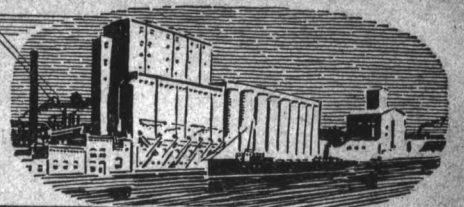


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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"They Come in Handy These Days"

Banking Commissioner Urges Banks to Take Care of Farmers' Credit Needs - See Page 4

Current Agricultural News

MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N ACTIVITIES

IN all large milk distributing centers there are times in the year when there is a scarcity of milk, and it becomes necessary to bring in milk from great distances. At other times of the year more milk comes to the city than can be utilized economically. In order to be assured of a sufficient quantity of milk during the periods of scarcity, the milk distributors have been compelled to buy more milk than they have needed during the surplus seasons. This milk, called surplus, has been largely wasted, because it has been unprofitable to manufacture it into dairy products. Such manufacture entails great expense for equipment that must be idle a portion of the year, the employment of expert labor, always difficult to secure, and unobtainable except by the year, and the development of a profitable outlet for the periodical supply. Thus far no city milk distributor has been able to overcome these obstacles.

This condition is a hardship both for the consumer and the producer. The consumer is compelled to pay higher prices in order that these losses may be met, and the producer is forced to take less for his milk than it costs to produce it, a condition which discourages production and which, unless remedied, eventually will result in much higher prices for the consumer.

Dairy authorities have for years looked for a solution to this knotty problem, but so far none of the suggested remedies have proved successful. The Michigan Milk Producers Association in consultation with government and state authorities have evolved a plan, which bids fair not only to solve the vexatious surplus problem, but also insure a stable, dependable supply of milk at all times of the year. This plan involves the establishing of complete dairy plants at strategic distances from Detroit, equipped to utilize the milk in the most profitable manufactured product, and at times when the scarcity of milk occurs in the city, a portion of the milk supply of these plants can be shipped to the city. Enough of these plants are contemplated to care for more than twice the amount of the surplus, thus enabling them to continue in operation even during times of milk scarcity. Butter, condensed milk, milk powder, casein, albumen, fancy varieties of domestic and foreign cheese and many other dairy products will be manufactured. The plants will be patterned after the complete dairy plant sponsored by the government at Grove City, Pennsylvania, and which has acquired national renown for the prices it has been able to pay the farmer for his milk.

The first of these plants will be located at Adrian, and meetings are being held by farmers and dairymen in the Detroit area to consider means for the financing of this plant, which is to cost \$120,000. It is to be a stock company, the stock earning a guaranteed dividend of 7 per cent.—Contributed.

HOW FARM PRODUCTS PRICES HAVE GONE UP

SINCE the first of the year hogs, lambs, wool and wheat have advanced substantially in price and cattle, corn, oats, rye, beans, apples, onions and a number of lesser products have shown an upward trend.

Most significant of recent changes has been the advance in the price of hogs which averaged \$8.02 at Chicago during the month of January, which is \$1 higher than trade expectancy. The top again reached \$10.05 on February 8th and the average is nearly \$9.50.

The hog population according to unofficial estimates is smaller at this time than it was a year ago. Both domestic consumers and the export trade have been taking more hog meats and lard than normal so that the advance is on a sound foundation. For months hogs have been furnishing a market for corn much better than the elevator, however, and production has been stimulated so that within a year or a little more,

the ratio of corn and hog prices may become unfavorable again.

Lambs advanced nearly \$2 per 100 pounds in the last month and are 65 per cent higher than at the lowest point last fall. Mature sheep have advanced proportionately more. Receipts of sheep and lambs at the leading markets have been large enough so that a great many producers are receiving the benefit of higher prices.

Wool has advanced about 25 per cent in the last month on top of previous upturns during the fall so that prices are around 65 per cent higher than midsummer. No huge stocks are overhanging the market in this country and buyers are scouring the west trying to contract the new clip.

Wheat is back again to the price level around which values hovered most of the time in the harvest period and the first few weeks thereafter. Quotations are about 20 cents a bushel higher than at the beginning of January. The quantity of wheat in farmers' hands still to be sold is not large so that the benefits of the advance will not be so widely distributed as in the case of hogs. A great deal of the crop was moved, however, before the slump starting in September had gotten under way. Unfortunately, new winter wheat in the southwest is in bad condition and unless the drought is broken, many farmers in that section will not have an abundant crop to sell during the coming year.

Corn prices, although still very low are the highest since the middle of September. The season of shipments from the farm is at its height, the quantity reaching primary markets during the last three weeks materially exceeding any like period on record.

On the other side of the account must be recorded a decline of about 25 per cent in egg prices and 20 per cent in butter since December.

RADIO NEWS SERVICE ENLARGED

MARKET news reports on live stock, fruits, vegetables, grain and dairy products are now being broadcasted daily from the Post Office Department's wireless station at Washington, D. C., and can be received within all the states east of the Mississippi river. It is reported also that the messages have been heard in Texas.

At 12:30 p. m. a report is broadcasted giving the day's receipts of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep at the ten principal livestock markets throughout the country, and also a brief message pertaining to the opening of the Chicago and St. Louis hog markets. A complete report of conditions and prices in the Chicago and St. Louis livestock markets is sent at 2:30 p. m., and the prices of fruits and vegetables in the ten principal consuming markets, at 3:30. A dairy products report of the New York City and Chicago markets is sent at 5:00 p. m., and at 5:30, a press dispatch on the Chicago grain market. At 7:30 in the evening a complete report on the Chicago grain market giving closing, future and cash grain prices, and also a summary of the Chicago livestock market and Eastern wholesalers' fresh meat market, is broadcasted. At 8:00 p. m. a report is sent giving complete quotations on fruits and vegetables in the leading consuming markets.

CONTINUED INCREASE SHOWN IN TENANT FARMING

TENANT farming in the United States is growing faster than census figures on the number of farms would indicate, according to a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out that the increase in acres rented, since 1910, has been 20 per cent, as compared with an increase of 14 per cent for the preceding decade, and that the increase in value of land rented has been 111 per cent, as against 135, while the increase in number of farms rented has been but 4 per cent, as against 16 for the 10 years, 1900 to 1910.

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Think of the value of an apple orchard of eight thrifty, healthy trees. Apples without stint, from your own trees, through early and late summer, fall and winter! Think of the beauty of eight apple trees in bloom around your home, — each tree a billowy mass of fragrant, coral blossoms! Think how quickly these four splendid varieties grow, how soon, — just a few years — when they will be yielding bushel after bushel of the finest apples grown.



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Wealthy



Jonathan



Genuine Delicious

These Eight Fine Apple Trees are Easily and Quickly Grown

We will send you, postpaid, our Home Orchard Collection of Eight Choice Apple Tree Grafts, two each, of Four Splendid Varieties. They are produced by a method that insures every good quality of rapid growth, early maturity and heavy yield, if they are given the care they deserve. From selected trees, the bright new branches, called "scions," are cut off, and carefully grafted to an apple root. After being wrapped with waxed twine, it looks like the picture to the left, and is ready to plant.

We will Send you Two of Each of These Four Grand Varieties!

TWO GENUINE DELICIOUS. The finest winter apple grown. Of wonderful beauty, flavor and aroma.

TWO YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Bears the second year. Juicy yellow apples in June and July.

TWO JONATHAN. Handsome, sweet, juicy, deep red apples in abundance, every year.

TWO WEALTHY. One of the most profitable fall varieties on account of its immense yield of high quality apples.

All Sent POSTPAID! and Guaranteed to Live and Grow!

We want every one of our readers to have a Home Apple Orchard of Eight Splendid Trees.

We want to interest you in fruit growing, because there has never been nearly enough really good apples grown in this country to half go around. Every garden should have a few apple trees, and we will help you plant yours!

If you take advantage NOW, of our liberal offer below, we will send this Fine Home Orchard Collection, POSTPAID TO YOUR MAILBOX, with Complete, Illustrated Planting Instructions. Each Home Orchard Collection is UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED to arrive in good condition, and to GROW TO YOUR SATISFACTION, if the simple Planting Instructions are followed.

A Fruit Tree Graft

Actually a small fruit tree, as it has both a trunk and a root system, and can be planted and cared for in the same manner as larger trees. These fruit tree grafts are of superior quality.

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Our complete, illustrated instructions for the planting and care of the apple orchard.

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Bill

Written by and for experienced farmers, it will help you grow your orchard, your berries and vegetables, your beans, potatoes and other "Money Crops." It's the exponent of the business of making the farm pay annual cash dividends.

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Just send your name, address and a dollar bill, and we will send this entire offer—The Apple Orchard, the Instructions for Planting, and the Magazine for Two Years.

Use this Coupon Just write Name and Address below

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Town R.F.D. No.....

IMPORTANT! This Home Orchard Collection is GUARANTEED to reach you and make satisfactory growth, or it will be replaced.

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IN CASH, during the months when you are not engaged in farming work. We want ambitious men and women who can SELL the best farm weekly in Michigan and we are willing to pay a generous commission and when you have made good, if you wish to give this work your entire time we will make you a regular salaried agent. Age does not count—we have successful agents, both men and women over sixty years and under twenty—BUT YOU MUST BE ANXIOUS ENOUGH TO MAKE MONEY TO BE WILLING TO WORK HARD! If interested, write,

Agency Manager, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

How the Farmers Won Their Biggest Fight

Adoption of Co-operative Marketing Bill Signal Victory for American Agriculture

AMERICAN farmers have won their biggest legislative fight. After nearly four years, a bill to legalize co-operative marketing has passed both houses of the congress. The senate, on February 8, by a vote of 58 to 1, passed the Capper-Volstead bill, H. R. 2373, in substantially the form as it passed the house. The only changes made were those agreed to in conference between representatives of the National Milk Producers' Federation, other farm leaders and the senators leading the fight for the bill.

As the bill passed the senate it authorized in part,

That persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, as such producers, and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

First. That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein, or,

Second. That the association does not pay dividends on stock membership capital in excess of 8 per cent per annum; and in any case that the association shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

Farmers of the nation are greatly indebted to Representative Volstead and his associates in the house and to Senators Kellogg of Minnesota, Capper of Kansas, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Sterling of South Dakota, Norris and Hitchcock of Nebraska and Kenyon of Iowa and others for their gallant efforts in passing the bill.

The debate was exceedingly bitter, although highly technical. The efforts of the opposition to the house bill, led by Senator Walsh, of Montana, and supported in debate by Senators Brandegee, of Connecticut; King, of Utah, and Nelson, of Minnesota, were directed primarily against milk producers associations around large cities and against some of the California co-operatives. In such localities, these senators claimed that it would be possible for farmers to form oppressive monopolies. It was pointed out by the friends of the house bill that milk producers

By CHARLES W. HOLMAN

Executive Secretary National Milk Producers' Federation

CAMPBELL REJOICES OVER VICTORY OF MEASURE HE HELPED TO WRITE

Washington, D. C.

Business Farmer: I am aware that the farmers of the country have all heard of the passage by the senate of the Co-operative Marketing Bill. I doubt if many of them realize what it means, or will mean to the country.

For five years I have been fighting for this relief from the tyranny of the middle men and interests that fatten upon both producer and consumer.

When John D. Miller and I drafted the first bill introduced into congress four years ago, it stopped in committee. Two years ago, we succeeded in getting a bill through the house only to be referred to the Judiciary Committee and there in the senate met its death, by poisonous amendments. Again last year we got a bill through the house and again it was referred to the same Judiciary committee in the senate.

For nearly a year we have held hearings, and have received the insults of certain members of that committee. The whole Judiciary committee reported against us. For five days the battle waged in the senate, ending on Thursday evening.

The farmers never won such a victory in congress as this one. The farm organizations were united. They pulled together. From every state came the demand for congress to vote for the bill. Upon amendments where no record vote was made, many of the senators tried to kill it. But when a roll call was demanded, they sought cover.

I want to especially call attention, however, to the splendid service rendered by Senator Townsend. At every step of the road he was with us, and made a very strong speech in its favor. Senator Newberry voted for the bill and with the farmers upon every amendment offered.

The final vote showed what even United States senators will do when exposed to the lime light of public sentiment. There was but one vote against it.

There was never such a demonstration of obedience to the voice of the farmer in this country before.

The law is just, and will open the way to yet better days ahead, for both producers and consumers.

MILO D. CAMPBELL.

associations must of necessity control the major part of the product required by metropolitan cities in order to enable the farmers to deal on terms of equality with the highly organized distributors of bottle milk and the highly organized corporations who own strings of condensaries throughout the nation.

The history leading up to this legislation is interesting. Desire for a bill of this character began with the member associations comprising the National Milk Producers' Federation. The difficulties that these associations were having in various parts of the country where indictments

had been brought against them charging violations of state anti-trust acts, threatened to undermine the progress of co-operative milk marketing. The leaders of the National Milk Producers' Federation brought the matter up before the National Board of Farm Organizations at a meeting in 1918. A committee was appointed by the National Board of Farm Organizations, consisting of President Milo D. Campbell of the National Milk Producers' Federation and John D. Miller, vice-president of the Dairymen's League. These gentlemen prepared a bill and had it introduced by Senator Capper in the senate and Representative Hersman of California in the lower house.

This bill, introduced early in 1919, was referred by both senate and house to the committees on the judiciary. Notwithstanding the fact that it had the endorsement of most farm organizations then in existence and the later endorsement of officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation after it was formed, no efforts could induce a report.

Conferences, however, with Chairman Volstead of the house committee, resulted in the agreement by the various farm organizations to a substitute bill which embodied in almost every particular the house bill which passed the senate. This bill passed the lower house in the sixty-sixth congress by an overwhelming vote. But it was macerated by the senate committee on the Judiciary and the senate in that congress sustained the committee. The bill died in conference, but was reintroduced early in the special session of the present congress by Representative Volstead. Again it passed the lower house by a great majority.

Senator Capper introduced the identical bill in the senate and it was referred to the committee on agriculture. That committee was occupied with consideration of packer legislation and unable to give it consideration. The house thereupon acted upon the bill and the house bill on reaching the senate was referred to the committee on the judiciary. An extended series of hearings were held by this committee last summer with the result that the committee reported a substitute bill nullifying the purposes of the house bill.

When the matter was finally threshed out, the senator by a vote of 56 to 5 reversed its position of a year ago and turned down one of its most important committees. This constituted one of the greatest victories ever won by farmers.

Cox Explains Feeding Value of Leading Grains and Fodder

What is the food value of the following: Oats, corn, barley, wheat, rye; clover hay; corn fodder? Are pumpkins or squashes of any value as a food for milch cows? Are ground oats, fed dry, good for pigs?—G. N., Olivet, Michigan.

CORN leads the list in the total amount of digestible nutrients, closely followed by rye, wheat and barley. In fact, the last three mentioned grains are nearly the same in total nutrient content. Oats are considerably below any of the others. In addition to the nutrient content, however, there are other considerations in comparing the value of these grains. Neither ground rye or ground wheat being quite as palatable as either ground oats or barley. Furthermore they sometimes form a thick pasty mass in the animal's stomach which interferes with digestion and should only be fed in combination with some more bulky grain such as oats or bran. Furthermore, rye often contains ergot or elongated crescent kernels which are dangerous when fed to pregnant animals or fed in large amounts to any animal. Rye and wheat both have their greatest value as a hog feed. The wheat being slightly superior to corn for hogs and rye about 10 per cent less value than corn. Wheat at \$1 per bushel and bran at \$1.25 per hundred weight furnish digestible nutrients at practically

Analysis of Foods and Corn Fodder

	Total Dry Matter 100 lbs.	Crude Protein	Digestible Carbohydrates	Nutrients in 100 lbs.	Total
Oats	90.8	9.7	52.1	3.8	70.4
Corn	89.5	7.5	67.8	4.6	84.2
Barley	90.7	9.0	66.8	1.6	79.4
Wheat	89.8	9.2	67.5	1.5	80.1
Rye	90.6	9.9	68.4	1.2	81.0
Clover, red	87.1	7.6	89.3	1.8	50.9
Corn fodder	81.7	3.0	47.3	1.5	53.7

the same cost. In fact, there is a slight difference in favor of the wheat. This would be more than offset, however, by the cost of grinding the wheat. If one is doing his own grinding and did not have to haul the wheat off to be ground, I would not advise making a change of wheat for bran.

From the analyses of clover hay and corn fodder, you will note that the corn fodder contains slightly more digestible nutrients per 100 pounds than does the clover hay. Nevertheless the nutrients in the corn fodder are bound up with a

large amount of fodder and coarse material which makes it much less valuable than the clover hay. Furthermore, at this season of the year the corn stalks are becoming very dry and harsh and do not have nearly the value that they did earlier in the season, whereas the clover hay has not deteriorated any. In speaking of corn fodder, I have been taking it for granted that you mean corn which was sown thick for forage purposes and contained some nubbins.

Squash and pumpkins are of value for either cattle or sheep or hogs. They have about 1-3 the value of silage per ton. If you do not have a silo, I believe, it would be best to sow some mangel wurtzels or golden tankard beets upon this ground rather than depending upon pumpkins and squash which are very bulky and difficult to store, nor will they keep as well as the roots do.

Dry oats are a very good feed to spread in straw or other litter for brood sows and thus make them work some for their feed. They are also a good feed for young growing pigs. I would not, however, advise their use for fattening pigs as they are far more expensive than corn. —J. F. Cox, Professor Farm Crops, M. A. C.

Michigan Farmers Denied Access to Federal Aid

Millions Loaned in Other States, but Not a Dollar of War Corporation Funds has Come to Michigan

By THE EDITOR

MICHIGAN AND THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

FROM August 24, 1921, to February 4, 1922, inclusive, the War Finance Corporation loaned to banks and co-operative associations a total of \$202,825,866.28, for purely agricultural purposes. Every important agricultural state has received some benefit from this source except Michigan, which has not received a dollar. The figures for each state, as just received by the Business Farmer from Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, are as follows:

(1) To banking and financing institutions for agricultural purposes:

Alabama	\$ 66,300.00
Arizona	2,433,000.00
Arkansas	116,000.00
California	1,536,011.56
Colorado	4,531,476.81
Florida	645,000.00
Georgia	4,439,500.00
Idaho	2,047,618.00
Illinois	3,943,000.00
Indiana	596,000.00
Iowa	19,591,389.37
Kansas	3,895,988.15
Kentucky	346,388.56
Louisiana	1,399,399.77
Michigan	NONE
Minnesota	7,800,558.90
Mississippi	867,838.19
Missouri	6,702,710.44
Montana	6,522,952.50
Nebraska	8,699,473.77
Nevada	248,000.00
New Mexico	3,561,359.50
New York	600,000.00
North Carolina	3,562,500.00
North Dakota	12,460,456.16
Ohio	734,806.00
Oklahoma	1,785,244.96
Oregon	2,902,012.06
South Carolina	7,006,678.46
South Dakota	10,587,649.50
Tennessee	1,094,500.00
Texas	12,313,493.14
Utah	10,099,225.00
Virginia	1,727,700.00
Washington	331,955.00
Wisconsin	3,235,500.00
Wyoming	6,006,364.38
	\$154,438,050.18

implements and live stock), \$82,000,000, to say nothing of the value of the crops in storage on the farms as of that date. So then we have aggregate loans to farmers of less than \$75,000,000 against a total farm value of over \$370,000,000, or about 1 to 5.

Do these figures show that the farmers of these sections are insolvent and have not adequate security to offer for additional loans? On the contrary the proportion between loans and available security shows a very healthy condition particularly when it is considered that many of these farmers started on a "shoe-string," and what they have accumulated they have wrested from the soil by the hardest kind of labor and in the face of the most meagre credit facilities for which they have had to pay a veritable "pound of flesh." Yet despite these hardships the farmers have prospered in their way and central and northern Michigan are coming into their own as agricultural communities. Upon the broad shoulders of these farmers rests ninety-five per cent of the prosperity of the section. And when we deny the farmers the credit which they need at this critical period at reasonable rates of interest we not only wreck the hopes of these farmers and crush them to the wall, but we place the prosperity of a large section of the state in the balance.

WHERE LIES THE TROUBLE?

Why is it that most of the farmers in southern Michigan are being taken care of while so many in the more northern sections are denied credit?

Thirty days ago, the banking commissioner said: "These are critical times. We must curtail borrowing. It is to the best interests of all that there be no further expansion of loans just now. There has not been a bank failure in Michigan yet and we don't want any."

The banks say: "We are loaned to the limit. We dare not let out any more money. We must

keep our reserves unimpaired so that when our depositors call upon us for their money they can get it."

The farmer says: "The banks are using shortage of funds as an excuse for charging us 12 per cent interest. Because of poor crops and low prices we couldn't make both ends meet last year. We must have our loans extended. We must borrow more to pay taxes and other expenses. If the banks refuse us, we must sell out."

A state senator: "Of course the banks will use depression as an excuse for scarcity of money so that they can keep interest rates up. If you increase the supply of money by bringing in a few million more dollars from the War Finance Corporation you would have an easier money market and lower interest and discount rates which is precisely the condition which the bankers do not want."

These are serious charges which if true are certainly a reflection upon the banking fraternity. They may be true in isolated instances but we prefer to take the more charitable view that bankers are shutting down on loans for no other reason than that they have reached or are approaching the limit of their deposit liabilities.

This is a situation which ought never to exist in this great and prosperous country. The fact that it is present now indicates a flagrant weakness in our banking system. It is when you are sick that you need a doctor. It is when you are stuck that you need a boost. It is when you are "broke" that you need credit. There has not been a time in the last quarter of a century when the farmers of the United States needed credit so badly as they have the past year and still do. In large sections of the United States, including some in Michigan, the banks have not been able to supply this need.

Late last summer congress recognized the acuteness of the situation and the inability of the banks to finance the farmers during the slow process of reconstruction. It, therefore, revived the War Finance Corporation which first came into being during the war to provide credit to those wishing to engage in international trade. It provided a revolving fund of one billion dollars to be loaned to banks and farmers' co-operative associations for strictly agricultural purposes and to firms engaged in the exporting of farm products.

One objection voiced to this law was that it made no provision for direct loaning to farmers. A farmer desiring a loan must apply to his local bank. If the loan is made the bank may turn around and borrow the amount of the loan from the War Finance Corporation. If the bank does not care to make the loan, nothing further can be done. The farmer must go without his money. Congress undoubtedly realized this weakness of the plan, but at the same time did not wish to arouse the antagonism of the banks of the country by ignoring them altogether.

In many states the banks entered wholeheartedly into this plan to help relieve the farmers. As the table on this page shows every important agricultural state of the union, with the exception of Michigan, has borrowed heavily from the War Finance Corporation. The influx of all this fresh money into the agricultural communities of these states, has, we are told, wrought a wonderful change. Despair has given away to hope, gloom to optimism, debt to liquidation, depression to prosperity.

"The result is already evident," says Dante Pierce, publisher of the Iowa Homestead in his Nov. 3rd issue. "Pressing obligations have been postponed from one to three years; the market for practically all necessities and many 'near luxuries' has been stimulated, buying has begun again; the prices for farm products are already beginning to rise, because of the fact that financial relief has come and there is no longer the necessity of dumping farm products on an already glutted market, with corresponding decline in price. The sun is coming up bright again at the end of the corn-rows and over the feed-lots and pastures of Iowa."

And the same financial improvement is recorded in 35 other states which have availed themselves of the funds of the War Finance Corporation. But not in Michigan.

And why not in Michigan?

That is the question which every close student of agricultural affairs in Michigan has been asking for the past two months. And it is a question which the Business Farmer has been trying to solve.

(To following page)

SHALL the farmers of Michigan be denied credit when the farmers of every other important agricultural state in the Union are being supplied? It is strange that it should be necessary to ask such a question in a state so favored agriculturally as Michigan. But it is necessary. Much as we deplore the fact, much as we would like to hide and cover it up, we are forced to confess to the world that thousands of farmers of Michigan are today in urgent need of credit and can't get it. They need credit to pay taxes; they need credit to meet payments on contracts, buy seeds, fertilizer, implements, stock and many other essential things with which to carry on the coming season's operations; they need credit even to pay interest on their mortgages and borrowed money, for many a farmer caught in the slump finds himself absolutely stripped of cash and liquid assets with which to meet the most pressing necessities. The situation is not nearly so bad in this state as it has been in others, but nevertheless it exists. In other states it is being met, but in Michigan it is not.

Take a map of lower Michigan and draw a line straight west from Saginaw. Above that line, according to the 1920 census, there lives today 47,000 farmers. From information in possession of the Business Farmer and to the best of our knowledge and belief two-thirds of these farmers have legitimate uses for money which their local banks will not or cannot loan them. One-third of these farmers are being pressed for the immediate liquidation of loans and are being denied all further credit. But don't stop there. Let your pencil run down into Muskegon, Montcalm, Gratiot, Saginaw and the upper three counties of the Thumb. One-half of these farmers will not be adequately financed this coming spring and one-fourth of them will be obliged to curtail their farming operations or go out of business unless those who have control of the credit loosen up and help them out. Will that be something for the state of Michigan to be proud of?

As an example of the seriousness of the situation the Business Farmer reproduces the following letters which are some of the many from the sections described:

"I own an 80-acre farm and a good one. During the last year of the war I went in debt for machinery and stock and then the slump came and all this paper was sold to the bank. Now they want their money. I have paid 12 per cent interest since this paper became due, and can't pay anything on it unless I sell everything and quit the farm. The banks here refuse to help me out through the War Finance Corporation. If I could get help or time for two years at 7 per cent interest I could clear myself. I have some good cattle, good implements and high grade Belgian horses. A great many farmers in this locality are in the same fix."

"I applied to our local bank for a loan on my farm some time ago and the banker said he would try to get the money for me, but he hasn't succeeded. The other bank also claims it can't get the money to loan us farmers. You cannot borrow of either bank here. I need a loan but cannot afford to pay the interest which they charge. They charge at present 5 per cent bonus and 7 per cent interest. So if you get a \$1,000 loan, they only give you \$950, but you pay interest on \$1,000. I need \$1,500 to carry on my farming, that is to take up my mortgage and hold over my live stock until prices advance. The bank that holds my mortgage threatens to foreclose my place. I have paid as high as \$35 on a note of \$200 for ninety days."

"I have not paid my taxes yet and the banks are pressing me hard to pay my loan. They renew my note only from month to month. The bankers say there are no funds in the bank. Constant withdrawal of deposits. Many farmers here need money to pay their taxes but banks will not loan. Every time I renew they charge me one per cent more interest. There are many farmers in our county who make voluntary sales in order to save themselves from sheriff sales. If the legal rate of interest is 7 per cent why are the bankers allowed to charge 12 and 15 per cent? I hope the banking department will do something to stop this abuse."

We could quote scores of other letters telling the same story of coercion and usury, but these are enough to show that the banks in the sections referred to are either hard pressed for funds or are following a merciless policy of liquidation.

ARE FARMERS ENTITLED TO CREDIT?

In the territory we have described there are 180 state and national banks and about 125 private banks. The total footings of these banks in 1920, representing mostly the savings of farmers, were approximately \$175,000,000, their total loans and discounts on Sept. 8th, 1920, were in round numbers \$100,000,000, or, assuming that two-thirds of the loans were to farmers, an average of about \$1,000 to each farm.

The total value of the land comprising the farms in this area in 1920 was approximately \$184,000,000, the value of the improvements was \$107,000,000, and the value of the chattels (farm

BANKING COMMISSIONER SHOWS INTEREST

Every state and national bank in Michigan must abide by certain rules and regulations laid down by the state banking department, of which Mr. Hugh A. McPherson, of Howell, is commissioner. This department has a corps of examiners who at least twice a year must make an examination of the books of every bank within the jurisdiction of the department. The banking commissioner has the authority to order a bank to call in any loan which may be standing upon its books. It cannot say what loans a bank shall make, but it can and often does say what loans a bank shall not make.

There is a limit to the loaning power of any financial institution which is determined by the bank's reserves and the amount of its deposits. A bank must always be in a position to return to any depositor within a certain specified time upon application the money which he has entrusted to its keeping, so that a certain ratio must always exist between the loans and the deposits of a bank. When a bank reaches this limit of deposit liability it must curtail lending and perhaps call in loans.

Now suppose some Michigan bank had reached this limit (in fact, we are advised that many have done so) and Farmer John Doe called to secure a loan for an absolutely essential purpose. He has security to offer and the bank perhaps would like to grant the loan, but cannot for the reason above described. John suggests the bank go to the War Finance Corporation. So the bank wires the banking commissioner for permission to do this. All depends upon the decision of the commissioner. If he approves Farmer Doe will get his loan; if he does not approve he may as well climb back into his flivver and turn sadly homeward, for there is no help for him through the banks which ought to serve him.

Instances having come to the attention of the Business Farmer of the commissioner refusing banks' permission to turn to the War Finance Corporation, the writer secured an audience with Mr. McPherson, the commissioner, and Gov. Groesbeck and discussed the situation with him. Mr. McPherson took the position that the banks of the state were quite able to finance the farmers without turning to the War Finance Corporation, and frankly admitted that he was opposed to the banks borrowing from that source, asserting that it was contrary to the state law for banks to habitually borrow for the purpose of re-lending.

The Business Farmer wishes to be entirely fair with Mr. McPherson. He had not investigated the situation and was in total ignorance of the

fact that thousands of farmers were being pressed for the payment of their loans and denied further credit. So it plainly behooved us to produce the evidence that such was the case.

COUNTY AGENTS PRESENT FACTS

Therefore, taking advantage of the meeting of county agents held at East Lansing during Farmers' Week, the Business Farmer wrote to each county agent requesting that he come to that meeting prepared to describe the condition existing in his particular county. Mr. R. L. Baldwin, head of the extension department at the M. A. C., also wrote the county agents making the same request. The writer invited Banking Commissioner McPherson and Deputy Commissioner Mohrmann to be present at the meeting and hear what the county agents had to say. They came and listened. County agent after agent arose in the meeting and told of specific instances that had come to his attention of worthy farmers being denied credit. One county agent said that upon the basis of an investigation which he made he concluded that the farmers of his county alone needed \$2,000,000 to finance them through the coming season. Some of the county agents reported that their farmers were being taken care of; others had made no investigation and were not familiar with the farmers' credit requirements, but about a third of them agreed that the banks of their county were not meeting the farmers' requirements.

Both Mr. McPherson and Mr. Mohrmann were impressed with the evidence submitted and at a later conference with them the editor was able to present numerous letters from farmers in widely scattered areas describing in detail the treatment they were receiving from the banks. At all these conferences we urged Mr. McPherson to dispatch a communication to all his banks suggesting that they be as liberal as possible toward farmer borrowers, and if they were unable to finance the farmers through the coming crop season to turn to the War Finance Corporation. When Mr. McPherson became thoroughly convinced that the situation justified such measures he agreed to do so, and accordingly all the state and national banks in Michigan last week received the following letter:

"Recently numerous complaints from various sources have been lodged with this department alleging that the banks in the rural communities in Michigan were working a severe hardship on the farming industry by refusing to grant reasonable credit accommodations to deserving farmers and by charging usurious interest rates on loans which were granted. We all appreciate that Michigan is primarily an agricultural state and that the farming industry is the life blood of our commonwealth, and any undue or unreasonable stifling of this industry is bound to have a detrimental effect on every class of business within the state and delay the necessary adjustment of conditions now in progress.

"We are all aware that in this process of adjustment, the farming industry has undoubtedly been compelled to assume a larger proportionate loss than any other class of business, and unfortunately this in many cases has resulted in more or less financial embarrassment. It is ordinarily customary and necessary for the farmers to negotiate loans, in the spring of the year to finance the planting, growing and harvesting of their crops for that year, and it is a proper function of a financial institution to assume this financing within reasonable bounds and at reasonable rates of interest, and assist in promoting the welfare of the community. The time will soon be at hand when the banks in the rural communities in this state will undoubtedly have demands of this nature made upon them. Many of these banks have already incurred liabilities for borrowed money in the nature of bills payable and rediscounts, and for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the situation in your community and ascertaining the ability of your bank to assume any additional financing of the nature outlined above without jeopardizing the interests of your institution and your depositors, the following questionnaire is submitted. Kindly fill in this blank and return to the Commissioner of the Banking Department at the earliest possible moment in order that this subject may be given careful consideration by this office. Yours very truly,

H. A. McPHERSON, Commissioner.

It should be noted that Mr. McPherson made no mention of the War Finance Corporation. It is his belief, so he tells us, that banks can secure what money they need through the regular banking channels, but he assures us that if such be not the case, he will permit them to go to the government agency for their money.

Although scarcely a week has passed since Mr. McPherson sent out his letter we are gratified to learn that the banks are already adopting a more lenient policy, and we believe that farmers will find they will have less difficulty in getting their loans extended and securing additional credit, if they have the security to offer. It is suggested that every farmer who has any trouble lay his case before the county agricultural agent, who, we are sure, will be glad to counsel with him and suggest a way out of the difficulty. And as announced in last week's M. B. F., the editor wants to know of every case in which a farmer entitled to credit has been refused.

The Business Farmer knows of no greater service which the banks and the State Banking Department can render the Commonwealth at this time than by pursuing such a wise policy as is suggested below by the president of the American Bankers' Association. To shut down on the farmers now, would spell disaster to many rural communities. Our banks should strain every facility at this time to help the farmers through to the end of the next crop season so they may not have to sacrifice their crops, cattle, or farms to liquidate present obligations or meet the expenses incident to the planting of another crop. In so doing, the banks will be following a course which can only redound to the benefit of all concerned.

"The Banker Must Help the Farmer" says President American Bankers' Association

EVERYWHERE one hears the query "What is the outlook for business?" Never before have we faced so many great problems clamoring for intelligent solution. To America is the world looking for far-seeing and constructive leadership and upon us largely depend the conditions which shall prevail here and abroad on the day after tomorrow—the day after we shall have passed through the period of re-adjustment and re-vitalization and be once more actively engaged in producing and consuming in an orderly business-like way. * * *

What is our first step? What is our most important task at this hour? What needs our most careful—yes, prayerful—attention? There is a real challenge in the answer—**AGRICULTURE**.

The fundamental wealth of America is the productivity of her soil. Transportation—manufacturing—jobbing—banking—merchandizing—labor—all take on new life when the farmer prospers—all suffer when his purchasing power is materially curtailed. God in His bounty has given us the land and the water. We have the man-power—we have the machinery—we have the gold—shall we put them all actively to work that the world may be clothed and fed and America's new era of prosperity built upon the firm foundation of new wealth created?

A crop that can be made and is for any reason not planted or harvested is an opportunity forever lost—time and money that can never be regained. * * *

World movements indicate a gradual clearing up of the foreign financial skies. If the series of international conferences being held result in re-establishing the buying power of Europe the fall may find us facing an active demand for our fundamental commodities. It will then be too late to plant the necessary crops.

Should the foreign situation not improve materially then financial America must provide the machinery for carrying the surplus temporarily and prevent demoralization in values. The demand cannot be long delayed if the needs of the world are to be properly supplied. Today crops may be both planted and financed on a materially different basis of risk than was incurred during the period of high cost of production.

Help the farmers of his neighborhood to approach this planting season with **CHEERFULNESS** and a rugged **DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED**. Put new hope in their hearts—through continued sympathy and co-operation assist them over the rough places. Many of them are discouraged and disconsolate as they review the losses of the last two years. They must be stimulated to look **FORWARD** not **BACKWARD** and the banker must help bridge the gulf between the disheartening past and the promising future.

They still need the banker's **ACTIVE SUPPORT**—he needs their energy and ability to create new wealth if his loans to merchant and lawyer, doctor and school teacher, manufacturer and the farmer himself, are to be liquidated.

As in the immediate past, display confidence in those who have shown their willingness to work and their ability to create—once more assist them in financing their need for seed, fertilizer, implements. If we are to press forward successfully, agriculture must not be allowed to become demoralized. * * *

Put the American farmer on his feet. * * * Again on his feet, he will stand unsupported and as he stands will American business be renewed in strength and activity and American labor find new fields for employment. * * *

THOMAS B. McADAMS
President American Bankers Association



Farmers Service Bureau



EXEMPTION OF CUT-OVER LAND FROM TAXATION

I bought 180 acres of cut-over land last December, and commenced clearing and planting April 1st. Have cleared 20 acres, built a barn in July and a house and then moved on September 1st. Would I come under the law of tax exemption on 80 acres of cut-over land this year, 1921 taxes also? I am a veteran of the Spanish-American war and draw pension for same. Am I entitled to an exemption for that and could I claim both exemptions at the same time? What must I do to obtain same?—F. E. C., Onaway, Mich.

Replying to the first part of your inquiry, we respectfully direct your attention to Section 4192 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 providing for exemption of certain cut-over and wild lands from taxation in certain cases and provides, in substance, that if cut-over or wild lands, as described in the statute, are actually purchased by any person for the purpose of making a home they shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes for a period of five years thereafter, provided the purchaser actually resides upon and improves at least 2 acres of the land each and every year for the said five years in a manner to subject the same to cultivation. The exemption is limited in extent to 80 acres purchased by any one person.

Answering your second inquiry, we would direct your attention to Act 331 of the Public Acts of 1919, Section 11 thereof which provides:

"The following real property shall be exempt from taxation * * * All real estate to the value of one thousand dollars used and owned as a homestead by any soldier or sailor of the federal government who served three months or more during the Spanish-American, Civil or Mexican war, and all real estate to the value of one thousand dollars used and owned as a homestead by any wife or widow of such soldier or sailor, provided, however, that should such homestead exceed in value the sum of one thousand dollars, it shall be exempt only to the amount of such sum * * * Provided further, that this exemption shall not operate to relieve from the payment of taxes any of the persons hereinbefore enumerated who are the owners of taxable property of greater value than three thousand dollars."

In each case the statute provides how the application for such exemption be made. In the first case the statute requires that the party claiming the exemption shall actually reside upon the property, and in the latter case it provides that the property must be "used and owned as a homestead" by the person claiming the exemption. As you actually reside upon the cut-over land and claim exemption under that statute, there would be no occasion to claim exemption under the soldiers' exemption statute.—A. B. Doughing, Deputy Attorney General.

ALFALFA ON GRAVEL LAND

I have purchased a farm, the soil of which is gravel. It is very stony and there are some large hills. No fertilizer has been applied for the past two years. I wish to know if I can raise alfalfa on this land, also how long may the alfalfa be cut for hay before it needs replanting. Would there be danger of it freezing out during the winter? Would it be advisable to plant clover?—H. M. Posen, Mich.

Excellent stands of alfalfa can be secured on gravel land of hilly or rolling topography. It is usually necessary to apply ground limestone at the rate of two tons per acre or from three to five cubic yards of marl. Northern grown seed should be planted. The Grimm variety in particular is best suited to Michigan. Seed should be made on a well fitted, thoroughly firmed seed bed.

If land is fairly free of grass the planting may be made this spring in late April or early May with a light seeding of barley, not more than a bushel per acre, with ten pounds of alfalfa. If land is infested with grass it should be summer fallowed and seeding made in mid-July.

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if so requested.)

Culture for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed.

Once established a good stand of alfalfa can be cut for many years. June grass usually come in in from four to eight years, after which the alfalfa stand thins rapidly and can be best used for pasture purposes.

Under conditions such as you describe alfalfa is more dependable than clover.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

MAY CANCEL ORDER

Some time ago I ordered a set of books costing about fifty dollars from a certain company through traveling agents. Two days later, through the advice of a lawyer, I sent a registered letter telling them to cancel my order. A few weeks later the books arrived but I did not accept them. I am still receiving letters demanding payment but as they were put to no expense can they collect?—E. C., Charlevoix, Mich.

The supreme court held as follows concerning the following order:

"You will please send me galvanized lightning rod for my house within 60 days for which I will give you 35c per foot, due when work is completed."

The supreme court held that this was an order which the maker, until notified of its acceptance, could withdraw and which bound neither party until accepted. I am therefore of the opinion that the order for the books from the company was subject to countermand until he had received notice of acceptance; and that a countermand to the publishers, if before an acceptance in writing of an order was a withdrawal of the order itself, and the company cannot collect for the books delivered thereunder.—Legal Editor.

CONSUMERS POWER CO.

Will you please inform me if the stock offered by Consumers Power Co., and claimed to pay 7.37 per cent, is a safe investment for one of moderate means who wishes to place a little money where it will pay more than 4 per cent paid by banks?—E. W., Perry, Mich.

The M. B. F. cannot positively recommend any stock outside of its own, because it is next to impossible to know everything connected with a business upon which to base an opinion. So far as we know the stock of this company is perhaps as safe as any stock on the market. The company has a monopoly of certain water power rights in Michigan, and as long as it is protected in this monopoly it is safe. Some there are who predict that private control of water rights will come to an end, but this is a long time away.—Editor.

COVERT ROAD ASSESSMENT

I am enclosing sketch of the road just built by my farm under the Covert act. I am not at all satisfied with the assessment and would like to know if I have any way of getting it reassessed. Four forties in the same line are all assessed differently. Proposed M-27 goes right by my door and will be cement and I will have to pay heavily on that. Can I pay this tax under protest and how would I go about it?—F. N., Sanilac County, Mich.

You should have protested against the assessment in the manner provided by law before the amount was spread upon the tax rolls. The law requires that after apportioning the assessments for building a Covert act road the county road commissioners shall hold a review and listen to objections against the apportionment. If the taxpayer is still not satisfied with the assessment he may file through the judge of probate an application for a second review. To do this, however, he must file with the probate judge a bond of \$200 out of which the costs of the review are taken providing the reviewing body approves the assessment as originally fixed. If it does not approve then the cost of the re-

view must be borne by the county. The judge of probate appoints the board of review from resident taxpayers of the county. If the taxpayer is still dissatisfied with his assessment he may pay his taxes under protest as provided in the general law. You should consult your prosecuting attorney or some other lawyer as to the method of procedure in this case.—Editor.

WHO SHOULD PAY TUITION?

I have at my home a boy who should go to school but our district is broken up and send the children to the other district. This boy started to school in the fall but the director stopped him by saying he was not enrolled. He has been living in this district one year. Should the district pay his tuition or should I? He is 14 and in the eighth grade.—Subscriber, Montcalm County, Mich.

The whole question depends on the actual residence of the boy. The school in any district shall be free to all residents of the district five years of age and over. If the only and actual home of the boy is in the district, he shall be entitled to all school advantages, otherwise the board can require that he pay tuition.—T. E. Johnson, Supt. Public Instruction.

TENANT MUST MOVE

I rented a farm and the tenant who has possession refuses to move. His time expired the first of November. He says he can hold possession because it is cold weather and that he was not notified to move out. What legal steps must we take to get possession of the farm?—M. R., Silverwood, Mich.

If the time of the tenant expired November first, immediate proceedings may be taken against him to oust him from possession. It is not necessary to serve notice. Cold weather is no excuse for his refusal to give up possession. Complaint should be made to a justice of the peace of the township where the land is located, or to a circuit court commissioner of the county in which the land is situated.—Legal Editor.

SUDAN GRASS

Is Sudan grass a good hay crop for this part of Michigan? Does it improve the ground any? Will it inoculate the ground for other things?—M. S. B., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sudan grass makes a very good emergency hay crop when clover or alfalfa seedings fail. It should not be used in the rotation in place of clovers or alfalfa and it is not a soil improver. Sudan makes a large growth in a short time and is comparatively hard on the soil. It is not a legume and cannot be inoculated nor does it inoculate the soil for any other crop.

Here at the Experiment Station at East Lansing, Sudan has a yield of 3.33 tons of air dry hay per acre, as an average over a period of three years. This yield is higher than that secured from millets, soybeans or oats and peas.—C. R. Megee, Research Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

RIGHTS OF DIVORCEE

In case of husband and wife parting without divorce, she signing away all rights to property and he in return paying her a certain sum of money, would she be entitled to her share in the property in case of his death, if they had gone to living together again as man and wife?—Subscriber, Cheboygan, Mich.

If the contract signed by the husband and wife was for the purpose of barring her dower and the interests in the estate of her husband in case of death and she received the consideration therefore the mere fact of her going back and living with him would not restore her property right that she had contracted away. But if there was nothing in the contract except that each might live apart and the order not being liable in any way, then she would be entitled to her dower and also to her right of inheritance in her husband's estate.—Legal Editor.

HAVE YOU SEEN HIM?

Will you help me locate my father? He has been gone since 1907. He was in Oregon in 1908, he was in the lumbering district at that time. His name is Seymore Peters. He is 60 years old. He left Gladwin county, Mich., in 1907. I would be more than pleased for any information that would lead to a trace of him since that time.—Clarence Peters, Millersburg, Mich.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Some time ago my son received a circular from a music house, the Broadway Composing Studios, Inc., New York, which suggested that he try to write a song poem for them, offering to revise and set to music and publish, giving the author a royalty of 3 cents per copy. I sent in a poem and have received a letter from them stating the poem was suitable for use in a song and enclosed a contract which provided that the song should be revised and set to music by Geo. Graff, Jr., to be completed within four weeks and subject to approval of author. The studio agrees to secure its publication by a New York music publisher on a royalty basis. Author is to pay studio \$60. Song when completed to be sole property of author, the publisher to copyright it in author's name, etc.

I am absolutely ignorant of such matters and wish to know of the standing of this company and the musical reputation of their lyric editor, Geo. Graff, Jr. The circular letter did not mention a commission and hence I suppose they intend to take chances on the selling and get a part of the balance above 3 cents per copy.

I have other productions I would like to submit if I were experienced in management of such matters. Can you put me in touch with some one who could instruct me. Farming has not been profitable in this county lately and I would be glad to develop new sources of income.—Reader.

My dear madam, I deeply sympathize with you in your need, but I am sure that the offer of the Broadway Composing Studios is nothing but a snare and a delusion. I am not surprised that the company advised you your poem was suitable to set to music, because every person whom they can hook means \$60 in their pockets. You need not worry about their "commission." Don't you see that the \$60 you are asked to pay them will reimburse them for all their trouble in "revising" your song and setting it to "music" and paying the \$1 copyright fee, and leaving them a handsome profit besides. They take no chance on the sale of your product. But you take them all. Don't you read that little "joker" at the bottom of their contract? It says: "We never guarantee that any certain number of songs will be sold. We never attempt to predict what a song will accomplish after it has been published. The submission of our contract is not an indication of belief on our part that the author of a song will profit financially by accepting our offer." We wrote these people in your behalf. They furnished us with a copy of their contract and financial references, but when we wrote back and asked them if it wasn't a fact that the very large majority of those who sent them songs lost their money and received nothing in return, they failed to reply. No, dear madam, save your \$60 to help pay the interest on the mortgage. You may have ability as a song writer, but the Broadway Composing Studio is not an unbiased judge. Submit your writings to some friend, your local newspaper editor, for instance. He'll tell you the truth. Maybe you won't like it and maybe you will. Anyway, it's better to have the truth than lose your \$60.—Editor.

M. B. F. "FINDS" RELATIVES FOR SUBSCRIBER

I wish to thank you for publishing my notice in the Business Farmer of Nov. 26, in the columns of the Farmers Service Bureau. I inquired for the whereabouts of Mrs. Sherman Shipley (my mother), Daniel Lewellyn, my father and my three brothers, Earl, Ernest and Fred. I have heard from all but my father. Ernest is dead. I shall be a life-long subscriber to the Business Farmer. It sure gets results.—Mrs. Ormond Germain, Sandusky, Mich.

Prices Cut For Quick Clearance!

We Challenge the World to Equal These Values

Brand New Standard Tires



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MILES GUARANTEED

Astounding cut in tire prices. All brand new factory firsts, not reconstructed or seconds, but perfect condition tires guaranteed to give 6,000 miles or credit allowed for unused mileage. Remember these are standard quality tires. Compare our prices with others.

Order No.	Size	Tread	Price
10	30x3	Non Skid	\$ 7.85
11	30x3 1/2	Non Skid	8.85
12	32x3 1/2	Non Skid	12.75
13	31x4	Non Skid	15.45
14	32x4	Non Skid	16.95
15	33x4	Non Skid	17.95
16	34x4	Non Skid	18.40

MEN'S WORK SHOE

Sizes 6 to 11
Order No. 186

\$1.98

plus postage on arrival

A sturdy work shoe with heavy, long wearing upper stock, double leather insoles and guaranteed counters. Made especially for the modern farmer, with uppers tanned to resist acids. Guaranteed to please or your money back. Don't send

Dark Brown Color

one cent. Pay postman when you get the shoes.

MEN'S FINE DRESS SHOES

English or Blucher Style

Plus Postage on arrival

\$2.98

Sizes 6 to 11. Order No. 107

A fine lot of men's dress shoes, values up to \$5 and \$6, sacrificed at \$2.98. In Brown or Black and in Blucher or English styles. Be sure to mention color and style as well as size. Remember you can examine these shoes and if not pleased you can return them for refund.

Black or Brown

You risk nothing. Be sure to include these in your order.

LADIES' JULIET

Sizes 3 to 8
Order No. 219

\$1.78

Plus Postage on arrival

Ladies' fine kid-finished house shoes with rubber heels and flexible soles. Don't fail to get in on this big bargain at only \$1.78. Your money back if not satisfied.

Bargain at only \$1.78. Your money back if not satisfied.

LADIES' 1-STRAP

\$1.49

Plus Postage on arrival. Order No. 210.

Sizes 3 to 8

Ladies' easy, comfortable kid finished one-strap slippers. One of the best bargains ever offered.

Don't Send A Single Penny

Values such as you have never seen before, many of them even better than pre-war prices. Any merchandise from this page will be sent direct to your home without a penny in advance. Just pay postman when the goods arrive. We positively guarantee you a big saving and will gladly refund money plus postage charges if you are not fully satisfied with your purchase. But order at once! Bargains like these will soon be sold.

Ladies' English Walking Boot

Half price while they last. Black color No. 323

\$1.98

plus postage on arrival. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Same shoe in dark brown, No. 325

\$2.49 plus postage on arrival

Here we beat every bargain price ever offered, even before the war. Think of it! A ladies' boot at \$1.98. And it is a strongly made boot with lots of wear in every pair. Only a limited quantity. When these are gone we can get no more at this price. Order yours at once at \$1.98. Brown, \$2.49.

HIP BOOTS

\$2.69

plus postage on arrival

Sizes 6 to 12

Order No. 173

Absolute first quality hip boots at less than cost to manufacture. Order at once while we still have them in stock.

GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOE

No. 462

Sizes 8 1/2 to 11

\$1.75

plus postage on arrival

No. 464 Sizes 11 1/2 to 2.....\$1.98

No. 264 Sizes 2 1/2 to 8.....\$2.49

Shoes for healthy, active girls, made to stand the hardest wear. We guarantee them to wear. They are constructed of neat, gun-metal leather on a very stylish last. Don't send a penny! Pay when the shoes arrive.

Boy's School Shoe

No. 301 Sizes 9 to 13 1/2.....\$1.98

plus postage on arrival

No. 302 Sizes 1 to 5 1/2.....\$2.49

Splendid, sturdy school shoes for husky growing boys. Buy these shoes for your boys and get your full money's worth in wear. Neat appearing, gun-metal leather, as good for Sunday as everyday. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Outing Shoe Sensation!

Mens Sizes, 6 to 12

No. 102

\$1.88

plus postage on arrival

Boys' sizes 1 to 5 1/2

No. 314

\$1.75

plus postage on arrival

Boys' sizes 9 to 13 1/2

No. 315

\$1.49

plus postage on arrival

A wonderful bargain. Men's or boys' outing pattern made with tough muleskin oze uppers, comfortable and wear like iron. You will never find bigger bargains. Order these at once.

U. S. Army Wool Blankets

Regular O. D. Khaki Color, All-Wool

A \$10.00 Blanket

\$2.98

plus postage on arrival

Order No. 1

3200

The most sensational bargain yet in army goods. Guaranteed perfect condition Khaki color O. D. all wool U. S. army blankets, all full size, 66x84. Send in your orders at once. Be sure you get several at this big bargain price.

ARMY HANDKERCHIEFS

Regular Khaki color handkerchiefs, look like pongee. While they last, 6 handkerchiefs

39c

Be sure to include some with your order.

No. 3300.

OFFICERS' \$7 SHOE

\$3.98

plus postage on arrival

These army officers' shoes are now being sold by others at \$6.00 and \$7.00. They are all Goodyear stitched soles and are one of the very best made shoes for dress and every-day wear.

Sizes 6 to 11
Order No. 191

Genuine Kid Comfort Oxford

No. 1212

\$1.79

plus postage on arrival

Sizes 3 to 9

We challenge all competition on this number. A genuine kid comfort oxford made with low heel and a wide roomy toe. Order now! These oxfords will go quickly at this greatly reduced price.

Ladies' Comfort Shoes

Order No. 233

\$2.19

plus postage on arrival

Made of fine, soft kid-finished leather with rubber heel and flexible soles. Many women with foot trouble have found instant relief in these shoes. Don't send one penny. Just pay when the shoes arrive. Your money back at once if not satisfied.

FOR THE KIDDIES

Sizes 3 to 8

No. 460

\$1.25

plus postage on arrival

These shoes would be a bargain at \$2. They are soft kid leather and have a flexible durable sole. Will give the children a surprising amount of wear.

\$6 Waterproof Work Coat

While they last

\$1.98

plus postage on arrival

Order No. 3100

There are just 6,000 of these coats and we are closing out the entire lot at the ridiculously low price of \$1.98. They are made of extra strong waterproof material and are fleece-lined, have a full five-inch facing and large, roomy pockets. They are really a good value at \$5 or \$6. Rush your order in. If you don't find them all we claim we will gladly refund every penny.



ALL-RUBBER ARCTICS

Half Price

\$1.69

plus postage on arrival

Order No. 179

Sizes, 8 to 13 only

Positively the greatest arctic bargain in the country. If you can wear any size from 8 to 13 you can get a pair of these brand new arctics at actually less than half price. They are all brand new, first quality waterproof, four-buckle arctics.

We want to close out our stock of these arctics, hence this ridiculously low price.

Ladies' Ball Strap Model

\$2.98

plus postage on arrival

Sizes 2 1/2 to 5

Order No. 277

The very latest style, ladies' ball-strap with medallion tip in a rich, dark brown shade. Very popular in the cities where these styles sell for from \$6 to \$8. Made of durable upper stock and has natural finish sole which insures the greatest wear.

DARK BROWN COLOR

Order a pair at our risk. We will gladly refund your money, if you are not more than pleased with this graceful and stylish model.

BALL STRAP OXFORD

\$2.79

plus postage on arrival

Order No. 1208

Sizes 2 1/2 to 8

The very latest and most attractive style in low cuts offered this year. A beautiful Havana brown color in ball strap design, medallion tip and rubber heel. A startling value at \$2.79.

GENUINE KID OXFORD

\$2.49

plus postage on arrival

Sizes 2 1/2 to 8.

We offer you style and comfort in these genuine kid oxfords.

At \$2.49

they are an astounding bargain. State whether you wish medium heel or low walking heel and black or brown color. Order now! They will go fast at this bargain price.

they are an astounding bargain. State whether you wish medium heel or low walking heel and black or brown color. Order now! They will go fast at this bargain price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED! We don't want our customers to risk one cent. Send us your order without a penny in advance. Pay postman when the goods arrive. Then if not satisfied after examination you may return them and get back every cent including postage. Order at once! Bargains like these won't last long.

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DEPARTMENT M. B. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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HAM PICKLE**

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CONDENSED
SMOKE**

made by condensing actual hickory smoke. Simply and easily applied with cloth or brush. Gives wonderfully delicious flavor—does away with old smoke house—saves 20 lbs. of meat out of every 100 lbs. A large \$1.25 bottle will smoke a barrel of meat—guaranteed.

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The Hay Problem**

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561 Mechanic St. (22) Jackson, Mich.

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produce large hatches of strong, vigorous chicks that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated—taking care automatically without attention of a variation in temperature of 70 degrees without danger to the eggs. It is built of genuine Redwood—very scarce in these days of inflation. Redwood does not absorb the odor from hatching chicks. Cheaper woods and strawboard or composition lining in iron or tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the chicks of later hatches.

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Dept. M. B. Galesburg, Mich.



What the Neighbors Say



STANDARD WAGE LEVEL

I DO not deny the desirability of foreign markets, or that lack of them may "influence" home markets, or that persistent overproduction may create an unmanageable surplus, or that the problem of regulating production is less simple for us than for other producers. Nevertheless I repeat that if the American people continue to let export prices "govern" the home market they are more stupid than I think.

The ultimate solution, as I said, lies in co-operation with other industries by which all agree to pay standard wages and salaries and such standard prices for each others products as will make such wages and salaries possible. With a proper relation established between wages and prices every citizen can buy all he or she can use and workers can change from one industry to another, according to public need, without fear of financial loss. No industry will then lack workers, and much of the temptation to expand faster than demand increases will be gone.

The "back to the land" propaganda is one of the silliest of fads. Equally silly is the craze for "developing" other resources regardless of the public need. True, we are now suffering from under-consumption rather than over-production, but our present acreage of productive land will, under good management, supply any probable demand for many years to come. Just now farmers should sit down hard on any proposition to increase the acreage of farm lands, by irrigation or otherwise, at public expense. As for our ex-soldiers, give each a paying job at the kind of work he likes best.

The weakest point in our present governmental system is representation by districts. "No man can serve two masters." When he tries to serve all the conflicting business interests get what they want, a few others get fair service and the great majority no service at all. No commission, court or congress is competent to govern industry unless it fully and fairly represents all the interests involved. That is to say each member should represent a group of industrial workers—whether laborers or managers—whose interests harmonize. One representative is enough for any one interest, large or small, but every separate interest, however small, should have its own.

We can change the character of our present congress only by amending the constitution—a slow and tedious process. But a national administration elected on that issue can create such a body as I suggest and delegate certain powers to it as easily as to create an industrial court to suppress strikes. The tariff may be necessary for a time and should certainly be controlled by the industrial congress, but to maintain prices fixed by mutual agreement is a very different proposition from trying to enforce high protection under our present system, with each suspecting everyone else of trying to profiteer.—Stacy Brown, Ionia County, Mich.

Sakes alive, Stacy, we no sooner get one of your propositions digested than along you come with another. We want a change in diet, but we'll get the gout sure if we gorge too much on strange fodder. Let's sample a little at a time. Seriously, though, you have a lot of wonderfully good ideas and you know how to tell them. But it's going to take a long, long time, my boy, to convince the rest of mankind that they will stand the acid test of the ages. Your universal co-operation scheme might work so long as all industry runs on an even keel, but let any branch of industry be disturbed by such an economic upheaval as we have recently witnessed and are still struggling with and you'll find it just as impossible, I'm thinking, to keep your wage and price standard from tottering. Really, now, as long as a few men control the money and the credit of the world and wars visit their devastating ravages upon us it is within the power of human kind to maintain that economic balance between all industries which we would like to see? Rather curious, isn't it, that my last week's editorial on "land settlement" was written the day before your communication

came? Have you noted how admirably we agree in that particular? As to the method you propose for a change in the basis of representation, we may yet come to it. Representation by geographical location is hypothecated upon the theory that human nature is intrinsically unselfish. We know it isn't. Few men know enough about the needs of every vocation of their districts to represent each with absolute wisdom and fairness in the making of the laws. Although we do not vote by classes or vocations for our representatives we actually get class legislation. Why? Because despite all your fine theories about equal representation men are still men even after they are invested with the toga of office, and under our present system selfishly, it matters not which, vote to favor the occupation or class with which they are the most familiar or to which they themselves belong. We find a large number of men of one class seeking office, and under our present system they get the votes of all classes. Consequently they predominate in our legislative bodies. While representing the smallest class they may actually rule the largest classes. So as long as we get class legislation anyway, why not throw our beautiful theories to the wind and elect our representatives, as you suggest, upon a class basis. Some day, we may do it, but both of us will be cradled in the arms of Father Gabriel ere that time arrives.—Editor.

THE GRAIN MONOPOLY

HOW many times have we been told during the last two years that the price of wheat was tumbling down because there was no export market. No export demand—people in other countries could not buy—too much wheat—no place to sell. Farmers have had that stuff dinned into their ears until most of them have come to believe it.

Now look what we find from official figures of the reports of the United States Department of Commerce:

Average number of bushels of wheat for the first ten months of pre-war years (1910, 11, 12, 13, 14), 60,588,884. Number of bushels exported first ten months of 1920, 166,348,814. Number of bushels exported first ten months of 1921, 255,806,737. For the first ten months of 1921 over four times more of our wheat sold to foreign countries than the average for the corresponding period for five years before the war, and ninety million bushels more in 1921 than in 1920, more than 50 per cent increase in 1921 over 1920.

Wheat went up during the war and would have gone higher if the government corporation had not kept it down. We understand that the war price advance was caused by the great foreign demand resulting in heavy exports to feed the warring nations. But here are the government figures:

The average yearly exports of wheat and flour during 1915, 16, 17, and 18, the war years, were 227,998,600 bushels. For the year 1920 there was exported wheat and flour to the extent of 307,394,000 bushels.

If wheat and flour continued to

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER

IT'S a beautiful winter day, and it has been some time since I was back on this forty. Our little grove is stripped of its foliage, fields look barren; vegetation is asleep.

The bars are down just as I left them. I am careless about my work. And here is a post broken off.

There will be the usual amount of repairs this spring, and they take money. Where, Oh where, is it coming from? I wonder how the clover is wintering. The weeds won't winter-kill.

What shall I plant this spring? Have to get an ouija board, I must put in some kind of crop or take the oust.

Somehow I always get up on this little hill and stand and gaze. Then I get romantic. It's very quiet here. No traffic laws are needed at this spot. No human hordes passing to struggle and mesh. I am alone with nature and the world, and the dog. Yes! I like it.

I believe Mrs. B was frying doughnuts when I left. They should be ready to pluck by now, I'll just naturally stroll to the house.—A. P. Ballard.

be exported at the same rate during November and December, as for the first ten months, there was exported during 1921 more than 350,000,000 bushels. This is 122,000,000 bushels more of wheat and wheat flour exported in 1921 than the average for the war years, and over 40,000,000 more in 1921 than in 1920. Does this look as if the price of wheat is low because it cannot be sold in foreign countries?

Now note this: According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin 999, page 18, for the five pre-war years, 1910 to 1914, the difference between the average price paid the farmers and the average wholesale export price at New York was 14 cents a bushel. But in June, 1921, the difference between the average price paid the farmer for wheat and the average wholesale price at New York was 55 cents a bushel, or 400 per cent increase!

The ocean freight rates from New York to Liverpool were raised from 3 cents per bushel in 1920, to 36.5 cents in 1918, an increase of 1,200 per cent.

C. H. Gustafson, head of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., says: "It has been a matter of common statement among Chicago grain men and on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade for the last several months that the present market is a one-man market, and that in the present market is a large operator, who, in addition to being a buyer, is also an elevator, ware-house man, a shipper, a manufacturer of grain food products, a miller and an exporter."

In short, milling and marketing of grain and grain products is a complete private monopoly, and the abuses of this monopoly have reached the limit.—Sherman Bye, Cass County, Mich.

We are glad you have given us these facts. Although many of them have already been published in the Business Farmer, including the comparison between war and post-war exports and the remarks of Mr. Gustafson, you have given us some figures with which both us and undoubtedly many of our subscribers were not familiar. Some explanation of the declining wheat prices in face of the great export demand is given in the first report of the congressional committee which was named some months ago to investigate agricultural conditions. The principal reason given in report for this unusual situation is the world-wide "deflation." Deflation is usually associated with lack of demand, and this has been the cause of lower prices on most commodities, but how it can be the cause of lower wheat prices is more than the average man can understand.—Editor.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

IN your issue of Jan. 7, you invite opinions on commission form of government. My opinion on this subject is this: Our forefathers gave us the ballot which they got through their blood and tears and now we are asked to give it away.

I have seen some of its workings in Traverse City. When graft got pretty rampant in our little town and the people began to be uneasy and talked change, the Associated Press and a few of the old politicians commenced to "holler" "Commission form of government." The press hammered the people long enough to get them all stirred up, then they sent speakers around to all the voting precincts telling the people what a fine thing this new form of government really was. Now I would rather handle a plow than a pen so will tell you just one instance of how it panned out.

You know how we read in the Associated Press "Vote for the man who has made a success of his own business. He is the man to look after the public business." The voters of Traverse City had that down pat so they voted men into office who had stock in all the different stock companies. Traverse City had a municipal electric light plant. There was also the "Boardman Electric Light and Power Co., owned by men in Traverse City who had made a success of their own business. A new public building was put up in the city and one day a gentleman called on the new commissioner and informed him that he must either not bid on lighting this new building.

(Continued on page 17)

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

VARIETIES OF PEACHES TO PLANT

FIRST in importance in selecting peach varieties is the hardiness of the bud. Many good varieties have been discarded because the buds would come on too early in the spring, so were liable to injury from late frosts. The buds of others are too tender for the northern winters. The Early Crawford is an example. The blossoms are out a little too early. It long ago came into disfavor among commercial growers in Michigan, but the demand for it has caused dealers to sell any fine yellow peach for a Crawford, regardless of the real name.

Another consideration of importance is succession. A commercial apple orchard may be of two or three varieties, but not so the peach. This fruit must be marketed promptly, so there should be several varieties, ripening in succession. A dozen varieties, properly selected, will cover the season about two months.

First among the varieties comes the Mayflower. It is a white peach and is good because it is early. The quality is not equal to later kinds, but the consumer does not discriminate carefully at that time of the year.

The Alexander is early, a heavy and regular bearer, for a peach. The flesh is of good flavor, as much of it as can be gotten off the pit, for it is an aggravating cling.

Next comes the Admiral Dewey, the first large yellow peach. It is good for a near market, but is too easily injured for shipping. It has proved hardy.

Following this is the South Haven, a new peach that has proved good. Then comes the St. John; Fitzgerald, which is taking the place of the Early Crawford and is more reliable; the New Prolific, an improvement over the old Kalamazoo.

If a white peach is wanted, the Champion comes in turn. It is of superior flavor and in demand among those who want fruit for quality rather than color. It does not stand shipping well, which is true of white varieties in general, but is a good fruit if the market is at the orchard.

The J. H. Hale comes next. This peach is larger, as good a shipper and a few days earlier than the Elberta. It is also better in quality, but not enough so to secure it a place among the best. The tree is too small for producing a large crop.

Following closely upon the J. H. Hale is the Elberta, which has to its credit size, color, productivity. It ships well—so do rubber balls. As to quality, it will pass for a peach. But it must be grown because it "stands up" after a long journey, when fruit of quality would be spoiled. Then, too, it is good for canning. The Elberta has a place that no other peach fills at present, though the man who grows it will hardly tolerate it on his own table.

Engel's Mammoth is liable to prove a disappointment at first, as the fruit may be small, but it improves with age. In quality the fruit is one of the best.

Just a little later comes the Late Crawford. In quality there is little to choose between this and Engel's, but the tree is an uncertain bearer and the buds are a little tender, though harder than the Early Crawford.

After these comes the Banner, which will bear more fruit than any of them. If any tree has fruit it is the Banner, and two or three times as much as it ought. Unless severely thinned the fruit will be small and even then it will not be large. The flesh is rather dry, but coming when the choicer kinds are gone it is usually in demand and is profitable.

Smock Free is about as late as it is safe to trust the weather. It is an excellent canning peach.

The season may be extended with the Solway, but the man who plants it must expect to play the game with Jack Frost, who more than half the time holds the better hand. However, the Solway, is a good peach and when a crop is secured it is usually profitable, coming as it does, so late in the season.

These are a few only of the varieties to choose from, but they give a succession and have proved satisfactory in eastern Michigan. A few others might be mentioned. The Crosby, is the hardest and earliest bearing tree of all, but it loads itself so heavily that the fruit must be mercilessly thinned in order to obtain even a fair size. The Early Barnard is a favorite for canning, among those who know it, though not as attractive on the outside as some others. Then there are the white peaches, the Mountain Rose for early, the Oldmixon for mid-season and the Stump for late. In quality the white varieties are superior to the yellow, but can not be handled as well. They are appreciated in the family orchard and by those who want the best.

But it should be kept in mind that the peach is the most fickle of fruits. Trees of the same variety may differ considerably in hardiness, vigor, productivity and season of ripening fruit. These things are to be considered by the one who plants an orchard. But there is good profit in the fruit for those who get into the game to stay.

ERROR

In the Business Farmer, January 21, the Fruit and Orchard column has this remarkable bit of information: "It seems as though \$10 a ton for grapes has made people crazy." Sure it ought to. If I could get no more than that I would let the fruit rot on the vines. In 1920 we had more than ten times as much from the juice factories. Last fall when the factories offered us \$85 we thought it too little. When grapes get down to \$10 a ton you may expect to buy eggs for 5c a dozen, wheat 15c a bushel and other things in proportion. It is time for you folks to wake up.—H. N. C., Paw Paw, Mich.

It was all due to a typographical error. The copy said "\$100 a ton," the proofreader overlooked it. We were certainly glad to have attention called to the error.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Will English walnuts bear in Michigan? I have seen trees 30 or 40 years old, but never any nuts.—J. H. N., Benton Harbor, Mich.

There are English walnut trees in different parts of Michigan that have been bearing for many years. The tree is hardy enough and easily grown from the nut if this can be obtained before it is too dry. As a commercial venture the growing of this nut is not to be advised, though some nurserymen have made extravagant claims for it.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

Please tell me where I can get some reliable information on strawberry culture.—E. L. D., Germfask, Mich.

Write to Director of Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich. Ask for Bulletin 84.

CHERRY GRAFTS

I read in the Business Farmer for January 21 that you have yet to find the man who has made cherry grafts grow. Come to Monroe and I will show him to you and some of the top-worked trees. Cherries can be grafted just like apples. Graft sour on sour and sweet on sweet, but don't try sour on sweet or sweet on sour.—H. M. C., Monroe, Mich.

Glad to hear from you and to learn that cherries can be grafted. However, to let ourselves down easily, we still contend that top-grafted cherry trees are decidedly uncommon.

SYSTEM

Cow: "Can you beat it? There's so much system around here now that they file me in the barn under the letter C." Hen: "Yes, I have my troubles with efficiency too. They've put a rubber stamp in my nest so I can date my eggs two weeks ahead."

SPEAK NO EVIL OF THE DEAD

"Well, Bill," asked a neighbor. "Hear the boss has had a fever. How's his temperature today?" The hired man scratched his head and decided not to commit himself. "Tain't fer me to say," he replied. "He died last night."

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832	8	32	12	6.2	.29½
8320	8	32	6¾	7.7	.36½
939	9	39	12	6.9	.33
9390	9	39	6¾	8.7	.41½
1047	10	47	12	7.8	.37
10470	10	47	6¾	9.7	.46
1447-H	14	47	8	11.3	.57½
1658-H	16	58	8	12.8	.65
2 Point heavy Hog Barb-Wire 80 rod spools					3.98
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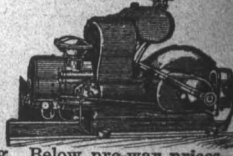
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Nomads of the North

A STORY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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

(Continued from last week)

IT was in this kekek that Miki had killed the fisher-cat the previous morning. It was empty now. Even the bait-peg was gone, and there was no sign of a trap. A quarter of a mile further on he came to a second trap-house, and this also was empty. He was a bit puzzled. And then he went on to the third house. He stood for several minutes, sniffing the air still more suspiciously, before he drew close to it. The man-tracks were thicker here. The snow was beaten down with them, and the scent of Le Beau was so strong in the air that for a space Miki believed he was near. Then he advanced so that he got a look into the door of the trap-house. Squatted there, staring at him with big round eyes, was a huge snowshoe rabbit. A premonition of danger held Miki back. It was something in the attitude of Wapoose, the old rabbit. He was not like the others he had caught along Le Beau's line. He was not struggling in a trap; he was not stretched out, half frozen, and he was not dangling at the end of a snare. He was all furred up into a warm and comfortable looking ball. As a matter of fact, Le Beau had caught him with his hands in a hollow log, and had tied him to the bait peg with a piece of buck skin string; and after that, just out of Wapoos's reach, he had set a nest of traps and covered them with snow.

Nearer and nearer to this menace drew Miki, in spite of the unaccountable impulse that warned him to keep back. Wapoos, fascinated by his slow and deadly advance, made no movement, but sat as if frozen into stone. Then Miki was at him. His powerful jaws closed with a crunch. In the same instant there came the angry snap of steel and a fisher-trap closed on one of his hind feet. With a snarl he dropped Wapoos and turned upon it. Snap—snap—snap went three more of Jacques's nest of traps. Two of them missing. The third caught him by a front paw. As he had caught Wapoos, and as he had killed the fisher-cat, so now he seized this new and savage enemy between his jaws. His fangs crunched on the cold steel; he literally tore it from his paw so that blood streamed forth and stained the snow red. Madly he twisted himself to get at his hind foot. On this foot the fisher-trap had secured a hold that was unbreakable. He ground it between his jaws until the blood ran from his mouth. He was fighting it when Le Beau came out from behind a clump of spruce twenty yards away with The Killer at his heels. The Brute stopped. He was panting, and his eyes were aflame. Two hundred yards away he had heard the clinking of the trap-chain.

"Ow! he is there," he gasped, tightening his hold on The Killer's lead thong. "He is there, Netah, you Red Eye! That is the robber devil you are to kill—almost. I will unfasten you, and then—Go to!"

Miki, no longer fighting the trap, was eyeing them as they advanced. In this moment of peril he felt no fear of the man. In his veins the hot blood raged with a killing madness. The truth leapt upon him in a flash of instinctive awakening. These two were his enemies instead of the thing on his foot—the man-beast, and Netah, The Killer. He remembered—as if it were yesterday. This was not the first time he had seen a man with a club in his hand. And Le Beau held a club. But he was not afraid. His steady eyes watched Netah. Unleashed by his master, The Killer stood on stiff legs a dozen feet away, the wiry crest along his spine erect, his muscles tense.

Miki heard the man-beast's voice.

"Go to, you devil! Go to!"

Miki waited, without the quiver of

a muscle. Thus much he had learned of his hard lessons in the wilderness—to wait, and watch, and use his cunning. He was flat on his belly, his nose between his forepaws. His lips were drawn back a little, just a little; but he made no sound, and his eyes were as steady as two points of flame. Le Beau started. He felt suddenly a new thrill, and it was not the thrill of his desire for vengeance. Never had he seen a lynx or a fox or a wolf in a trap like that. Never had he seen a dog with eyes like the eyes that were on Netah. For a moment he held his breath.

Foot by foot, and then almost inch by inch, The Killer crept in. Ten feet, eight, six—and all that time Miki made no move, never winked an eye. With a snarl like that of a tiger, Netah came at him.

What happened then was the most marvelous thing that Jacques Le Beau had ever seen. So swiftly that his eyes could scarcely follow the movement, Miki had passed like a flash under the belly of Netah, and turning then at the end of his trap chain he was at The Killer's throat before Le Beau could have counted ten. They were down, and The Brute gripped the club in his hand and stared like one fascinated. He heard the grinding clunch of jaws, and he knew they were the Wild Dog's jaws; he heard a snarl choking slowly into a wheezing sob of agony, and he knew that the sound came from The Killer. The blood rose into his face. The red fire in his eyes grew livid—a blaze of exultation, of triumph.

"Tonnerre de Dieu! he is choking the life out of Netah!" he gasped. "Non, I have never seen a dog like that. I will keep him alive; and he shall fight Durant's poos over at Post Fort O' God! By the belly of Saint Gris, I say—"

The Killer was as good as dead if left another minute. With upraised club Le Beau advanced. As he sank his fangs deeper into Netah's throat Miki saw the new danger out of the corner of his eye. He loosed his jaws and swung himself free of The Killer as the club descended. He only partly evaded the smashing blow, which caught him on the shoulder and knocked him down. Quick as a flash he was on his feet and had lunged at Le Beau. The Frenchman was a master with the club. All his life he had used it, and he brought it around in a sudden side-swing that landed with terrific force against Miki's head. The blood spurted from his mouth and nostrils. He was dazed and half blinded. He leapt again, and the club caught him once more. He heard Le Beau's ferocious cry of joy. A third, a fourth, and a fifth time he went down under the club, and Le Beau no longer laughed, but swung his weapon with a look that was half fear in his eyes. The sixth time the club missed, and Miki's jaws closed against The Brute's chest, ripping away the thick coat and shirt as if they had been of paper, and leaving on Le Beau's skin a bleeding gash. Ten inches more—a little better vision in his blood-dimmed eyes—and he would have reached the man's throat. A great cry rose out of Le Beau. For an instant he felt the appalling nearness of death.

"Netah! Netah!" he cried, and swung the club wildly.

Netah did not respond. It may be that in this moment he sensed the fact that it was his master who had made him into a monster. About him was the wilderness, opening its doors of freedom. When Le Beau called again The Killer was slinking away, dripping blood as he went—and this was the last that Le Beau saw of him. Probably he joined the wolves, for The Killer was a quarter-strain wild.

Le Beau got no more than a

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glimpse of him as he disappeared. His club-arm shot out again, a clean miss; and this time it was pure chance that saved him. The trap-chain caught, and Miki fell back when his hot breath was almost at The Brute's jugular. He fell upon his side. Before he could recover himself the club was pounding his head into the snow. The world grew black. He no longer had the power to move. Lying as if dead he still heard over him the panting, exultant voice of the man-beast. For Le Beau, black though his heart was, could not keep back a prayerful cry of thankfulness that he was victor—and had missed death, though by a space no wider than the link of a chain.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

NANETTE, the woman, saw Jacques come out of the edge of the timber late in the afternoon, dragging something on the snow behind him. In her heart, ever since her husband had begun to talk about him, she had kept secret to herself a pity for the wild dog. Long before the last baby had come she had loved a dog. It was this dog that had given her the only real affection she had known in the company of The Brute, and with barbarous cruelty Le Beau had driven it from her. Nanette herself had encouraged it to seek freedom in the wilderness, as Netah had at last sought his. Therefore she had prayed that the wild dog of the trap-line might escape.

As Le Beau came nearer she saw that what he drew after him upon the snow was a sledge-drag made of four lengths of sapling, and when, a moment later, she looked down at its burden, she gave a little cry of horror.

Miki's four feet were tied so firmly to the pieces of sapling that he could not move. A cord about his neck was fastened to one of the crossbars, and over his jaws Le Beau had improvised a muzzle of unbreakable babiche thong. He had done all this before Miki regained consciousness after the clubbing. The woman stared, and there was a sudden catch in her breath after the little cry that had fallen from her lips. Many times she had seen Jacques club his dogs, but never had she seen one clubbed like this. Miki's head and shoulders were a mass of frozen blood. And then she saw his eyes. They were looking straight at her. She turned, fearing that Jacques might see what was in her face.

Le Beau dragged his burden straight into the cabin, and then stood back and rubbed his hands as he looked at Miki on the floor. Nanette saw that he was in a strangely good humour, and waited.

"By the Blessed Saints, but you should have seen him kill Netah—almost," he exulted. "Oui; he had him down by the throat quicker than you could flash your eye, and twice he was within an inch of my life when I fought him with the club. Dieu! I say, what will happen to Durant's dog when they meet at Post Fort O' God? I will make a side

wager that he kills him before the second-hand of le Facteur's watch goes round twice. He is splendid! Watch him, Nanette, while I go make a corral for him alone. If I put him in with the pack he will kill them all."

Miki's eyes followed him as he disappeared through the cabin door. Then he looked swiftly back to Nanette. She had drawn nearer. Her eyes were shining as she bent over him. A snarl rose in Miki's throat and died there. For the first time he was looking upon woman. He sensed, all at once, a difference as vast as the world itself. In his bruised and broken body his heart stood still. Nanette spoke to him. Never in his life had he heard a voice like hers—soft and gentle, with a breaking sob in it; and then—miracle of miracles—she had dropped on her knees and her hands were at his head!

In that instant his spirit leapt back through the generations—back beyond his father, and his father's father; back to that far day when the blood in the veins of his race was "just dog," and he romped with children, and listened to the call of woman, and worshipped at the shrine of human-kind. And now the woman had run quickly to the stove, and was back again with a dish of warm water and a soft cloth, and was bathing his head, talking to him all the time in that gentle, half-sobbing voice of pity and of love. He closed his eyes—no longer afraid. A great sigh heaved out of his body. He wanted to put out his tongue and lick the slim white hands that were bringing his peace and comfort. And then the strangest thing of all happened. In the crib the baby sat up and began to prattle. It was a new note to Miki, a new song of Life's springtide to him, but it thrilled him as nothing else in all the world had ever thrilled him before. He opened his eyes wide—and whined.

A laugh of joy—new and strange even to herself—came into the woman's voice, and she ran to the crib and returned with the baby in her arms. She knelt down beside him again, and the baby, at sight of this strange plaything on the floor, thrust out its little arms, and kicked its tiny moccasined feet, and cooed and laughed and squirmed until Miki strained at his thongs to get a little nearer with his nose. He forgot his pain. He no longer sensed the agony of his bruised and beaten jaws. He did not feel the numbness of his tightly bound and frozen legs. Every instinct in him was centered in these two.

And the woman, now, was beautiful. She understood; and the gentle heart throbbed in her bosom, forgetful of The Brute. Her eyes glowed with the soft radiance of stars. Into her pale cheeks came a sweet flush. She sat the baby down, and with the cloth and warm water continued to bathe Miki's head. Le Beau, had he been human, must have worshipped her then as she knelt there, all that was pure and beautiful in motherhood, an angel of

(Continued on page 17)



"Nanette began to bring the baby out with her, and in his joy Miki whimpered and wagged his tail and groveled in his worship before these two."

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Co-operation Gets Legal Standing

THE right of farmers to organize co-operative associations is at last clearly defined by law. The Capper co-operative marketing bill was passed by the Senate on February 8th, and marks the end of a long struggle by farmers to secure legal sanction of their efforts to buy and sell co-operatively. Heretofore, the farmers' co-operative association has been a sort of derelict among other business organizations. It has been looked upon with suspicion and its officers have been hauled into court and fined. Why? Simply because the anti-trust laws failed to differentiate between legitimate co-operative combinations of individuals and combinations of corporate bodies for restraint of trade. The makers and the interpreters of the federal anti-trust laws failed to perceive that the position of the individual in a co-operative organization was comparable to the position of a stockholder in a corporation. And so they prosecuted the one and encouraged the other.

But all this has been remedied. When the minions of the law ask the co-operative association: "Who are you and what are you doing?" the association will be able to present its credentials in the form of the Capper bill. This bill explicitly defines what co-operative associations may do and what they may not do, and leaves the determination of violations of the law to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The law prescribes that no member of an association may have more than one vote in directing its activities regardless of the amount of stock held, nor can any association pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per cent a year. If complaint is made that a co-operative association is indulging in practices contrary to law, the association must be given an opportunity to defend itself, before any action will be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture. If found guilty of the charges, the Association may be ordered to desist from the same, and in event of its failure to do so, formal charges will then be placed before the federal courts.

As is to be expected the measure has been criticized by the grain gamblers as class legislation. But the nation at large is beginning to learn that what benefits the farmer benefits all.

It Can't Be True, But It Is

THE ship of a famous explorer is caught in the frozen embrace of the Arctic ocean, six hundred miles from land. There is no escape; he and his crew must spend the winter in that unbroken waste of ice and snow and region of nameless terrors. We can imagine their feelings. Cut off from all human-kind, helpless before the dangers of those Arctic regions, and facing the possibil-

ity that their ship may be crushed by the changing ice floes, we can well imagine them sitting there night after night in the gathering darkness fully conscious of their utter isolation and helplessness.

But suddenly the wireless begins to clatter, and in another instant there bursts from out the ether a beautiful song. Strong and clear it comes and the frosty night air rings with the melody. It is the voice of a grand opera singer carried by mysterious messengers of the ether from Pittsburgh or Detroit, to those remote Arctic regions. The singer finishes; a band starts up. The lonely explorers listen rapturously to a wonderful concert. The darkness slips away. The lights of the theater blaze forth. The cold gives way to warmth; ice and snow to flowers and palms. By the magic of the genie of the air the Arctic discomforts are transformed into the delights of the concert hall.

It can't be true, but it is. Night after night hundreds of people throughout the United States receive by radio the songs of great singers, the music of great musicians, and the messages of great orators. On the more practical side they may receive also quotations and information on stock and crop markets. Farmers have installed receiving machines for this purpose, and many a farmer's son has rigged up an inexpensive outfit which will receive messages from a considerable distance. The importance of the radio-telephone to the people of the country cannot at this time be fully appreciated. But next to the automobile it will work the greatest transformation in rural life of any recent invention. The Business Farmer would like to hear from any of its readers who have installed receiving machines.

See-Saw

THE prices of farm products have passed through several swiftly changing cycles since the blow was struck which precipitated the great war. They dropped, they went up, they dropped again, and now they are swinging upward again, just like the teeter-totter we used to ride when we were kids. Prices of things the farmers buy followed about the same cycle, only they didn't go down so far and stayed up longer. Deflation wouldn't be such a painful process if it were universal and uniform in its scope. But it isn't. It takes a fall out of one man and leaves another unscathed. It knocks the bottom out of some prices and leave others suspended high in the air. And the fellows who are hit, as the farmers were hit last fall, find their purchasing power gone and the prices of their wants no lower.

For some seven or eight months now the farmers have been passing through a most unpleasant deflation process. The prices of crops produced at the highest cost in the history of the present generation dropped fifty and sixty per cent. That wouldn't have been so bad but the prices of other things stayed up, and it has only been during the last sixty days that they have shown any intention of coming down. But now they, too, are dropping and as they fall, prices of farm products are starting up again. Nearly every manufacturer of farm machinery and implements has recently announced drastic price cuts affecting his entire line. Henry Ford and the International Harvester Company are engaged in a price war on tractors and each is trying to beat the other to the basement. Clothes, dress goods, automobiles, hair-cuts, shoes, candy, et cetera, have succumbed to the forces of deflation and they're going down!

A few months and the leveling process will be complete. Farm prices will be up where they belong and prices of everything else will be down where they belong. Then the farmer can resume his buying and prosperity will be with us again.

Adding a Little Pepper

THE Wall Street Journal remarks, "Any statement by a politician about the disinterested benevolence of his attitude on the soldiers' bonus would naturally be taken with

a grain of salt. It may be suggested that a grain of Pepper be added. The new Senator from Pennsylvania, appointed by the Governor in the place of Boies Penrose, apparently does not care whether he is elected to succeed himself or not. * * * Here is a thought from Senator Pepper:

"The thing service men gained from their training is a thing altogether priceless. If they will capitalize the energy, the spirit of discipline and that courage in the face of obstacles which was the glory of the American army, they will not need a public collection taken up for their benefit and will not consent to accept it if taken. Nobody would advocate a bonus payable to a man on commencement day to compensate him for the money he might have earned if he had not been getting his training."

Rot! The service men have become accustomed to having salt rubbed into their wounds. This little dash of Pepper will make them smart anew. Does any reactionary politician from Pennsylvania or anybody else really believe that the service men gained anything from their war experiences? If three million of the nation's finest men received a benefit from the last war let's have a war every year. If one war will give them a modicum of energy and courage and knowledge a flock of wars should make veritable Samsons and Solomons out of 'em.

What did our boys bring home from that war? Here's the list. Look it over, Mr. Pepper: Rotted lungs, diseased organs, gunshot wounds, sightless eyes, broken morals, shattered ideals, wrecked careers, discontent, restlessness, instability, and a brain horribly distorted by the terrible ordeals through which they passed. Experience? Aye! But an experience that fits a man for death and not for life.

They should sentence Mr. Pepper to be shot at sunrise. The experience will do him good.

The Farm Bureau Economizes

A FAT bank account is a nice thing but it usually encourages extravagance. That is the main objection to bond issues and large cash resources. Nearly every new corporation or institution which starts out with a good-sized bank roll spends money lavishly and unwisely, and in no time an over-head is created which sooner or later becomes top-heavy and threatens to crush the institution.

The Farm Bureau was no exception to this rule. Its money came easily; it went easily. During the first year jobs were created under the impression that they were useful. Experience soon showed they were useless. Fancy salaries were paid all out of proportion to the service rendered. Investments were made which should not have been made and economy was an unthought-of thing. But the Farm Bureau learned its lesson.

At the beginning of 1921 the Bureau was \$80,000 in debt. The overhead expenses were \$18,000 per month. Money was scarce. Farmers were slow in paying their dues. Something had to be done. So the Bureau cleaned house as even Henry Ford found it necessary to do at about the same time. \$17,300 were cut off from the yearly payroll by discharging unnecessary employees and merging departments. Additional economies were effected until the overhead was reduced from \$18,000 to \$6,334 per month, and Auditor J. Lee Morford reported to the annual meeting that a net deficit of \$15,215 had been changed to a net worth of \$111,545 in the single year of 1920. The State Farm Bureau has been put upon a thorough business basis and no member can longer charge that it is wasting the farmers' money.

Isn't it about time for you weather prophets to get your alibis ready?

When asked about his defense of Newberryism, Sen. Townsend is understood to have replied: "This is beautiful February weather you are having, isn't it?"

A bill appropriating \$25,000 for the development of nut culture has been introduced in congress. Competition for some of our congressmen, eh?

Speaking of weather, the editor's flivver kicked up so much dust the other day when he drove over to Lansing he couldn't see whether the speed cops were following him or not and had to idle along at thirty miles an hour.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

IN BAD AG'IN

SOME little time ago, or thereabouts, I wrote an article on the unfaithfulness of men. The cause for it, or the prevailin' cause as I saw it, an' thereby I got in deeper'n a pig in a mud puddle an' many of my friends of the she sex took exception to what I said an' I have been receivin' letters ever since. There has been letters from "An observer," from "Mother of eight," "Subscriber," an' from several more. Interestin' letters they are an' I feel that they really come from the hearts of the ones that wrote them. Real heart throbs so to speak, an', while I am not denyin' the truth of what they say, still an' all not one of the writers of the letters attempt to deny the truth of what I said in the article I wrote on the subject.

On the other hand the writers kinda seek to justify themselves an' other women for doin' the things I mentioned. The thing that causes more men to be unfaithful than any other thing I know of except the pure an' unadulterated cussedness of the men themselves.

Women, with true love in their hearts, can not live without bein' loved, petted an' made much of. Men, with the same kind of love in their hearts require the same treatment. Without this, life is dull an' sooner or later either the one or the other finds consolation in the love of another an' so there the old love story ends an' a new an' unholy story begins. A story not always of love—in the new story passion quite often plays the most important part and passion—the baser passion, is as far removed from true love as Wm. Jennin's Bryan is removed from the presidency.

An observer says "men too get tired of the honey business an' refuse to take the wife to church an' such"—"are very neglectful of their duties in the home" an' speaks as though she might have gathered in a useless commodity when she tied up to the man—if she did—all of which is only too true—she did not say the man had been unfaithful—I do not say so, but I do say that by neglect an' carelessness, an' unthoughtfulness, men lose the love of good true wives an' very often, lose the wife also. Every man should remember this—if a good wife is worth anything she is worth everything! An' this also can be said of the husband—if he is not worth everything he isn't worth anything.

"Sincere Subscriber" takes the woman's side of the question—in other words she gives several good reasons why women go wrong—why they are unfaithful an' chief among the reasons given by her is the one just mentioned an' that other an' most pernicious one—too tight a hitch in the strings on the pocket book! Lack of love, and money doled out grudgingly—like as if the man was payin' an' ol' debt an' hated to do it, has driven many a good woman to go to the bad, an', God help them! Who among us can say they are to blame? An' yet I say again that the same thing drives men—not exactly the same—but the lack of love—drives them where love awaits them. Yes "Sincere Subscriber," it sure takes a heap of lovin' to make a home a home an' some time it takes so little to make the happiest home a hell!

An' to "Mother of eight," I jest want to say this—you have not described to me the average man at all—in fact the things you have described is not a man, if what you say is true, for only an animal—a bein' without sense, a thing to be despised—could so enslave any woman—specially the mother of his children. I am sorry if in my writin' I have not come up to your expectations—I'll freely admit that I am only jest a man, with all the love, passion, respect for womanhood an' motherhood, law abidin', home-lovin', argumentative, contrary, dull an' stupid tendencies of the ordinary man—but such a man as you have described I have never known but once an'

he died in the Kalamazoo State Hospital although I'll freely admit he should have been shot.

However, dear "Mother of eight," your letter only proves my former statements—that a woman, if she sees fit an' tries, can hold a man against the world, but don't you ever think for a minute that I claim that all men are worth the effort it takes to hold them. Why half of 'em ain't worth their salt an', by the same token, the other half could be considerably improved.

Which leads me to remark that love alone is supreme—passion alone, never has and never will hold a man or woman. Mutual love with all that love implies—that's my hobby an' with that in the home there will be no unfaithful men an' no unfaithful women. Cordially yours. — UNCLE RUBE.

FARMER GIVES FEDERAL RESERVE A "CALLING"

AMOS WELCH, a prominent farmer of Ionia county, has written a comprehensive discussion of the federal reserve system as it affects the Michigan farmer and also discusses in his article the results of high freight rates, discrimination

shown the western farmer, and many other phases of the production, marketing and financing features of the agriculturist's business. Charges were made at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention at Atlanta to the effect that congress had surrendered to the Federal Reserve banks the right to inflate and deflate currency at will, and that the power is being used to enrich the big bankers at the expense of the farmer and the general public. These charges led to the introducing, by George Mansfield, of Oregon, of the following resolution, considered to be one of the most important adopted by the delegation.

"We ask the appointment of a committee to carefully prepare and present to congress as the views of our membership a bill which will so amend existing laws as to secure to every American citizen an adequate and proper system of financing which shall be truly national in its character, safe, sound and administered under the direction of an independent and representative board of directors representing every phase of our national life, so that congress shall not only coin money and regulate the value thereof, but will carry out the true spirit of the constitution in regulating the expansion and reduction of credit, not with a view of private gain but in such a way as to protect the interests of all our citizens and secure and promote the public welfare."

Mr. Welch's article which follows was written in reply to a questionnaire with which was a bulletin on "business conditions" sent out by Frank B. Hinton of the Federal Re-

serve bank at Chicago, asking the person to which the questionnaire was sent would like to have regular bulletins sent to him. Mr. Welch's answer is characteristic of him. He takes opportunity to tell Mr. Hinton a few things which are wrong with the financing system of the nation and at the same time adds some constructive criticism which appears to be of vital interest to the farmers and others of Ionia county.

Mr. Welch's letter follows:

"I received your card and letter of December 2, and will say that I am very much interested in your report of 'business conditions' and would like to have it continued.

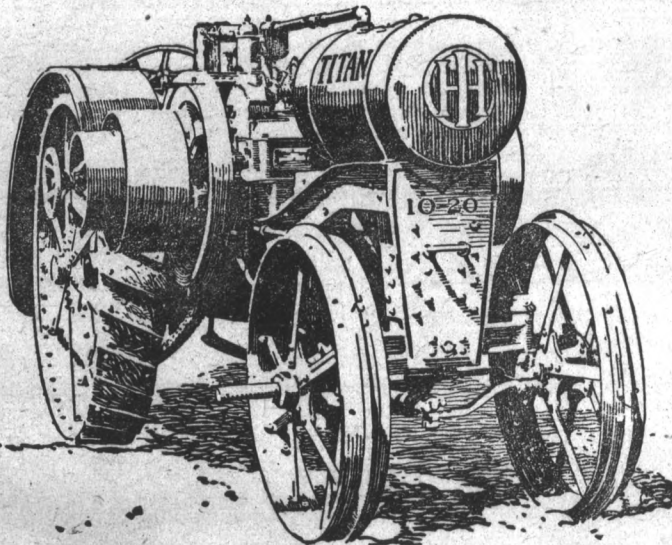
"I am very much interested in agriculture, especially stock raising, feeding and stock shipping, having stock from the states of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming to Chicago and to our ranch holdings in northern Michigan by the thousands and to our farms in Ionia county where we have always carried on a feeding proposition. But the raising of freight rates and other changes have entirely eliminated us from the business, letting our ranches lie practically idle and our barns empty.

The price of sheep today would scarcely pay the freight from the west to our northern ranches where are located some of the finest stock propositions in this country. The freight rate from Chicago to Ionia county for 25 years was 13 cents per hundred pounds, now it is 31 1-2 cents. The rate from Ionia, Michigan to Taft, Isosco county, Michigan was \$22 for a double deck of sheep, later raised to \$33 and at the present time \$70.25 per car and no service.

"We never used to hear of such a thing as unloading and feeding between Ionia and Chicago or between our northern

(Continued on page 16)

\$200 Cut in Titan Price Now \$700 f. o. b. Chicago —and a P & O 3-furrow Plow FREE



Harvester Company's Exceptional Offer

Effective Feb. 3, to May 1, 1922

The Harvester Company makes this special offer to apply on all new International 8-16 and Titan 10-20 tractors purchased by its dealers on 1922 account: Each farmer purchasing one of these Titan tractors, for delivery on or before May 1 next, will be given by the Company **absolutely free**, f. o. b. Chicago, a 3-furrow P&O plow. On the same terms, each farmer who purchases an International 8-16 will be given a 2-furrow P&O plow.

THE Titan is not a stripped tractor, pared down to make a price, but complete with all essential equipment—**friction clutch pulley, fenders, platform, throttle governor, adjustable drawbar, angle lugs, brakes.** This equipment, worth more than \$100 and necessary on any tractor to make it serviceable and safe, is included in the new \$700 price. **No extras to buy.**

The Titan is a real 3-plow tractor and has belt power in proportion. It has enormous reserve power. Its 3-plow capacity cuts the labor cost on every field operation—a big item in farm operating expense. Titan is famous for long life. It has proved in eight years of use that it outlasts two or three small inferior tractors. Does best work on cheap kerosene. Low repair and upkeep expense. Always on the job.

\$230 Cut in International 8-16

The International 8-16 tractor now sells for \$670, f. o. b. Chicago. Until May 1, 1922, each purchaser of an International 8-16 covered by the Special Offer will be given a P & O 2-furrow plow free. If the purchaser of either tractor now owns a suitable plow we will substitute a tractor disk harrow.

Greatest farm power values ever offered. Neither horses nor any other tractor can equal them.

Special Offer Expires
May 1st. See the
McCormick-Deering
Dealer Now!



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED

USA

DENTAL FACTS

DO you know that rheumatism, trouble with the heart, eyes or ears and many other ills, to which the flesh is heir, may arise from infected gums and decaying teeth?

If you have pains in your knees, along the static nerve, even a tired feeling in the pit of your stomach some unsuspected abscess at the root of an innocent looking molar may be at the "real root" of the trouble.

The fifth nerve which supplies our teeth with sensation is a fearful and wonderful thing, it stands like a policeman, club in hand, and gives warning telling us in plain language (a pain some where) that something has gone wrong. This fifth nerve gives sensation to all the motor nerves of the head and it tells you when things do not taste good, it tells you when you find something gritty in your food to spit it out for it might scratch the enamel of your teeth. There are times when one would give a good deal to take its own club and give it a temporary sleeping potion and that is what the dentist does for us occasionally but it would not be safe to do so for long.

The health of the whole body and certainly its efficiency depends upon a good clean mouth, with a full equipment of grinding surfaces. Do you know that we bite with seventy pounds pressure? It gives one a wholesome respect for one's own jaws. No wonder the bible gives us many injunctions as to what should come out of the mouth, as well as some as to what should go in.

There has been a theory that expectant mothers should not have work done upon the teeth, more harm is done by neglect at such a time than possibly could be by any ordinary dental work. At such a time every woman's right and duty is to be as comfortable and free from any disturbing pain or annoyance as possible. Let me repeat any ordinary work can be done with entire safety. I spent one year studying mechanical dentistry with much practical experience with men high up in the profession and that is the consensus of opinion. I will be glad to answer any questions sent to me along this line. If you ask me something that I cannot answer I will make no guesses but will go to headquarters for information and give it to you.

In the meantime take the advice of one who knows and see that the wash-stands are well supplied with tooth-brushes, tooth-soaps or powders and a good antiseptic mouth-wash.

Also let us not forget our good friend Dental Floss; in the course of his wanderings he digs up many an unsuspected lodger which in time would decay and be all ready to start a big hole in some white ivory only to be made whole by our other friend in need, the dentist.

FROM THE HEART

I HAVE been interested in the articles of unfaithful husbands and as a woman who has had the experience I would like to say for both unfaithful women and men, it is a thing that should be looked into. I was married early in my teens to please my parents before they died. My husband, a man I could not learn to love, because he did not believe in God, Heaven or hell, he then deserted me, a mother of four children, and one of them in a hospital. I was wealthy. He went to the bank, drew all my money except sixty dollars and went away. He, after weeks of time, came back and begged forgiveness and as a Christian I forgave and started life again, when in a short time he went again, leaving me with not even anything to eat. Relatives came, found us slowly starving, my children and I, and they took us to their homes where I slowly got well again. I then worked and sued for divorce. He came in court and accused me, an honest Christian, of unfaithfulness but could not prove it. I worked and saved, and kept my children and never got help from him four long years, then they granted me my divorce. I felt that I had been wronged by man alone. I met many who seemed to love and honor but my faith in men was gone. In 1920



I met a man and worked for him one year. I found faith in him and love him now dearly as I've been his wife for some months now, but dear readers, I am not even now in a happy home, I am a step-mother and maybe some of you know what it is when the child is 15 years old.

Let me tell you that some women are doing wrong too. If he is unfaithful, don't turn to another while you are his wife or you are just as bad as he. The bible must be our teacher in all things.

Never marry the second after the first is proved unfaithful. I would give world's to be happy but will never be.—A Friend.

THE FARM DOES PAY

I AM a constant reader of your excellent paper and I enjoy reading the Farm Home department. I would like to write a few lines about an article that was in your paper Dec. 17th issue, signed Z. B. M., Ohio. I think she is a girl above the average city girl, who would not think of even washing the dishes, for fear her pretty hands might get soiled. There is not a single farmer in our fair state who can wear a white collar, and make his farm pay. They would still be on their "forty" as Miss Z. B. M. said.

I have stayed on the old farm with dad while the other boys have gone to the city to make their pile. Now they are boarding on pa until times are better. I asked them how many thousands they have got salt-

ed down. They walk away disgusted when I tell them how many Liberty Bonds I have got, with money to get a "Henry" this spring. As for my self I am 22 years old and stand six foot from the ground. I would like to meet a real girl like Miss Z. B. M. some time.—E. H.

But to be fair M. H. I will have to add a post-script of my own to your letter and say that I know a hundred city girls right around me who hesitate at no work that is honest, and will wash, iron, cook and make garden, also make pretty clothes for themselves. They certainly have to be up and coming or they would be left entirely out of the procession.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

Mrs. Leona Rosenberger, R. 2, Box 6, Alto, Mich., would very much like to have the pattern for the baby moccasins. She will find a letter from Mrs. S. A. Thuma, Box 31, Matherton, Mich., in this issue.

Mrs. R. W. and Mr. C. J.—The goitre cure was nothing more or less than the use of fresh grape-fruit. A bit rubbed on externally every day and a part of the pulp eaten four times a day. In several cases it has seemed to effect a cure, so our correspondent informed us.

Can any reader send us the poem entitled "The Skeptic's Daughter?"

Mrs. F. E.—I will give several cake recipes in the next issue. Table oil cloth is not heavy enough for floors, it will not wear well.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

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CATALOGUE NOTICE

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING and SUMMER 1922 CATALOGUE, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. All patterns 12c. Send pattern and catalogue orders to Mrs. Jenney, care of Pattern Dept.,

A Popular One Piece Dress

3895. Here is a splendid style for remodeling or for combining two materials. The lines are good and youthful, and new style features are seen in collar and sleeve. Satin or taffeta would be attractive for this design with soutache braid or embroidery for trimming. It would also be nice in black velvet with braiding, or in taupe moire with a touch of coral. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 2 yards.



An Up-to-Date and Simple Frock

3870. This distinctly youthful frock has the latest fashion "wrinkles." The new sleeve and collar. A choice of high neck or girlish round neck for which the collars are provided. Duvelty with matched flat braid is here shown. One may have velvet, or taffeta, or serge with braiding. For the round collar, embroidered broad cloth or suede, crepe or organdy is attractive. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 yards of 44 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 2 yards.



A Simple Serviceable Apron

3896. This apron has a very practical pocket. It is a one piece model, with the back shaped to form belt extensions that hold the fullness of the front in place. Dotted percale is here shown, with rick rack braid for trimming. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size will require 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.



A Stylish Wrap

3890. Simple and attractive and suitable for silk velvet cloth or fur fabrics. The pattern for this design is cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4 3/4 yards of 44 inch material. The collar may be worn high or rolled as shown in the small view.



Smocks or overblouses will be worn this summer more even than last year. Sometimes they are of the same color as the skirt, often of a bright contrasting shade when worn with white or cream colored skirts.

Have you seen the new luncheon sets of pattern oil-cloth? There is a large center-piece and a number of doilies. You can choose one with decorations that harmonize with your dining-room color scheme. A set will save you much laundry work and they are "quite the thing." I will be glad to quote you prices and also purchase them for you if you wish.

Little napkins made of all linen, barred glass toweling will save your fine linen. One yard will make two.

Coffee Cake

To the one who wanted coffee cake or Dutch cake, this is fine: Two cups of light bread sponge, 1-4 to 1-2 cupful of sugar 2 to 4 tablespoons of softened butter, 1 or 2 eggs and 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon; beat all together very thoroughly and flour enough is added gradually to make a dough that can just be handled with a spoon. Should be well beaten after every addition of flour so that a smooth dough is formed. This may be spread in two shallow buttered tins and allowed to rise until double in height. The top should then be brushed with melted butter or egg and milk beaten together. The cakes are then sprinkled liberally with a mixture of 1-2 cup of flour, 1-2 cup sugar, 1-2 teaspoon of cinnamon, blended with 2 tablespoons of melted butter, rub these ingredients together with the hands so that a meal or crumb-like mixture is formed. Bake 20 to 25 minutes in moderately hot oven. Does anyone know a good way to clean nickel on a stove? —Mrs. Glenn Polt, Clare, R. 6, Mich.

Another Coffee Cake

In the January 21, 1922 issue, Mrs. K. B. ask for a recipe to make coffee cake from bread dough. The following recipe is one my mother has used for years: Take bread dough when ready to put into loaves, add 1 tablespoon lard, 1-2 cup granulated sugar, pinch of soda dissolved in a little hot water, mix in bread dough, add enough flour to take up the added moisture and let this rise. Then roll and put in tins and let rise again, cover the top with sweet cream, sprinkle with cinnamon and brown or white sugar. Bake until a nice brown. Bread dough the size of an ordinary loaf of bread will make three or four round coffee cakes.—Mrs. A. R. H.

Surely, Come Again!

As I am a most interested reader of this valuable paper and especially the Home Department, I would like to help a little if I may. Am sending a recipe for Dutch cake or coffee cake as per requested in paper Jan. 21st.

Take a pint of bread sponge, one egg, two tablespoons shortening, same of sugar, mix well together in a hard loaf. Let raise then put in tin and raise again then bake. Just before putting in the oven with the bowl of a tablespoon, make little holes in the top and put in the following: 1-3 cup brown sugar, 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon moistened with a little sour cream. This is lovely eaten with coffee.

Curley Peters or Drop Cakes One heaping cup brown sugar, 1 egg, 3 tablespoons molasses, 1-2 cup shortening, 2-3 cup sour milk, 1 rounding teaspoon soda, 1-2 teaspoon each of cinnamon, salt, cloves and nutmeg, 1 cup raisins or may use part nut meats if desired. Stir stiff enough with flour to drop by half spoonfuls on buttered tins. Bake in moderate oven. May I come again?—Mrs. F. L., Vassar, Mich.

Decorating Cake

I would like to ask some helps of the sisters. I saw in the paper about decorating the top of a cake with powdered sugar through a paper doily. Now I didn't understand. Do you frost your cake first or put the sugar on the cake? Will the lady please write again and explain the method more plainly. I would like a recipe for a cake to be made either layers or loaf, made with brown sugar, no molasses; something nice to use with caramel and using the yolks of eggs as one hardly knows what to do with them when making white cake. I would like a recipe for chilli con carne. Has anyone had any experience using table oil-cloth on the floor and varnishing in place of linoleum? Will smocks be much worn this summer?—Mrs. F. E.

Sends Patterns

In regard to the letters of Mrs. Alex Smith, Le Roy, Mich., and Mrs. Katie Lilly, Shepherd, will reply for the benefit of others who have hesitated sending for the baby moccasin pattern because of only the initials being affixed to the letter. Am sending the pattern to the above ladies, but have already received several, one coming from Tennessee with only the address or initials.

I am very thankful for all the helps I receive, and am also glad to be of any help to others. As my time is nearly always employed, being the mother of 3 sons and 4 daughters, I appreciate the many helps the M. B. F. contains. Will close with my recipe for pork cake: 2 cups brown sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups molasses, 1 pound salt pork, ground fine, with 1 pint boiling water. Let stand until cold. Add 1 pound (or less) raisins, chopped, 1 tablespoon soda and flour. Improves with age. Wishing success to all the readers and editors of the M. B. F.—Mrs. S. A. Thuma, Matherton, Box 31, Mich.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I do not feel like writing this week. It is because one who is near and dear to me is very ill and I cannot concentrate my thoughts upon my work. And if I do not write a long letter there will be more space for your letters, and there are some extremely interesting ones. What do you think of the poem Ruby Slack sends in? She does not say whether she is the author of it but I believe she is.

I received a very pretty valentine this morning from Edna McIntyre, Kawkawlin. She also wrote me a letter which will appear next week.

Next week contains the birthday of George Washington, the first man ever elected to the presidency of the United States, doesn't it. How many of you know (without looking in your history) what year he was elected.—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—Having read the merry letters from the rest of the boys and girls I ask leave to add my name to the rest. We like the M. B. F. just fine. My mother takes your paper. I am enclosing a poem.

I am a little farmerette,
Just sixteen years of age,
I like the Business Farmer fine;
Especially the children's page.

We have an eighty-acre farm,
Some stock and chickens too,
I always read the M. B. F.
When my Dad gets through.

Talk about your favorites,
I vote for Uncle Ned,
And I am sure you will agree;
In your favor he has led.

When you want a real paper,
No use to hesitate
Write down the Business Farmer
Opportunity is at your gate.
—Ruby Slack, R. 1, Ellsworth, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I would like to join your merry circle. I am 10 years old. My birthday is the 31st of January. Am in the fourth grade at school. I live on a 125-acre farm. I have a saving account now in the bank of \$1 dollars. My father started it by giving me one dollar every birthday and then I saved my pennies and earned some by helping on the farm, picking up potatoes, and apples, driving the horse on the hay fork, and picking berries. And during the war I saved my pennies to buy thrift stamps so I also have ten dollars in war savings stamps. I have 3 pets: a hen, dog and a cat. My dog can sit up and shake hands. I can hitch him up and he will draw my wagon and sled. Good by to all. —Pauline Kingsbury, R. 4, Imlay City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—My father takes the M. B. F. and I read every page in it—even to advertisements when I have nothing else to do or have no other reading. My father is away to camp now and my mother and I do all the chores. I am fourteen years old July 20. Have I a twin? I go to school every day and I am in the 9th grade. I am going to Harrisville high school next year, providing I get my credits. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 5 horses, 6 milch cows and 3 pigs. My brothers are away with my father now. We have a Ford car and a power washing machine. It saves my mother a lot of hard labor. My mother raises geese and chickens. When I was 11 years old I went with my aunt to her home at Marine City. While I was there I went to Mt. Clemens, St. Marys, St. Claire, Port Huron and Detroit. I had a good time while I was there. When I was coming back I was sick on the boat. It was so stormy they did not stop at Oscoda and I went to Mackinac in care of a nice lady named Mrs. Wells. A man bought me a nice dolly while I was there. I got off the boat at Alpena and a garage man named Mr. La Grosse brought me home. We have a nice road by our farm and hundreds of touring cars go by. I have driven our car quite a bit but I would not trust myself alone with it. What is the difference between a piano, bank and beehive? When are the Doo Dads coming back? They are very merry little fellows. Well when I go to Mt. Clemens again I will come to visit you. Then I will describe you to my cousins. My little sisters imagine you an old baldheaded man with long white whiskers. Ha! Ha! Love to you and all the cousins. —Inez Goddard, Mikado, Box 94, Mich.

Hello Uncle Ned—How are you and all the rest of this merry, merry circle? I just discovered this circle in the M. B. F. and have fallen in love with it already. Have I a twin sister or brother? My birthday comes on the 23rd of December. I am now fifteen years of age. Can we write more than one letter after this one. I mean can we keep writing them? I hope we can because lots of times I don't have much to do and I can fill up my spare time writing letters. I am a sophomore in high school and I have a very good time teasing the freshmen. But freshmen of this circle don't think I mean you, because I don't. I wish some of you would write to me because I know what it is like to be a freshman. Especially I would like a few soph's to open up their hearts and send a few letters down this way. Now, please, don't get

disgusted with my name. I can't help it because I was given that name. It really isn't so hard to pronounce (if you know how.) But almost everyone calls me "Cetea" so I wish you would call me that too. I'm not sure whether it's all right to write letters in pencil to Uncle Ned but my fountain pen is dry and I know Uncle Ned doesn't like green ink so I won't write with ink at all. I forgot to tell you that I live on a farm which contains forty acres, four cats, one dog, two cows, two horses, and about a hundred chickens. I'm going to write to another one of the members. With love to all of the folks, I remain.—Miss Halcetea Currier, Algonac.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins—My father takes the M. B. F. and I am very interested in the Children's Hour. It makes me laugh every time when I read that a child has a cat for a pet. It makes me think of the time when I was 4 or 5 years old. My mother never wanted me to play with cats but one day I played with cats and she caught me at it, and she said to me: "Aren't you afraid of getting cat hairs in your stomach?" I said: "Oh, mamma, I don't put the cats in my stomach. I hold them in my arms." Nowadays I have different pets. They are not only pets but money-makers. I have canary birds. Last year I raised 9 singers and 4 females. I sell the singers for \$4.00 before they are 4 months old and after that I get \$5.00, so you can see there is money in them. And you ought to hear them sing when the music starts. I live on an 80-acre farm. I don't have far to go to school. There is just the garden between the school and our house. I wish some of my cousins would write to me. I will answer all letters that I receive.—Clara Eichinger, R. 2, Box 18, Standish, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—This is the "Triplets" writing. We "Triplets" are three girls who go to the same school and are all about the same age. Now cousins, we want you all to guess our first names and write to us. We will answer each letter received. Our first initials, last names and addresses are: E. Strieter, H. Smith and A. Conlin, Bay City, R. 4, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—We received the M. B. F. today. I was reading the Children's Hour and enjoyed it very much. It made me think I would like to write a letter. I have three sisters. We all go to school except my sister Opal who has very poor health. We have little over a mile to go to school. We scholars have lots of fun sliding down hill. We have been having some pretty cold weather. I am a girl nine years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 120-acre farm. We have 10 milch cows, 3 head of young cattle, 2 horses, 24 hogs, about 75 hens, 5 turkeys and four geese. For a pet we have a dog. He is a good dog. He gets the cows alone. Uncle Ned, did you ever play checkers? We generally spend the evening in playing checkers. We think it is lots of fun. I am ever your friend.—Marian Dick, R. 2, Muir, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? My father takes the M. B. F. and I always read the children's page. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the seventh grade at school. My birthday is the 18th of January. Have I a twin? I live on a 100 acre farm. We have three horses, two pigs, four cows and six young cattle. For pets I have three cats and one dog. We live three miles from town. We live near the Muskegon river. We have a cottage there where we go to fish in the summer. There are 13 pupils in our school. We are going to have a valentine party this year. We are having nice weather here. Yesterday it rained and then it froze so I have been sliding on the ice. I wish some of the cousins would write to me as I will answer all the letters. I will close with lots of love to Uncle Ned.—Hazel Compton, R. 2, Big Rapids, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 10 years old and would like to join your merry circle. My mother takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. My birthday is the 15th of this month. I will be 11 years old. I live on the shore of Lake Michigan. The lake is frozen now. I see 40 or 50 fishermen out there every day. They get 40 or 50 pounds of fish every day. I have just learned to skate. I think it is lots of fun. I am in the sixth grade at school. I like to go to school. I have for pets two cats, a dog, a colt and a calf. Tell some of the other boys and girls to write to me. Have I a twin? I go sliding down hill quite often.—Harold Cole, Box 833, Cross Village, Mich.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Helen Bagnel, Traverse City; Z. M. Edwards, (no address); Ester Barber, Frederic; Beatrice Hunt, Arlene Hunt, Lapeer; Mildred Starr, Coleman; Stella May Smith, St. Louis; Ella May Ballagh, Uby; Melvin Allen, Gladwin; Virginia Brauhar, Carson City; George Baldwin, Blanchard; Marie Schneider, Owosso; Lucy Sharpe, Edith Sharpe, Clare; Albert T. Mowler, Rodney, Dorothy Nelson, Memphis; June Mawdsley, Mayville; Lella E. Welch, Mt. Clemens; Mary Elizabeth Pence, Mesick; Greeta Benedict, Muir; Vesta Hayward, East Jordan; Seth Calow, Hart; Vernon Shook, Reva May Shook, Bert; Hilda Kreger, Romeo; Dale Scarbrough, Ashley; Hazel Weir, Owendale; Mary Schwander, Carson City; Dorothy M. Anderson, Frederic; Stephen Katona, Glennie; Walter James Andres, Alpena; Ruth McShea, Rosebush; Harold Andres, Alpena, Mich.



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300 CANDLE POWER

SUNRAY lamps and lanterns operate 30 hours on a few cents' worth of kerosene or gasoline. Better than gas or electricity. Whitest light ever produced. Nothing to wear—simple—safe. 15 days' trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for special offer on FREE lantern and agency proposition. Act Now. KNIGHT LIGHT COMPANY Dept. 3302, Chicago, Ill.

200 Strawberry Plants \$2

100 Everbearers—100 Senator Dunlop both postpaid anywhere at proper planting time. Send Now. We have 50 other varieties of strawberries; also small fruits, shrubs, trees, evergreens, etc. Free Catalog of everything to plant. Our Reduced Prices will pay you to answer this ad. Write today to The Allegan Nursery, Box 44, Allegan, Mich.

MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Auto Owners WANTED!



To introduce the best automobile tires in the world. Made under our new and exclusive Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process that eliminates Blow-Out—Stone-Bruise—Rim-Cut and enables us to sell our tires under a

10,000 MILE GUARANTEE

We want an agent in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly

low prices to all motorcar owners. Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our amazing introductory offer to owner agents.

Hydro-United Tire Co.
189 Chicago, San Francisco, Pottstown, Pa.

140 Egg Guaranteed INCUBATOR \$12.45

World beating low price offer on high grade **Guaranteed Hatcher**. You waste money to pay more. The Detroit has double walls, hot water heat, copper tank, no cold corners, big nursery, automatic regulation thermometer—all features that insure big hatches—strong, healthy, vigorous chicks. Equal to incubators costing twice the price. Only

\$7.10 FOR A 140-CHICK DETROIT BROODER

An equally big bargain. Double walls, hot water heat. High class. Built to last. Write for complete description. You will marvel at the value. **Get Big Bargain Offer on both machines ordered at one time. Save money Act quickly. Address**

Detroit Incubator Company
Dept. 10 Meritt St., Detroit, Mich.

YARD LONG BEAN

This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant and produce an enormous crop of long slender, round pods, which are of excellent quality for snap beans. The round pods average from 2 to 4 feet in length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Produce late in the summer, very productive, tender and of fine flavor. Packet of seed, 10c; 3 for 25c; postpaid. Catalog free.

BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO.
Dept. M. B. Galesburg, Mich.

GRASS SEED

FREE SAMPLES

Wonderful Value Wholesale Prices Highest Quality

Don't fail to investigate these bargains. Kleenland Tested Timothy \$2.50 bu. Sweet Clover scarified, \$4.90 bu. Alsike Clover & Timothy \$3.90 bu. Sudan Grass 5cts. lb. Alfalfa \$6.90 bu. Have high quality of Clover and other Grass & Field Seeds at low prices. All sold subject to State or Government Test under an absolute money-back guarantee. We specialize in grass and field seeds. Located to save you money and give quick service. We expect higher prices—Buy now and save big money. Send today for our money-saving Seed Guide, explains all-free

American Mutual Seed Co., Dept. 627 Chicago, Ill.

\$24.95 Upward

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and easy monthly payment offer. Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5067 Bainbridge, N.Y.

64 BREEDS Most profitable pure-bred ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. 29th year. Largest plant. Large valuable poultry book and catalog free.

R. F. NEUBERT Co., P. 628 Mankato, Minn.

BARRELS OF DISHES

Slightly imperfect crockery, Hotel China. Mixed designs. **GREAT BARGAIN.** Write for particulars.

RAYLEA, INC. Buffalo, N. Y.
303 Washington St.,

Choice Strawberry Plants \$3.75 per 1000 all standard varieties at \$3.75. Guaranteed first class or money refunded. Catalog. Filena Woolf, Allegan, Mich.

OATS "BURT'S HEAVYWEIGHT" Test 58 lbs. per bu. Also Early SEED CORN. Got our low price, samples and catalogue.

THEO R. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

The Publisher's Desk

THE KIND OF ADVERTISING WE DON'T ACCEPT

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale. Give price and description. H. S. Brown, Wilmington.

Every few days we received from Wisconsin, Iowa or some other farm land boom state where the real estate men who lived off the fat of the land are now starving to death, an advertisement worded something like the above.

It is what we call a "blind ad" and it is about as helpful to humanity as a "blind pig!"

Obviously it is from someone in a far away state who is really interested in a farm and wants to move to Michigan, but actually it is from a real estate grafter who wants to get \$5 or \$10 from you for a promised service in "advertising" your farm for sale in his "listing book" which he "guarantees" reaches over 50,000 possible farm buyers.

The Business Farmer never knowingly accepts such copy and if at any time you catch one advertising with us, write and send us his circular matter. In the meantime watch for this class of "blind advertising" in a lot of so-called farm and mail-order papers, country papers are also accepting this advertising but we do not believe they realize what the real "game" is.

There is one way to get real buyers for your farm if it is for sale and that is to advertise it in a good state farm paper which you know reaches the kind of farmers who would be possible buyers. The cost of this advertising is very small indeed in comparison with the possible commission of 3 to 10 per cent which a real estate agent would probably charge you.

STARTING THE CALVES RIGHT.
By O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

(Continued from last week)

At the time the calf is changed from whole milk to skim milk it will begin to eat grain. The best way to get the calf started eating grain is by placing a little grain in its mouth after it has consumed its milk. It will like the taste of grain, and will soon eat without assistance if the grain is placed within its reach. A great many feeders practice the feeding of grain with the milk. This is a serious mistake, especially if the grain consists of corn or other starchy feed. Such feed as corn must be acted upon by the saliva of the mouth in order to insure its proper digestion. When the grain is fed with the milk the calf simply gulps it down and does not masticate it in the least. In such cases indigestion often follows. When the calf begins to eat grain readily, only such an amount should be given it as will be cleared up at each meal. Here again the appetite of the calf is the best guide as to the amount of grain to feed. Usually the calf will not eat over a half pound of grain per day for the first two months. From this time until it is six months old a pound of grain per day will be sufficient.

It has been shown that skim milk is deficient in fat, and in supplementing it one must make good this deficiency. Grains which contain a high percentage of carbohydrates may be substituted for the butter fat. Corn contains a high per cent of this substance, and on account of their low cost in the corn belt they are the logical grains to feed with the skim milk. Linseed oil meal is valuable for feeding on account of the high content of protein. It does not contain a very high per cent of oil. Oil meal may be fed in connection with corn, but this is not entirely necessary, and it is very expensive. The corn has invariably given the best results as a supplement to skim milk. When teaching the calf to eat grain it is better to use corn chop. When the calf gets a little older shelled corn may be fed.

Hay should be kept before the calf after it is two weeks old. At this age the calf will begin to nibble at the hay, and will soon consume quite a little of it. The eating of hay

should be encouraged by keeping nice, clean, bright hay within the reach of the calf at all times. For young calves, mixed or timothy hay is better than alfalfa or clover. The latter are usually too laxative and have a tendency to produce scours. After the calf is two or three months old it will do much better on alfalfa, and will eat a great deal more of it than of the mixed hays. If alfalfa can not be had at this time, good clover or cow pea hay should be fed. If the calf is on pasture it will not be necessary to feed any hay.

Clean fresh water should be provided for the calf at all times. Many feeders assume that the calf does not need water on account of drinking milk. It will consume a large amount of water on account of drinking fifteen or twenty pounds of skim milk per day.

After the calf is weaned from milk the grain ration should be somewhat changed. The object in forming a grain ration for any growing animal is to feed it bone—and muscle—forming feeds. The grain ration at this time will depend upon the kind of roughage fed. If alfalfa hay is used the calves will do well on a ration of corn alone, or mixed corn and oats, or corn and bran. If mixed or prairie hay, cane or corn fodder is fed, the grain ration should be changed somewhat. More nitrogenous foods, such as bran, linseed-oil meal and cotton-seed-oil meal should make up the grain ration. If the calves are stunted by lack of proper food at this time they will usually develop into undersized cows.

(To be continued)

FARMER GIVES FEDERAL RESERVE A "CALLING"

(Continued from page 13)

ranch and Iowa. Now it is seldom that we get a shipment without a charge for unloading, loading and a feed bill attached, holding the stock over 24 hours and damaging them three times the amount of the extra charges.

"Then talk about a ten per cent reduction in rates; which I see you mention in your report as being a great help to the livestock interests. Taking ten per cent from \$70.25 leaves \$62.87 to pay for what we used to get for \$22, and then we got some 'service.' The air line distance for the haul is only 154 miles.

"I recently saw a freight receipt for hauling a car of wheat fifty miles straight line, of \$98. Do you wonder that the farmers are going into bankruptcy and are so discouraged that they are going out of business?

"Now in regard to the Federal Reserve Bank. When inaugurated it was not intended as a money making institution, but it was intended that it would make our money system more elastic, so that the crops of the country could be marketed without being obliged to call on Wall St., which at that time had complete control of our money system.

"I see by your report of November that in Iowa and Illinois landlords are making concessions to the tenants because they have not been able to make their expenses and are lowering their rent to try and induce the tenants to remain.

"The whole country, I think, is willing to admit that the Federal Reserve system of finance together with the American farmer feeding our own and the allied armies, won the war. But when the war was over the 'moneyed interests,' with the help of the federal system, turned their guns on the producing classes and have forced them to sell their products below the cost of production.

"At our state agricultural college last year where 4,200 farmers were congregated, a representative of your branch office at Detroit delivered an address and in the course of his remarks said: 'We are going to force you farmers to put your products on the market to lower the cost of living, because we are not going to loan the farmer any more money.'

"Your representative surely knew what he was talking about and you kept your promise. You raised the rate of interest so high that the banks could not afford to handle any loans to the farmers and the result has been that the farmers by the thousands have been forced into bankruptcy.

"I see by your report that you mention the 'J. Pierpont Morgan Pool' of fifty million dollars that the great philanthropist was willing to come to the stockman's rescue and loan to them at 'eight' per cent interest when their 'security' was ample. He was alarmed about the shortage of beef in this country and may be was afraid that the price of his sirloin steaks would be advanced. Before the war he was glad to loan money at 4 1/4 to 5 per cent.

"If I have not been mis-informed, the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States earned 160 per cent on their capital last year, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the district we 'belong' to earned 195 per cent.

"If the above is true I would like to see it figured out as to how long it will be before the Federal Reserve Banks and their 'Allies,' if things continue as at present will have control of all the money and wealth of the United States."—Amos Welch.

P. S.—Not a lawyer or banker, just a common farmer.

Wall Paper Sample Book FREE



Contains Samples of Over 100 Patterns Borders with Sidewalls

Send today for this big free book containing actual samples of the new wall papers for 1922; shows samples of borders as well as sidewalls. Big variety to choose from—over 100 patterns in all—popular styles and colors. Many correct designs for every room.

Lowest Prices Since Before the War
ONLY 8c Per Double Roll (96c for Room 10x12x8 ft.)

We have slashed prices on all grades of wall paper. Same quality that last year sold for \$1.50 per double roll now reduced to 8c per double roll. Remember our prices are for double rolls, 16 yds. long (not 8-yd. single rolls by which wall paper is usually sold). Our 8c per double roll means really 4c per single roll. At our new prices, as little as 5c will paper an entire room, 10x12x8 ft., sidewall, border and ceiling included.

Be sure to get a copy of this new sample book before you buy. See our new styles, see our low prices—it will pay you to send for this FREE book today.

Write our house nearest you. Address Dept. 811

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul

SEED—HAY—STRAW

I have 45 tons of nice June clover hay, all nice. Almost 15 tons of oats and barley straw, 8 tons of millet straw, 5 tons of June clover straw, 100 bushel of millet seed, 500 bushel of old oat seed, 500 bushel of new oat seed. Write for prices or come and see. Cash must accompany all orders. For reference, Rosebush State Bank.

B. C. LARRANCE
R. 2 Rosebush, Mich.

BLUE BIRD BRAND SEEDS

"THE BEST THAT GROW"
Certified Grim Alfalfa and Hubam Clover, Michigan and Idaho-grown Red Clover, Alsike and Sweet Clover. Choice of other Northern grown Field and Garden Seeds. A post card will bring full information.

The C-DEPUY CO.
SEEDSMEN PONTIAC MICH.

Fruit and Sunshine

The greatest fruit land in America is in the Ozark region near Joplin, Mo., a city of 80,000—grapes—strawberries—peaches—apples grown on land, costing from \$40 an acre up—concrete and gravel roads—good water—seven railroads—co-operative marketing associations—good local and foreign market—mild climate for poultry and dairying.

Agricultural Bureau, Dept. E, Chamber of Commerce, Joplin, Mo.

180 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both for \$22.00

Both machines made of California Redwood. Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water—copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors—shipped complete, all set up ready to use.

180 Egg Incubator and Brooder - \$22.00
250 Egg Incubator and Brooder - \$30.00

Made of California Redwood—last a lifetime. Positively the best value on the market today. Order the size you want direct from this ad. 30 day trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1922 catalog. [2]

WHEATON MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 116 Racine, Wis.

CLOVER \$1.140

Drop short—market advancing. Price sun-just to market changes. Also, several rates in best seeds. Guaranteed high quality laws grown—reclaimed and best tested, very pure. Also Timothy, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa and all farm seeds. Write today. Don't buy until you get our model prices, free samples, 116-page catalog.

See No. 1, Box 127, Clinton, Iowa

WE NEED MEN

With horse and buggy or auto to act as our agents in several Michigan counties. We pay a good salary and all expenses, when we have trained you to sell. Clean, honest work on salary for earnest men or women. Write Agency Manager, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CROP REPORTS

SAGINAW—Nice winter weather. The snow is all gone; not enough this winter to make any sleighing so far, but the roads have been good with good wheeling all winter. Stock of all kinds looks good with plenty of feed to take them through. Hard weather on wheat as the ground has been bare nearly all winter. A few farmers are hauling their beans to market.—G. L., Feb. 10.

ST. JOSEPH—Weather has moderated, cold nights, but thaws during day. Robins are here, also a frog has been seen. Fishing is good. Everybody seems to be trying their hand at it. Farmers are getting their buzz piles ready. More sales. Several farmers leaving farms. Grain not looking very good. Not enough snow to protect it from such hard freezing weather.—Mrs. H. C. Holtz, Feb. 10.

GENESEE—Our county is mostly dairying. A big movement is on to promote better breeding and thus make better markets for stock of quality. Many who have never owned pure-bred Holsteins are now starting herds. Very spring-like today. A. R. Graham, Feb. 10.

WASHTENAW—Very little snow, not very cold. Auction sales in full swing. Everything cheap. Wheat and rye not looking good. Few farmers holding potatoes for better prices, but 75 per cent sold.—H. C. Ringle, Feb. 10.

EMMETT—Enjoying mild winter weather at present. Ice cutting, log hauling and wood cutting keeps the farmers busy. Spring seems to be nearer and everyone is anxious for it to come. Grange and farmers clubs active along social lines. Schools well attended considering the deep snow and bad roads.—Mrs. G. P. C., Feb. 10.

MIDLAND—Have had some snow, but it is thawing today. The roads are in pretty good condition. Farmers are hauling wood and hay. Hay bales didn't get around until the price had dropped a dollar on the ton.—C. L. Haefka, Feb. 9.

SHIAWASSEE (S)—Mild, thawing weather. The ground has frozen to a depth of over 3 feet in local cemetery. With so much frost in ground road beds will be badly rutted. Later wheat, rye and clover may be damaged, but to date no harm. Not many farm auctions. Cannot dispose of notes of sales. Cutting wood and hauling fertilizer. Not many renting farms yet.—V. G. W., Feb. 9.

SHIAWASSEE (E)—The past three days of this week have been like spring. Telephone line men report only from four to six inches of frost in the ground. There has not been snow enough for sleighing at any one time in this county this winter. Prices on farm produce are slightly on the advance lately but not enough to create a panic among the farmers.—D. H. M., Feb. 10.

EATON—Warm and pleasant. Snow nearly all gone and ground thawing out fast. Farmers getting up summers wood, drawing manure and getting ready for spring work. February milk price \$1.45 for 3.5 milk. Plenty of farms for rent and no renters. At this time from what they say farmers will not plant or seed the usual acreage.—C. F. L., Feb. 10.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 8)

ing or he must bid so high that the Boardman Co. would get the contract. The Boardman Co. got the contract.

Now the voters of Michigan can dodge the issue, fool around three or four years and let the other fellows skin them.

Mr. W. P. Lovett says the legislators of 1923 will have to act on it, then the counties will have to vote on it so you see it will be three or four years that we will spend our time, money and talent on something that will do us no good while all the time the same old crew is skinning us farmers to a frazzle.

The first, best and only remedy is for the farmers and working men in Michigan to do just what the M. B. F. told them just before our last national election: "Vote your own class into office." Say! That was the best thing I ever read in any paper published in Michigan.

I believe that if a man starts in life without capital or help and ever gets very high financially under our present system of government, he gets it by skinning some other fellows, and that is the kind of men the Associated Press tells us to vote for. Why? Because the men that

work the skin game are the men who own the Associated Press.

Now, dear Editor, just a word in answer to Mr. J. R. Smith, Ionia county: Dear Mr. Smith. In my opinion the M. B. F. told you the truth when it said taxes are not going to be less. I am going to tell you something else, and I suppose you will go right up in the air. Our taxes are none too high but the price of our farm produce is too low. Why? We voted for these improvements when farm produce was the highest in history. In 1918-19 I never heard any complaint of high taxes but when the prices went flat then the wail went up, "Taxes too high!" The taxes are just what we voted for, but if we voted some farmers into office it might help some, for I notice that when we voted \$50,000,000 on our public highway the first money they spent was to raise the state highway commissioner's salary.—J. J. Palmer, Grand Traverse County, Mich.

We are slowly learning that men who make a success of their own business do not always or usually make a success of the public business. Why this is so, no one has yet taken the trouble to point out. To have good government we must have good men to run it. The form is not so important if the men who administer it are honest and capable. Fundamentally commission form of government ought to be a better form than the more complicated systems, all other things being equal. It gives greater opportunity for efficiency, economy and the fixing of responsibility. So, too, it opens the door to dishonesty and the assumption of arbitrary and harmful power. As a general rule commission form of government is to be preferred to other forms provided the right kind of men can be secured and that proper checks can be placed upon them. But whether or not commission government is the thing for counties to embrace we are not yet prepared to say.—Editor.

NOMADS OF THE NORTH

(Continued from page 11)

mercy, radiant for a moment in her forgetfulness of him. And Le Beau did enter—and see her—so quietly that for a space she did not realize his presence; and with him staring down on her she continued to talk and laugh and half sob, and the baby kicked and prattled and flung out its little arms wildly in the joy of these exciting moments.

Le Beau's thick lips drew back in an ugly leer, and he gave a savage curse. Nanette flinched as if struck a blow.

"Get up, you fool!" he snarled.

She obeyed, shrinking back with the baby in her arms. Miki saw the change, and the greenish fire returned into his eyes when he caught sight of Le Beau. A deep and wolfish snarl rose in his throat.

Le Beau turned on Nanette. The glow and the flush had not quite gone from her eyes and cheeks as she stood with the baby hugged up to her breast, and her big shining braid had fallen over her shoulder, glistening with a velvety fire in the light that came through the western window. But Le Beau saw nothing of this.

"If you make a poose (a house kitten) of that dog—a thing like you made of Minoo, the breed-bitch. I will—"

He did not finish, but his huge hands were clinched, and there was an ugly passion in his eyes, Nanette needed no more than that. She understood. She had received many blows, but there was the memory of one that never left her, night or day. Some day, if she could ever get to Post Fort O' God, and had the courage, she would tell le Facteur of that blow—how Jacques Le Beau, her husband, struck it at the nursing time, and her bosom was so hurt that the baby of two years ago had died. She would tell it, when she knew she and the baby would be safe from the vengeance of the Brute. And only le Facteur—the Big Man at Post Fort O' God a hundred miles away—was powerful enough to save her.

It was well that Le Beau did not read this thought in her mind now. With his warning he turned to Miki and dragged him out of the cabin to a cage made of saplings in which the winter before he had kept two live foxes. A small chain ten feet in length he fastened around Miki's neck and then to one of the sapling bars before he thrust his prisoner inside the door of the prison and freed him by cutting the babiche thongs with a knife.

(Continued next week)

BIG TIME AND MONEY SAVER



CALUMET BAKING POWDER

stands for

ECONOMY

No Failures No Waste

A pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. cans instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

BUILD For All Time

Investigate for yourself the great superiority of Kalamazoo Glazed Building Tile for permanent, attractive, economical farm buildings. Warm in winter, cool in summer, storm-proof, rot and rat-proof. Save cost of paint and expensive upkeep.

Kalamazoo GLAZED BUILDING TILE

Positively without a superior in any way. Impervious to dampness. Ample air cells make insulation perfect. Single blocks withstand 40 tons pressure. FREE estimate of cost furnished if you send rough sketch of building wanted. Send us your name for full particulars.

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
Dept. 444 Kalamazoo, Mich.



IS ALFALFA BELL BRAND Northern Crown

Send For Isbell's 1922 Catalog

Whatever kind of soil you have, there's an Isbell strain of alfalfa that will give wonderful yield. Hardiness and vitality are bred into Isbell seeds. Send today for your copy of Isbell's Seed Annual—the authoritative book on seeds and crops. Samples showing quality sent with it FREE. S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY 558 Mechanic St. (20) Jackson, Mich.

OUR WORD TO THE FARMER WHO CARES:

Refer to issue of February 4, on page 3 Please Read over what we said in that advertisement; There are Dollars waiting for you to pick them up; Talk this matter over with your Family and any Friends you are willing to help to BETTER THINGS; Then write us. I. C. R. ASS'N, INC., CRESCENT PARK, 309 MAPLE AVE., ELMIRA, N. Y., U. S. A. Keep this before you until you are a Club Member. You'll know the truth before Thanksgiving; Tell us then. Mr. Peck, who has grown this brand of Seed Corn for several years; planting 100 acres or more each year; husking thousands of Bushels of Ears besides building more silos and filling them all, has said and continues to say: "I would rather pay \$10 per bushel for SWEEPSTAKES PEDIGREED SEED CORN than take any other as a gift."

Lyman's Genuine Grimm Alfalfa

Immense yields year after year without replanting. Seed from original stock, selected to increase germination. Rooted and seed sample from A. B. LYMAN, introducer of Grimm Alfalfa. 551 Water Street Excelsior, Minnesota

DOES NOT WINTERKILL

BEFORE YOU SELL YOUR EGGS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, APPLES AND OTHER PRODUCE

write this farmer owned organization telling what you have to sell. With a large warehouse in Detroit and an efficient selling organization we can assure you of best service. PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS CO. Grand River & Lorraine Ave. Detroit, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Delay Doesn't Pay Break That Cold Today



CHECKS Colds in 24 hours—La Grippe in 3 days. Quickly relieves Headaches. Tablet form. Standard remedy world over. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature.

At All Drugists—30 Cents W. H. HILL COMPANY, DETROIT



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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. 23—Brown Swiss Cattle and Poland China Hogs, E. H. Knoch, Manchester, Mich.
March 2—Holsteins, James Nye & Son, Pontiac, Mich.
March 3—Durocs, Drott & Berns, Monroe, Mich.
March 3—Durocs, Frank Borgert, Sturgis, Mich.
March 3—Holsteins, John Schaff, Ohsenfield, Mich.
March 10—Holsteins, E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.
March 23—Holsteins, J. F. Glad, Vassar, Mich.
May 10—Shorthorns, Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Association, Greenville, Michigan.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
R. L. Benjamin, Waukegan, Wisconsin.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Harry A. Eckhardt—Dallas City, Ill.
C. S. Forney, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
John F. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
I. R. Love—Waukegan, Wisconsin.
J. W. Lovewell, So. Lyons, Mich.
J. E. Mack—Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
J. L. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Gary C. Rutherford, Decatur, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waite, Coldwater, Mich.
S. T. Wood—Liverpool, N. Y.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

WM. WAFFLE, J. T. HOFFMAN
Coldwater, Mich. Hudson, Mich.
on the block. in the ring.
We make a specialty of selling pure bred big type Poland Chinas, Spotted Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. We are experienced. We sell 'em and we get the money. We are expert hog judges. We are booking dates right now for 1922 sales. We would like to sell for you. We have one price for both of us and it's right. Select your date; don't put it off; write today. Address either of us.

U-NEED-A PRACTICAL COMPETENT AUCTIONEER

to insure your next sale being a success. Employ the one Auctioneer who can fill the bill at a price in keeping with prevailing conditions. Satisfaction GUARANTEED or NO CHARGES MADE. Terms \$50.00 and actual expenses per sale. The same price and service to everyone. I specialize in selling Polands, Durocs, and Chesteras. Let me reserve a 1922 date for you. Write or wire.

HARRY A. ECKHARDT
Dallas City, Illinois

JOHN P. HUTTON
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
ADVANCE DATES SOLICITED.
ADDRESS 113 W. LAPEER ST.
LANSING, MICH.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aegle Korndyke-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.

BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.
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 lb. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision. Oscar Wallin, Wisconsin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

AUCTION SALE-25 head of PURE HOLSTEINS

Complete dispersion sale of James Nye & Son herd of Pure Bred, Holstein-Friesian Cattle, located three miles northwest of Pontiac, out Oakland Ave., quarter mile south on bank of Scott Lake.

ON MARCH 2nd, 1922 commencing at 1:00 p. m. sharp

This sale consists of 25 pure bred holsteins, a few grades, three horses, one matched team, weight about 2,900, bay and gray 8 and 9 years old; one bay about 1,300, 9 years old; one Welch pony with cart and harness, 6 years old; International manure spreader, Ford one-ton truck, hot water heater, milk bottles, set double heavy harness, some household furniture and other small articles.

This herd consists of 18 milkers, four are fresh, several soon due, and are bred to a good 3-year-old herd sire which is also for sale. All cattle over six months old are tuberculin tested and are sold under 60 day guarantee.

This sale will be held under cover, rain or shine.
TERMS: All sums under \$10.00 are cash, all sums above this amount six months time on good bankable notes bearing 7 per cent interest.

JAMES NYE & SON, PPOPS, PONTIAC, MICH.

J. F. Fishbeck, Pedigree Expert
Harry Robertson, Auctioneer, Bradford Smith, Clerk.
H. H. Mack, Fieldman for M. B. F.

TALK ABOUT GOOD ONES

Shiawana Farms Holsteins are making history. Just completed records of \$1.59 lbs. at 8 years, 6 mos. and 24.69 lbs. at 2 yrs. 8 mos. Sired by one of the greatest sons of Colantha Johanna Lad. Three crackjack bull calves from some of our best are going at \$75.00 to \$150.00. Accredited herd. Pedigrees furnished. Better hurry.

SHIAWANA FARMS

E. BOWLEY & SONS, Ovid, Mich.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 7 weeks old, \$11-\$2nds pure. Tub. Tested, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.
EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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 \$1.93. The dam is a 21 lb. three year old grand daughter of King Segis, she has a 30 lb. daughter. Price \$125.00 f. a. b. Flint. Write for extended pedigree.
L. C. KETTLER, Flint, Michigan.

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijlander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29 1/2 lbs. 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. Pair 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

Pinkney, 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 Oona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 8 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 Korndyke 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

Herd Sire, Embellgaard Luth Champion 108073. His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 85 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 nearly milk record at the same time. His dam Luth Fiebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 29,599.4 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:

Butter, one year 1,199.22
Milk 28,515.9
Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

J. F. RIEMAN

Owner
Flint, Mich.

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 Korndyke.
Sired by our SENIOR SHOW BULL Model King Segis Glisha 32.37 lbs.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
COREY J. SPENCER, Owner
111 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL calves; tube culin tested herd. Prices are right.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 8 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS Our Special price on your next year's 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 26.93 lbs. butter 7 days. Sires dam 30 lbs. Nicely marked half white and half black. Price \$700. I also have 8 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. KIDNEY, P. O. Brant, Mich.
R. R. Station, St. Charles, 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.
EARL PETERS, North Bradley, Mich.

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.

SHORTHORNS

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Percheron Horses. Quality at the right price.
CHASLEN FARMS, Northville, Mich.

SHORTHORNS, COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS 18 head, 8 mos. to 4 yrs. old.
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Lansing, Mich.

MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS

Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kalmascott Viscount 25th, 648.563. Prices reasonable.
LUNDY BROS., R. 4, Davison, Mich.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN

sheep. Both sex for sale.
J. A. DeGarmo, Muir, Mich.

FOR SALE 3 SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

Inspection invited.
SONLEY BROS., St. Louis, Mich.

WATERLILY STOCK FARM

offers 4 fine Reg. Shorthorn Bulls from 10 to 22 mo. old at bargain prices.
THEODORE NICKLAS, Metamora, Mich.

3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Shorthorns. Calved in September 1920.
J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

INHERITED SHORTHORN QUALITY

Our pedigrees show a judicious mixture of the best blood lines known to the breed. Write to
JOHN LESSITER'S SONS,
Clarkston, Mich.

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

Shropshire, Southdown and Cheviot rams write to
L. O. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Mich.

FRANCISCO FARM SHORTHORNS AND BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Now offering—Three bulls ready for service. Mastodon, Chansman, Emancipator breeding in girls bred for spring farrow. See them.

POPE BROTHERS CO

Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

FOR SALE FOUR REGISTERED DURHAM

bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Also some fine female Durhams.
HENRY J. LYNCH, Mayville, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

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.

C. H. Prescott & Sons

Tawas City, Michigan

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—
M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange

MACK'S NOTES

THE writer has been frequently approached, of late, by regular exhibitors at the Michigan State Fair asking whether classes can be arranged for fat lambs and fat barrows in the premium list for 1922. The wonderful success of the fat steer show, held last fall in connection with the fair, has called attention to the desirability of carrying this plan on thru the classes in which the entries are destined for the block or the packer's pickle.

Michigan has come to be one of the leading sheep-feeding states in the Union and, in the opinion of the writer, there can be no valid reason why the State Fair should omit the fat lamb class. As an educational feature, an exhibit of fat lambs immediately commends itself to the better judgment of every man who desires to see Michigan feeders increase in knowledge concerning the details of the business in which they are engaged. While the majority of our farmers are fairly good judges of killing quality in cattle and hogs, comparatively few are capable of passing judgment upon the "finish" of a lamb which is carrying a fleece. The attendance at the ringside of a few fat lamb exhibits will make the lamb feeders of this state expert judges of killing quality in lambs.

It would seem that three classes for fat lambs would be about the right thing; one for single entries, one for pen of three and one for load lots, including not more than 25 lambs. It is hardly likely that the load-lot class would fill at the first year's exhibit, after the class is made, for lambs must be born very early in the season to qualify for prizes in September; after the first year, Michigan lamb feeders could be relied on to make a magnificent load-lot lamb show at Detroit.

In the hog division, the desirability of a class for the finished product, on foot, is just as readily apparent as in the sheep classes. In fact the arguments in favor of a barrow show are wonderfully convincing if it is viewed in the light of an educational demonstration. The hog is, today, probably the most important animal on the live stock list when considered in relation to the problem of profits but he has nothing but his meat to offer on the altar of commerce; hence the importance of mastering the art of how to make a "finished product."

The idea would be to have expert packinghouse men or butchers act as judges in both of these classes. It is the purpose of those who are directly in charge of that part of the exhibition which is devoted to meat-bearing animals, to ultimately provide for a carcass contest for all winners in fat classes so that sweepstakes prizes can be awarded and the competition carried thru to the last analysis.

When it is remembered that lambs have gained \$6 per cwt. since November 1, and that hogs have gained more than \$3 per cwt. in the same length of time, it becomes immediately apparent that these two varieties of domestic animals have done more to save the American farmer from going broke than anything else on the list of agricultural products. James Poole, the statistical expert for the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, asserts that during the last 90 days \$140,000,000 have gone back into the corn belt, from the markets of the country, in payment for live hogs; information, about so important a subject is certainly cheap at any price. All that will be needed in the opinion of the writer, will be a hint to the premium committee before the question of classification is passed on.

Any of the readers of the M. B. F., who are interested in the subject discussed in the above article, will do the live stock editor of this paper a favor if they will drop a letter to the market department expressing their opinion on the subject.

THE BORNER AUCTION SALE

An auction sale of Large Type Poland China hogs was held at Parma, Mich., on Thursday, February 9, by N. F. Borner; the offering consisted of 40 head, all of them very close to the ideal Poland China type. Thirty-one bred sows, five June gilts and four fall pigs were sold. Mr. Borner, it will be recalled by the reader, was the young breeder who won championship honors at the Michigan State Fair of 1921, with his junior yearling boar, B's Chansman. The sale was well attended and it was the universal verdict of everyone present that the animals offered were the very last word in breeding, type and general condition. The foundation animals for the Borner herd were purchased of William Livingston, of Parma, the breeder who has done more than any other man to place the Large Type Poland China "on the map" in Michigan; several of the sows in this sale were also purchased of Mr. Livingston when they were pigs.

The sale was well attended by the leading Poland China breeders of the state, prominent among them being Barney Ramsdell, of Hanover; Albert A. Feldkamp, of Manchester; Forest Haynes, of Hillsdale; William Livingston, of Parma, and many others whose names are familiar to the owners of Poland Chinas, the country over. The proverbial hospitality and open-handed liberality, for which the breeders of this type of hogs are noted, was a prominent feature of this event. The first number on the program, after the crowd had gathered in the village of Parma, was a splendid dinner, served to everyone present, without charge, in the dining-room of the new Masonic hall, one of the finest buildings in rural Jackson county. The sale was held in the Parma livery and feed barn.

The auctioneers were A. J. Adams, Litchfield; D. D. Bullen, Parma, and J. T. Hoffman, Hudson. The clerk was

Harry Boardman, Jackson, and the fieldman, H. H. Mack, of Rochester, representing the Michigan Business Farmer. The average price secured for the bred sows was a few cents less than \$70.

The names and addresses of the men who bought hogs at this sale were as follows: George Strong, Burlington, Mich.; A. R. Tobey, Climax; Howard Riley, Charlotte; A. W. Nelson, Pittsford; W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta; M. E. Kerner, Bellevue; J. H. Price, Jonesville; Elton Karney, Munith; Blake & Son, Byron; P. R. Alexander, Albion; Leo Taft, Leslie; W. S. Wood & Son, Rives Junction; E. S. Lewis, East Leroy; Elmer Halstead, Adrian; D. Hess, Ceresco; A. W. Knapp, Monroe; H. D. Sanford, Springport; Roy Cuff, Charles Hicks, Charles Southworth, William Brigham, Arthur Wilkinson, L. H. Godfrey, Homer Chapel, W. L. Burris, Fred Hartung and Ernest Jackson, all of Parma.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

DR. W. AUSTIN EWALT, EDITOR

VARIOLA OR COW POX

During the past six months I have had some trouble with my cows' udders. Small lumps would appear on them, which would later form ulcers, then a scab which would fall off. It seems to effect the whole herd.—A Subscriber, Bloomingdale, Mich.

This disease in cattle, runs a mild course in nearly every instance and, in this country, may be looked upon as being confined almost wholly to the udder. Now and then a case occurs in which the animal shows slight systemic derangement. The disease affects sometimes only a few animals in a herd; at other times none escape the infection. This feature probably influenced to a great extent by the sanitary or insanitary methods of milking in vogue on different farms. The first symptom is soreness, or tenderness, evidenced when the cow is milked. The teat or teats feel hot and slightly swollen. Soon after this, nodules develop on the teats and on the udder of about the size of peas, usually. In a day or two these become vesicles of a bluish or purplish color. The vesicles break down, leaving under them the characteristic pox and "Pit," showing granulations. The tissues immediately around the pit are infected and tender. Soon the pit becomes covered with a scab, which drops off in four or five days, and the disease has run its course. If the milking is not done in a cleanly and gentle manner while the pit is yet uncovered, extensive ulcers sometimes form. The vesicles do not all appear at the same time and several weeks may elapse before any one cow is entirely free from lesions. The infection frequently is contracted by the persons doing the milking. Pimples, which break down and end in scabs formation appear on the hands and wrists. They heal finally and usually cause no other trouble. The most important point as regards the treatment of variola in cows is the observation of cleanliness and gentle manipulation of the teat in milking. If the teat contains a great number of vesicles a milking tube should be used. Scab formation can be hastened by touching the pits with a saturated solution of potassium permanganate, if extensive ulceration occurs, the parts are to be painted after each milking with a mixture of one part tincture iodine and three parts tincture benzoin compound. The number of cases in an outbreak can often be limited if cows affected are milked last, thus avoiding direct transmission of the disease.

LUMPY JAW

I have a five-year-old Holstein cow that has a large bunch just back of her jawbone on the right hand side. It has been there for the past two years, but came gradually, and seemed better for a time but now has grown larger again and is about the size of a man's two fists. It has broken open and is discharging a white pus. She seems healthy and is in good flesh. Is this disease contagious? Is her milk fit for use and is there a cure? Would her meat be fit for use if I fattened her? Would be thankful for any advice you could give me.—H. K., Newport, Mich.

Unless this is an exceptionally valuable cow I would advise you fatten her, and as the germ causing this disease remains at the seat of infection, remove the head and the remainder of the carcass is fit for food. At this stage of the disease the treatment becomes very difficult.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Six registered Shorthorns for \$700.00. Four due to calf before May 1st.
WM. CLAXTON, Swartz Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN

1 Shorthorn Bull, 14 mos. \$75.00.
1 Shorthorn Bull 10 mos. \$60.00.
These are two of the Bargains I have now.
O. A. Rasmussen Sales Co., Greenville, Michigan

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL AND
Heifer Calves and older ones. Bates and Scotch. Wanted spring wheat or rye for seed.
FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS
and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 5 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch Top and Bates bred. Address:
GEORGE W. ARNOLD or JARED ARNOLD
Williamsburg, R. 1, Michigan

ATTENTION SHORTHORN BUYERS

If you want a real herd bull, or some good heifers bred to Perfection Heir, write me. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. H. FANGBORN & SON
3 mi. east, Bad Axe, Mich.

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.
P. B. LUDLOW, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

MILKING SHORTHORNS Bulls old enough for service, tuberculin tested and at bargain prices.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL
herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

TWO REAL SHORTHORN HERD BULLS
15 mo. old and sired by Imp. Dainty Prince.
W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

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.

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

JERSEYS

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

HEREFORDS

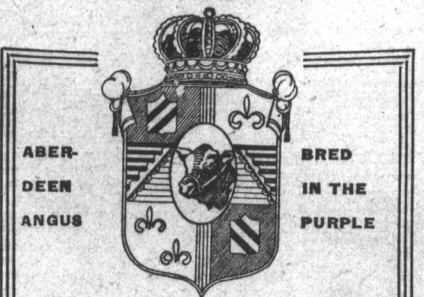
BEEF PRODUCERS!

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 feed and labor. Avoid costly rail hauls with their shrink, bruises and loss.

SOTHAM'S EARLRIPE BEEF CONTRACT

Solves your problem—insures your success. A fair intelligent, satisfying system evolved from 37 years' conscientious service to American Cattle Industry by three generations of Sotham. GET THE FACTS. Write now or wire. Address
T. F. B. SOTHAM & SON
(Cattle Business Established 1835)
Phone 250. SAINT CLAIR, MICHIGAN

ANGUS



ACHIEVEMENT

The reward of pure breeding; the accomplishment 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 Exposition, where gathers each year the elite of North American Cattlefod to compete 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.

DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale. Herd headed by Bardell 31910, 1920 International 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., Ionia, 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 Cosy Ellis Laddie. He took the prize at six State Fairs.
PIERCE BROS., Eaton Rapids, Mich., R. 1

25 RED POLLED CATTLE

Registered. All ages.
E. S. GARR, 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

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

WALNUT ALLEY

Big Type Poland Chinas. I have a few more of those 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, Ionia, Michigan.

FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE

POLAND CHINA

boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 391211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors.
A. A. FELDKAMP
Manchester, R. R. No. 2, 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 Price 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. Immured 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 reasonable prices.
FRED B. SWINEHART, O. E. ATWATER
President Secretary
Gladwin, Mich.

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

L T P C BRED GILTS

Bred to my new boar Liberator Pride. Priced with the time. Nuff sed.
M. M. PATRICK, Grand Ledge, 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.
HINN BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

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

BOARS AT HALF PRICE

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.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

Bred to Hillcrest Liberator by Liberator Leader the 1920 Grand Champion and to Big Prospect by Liberator Buster the 1921 Grand Champion. They will start you right in the breeding industry. Exceptional bargains. Write for prices.
HILLCREST FARMS
F. B. LAY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DUROC BRED SOW SALE

Friday, March 3, at 12:30 p. m.

At farm on Stone Road, 8 miles west of Monroe and 6 miles east of Dundee.

Four tried sows, four spring yearlings, 10 fall yearlings and 26 spring gilts; also Orion Master King, boar, 2 years old.

Write for Catalog.

Auctioneer, H. L. gleheart, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Fieldman, H. H. Mack, M. B. F.

DRODT & BERNS, Proprietors,

Monroe, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

For sale, boars and gilts sired by B's Clansman, grand champion at 1921 Mich. State Fair, and by F's Clansman 1920 grand champion. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Free livery from Parma. Correspondence cheerfully answered.
N. F. BORNER, R. 1, Parma, Mich.

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

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
GUR THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS ONLY FOR
sale.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, 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.

DUROC bred sows all sold. We are offering high class fall pigs. Double Immune.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

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 SELLING A GREAT OFFERING OF
DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS

March 4th, mostly mated to Orion Giant Col., a son of Ohio Grand Champion. Get on mailing list for catalog.
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.
Michigana Farm, Pavilion, Kalamazoo County.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for weanling 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

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Pottsville, Mich.

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Joe Orion, for March farrow.
Prices right.
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spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
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CARL TOPLIFF, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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A few good yearling rams and some ram
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for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as
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POULTRY

MOULTING

I have fifty hens that have been moult-
ing ever since September 1st. Most are
through now but some have just started.
Is there any laying significance connect-
ed with this. They have had like treat-
ment, had bran and milk and meat
scraps. They have drank regularly 1-2
gallon of milk daily. Some of the earlier
moulters are laying now. Please answer
through paper for benefit of others.—M.
B. K., Traverse City, Mich.

In regard to your inquiry of hens
moultling, would say that after Sep-
tember the yearling and the older
birds will naturally moult. Very
few birds will lay during this period.
We note that some of these birds
have just commenced moultling. We
would suggest that these birds be
marked and retained as good breed-
ing propositions, as late moultling
birds are always the best layers. The
feeding of skimmed milk has the ben-
eficial effect of detaining moult. We
would suggest that a little more
variety be added to the mash. The
mash we would recommend can be
prepared of equal parts bran, mid-
dlings, ground oats, ground corn and
meat scraps. Where milk is avail-
able we would advise reducing the
meat scrap one-half.—C. M. Fergu-
son, Extension Specialist in Poultry
Husbandry, M. A. C.

DISCHARGE FROM HEAD

My hens' eyes seem to be mattery and
there is a discharge from their heads.
What is the trouble? —Mrs. A. M.,
Wheeler, Mich.

We presume this discharge is from
the nasal organs. We would diag-
nose the disease to be a form of
cold, a very common disease where
the birds are in damp or unsanitary
quarters. We would recommend
ventilating the pen and making
every effort to keep it dry. If the
birds are not too badly affected I
would suggest the general treatment
of one pound of Epsom salts to one
hundred birds once every week or
ten days. The individual case if
badly affected, should be isolated
and a dose of salts, about a table-
spoonful should be administered.—
C. M. Ferguson, Extension Specia-
list in Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

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Bring your everyday problems in and get
the experience of other farmers. Questions ad-
dressed to this department are published here
and answered by you, our readers, who are
graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and
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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 an-
swer one of yours some day! Address Expe-
rience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt.
Clemens, Mich.

CURE FOR CRIBBING

I read in the Business Farmer where
a party wants to know of a cure for a
cribbing horse. I know of a good remedy.
I bought a team of horses some years
ago and they would bite the manger and
bite the neck-yoke and wagon tongue.
I tried everything I thought of or heard
of to prevent that biting. I wrapped the
neck-yoke and tongue with tin and I put
tin on the manger but it did no good.
Then I tried axle grease and it proved
very successful. I put it on everything the
horses had been in the habit of biting
and they stopped right away.—L. F. W.,
Sterling, Mich.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

50 A WORD PER ISSUE—3 insertions for 10c per word. Farm for sale
ads. not accepted for less than 2 times. Twenty words is the minimum
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Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad
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fruit; good 2-story 7-room house, 50-ft. barn,
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land, good buildings and good soil near R. R.
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timber, black loam soil, two flowing wells; 7
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from Onaway, Mich. Good buildings, well fenced.
Write owner, CHAS. MCINTOSH, Onaway, Mich.

FOR SALE: 108 ACRES, 3 MILES FROM
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FOR SALE, EIGHTY ACRE FARM ONE
mile north of Comal, Montcalm County, all
cleared, clay drained, lays level; orchard; new
buildings. Clay loam. Stock and tools. Terms.
THOS. PICKEN, Howard City, Mich.

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and 1/4 mile south of Gaytown, Good land, good
gravel road and buildings. Near school and
town. Easy terms. Write JASPER DURES,
Cass City, Mich.

ELMWOOD FARM, 40 ACRES, VERY PRO-
ductive. Stock and tools, good buildings, fine
location. Close to town. Write me for particu-
lars JOHN RYAN, Prescott, Mich.

30 ACRE FARM IN FRUIT BELT. SMALL
orchard, house, barn, silo and outbuildings in
No. 1 condition. Well drained, clay loam soil,
1/4 mile from Mich. Pike, 6 miles from good
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farm, 120 acres 2 1/2 ml. from market. Excellent
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FOR SALE 160 ACRES IN OCEANA COUN-
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did dairy farm, or will sell the two 80 acres sepa-
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soil, good water, good buildings, 30 acres in
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FOR SALE: 120 ACRES, NOT A FOOT OF
waste, never rented. Eleven acres young orchard
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Well fenced. Reason for selling, poor health.
For particulars write F. L. BECKER, 745
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old, nature cured. Don't send a penny, pay for
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Vetch 12c lb. Samples mailed. CLAUDE SAL-
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12 pullets and a cockerel, \$36.00.
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won silver cup for best display at Grand Rapids Coliseum 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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Holland tom 2 1/2 years old. A fine large bird to head your flock. Price \$15.00.
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MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys
Splendid pure bred birds. Great in size; fine in color.
N. EVALYN RAMSDELL, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
Write for prices.
MRS. H. D. HORTON, Fillon, Mich.

DUCKS AND GEESE

DUCK EGGS MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN
stock. A limited number of orders accepted for future delivery, \$1.50 per setting.
CEDAR BEND FARM, Okemos, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS
The J. S. 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 296.
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Free catalog.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY,
Box B, Holgate, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

200,000 FOR 1922.
Sheppard's Anconas, English type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Get them direct from Hatchery, from all culled out flocks. Free and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free.
KNOLLS HATCHERY
Holland, Michigan, R 2.

BABY CHICKS
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Also heavy laying S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Chicks, \$7.25 per 50; \$14.00 per 100; \$63.50 per 500; \$128.50 per 1000. ROSE AND S. C. R. I. REDS, \$8.50 per 50; \$17.00 per 100.
100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED BY REPAID AND INSURED PARCEL POST. Order direct from this ad and save time. Circular free.
STAR HATCHERY
Box 509
Holland, Mich.

WANT TO SELL POULTRY?
AN 'D IN M. B. F. WILL DO IT



EXTRA! EXTRA!

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

From our tested and culled flocks on free range. The best that money can buy, delivered to your door prepaid and live arrival guaranteed.

Prices for March and April delivery:

	per 25	50	100	500
S. C. American White Leghorns.....	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$14.00	\$67.50
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	3.75	7.50	15.00	72.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	4.00	8.00	16.00	77.50
Tom Barron Eng. White Leghorns,				
Extra Selected.....	4.00	8.00	16.00	77.50

Start RIGHT by placing your order today for some of these HIGH GRADE SELECTED BABY CHICKS. Order direct from this ad or send for our FREE CATALOGUE.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS

BOX 2052, ZEELAND, MICH.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO BUY CHICKS THE
coming season write me; get description of pure bred S C W Leghorns, S C 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.

BABY CHIX, MARCH AND APRIL DELIVERY.
Prices: Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, White or Brown Leghorns, 25 for \$5.50; 50 for \$10.00, or 100 for \$17.00, parcel post prepaid. 100 per cent delivery guaranteed. Our 12th year producing the kind of chick that please. Get our prices on 500 or 1000 lots. Green Lawn Poultry Farm, R3, Fenton, Mich.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

DON'T place your order for chicks until you have secured our catalogue and prices on ROCKS, ANCONAS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN WHITE LEGHORNS. Our Chicks are hatched in the best machines, by genuine experts, and our flocks are of the best in Michigan. We guarantee delivery and quality.

PROGRESSIVE HATCHERIES

Box L, Holland, Michigan.

WHY NOT

buy your chicks from egg-bred stock?
ANCONAS & WHITE LEGHORNS
Come and see our stock if you can or send for full description and prices.
QUALITY HATCHERY, Box A11, Zeeland, Mich.

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 your 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 5M, Clyde, O.

CHIX FROM TWELVE LEADING VARI-

eties of heavy layers on free range. Reasonable prices. Get catalog and order NOW.
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, H. B. Tiffin,
Box 303, Findlay, Ohio.

LOOK! S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230-284
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 Catalogue 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.

NABOB JUST-RIT Baby Chicks

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.

BABY CHICKS

BARRON STRAIN
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Also heavy laying S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Chicks, \$7.25 per 50; \$14.00 per 100; \$63.50 per 500; \$128.50 per 1000. ROSE AND S. C. R. I. REDS, \$8.50 per 50; \$17.00 per 100.
100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED BY REPAID AND INSURED PARCEL POST. Order direct from this ad and save time. Circular free.
STAR HATCHERY
Box 509
Holland, Mich.

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.
Wyngarden Hatchery
Box B, Zeeland, 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 as well 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 catalog 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.

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.

WANT TO SELL POULTRY?

AN 'D IN M. B. F. WILL DO IT



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

A GRADUAL but steady improvement is noted in connection with trade conditions, both at home and abroad and for the first time in many months the chronic pessimist is willing to qualify to some extent, his dismal forebodings of coming gloom and disaster. One of the most important indications of improvement in current trade conditions is the recent persistent rise in the rate of foreign exchange, especially in connection with sterling and the franc piece. More than one valid reason can be assigned for the improvement in foreign exchange values but, probably, the most potent influence is the fact that both England and France are gradually attaining to a more stable and dependable business footing; these countries are producing more than formerly making it necessary to import less from other countries and making it possible to pay for necessary imports by tendering commodities of their own production.

That the splendid work accomplished by the Armament conference is having a salutary effect, both upon the rates of foreign exchange and upon business in general, whether domestic or foreign, cannot be denied. In the main, the questions which were definitely decided by the conference, were settled in a way that is decidedly favorable to American business interests and as a direct result, a feeling of increased confidence is everywhere apparent. The step, however, which has done most to restore a workable business equilibrium, between America and the nations on the other side of the ocean, is the enactment of legislation by congress that will change the debts owed to us by foreign countries from demand obligations to long-term securities which can be liquidated without unnecessarily embarrassing business in the debtor countries.

The situation, in connection with manufacturing, has shown marked improvement during the past week. The demand for structural steel and pig iron is much more active than it was on this day last month. While the business revival is still somewhat spotted, dealers who are too conservative to give orders of the same volume as in other years, are making certain preparations which are not entirely hard to express. The tendency to "loosen up" financially, which is decidedly noticeable in some parts of our own state, is believed to be the result of the adoption of a more liberal policy than the one in vogue earlier in the season by banks in their dealings with farmers and the business men in the smaller cities and villages of Michigan.

Reports from some of the most important agricultural sections of state indicate a much better feeling than existed at the beginning of the year; the products of the farm are increasing, rapidly, in value and the commodities, that the farmer is obliged to buy, are gradually working lower. The above facts, combined with the "easing up" on the part of the banks, are slowly painting a silver lining on the dark cloud that has been hanging over the American farmer during the past year.

Reports from the stock exchanges and the general security markets of the country indicate conditions somewhat mixed but all dividend-paying securities have, since the turn of the year, shown independent strength that augurs well for the future; there is good reason to believe that the time is near at hand, when men with money to invest, will enter the market in anticipation of a rise in values which they are convinced cannot be far away.

The dark side of the picture, in connection with the great speculative markets of the country, comes with recent astounding revelations concerning bucket-shopping methods in brokerage houses, the country over. Not many months ago, the Michigan

Edited by H. H. MACK

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains have strong tone and prices are higher. Rye up to \$1.05 on Detroit market and \$1.03 at Chicago. Beans firm and in demand. Potatoes steady. Hogs and cattle higher. Butter shows strength. Increasing receipts weaken eggs. Live poultry improves some.

(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.)

Business Farmer published a series of articles explaining the business methods in vogue in many of the leading concerns which buy and sell stocks and grain on margins; recent exposures not only completely establish the accuracy and reliability of the facts contained in the articles referred to but also emphasize the need for rigid government supervision of all brokerage business.

WHEAT

There has been no let-up in the advancing trend of the wheat market which began about three weeks ago. Export takings have been large both from American and Argentine points. Despite Europe's poverty she seems to be able to finance her purchases and is a persistent buyer. The high prices prevailing the fore part of last week were expected to bring out a good deal of the grain, but either the holders were confident of further advances or else the grain was simply not to be had, for receipts were disappointing and prices advanced accordingly. The best crop authorities agree that the prospects for wheat are the poorest on record. A large part of the southwestern crop will be well nigh a total failure. The world's reserves have been heavily drawn on, and it is not hard to imagine a condition when they will be exhausted and all requirements must be filled from the current year's crops. The Business Farmer has persistently believed

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 15, 1922			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.42	1.36 1/4	1.47
No. 2 White	1.39		
No. 2 Mixed	1.39		1.35
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2	
Detroit	1.39	1.37	1.37

ed in higher wheat values. We have stated our conviction that wheat would be back to \$1.50 by the first of April. From present indications it will reach that point earlier, and how much higher it will go is a matter of conjecture with most guesses ranging anywhere from \$1.60 to \$2 per bushel.

CORN

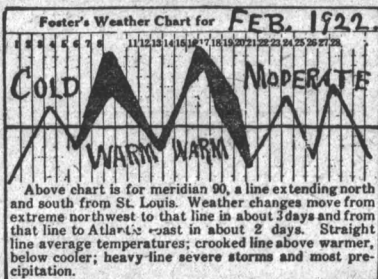
Saturday, February 11, marked the closing of the second week of

CORN PRICES PER BU., FEB. 15, 1922			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.60	.56 1/4	.72 1/4
No. 3 Yellow	.58	.53 1/2	
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow	No. 3 Yellow	No. 4 Yellow	
Detroit	.70	.67	

continuous strength in the corn market. It has been some time since such a thing has occurred. Advances made last week were not large but when the prices did go higher there was no hesitancy and advances held. Domestic demand in general was good but the buying by houses with eastern connections attracted particular attention. Exporters also were very active and appeared in the market daily. Clearances were again heavy. According to official reports exports of corn so far this season aggregates four times the amount in the same period last year. Receipts continued large amounting to 3,491 cars at Chicago last week, compared with 1,766 last year. Domestic shipping sales at this point were 30,000 bushels and foreigners took 125,000 bushels. Reports received in this country the latter part of the week showing the Argentine crop to be damaged to the extent of 30 per cent proved a very strong argument on the bull side of the market.

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1922.—The week centering on Feb. 24 will average about normal temperatures on meridian 90 from Gulf of Mexico to the far north. The high temperature of that disturbance will be in northwestern Canada about Feb. 22, in Michigan Feb. 25, and in eastern sections Feb. 26. A cool wave will be in northwestern Canada near Feb. 24, in Michigan Feb. 27, eastern sections Feb. 28.

Great extremes of temperature are not expected and the weather will be moderate. Last warm wave of the month is expected to be in northwestern Canada near Feb. 26, in Michigan Feb. 29, in eastern sections March 2. Cool wave in northwestern Canada March 1, in Michigan March 3, eastern sections March 5. My weather map, showing all the locations I use in these weather bulletins, will be sent free to subscribers of any newspaper authorized to publish my weather bulletins.

I am expecting the weather of March to average near the average of Oct., Nov., Dec., 1921 and Jan., Feb., 1922, but a great change in crop-

weather will occur during April. March has a reputation for bad weather and will at least be equal to its average this year. Its most severe storms will occur during the weeks centering on Feb. 28, March 16 and 27. The shortage of rain in the American winter wheat section will continue thru the month, but some relief is expected from the severe storms.

I make a distinction between a shortage of rain and a drought. The latter has excessive evaporation, takes more than usual moisture out of the soil. The cause of this difference is very easily understood and the knowledge of it is very important. American winter wheat is being damaged by a shortage of moisture and not by a drought. If excessive evaporation had been added the American winter wheat crop would now be a total failure.

An unusual number of building wrecks occurred within two or three days of the greatest earthquakes of recent times, which is said to have temporarily changed the earth's axis, Jan. 31, 1922. At that time a notable astronomical event occurred. The Sun, Moon, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn were in relative positions that would cause a great electro-magnetic explosion if electro-dynamo magnets were placed in similar relative positions. I suggest the question: Did the causes of that great earthquake have anything to do with wrecking the Knickerbocker Theater and two other buildings in the District of Columbia?

W. T. Foster

OATS

Visible supply of oats is still large but the spread between this year's

OAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 15, 1922			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.43	.38 1/4	.48 1/4
No. 3 White	.40 1/2	.35 1/4	
No. 4 White			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.48	.46 1/2	.43 1/2

supplies and last is rapidly dwindling. Export trade is on the wane, and a general tone of firmness pervaded the market last week. Exports to date are nearly a million bushels over exports for the same period last year. It is taking the oat market some time to get on its feet, but we believe that it, too, will find its stride and follow sooner or later the course recently taken by the wheat market.

RYE

Rye was very active on the Detroit market last week and at the close last Saturday the total advance in price for the week amounted to 10c. The market at Chicago was not so strong or active and finished the week easy in tone. Cash No. 2 is \$1 at Detroit and present indications are that it will continue to go still higher. We believe the farmer who has been kicking himself because he did not sell his rye last fall will be patting himself on the back before long.

BARLEY

Prices in the Chicago barley market continue to advance but at Detroit they have again come to a standstill. The tone of the market is quiet. Prices are 58@64c per bushel on the Chicago market and \$1.15@1.25 per cwt. at Detroit.

BEANS

Eastern points report an exceedingly dull bean market, but at both

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., FEB. 15, 1922			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
H. P. Kidneys	5.50	5.30	5.55
Red Kidneys		5.75	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Detroit			8.90

Chicago and Detroit the tone last week was very strong with several important advances on the latter market. Saturday's market closed at \$5.30 and the current week opened with the tone still strong and prices higher. We still expect to see a temporary sag in this market, providing other large markets of the country do not very soon register proportionate advances.

POTATOES

There is little change in the potato market. Some sections report a

SPUDS PER CWT., FEB. 15, 1922		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.20	1.95
Chicago		
New York	2.25	
Pittsburg	2.15	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.00	

slightly better tone, while others a lower one. Prices in the New York district stiffened up somewhat the first of last week but slumped again toward the close of the week. The Detroit market which has been very sluggish for some weeks back showed signs of improvement near the end of the week. Eastern farmers are still getting from \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel and few of them show any inclination to sell below that price. In view of the material improvement in the prices of nearly all other farm products we look for an early recovery of the potato market.

HAY

Only a slight change is noted in the eastern hay markets. Receipts have fallen off some but so has demand and the eastern market as a whole shows a greater supply of hay than for some time past. Western markets have also experienced a

slowing up of receipts but demand has remained good and higher prices

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 15	17.00 @ 13
Chicago	22.00 @ 23		19.30 @ 20
New York	26.00 @ 28		23.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	21.50 @ 22	19.00 @ 20	17.00 @ 18

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	18.00 @ 19	15.00 @ 16	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	20.00 @ 21	18.00 @ 19	17.00 @ 18
New York	25.00 @ 26	22.00 @ 24	
Pittsburg	18.50 @ 19	20.50 @ 20	20.50 @ 21

are in effect at some points. Detroit prices are at the level established several weeks ago.

ONIONS

The high prices which have lately been paid for onions have brought out considerable supplies and the market has taken a turn and prices are some lower at eastern points. Yellow and red onions were selling at New York the first of the week at \$7 to \$8.50 per cwt., and some western white onions brought as high as \$10, but the majority of the sales were between \$8 and \$9. At Michigan points prices on onions rule firm to higher.

APPLES

England is buying large quantities of American apples, weekly exports averaging around 100,000 boxes and 50,000 to 60,000 barrels. New York prices on Baldwins ranged from \$8.72 @ 10.90 per barrel.

WOOL

In spite of the facts that there is a rather bearish undertone to the goods market and that mill men are not active buyers the wool market shows no signs of weakening. Demand has slackened some but stocks are low at most points. Eastern markets appear more inclined to take on a bearish appearance than western markets but it is very doubtful if prices will turn lower, in the near future at least.

The Commercial Bulletin of Boston gives prices as follows: Domestic—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 48 @ 50c; fine unwashed, 38 @ 39c; 1-2 blood combings, 42 @ 44c; 3-8 blood combings, 40 @ 42c. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 44 @ 45c; fine unwashed, 34 @ 36c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 39 @ 41c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 39 @ 41c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 37 @ 39c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: 1-2 blood, 38 @ 39c; 3-8 blood, 37 @ 38c; 1-4 blood, 36 @ 37c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

No improvement in the cattle market is visible at this writing and feeders are well nigh hopeless concerning the future. Chicago got 700 less cattle, last week, than during the week before; the quality was poor, all week and top prices were the lowest since June, 1921. The Chicago top for prime steers, last week, was \$8.90; no extra quality yearling steers came to hand but a good load of yearling heifers sold for \$8.75 per cwt. Eastern dressed beef markets were dull and slow all the week but order buyers were the life of the Chicago cattle trade; toward the middle of the week, the scarcity of choice steers caused some of the medium kind to sell higher, relatively speaking, than for a long time. Feeding steers are fairly active but the demand is comparative-

NEW KIND OF LIGHT

Inventor Discovers Way of Producing
Whiter Light than Electric from
Kerosene Oil

A new lamp has recently been invented which burns common kerosene oil and produces a soft, white light said to be even better than electric or gas. Tests by the Government and leading Universities prove this new light is superior to ten ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise, is simple and economical, requires no pumping up and has been approved by the Underwriters for insurance.

The inventor, J.W. Johnson, Room 153 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. is offering to send one of these new lamps on ten days' free trial, or even give one to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for particulars. Also ask him to explain his agency proposition.—Adv.

ly light and prices barely steady. The demand for feeders calls for cattle of heavy weight that can be finished quickly. Common stockers are a drag on the market.

Receipts of sheep and lambs fell off sharply at Chicago, last week, the loss from the showing of the week before, being more than 26,000. Prices were higher in all branches of the trade, the gain on both sheep and lambs being fully 50 cents per cwt. for the week. Yearlings that were so dull, week before last, came back like a quarter-horse, last week, selling at new record prices for the year. The top for yearlings was \$13; mature wethers sold for \$9 and aged ewes for \$8.90. The top for fat lambs was \$14.75 and for feeding lambs, \$12.75. An extra band of shearling lambs sold for \$13.60. Colorado lambs are coming and selling for \$14 to \$14.25.

Chicago got 7,600 fewer hogs last week than during the week before. Shippers took 65,000 hogs from Chicago, last week, making the competition stronger than at any preceding date, this year. The big packers were out of the market until near the close of the week when they led a strong upturn, securing their share of the hogs. In a recent issue the Chicago Breeders Gazette published the following:

"Stocks of cut meats at the principal western packing points, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Milwaukee and St. Joseph increased only 17,873,000 pounds during January, compared with 35,916,000 last year, 60,059,000 in 1920 and 98,087,000 in 1919. On Feb. 1 the total stock at these points was but 172,848,000 pounds, against 239,458,000 last year. The stock of lard on the same date was 27,790,000 pounds, compared with 48,023,000 in 1921. Allowance must be made, however, for the phenomenally heavy buying by eastern killers all through the winter, the logical conclusion being that they are carrying a larger accumulation than heretofore. No doubt exists that the entire stock, visible and otherwise, is light and in strong hands, this being reflected by increasing speculative interest in provisions and higher prices. Exports of lard continued of seasonal volume, and domestic demand for all kinds of hog product is insistent. So far the expected heavy February hog run has failed to materialize, creating a prospect that this month's accumulation of lard and cured meats will be below normal."

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

U. S. Bureau of Markets & Crop Estimates
WASHINGTON, D. C., For the week ending Feb. 11, 1922.

FEED—Market inactive. Traders have no difficulty in filling orders; country buyers hesitant at current levels. Advance in corn has been helpful but moderate weather in principal feeding sections has created slightly easier feeling. Offerings of wheat feeds by mills light for February but good for March and April shipments. Cottonseed meal steady, sales of small volume. Linseed meal firm. Gluten feed and Hominy feed quiet, prices unchanged, stocks good movement fair. Quoted Feb. 9: Bran, \$23.50; middlings, \$23.50; flour middlings, \$25.50, Minneapolis.

GRAIN—A better feeling existed in the trade throughout the week and prices advanced, Chicago May wheat up eight cents closing at \$1.33, Chicago May corn up three cents at 59 cents. Principal market factors were: World wheat situation higher foreign markets and decreases in visible supply and improved milling demand. Carlot receipts at Chicago during week ending Feb. 10: 204 wheat, 3,491 corn, 644 oats, as compared with 100 wheat, 1,766 corn, 339 oats same period last year. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat, \$1.34; No. 3 hard winter wheat, \$1.28; No. 2 mixed corn 54c; No. 2 yellow corn 54c; No. 3 white oats 37c; average farm prices No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa about 41c; No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota \$1.27 1-2; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas \$1.12.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter market steady. Trading somewhat irregular with active demand limited to fancy goods. Foreign butter dull; offerings being made at as much as 3 cents lower than prices a week ago. Closing prices 93 score; New York 37 1-2; Chicago 36 1-2; Philadelphia 37; Boston 36 1-2; cheese markets showed a little steadier tone. Trading in Wisconsin more active with good general demand except in extreme east where demand is still largely for held cheese and where nearby production of fresh practically fills current requirements. Closing prices at Wisconsin primary markets Feb. 10: Twins 20 1-4; Daisies 21 1-2; Double Daisies 21 cents; Longhorns 21 1-2; Square Prints 22; Y. Americas 21 1-2.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Chicago hog prices advanced 60 cents to 85 cents during the week; heavy hogs advancing most; beef steers generally steady. Low

priced cows firm to higher. Other grades and heifers unchanged. Stockers and feeders mostly 25c higher. Light veal calves generally 50c lower. Fat and feeding lambs advanced 50c to 75c and fat sheep and yearlings 25c to 50c per 100 pounds. Feb. 11, Chicago prices: hogs top \$10.25; bulk of sales \$9.60-\$10.10; medium and good beef steers \$7-\$9; butcher cows and heifers \$4.10-\$4.75; feeder steers \$5.15-\$7.10; light and medium weight veal calves \$7-\$11; fat lambs \$12.75-\$14.85; feeding lambs \$11.25-\$13.25; yearlings \$10-\$13.25; fat ewes \$7.75-\$8.25; stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending February 4 were: cattle and calves 45,010; hogs 5,485; sheep 28,651. The trend of eastern wholesale fresh meat prices was down. Veal ranged from \$1-\$3 lower; mutton down \$1-\$2; lamb down \$1; beef weak to 50c lower; pork loins practically unchanged. Feb. 10 prices good grade meats: beef \$11.50-\$13; veal \$16-\$19; lamb \$24-\$26; mutton \$12-\$14; light pork loins \$16-\$18; heavy loins \$11-\$14.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Chicago potato market stronger, most other cities weaker. New York sacked round whites down 25c to 30c in New York City at \$2.05-\$2.15 per 100 pounds; weaker in Philadelphia at \$2.15-\$2.40; Maine sacked Green Mountains down 10c-15c in eastern markets at \$2.15-\$2.25; northern round whites up 15c in Chicago at \$1.70-\$1.95; Colorado and Idaho rurals steady in Chicago at \$2.25; Maine Green Mountains, in bulk down 10c f. o. b. northern Maine points at \$1.46-\$1.56; Northern sacked round whites weaker f. o. b. at \$1.88-\$1.92. Northern stock slightly weaker f. o. b. at \$1.50-\$1.75. Apple markets steady for barreled stock, firm for boxed stock. New York Baldwins sold at \$7.50 @ 8 per barrel in city wholesale markets. Wire orders at shipping points \$7 @ 7.25. Michigan stock firm in Chicago at \$8 @ 8.50. Auction sales in New York and Chicago \$2.50 @ 3.35. Cabbage markets irregular. Many showing weaker tone. Northern stock firm in St. Louis at \$40 @ 45.

REVIEW OF THE BUTTER MARKETS WEEK ENDING FEB. 11th

Markets Irregular and Unsettled
Unsettled conditions with markets unbalanced and working at cross purposes was the notable feature of the butter markets during the week ending Feb. 11th. All markets opened unsettled but the price tendency on the Eastern markets was lower while at Chicago it was higher. As a result, prices at Chicago all week were relatively the highest. At New York, Boston and Philadelphia accumulations were carried over from the previous week and all week trading was hardly active enough to prevent further accumulations. Practically the only sustaining influence was the firm position of the Chicago market where supplies were barely sufficient to satisfy buyer's demands and at times sellers found it necessary to reduce customer's orders in order to give some to each buyer. Eastern markets had a bearish influence on Chicago corresponding to the steadying effect of Chicago on the east.

Among the more important factors contributing to this difference between the markets were the heavier receipts at New York and further arrivals of foreign butter. Receipts for the four cities during the first half of the week were about 1,600 tubs heavier than during the same period of the previous week. At Chicago they were about the same, Boston and Philadelphia showed a large increase, and at New York there was an increase amounting approximately to 6,000 tubs. Besides this, New York reports the arrival of 1,300 boxes of Australian butter by rail from the west. About 5,000 boxes of Argentine is also expected during the week. This increase in arrival of fresh goods was found hard to absorb, especially when many of the buyers are still using storage butter.

Markets Steadier Toward Close

At the close of the week the markets appeared to be working toward a more normal position. This is only natural since the market relatively highest draws the most butter from the shippers and the one lowest develops the best demand. New York gradually became firmer and Chicago, while probably no weaker, was restrained from all markets generally for the week, there was a fair movement of receipts into consuming channels. Due to poor quality because of winter conditions, fine butter was well cleaned up. Medium and undergrades were in more liberal supply and somewhat in excess of the demand but the accumulations were not large. There was a fair demand for storage goods. Storage prices were held about steady all week.

MARKET NOTES

Traverse City is making a bid for a potato flake factory which would use a large part of the potato crop in the Grand Traverse region.

Cabbage markets continue weak, some recent sales being made as low as \$25 per ton.

Indications are that the California acreage of small white beans will be reduced and the acreage of limas increased.

Eighty per cent of the 1921 pinto bean crop of Colorado and New Mexico have been marketed and offerings from growers are practically nil.

Connecticut farmers are going in strong for standardization attractive packaging and advertising of their farm products.

A table of food costs in Berlin Dec. 31 received at Washington, D. C., shows the following price averages in marks, the exchange rate on that date being 182 marks to the dollar: Bread 7 marks per pound; flour, 6.50 per pound; potatoes, 1.50; rice, 7; sugar, 8; beef, 23; pork, 24; veal, 22; coffee, 50; evaporated milk, 24 per pound can; eggs, 49. A note said there was little sugar available at the price given.

THE MODERN BOY

Teacher: "James, what do you know about Aladdin's lamp?"
James: "If he's the new kid in the back row, I just blacked it."—Legion Weekly.

FARM EXPORTS FOR 1921

EXPORTS of agricultural products last year—the largest total volume in the country's history—exceeded those of 1920 by nearly 4,000,000 tons, and were almost twice as large as the prewar volume in 1913, according to a statement issued February 8 by the Department of Commerce. During the last year, agricultural exports totaled more than 20,000,000 tons, for which \$2,000,000,000 was received, compared with 16,500,000 tons worth \$3,000,000,000 in 1920, and 10,500,000 tons, valued at \$1,000,000,000 in 1913.

THE FELDKAMP HOG SALE

ON Saturday, February 11, a sale of Large Type Poland China hogs was held on a farm about five miles northwest of Manchester. The name of the breeder who made the sale was A. A. Feldkamp and the quality of the offering was about the best of the year, so far. Associated with Mr. Feldkamp, in making the sale, was Amos C. Curtis and G. N. Smyth, both of Manchester. The tremendous crowd that attended this sale must be regarded as a testimonial to the high character and reputation for square dealing enjoyed by Mr. Feldkamp and his associates.

One of the sensational features of the sale was a group of five gilts, two months less than a year old, that sold for a total of \$417. The dam of the gilts mentioned above was sold to A. G. Curtis by Mr. Feldkamp a short time before farrowing time and the pigs were developed by Mr. Curtis and placed in this sale; there were two splendid boars in the litter which are said to be worth \$40 each. Mr. Feldkamp has a reputation for coaxing young men into hog-breeding undertakings of which the above is a fair sample.

Nearly all of the leading Poland China breeders in lower Michigan were present at the Feldkamp auction, and boosted the game for all they were worth. The auctioneers were Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.; Col. John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich. and Col. F. D. Merithew, of Manchester. The Michigan Business Farmer was represented at the sale by H. H. Mack.

The following is a partial list of the buyers at the Feldkamp sale: S. W. Detwiler, Charles Spoks, Russell and C. P. Smith, of Britton; Simon Jacobs and Samuel Hazelschwardt, of Grass Lake; H. B. Dresserhouse, Clarence Curtis, William Arhens, Lamb Brothers, J. W. Knapp and D. L. Lewis of Manchester; John Hoffman & Son, Hudson; H. C. Needham & Son, Saline; William Choate, Ida; Bert McCormish, Riga; Peter Alexander, Albion; H. A. Lohn, Azalia; John Lucht and Charles H. Buss, of Chelsea; A. J. Peck & Son, Jackson; W. H. Eisman, Chelsea; William F. Choate, Cement City; Floyd Jacobs and W. F. Lotz of Manchester.

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buys the No. 2 1/2 Junior, a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. You pay only \$2 down and balance on easy terms of

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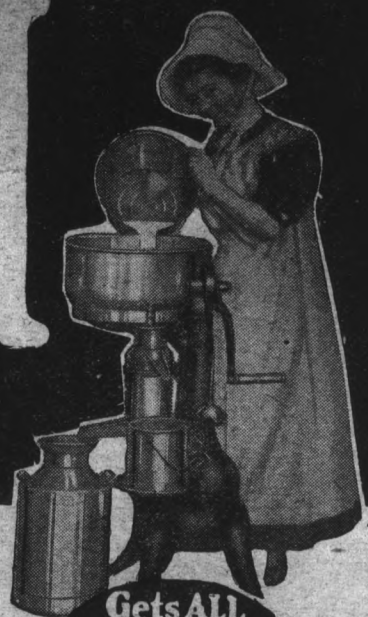
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