farm reserves, continued drought in southwest, good milling demand for cash wheat, and decrease in the visible supply. Cash market rather inactive at the close. Good export demand for corn; domestic shipping demand sluggish. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat, \$1.23; No. 2 hard winter wheat, \$1.15; No. 2 mixed corn, 49c; No. 2 yellow corn, 49c; No. 3 white oats, 34c. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa, 36c; No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota, \$1.12; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas, \$1, Chicago. May wheat closed at \$1.15; Chicago May corn 55 3-8c; Minneapolis May wheat, \$1.21 1-4; Kansas City May wheat, \$1.06 1-4; Winnipeg May wheat, \$1.12 1-2.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Potato markets irregular, fairly steady. Eastern and northern sacked round whites unchanged in most markets at \$2.15@2.35 per 100 pounds, 10 cents lower in Chicago at \$1.90@2.00; steady at northern shipping points at \$1.65@1.85. Up 5-10 cents New York shipping points at \$2.05 @2.10. Bulk stock down 15c. New York at \$2.15@2.35. Maine Green Mountains firm in New York at \$2.50@2.55; weaker at shipping points at \$1.66@1.75. Onion prices advanced further; supplies light in most cities. Principal eastern markets quote yellow globes up 50 cents mostly around \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Cabbage market continued weak under liberal supplies of southern stock. New York and northern Danish type in light demand and nearly steady in city markets mostly \$40@50 per ton bulk. Apple markets firm for barrel stock. New York Baldwins \$2.50 follow general jobbing range \$7@8 per barrel. Northwestern extra fancy pinesapples generally steady in city markets at \$2.75@2.25; \$2.10@2.20 in producing sections. Florida Golden self blanching celery down \$1 in several markets, ranging \$3.50@4.50 in New York. California golden heart generally down \$1 with prevailing range, \$5@10 per crate.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter markets firm and prices have advanced the past few days. Active demand for all grades on important markets, including medium and undergrades, also storage butter. Closing prices, 92 score: New York, 39; Chicago, 36 1-2; Philadelphia, 37 1-2; Boston, 37 1-2 cents. Cheese markets steady; prices fairly well maintained on fresh cheese although greatest inquiry is for held goods. Prices at Wisconsin primary markets Jan. 25: Twins, 19 1-2; Daisies, 20; Double aisles, 19 1-2; Young Americas and Longhorns, 20; Square Prints, 24 cents.

MARKET NOTES

From Jan. to Dec., 1920, 17,467,735 pounds of butter were exported from U. S. ports. For the same period of 1921, only 8,019,737 pounds were exported. During the 1920 period 16 million pounds of cheese were exported as against 11

million pounds in 1921. Likewise, for the 1920 period, 277 million pounds of condensed milk were exported, and for the 1921 period less than 94 million pounds. Exports of evaporated milk for the 1921 period exceeded the 1920 exports by 60 million pounds, but the total loss in dairy exports for the later year was over 130 million pounds.

Receipts of butter at primary markets continue to exceed those of last year by a large amount. Butter in storage is also considerably larger than a year ago.

CROP REPORTS

MISSAUKEE—Nothing different from last week only more snow and still coming.—H. E. Nowlin, Jan. 25.

MIDLAND—It has been very cold during the past few days, but as yet we have no snow. The gravel roads are in perfect condition. A few auctions are being advertised but not having attended any I do not know how things are selling.—F. L. Haefka, Jan. 27.

WEXFORD—Farmers are cutting wood, getting up ice and doing chores. Not much selling, only some butter, cream and eggs. About 26 to 30 inches of snow and lots of cold weather. Hay and straw is beginning to move now. Stock wintering good so far. Transportation through the country is rather poor just now.—Wm. A. Jenkins, Jan. 27.

WASHTENAW—Very cold with little snow. Weather hard on rye and wheat. Few auction sales. Farmers are having their cattle tested for T. B. They are thinking them out. I would say, 40 per cent reactors.—H. C. Ringle, Jan. 27.

MONROE—We are having very cold weather, some snow on the ground, not enough for sleighing. Business is very quiet. No auction sales. Not much going to market, not much left only small lots of wheat, oats, corn and hay. Farmers had to sell to meet taxes. All buyers want a bigger margin to buy on as they claim the market varies so much from day to day. Quite a number have not paid taxes yet. Will not be able to.—Geo. L. Sype, Jan. 25.

COW-TESTING ASS'N RIDDING FARMS OF POOR COWS

(Continued from page 5)

fat, and is owned by G. E. Jacobs & Son. All members of this association but one is using a pure-bred bull.

Antrim County: Four cows of this association produced over 50 pounds of butter fat during the month. 180 cows were tested by E. W. Fox and 12 of them showed butter fat of over 40 pounds. C. W. Fox is the owner of the high producing cow for the month whose test showed 55.2 pounds of butter fat.

Northern Van Buren County: 135 cows tested by M. Thomas, 22 produced over 40 pounds of butter fat, 77.1 pounds of butter fat was the record of a cow owned by L. H. Waber & Son. The special dairy and alfalfa campaign held during the month of December by the assistants from the M. A. C. has stimulated interest in better feeding methods and also in tuberculosis testing. Only one member is using a grade sire, all the rest having pure-breds.

Lapeer County: H. Holington, tester for this association, reports that the average production per cow for the past year of 290 cows was 7,989 pounds of milk and 304.93 pounds of butter fat. The average cost of feed was \$73.42 and the value of the products per cow was \$160.97. Returns for every \$1 expended for feed was \$2.31. The three highest herds averaged as follows: A. C. Reek, 11,874 pounds of milk and 434.13 pounds butter fat; C. F. Smith, 11,080 pounds milk and 409.91 pounds fat; M. Curry, 7,543 pounds milk and 363.93 pounds fat. The highest butter fat for the month was 82.3 pounds produced by one of Mr. Reek's pure-breds. 57 of the 305 cows in this association produced over 40 pounds of butter fat, and 20 cows over 50 pounds during the month of December.

Wayne County: E. Langworthy is the owner of the high producing cow for the month of December in this association. Her test was 88.1 pounds. Feeding costs in this association are the highest in the state and is one of the problems with which the dairymen are facing. More home grown rations are being urged to cheapen the cost of production. F. Matheson, tester for this association reports 174 cows tested during the month, and 21 cows producing over 40 pounds of butter fat.

Jackson County: This is one of the most recent associations in the state. The average production per cow of the 225 cows was 754 pounds of milk and 225 pounds of butter fat. 27 cows produced over 40 pounds fat, and a cow owned by Vernon Clough had the record with 65.9 pounds butter fat. The milk of these cows sold for \$2.25 per cwt., and sweet cream at 52 to 55 cents.

CITIES SEEK LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

(Continued from page 4)

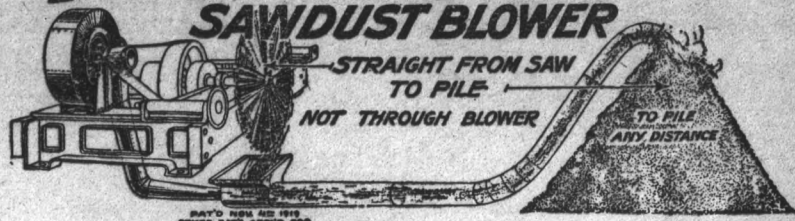
will not give up her independence to the tax-dodging moneyed interests now. Wayne county has no just reason to complain of the manner in which she has fared at the hands of this commonwealth. If she persists in her effort to destroy the moiety clause of the constitution it will be considered as a sinister and unfriendly act and the rest of the state will immediately organize to thwart her nefarious designs. Rural Michigan still holds the balance of power and knows how to use it. A counter-amendment to distribute the one hundred representatives among the eighty-three counties instead of sixty-four counties as at present might bring Wayne to her senses.

"George Washington," read the small boy from his history, "was born February, 22, 1732, A. D."

"What does 'A. D.' stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he hesitated. "After dark, I guess."

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