BUSINESS FARMER



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A Sign of Spring

Prize Winners

Know Values

Here's what they say about Federal Fertilizer:

A. H. GALLREIN, the Kentucky Champion, says: "I owe my success to your fertilizer.

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

Current Agricultural News

STATE FARM BUREAU OPPOSES SALES TAX

PPOSITION to passing practically the entire burden of the proposed soldiers bonus to the consumer and the heaviest portion of the burden upon the farmers as class has been expressed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau in its opposition to a sales, manufacturers or consumption tax as a means of raising money for the bonus. The Farm Bureau has protested to Congressman Fordney against such a tax, declaring that it would be passed along to the consumer in all instances and would bear particularly heavy on the farming population. County farm bureaus have been County farm bureaus have been asked to send their opinions to congress on the sales tax matter.

The Farm Bureau is taking no stand as to whether the soldiers bonus shall be paid or not but it does oppose a tax that will enable everyone to get out from in under but the consumer who would probably find many necessities in life taxed. The tax would fall heaviest upon those with small incomes and lightly on those with larger incomes whose surpluses or savings would

The American Farm Bureau says that under a sales tax the farmer would pay half of whatever sum was raised under the bonus, as the farmer cannot pass his end of the in the country. Furthermore, the farmer cannot pass his end of the sales tax on to any consumer, but manufacturers and other strong con-cerns can and have been able to include the tax in the price of their product and pass it on to him. Therefore, the farmer would pay his sales tax and as much of the other fellow's tax as they could pass back to him as a part of the purchase price of their commodities, in the opinion of the A. F. B. F.

The bonus will require the raising of about \$2,000,000,000. If an average of \$500 should be paid each veteran by means of a sales tax, the farmer would stand half of it or one billion dollars as the consumer of half the goods used in the country; that amount divided among the 6,000,000 farms in the country would mean an additional average tax of \$166 per farm. Today those 6,000,000 farms have an average labor income of \$495 with a prewar purchasing power of \$219, the national Farm Bureau said.

FORD'S PLANS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

HENRY FORD will manufacture
a minimum of 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate which is approximately 200,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, and if successful in all probability will double the capacity of the Muscle Shoals plant," says W. B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company, according to information reaching the State Farm Bureau regarding congression al committee hearings on Mr. Ford's Muscle Shoals Nitrate plant offer. Mr. Mayo said that "as the de-

Mr. Mayo said that "as the mand for the consumption of fertilizer increased, in all probability Mr. Ford will keep abreast of this demand so he will always control at least the same percentage of the fertilizer consumption. This would be about one-fifth to one-fourth of the total amount consumed on the farms of America today." He further stated that after six months study Mr. Ford is willing to state that almost without doubt he will be able to low-er the price of fertilizers one-third and possible cut them in half.

"In carrying out Mr. Ford's plan for development necessary to utilize the great quantity of power at Mus-cle Shoals," continued Mr. Mayo, "a minimum investment of \$30,000,000 would be required. It might easily reach \$50,000,000." This, however, is not limited to fertilizer production. Mr. Mayo stated that a minimum of \$5,000,000 would necessarbe expended upon the nitrate

Dr. Milton Whitney, chief of the Bureau of Soils, of the Department of Agriculture has testified as to the possibilities of electric furnace production of fertilizer products with cheap power. He has told of pos-sibilities in the production of phosphorus fertilizer compounds and in improving the character of fertiliz-er and lowering the cost. He has shown the congressional committee samples of fertilizer carrying 75 per cent of plant food made from pro-ducts of electric furnace application to products of soil food ele-

The Alabama Power Company also had made a bid to secure this development purely for power purposes, according to the American Farm Bureau. The Alabama Company offers 100,000 secondary horse power at no cost for the operation of the nitrate plant. No provision is made for the operation of the plant and the company does not propose to undertake it. No research inte the possibilities of this broad field of electric furnace development or fertilizer production is suggested or provided.

GRANGE PROTESTS DUES IN-CREASE

T the request of Selma Grange, A No. 951, the Business Farmer publishes the following resolution recently adopted by that Grange:

whereas: The State Grange at its last annual session in the city of Flint saw fit to vote to increase the quarterly dues of the members of all subordinate granges to the State Grange, and Whereas: The object assigned for so doing was because of the increasing expenses of said State Grange, and Whereas: No action was taken by which the salaries of the officers of the said Grange could be lessened, or other expenses of said State Grange be reduced, the burden was thrown on to the members of the subordinate Granges; the least able to carry with their other burdens, of taxes, high priced necessaries of the and lower returns for their labor and investment, than the common day laborers, therefore be it.

Resolved, That Selma Grange, No. 951, enter a most vigorous protest, not against the small amount of 15c per member increase as voted by the State Grange, but against the principle of the creating the expense, and then saddling it upon others least able to bear the burden.—Respectfully submitted, L. A. Libbie, Fred Powers, H. E. McNutt.

BAD AXE HIGH SCHOOL ENTER-TAINS FARMERS

THE High School Agricultural Department at Bad Axe put on a two days Farmers' Conference at the opera house on Feb. 16th and 17th. Five reels of films on agricultural subjects were shown each day in the beginning of the program. Miss Moore of State Health Dept. and Mr. Cribbs of M. A. C. gave addresses the first day. Mr. Ferguson of M. A. C. Poultry Dept. and Dr. Giltner of M. A. C. Bacteriology Dept. gave fine addresses the second day. The High School orchestra played two selections each day between speeches. There was a total attendence of about 1,800 for the two days.

STATE FRUIT EXCHANGE RATI-FIES CONSTITUTION

ATIFICATION of a constitution N was the business before representatives from western and southwestern Michigan co-operative fruit marketing associations at Benton Harbor Feb. 28, at the third conference of fruit growers on the building of a State Fruit Exchange says the State Farm Bureau. Each truit association was represented by

says the State Farm Bureau. Each fruit association was represented by at least one delegate and an additional delegate for each hundred cars or major fraction of that number of cars of fruit and vegetables marketed by the association in 1921. The purpose of the proposed fruit exchange is to federate the fruit growing interests of the state so that they may work together more efficiently. The proposed fruit exchange will interest itself in the development of more efficient and economical methods of fruit marketvelopment of more efficient and economical methods of fruit marketing, the study of the public demand and buying power for Michigan fruits and improvement of the conditions under which it is marketed, the dissemination of crop information to exchange members, adoption of uniform grades and standards in handling, storing and marketing of Michigan fruits and vegetables, development of car lot markets, ample storage and packing facilities for Michigan fruit and increasing the demand for such fruit by judicious and scientific advertising.

Higher Farm Prices Mean Better Times for All

Recent Advances in Agricultural Prices Presage Prosperous Times are Just Ahead

THE sun is again beginning to shine on the American farmer. Farm prices have taken a definite upward trend in the last few weeks giving the best evidence that the farmer has seen in the last year that the tide of deflation has definitely turned.

"Ten dollar hogs." During the last week or two, this phrase has taken the place of the conventional "Nice day" as a greeting among farmers in the corn belt. If there was an optimist courageous enough last November to predict that hogs would sell above \$10 at Chicago in early February he has not yet come forward to accept the hand painted swill barrel. Three months ago there was no foundation of fact to suggest such a smart upturn in the hog market as has occurred. Yet it is here, and it is legitimate.

Even the hog packers, who are supposed to have the edge on everybody else, when it comes to sources of information, failed to buy hogs freely at the beginning of the winter expecting that the receipts would run heavy enough to depress the price down around \$6 a hundred at which level they planned to fill their cellars with lard and meats to be sold at higher prices during the scarcity period which develops in late summer.

Instead, seven-eighths of the winter packing season have slipped away. Their cellars are not quite in the same state as Mother Hubbard's cupboard, but they are decidedly understocked for this season of the year and the average price of hogs at Chicago is up to \$10. That the packers are chagrined is one way of putting it; that they are "as sore as a lot of boiled owls" is nother

A number of factors have conspired to bring about the upturn. The number of hogs slaughtered in the 15 weeks after November 1, according to the most comprehensive report obtainable covering four-fifths of the probable total inspected slaughter for the entire country has been 15 per cent less than in the same period of the preceding year. Evidently the number of hogs in the country on September 1 was less than the government's figures, cholera losses were severe last fall and a lot of gilts are being held back for breeding purposes.

Pork consumption, judging by the rate of disappearance, is unusually heavy. The improvement in the general business outlook and the increase in employment has helped to enlarge the outlet for hog meats. Exports of lard set a new record in 1921 and 1921 exports of both lard and meats were 75 per cent larger than the pre-war average. Clearances in 1922 thus far have run ahead of the same period of 1921.

The hog market will not remain indefinitely on such a profitable basis above the corn market as hog production eventually will be stimulated until it will reach a level above normal. This word of caution should not be overlooked. Nevertheless, the hog market still has a number of months of prosperity ahead of it and it remains to be seen whether the coming spring pig crop will be too large to sell profitably.

There were the best of reasons to expect that the sheep and lamb market would work out of the mire during the last fall and early winter but to forecast that they would advance 75 to 100 per cent in price in a few months would have indicated the need of a competent alienist.

Wool has been relieved in a rather mysterious manner of the big stock which overhung the market a year ago and quotations on various grades and in various locations show advances ranging from 50 to 100 per cent.

The endless revision of the world's wheat supply situation has gone entirely in one direction in the last two months and the result is a situation admittedly uncomfortable to consumers. The market has made a signal response to it in the last few weeks and the end evidently is not yet.

Even corn, in spite of the superabundant crop, is bringing 20 per cent more than when quotations were at the bottom last November HOW FARM PRICES HAVE ADVANCED

Product.	Lowest Price 1921		Per cent advance
Hogs	\$ 6.60	\$10.00	48.4%
Reef steers	6.40	7.30	14%
Lambs	8.10	14.10	74%
Sheep	8.70	7.60	105%
Wool, Ohio Delaine	.33	.50	53%
Wheat, No. 2 hard	1.01 16	1.33	31%
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44	.56	27%
Oats, No. 2 white	.33	.40	21%
Rye		1.03	41%
Barley	.43	.60	39%
Butter, 92 score		.36 1/2	36%
Eggs, fresh firsts		.35	64%
Cheese, No. 1 twins		.21	50%
Poultry, hens	.18	.25	38%
Hay		21.00	10%
Potatos, 100 lbs		1.80	140%
Onions	1.00	7.25	625%
Beans, white	3.25	5.25	62%
Apples, barrels		7.75	84%

which is significant evidence that a general turn for the better has set in. The showing is even more pronounced when the enormous sales of corn in the last few weeks, exceeding any like period on record, are taken into consideration.

The cattle market has been slow to respond to the advances elsewhere but even steers are now higher than when the tide was at low ebb. Judging by what has happened in the hog and lamb markets, cattle are due for an upturn.

Events are shaping up in such a way that this change may materialize in the spring months.

Production of poultry and eggs has been stimulated as farmers have had to depend upon them for ready cash and prices paid have been remunerative most of the time. Receipts of both at the leading markets have been running 30 to 40 per cent more than a year ago. A sharp decline occurred in late December and early January so that stock placed in storage are selling in most cases below cost when placed in storage. But prices for both fresh butter and fresh eggs are much higher than they were when the market was at the bottom last spring.

All told more than a score of the leading farm products are selling substantially higher than they sold at some time or other during 1921. The percentage of advance which present prices upon a number of commodities show over the lowest price quoted upon each during 1921 is given in the accompanying table:

Boston quotations are used for wool, Kansas City for kafir, Minneapolis on flax and Michigan shipping point prices for beans. All the rest of the quotations are for Chicago.

Financial distress among farmers was and still is far too severe to be entirely allayed by the effects of such advances, some of which may have been due to seasonal fluctuations but the movement is entirely too sharp and general to account for more than a minor part of it on that basis. Of its profound healing influence upon the wounds of agriculture there can be no doubt.

Farmer Hears Mysterious Voices of the Ether

(Editor. Note: The following is one of several communications received upon the subject of the radiophone. It would be interesting to know just how many members of the M. B. F. family have receiving outfits. Tell us, will you?)

IN the Feb. 18th issue of the M. B F. on page 2 you mention "Radio News Service Enlarged" but you failed to make your article complete in that you omitted two very important essentials, i. e., the staion call letters and the wave length upon which this information or news is sent.

Every station, private business, amateur or government has and must have a call letter or letters by which listeners are enabled to identify the station sending out a message. Also all stations must operate on a given wave length (authorized by the government.)

Now for the farmer, his wife or son listening for the market service, there would be days, yes months of "tuning-in" trying to hear this service, not knowing its wave length, but should he know it, he could tune for a station, and upon hearing it or any station wait for them to "sign off" and identify the station.

. On page 12, your editorial page, you again speak of wireless telephony, and ask if any of your readers have installed sets.

I am one of your subscribers and readers, who has such a set, and all through the winter my wife and I have attended church on Sunday evening, by listening to the services of the Calvary Episcopal church of Pittsburg Pa., as sent out by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

We have listened night after night to the Grand Opera from Chicago, concerts, lectures, speeches, songs, recitals, instrumental music of all kinds by the best talent; this from sending stations in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Newark, N. J., Roselle Park, N. J., Detroit, and several times have heard the Fire and Police Protection Dept. of Dallas, Texas, send out notices of stolen automobiles.

But let me say right here, on my farm, my outfit has cost me over \$50 and it is home made and at that I would rather have it than any talking machine made, as not only do you get music, but news, up to date, market reports, time signals from Washington and weather reports.

Some of our papers throughout the state have said that a receiving outfit for this service can be made for \$2.00. It can't be done—the telephone receivers allone (the cheapest ones of 2,000 ohms resistance) cost \$4.50. But should you be within 25 or 50 miles of one of these broadcasting stations, \$10.00 will see you through and you can hear that particular station clearly.

For over 20 years I have experimented with wireless off and on, and last 7 years have had a license as operator (amateur first grade) and a station license (call 8NU) for a sending set.

Unfortunately we in this locality are geographically and wirelessly poorly located, as we are in a freak area and reception is not of the best, whereas when I was living in Royal Oak (call \$AOZ then \$GZ) I could hear all there was to hear and was heard east and west when I talked ever the key.

But coming down (after this long wind-jamming spell) to brass tacks, our country schools or churches as social centers should have such receiving sets as will enable them to hear the good things in the air that are free to all, and enjoy collectively as a social group what they could not afford to enjoy singly.

I have avoided anything technical, and could write a volume on the subject, but believe it would pay you to write the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Newark for copies of their weekly programs. They are free to the press.—James Herbert Ferris, (Radio 8NU) Grace Hill Farm, Elberta, Mich.

Finance Corporation Makes First Loan in Michigan

THE War Finance Corporation has approved of a loan of \$20,000 to a Michigan bank for agricultural purposes. This is the first loan to be made by the corporation in this state. It is understood that the Agricultural Loan agency at Detroit has referred other applications to the corporation and that additional loans will be made in the near future. A few million dollars from this source will go far toward easing the credit situation.

Vermont Dairymen Get 7 Cents a Quart for Milk

A. F. B. F. Dairy Head Finds Many Successful Farmers' Co-operative Distributing Companies

CTATEMENTS by certain Michigan dairy leaders that farmers cannot successfully distribute milk are being refuted every day or so. Recently Mr. E. B. Heaton, director of dairy marketing of the American Farm Bureau Federation, made a tour of inspection of a number of co-operative dairying enterprises in Canada, New York and New England, and makes special comment of two highly successful co-operative marketing projects in a recent issue of the A. F. B. F. News Letter, as follows:

"We studied two locals of special interest to

"We studied two locals of special interest to dairymen. One is the Windham County Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc., at Brattleboro,
Vt., and the other is the Producers' Dairy
Company, at Brockton, Mass.

"The Windham county company was organized so that the farmers in that section of Vermont could keep the market which they had
as individuals. These farmers had been selling
milk to the city of Springfield, Mass., for many
years. Theirs is a co-operative corporation with
an authorized capital stock of \$50,000 divided
into 5.000 shares of par value of \$10 each. No into 5,000 shares of par value of \$10 each. No member of the association can hold shares of a greater par value than 10 per cent of the authorized capital stock, and no member shall be entitled to vote by proxy. A member has only one vote. It is provided in the by-laws that the directors shall annually set aside as a reserve per cent of the net profits until the accumulated reserve fund equals 30 per cent of the paid-up capital. From the net profits remain-ing, the directors shall annually set aside as a sinking fund, 10 per cent thereof to be applied upon the mortgage indebtedness until such is paid in full. They then shall pay from the net paid in full. They then shall pay from the net profits remaining, up to or including 6 per cent of the net paid-up capital stock of the corporation. Any balance remaining shall be apportioned once each 12 months, according to the apportionate value of the products each member has sold to the corporation. These people at the present time have a plant which cost them \$60,000 and with machinery costing an additional 000, and with machinery costing an additional sum of \$25,000. Thirty thousand pounds of milk are taken in daily, 70 per cent of which is shipped as wholesale milk to Springfield and 30 per cent surplus is marketed as sweet cream. The members of this co-operative organization are required to take shares on the basis of \$25 per cow of the average number of cows kept in a herd during a year's time. At the present time all but \$18,000 worth of stock is paid in full. The average cost for overhead during the first

DOWN GOES THE MILK PRICE

No sooner did the Detroit Creamery Company complete its "highly satis-N Company complete its "highly satisfactory" fiscal year covering most of 1921 than it set about to force the farmers' price down another notch. In this they were successful and at a meeting of distributors and producers' representatives last Friday the farmers' price for March was fixed at \$2.17 per cwt., or 4.6 cents per quart and the retail price at 12 cents per quart. For the farmer this represents a reduction from last month of 34 cents per cwt., and for the consumer 1 cent per quart. In two years the price paid the farmer has dropped 50 per cent and the price charged the consumer 33 1-3 per cent.—Editor.

six months' operation of the plant was 25 cents per 100 pounds. The milk is sold wholesale to a chain store man in Springfield, who has some 80 stores. Farmers are getting 7 cents per quart f. o. b. cars Springfield, and it costs them about 1 cent per quart to ship the milk. All members are also members of the New England Milk Producers Association.

A Co-Operative Stock Company

"The Producers Dairy Company at Brockton, Mass., is a farmers' stock company with co-operative features. They have 81 farmer patrons with 60 holders of common stock and 60 preferred stock holders. The authorized capital is \$100,-000 with \$45,000 worth of common stock sold at the present time, and \$40,000 of preferred. at the present time, and \$40,000 of preferred. They have an excellent plant, costing \$115,000. It has a capacity of 15,000 quarts daily. At the present time they are handling 8,000 quarts. This company is retailing milk in the city of Brockton and making ice cream. It is retailing milk at 14 cents a quart, and selling ice cream for \$1.45 per gallon. Any additional surplus is sold as sweet and sour cream. Last year the company did a total business of over \$300,000. Each stockholder is allowed one share of stock for two 8-gallon cans of milk produced. Last year the company made 110 per cent on Last year the company made 110 per cent on the common stock of the company. The organ-ization prorates the profits back to the producers according to the amount of milk produced. A majority of the members are members of the

New England Milk Producers Association, the big New England-wide organization. This local farmers company is marketing its daily products in a businesslike manner and has as a manager a real business man. The company is expending from \$100 to \$500 per month in paid advertising in the city of Brockton.
"A point of interest in connection with these

two successful co-operative farmers milk organizations is the fact that the manager of each of these organizations is a former county agent."

Detroit Spread is High

Former Governor Fred L. Warner calls the attention of the Business Farmer to the large "spread" between producers' and consumers' prices in the Detroit area. "I have observed." said Mr. Warner, "that the spread in the Detroit area invariably is greater than the spread in nearly all other comparable areas of the United States.'

This is a fact which the Business Farmer has frequently noted and commented upon. It shows one of two things: Either that the Detroit distributors are woefully incompetent or that the Producers' Association has no power in fact to secure the same treatment as is accorded producers in other areas.

Let us take a look at the official Bureau of Markets report on fluid milk prices for the month of February. In comparing these prices bear in mind always that a difference of approximately 47 cents per cwt. is equivalent to 1 cent per quart. The price paid the farmer in the Detroit area was \$2.51. The consumer was charged 13 cents, a spread of 7.6 cents per quart. San Francisco paid the farmers \$3.11 and charged the consumer 12 and 13, a spread of 6 cents. The spread in Chicago was 7 cents; Baltimore, 6.2c; Boston, 6c; Minneapolis and St. Paul, 5c; Rochester, N. Y., 6.6c; Cincinnati, 6.5c; Grand Rapids, 5.5c. The above cities paid farmers for the month of February the following prices:

Chicago, \$2.23-\$2.33; Baltimore, \$2.73-\$3.15; Minneapolis, \$2.30; Rochester, \$3.49; Cincinnati, \$2.60; Grand Rapids, \$2.12.

Under the new price in the Detroit area which is for March only the spread is 7.4 cents, by far the highest spread in the entire United

Grain Growers, Inc., Discover "Juicy Plums" in Board of Trade Circles

ONE of the favorite weapons used by the Chicago Board of Trade in its propaganda to discredit the efforts of honest men to develop a better marketing system is the salary list of the various farmers' organizations. It charged that salaries as high as \$16,000 a year were paid by the Grain Growers when as a matter of fact the highest salary ever paid by this organization was \$10,000 a year. But farmers as a rule are opposed to high salaries and the charges have borne fruit. But if any farmer organization is handing out "juicy plums" in the shape of high salaries, there are many juicer ones outside of the organization, as the Grain Growers have recently discovered.

Board of Trade speakers appearing before congressional bodies in defense of the institution have laid great stress upon the "economy" and "efficiency" of the existing methods of marketing They have attempted to show that the grain dealer's margin on the average transaction in grain was infinitesimal small. But extracts recently uncovered from the official "History of the Chicago Board of Trade," by Chas. H. Taylor, a former director of the organization, show that some of these profits were not as small. Here are a few of them:

"James Keene controlled the market the first five months of the year. He took hold . . . at 90 and 95 cents. Under the belief that the mar-

90 and 95 cents. Under the belief that the market was being cornered, the price rose... to \$1.33 3-4, at which time Keene sold nearly all of his holdings CLEARING FULLY \$1,000,000. "It was in July, also, that the 'Cincinnati clique' laid the foundation for the great corner in August wheat.... The volume in business was so great that the settling clerks struck for was so great that the second got it, and they were said to be making from \$10 to \$25 a day the PROFITS OF THE CINCINNATI PEOPLE WERE REPORTED AT \$3,000,000. They were so jubilant that they gave lavish presents to attaches, Mr. Handy giving his broker a valuable house and lot in Chicago."

The great prosperity which has come to "bucket shop" owners, in connection with the

Statement showing a comparison of commissions on futures and cash prices collected by ONE commission firm:

	Beginning rust 1	Grain Futures Com.	Grain Cash Com.
1912		\$ 215,041	\$ 12,112
1913		355,444	8,746
1914		487,401	47,786
1915		972,167	17,464
1916		1,334,751	37,362
1917,	(Aug.1-Dec	.31) 354,480	26,312

\$3,719,274

(Note that commissions on cash grain of this one firm, investigated by the Federal Trade Commission, equal only 4 per cent of the commission collected on speculative deals in grain.) Federal Trade Commission report on the grain trade.

Chicago Board of Trade activities, is revealed in an interview printed in a Chicago newspaper several years ago which stated that "in eighteen months, C. J. Henri had risen from poverty to a fortune of \$40,000; that Doxie had MADE \$380,000 IN THREE YEARS, that Loring had an income of \$30,000 a year from rentals. that Pope had more money than he knew what to do with and that Dan Loring was worth half a million." Fleming "and his confederates CLEARED \$1,000,000."

"A few days later, the balance of this wheat estimate

and it was estimated that the PROFITS WE.E \$1,500,000."
"The biggest speculative operators of the year on their own account were Armour, Kent Armour was said to have MADE ABOUT \$750,

Armour was said to have MADE ABOUT \$750,000 during the year, ending with October, which was the SMALLEST YEAR'S PROFITS SINCE THE BIG FIRE. Kent was credited with MAKING NEARLY \$1,000,000 on the bear side..."

"Armour took hold of the mess pork market during the spring months, steadily forcing prices upward, closing a corner in August pork at the top price of \$27.50. IT WAS REPORTED THAT ARMOUR MADE \$2.500,000 ON THIS DEAL" ARMOUR MADE \$2,500,000 ON THIS DEAL'

About 11,000,000 bushels of corn were "sold short" during a short period between the dates of August 26th and September 15th. "P. B. Weare, W. E. McHenry and W. T. Baker were credited with being the manipulators of this deal. "which showed evidence of a corner in September corn. The clique handled about 7,000,000 bushels of spot corn. "THE PROFITS WERE FIGURED AT ABOUT \$2,000,000."

"Hutchinson (B. P.) was said to have MADE \$1,200,000 ON HIS SALES OF THE PREVIOUS

DAY."

"It was said that after a long illness, he (Robert Warren) resumed trading. . . . AND MADE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$250,000."

"Hutchinson was the showy figure on the 'Change at that time and his PROFITS WERE

'Change at that time and his PROFITS WERE ESTIMATED AT \$200,000. . . ."

". . . before the end of March wheat had reached 81 5-8c and his (Partridge) PROFITS WERE ESTIMATED AT \$1,500,000."

". . when, on the 11th, with bearish foreign news, the market fell to 80 3-8c, his (Partridge) WINNINGS on a short line of about 10,000,000 handle were ESTIMATED AT \$500,000." bushels were ESTIMATED AT \$500,000."

"... it looked in January as if his (Leiter) PROFITS AMOUNTED TO NEARLY \$2,000,000.
... compelled the millers to enter into active

competition with the Chicago market, WHICH WAS RAISING THE PRICE OF BREAD "At this time (in May) the PROFITS OF THE LEITER DEAL WERE ESTIMATED AT \$4,-000,000 and the high prices on the Chicago market so incensed the European public that London newspapers published cartoons and articles HOLDING JOSEPH LEITER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BREAD RIOTS which occured in Spain and the similar demonstrations which took place in France and Italy."

"The history of the Board of Trade is thickly strewn with corners." One of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange prepared for the legis-lature an estimate that this syndicate, by not selling and by not letting others sell and by fleec-ing them who had been inveigled into dealing with them, and by the injury that had been done to the millers, the shipping interests, the exporters and the consumers of flour, HAD CAUSED A LOSS TO THE COUNTRY OF NOT LESS THAN \$300.000,000."

Even Distribution a Great Factor in Farming

Farming Would be More Profitable if Supply could be Better Distributed to Meet Demand

A THING to have value must be of such a nature that it will satisfy some want which man has. That is, it must be useful. Also for a thing to have value and enter into the markets it must be scarce. Taking as basic the quality of usefulness let us study the problem of scarcity further.

A thing might be scarce at one time of the year and not so at another. Likewise, a thing might be scaree at one place and exist in superabundance at other places. Potatoes exist in quantities in excess of the demand for them at harvest time and unless they can be kept over until other times would necessarily spoil. The amount of the crop is greatly in excess of the demand for potatoes at the immediate time of harvest. Therefore if it is impossible to hold them over until some other time they would have a very low value on the market. This condition exists at times when there is a glutted market. Man has realized that agricultural products are produced during seasons and that there is a demand for them during the entire year. People want potatoes every day in the So in order to make it possible that we can have potatoes at all times it has become necessary to store them. By storage we are enabled to hold things over from a period when there is an excessive amount on hand to times when there are none being harvested.

There are some products which do not lend themselves very readily to storage. Such products as eggs and butter cannot be held over from the time of surplus to the times of scarcity under ordinary conditions of storage. It was not until cold storage facilities were made available that such was possible. If we were to follow the prices of eggs by months over a period of years we would find that they have been more uniform from month to month since we have had adequate cold storage facilities. If it were not for cold storage of eggs prices would be very low during the months of high production, and very high during the months of low production. The farmers would secure a very low price for eggs during the summer months and it is very probable that they would not be able to secure a market for all their eggs under any consideration. During the winter months when hens were not laying there would be very few eggs coming into the market and the prices would be very much higher than under present conditions.

By J. T. HORNER
Department of Economics, M. A. C.

Cold storage dealers offer a market during these months of low prices and tend to keep the price of eggs up. During the winter months these cold storage eggs are put onto the market and tend to keep the price of eggs at a lower level than they would otherwise do. Also if it were not for such storage there would not be enough eggs to satisfy the demand for them in the winter regardless of what the price might be. The same condition exists in relation to all other products which can be stored at all. Wheat, potatoes, beans, cotton, sugar and all other products which are seasonal in production are held over until the time when the harvest is not supplying the market. If man could not store goods from time to time he would be compelled to live from day to day on what he could gather up. Storage is one of the most important of man's activities in connection with his getting a living.

Potatoes are grown in the vicinity of Cadillac in a greater quantity than needed to supply the demand for them in that locality. Such a great quantity of potatoes cannot possibly be used by the people of that vicinity. Unless it were possible to get them to other localities the farmers would either have to lose a great part of their yearly crop or grow fewer potatoes. It is by some form of transportation that goods are taken from places where they exist in a quantity greater than needed to places where they are scarce. Potatoes are taken from the Cadillac section where they exist in a surplus quantity to other places where none are grown and there is scarcity. Therefore transportation gives value to goods because it adjusts quantities as to place.

The farmer who grows beans produces more than sufficient to supply his own needs. In order that they become of some value to him he must get them to some place where they are scarce and get them there at a time when they are wanted. Two of the greatest services of man is supplying his wants are those by which he adjusts the location of goods and keeps them from the times of surplus to the times of scarcity.

Scarcity of goods must be considered in relation to time and place. There might be scarcity of a product at one place and the price therefore be very high, while at another place there might be a surplus and the price be very low or

the product of no value at all. There might be a surplus at one season of the year and the price be exceedingly low or there be no value at all while at another season there is a shortage and the price very high. In some instances the shortage might be so great that the product cannot be obtained at any price.

The great problem with which man has had to deal is that of making the products grown during a season last throughout the year and be available not only in the places where they were grown but all over the world. This is the great problem of commerce. This must be accomplished and in order to accomplish it in the best way it is necessary that a careful study of the problem be made. If we are to have this work done so that it will be to the best interests of everyone it must be such that everyone can produce the things which he is best fitted to produce. The produce of the farm and factory must be held over until the times of shortage and taken to the places where needed in the most economical manner. If society is to continue so that all will secure what is justly due each these things must be done so that a just price will result. A just price is one which is just to the producer and the consumer as well. A price is just to the producers when it enables them to continue in business and furnish the things needed by others. A price is just to the consumers when it enables them to secure the things which they need in a quantity sufficient to supply their reasonable demands.

It is very difficult to state whether any particular price is a just price or not. Every factor entering into the determination of price in the market must be studied and given due consideration. The problems in connection with production must be studied from various standpoints. It is said that prices are determined by the supply of a product on the market and the demand for it. This is a true statement of a basic tendency but we cannot explain prices unless we explain the factors which determine supply and demand. The factors which enter into the supply of a product are many. In the next article the factors which enter into demand will be considered.

(Editor's Note: The above is the second of a series of articles on farm economics by Mr. Horner, They are written especially for M. B. F. readers, The next article on "Why Prices Went Up," will be published in an early issue.)

International Champion Tells How He Grew Prize-Winning Oats



JOHN W. LUCAS Cayley, Alberta

It is a matter of great importance the methods of handling soils when attempting to produce pure seed. The finest work in selecting seed could be brought to naught through injudicious work in handling of the land. The soil should be handled in order to prevent noxious weeds and foreign grain from confaminating the crop. We aim to have our soil in as finely a pulverized condition as possible in order

to liberate plant food and to permit the most perfect development of the plant and seed. In this work attention should be given to the previous cropping history. I believe that a rotation of crop and the seeding down method to be the most effective way of insuring purity.

The weeds whose seeds are most difficult to remove from seed grain are annuals such as wild oats and wild buckwheat. A single year of summer fallow or hoed crop is not always effective in getting all the seed of these weeds that are in the ground to grow. They come up the following year and form dangerous impurities in the seed grain. When land is seeded down for two or three years many of these weed seeds decay in the ground. The following crop consequently is freer from weeds than any other crop except that grown on virgin soil. from a field that had been seeded down that my prize exhibit was grown. The variety was Victory. These oats originated in Sweden and were brought to Canada by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. I got my seed from Prof. G. H. Cutler of College of Agriculture, Edmonton. The By JOHN W. LUCAS

Winner of Sweepstakes in Oats at the International Grain and Hay Show

exhibit I had at Chicago is the progeny of a single head. In 1920 I exhibited and won sweepstakes with Abundance oats at Chicago Grain and Hay show. These I have growing along side of Victory. Both of these varieties I have found to be particularly well adapted for our district. If the land is dry I begin to sow Victory oats on summer fallow or land that had been seeded down about the middle of April as a rule. I consider the Victory oats one of the best varieties ever introduced into Western Canada although not quite as fine an appearing oat as is the Abundance. I have found the former stiffer in the straw than any other oat I have tried. The average yield for five years of this variety has been 72 bushels.

We maintain and have seed plots; it was a seed plot that the winning sample of oats (Victory) came from. We follow up mass selection as well



The limitless Canadian prairie. Plot of Victory oats, Golden Coin potatoes and Marquis wheat, growing on the Lucas farm in Alberta.

as individual selection. I might explain, mass selection consists of continuous selection from the best each year being based upon the Darwinian idea that selection in this way produces a cumulative effect. In individual selection the single plant is made the starting point. A number of superior plants are selected and the seed obtained sown separately in order that the progeny may be studied and the best propagated. It is from the later method that my Victory prize winning oats were produced.

I find that by hand selection I am able to maintain purity. To increase the uniformity of ripening as well as increase the yield making the plants more disease resistant besides improving the stiffness of straw and improving on the quality and color in the grain.

These remarks about hand, selecting grain should not be construed to mean that seed selection is of greater importance than proper methods of cultivating and fertilizing the soil; both should go hand in hand. No matter how productive a variety of grain may be if your soil is poor it will be impossible to secure a good crop. On the other hand no matter how rich the soil unless the variety of grain grown is of superior quality a good yield will not be obtained. In defining what is meant by good seed to the Michigan Agriculturists it is important to get started properly by choosing the right variety. In making this choice one should consult the nearest Agricultural College where varieties are tested out side by side as well as the secetary of the Crop improvement association. He should also consider his own experience with different varieties if he has had any, as well as the experience of his neighbors. None but standard, well proven sorts should be grown. The grower should not stop, however, with the choice of variety but should see to it that he has the best strain of that variety.



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HUNTING WITH FERRETS

Some time ago there was an article in the Business Farmer which stated that residents of townships could decide by referendum vote whether ferrets might be used to hunt rabbits within the township. I am told by the township authorities here that this section of the law was repealed in the 1921 legislature. Is that true?—G. B., Shelby, Mich.

Yes. The information given in the M. B. F. was taken from the revised game laws of 1921. Upon receipt of your letter we wrote the attorney-general asking if the law had been repealed and received an affirmative reply. We then wrote the Department of Conservation asking why the repealed section was still published as a part of the law. The following letter explains the whole matter and shows that nobody is immune to making mistakes:

takes:

"I herewith acknowledge yours under date of Feb. 14, and in reply will advise that section 2 of Act 207 of the Public Acts of 1919, as amended, was left in the new compilation wholly through an error, or oversight, in making up the compilation in the Secretary of State's office, and was overlooked by this department when the copy was submitted for examination, all of which we regret."—David R. Jones, chief deputy.

As the law mow stands everyone

As the law now stands everyone must secure a permit from the Department of Conservation to keep a ferret. Farmers may hunt with them on their own lands to destroy animals who are injuring property.

RIGHTS OF HEIRS

A brother willed property to sister and husband jointly, to be shared equally amongst heirs after death. Husband died, now wife is dead. There was no children to this union. Wife has one sister and two brothers living and several nephews and neices. Husband has children by former wife. Who is heirs in this case? Has children by former wife claim?—W. W., Caro, Mich.

If the will gave the property absolutely to the sister and her husband then it would belong to the survivor and upon the death of the survivor would belong to her heirs, which would be her sisters and brothers and the children of deceased brothers and sisters. However, if the property was willed to the sister and her husband for life, and after their death to go to the heirs then it would belong to the heirs, in the manner designated in the will.—Legal Editor.

AMERICAN CITIZEN

I am an alien, have lived in the United States 25 years and have a son that was born in this country. Is he an American citizen or will he have to get out naturalization papers?—Subscriber, Whittemore, Mich.

Your son is a citizen of the United States and is entitled to enjoy the rights of such.-Editor.

LIABLE FOR DAMAGES IF FAILS TO CARRY OUT AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT

A sells some timber to B. B pays 1-2 cash and was to put into his yards and cut into lumber so many trees for A as final payment. He afterwards wanted to get possession of what he had bought and signed a paper to this effect. In order to gain possession of certain valuable timber not yet paid for B agrees to cut into lumber so many trees for A by a certain time. Now this he failed to do, but signed another paper to the same effect except it specified he was to furnish A with so much hemlock No. 1 and No. 2 by a certain time. Now if he fails to do so what can A do?—A Subscriber, Levering, Mich.

If he failed to carry out his

If he failed to carry out his agreement he will be liable in damages to A to be recovered in a suit for damages .- Legal Editor.

AGE AND LOAN BANKERS N COMPANY

Can you tell me anything about the Bankers Mortgage and Loan Co., of De-troit?—T. M. G., Flint, Mich.

The Bankers Mortgage and Loan Company of Detroit was approved by this commission March 18, 1921, and approval given the company to soll \$1,000,000 preferred stock. This company was incorporated in Delaware on February 18, 1920, with authorized capital of 10,000 shares no page common stock, and \$3,000. no par common stock, and \$9,000,000 preferred stock. Par value of the preferred stock is \$10.00 per share.-Michigan Securities

NAMES MUST BE SIGNED

WE have repeatedly requested that all who submit questions to this de-partment sign their names. Many are still ignoring this reuest. From now on no atsigned communication no matter what it's nature. We want to give our readers the best service possible. Often a question is not entirely clear and we find it necessary to write our correspondent for additional information. If no name is signed this cannot be done, and we cannot give their information and our reader concludes we have ignored his request. SIGN YOUR NAME. -Editor.

BOUND BY CONTRACT

A person signed a contract to take correspondence lessons from a certain school, and after a few days found that he could not take up the work required on account of his poor health and duties that took all available times. He wrote the institution asking to be released from the contract, which they refused. Cam he be forced to take the lessons, and can he be forced to pay the monthly payments when he is not receiving or taking the lessons and has not at any time?—Mrs. M. R., Battle Creek, Mich.

The person who signs an order for lessons has the right of cancellation at any time before written acceptance by the publisher. A request to be released would not be sufficient. It would require a cancellation but if the publisher of the lessons accepted the order in the context. lessons accepted the order in writing, it then became a contract and both parties would be bound thereby according to its terms irrespec-tive of whether the one who signed the order was able to take advantage of lessons or not.-Legal Editor.

SEED LAW

We have some nice clover seed which we wish to offer for sale to private customers and some of it has already been spoken for. Is there a state law which would require us to give a guarantee as to the percentage of purity of this seed if we sold it to our brother farmers?—B. M., Ithaca, Mich.

There is such a law in this state. Write to the State Department of Agriculture asking for a copy of it. -Editor.

LINE FENCE DISPUTE

Please give me your advice on a line fence. Have been joining neighbors feover 30 years, never had a real lin fence between us. My father died some years ago and my neighbor died a siny neighbor's farm is run by his son. My mother wanted to put up a line fence but we could not find any corner post so we agreed to have a county surveyor that brought the line over on my neighbor about a rod, Now my neighbor said I couldn't put my fence up because it wouldn't stand law. So my mother said she would put the fence on the old line and for him to take either end. Now my neighbor wants me to take part of the fence on the north end and he in the center and me again on the south end. I do not want it that way I want either end, the north or south end, in one stretch. Please advise me.—D. E., Le-Roy, Mich.

You do not state how long the old fence has been in existence. It is possible that the statute of limitations will prevent your locating on the exact line. It would be best for you to consult an attorney and take his advice. You do not have to agree to such an absurd proposition with reference to the division of the fence. If a reasonable arrangement cannot be agreed upon you should consult the fence builders and have them determine which part each should build.—Legal Editor.

THE MUTUAL POLICY

I took out a policy in a mutual cyclore insurance company and paid assessment for one year in advance. A year or so after I took out the policy I received notice of an assessment and was suspended for non-payment. I intended advising them I wished to discontinue the policy but kept putting it off. I have just received the third notice, a threatening one. If I notify them now must I pay the full

assessment for a year, or up until now or up to the time I was suspended. I was under impression policy was good only for a year unless renewed.—H. F., Grand Rapids, Mich.

You will have to pay all assessment levied against you before you can secure a release from your obligations under the policy. If you will read your policy carefully you will discover this. Failure to pay assessments in any kind of a mutuall insurance company invalidates the policy so far as protection is concerned but does not release hold Assessments levied against policy-holders in a mutual company can be collected in the courts.— Editor.

HUNTERS HAVE NO RIGHT TO TRESPASS

I would like to know how legally to protect an unfenced fruit farm from hunters and other trespassers. If hunters who know me as owner are ordered off what recourse have I if they refuse because land is not fenced or posted? Have trespassers more legal rights on unfenced land if it is improved and all under cultivation?—E. N. E., Helland, Mich.

Hunters have no right to go upon your premises if you forbid them going thereon, even though the premises are not "posted." You can sue them in trespass if they refuse to leave the premises. Trespassers do not have any more legal right upon premises that are not "posted" than upon premises that are posted. But hunting upon posted premises is a misdemeanor and the person is liable to a fine of not less than \$10 but to trespass upon unposted premises is not a misdemeaner but a civil offense and liable only for the civil damages.-Legal Editor.

ABOLISHING COUNTY ROAD SYSTEM

A, maintains that a county working under the county road system cannot abolish the system by a vote of the legal voters of said county. B, maintains that the people voted the county road system on the taxpayers and that the same voters can abolish it by their votes. Which is right? B, also maintains that a petition signed by a certain portion of voters of said county to the board of supervisors would force them to submit this question to the voters. Is he right and if so what percentage of voters would have to sign petition to be legal?—E, M, D,, Clare, Mich.

The provisions of the former county road law which were sections 28 and 29 of Chapter 4, have been repealed by the legislature of 1921 by Act No. 11 thereby leaving the county road system entirely within the hands of the legislature for modification and in no way can the exist-ing county road law be repealed by a vote of the people of the county.

The sections repealed did provide that by petition of ten freeholders from each township addressed to the board of supervisors, the board was authorized to submit the matter of repealing the law to the voters, but as above stated this provision has been changed by the legislature, hence there is no way for a county to repeal the county road system once the same is adopted.—Harry H. Partlew, Legal Advisor, State Highway Department.

LOSS OF NOTE DOES NOT RE-RELEASE FROM PAYMENT

RELEASE FROM PAYMENT

Gave my note to a party and he sold it to a bank. I went to make a payment on the note and renew it and the banker couldn't find it. He thought he would find the note. Then I went back in 30 days. He said he hadn't the note but knew where it was and would get it in a few days. I have waited 60 days, still I haven't heard from him. I would like to know if they don't find the note will I have to pay it, and what would be the best thing for me to do in regards to the note? I would like to have your advice.—

T. T. S. Sanford, Mich.

If the note is lost you may still be compelled to pay the amount of it, but before you pay the note the owner of the note may be compelled to give a bond to protect you from someone else proceeding against you on the note. Before I paid the note I should insist upon the bond to protect you from anyone else bringing suit thereon. Legal Editor.

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What the Neighbors Say

MODERN EDUCATION

THINK a lot of your paper. There are a lct of good things in the last issue (Feb. 11). I a Farm Bureau member. In am a Farm Bureau member. In rehding over what was done at Lans ing, Farmers' Week it makes me feel good. It looks as though there will be something done to stop the waste of money. We have too many dead men walking around drawing large pay. "Public paupers," I call them, living off other people's hard earn-

Our present school system is a Our present school system is a disguace to the country. We are paying \$60 tuition a scholar to send them to Decatur. The main thing they are being taught is basket ball and base ball. The hobby to get an education so you won't have to work but live off somebody else, draw big wages for nothing. Somebody has to work, I believe in education but not the kind taught now. Look at our jails and prisons. They were never so full as at present; never so full as at present; something is wrong.

There is not one teacher in 500 who can tell what reading is. Fortyfive years ago I was going to a oneroom district school. Our teacher told us that reading was "conveying to the hearer or ones self fully and clearly the ideas and sentiments of the writer," and I have never forgotten it. At that time they taught reading, arithmetic, spelling, writing, in place of base ball.—E. L. Grove, Van Buren County, Mich.

ing, in place of base ball.—E. L. Grove, Van Buren County, Mich.

You have not been the first to voice this criticism of modern education especially in the higher fields. Great educators are even raising the question whether or not the twentieth century course of study in our public schools does not lead to a dislike for hard work and a desire to take up easy occupations. The average boy out of high school would be ashamed to be seen working at manual labor, and certainly he has no intentions of continuing that kind of work. If we educate all of our boys through the high schools and colleges to become professional men, tradesmen, skilled artisans, etc., we shall some day reach the point where there there will be no one to do the hard homely work. Machinery is performing much labor today formerly done by human hands and great progress will be made along that line, But it is doubtful if machinery can ever entirely displace the brawn of the individual. But, friend Grove, you make a mistake to put hase ball and basket ball down among the useless things that may be taught in the high schools. There is nothing which will better train a boy to be quick, accurate, fore-sighted, manly, than these very sports you condemn. They may look like play and a waste of time to older men, but they are really among the worth-while additions to the educational course.—Editor. men, but they worth-while ad course.—Editor.

OWNER OF THREE FARMS SPEAKS

CERTAINLY enjoy reading your paper. I for one am not in fa-vor of building another mile of state road for at least a year. Keep what we have got in good repair. We have got in good repair. We have got along so far with these an get along another don't misunderstand roads and can year. Now don't misunderstand me. I am for good roads and good schools and also county and town ditches. I have always signed every petition for good roads and schools and large county drains, but at the present time we are taxed to death and they still want to tax us more.

I own three farms, two a little over four miles north and nearly one mile west of Vassar, and one about six and a half miles north of about six and a hair miles north or Vassar. These three farms are worked on shares, and I get one-third of the crops. I think we will sell about \$4,800 worth of crops from the three farms which would give me \$1,600 for my share. This year my taxes on these farms were \$1,710, and \$110 insurance besides. Last year I paid \$1,622 and the Last year I paid \$1,622 and the year before \$2,370 taxes, but I did not mind high taxes in war times not mind high taxes in war times for we got good prices for what we had to sell, but now everything is cheap and taxes getting higher. These farms are all number one farms in the best part of Michigan, the very best buildings, all under drained. I have miles of tile from four to ten rods apart. At present I have some roofs that need natching and some buildings to be ent I have some roofs that need patching and some buildings to be painted but I haven't the money to buy paint and shingles without mortgaging the farm to get it.

We hear a good deal about state

roads and the state paying the taxes to build them, but who is the state? to build them, but who is the state? Only the poor taxpayer. Not the man who has bought bonds for he doesn't pay taxes, nor the man who has money on interest for he can hide it. It is the farmer and the man who owns a little home in town who pays the taxes.

How much out of every dollar which the state raises to build good roads do we get on the roads?

roads do we get on the roads? About 30 cents on the dollar and I will prove it. The state built nine will prove it. The state built nine miles of road under the Covert act one mile east of me. It goes in front of one of my farms. Two miles of this road was a little rolling but no big hills. The rest was level. The job was let to grade this road and gravel it 16 feet wide, for \$96,000. They got the gravel close at hand, did not have to have it shipped by cars. They have spent all of the money and still the road isn't finished. This road has a good coat of gravel but a poor grade. The ditches on the side of the road are not dug deep enough. I have to pay my share of the tax that is spread on the town. More than one-half of the money that was spent on this

on the town. More than one-half of the money that was spent on this road went out of the town.

Our town of Denmark, one mile west of this road, built one mile of road in front of one of my farms. This road was graded last tall and graveled this winter. They made a graveled better road hed graded his graveled this winter. They made a great deal better road bed, good big ditches on each side so we can drain our land into it. You can't find a better road bed in Michigan. The overseer of this road was one of our neighbors and he took great pride in making the road. The gravel is 12 feet wide, and is thicker and as good as on the other road. This road will cost \$3,100 complete. \$3,000 of this money goes back in the town, and \$100 went to Saginaw to pay for surveying. It gave naw to pay for surveying. It gave us all a chance to work out our taxes. And I think our town road is the best even if it was built by a plain farmer boy, but he just built it the common sense way, used

built it the common sense way, used his brains instead of blue-prints.

I came here 42 years ago, right in the woods and have cleared and improved and built buildings on two farms in hopes that they would support me when I got old. I am two farms in hopes that they would support me when I got old. I am past 66 and when I look cut on my old beautiful farms and think how high I have to pay for the extravagance of our public officials leaving me in debt I feel like fighting. But I couldn't put up much of a scrap now. What salary does the State Highway Commissioner receive? Does he get any commission when he builds a road under the Covert act?—M. G., Vassar,

Mich.

The salary of the State Highway Commissioner is \$7,500 a year. He is the second highest paid official in the state. He receives no commissions or other perquisites outside of his salary. The present incumbent, Mr. Rogers, is rated as one of the most capable and efficient road builders in the country. It would be interesting to make a comparison between the cost of roads built under state supervision. Large sums have no doubt been wasted through the ignorance and inefficiency of local builders, but it is a question if far greater sums have not been wasted by the more extravagant, if more intelligent state authorities. Modern government comes high. We expect it to be some higher than it was back in the sixties, but the expense of government, education, internal improvements, etc., is increasing at such an alarming rate that we are beginning to wonder for the first time what the end is to be. A halt must be called somewhere, Expenses must be cut down. We cannot longer continue at the rate we have been going or we shall all find ourselves in the hands of a trustee.—

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT T HAVE read a great deal lately about Gipsy Bob and capital punishment. In your Jan. 14th issue under the heading "Legalizing Murder" you quote "Thou shalt not kill," but man in his superior wis-dom mocks God and legalizes mur-

Now are we mocking God? Let us open that good old Book and see what else God said. Just what does this mean? Deut. 19:10. "That innocent blood be not shed in thy land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance, and so blood be upon thee. But if any man hate his neighbor, and lie in wait for him, and rise up against him, and smite him mortally that he die, and fieeth into one of these cities. Then the elders of his city shall send and fetch him thence, and deliver him into the hands of the avengers of blood that he may die." That looks as though God meant thou shalt not kill innocent people for in every instance where the people became very wicked he killed them himself or sent armies or detroying angels to kill them for him.

In one instance he said "Spare

In one instance he said "Spare not even the infants. How many did he kill in the flood? How many men Pharaoh's army did he swallow the Red sea? Murder, adultery, raing father or mother, working cursing father or mother, working on the Sabbath were all punishable by death.

Now let us close the book and return to Gypsy Bob. How many murders has Gipsy Bob committed? No one knows but Bob himself. We only know of the two he was caught at. There may be three or four innocent neonle service. or four innocent people serving a life sentence for murders he committed. No one knows how many little children are going hungry and cold because their provider and procold because their provider and pro-tector was killed by Gipsy Bob or one of his kind. Now where was Gipsy Bob when this last murder was committed? HE WAS AT-TENDING THE MOVIES. Just get that, will you. A man tried and convicted of murder, sentenced to the movies for punishment. No doubt his pockets were filled with Hersheys or carme's and had he Hersheys or carme's and had he waited until they (the movies) were over and went back to his cell he would reach up on the shelf for a can of Prince Albert or package of Fatimas, select a book and proceed to enjoy the evening while the wife of one of his victims is work-ing overtime sweeping and scrubbing office buildings and corridors to get the bare necessities for herself and babies. Can she attend the movies? Why no, of course not, that is unless she murders someone.

Why did Gip Bob commit his last murder? Simply because he had nothing to lose, and everything to gain. He was already sentenced for life so if he murdered a warden every day they could not add any more to his sentence. Where the does the trouble lie. I will copy an extract from an eastern paper describing one of their prisons.

"The cell block is of the latest ap proved fashion, with running water, light, ventilation, and best of all, a splendid view of the open country. The prisoners are well fed, well-housed, considerately treated, and have plenty of recreation, reading amusement."

In some prisons a small percent age as turned back to prisoners and they are allowed to buy camdy and other dainties that the wives and children of their victims are not able to even look at. It must be some punishment for a criminal to be sentenced to a prison like that described above.

Our prisons used to be places of punishment, but now they are a Rest Refuge where overworked criminals rest and recuperate, when at the earliest opportunity they are pardoned by some lame brained governor and sent back to prey on a hard working public. Our con-gressmen and candidates for the state legislature tell us of the big things they will do for state and na-tion if elected, and after elected about the first thing they do is to ask for an appropriation of 'steen millions to found a home for disabled ukulele players or home for toothless tomcats and he gets it.

Then along comes a Rabid Re-former and Sentimental Mamie with a bill to raise ten millions more to build tennis courts and croquet lawns at our prisons for those poor men that were sent there just be-cause they killed a few gray haired old folks to get the savings they had put away to keep them from want in their old age. Yes, sir, that's all they did was just to kill some one. They didn't steal any wooden nut-megs or ague pills or a thing like that and it is horrid to shut them up for a little thing like murder.

They get it, too. If our present prison reform keeps up our prison will be a place to look forward to the same as a child looks forward to Christmas and of course to get a permanent place in a home where you are well housed.

clothed, well fed, with good books, tobacco, candy and recreation you have got to kill some one. But then you can't always make it work for where you have a chance of being sent there, there are nine chances they will find you not guilty, and you may have to try over and over again to get there. Then when you do get there, and are ready to play a same of billiards with man No. a game of billiards with man No. 9999 for the championship of the prison, it will be just your luck to be pardoned.

I think the whole thing can be summed up in the words, "red tape," technicalities' and 'inefficiency." If a prisoner doesn't die of old age during the red tape of bringing him to trial, then the lawyer gets him off on a "technicality."

If our prisons were made a place

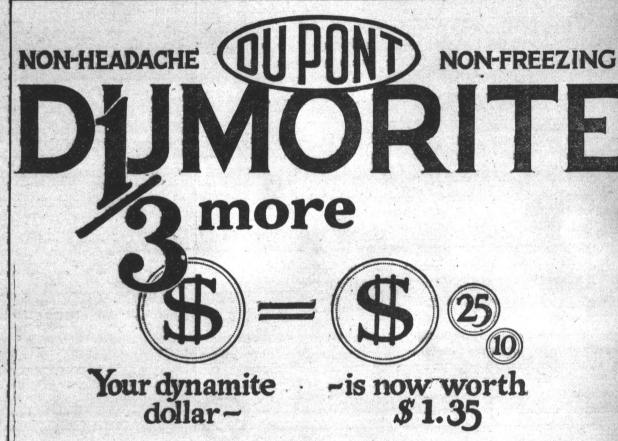
If our prisons were made a place to be dreaded or a place of real pun-ishment instead of what they are, once would be enough for a prisoner. He wouldn't want to go back. Several years ago i was shown through our state prison. After leaving the cell block behind the rest of the prison is like a large fact-ory, with one exception. In a factory there is hustle and production. In the prison they were lounging around in easy attitudes, some leering at us as we went by, but in the tombstone factory one whittling away on a headstone. I often wondered if it was a headstone for one of his victims. After stone for one of his victims. After supper these convicts are allowed tools in their cells until 9 o'clock, with whiich they make souvenirs to sell the visitors. I saw a jewel case made for a warden's wife that beat anything I ever saw for fine and dainty carving. Engravings on agate and charms, made of onex, carved and charms, made of onyx, carved and engraved and all expert work. After seeing what some of them can do I often think that we send our dunces and crooks to congress.

Is capital punishment necessary? I don't think it would be if we could get the right men, in the right place, to do the right thing at the right time. We do not need a lot of new laws framed by a lot of Fanatics, Rabid Reformers and Sentimental What we need is to have Mamies. some of the old laws disinfected and then some men with their heads disinfected and their minds made

sane and sanitary to enforce them.

Am I in favor of capital punishment? Well I would be in favor of a hanging law if they would start with the Fanatics, etc., that frame these imbecilic bills and the representatives that present them, and try to get them passed, when there is such a crying need of sane and wiser legislation.—Hiram J. Stevens, Luzerne, Mich.

A clever letter, friend Hiram, and a lot of good sense in it, too. God did a lot of things He wouldn't let other folks do. And He countepanced many things which His Son later commanded us not to do. The old Judean writers pictured God as a stern and avenging God. The later Christian translators picture Him as a loving and forgiving God. The "eye for eye" doctrine runs all through the Old Testament, but "love thine enemy" is the injunction of the later works. I doubt if we can find complete justification for capital punishment in the Bible. Nor are you arguing for capital punishment. In fact, you yourself give the best argument there is against capital punishment when you say, "there may be three or four innocent people serving life sentences for the crimes he committed." If that be true, think how much more terrible it would have been had we had capital punishment. Instead of being in prison and alive these innocent people would have paid the death penalty for another's crime.—Editor.



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(Continued from last week) ER soul thrilled. Once—a long time ago—he had known a master with a white heart, just as had known a girlhood in which the flowers bloomed and the birds sang. She tried to look back, but she could not see very far. She could not vision that day, less than a year ago, when Miki, an angular pup, came down out of the Farther North with Challoner; she could not vision the strange comradeship between the pup and Neewa, the little black bear cub, nor that tragic day when they had fallen out of Challoner's canoe into the swift stream that had carried them over the waterfall and into the Great Adventure which had turned Great Adventure which had three Neewa into a grown bear and Miki into a wild dog. But in her heart she felt the things which she could not see. Miki had not come by chance. Something greater than that had sent him.

She rose quietly, so that she would not waken the baby in the crib, and opened the door. The moon was just rising over the forest and through the glow of it she went to the cage. She heard the dog's joyous whine, and then she felt the warm caress of his tongue upon her bare hands as she thrust them between the sapling bars.

"Non, non; you are not a devil," she cried softly, her voice filled with a strange tremble. "O-o-ee, my Soketaao, I prayed, prayed—and you Yes, on my knees each night I prayed to Our Blessed Lady that she might have mercy on my baby, and make the sun in heaven shine for her through all time. And you came! And the dear God does not send devils in answer to Non; never!"

And Miki, as though some spirit had given him the power to understand, rested the weight of his bruised and beaten head on her

From the edge of the forest Durant was watching. He had caught the flash of light from the door and had seen Nanette go to the cage, and his eyes did not leave her until she returned into the cabin. He laughed as he want to his fire and finished making the wahgun he was fastening to the end of long pole. This wahgun and the pole added to his own cleverness were saving him twelve good fox skins, and he con-tinued to chuckle there in the fireglow as he thought how easy it was to beat a woman's wits. Nanette to beat a woman's wits. Nanette was a fool to refuse the pelts, and Jacques was—dead. It was a most lucky combination of circumstances for him. Fortune had surely come his way. On le bete, as he called the wild dog, he would gomble all that he possessed in the big fight. And he would win.

He waited until the light in the cabin went out before he approached the cage again. Miki heard him the cage again. Miki heard him coming. At a considerable distance he saw him, for the moon was already turning the night into day. Durant knew the ways of dogs. With them he employed a superior reason where Le Beau had used the club and the rawhide. So he came up openly and boldly, and, as if by ac-cident, dropped the end of the pole between the bars. With his hands against the cage, apparently unafraid, he began talking in a casual way. He was different from Le Beau. Miki watched him closely rest again on the darkened cabin window. Stealthily Durant began to take advantage of his opportunity. A little at a time he moved the for a space and then let his eyes end of the pole until it was over Miki's head, with the deadly bowstring and its open noose hanging down. He was an adept in the use of the wahgun. Many foxes and wolves, and even a bear, he had caught that way. Miki, numbed by the cold, scarcely felt the babichen noose as it settled softly about his

neck. He did not see Durant brace himself with his feet against the running-log of the cage.

Then, suddenly, Durant lurched himself backward, and it seemed to Miki as though a giant trap of steel had closed about his neck. Instantly his wind was cut off. He could make no sound as he struggled frantically to free himself. Hand over hand Durant dragged him to the bars, and there, with his feet still braced, he choked with his whole weight until—wher at last he let up on the wahgun—Miri collapsed as if dead. Ten seconds later Durant was looping a muzzle over his closed jaws. He left the cage door open when he went back to his sledge, carrying Miki in his arms. Nanette's slow wits would never guess, he told himself. She would think that le bete had escaped into the forest.

It was not his scheme to club Miki into serfdom as La Rean had failed

into serfdom, as Le Beau had failed to do. Durant was wiser than that. In his crude and merciless way he had come to know certain phe-nomena of the animal mind. He was not a psychologist; on the other hand brutality had not utterly blinded him. So, instead of lashing Miki to the sledge as Le Beau had fastened him to his improvised drag, Durant made his captive comfortable, covering him with a warm blanket before he began his journey eastward. He made sure, however, that there was no flaw in the muzzle about Miki's jaws, and that the free end of the chain to which he was still fastened was well hitched to the Gee-bar of his sledge.

When these things were done Dr rant set off in the direction of Fort O' God, and if Jacques Le Beau could have seen him then he would have had good reason to guess at his elation. By taint of birth and blood Durant was a gambler first, and a trapper afterward. He set his traps that he might have the thrill of wagering his profits, and for half a dozen successive years he had won at the big annual dog fight at Post Fort O' God. But this year he had been half afraid. His fear had not been of Jacques Le Beau and Netah, but of the halfbreed away over on Red Belly Lake. Grouse Piet was the halfbreed's name, and the "dog" that he was going to put up at the fight was half wolf. Therefore, in the foolish eagerness of his desire, had Durant offered two cro foxes and ten reds—the price of fi dogs that he might have the thrill of wagand burant offered two cro foxes and ten reds—the price of fi dogs and not one—for the possession of he had him for nothing, and Nanette was poorer by twelve skins, he Le Beau's wild dog. And now that was happy. For he had now a good match for Grouse Piet's half wolf, and he would chance his money and and he would chance his money and his credit at the Post to the limit. When Miki came back to

senses Durant stopped his dogs, for he had been watching closely for this moment. He bent over the sledge and began talking, not in Le Beau's brutal way, but in a careless chummy sort of voice, and with his mittened hand he patted his captive's head. This was a new thing to Miki, for he knew that it was not the hand of Nanette, but of a manbeast, and the softness of his nest in the blanket, over which Henri had thrown a bear skin, was also new. A short time ago he was frozen and stiff. Now he was warm and com-fortable. So he did not move. And Durant exulted in his cleverness. He did not travel far in the night, but did not travel far in the night, but stopped four or five miles from Nanette's cabin, and built a fire. Over this he boiled coffee and roasted meat. He allowed the meat to roast slowly, turning it round and round on a wooden spit, so that the aroma of it grew thick and inviting in the air. He had fastened his two sledge dogs fifty paces away, but the sledge was close to the fire, and he watched the effect on Miki of the roasting meat. Since the days of his puppyhood with Challoner a smell like that dia not avel I



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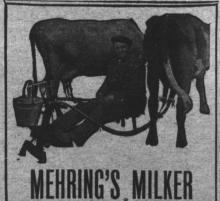
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EVERGREENS Hill's Hardy

which came from the meat had not filled Miki's nostrils, and at last Durant saw him lick his chops and heard the click of his teeth. He chuckled in his beard. Still he waited another quarter of an hour.
Then he pulled the meat off the spit,
cut it up, and gave a half of it to
Miki. And Miki ate it ravenously.

A clever man was Henri Durant! CHAPTER NINETEEN

URING the last few days in December all trails for ten thousand square miles around led to Post Fort O' God. It was the eve of Ooske Pipoon—of the New Year—the mid-winter carnival time of the people of the wilderness, when from teepees and cabins far and near come the trappers and their families to sell their furs and celebrate for a few days with others of their kind. To this New Year gaththeir kind. To this New Year gathering men, women and children look forward through long and weary months. The trapper's wife has no neighbors. Her husband's "line" is a little kingdom inviolate, with no a little kingdom inviolate, with no other human life within many miles of it; so for the women the Ooske Pipoon is a time of rejoicing; for the children it is the "big circus," and for the men a reward for the labour and hardship of catching their fur. During thee few days old acquaint-anceships are renewed and new ones are made. It is here that the "news" of the trackless wilderness is spread, the news of deaths, of marriages, and of births; of tragic happenings that bring horror and grief and that bring horror and grief and tears, and of others that bring laughter and joy. For the first and last time in all the seven months' winter the people of the forests "come to town." Indian, halfbreed, "blood," and white man, join in the holiday without distinction of colour

This year there was to be a great caribou roast, a huge barbecue, a Fort O' God, and by the time Henri Durant came within half a dozen miles of the Post the trails from north and south and east and west were beaten hard by the tracks of dogs and men. That year a hundred sledges came in from the forests, and with them were three hundred men and women and children and

half a thousand dogs. Durant was a day later than he had planned to be, but he had made good use of his time. For Miki, while still muzzled, now followed at the end of the babiche that was tied to Henri's sledge. In this often to Henri's sledge. In this afternoon of the third day after seaving Nanette Le Beau's cabin Durant turned off the main-travelled trail until he came to the shack of Andre' Ribon, who kept the Factor and his people at the Post supplied with fresh meat. Andre, who was becoming overanxious at Durant's delay, was still waiting when his friend came. It was here that Henri's Indian had left his fighting dog, the big husky. And here he left Miki, locked in Andre's shack. Then the two men went on to the Post which was only a mile away.

a mile away.

Neither he nor Ribon returned that night. The cabin was empty. And with the beginning of dusk Miki began to hear weird and strange sounds which grew louder as darkness settled deeper. It was the sound of the carnival at the Post—the distant tumult of human voice the distant tumult of human voice mingled with the howling of a hundred dogs. He had never heard anything like it before, and for a long time he listened without moving. Then he stood up like a man before the window with his fore-paws restrict a granter the heavy wash. Ribon's ing against the heavy sash. Ribon's cabin was at the crest of a knoll that over-looked the frozen lake, and far over-looked the frozen lake, and far off, over the tops of the scrub timber that fringed the edge of it, Miki saw the red glow in the sky made by a score of great camp fires. He whined, and dropped on his four feet again. It was a long wait between that and another day. But the cabin was more comfortable than Le Bean's prison-case had been All But than Le Beau's prison-cage had been. All through the night his restless slumber was filled with visions of Nanette and the baby.

(Continued next week)

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Good Time To Build

Ask for Dairy Barn Book No. 40.



AMESIMANIUE ACTURING COMPANY Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin Elmira, New York . Minneapolis, Minnesota

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Is It Another Gold Brick?

HE failure of the federal farm loan banks to meet the recent agricultural credit emergency suggests that another gold brick has been handed to farmers. The authors of the act meant well. They intended to hand the farmers a banking system which they could control and make themselves independent of deposit banking. But they reckoned without their hosts of enemies. No sooner did the measure become a law than its enemies got busy. Here are a few of the things they have done during the brief life of the system:

Tied up the system for over a year by at-

tacking its constitutionality.
2. Deprived the farmer-borrowers of legal rights to elect a majority of the directors of the land bank. The act clearly vests con-trol of these banks in the farmer stockholders, but, as Senator Fletcher points out, "here are 139,000 stockholders—men who have subscribed for that stock and paid for it, and who have a double liability resting upon them, the same liability that the stockholder in a national bank has and yet not one of them has a voice in the has, and yet not one of them has a voice in the selection of a single director to take part in conducting the affairs of these banks. And the Federal Farm Loan Board has recently recommended that this injustice be perpetuated.

3. Secured rulings which greatly limit the number of farmers who can qualify to borrow and force farmers to wait six or seven months or longer after putting in their applications be-fore receiving their loans. "All efforts," says Senator Fletcher, "are being made to limit the call on the Federal land banks by the farmers of this country for the loans which they so urgently need, which they have never needed so badly as now. The effect is to limit the operation of the system, whereas congress intended that it should not only be operated with dili-gence and with real energy and with encourage-ment to the farmers of the country to utilize it, but that it should be extended as required to meet their needs."

4. Raised a nation-wide cry against tax exempt securities which make possible the low rates of interest on federal and bank loans. For years and years municipalities, states and nation have issued tax-free bonds and no one has offered a single objection. But when a few hundred million dollars worth of federal land bank bonds are put on the market to raise money to re-loan to farmers at a low rate of interest everyone whose iron is crowded out of the fire suddenly discovers that the tax-free bond is an economic enormity which must be done away with.

It is time for farmers to realize that twothirds of the measures ostensibly put forth to help them are political buncombe, and the other well-intended third meet with an opposition which sooner or later renders them perfeetly harmless. It sounds like "old stuff" to refer to the "predatory interests" "entrenched" at Washington, but the longer man lives the more firmly convinced he must become that powerful and secretive interests still direct the course of legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

Farmers Act to Secure Credit

HE farmers of Montealm county are not going to wait until spring has come to arrange for the credit which they will need to run their farms the coming season. With the aid of Agricultural Agent B. E. Shaffer they are going to the root of their present credit difficulties in the hope of finding out why the banks are so hard pressed for funds and unable to provide them with their customary wants. To this end a mass meeting of farmers, bankers and others interested in the credit situa-tion throughout the county was held at Stanton last week Monday when all branches of farm credit including the local banking system, War Finance Corporation and the Federal Farm Loan Banks came in for discussion. A committee was named, with Mr. Wm. Rasmussen of Stanton as chairman, to confer with the banks of the county and arrange if possi-ble for the obtaining of War Finance Corporation funds in the country.

This is an excellent idea, which can be followed very profitably in other counties. We have observed that the average local banker is anxious to help solve local problems of fi-nance and credit and if he is failing to meet the present emergency it is no doubt due to 3 lack of understanding and appreciation of the actual condition. Public conferences of these kind between banker and borrower should help both to understand each other better and pave the way for mutual help. We suggest to county agents elsewhere, heads of farm organizations, and others interested the advisability of adopting the plan of the Mont-

calm county farmers.

Mr. La Follette to Mr. Howard

S ENATOR LA FOLLETTE "writ" a letter to the press. He accused Mr. Howard A. F. B. F. president, of being in cahoots with the railroads and making secret agree-ment with them to "lay off" the Farm Bureau's demands for a repeal of the guaranty clause of the transportation act.

Mr. Howard read this statement when he sat down to breakfast at the New Willard Hotel and almost swallowed his half of a grape-fruit whole. Straightway he called for his stenographer and dictated thusly:

"My dear senator: You're a gentleman. I

never did no such a thing.'

Mr. La Follette chortled. "You're another," he wrote right back, "you did. And I've got the secret minutes of your conference with the rail heads to prove it."

And Mr. La Follette quotes from the min-ntes to prove to Mr. Howard that he (Mr. Howard) had agreed to a plan "to perpetuate the iniquitous guarantee provisions of the Esch-Cummins law; to validate as a basis for rate-making the inflated and watered capitalization of the railroads; and in effect to continue permanently the present impotence of the state railroad commissions," and that in substance Mr. Howard had in secret session yielded to the rail heads on nearly every point of the rail controversy in direct defiance of the resolutions drafted by the Farm Bureau

convention at Atlanta, etc., and more of it. Well, you betcha life Mr. Howard wouldn't stand for that so he yelled for his stenographer. "Take this." he thundered, "Dear Mr. La-Follette-", but he choked on his words and could go no further. And Mr. La Follette is still waiting for a reply from Mr. Howard.

The Duty of the Rural Church

A LTHOUGH less than one-fifth of the Catholic population of the United States live in rural communities, that church is taking a deep interest in rural problems and has established a Rural Life Bureau as a department of the National Catholic Welfare Council to study rural conditions and present a program of action. A recent report published by this Bureau comments upon the failure of the church to meet rural conditions and suggests how the rural pastor may not only be a preacher of the Word but an actual cooperator with the farmer.

"It has been suggested", says the report, "that the rural clergy might well become agricultural experts and assume leadership in the promotion of better farming. Certainly the rural pastor should have an intelligent in-terest in the work and daily lives of his people. He may at least be expected to read farm journals, to attend agricultural meetings and to promote agricultual education among

At outline of the Catholic proposed rural

program is as follows:

A sense of the critical importance of the rural religious problem must be developed in the Catholic body.

2. The rural clergy should study and promote all practicable rural co-operative enterprises.

3. A revision of rural domestic economy must be promoted to make the farm home attractive to women.

4. Sisters' Hospitals in the county should be multiplied and their opportunities for social service be developed with the active co-operation of the rural parishes.

5. Creation of rural social and recreational facilities; colonization with a view to reinforcing religion with a social bond.

6. Widening of intellectual interests of the countryside; especially encouraging those agencies which subserve religion.

7. Developing strong rural religious centers

7. Developing strong rural religious centers and employing means of religious instruction adapted to rural conditions.

If the Catholic church has an obligation toward rural communities in which it is so little represented how much greater is the responsibility of the various Protestant denominations which have the preponderance of membership. The rural church problem has been a baffling one and up to the present moment the church has failed signally to establish its leadership in rural affairs. Is it not possible that our Catholic friends have at last pointed out the

When Will the Farmer Learn?

I N an address before the Michigan Allied Dairy Association, Mr. E. B. Heaton, director of dairy marketing of the A. F. B. F., asked this significant question: "Must the American farmer go down to a condition similar to that found among the peasant farmers of Denmark and Russia thirty or forty years ago before he will develop co-operative methods?"

The average person who does not live upon a farm will scoff at the suggestion and dub the man who makes it an alarmist. At first thought it does not seem possible that American agriculture could ever sink to the level from which European agriculture has so recently arisen. But a very considerable portion of the American farming business is tottering upon the brink of that very chasm this froment. The past year has seen many a little nest egg wiped out, stock sold at a loss, lands, chattels, - everything - mortgaged to meet taxes and interest. The only hope of salvation for these farmers is to bind themselves to the land like the serfs of old Europe, forego all pleasures, practice thrift till it hurts, and stand by their farm organizations.

That sounds like an anti-climax, but it is really a climax. Most farmers underestimate the value of oranization. They are too ready to gauge the value of organization by the direct saving in dollars and cents and shut their eyes to the far greater benefits that come to them indirectly. Do not be misled. The farmer cannot work his way out of the wilderness of his present difficulties alone. He must secure every legitimate advantage he can to get back on his feet. Working alone he is helpless. Working with his fellow farmers he can accomplish much. Organization was desirable in prosperous times; it is indispensable

There's one nice thing about the radiophone. Nobody can say, "the line's busy."

The American Federation of Labor has at least done something which the High-Brows can ap-prove. They have asked for the return of light wines and beer.

What is the difference between a League of Nations and an Association of Nations? One is sponsored by the democrats; the other by the republicans. And that's all the difference.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES Please name the best variety strawber-ries. How far apart do you plant them? —A. B., Lapeer, Mich.

Varieties of strawberries are numbered by the score. What person might consider the What one r the best another would not want. Probably the Dunkap comes the nearest to answering the question. It's a midceason variety, production, of good quality, desirable both for dessert and for canning. No variety today is more extensively grown. It has a perfect blossom, so can be planta perfect blossom, so can be planted alone.

Campbell's early, Charles I and Premier are good. For mid-season there are Gibson, Glen Mary, Poco-moke and William Belt, besides the Dunlap already mentioned. Dr. Burrill is a promising new variety. The Cooper is a recent introduction which much is claimed—too much, in fact. Berries of the best Mayor, five or six inches in circum-ference, plants unsurpassed in pro-duction and so deep-rooted that they are unaffected by dry weather—what more can reasonably be asked of any variety? Some of the late kinds are Aroma, Brandywine, Sample and Stevens Late. Except-ing the Sample, all these have perfect blossoms.

In field culture strawberries are planted 1 1-2 feet apart in rows 3 1-2 feet apart, but in the garden the rows may be as close as two feet and the plants a foot apart in the row. Such close planting may be allowed in hill culture, when space

Doubtless many readers will disagree with the lists of varieties here given. We shall consider it a favor if they will name their choice for the best variety, also send in a list best suited for a succession, together with the reasons for your faith in

LUTHER BURBANK NURSERIES Please give me the address of the Luther Burbank Nurseries.—N. F. J., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. Burbank's address is Santa Rosa, California.

ELDERBERRIES

The inquiry about elderberries re-cently published has brought us two interesting letters from our readers,

cently published has brought us two interesting letters from our readers, from which the following is quoted:

"In your issue of February 4, J. E. M. inquires about cultivated elderberries and you request information from your readers. In the year 1913 I received a catalog from Mills Seed House, Rose Hill, N. Y., in which a new cultivated elderberry is listed for the first time. Like most seed houses when listing anything new, some awful "blowing" was done about it. As high as 1,750 berries, it was claimed, had been counted on one branch or stem. The berries were large, four of them placed side by side covering an inch, etc. I have not received the firm's catalog for several years, but presume the fruit is still listed. I never saw any of the plants, so do not know whether they proved anywhere near like what was claimed, or whether they were as big a fake as the Himalaya berry."—C. D. B., La Salle, Mich.

The second letter, from W. C. W., Wellington, Ohio, contained a page from the catalog (1916) of L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y. There is an illustration of a bunch of elderberries and along with it the staggering claim that it was 20 inches across

ries and along with it the staggering claim that it was 20 inches across, contained 5,169 berries and shelled 1 1-2 quarts of fruit. Making due allowance for the nurseryman's imagination, it is still reasonable to presume that a fruit of merit has been obtained from the wild elder-berry. Perhaps some of our readers have something to say from their own experiences with the fruit.



SEX OF GEESE Please advise how to determine the sex geese.—I. M., Munger, Mich.

From what we are able to gather the sex of geese is best told by comparing the coarse appearances of the male with the finer or feminine appearances of the female. The gander has a coarser head and has a voice which usually is more prominent and of a deeper tone than that of the female.—George F. Davis, Ass't in Poultry Husbandry Dept., MA. C.

LUMP IN MOUTH

My hens seem to have a disease of the mouth. A large yellow, hard substance forms in their mouths which has a very unpleasant odor. Their tongues are swollen and it seems hard for them to swallow their food, Otherwise they appear healthy. Please advise what it is and a remedy.—C. F. E., St. Clair, Mich.

remedy.—C. F. E., St. Clair, Mich.

I would be inclined to say your hens have Diphtheria or one of the forms of Chicken Pox. Of course without handling one of the cases, it would be impossible to accurately diagnose such a disease but there have been a great number of cases of Chicken Pox this season.

Chicken Pox manifests itself in three Chicken Pox manifests itself in three forms, one or three may be present. The most common form is scabs or pox nodules on the head, comb, wattles and ear lobes. Another form, is a cankerous condition of the eye. The third form, is the one which is probably affecting the birds that you have reference to. Cheesy patches or diphtheritic patches as they are sometimes called, lining the mouth, or on the tongue. These patches often clog up the breathing passages and cause the bird to gasp usually

bringing about asphyxiation.

From the experience of this Department and other Experiment Stations, we are inclined to draw the conclusions that very little can be done along the line of curing chick-

en pox. Sanitation, seems to be the best method of combating the dis-ease. Segregation of sick birds is very essential. Sick birds seem to have the best chances for recovery when placed in a warm room. cinations have given fair results in some states but are not satisfactory as could be desired.—George F. Davis, Assisstant in Poultry Hus-bandry Dept., M. A. C.

LIGHT COLORED EGG YOKES

LIGHT COLORED EGG YOKES
Can you tell us why our hems lay light
colored yoke eggs? The hens are fed sour
milk, water, wheat, corn, bran, middlings, corn meal, eat chop and meat scraps
and Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea is being
fed in the dry mash, What do they need
more to produce eggs with darker colored
yokes? Why do our hens lay thin shelled
eggs when they are getting oyster shell,
charcoal and sand to eat?—M. C. A.,
R. 2, Imlay City, Mich.

Yellow corn and practically all
green foods have a tendency to pro-

green foods have a tendency to produce a deep yellow yolk. All green floods such as alfalfa, alfalfa leaves, and clover give a real rich colored yolk and are considered possibly the

best foods for this purpose.

Thin shelled eggs are liable to occur at this season of the year especially if the hens have been forced for heavy winter production or if they are a large number of beefy hens that are not in the best of physically condition for egg produc-tion. That part of the oviduct which manufactures the shell material may not be functioning normally due to a weak condition of the organs

brought about by excessive fat of low vitality. Sometimes the addi-tion of granulated bone will assist in producing shells of better texture.

—E. C. Foreman, Head of Poultry
Husbandry Dept., M. A. C.

SPECIAL MATING

I have 10 or 55 hens which I wish to mate with a special rooster to obtain eggs for setting, with the object of getting a flock of better laying hens. I wish to set my eggs about the first of April. Some of the hens are laying now. How soon should I separate them from the rest of the flock of roosters to be sure of having the chicks from the special mating? Also will some reader who has had experience in using the brooders with a hover please tell me which is better, one heated by coal or oil?—Mrs. E. A. Gobleville, Mich.

In mating a special pen for selective breeding work fertility will appear about the third day after introducing the male bird but that it

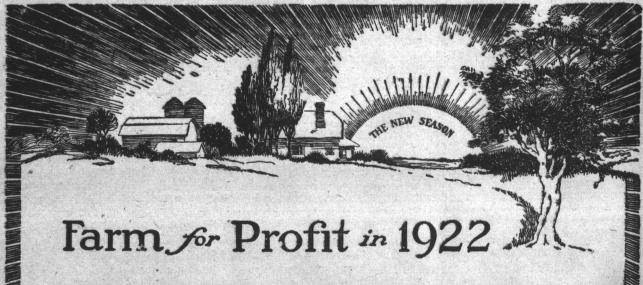
troducing the male bird but that it will require seven days for optimum results. If a male bird has previously been running with the flock which are intended for breeding work, a period of ten days to two weeks should clapse.—E. C. Fore-man, Head of Poultry Husbandry Dept., M. A. C.

BITS OF WISDOM

Some men are candidates for office because they can't help it—and some because the people can't help it.

The fool who doesn't know anything is likely to learn, but the fool who knows it all is hopeless.

It's a wise wife who knows she can jolly more out of a husband than she can nag out of him.



HE year 1921 did not entangle itself in the heartstrings of the American farmer. It went out under a cloud and he shed no tears. Yet this cloud, like so many of the clouds in life, had its silver lining.

The agricultural ills and ailments of 1921 brought with them their own remedies. At Washington today the governmental forces, wide awake to the vital co-relation of farm and industrial welfare, are fortifying the weak places in the business of farming. The farm public has created a hundred active, vigorous movements, many of them now bearing fruit. Freight reductions, better financing and better marketing conditions, lower labor and equipment costs, legislation tending to higher farm product prices—items like these build up the optimistic outlook for the summer ahead.

For you, the individual farmer, all the factors in the situation center of course on your own acres. In so far as you are a believer in the inevitable return swing of a pendulum, you will apply your best knowledge and the most efficient and modern equipment to make your fields produce bumper crops.

As you come to the spring season you will probably discover the need of one or more new machines and we want to call your attention to the standard popular equipment that makes up the McCormick-Deering Line, sold by a good dealer in your community. For reliable machines and equipment, repairs, and ever-ready service, consider the McCormick-Deering Dealer fully qualified to serve you.

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Car De la Cara de la C The Farm Home Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

A MAN IN THE MAKING.

KNOW you will be much interestded to read the following letter written by Mrs. C. E. B. She speaks many truths. There is one particular phase of boy life that would like to talk about, that is the period between the ages of 12 and 16 years, (the years might shift a little with different natures) but these years form the dangerous days, the critical period in a boy's life, when physical changes are taking place that cause a nervous and irritable condition, which often is not understood nor dealt with, with the kindly understanding and the sympathetic consideration that the condition demands. Our daughters are dition demands. Our daughters are dealt with very gently during this period and many allowances are made for them. Believe me when made for them. Believe me when I say that our boy needs just as much care and gentle treatment at this time. He does not understand himself, he may cry easily and being a "big boy" is ashamed of his tears and yet he can not always control his feelings

Chivalry toward his mother develops at this time and he would bestow it upon his sisters if they wouldn't tease and laugh at him. His first love affair may occur and it is one of the purest and most ideal expressions of his nature. He begins to be a bit-self-conscious and takes an interest perhaps for first time, in clean nails, ears and

This is the time when a mother and a father may so strengthen the perfect bond of love and loyalty that it will endure forever.
is the time when more than Here ever before you may be your boy's companion and chum, his confidant into whose ears he pours all his inmost, sacred feelings, his doubts, his fears, his distrust of himself, his high ambitions. No matter what these soul out-pourings are treat him with entire respect, with perfect love and give him a guiding hand to help him through the tor-tuous channels of this part of his journey.

You could use the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, and the tact of a prime minister which all may be summed up in three words, good common sense, that quality so little used and so much

It is worth all the effort, for you have helped a man in the making. What better, bigger job would you

EQUALITY OF SEX EAR Mrs. Jenney: I have been interested in all the letters in regard to the "unfaithful ways" of men. Uncle Rube writes an in-teresting and true letter but what he says in defense of men could be said in defense of women as well. We also are human and enjoy being loved. Perhaps the middle-aged woman can face life wisely with only her children for companionship, also some very well brought up young women, but being married and having children does not always make a woman want to "bury herself" without even knowing the pleasure of life again.

A young deserted wife suffers ver keenly and in all probability will feel like going out herself to see life, tho' her heart aches underneath. I agree with the other readers of the M. B. F. that women must band together and that herein lies the solution, but will they ever do it? Woman was, under the old com-

mon law of Blackstone, written in the eighteenth century, the ward (or slave) of her husband. He was entitled to her labor and earnings and to her property. She could make no contract, or will, sue or be sued, or go into business without her husband's consent. Her husband could beat her 'in moderation' and not exceed his rights as a husband click. beat her "in moderation" and not exceed his rights as a husband. Clothing given a woman, or gifts, still belonged to the husband because purchased with his money. Surely we have progressed somewhat! Sure-

ly there is a "sisterhood" of women today, but, oh, how hard they have worked and how they have been op-

posed. By men? No, by their own sex.
"Woman is woman's greatest foe."
The bible says: "Male and female created He them," not "Male and female, superior and inferior, created He them." Lincoln said: "All men were created equal." Presumably, he meant women, too. Men not handicapped physically as women have been, have taken full advantage of their outside liberties and broader visions, to hamper and restrict women, which has over-ridden their generous impulses and has made them exceedingly selfish. But they have, in late years, pushed to the front forcefully and in defiance of some of their own sex.

Men and women both have had leir lessons to learn. Men have their lessons to learn. learned that a woman who toils always, receives nothing and is resentful of her conditions, is not the companion they want but the new wo-man who has come forth working shoulder to shoulder with them, and sharing their sorrows while doubling their joys, a woman physically fit mentally alert, and working for love of her mate not as his slave. A man who is unfaithful to his wife deserves all he gets. A woman also.

I like the new slang term of "50-The same code of morals for both, the same food and clothing, the same hours of labor, and equal division of the money earned. But as in everything else, there are parti-cular cases where these rules won't work. Uncle Rube expressed one case. Another case is that of the woman who married a "meal ticket" and allows him to find it out. Along comes a woman who idolizes him. He finds that out also. Usual result! And where lies the blame? Women must learn the game of "Playing Fair." Some love their own sex. A large number of them do not. Now a word in favor of the men, they seem to me to get so little said in their favor.

Regard for the Boys

Just as long as our boys are turned from homes into boarding houses at a tender age to shift for themselves, just as long as the parlor is kept for the girls and wood-shed is good enough for the boys, just as long as mothers wait for their daughters and their sons a latch-key, just as long as boys have for places of amusement the pool room, the gambling den and corner saloon, just as long we are going to have shallow, callous youths with an utter disregard for womanhood.

If you want a concrete example go outside your home in the evening and imagine yourself a young boy away from home without a place to go for company. Your home lights will look good to you if you put yourself in the boy's place. Unable to gain access to such a home boys start for the "bright lights" of the down town streets. Usual results, and where lies the blame? Boys are quick to learn, the evil or the good, and it depends on their parents a great deal what they learn. I believe it is easier to do right than wrong and much more satisfactory. Let your girls have the freedom of your boys and see if they would come through their experiences any better. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

These so-called "good times" are purely fiction and live in the imagination, bringing dissatisfaction to wrongdoers and sorrow to their homes. Our conversations today are light and our reading matter light, and the result is seen in our boys and girls on the streets of Detroit.

Duties of Mothers Mothers must begin with their sons today and teach them the "pitfalls" which snare and the "glitter and tinsel" which sears the soul bringing ruin and no degree of pleasure. These boys in turn will teach their sons and, easily and surely, the world of men will be re-modeled to our liking. There is much

said about "a lamb among wolves."
It has always applied to our girls.
It should apply to our boys as well.
Mothers, guard your sons!
There is so much said of mother-hood but as a letter expressed it in

hood but as a letter expressed it in a recent issue "most women are un-fit to be mothers." And there are fit to be mothers." And there are wonderful fathers scattered all over the world for us to see if we but open our eyes and gaze upon them. It is again the old slang term "50-50." Perhaps we cannot hope to do better than we are doing. The bible says "Many are called but few are chosen." Also, "Broad is the road to destruction, straight and narrow is the path to salvation."

Our best guide is still the small, wee voice of conscience, and the

wee voice of conscience, and the Golden Rule.

"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." And every life pays dearly for its mistakes. 'Thrice is he armed who hath his-

quarrel just. And he but naked tho' locked up in steel.

Whose conscience with injustice iscorrupted."-C. E. B.

P. S.—Well I have said too much but it has been in my heart a long time, and has been growing. Twilight hours on a farm give one a little time for thought. I am a city woman and came on the farm a year and a half ago. I love it and fully appreciate it after the mad rush of city life. I have two dear growing boys and a dear growing girl, the sweetest of all things to watch

IDS TO GOOD DRESSING

For Service, Simplicity, Style Patterns 12c, New Spring Catalogs 15c, Address, Mrs. Jenney, Pattern Dept.

Today's fashions show two very chic styles for separate blouses, 3891 and 3883. I would advise the short sleeve for the latter one. Sleeves are certainly very short this spring, some above the elbow, This sleeve is of course for the plump, white arm. 3897 is charmingly simple and would be a very becoming style for most figures.



A Gown with Graceful Charm
3891-3898. This
model shows favorite style features.
The uneven hem
lines is pretty in this
cascade effect. The
peplum blouse with
drop shoulders is in
"slip on" style. Canton crepe would be
good for this style
with bands of embroidery. Or braiding.

broidery. Or braiding.

The blouse 3891 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt 3898 in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It's width at the foot is about 2 yards, It may be finished without the points. To make this dress of 40 inch material.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any

for a medium size requires 5 3-8 yards of 40 inch material.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

A Stylish Blouse 3883. This simple charm of this model is readily apparent. The model in "slip on" style, provides for additional opening at the neck edge, It is nice for madras or linen also for silk, fiannel, pongee and gingham.

The pattern is out in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

A 38 inch size requires 3 3883

A Dainty Gown for Home Wear



Home Wear 3897. There much satisfaction looking one's best looking one's best at all times. For com-fort and ease this style has much to commend it. The style has much to commend it. The surplice sotions form a girdle that holds the fullness over side and back. A slender or mature figure may wear this gown with equal grace. Challie in white with blue figures and white organdy is here combined. One could use crepe, crepe de chine, lawn could use crepe, crepe de chine, lawn or volle or this model.

odel.
The pattern is cut
4 sizes: small, 345; medium, 38-40;
rge, 42-44; extra
rge, 46-48 inches

Children's Flour o

EAR CHILDREN: Most of you, no doubt, know that last week was Father and Son Week and recognized the country over by was recognized the country over by banquets and entertainments in which fathers and their sons participated. Many of you also know the object of this week, which is celebrated each year, is to bring father and son together and make "good pals" of them. In my estimation the farm boy and father realize more what they are to each realize more what they are to each other and are better chums than the city father and his son because on the farm there is more work that they do together. In the city the father is away to work early in the morning and does not return until his boy is busy with his home work from school. He may help some with the work but not for long bewith the work but not for long be-cause he has to read the paper and when he has done that he decides to retire as he is tired. On the farm dad and son do the chores togeth-er and then they get son's school work done for the next day so moth-er can read "Nomads of the North" out loud from M. B. F., or maybe they help mother pon a pan of ponthey help mother pop a pan of pop-corn. And during the summer va-cation son drives the team for dad and they are working side by side while the city father goes away to the office or works in a factory where son could not be no matter how much he wished to be with his father. Do you not think this is true?

—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—How are all of the cousins and Uncle Ned? I am 4 feet 10 inches high, weigh about 85 pounds, have light brown hair, blue eyes, light complexion. We had a valentine box at our school February 14th, I have two miles and a half to go to school. I am in the sixth grade at school. We have a man teacher, I have been reading "Nomads of the North." I like it very well.—Edna Hunt, Traverse City, R. 5, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been reading the Children's Hour for some time and thought I would write. I am a farm boy 10 years old and in the seventh grade at school. I milk four cows and carry silage for all our stock; 24 bushels for two feedings. We have 15 pigs and 3 brood sows. We are going to butcher one, I am going to have a bank account. I have 75c. We have 45 sheep, 10 cows and 6 head of young stock and 75 chickens. I have three brothers and one sister. My sister teaches school near Pontiac. One of my brothers went to Chicago and Milwaukee and then west this summer, going as far as California. My papa got hurt. He was thrown off a load of hay. Broke two ribs, but he will soon be well again.—Darol Bringley, Homer, Mich.

again,—Darol Bringley, Homer, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am going to try to write something interesting and if the rest of our cousins would do the same I think the Children's Hour page would have more readers. Not long ago a girl that goes to school with me wrote a letter to you but it was not published. I go in a school bus and the girl I spoke of rides in the bus too, I am in the eighth grade and I am 14 years old. Yesterday was St. Valentines Day and I got two nice valentines. I received some pretty ones today, too, but it doesn't make any difference if they are a bit late, because you know that the giver means well anyway. I am reading a book, it is entitled, "Through Space to Mars." It is an imaginative story I guess, It is about some inventors and their assistants who make a very powerful projectile and go to Mars. It tells of their dangers from bumping into planets and of a man who seeks to do them harm and hides in the engine room to get a chance to break the engine, Your loving neice.—Edna Weifenbach, Beulah, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—My father takes the M. B. F and we like it very well, I read the Children's Hour every time the paper comes. My birthday is the 28th of June and I am in the fifth grade at school. We have a very bad road past our place. But this summer we will have concrete road past our place. It will extend from Muskegon to Grand Rapids. We have a Ford touring car and a Ford truck, My father draws milk for the Muskegon Farmers Co-operative Dairy. For pets I have a dog and a cat. I received 11 valentines. I received a very pretty one from my teacher, I take music lessons on my plano.—Mildred Pierson, Ravenna, R. 1. Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—It has been some day today, February 19th. It has stormed and there was considerable thunder and lightning. It hailed and rained at first, then turned colder and snowed. It is snowing now, 4 p. m. I am a boy 9 years of age and am in the third gradle. My grandfather lives across the road from us and I like to go and visit him. He lives on an 80-acre farm and dad has 120 acres. My dad is going into the dairy business and I am going in with him. He has given me a heifer. She is a dandy, I enjoy listening to mother as she reads the Children's Hour to us children. I have

one brother and two sisters.—Raymond Hausen, Stanton, R. 3, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—We are three farm girls and are all the same age and go to the same school. We take the M. B. F., we read the Children's Hour and enjoy it very much. We girls have lots of fun sliding and skating and set in the same aisle at school. Good-bye Uncle Ned,—Ivola Waletz, Laurine Hicks, Thelma Heurt, Clio, R. 2, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I would like to join your merry circle. I am a girl 10 years old. My birthday is the 21st of April. For pets I have two rabbits. We have three horses, three cows, two pigs and fifty hens. I live on an 88-acre farm. I have a mile to go to school. I am in the fourth grade. I like to go to school. I just learned to skate this winter and like it. I have three brothers and two sisters. My grandpa is staying with us. We children have a lot of fun with him. I stanted my bank account by saving all of-my pennies. I had a garden and sold two chickens that mama gave me. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. Good-bye.—Alice Potter, Penfield, R. 1, Mich.

Alice Potter, Penfield, R. I, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—We have taken the M. B. F. for a short time and like it very much. I enjoy reading it very much, especially the Children's Hour. I am five feet six inches tall and weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds. I have blue eyes and black hair. I suppose most of the cousins go to school. I do. I live about five miles from the schoolhouse. The children of this district are transported, I have a ride each day. I am a sophomore and have lots of fun with the freshmen, as some of the other cousins do. I will not say much about the weather because our superintendent says, "The weather is something which everybody is talking about." In my mind I believe it has been quite cold the past week, Why is an author a queer animal? Answer: Because his tale (tail) comes out of his head. If 32 is freezing point, what is squeezing point. Answer: Two in the shade. Love to Uncle Ned and cousins.—Albert S. Wright, East Tawas, Mich.

shade. Love to Uncle Ned and cousins.—Albert S. Wright, East Tawas, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I do wish some of you boys and girls would write to me. I really don't think it is fair the way you do. Some get so many lettters they cannot answer them all and others don't get any. So I want everyone to write to me. I Will not describe myself but lyou all guess my age, it is between 9 and 17. My birthday is between December 3rd and 10th. The first one guessing my age and birthday correctly will receive a small gift from me, That is if they write to me. I have 5 brothers and 2 sisters. My oldest brother is going on 18, while my youngest sister, or the baby, is 2 months old. The poem that Miss Slack wrote was very interesting. I wish I could write poems, but I cannot. I am in the eighth grade at school, It is very hard for me too. We are going to move soon, so if any of you want to write to me after March 4, send my mall to Gregory, Mich. I sure would like to write to Halcetea Currier. Say, Halcetea, one of my classmate's birthday is the 22nd of December. If you would like to know more about him let me know, Marian Dick, I have a cousin who lives in or around Muir. Maybe you know her. Her name is G. Gardner, Hazel Compton, I would like to hear from you and also Clara Eichninger, Larene Shaffer, Dansville, and Stella Adolph, Yale, Mich. I would like to correspond with all boys and girls. The Children's Hour is one of my best friends.—Lowetta B. Soper, Munith, Mich.

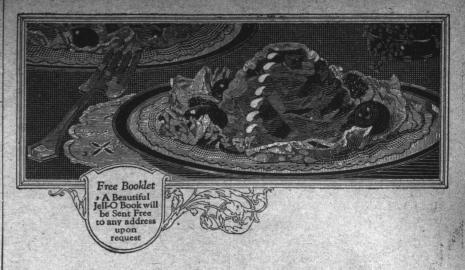
Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins—How are you all? I'll have to tell you who I am and all about the good times I am having with my dog, Buster. I am eleven years old and in the fifth grade, I go to school to my brother. Marion Weekes, who wrote you a letter a week ago is my cousin and she and I go to the same school. Isn't it great fun to go skating these fine winter days? I am just learning how and often take a tumble but never get hurt, I enjoy reading your letters very much. Your loving niece.—Ursula M. Byrne, Lowell, Mich,

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl nine years old and in the fourth grade at school, For pets I have a cat. She is black and white. We have a basket ball at our school. We have a big ditch behind our house. There are piles of snow and we can slide down them. It is much fun. The ice is almost all covered with snow so we can hardly skate on it. It has been very cold the last few days. Your friend.—Olinda Thaut, Turner, Mich.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Herbert Thaut, Au Gres; William L., Nelson, R. 7, Traverse City; Linda Selle, Genevieve Prouty, Wardie Patten, Henry Dittenbi, Maggie Schlagel, all of Turner; Beulah Kern, 1209 N. Washington Ave., Owosso; Elva McGinne, 1113 1-2 N. Warren Ave., Saginaw; Edwinna Aldrich, Alice Warren, Laingsburg; Mary Ball, Ada; Ruth Coalwell, Ithaca; Norma B. Miller, R. 2, Conklin; Alma Nehls, Victor Mattison, R. 2, Standish; Harold Wallace, R. 4, Gladwin; Ethel Conley, R. 1, Lake; Ethel Merritt, R. 3, Harrison; Mary and Frances Hoffman, Alma; Muriel Comfont, R. 4, Cass City; Kenneth Lance, McBride; Ilah Miller, R. 2, Dimondale; Gertrude Waldeck, Box 36, Mary D. Thompson, Box 16, Mikado; Nellie L. Scheltema, R. 1, Ada; Mabel Van Riper, R. 1, Gaines; Lois L. Mitchell, Oakley; Joseph and Agnes Sladick, R. 5, Ludington; Ivola E. Waltez, Flushing, Mich.

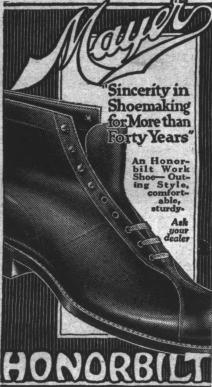


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Old Wendelyn Grimm drove fat stock to market in 1858. He neighbors, suffering financial disasters from a severe winter and a spring of alternate freezing and thawing. I wondered how he did it. Grimm's prosperity resulted from a particular hardy strain of alfalfa, lying dormant in winter, having a wide-spreading, deep tap-root system with a low-setting crown that prevents heaving and injury from alternating freezing and thawing, and obtains ample water supply during freezing and thawing and obtains ample water supply during drought. Grimm-neighbors obtained some of his alfalfa seed-the community became wealthy. Today proof is evident, where farmers have been fortunate to sow Genuine Grimm internating freezing and thawing, to long, cold, northern winters, no common variety of alfalfa can stand with Genuine Grimm. Genuine-Grimm seed produced by these As-John Grimm steck and grown under severest climatic conditions. Your seeding cost of Genuine Grimm is practically as low as common alfalfa and your assured profits much greater.

Due to the vast amount of common slfalfa, or badly mixed lots sold on the market as GRMM.many farmers have been hoaxed into raising poor or ordinary crops. On the other hand, from actual observation, users of GENUINE GRIMM are greatly increasing their profits and becoming more prosperous each year.

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The Experience Pool

MY EXPERIENCE WITH TURKEYS

BSERVING in your paper a request for information regarding the rearing of turkeys I will try as briefly as possible to give a few points on the subject.

The chief point in the turkey business is good breeding stock. Get the best even though you are required to pay a little high for them, you will more than double on them when fall comes; early hatched, long large boned, wide backed and full chested. My birds lay in March.

Set your eggs under turkey hens, they make the best mothers. When your hens commence to lay keep your eggs air tight. I bury mine in oats and be sure and turn them once each day till they are set, keep strict watch when they hatch so when the old mother decides to go that none may be left behind. I always feed my turkeys a very little after third day, only hard boiled eggs. It attracts them and keeps them tame. I can do anything with my turkeys. The old tom would not be satisfied unless I fed him a little out of my hand.

know where my birds are each night. The day they hatch I secure the door of my pen; the mesh is large enough for the pullets to go through but the old mother remains inside, the little ones go away and gather grubs, etc., but, on the call of the mothers back they run. I have bells on the mothers so that I can locate them at any time. After they are from three to four weeks old I allow the old mother to go out. I always go and bring them home the first week, after that I have no more trouble. At 5 o'clock I can look out and see them coming, they know I will be after them if they don't

Once a week I put a few grains of potassium permanguate in their water, just enough to color it. Do not feed sweet milk one day and sour the next. Sour milk all the time is best. Dandelions are the turkeys' delight, after the first week I never feed my turkeys anything. I train the mothers to lay in the harns and if they are miles from home they will come back to lay. This save many a step. I do not raise my tur-keys to sell at market. I raise them for breeding purposes only. In winter I feed wheat in the morning and a little ensilage which they relish, Dutch cheese and corn at night (sparing.) Turkeys for breeding should not be fed much as it is solid flesh one wants. My turkeys sleep out doors all winter long which in-sures health. Dust the pullets at two weeks old for lice, they cannot stand them.—Mrs. B. S. Matts, Charlevoix County, Mich.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH SOY

BEANS S I promised last spring I will A give a kind of summary of the Soy bean crop, also a few ways I have learned to handle them easily

and cheaply.

We had out ten acres last year that were sown on well prepared ground that had been double disced before plowing. The seeding was I prefer earlier, say the last few days in May or first few in June. However done about the middle of June, but having 40 acres in corn and being limited with horse power and having severe sickness from January to June, held us back with our work so we were that late. We used a corn planter with Soy bean attach ment set in to 28 inches. Also used disc furrow opener, thus utting the seed down into moist dirt and still not having them in too deep as they should not be covered over an inch in depth. It's San Soys we've used as they have proven far the hest

sellers on the market and are an early bean, insuring getting away from the frost proposition. The beans when a few days old were harrowed with a three section spike tooth harrow then in about a week the harrowing was repeated. Thus we had the start of the little weeds. Spring tooth cultivators were then used and the field gone over five times and started over the sixth when it rained us out that time to stay out

Around the middle of October we pulled, raked and hauled in the beans in the manner following:

The regulation bean puller was used and the beans raked out with a side delivery rake. The hay loader was used to load the beans and the hayfork to take them off at the barn. Our five-year-old boy handled the gentle old mare on the hayfork, also drove a few loads to the load-

We had intended putting this piece to wheat but it was too late we thought so did not as we had 52 acres in wheat besides that. Might say that the beans could have been harvested two weeks earlier if we could have gotten to them. They were in good shape though as they had not shelled any to speak of. In 1920 the field we put in wheat after Soy beans did fine and we have an excellent stand of clover on it. In September we clipped it to mulch down and it was so heavy the mower would hardly go through in the heaviest places

The Soys last year yielded 18 1-2 bushels to the acre and we did not get a perfect stand on only half, the other half being somewhat scattered. This field is now nearly all plowed for oats and would have been fin-ished had we thought about it freezing up so soon. It would only have taken 6 or 7 hours with the tractor to have finished it. This year we hope by the aid of the Fordson to be able to get the 10 acres of Soys out by the 5th of June at the latest

We are running a rotation as follows on one field each year: First, corn and Soys; second, Soys; third, wheat with clover sown in spring; fourth, clover. How is that for leguminous crops? On some we have to have corn, oats, wheat and clover, then clover hay, making the four year rotation again.

The Soy beans are exceptionally good as a leguminous crop. Experience shows that the Soy bean hay cut at the right time is richer in protein than alfalfa hay. The fact that they are a nodule growing plant places them in favor with anyone that wishes to build their soil up instead of run it down as many do now

We hear the cry-Not so much corn! Cut down the corn! No money in corn, etc. Well if you want something that will bring your land up and at the same time give you a crop equal in money if not more than corn, why not try Soy beans. If you do be sure to inoculate them. to insure the nodule gathering quali-They will grow without it and produce quite a profit but when they take the nitrogen from the air and deposit it on their roots it is foolish to take any chances of not getting this free nitrogen and the crop wil be fully as good and lots of times better by inoculating the beans.

If there is anyone that wants to know further concerning the beans or any phase of handling them I will gladly supply it as my experiences during the last ten years have been varied and no two years are just alike for handling.

No two men can handle the crop just the same in his ration nor handle them just the same, but good common horse-sense with a little push and stick-to-it-ive-ness will make you win.

We do not intend to be in and out, but in and stay in. Not too heavy on any one line nor lay down on any as you can't fail on all at once. Some must be paying. Yours for success G. P. Phillips.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN

"Hello, old fellow!" he exclaimed, "how are you getting on?"

"Pretty well, thank you," answered the triend, "but," continued, "Tve something to say to you—you'll have to keep your eyes open next week."

"How is that?" queried he,

"Because if you don't you won't be able to see," was the reply.

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CROP REPORTS

BERRIEN (W)—Have had a succession of freezes and thaws. Wheat and rye looking bad, some wheat entirely gone. Some hay, corn and straw going to market at present, Prices going up a little. Dressed hogs much in demand now; very few left in the farmers' possession. Quite a call for hens, but not many going to market.—O. C. Y., Feb. 24.

HILLSDALE—Some wood is being cut and it sells pretty good. Quite warm weather this week. Some thunder, lightening and rain the forepart of week, middle part quite warm with rain, causing the roads to be quite muddy and hard traveling; latter part colder and sunshine, Hay is selling good and some wool and clover seed is being sold—Reno J. Fast, Feb. 26.

Reno J. Fast, Feb. 26.

SHIAWASSEE (S)—Quite a heavy rainfall which evidently will mean a loss in all low places where water remains on wheat and rye; it cannot absorb, too much frost. Spring-like days, Farmers buzzing wood and doing usual winter chores. Flour and sugar prices up and eggs and butter down; fine balance, I see congress took one step for the farmer.—V. G. W., Feb. 24.

GENESEE—Heavy rains and strong winds Wednesday and Thursday. Not much damage done here but other places report sleet and snow enough to do considerable damage. Spring is near and everyone is getting ready to gamble on raising a crop again.—A. R. Graham, Feb. 24.

EATON—Colder this a. m. Snow all gone, Wheat and rye looking good, greened up during the warm weather the first of the week. Frost went out a foot and five inches, making roads very rough since it froze up again. Nothing being marketed except light run of stock, A very few auction sales. Everything selling very cheap.—C. F. L:, Feb. 24

sing very cheap.—C. F. L., Feb. 24.

SAGINAW—We have had a February thaw this week with two thunder storms and lots of water, but it is much colder this morning; froze hard. There are a number of auction sales at present with most everything selling very low. The farmers are getting their summer wood buzzed up and getting their other odd jobs done up ready for spring work.—G. L., Feb. 24.

GRATIOT—Had a very heavy steet storm the past week doing thousands of dollars damage to telephone wires and poles, also to shade trees, but is fast disappearing and is quite spring-like today. There is no use of the M. B. F. advising farmers to watch the bean market as 99 per cent of beans have been marketed long ago. The market at Detroit is \$6.00 cwt., the same is being paid here at the local elevator. Farmers are worried about the effects the ice will have on their wheat. Wheeler township averaged one funeral a day last week. Mr. Barney Swapo, a prominent citizen, was buried today, the 26th. The farmers at large are busy doing chores and talking about the coming election. I think there will be no road patrol this coming year as the benefit was too obscure for the money it involved. A great many public sales. Alf. F. Crawford's sale was postponed on account of the storm.—G. M., Feb. 25.

SHIAWASSEE (E)—The storm of Treedery at the done of the storm.

M., Feb. 25.

SHIAWASSEE (E)—The storm of Tuesday night did not do any particular damage in this part of this county, except putting the telephone and electric light lines out of commission for a short time. The Shiawassee river and Maple river are very high but have not overflown their banks.—D. H. M., Feb. 25.

OSCEOLA—Farmers are cutting wood, Those who have not sold them are holding their potatoes for better prices but the greater part are out of the farmers' hands, Feb. 21st a sleet storm struck Evart and vicinity lasting until the 23rd at 12 m, when it turned colder and snowed. Great damage has been done. The loss has not been estimated Telephone poles broken, wires down, fruit trees broken, shade trees are stripped of

World's Standard Cold Remedy for Two Generations ASCARA QUINTNE At Dru W. H. Hill Co., Detroit

branches, Everything is covered with ice. Blades of grass which are covered with ice, measure from 5 to 6 1-4 inches, The village of Evart is without lights. Its electric wires are down today, Feb. 24. The sun is shining and ice is loosening. Only through the mails can we get in touch with the outside world,—E. A., Feb. 24.

touch with the outside world,—E. A., Feb. 24.

CALHOUN — Farmers are cutting wood, going to sales and are getting ready for spring work; those that are not selling out. There is a sale almost every day and the prices are not bad. Fresh cows are bringing good momey. There is some hay and oats being sold. The weather is not bad but we need more rain. There is a lack of moisture in this section. Crops have wintered very good so far but this weather is bad for wheat and clover,—C. E. B., Feb. 25.

SANILAC—We have just passed through one of the worst rain and ice storms in years. For the past two weeks the ground has been covered with snow, but wheat looks very brown; not much freezing and thawing as yet. Auction sale season has started, Not many farms changing hands. Farmers as a rule are feeling more satisfied as grain and stock prices are gathering strength. Ice houses are all filled with good clean product,—J. R. Davies, Feb. 25.

MISSAUKEE—Everything at a standstill. We have just had the worst ice and sleet storm I ever saw. It continued two nights and one day, doing thousands of dollars worth of damage to trees, fences and telephones. We have now the most snow in a good many years; nearly 3 feet with a crust that will hold a horse.—H. E. Nowlin, Feb. 24.

ALPENA—Lots of snow now. Snowed from Tuesday 6 p., m. to Thursday 7 p.

He E, Nowin, Feb. 24.

ALPENA—Lots of snow now. Snowed from Tuesday 6 p, m. to Thursday 7 p. m. steady. Feb. 24 was coldest morning yet; 8 below zero. The road was snowplowed from Paxton to Diemond Corners today. Good winter for wheat. Stock looking pretty fair. Few farmers are holding their potatoes for higher price. Some farmers are looking around for feed to carry them till spring. Some farms for sale. Not very much grain going to market, Just as much to be planted this year as last year it seems—O. H. R., Feb. 24.

WEXFORD—The rain and sleet Wednesday and Wednesday night broke down fruit trees, destroying many of them. Also telephone and telegraph lines and poles were broken down. It is still raining this morning.—S. H. Slagle, Feb. 26.

HORSESHOE PITCHING

IT is our opinion that the farm family is as much entitled to healthy amusement as city folks and that horseshee pitching is just as good sport and requires just as much skill as golf or tennis. The Business Farmer is encouraging township, county and statewide championship games to find a Michigan rhallenger for the national championship. We invite correspondence from those interested and will send a copy of the National Rules free on request addressed to the Horseshoe Editor, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

COUNTY CHAMPION AT 83

Please send me a copy of the national rules because I am very much interested in horseshoe pitching. I pitched in a series last fall for the championship of Ogemaw county, It was the best 5 out of 9, I won 5 games straight and I amonly 83 years old. I do not know I will pitch when I get, old.—J. F. Williams, Arenac County, Mich.

Glad to hear from the champion of Ogemaw county. Anybody want to challenge this "young fellow?" How about it, Benjamin Willick of Oceana county? You would have 20 ears to your advantage in this match.

CEMENT COMPANY PUTS ON ESSAY CONTEST

N essay contest, open to students A n essay contest, open to schools of agriculture in high schools and colleges, is being staged by the Portland Cement Company. The contestants are divided into two contestants are divided into two classes, the high school students in classes, the high school students in one and college students in the other. Twelve prizes and ten honorable mentions will be awarded in each class, the total cash awards amounting to \$500. First prize in each class amounts to \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth to thirteenth \$10 each. The subject chosen is "Farm Uses for Cement" and the contest does not close until noon, April 1, 1922. Anyone desiring further particulars should write the further particulars should write the Essay Contest Manager, Portland Cement Ass'n, 111 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.



OOK to the comfort and welfare of your horses and mules if for no other reason than that they may work harder -pull more willingly and steadily. Have a Tapatco Stuffed Collar Pad for every work horse and mule you own. Its use will serve to safeguard their shoulders against galls, chafes or bruises.

Stuffed Collar Pads-Why They Are Better

TAPATCO Stuffed Collar Pads, filled with a specially prepared Composite Stuffing, are soft, absorbent, cushion-like—features not found in unstuffed pads. And they guarantee the greatest degree of protection and make possible the use of badly worn horse

THE PRINCE

collars that would otherwise be thrown

Low in Price-Long Lasting

Tapatco Stuffed Collar Pads embody every desirable feature in pad construc-tion. Their constant use is real economy. They cost so little and do so much that no one should work a horse or mule without them.

Patented Hook Attachment

Look for the wire staple with felt washer. It firmly grips hook to pad even though cover is weakened by sweat and long usage. This lengthens life of pad. It is the greatest improvement since we invented the hook. If this fastener

is not found on any pad you buy, it lacks a most important feature. Used on all our hook pads and only on pads made by us.

IF YOU USE A COLLAR PAD—AS YOU SHOULD—USE A GOOD ONE. YOU OWE IT TO YOUR HORSE AND YOURSELF TO DO SO



FOR SALE BY DEALERS

We also make a complete line of Riding Saddle Pads and Padded Back Bands

The American Pad & Textile Company Forty Years in Making Pads Greenfield, Ohio

A noted author has said: " A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed."

Let the GRAND RAPIDS HEALTH & ACCIDENT INS. CO. be your friend and help to carry your burdens in case of misfortune by way of ACCIDENT or DISEASE. You will always find us ready and willing to help.

\$10.00 a week total disability. \$5.00 a week partial disability. \$5.00 a week hospital benefit. \$100.00 accidental death.

All for \$15.00 a year plus \$3.00 Policy Fee the first year. WIII pay more if wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR FARMERS ONLY

Address: W. I. BEACE, Gen. Agent, Owosso, Mich.

DISPERSION SALE

20 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Nineteen females and one male, one of the best producing herds in Macomb county, on corner of 15-mile and Ryan Road, in township of Sterling, on

Wednesday, March 8 at One O'clock sharp TOM REDDICK, Proprietor

M. H. Blunt, Auctioneer

Warren, Mich.

erican Mutual Seed Co. Dept. 627 Chicago, IIL

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



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





(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on requestribute out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 18, 26 or 52 times size of ad, or copy as often as you wish. Comy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

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

75 Holstein Frie-

Detroit, on Gra-

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. S. F., Mt. Clemens.

March 8-Durocs, Frank Borgert, Sturgis

Mich.

Mich.

March 9—Holsteins, John Schlaff, Chesterfield, Mich.

March 10—Holsteins, E. A. Hardy, Rachester, Mich.

March 29—Holsteins, J. F. Glady, Vassat, Hich.

April 20—Holsteins, Eaton County Halstein Breeders Ass'n, Charlotte, 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—Wankeshn, Wiscom
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Harry A. Eckhardt.—Dallas City, Ill.
C. S. Furney, Mt. Pledsant, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
L. W. Levewell, Sc. Lyons, Mich.
L. W. Levewell, Sc. Lyons, Mich.
L. E. Mack.—Ff. Akthason, Wisconsin
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohia.
I. I. Pest, Hillsdale, Mich.
G. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.
G. A. Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.
S. T. Wood—Liverpool, N. Y.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK

A U C TIONEERS

WM. WAFFLE
Coldwater, Mich,
on the blook.

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 mency. 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.
Belect 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.

Settlers. Estisfaction GUARANTEED or NO CHARG-ES MADE. Terms \$50.00 and actual ex-penses per sale. The same price and service

penses per sale. The services of the services.

I specialize in selling Polands, Durocs, and Chesters. Let me reserve a 1922 date for you. Write or wire,

Dallas City, Illinois

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



CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

100

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke-Henger-veid DeKol ball from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1926. Light in color and good individual Seven months old. Price \$125 to make rem. Hurry! Herd under Federal Supervision.

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH. Holstein Breeders Since 1906

AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOL-stein-Friedan bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb, am and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 butter. Hord under state and federal sup-Wallin, Wiscogin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Everything guaranteed, write e your wants or come and see

ROY F. FICKIES Chesaning, Mich.

YOUNG REGISTERED
Fair size, good color, br
ene from July to December
O. stock, prices reasonsh
muteed to be exactly as

--- Complete ---

sians March 9, at Fair-1922 child Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich. J,ohn Schlaff Prop. Take D. U. R. Port Huron Local or Limited. Get off at Fair-child Stop, 25 miles north of

of Federal Tested Cattle at 10 O'clock A. M. Sharp

60 Holstein Frie sians March 10, 1922, for Hardy Green, Ro-ster, Mich. Take D. U. R. or M. C. R. R. to Rochester. Free transport a tion from D. U. R. waiting room to

135 head of choice Holstein-Friesian

best of condition and free from disease and T. B., with A. R. O. records ranging from 24 to 33 pounds on aged cows, and from 15 to 22 pounds on twoyear-olds, out of sires 31 to 36 pounds. Fifteen are due to freshen by time of sale, out of 31 to 35 sires. Following are some of the records made within the last two years at Fairchild Farms:

Artis Pontiac Saskia, 601,1 lbs. milk, 33.40 lbs. B. F., 7 days; 2706.1 lbs. milk, 139.70 lbs. B. F., 30 days.

Canary Spotted Lady—702.6 lbs. milk, 31.04 lbs. B. F., 7 days; 2,700.0 lbs. milk, 123.7 lbs. B. F., 30 days.

Lowland Maple Crest Diana—554.0 lbs. milk, 29.64 lbs. B. F., 7 days,

De Kol Pieterje Canary—705.3 milk, 27.2 lbs. B. F., 7 days. Lowland Maple Crest Cora Hartog -563.6 lbs. ilk, 27.67 lbs. B. F., 7 days

Miss Hartog Elzevere—508.6 lbs. milk, 26.2 lbs. B. F., 7 days; 2089.0 lbs. milk, 105.0 lbs. B. F. 30 days. Huron Hill Pontiac Korndyke, Sr., 2 year old—513.8 lbs. milk, 22.2 lbs. B. F. 7 days.

Wabeek Minnie Roy, Sr., 2 years old—552.4 lbs. milk, 21.64 lbs. B. F., 7 days; 2112.0 milk, 84.83 lbs. B. F., 30 days.

Other records, too numerous to mention

Four bulls out of Dams ranging from 22 pound 2 year old to 35 pounds.

Good bankable notes will be accepted for 6 months or 1 year at 7 per cent. Free transportation from Fairchild Farms to Rochester, a distance of 14 miles. Catalogs ready for distribution on March 1, 1922.

"Wood in the Box." Col. Mack, Fort Atkinson, Wis., auctioneer. Fairchild. "Wood in the Box." Col. Huisizer, Rochester, Mich. Auctioneer, Hardy & Green

Fairchild Farms, 400 acres, or any part thereof, For Sale.

TALK ABOUT GOOD ONES

Shiawana Farms Holsteins are making history, Just completed records of 31.59 lbs. at 3 years, 6 mos. and 24.69 lbs. at 2 yrs. 8 mos. Sired by one of the greatest sons of Colantha Johanna Lad. Three crackers bull calves from some of our best are going at \$75.00 to \$150,00. Accredited herd. Pedigrees furnished. Better Hurry.

SHIAWANA FARMS E. BOWLBY & SONS, OVID, MICH.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 7 weeks old, 311-32nds pure. Tub. Tested, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

WANTED TO BUY TWENTY REGISTERED was the property of the proper

FIVE MAY ECHO HEIFERS

Sir Echo Clyde, double grandson of May Sylvia, his six nearest dams average 34 14 average 30 lbs; priced to sell. A. C. BROWN, Gobieville, Mich., R 1

FOR SALE TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES of high Breeding Dams ranging from 18 to 32 bs. Nicely marked, and thrifty fellows. No. 1 born March 11, 1921; No. 2 born Nov. 26, 1921. \$75.00 aplece takes them. Pedigrees will be furnished.

W. O. SEARS, Beulah, Mich.

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

::: DISPERSAL SALE ::: HARDY & GREEN

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1922, 10 A. M. HARDY'S DAIRY FARM, Rochester, Mich.

HEAD OF REGISTERED

Federal Tested

In these herds are some very fine large cows carrying the best blood lines. Fifteen of these cows are fresh or will freshen soon. Some extra fine heifers, all from 30-lb bulls. We have been breeding for type as well as production. We have some real show cattle and

All animals guaranteed Satisfactory terms to responsible parties.

E. A. HARDY, WALTER GREEN

Col. Wm. Hulshizer, Auctioneer __ Col. S. T. Wood, Pedigree Expert Catalogues ready March 4. Auto service from cars and trains at Washington and Rochester.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

DR. W. AUSTIN EWALT, EDITOR

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM

We are having trouble with our three-months-old pigs and I would like your advice in regard to them. They can not stand on their hind legs and when placed on their feet squeal. It is painful for them to even move. We are feeding them middlings. Their pen has a cement floor. They also run out-of-doors. We have but very little milk. What feed would you advise and what course of treatment would you pursue?.—M. J. P., Lapeer, Mich.

Muscular rheumatism is no doubt your trouble and the cause has not been positively identified. No doubt undue exposure predisposes the animal to this condition, but there must be also some active cause, such as infection or absorbed injurious chemical substances. Laxatives and some form of salicylates are usually of value, but must be iven judiciously to acid impairment of digestion. Give salicylate of soda in small

BUNCH SHOULD BE LANCED

Have a cow on whose front leg a big bunch has formed which does not disappear, although at first it would come and then it would disappear in several days. The bunch is right on the knee and it seems to have matter inside. The cow also breathes very heavy. She is in a good condition. Have another cow whose hind feet are very stiff and she can not stand up very long. Bunches like spavin have formed on her hind legs around the knees. She has a fair applitte and gives quite a lot of milk although she looks a bit dull.—S. L., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The first case is one that requires

The first case is one that requires the surgical skill of a qualified vet-erinarian; this should be lanced and injected out with Tr. Iodin, then packed with antiseptic gauze.

The cow that has enlargements on the hock joints I would advise that you paint them once a day with Tr. Iodin and give her two drams of potassium iodid morning and night.

RUNNING SORE ON KNEE

I have a horse which has a running sore on his knee by getting up. We cannot heal it up because he rubs the hide off faster than new grows on. What is your advice on how to heal it up?—E. A., Kingsley, Mich.

Wash the wound thoroughly with pure castile soap and water or any good antiseptic. Apply any good dusting powder for wounds, (Parke Davis Co.) Cover with a pad of ster-ilized cotton and apply bandage, changing morning and night. Allow the animal the freedom of a box stall with plenty of clean bedding.

AZOTURIA AND HEAT STROKE

I have a five-year-old mare that was overcome with the heat last September also a bad case of Azoturia. Our local veterinary gave her medicine and blistered her head and back, but still she is weak and unable to control her hind parts. This mare is with foal. Due to foal in June. Will this weakness interfere with her as a brood mare?—A. M. W., St. Charles, Mich.

Why blister head for heat stroke when it should have been packed in

when it should have been packed in Then again I suppose the blister applied to the animals back went through the deep muscles, backbone and reached the kidneys; some blist-er! Azoturia is not a kidney dis-ease but is caused by too high feeding with insufficient exercise to carry off the waste products. This case could not have been treated by a qualified veterinary. Give the following: Fluid extract nux vomíca two ounces, potassium iodid one ounce; add sufficient water to make eight ounces and give tablespoonful morning and night.

WORMS

I bought 7 hogs weighing about 125 lbs, apiece and five days later 2 of them died within 12 hours. One seemed to choke to death. I cut one open and found 2 intestinal worms 6 or 8 inches long between the stomach and throat. Would these be enough to kill them? They are getting good corn to eat and milk to drink. They seemed in good condition. What is the treatment for worms?—Subscriber, Elsie, Mich.

Hogs are very often infested with worms and the ones to which you refer are known as the Ascaris Suum; they are most commonly found in the intestines and even in the stomach. These parasites are round, and pointed at either end; they are white or pinkish-white in color and vary from six inches to twelve inches in length. Occasionally the intestine may be perforated and the worms. gir dra

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found protruding into the peritoneal cavity, or they may pass through the intestinal wall and some of the inintestinal wall and some of the in-testinal contents, and, escaping into the péritoneal cavity, will produce general peritonitis. The treatment of worms in swine is very unsatis-factory. Small doses of copper sul-phate and creosote given in the slop is the best treatment known.

COW OVEREATS

I would like to know what would be the proper treatment for a cow that has helped herself to an over feed of either whole oats or corn and eats ground, half and half.—C. E. C., Millersburg, Mich.

Epsom salts lbs. two, powdered ginger and gentian equal parts one ounce, powdered nux vomica two drams and newdored cassicum one

drams, and powdered capsicum one dram. Dissolve the entire contents in two quarts of hot water, let cool and give slowly at one dose. Follow this up with two drams of fluid extract of nux vomica morning and

MACK'S NOTES

The Bornor and the Feldkamp auction sales of Large Type Poland Chinas were splendid successes from every point of view; the prices secured were not in keeping either with production costs or current values, it is true, but every animal, in both these offerings, went into the hands of men who will give them the best of care and will develop them in a way that will reflect credit upon the men who made the offerings.

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way that will reflect credit upon the men who made the offerings.

In spite of the depression and all of the discouragements which it has brought to the farming classes of Michigan, the breeders of Large Type Poland China hogs have had a very successful year; in fact, it would seem that they have accomplished more, in the way of seed distribution and effective breed promotion, than has been done with any other variety of pure-bred live stock in the state during the same period of time. Those who are interested need not go far to find the secret of the success these breeders have made. There are in the state, perhaps about 25 important herds of the Large Type variety and, fortunately for the success of the business, every herd is owned by an inthus astic booster; these men are hustling every day of their lives, for their favorite breed of hogs. They attend all of the auction sales of the breed, bidding, buying and boosting the pure-bred game in a way that is worthy of the emulation of any breeder who desires to see his chosen breed of live stock come to the front.

HOLSTEINS AT FAIRCHILD FARMS

Not many times, in the past history of the pure-bred stock business, have breeders of dairy cattle had an opportunity to buy cows of such rare worth as those that will be offered on Thursday, March 9, by John Schlaff at Mt. Clemens, Mich. When he purchased the foundation cattle for this wonderful herd, Mr. Schlaff intended to establish, on his Fairchild Farm, the best herd of pure-bred Holstein-Freisian cattle in Michigan and the wonderful records, which he has already made with his cattle, prove conclusively that he charted his course along lines which make for success in connection with the dairy business. The records which this herd has made are truly wonderful but in addition to matchless production, these cows are all of the easy-keeping type that always makes a hit with the experienced feeder; when the productive period is past, the wonderful scale of these cows will make them bring a long price for beef. Breeders, who enrich their herds by introducing the blood lines which are found in the Schlaff herd, will surely make Holstein history of the right kind.

Germany has just made delivery of twenty-five locometives to Spanish firms, the first consignment of a large order, Spanish reports have expressed the high-est satisfaction with the new engines.

spanish reports have expressed the highest satisfaction with the new engines.

THE HOUSE THAT ADVERTISING BUILT

Over fifty years ago a young man clerking in a small general store in St. Joseph, Michigan, dreamed of himself as a merchant prince with customers in all parts of the country. Nearly all of the customers of the store in which he worked were farmers and it was people from the rural communities that dominated in his dream. The first step toward the realization of his ambition came in 1872 when he opened a place of business in Chicago, in a room 12x14 ft. on the top floor of a four-story building, with a capital of less than 32,000. He understood the likes and dislikes of the farmers and his ways of doing business through the mails with them soon won such success that he took in as partner a young man from Kalamazoo, Michigan, and they rented more space. In 1873 they began their first advertising in the shape of an eight-page catalog, about 3 by 5 inches in size. Within three years from that time business had increased so that the cutalog they issued contained 150 pages and their income amounted to \$150,000 that year. From that day on, through advertising, in papers and catalogs, they built their business until today the firm owns and occupies five buildings with one hundred acres of floor space. And in 1996 the income amounted to \$18,000,000. Such is the history of what advertising did for Montgomery Ward Co.—Adv.

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijander, a 32 h. son et a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29 1-2 lbs. Dems 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.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull east last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ons. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other, is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Eviend Hengervald De Ko! Butter Boy, one of JAMES HOPSON JR., Owesse, Mich., R 2.

Fairlawn Herd Holsteins

Herd Sire, Emblaggard Lilith Champion 108073
His nire's dam Colanths 4th's Johanna, world's
first 35 Hz. cow, and world's first 1,200 hz. cow.
The only cow that ever held at world's butter
records from one day to one year, and the world's
rearly milk record at the same time. His dam
Affith Plebe De Kol No. 33710, over 1,150 hz.
of butter from 29,599.4 pounds of milk in spear. World's 2nd highest hilk record when
made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only
one Michigan cow with higher milk record when
made and more year.

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 Filnt, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL calves; tuberculin tested herd. Prices are right.

LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End,
Detroit, Michigan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF \$25
from a heavy milking Grade Cow bred to there is the street of t

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOL-tein and Durham about 3 months eld. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at oncs. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette. Mich

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS Our Special price on 24 lb dam 32 lb Sire. lb. Sire.
J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL BORN OCT. 13, 1921

b. Bull and out of a 22 bb daughter of a 21

b. cow \$50 delivered your station.

EARL PETERS. North Bradley, Wich.

SHORTHORNS

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE, DU-roc Jersey Hogs and Percheron Horses. Quality at the right price. CHASLEN FARMS, Northyille, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLE FRANK ROHRABACHER, Laingsburg, Mich.

MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kelmscott Viscount 25th, 648,563, Prices reasonable.

LUNDY BROS., R4, Davison, Mich.

Sheep Both sex for sale.
J. A DeGARMO. Muir. Mich.

HORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS. We are now efforing two ten-months-old bulls, one heifer, and two ten-months-old heifers.

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

TATRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE, From the Maple Bidge herd of Bates Shorts-borns, Calved in September 1920, J. E. TANSWELL. Mason, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS COWS. HEIFERS, BULLS before January first. Will trade for good land. Wm. J. BELL. Rose Otty. Mich.

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS Shropshire, Southdown and Cheviot rams write to L. C. KELLY & SON. Plymouth, Mich.

FRANCISCO FARM SHORTHORNS AND BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

offering:—Three bulls ready for servicedon, Clansman, Emancipator breeding bred for spring farrow. See them.

POPE BROTHERS CO Wit. P'easant, Wichigan

INHERITED SHORTHORN QUALITY
Our pedigrees show a judicious mixture of the
best blood lines known to the breed. Write 1
JOHN LESSITER'S SONS,
Clarkston, Mich.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS Special offer on two white yearling Bulls on IMP. Cows and sired by IMP. Newton ampion.

Also several other real Bull Bargains. Don't overlook these bargains.

C. H. Prescott & Sons Tawas City, Michigan

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

ATTENTION SHORTHORN BUYERS

If you want a real herd buil, or some good helfers bred to Perfection Heir, write me Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. H. PANGBORN & SON.

3 ml. 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.

VICE, tuberculin tested and at bargain prices.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

DUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL Some bargains in bulls.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

WATERLILY STOCK FARM

offers 4 fine Reg Shorthorn Bulls from 10 to mo, old at bargain prices.

THEODORE NICKLAS, Metamora, Mich. FOR SALE At DURHAM BULL, BORN

JERSEYS

dress all communications to BOX 43, HALFWAY, WICH.

ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IM., PROVE YOUR herd. FRANK P. NORMINGTON, lonis. Mich.

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS from 2 to 7 years. 5 are imported. PIME HILL FARM Howard City, Michigan.

3 GUERNSEY BULLS, 1 REGISTERED, 2 eligible. Ages, 2 months to 9 months. All an fine individuals.

W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Milch.

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Heifers and cown for male.
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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 use tell you wint I will do. A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Michigam.

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

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A Glant and Butler's Big Bob. No better
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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. F. B. LAY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS Spring pigs all sold. For fall pigs, write W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

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

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TRIED sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach
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Also a few open gilts.

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March 14, 1922

on the farm of David B. Mote, two miles east of Beaverton, Mich.

Ten registered Duroc-Jersey sows from 1 to 17 months old. Due to farrow in

One registered shorthorn bull, 14 months old, Clay bred.

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FOR SALE PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE BOAR.
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THE FINEST DUROC JERSEY HOGS n Michigan, Nearly 100 to choose from. Bred lows, Gilts, Fall pigs, either sex. Write us your wants. Farmer prices. SCHAFFER BROS., Leonard. Mich., R 1

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

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few good yearling rams and some rams sleft to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as

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BOX TRAP FOR RABBITS

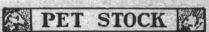
Please give full description how to make a box trap to catch rabbits alive, also quail, as a game warden offers me \$1.00 each for quail—he sells them alive.—L. B., Walhalla, Mich.

Make a box five or six inches wide, about seven high and 24 to 26 inches long, open at both ends. Use one-half inch boards as inch is most too heavy. A wire screen is fast-ened over one end, and a loosely hinged gate of pointed wires is hung in the other end. Umbrella ribs cut about eight or nine inches long are much used. Height of box depends on length to cut wires but should be of length so that the gate will hang at an angle of about forty-five degrees and will push in readily, allowing the animal to enter the trap easily. Once inside escape is impossible, as the gate cannot be pushed out.

This trap is usually set at dens and an animal within is caught coming out. It can be placed where rabbits feed and gate propped up and bait placed within but a catch is not so sure as when used at den.

Quail can be caught in a small coop with straw and chaff on the inside with a shallow trench leading from the outside to within. Grain scattered in this trench will lead the birds within where they are apt to scratch the straw, etc. in trench and as when not feeding are looking up do not detect the trench.

You are certainly doing a good work for the farmers and every farmer in this great state ought to support you, it is for their interest to do so.—E. C. Anson, Van Buren County, Mich.



FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS doe breeding age, \$6. Three months old pair, \$5.
Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed Qualty guaranteed.
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We have a few good Shetland Ponies for sale; prices ranging from \$75.00 to \$100. Write JOHN FARMER, R 2, Stockbridge, Mich.

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



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STROUT'S NEW CATALOG FARMS—ILInstrated—filled with government statistics and
describing 1200 farm bargains now offered by
an organization which in the 21 vers of its
existence has sold over 30,000 improved farms
throughout the 38 States and Canadian provinces where it maintains branches. Farms on
easy terms with stock, tools, furniture—ready
for the spring's planting, offering pleasant selfsupporting homes, steady jobs and bright
futures. On page 11 you will read how \$300
gets a 60-acre farm on improved road with
cows, poultry, tools, furniture included '7-room
house, barn, all only \$950. See page 31 for a
112- acre farm with horses, 10 catlle, poultry,
tools, crops; estimated 100,000 ft. timber; 200
bbl. apple orchard; 8 room house, 50-ft. barn,
poultry house, only \$2300, part cash. Page 21
tells about a 240-acre farm secured with \$700;
10-room house, 3 barns, horses, 13 cows and
calves, poultry, tools, etc., all \$3850. Then on
paye 89 notice the 240-acre Michigan farm
with complete set good buildings, 180 acres
level tillage; horses, 16 cattle, full implements,
etc. included; only \$8000, less than half
cash. Fruit, truck, poultry, grain, cotton, stock,
dairy and general farms, Florida's orange
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FOR SALE: 100 AGRE FARM WITH GOOD buildings, 3 miles from Clare, Mich., the best town in Mich. Good roads, good schools, good people. Best market in the state. Will sell this farm for \$8500, with \$4000 down, the balance all the time you want. Five acres in wheat, 7 acres in rye. about 70 acres cleared. Address JAMES S. BICKNEILL, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER. 134 A. For particulars write C. P. CHAPMAN, Plainwell, Mich.

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FOR SALE: ISABELLA COUNTY BEAN and beet farm, 98 acres, excellent buildings no better roofs and foundations. All rodded Mich. Consolidated Light and power available via a special line. One mile from village of Shepherd and Ann Arbor milroad, one-half mie from M14 on County reward road. Write owner, N. W. STRUBLE, Shepherd, Mich.

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120 ACRES BEST FARMING LAND ABOUT 90 acres cleared, 1-4 mile trunk line gravel road. Young orchard, good well, \$4000 of buildings, \$2000 personal property for eash value of land. For prices and terms address owner J. W. PREVOST, Prescott, Mich., R 2.

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FARM BARGAINS, NO. ONE 240 ACRE afrm on cement road, Four miles to Port Huron. Write BOX 244, Croswell, Mich.

7 ACRES WATERED AND DRAINED, muck celery land. Particulars write L BOX 94, East Jordan, Mich.

FOR SALE: 150 ACRES OF LAND WITH fair house and barn on premises, only mile from town, on good R. R. Lots of good timber. This place taken on mortgage and will sell, if sold at once, for \$1500. Good title. Terms 7750 down, balance any time. Address JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

60 ACRES CLAY LOAM SOIL, 50 IMPROV-ed, good house, barn, other buildings, with stock, tools, penty of hay and grain, all for \$5000.00. Inquire owner RALPH LATHROP, Le Rey, Mich, R 3.

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

LEGHORNS
Single Comb Buff Leghorn Cockerels \$3 to
\$5 00 each, Hons and pullets \$2 50 to \$5 00
each Will start shipping Baby Chicks in

March LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Michigan.

GRABOWSKE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORN, cookerels and hatching eggs for sale. LEO. GRABOWSKE, Merrill, Mich., R 4.

WYANDOTTE

HEIMBACH'S White Wyandottes

won silver cup for best display at Grand Rapids Colliseum 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.

6. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from prize winning White Wyandottes at \$3 and \$5 per setting.
ANTHONY WARELE, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S RED CHICKS Both Combs.
Blood tested for white dicarrhoea. Michand sing greatest color and egg strain Catalog
free. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich-

PURT-BRED R. C. R. 1. RED COCKERELS, a limited number for \$2.50 each. EDWIN H. JONES, St. Charles, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND RED TOMPKINS STRAIN hatching eggs and baby chicks eggs, Feb. \$12.00; Mar. April, \$10.00; May, June, July, \$8.00. Chicks twice the price of eggs. Both combs. WMM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R 1

CHOICE, SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE Island White Cockerels for sale, \$4.00 each, JOHN J. COLBERG, Munger, Mich.

ORPINGTONS BUFF, WHITE HATCHING EGGS IN SEASON.
GRABOWSKE BROS.
Merrill, Mich., R 4.

ANCONAS

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS. Direct descendents from pens started with the Worlds Champion Layers' sons. Beauties. Prices right. E. W. McEMBER, Pentwater, Mich., R 1.

3000 EARLY APRIL HATCHED BUCKEYE ANCONA FARM

NEW LONDON, OHIO.

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

LANGSHAN

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

TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS

Hens all sold. Have several splendid young toms. Large type, well marked.

MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich.

COLLINGS BEST: PURE BRED WHITE HOL-land Turkeys, Hens, \$8. Toms, \$10 to \$12. MRS. ED. COLLING, Mayville, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Glant 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.

HATCHING EGGS

EGGS \$1 SETTING, Parcel Post Pald. Thor-post Pald Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandoettes, Anconas, Buff Minoroas, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Opingtons, FHILIP CONDON, West Chester, Ohio.

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, Okomos, Mich.

BABY CHICKS



The J. B. FARMS HATCHERY 3. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Best sesed stock; large, with capacity for eggs
ch they DO lay. Only THE BEST
de. 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 29 c.

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

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box B, Holgate, Ohio



BABY CHICKS

200,000 FOR 1922.
Sheppards Anconas, English type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Get them direct from Hatchery, from all culled out flocks, Free and safe de-Catalogue free.

KNOLLS HATCHERY

The 'Old Reliable' OHIO HATCHERY



DAY OLD CHICKS

Now is the time to think of buying chicks. You want the best chicks from our heavy laying selected breeding stock. Start with them at the wint of the control of the contro



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 ar-rival guaranteed.

rival 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
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.

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
chix 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 latched 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, Wichigan.

WHY NOT

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 those demands. We supply 'efficiency chicks' Reds, Wandottes, Ighorns Ship them prepaid by special clivery parcel post, guaranteeing delivery parcel post, guaranteeing delivery You take no chance. Send for our ctaalogue for full information and why you should buy chicks.

CLYDE CHICK HATCHERY, BOX5M, Clyde, O

FROM TWELVE LEADING VARIicties of heavy layers on free range.
Reasonable prices Get catalog
order NOW.
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, H. B. Tippin,
Box 303, Findlay, Ohlo.

LOOKI S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230-264
egg strain Prices greatly reduced for
GHIX 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

NABOBK JUST-RITE
Babu Chick

1½ MILLION CHICKS Postage PAID 95 per
FOR 1922 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. ROSE AND S. C. R. I. REDS,
\$8.50 per 50; \$17.00 per 100,
100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANITIEED BY RPEPAID AND INSURED PARCEL
POST. Order direct from this ad and save
time. Circular Free.

STAR HATCHERY Holland, Mich.



Our 11th year.
Brown Leghorns
English Type
White Leghorns.
GREAN
LAYERS
Large white
eggs.
100 per cent safe
arrival suaranteed
Get our prices
at once. We save
you money.

Large instructive catalogue free. WOLVERINE HATCHERY

Crystal Poultry Farms Cholce Baby Chicks. From best heavy laying, standard bred stock. 36 leading breeds. Thousands of satisfied customers. Reasonable prices. Circular free.
ORYSTAL POULTRY FARMS
7910 W. Franklin Ave., Cleveland, O.

CHICK PRICES SMASHED



This was the heading of our ad. last season. Now our prices are not smashed yet, but if quality is worth worth something to dhick 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. Sattsfaction guaranteed.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY

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, Brown Leghorns and Anconas Shipped by parcel post prepaid Special prices on 1,000 lots. Catalogue free. Wyngarden Hatchery Box B, Zeeland, Mich



Guaranteed Chicks

Strong, healthy, day old chicks from prize winning heavy laying S. C. Anconas. Prize winners at the big shows and leading Egg contests. Chicks and Eggs from prize pens and castrilly mated heavy laying flocks. Also chicks from record laying flocks of WHITE or BROWN LEGHORNS and BARRED ROCKS. Postpaid anywhere. Catalog and price list free. MONARCH POULTRY FARMS

Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS

GUARANTEED TO SATISFY
Barron strain White Leghorns and S. G. Brown
Leghorn chicks from Hoganized, heavy laying
selected breeders. Can ship March 13th and later. Order at once. 14c each postpaid. 100 per
cent delivery guaranteed.

ROYAL HATCHERY



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 MINOROAS, Descriptive catalog free, Get it before ordering elsewhere. STANDARD POULTRY CO., Route 21 Nappanee, Ind.

DAY OLD CHICKS

From the heart of Michigan's Baby Chick Industry section. The two heaviest ess 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, Eng-lish strain Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Reds, Send for price list. HILOREST HATCHERY, R 2, Holland, Mich.

Day Old Chicks Standard varieties Make you selections. Catalogue and price list now ready H. H. PIERCE. Jerome, Mich

MENTION- THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER WHEN FRITING TO ADVERTISERS

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MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND BUSINESS REVIEW

THE last month of winter has passed and the usual signs of increasing interest and activity, on the part of the public at large, to be seen everywhere. Even the men among us, who have been humming along in a minor key, are beginning to pluck up a little courage and hope for the best. Looking back over the history of this coun-try, we are constrained to ask ourselves the question—when, during the past 50 years, have conditions been different at the close of Feb-

The last winter month saw a tremendous gain in the general productive activities of the country. The steel and iron business, for more than 50 years the most accurate and reliable prosperity measure that the American business world has ever known, is rapidly approaching normal. The demand for proaching normal. The demand for structural steel, reinforcement material, automobile steel, steel tubing, cast iron water pipe and steel plates is gaining in volume, rapidly. Pig iron producers are greatly encouraged by recent developments in their branch of the trade and the blow-

ing-in of many new furnaces is now

only a matter of a few weeks.

The cotton market has been showmarked strength, of late, and both spot and futures are working higher in response to a marked improvement in the deman? for cotton cloth and a conviction, in the minds of the cotton users of the country, that the visible supply will be exhausted long before next year's crop is ready for use. The sheep-shearing season is in full swing and, in the face of the hig increase in the marketable supply, the market seems to be hesitating, somewhat; all classes of wool users have been paying current prices under protest paying current prices under protest and are looking for a soft spot where they can knock the bottom out of prices. The goods market is decidedly quiet and while values are firmly sustained the trade is so completely lacking in activity, that would-be buyers, of the eleventh-hour type, are confidently playing for price reductions all along the line.

Trade is still spotted, the largest improvement in activity being reported from certain agricultural sections which have been practically dormant for the past six months: the increase in the value of many of the farmer's products, which has occurred during the last 30 days, is being given the credit for the im-

provement described above.

During the past week, a great broadening out of the security markets on the New York Stock Ex-change has occurred and on one day of the period, more business was transacted than during some entire months of the depressed period. Many stock issues changed hands at prices which were in every case, a new record when compared with the business for the last six months. The bond market is holding up, both in activity and price levels. The week's bank clearings were \$5,466,-998,753.

WHEAT

Despite statements by many dealers that prices could not remain at

77	Grade	Detroit	† Chicago	1 N. V.
	Red	1.40	1.37	1.54 1/2
	Wixed	1.97	1	1 1.44 3/4
	PRICES	ONE YE	AR AGO	1.00

such high levels the wheat market continued merrily upon its way upward last week. Speculators were much in evidence, selling their holding as they were anxious to turn their money over, but the market showed no signs of weakening. Foreigners were ever present and they absorbed sufficient grain to avoid an accumulation. Not only in this country but in Canada, Australia and Argentine Europe was buying and the amount taken from these other countries was also large. In Canada wheat was bought for delivery as far ahead as July. Argentine

Edited by H H. MACK

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains quiet after recent slump. Rye down 1c at Detroit. Beans strong. Butter steady. Eggs show strength. Live poultry dull. Dressed hogs steady and dressed calves easy. Live stock markets active and all grades advance. Lard touches new top high price for the season. Provisions higher.

(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.)

has been exporting quite heavily of late and many are speculating as to when this will be stopped. Some say Argentine will probably be im-porting wheat after June 1st while others believe exporting will be prohibited after July 1st. Reports from that country show the surplus has been greatly overestimated and that the total amount of old and new will not amount to over 112,000 bushels. Chicago received 349,000 bushels last week and shipments were 256,000 bushels. Official reports give the exports of wheat and flour for the first seven months of the season as 211,097.000 bushels, compared with 233,635,000 bushels during the same period last year. On Monday of the current week wheat on the Detroit market opened

strong and 2c higher owing to more bullish news from Europe but the advance failed to hold and before the day was over prices were down to last week's close. The Chicago market acted in about the same manner except the advance amounted to considerable more. It went to within 1-8c of \$1.50 but closed the day at \$1.42 1-2. Present indi-cations are that the market this week will follow practically the same course it did last week.

CORN

Another week has passed and corn prices have again set new levels

COF	IN	PRICES	P	ER	BU.,	WAR	. 1		922
		Grade		Det	roit 1	Chicag	01	N.	Y.
40. 40.	3	Yellow Yellow Yellow			36 ½ 34 ½	.60°	4	.5	H
1		PRICES	•	NE	YEA	R AG	0		
	300	No. 2	1	ell	Vo. 3	Yell	Vo.	4	Yell
Detr	oit			1	.70	0 1	200	.6	7

on the 1921 crop. The market closed last week strong with pros-pects of still higher values the pres-ent week. Demand was good and there was business transacted with nearly all of the many lines interested in the market. Export business continued very good and ship-ments from this country were large.

As was predicted receipts have begun to decrease which adds much to the strength of the market. Although its were not much smaller last week, being 7,-969,000 tushels compared with 8,-906,000 bushels, the difference was sufficient to show dealers that the slowing-up movement was under way. Receipts are expected to drop way. Receipts are expected to drop to moderate which will cause sup-plies to become smaller and with a good demand that promises to remain prices should continue to point skyward for at least a few weeks. It is said that the corn crop in Argentine is very much in need in Argentine is very much in need of rain. On Monday, Feb. 28, export demand was slow and prices did not change at Detroit. The Chicago market advanced early in the day but before the close was back to last week's closing level.

OATS

During the middle of last week oats were not as active as other

OAT	PRICE	5 PER	BU.,	MAR.	1,	1922
	Grade	iD	etroit	Chica	00	N. Y.
No. 2 No. 3 No. 4	White White		.42	40 .37	1/2	.50
	810	ES ON	E YE	AR AC	30	
	No.2	Whitel	No.3 1	Whitel	No.A	Anthile
Detroit	100 P	.47 1/2		.46	1	.43

grains and the price declined but before the close Saturday the mar-ket regained its strength through reports of export demand and it finished strong. The opening this week was higher but before the close of Monday there were plenty of sel ers and few buyers which caused the market to become dull. This tone was in evidence all day Tuesday and prices did not change. Export business expected on the opening of this week failed to put in an appearance.

RYE

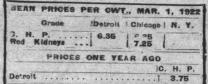
The rye market advanced again last week and closed on Saturday at \$1.05 at Detroit and \$1.04 at Chi-The tone of the market was not as strong as the week previous and it appears that should other grains make a slight decline the rye market would be very sensative to the change in that direction.

BARLEY

It is pleasing to note that the continued activity of other grains has at last shown up in the barley market and prices are substantially higher. This grain is worth \$1.25@1.35 per cwt., at Detroit. This is the greatest advance barley prices have shown in some time.

BEANS

Beans are approaching a point at which many farmers will find it pro-



fitable to sell. Jobbing prices in Detroit have reached \$6.25 per cwt., enabling elevators to pay farmers upwards of \$5 per cwt. Crop reporters tell us of recent sales at \$5.25 ers tell us of recent sales at \$5.25 @\$5.50, or better than \$3 per bushel. Beans may go very much higher, but those who hold for the top of the market are speculators. Still, if you can afford to do so, you might as well speculate as the other fellow. We know of no reason why beans should not continue to advance slightly with occasional reactions because as we see it there are tions because as we see it there are very few beans in the country and it's a long time before another crop will be harvested. However, that's merely our opinion, and we hesitate to advise readers to hold for pros-pectively higher prices when pres-ent prices are fairly satisfactory.

POTATOES

The potato market does not respond to the improved condition in

SPLDS PER CWT., M	Sacked Bi
	THE RESERVED TO SERVED THE PARTY OF THE PART
etroit	2.08
Broage	2.00
ew York	2.00
ittsburg	2.20
PRICES ONE YES	IP ACO

other markets, and prices sagged at most points last week. Unless this market improves within the next 30 days we shall have to accept the inevitable conclusion that the government made a big error in its esti-mate and that there are a great many more potatoes in the country than generally believed. The probable answer to the weakness in potatoes is the freedom with which farmers have unloaded their stocks in order to meet obligations. this be the real answer the time must come very soon when local supplies will be exhausted and the public will be clamoring for potatoes which cannot be supplied. The potato market still has over three months to run and a lot of things can happen in that time.

HAY

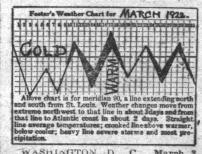
Demand was quiet last week and the market easy with values barely



maintaining the level of the week before. Poor hay continues to depress the market while good grades meet with fair demand. The favor-able weather of last week in many sections of the country proved a bearish factor. This has been a bad winter for the farmer with a barn-ful of hay to sell and it looks as though he should unload now before prices go lower. It will soon be spring and from the present un-til then not much hay will be

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1922.—The week centering on March 6 will average below 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 March 4, in Michigan, March 7, and in eastern sections, March 8, A cool wave will be in northwestern Canada near March 6, in Michigan March 9, eastern sections March 10.

Normal but great extremes of temperatures are expected in first half of March. Some relief is expected for the drouth stricken winter wheat sections first half of month but dry weather will come again. Storms of first week in month will be more severe than usual and the week centering on 6 will be coldest of the month.

Greatest storms and temperature extremes, most moisture, are expect-

ed during week centering on 14. High temperatures of this disturbance will be in northwestern Canada near March 9, in Michigan March 12, eastern sections March 13. A cold wave followed by frosts will be in northwestern Canada near March 14. in Michigan March 15. eastern sections March 16. Unusually severe storms are expected to cross continent March 9 to 13 and 15 to 19. Most moisture of the mon'h is expected from this disturbance and its two storms. A frost wave is expected March 12 to 16 and frosts where they sometimes occur near that season.

A series of great and destructive drouths will affect the six continents during their cropseasons, within the next two years. Thirteen countries, Arabia, Australia, Canada, Central America, Europe, East Indies, East Africa, India, Northern South America, North Africa, Southern South America, West Indies and United States will be seriously injured and revolution or bankruptcy, or both, are liable to come to some of them, I am not guessing; these great drouths are almost as sure as the sunrise. They will come in accord with Nature's unmistakable laws. I have made no mistakes on general drouths for the past five years and I will make no mistakes about the great drouths of 1922-3-4.

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top Still, EGGS

Cheap eggs for Lent were signalized Monday of this week by a new drop in quotations. Prices show a drop in quotations. Prices show a fall of a cent a dozen per day for the last 10 days. The wholesale quotations for first quality eggs at Chicago on Monday was 24 cents, as against 34 cents on the corresponding day a year ago as well as for 10 days back this season. Mild weather and big receipts were the reason assigned for the decline in the egg market, a decline in notable contrast with advancing values of late for other farm produce.

BUTTER

Shipments of butter to Chicago were delayed to some extent Monday, Feb. 27, and dealers are anticipating further delays due to bad weather in Wisconsin and Minnesota. As a result the market was very firm. Pealers were effective. very firm. Dealers were offering their goods sparingly and buyers were trying to increase their stocks. Fine butter and butter below 88 score was scarce. The medium grades were a little harder to move. Fresh cars of centralized were very scare and firm. There was some inquiry for storage cars.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

BOSTON WOOL MARKET
The wool market was quiet last
week and trading of small volume,
although prices, except for wools of
inferior grade, were firmly maintained. The speculative trading
which previously was in evidence
seems to have died down. Dealers
are watching the Arizona situation
closely as shearing will start there
this week and few clips have been
sold in advance. Interest also is exsold in advance. Interest also is expressed in bids for the Johnson county, Wyoming 1,000,000 pound pool, bids for which will be opened at Buffalo March 11. Considerable Utah and Nevada wool has been contracted for at prices ranging as high as 32 1-2c a pound. Ohio and Pennas 32 1-2c a pound. Ohio and Pennsylvania delaines continue to be quoted at 48 @ 50c with little change in territory or pulled wools. Michigan and New York fleeces are: Delaine unwashed, 44 @ 45c; fine unwashed, 34 @ 36c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 39 @ 41c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 39 @ 41c; 1-4 blood, 36 ½ @ 37c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Not much change in the market for live cattle has been noted during the past week; prices in Chicago, on the close, last Saturday, were not much different than on the same day of the week before. Last week's receipts numbered practically the same as for the week before but average weights were lower making a slight falling off in the tonnage of beef for the week ending February 25. The dressed beef trade at eastern markets was dull and quiet and order buyers, in western markets were inclined to take a conservative view of the situation. Exporters are buying a moderate number of catbuying a moderate number of cat-tle, every week, in Chicago, at prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Very little can be said concerning the average quality of the killing cattle that are finding their way to market these days. Chicago arrivals include very few really fat steers, either heavy or light weights. Longeither heavy or light weights. Long-fed steers have almost entirely dis-appeared and high-qualitied killing cattle, of light average weight, are very scarce. The outlook for year-ling cattle is not flattering at this writing, simply, because the cattle that are coming are of the medium quality and just nicely "warmed un"

There is a fair prospect that early spring season with nothing in their with half-fat yearlings; the feeder may as well prepare to stay with the game and last out the liberal rups. An improvement in the demand for tidy beef carcasses has been noted of late and old, experienced dealers express the opinion that increased business activity and the scarcity of other meats, will soon turn the scales in favor of high-grade beef.

The sheep and lamb markets continue to hold right up to the line and nothing but a big increase in the volume of arrivals, will save the market from another sharp advance. Butchers are discriminating, sharply, against clipped lambs, the spread between clipped and wooled stock, running above \$2 per cwt. The wool market still holds firm in price and fairly active. It is now plain, to the average observer, that the mutton and lamb supply for the coming spring and summer, is sure to be short and considering an improvement in the business outlook-there is a fair prospect for still higher prices.

The hog market is booming and that which is more important, prices have a legitimate look. Domestic consumption of pork has been of tremendous volume, all thru the wirter mentions resulting the state of the state packing months and receipts of live hogs have only slightly exceeded the demands from the daily fresh pork trade. Packers will go in to the spring season with nothing in their warehouses: it will be seen then, that hog surplies must be much above normal, durin; the next six months, in order to take care of the current trade

Small, interior packers are still buying hogs on the big markets, a fact that seems to indicate that they are having no trouble in selling their We are exporting an average of more than 34 million pounds of pork products, every week; rather of pork products, every week; rather a remarkable thing to happen with Europe broke and right in the face of a rising market. The speculative provision market is active with a decided upward trend; the recent advance of the May option in lard is making a market for the heavy hears that have been going a heaving hogs that have been going a-begging all winter.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, February 28th

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 34 1-2@35c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh, current receipts, 25 1-2 @26 1-2c per doz. APPLES — Greening, \$3.50@3.75; Steel's Red, \$3@3.50; Baldwins, \$2.75@3; Spy, \$3.50@4; Jonathan, \$3.25@3.50 per bushel; western, boxes, \$3@3.75.

POPCORN-Globe, 5c; Little Buster,

Oc per lb. CABBAGE \$1.50@1.75 per bushel. DRESSED HOGS—Small to medium, 12@13c; heavy, 10@11c per lb.

DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 16c; medium, 12@13c; large coarse, 5@10c per pound.

LIVE POULTRY—Best spring chickens, smooth legs, 28c; leghorn springs, 25c; large fat hens, 30c; medium hens, 27c; small hens, 25c; old roosters, 18c; geese, 20@22c; ducks, choice large turkeys, 35c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET February 28th

February 28th

Receipts of cattle, 90 cars; market 25c higher; choice prime shipping steers, 1,400 lbs, and up, \$8.50@8.75; good to choice shipping steers, \$7.25@7.75; light native yearlings, good quality, \$8.50@9; best handy steers, \$6.75@7.25; handy steers and heifers, \$6.50@7; western heifers, \$6@7; state heifers, \$5.50@6; best fat cows, \$3@5.75; cutters, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.25@2.26); best heavy bulls, \$3.50@4; best feeders, 700 to 800 pounds, \$5.50@6; medium feeders \$5@6.50; stockers, good, \$4.50@5; light common, \$4@4.50; best milkers and springers, \$75.50@85; mediums, \$50@40. Hogs: Receipts, 90 cars; market steady; medium and heavy, \$11.25@11.50; yorkers, \$11.75; pigs, \$11.25@11.50; Sheep: Receipts, 60 cars; steady; top lambs, \$10; yearlings, \$12@14.50; wethers, \$10@10.50; ewes, \$9.50. Calves: Receipts, 2.500; tops, \$14; fair to good, \$8@9; grassers, \$4@5.

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