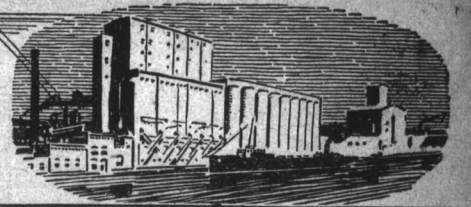


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



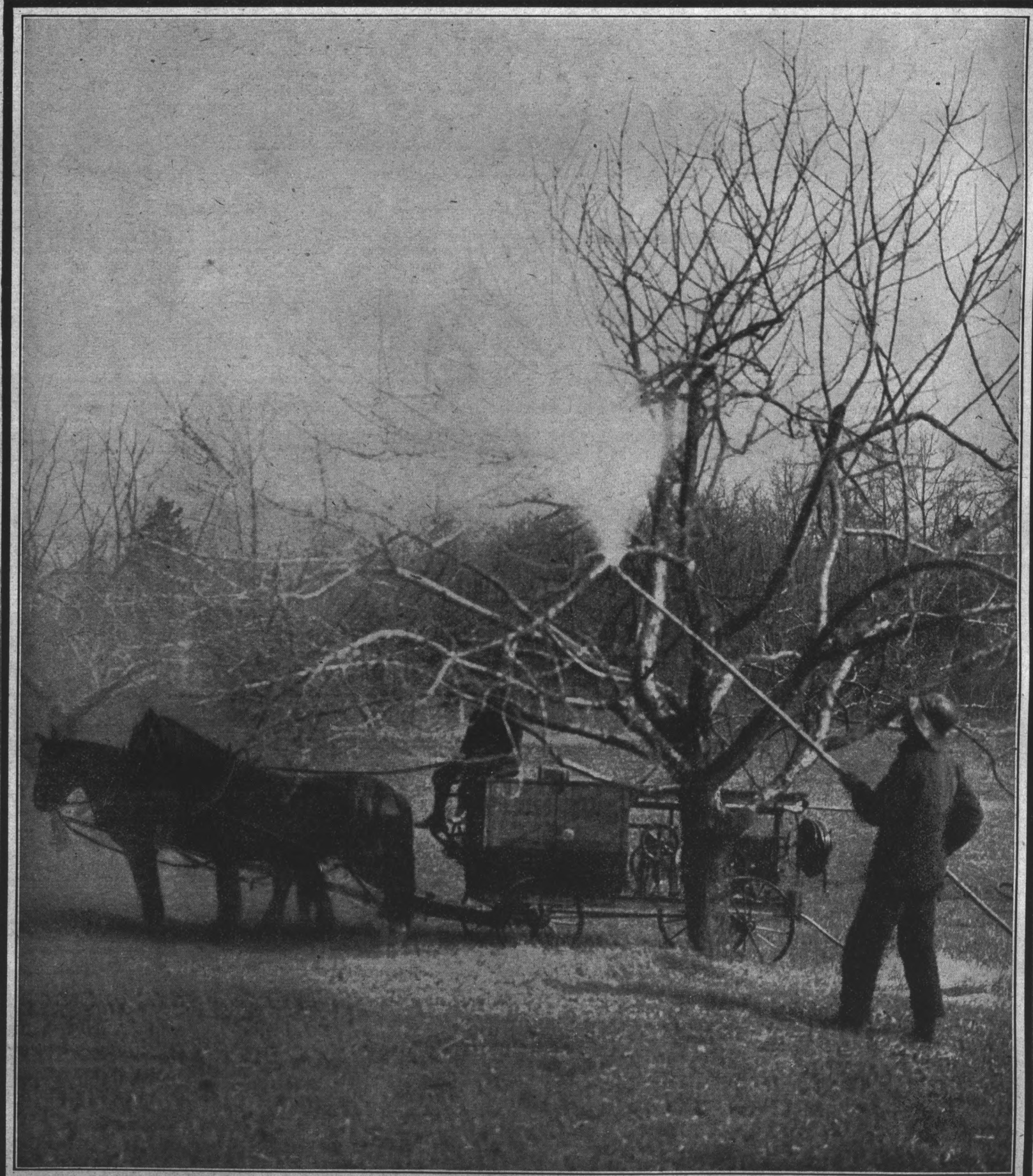
**An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan**



Vol. IX, No. 29

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922

\$1 PER YEAR



A Wise Farmer

Michigan Business Farmer First Farm Paper in United States to Establish Radio Department

Current Agricultural News

BIG PROFITS

The big profit is in the big jobs. You can get the best jobs if you use machinery that does the best work. It's just as easy and takes no more time and no larger crew to do an A-1 job if you have A-1 machinery.

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Battle Creek, Michigan

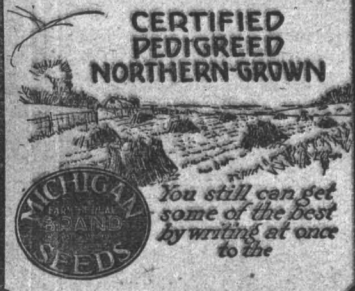
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NEWBERRY SUPPORTS SALES

MICHIGAN farm opposition to enactment of a sales tax as a means of financing a national soldiers bonus, as expressed by the State Farm Bureau in recent letters to Michigan Congressmen, has brought replies from both senators and a number of representatives. All but two of those replying are strongly opposed to a sales tax for a bonus or for any other purpose.

Neither the Farm Bureau nor the Congressmen are opposed to the bonus itself, they state, but they do oppose the sales tax as an unfair tax.

Senator Charles E. Townsend said that he is opposed to a sales tax, voted against it once before and will continue to do so unless developments change the situation. He stated that he did not know how money could be raised to meet a bonus without imposing additional burdens on the public.

Representative Roy C. Woodruff, Tenth District; Louis Cramton, Seventh District; John C. Ketchum, Fourth District; J. M. C. Smith, Third District, voiced strong opposition to the sales tax for bonus financing or for any other purpose and said they would vote against any such measure. Representative Frank D. Scott, Eleventh District, also voiced his opposition to a sales tax.

Senator Newberry said that he is favorably impressed with the sales tax in the form presented by Senator Smoot because it seems to him as one form of a tax that is not in any sense discriminatory and would be borne by each person in exact proportion to his expenditures. He said that he was strongly impressed with President's Harding view, that our soldiers and sailors fought for all our citizens regardless of their wealth and that all should contribute in some fair proportion to the bonus. He suggested that if farmers of the country oppose a sales tax as discriminatory, they should suggest some method of taxation for financing the bonus.

The Farm Bureau says a sales tax would rest heaviest on the great mass of consumers least able to bear it,—that the tax burden would be shifted to the consumers, that the small incomes would pay most of the bill through a tax on the necessities of life whereas the same tax would rest lightly on those of large incomes and under the sales tax their surpluses would escape share in financing the bonus.

Further, the farmer purchases half the goods used in the country and would pay half of any sales tax, because manufacturers and distributors pass it on to the consumer. When the farmer markets his products he would pay a sales tax too, but his marketing is of such a character that he could not pass it on. Therefore, he would pay the tax coming and going. It is estimated that a soldiers bonus will cost two billion. If so, under a sales tax 6,500,000 farmers would pay at least one billion of it as consumers.

The sales tax has been defeated in Congress once before this session. Then it was for revenue purposes. Today the sales tax is having a hard time of it, but the situation needs constant watching. Powerful interests would shift their burdens to the consumer if they could. The agricultural bloc and farmers organizations defeated the plan once and they are still on guard. Labor is also opposed to the sales tax.

THE FARM BUREAU AT WASHINGTON

THE report of the National Agricultural Conference held in Washington, January 23, 1922, and the report of the committee on resolutions and the minority views of committee on water transportation will be printed as a public document and will be available through Congressmen. Get the report from your Congressman.

Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan has introduced a new bill in Congress to take the place of his previous bill No. 8978 which

called for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 a year for the next five years for Federal Aid in road construction.

In canvassing the situation Mr. Woodruff found that the sentiment was against such a heavy appropriation at present and it is reported that President Harding did not wish to have an appropriation extend longer period than his present term of office, three years. Mr. Woodruff's new bill, H. R. 10714, calls for an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 of \$50,000,000; for the next year \$60,000,000 and for the next \$75,000,000. In a like manner the proposed appropriation for building roads in the forests has been cut from about \$10,000,000 to \$6,500,000 for the next fiscal year and \$7,500,000 for each two succeeding years.

Hearings on the offer to lease the dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and operate or lease the nitrate plants continue before the House Affairs Committee. They closed last week with the committee listening to a discussion of the bid of F. E. Ingstrum. It is the opinion of many of those who have followed the testimony that the only real offer is Mr. Ford's.

Before the committee decides upon its recommendation to Congress it will visit the dam site for the purpose of familiarizing itself with the physical property. About forty-five senators including the Committee on Agriculture also will visit the dam.

A rather logical grouping of Federal departmental activities is found in a bill, offered Congressman J. N. Tincher of Kansas which would transfer from the Department of Interior the supervision of the National Parks, Reclamation Service and the Indian Affairs to the Department of Agriculture and also group in that Department the Bureau of Fisheries, says the State Farm Bureau. The Forestry Service is already located in the Department and could take care of the administration of the National Parks with very little overhead, it is claimed. The Reclamation Service would be benefited through greater articulation with the agricultural experts of the Department, and the handling of Indian Affairs is said to be largely agricultural. The Bureau of Biological Survey is closely in touch with the work which the Bureau of Fisheries now is doing.

Such strenuous objections have been raised by all farm organizations to the transfer of the U. S. Markets Bureau and the Forestry Service to other Departments, that it is understood the President has discarded the idea, the State Farm Bureau is informed.

Out in Arizona, the Maricopa County Farm Bureau has given representation on the executive council to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The Club members in each community elect their representative who meets with the County Farm Bureau executive committee twice annually and takes part in the deliberations. The Farm Bureau officials believe that in this way they will train the boys and girls for their future responsibilities in the Farm Bureau work.

MICHIGAN GRAIN FACTS

THE stocks of leading grains on the farms of Michigan, on March 1, are somewhat above the average for the same date in past years, but less than they were one year ago except in the case of corn. The corn and wheat crops harvested last year were about equal to those of the previous year, but the production of oats and barley was much less. Of these four crops, wheat is the only one classed as a strictly cash crop in Michigan. When the yield of oats is normal or above, some eastern or south-eastern counties market a portion of the crop. With this exception, very few localities produce any appreciable quantity of corn, oats or barley for shipment. This report is based upon the regular survey made by

Herman H. Halladay, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Staffician, U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, through the regular correspondents of the Joint State-Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Corn

It is estimated that one-third of the corn crop went into silos last fall. Of the two-thirds harvested as grain, about 16,383,000 bushels still remain on the farms of the state. This represents 37 per cent of the crop, a higher percentage, with two exceptions, than in any year during the period for which records are available. While the crop has been fed liberally, not as much stock has been on feed this winter, there was considerable carry-over from the previous year; and nearly all of the crop was well matured and of high feeding value. Very few sections of the state produce more than is consumed locally, and it is estimated that only five per cent of the total crop has been or will be shipped out of the county where grown. The percentage of merchantable quality is 84, as compared with 85 last year.

Wheat

The percentage of the wheat crop remaining on farms is estimated at 23, five per cent less than last year, and equivalent to 3,237,000 bushels. The stocks are naturally less than usual owing to the necessity on the part of many farmers to sell their holdings to meet taxes, interest and other obligations. It is estimated that 55 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the county where grown.

Oats

The percentage of the crop still in farmers' granaries is 38 two per cent less than last year. However, owing to the very light crop harvested, this percentage represents only 10,678,000 bushels whereas the stocks are in the surplus producing counties, as most of the other sections are buying from outside sources. The large corn crop has greatly relieved the shortage of oats. Only 16 per cent has been or will be shipped from the counties where grown, as compared with a ten-year average of 23 per cent.

M. A. C. NOTES.

W. C. Boxman, formerly County Club Agent in Wayne county has been appointed County Club Agent for Calhoun county to succeed C. E. Aukley who has gone into the insurance business.

Michigan can be proud of her showing in club work both during the past and the present. Last year she led the United States in the number of handicraft clubs with a total of 100 clubs and 1025 boys enrolled. The number of clubs has increased more than 50 per cent already this year. Clubs to the number of 153 with 1618 members have been organized to date. Garment clubs are also becoming more popular. In 1921 there were 221 garment making clubs. To date this year 240 clubs with an enrollment of 2759 members have been organized.

One of the reasons for ranking Lenawee county as one of the three leading agricultural counties of the country was recently brought out in the recent campaign for more alfalfa which was conducted by the extension men from the Agricultural College. Over 80 per cent of the farmers which attended the meetings held in the county had 10 or more acres of alfalfa planted on their farms. The prospects for a large increase in the acreage this year are very good.

Lenawee county lead the state in 1921 both in acreage and production of corn, with 77,500 acres planted and 3,332,500 bushels harvested, given the highest per acre yield of 37 bushels to the acre. With an acreage of 35,200 acres of wheat planted, Lenawee also lead the state in wheat growing.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

Is the Motor Truck to Supplant the Railroad?

Railroads Petition to Abandon Branch Lines Because of Competition of Motor Truck

By CHAS. H. SMITH

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

A FEW weeks ago I was riding on a morning passenger train through a Middle Western State when the train pulled into a small town and nearly a hundred people boarded it. There was only a couple of stores and perhaps a dozen or fifteen houses in the town and naturally I wondered where all the people came from. One of the men who got on the train seated himself beside me and when the train got under motion I asked him how it happened that such a large number of passengers originated in such a small town.

"Well," he replied, "only two or three of that crowd you saw get on at Allendale lives there. All the rest of us live in Bradford which is located eight miles west of Allendale at the end of a branch of the railroad. Allendale is the junction point with the main line. All but two or three of the passengers you saw get on at Allendale live at Bradford. But usually the railroad company doesn't have anything like the patronage it is receiving today. You see, we folks of Bradford are in danger of losing our railroad and we have drummed up as big a delegation as we could to represent us at the hearing down at the state capitol. The Railroad Commission is to consider the petition of the railroad company to abandon the Bradford branch. They claim it does not have sufficient business to pay for running it. Naturally we of Bradford resent having our railroad taken away from us in this manner. It will simply kill the town if they abandon the branch. Why, think of having to haul all the coal, lumber, merchandise, building materials—everything, eight miles over roads none too good! It simply means a death blow to Bradford if the commission allows the railroad company to abandon it."

"How big is Bradford?" I asked.

"About hundred," he answered. "And it's a good little burg for its size, too."

"I suppose the one railroad company has a monopoly of the transportation service for the town?"

"Well, no—not exactly. You see there's a bus line that passes through our town and it gives us mighty good service to Mount Vernon and to Cedar Rapids. Most of our people go to one or the other of these cities to do a part of their shopping and to transact business which cannot be handled in a smaller town. The bus line makes three trips each way every day and it runs at convenient hours—a trip each way in the morning, one each way about one in the afternoon and one each way at night. No changes to make and the bus makes good time. In fact, it beats the railroad's schedule by better than an hour on account of having to change trains at Allendale.

"I presume the bus gets the lion's share of the passenger business at Bradford then?"

"Yes," he admitted, "practically all of it."

"How about freight? Any truck lines competing with the railroad?"

"Yes. We get first class service daily with package freight. In fact, almost anything under five tons can be brought out to Bradford in a hurry on the trucks. Costs more than railroad rates generally, but we get the service when we need it. The railroad has all the long distance hauling—the coal, lumber, cement, fertilizer, building materials, etc."

"Any other factors in the transportation service?"

"No. Well—let's see. There is one other. We have a big creamery and we can't get fast freight service on our railroad so we haul our tubs of butter by trucks to the main line of the C. M. & W. R. R. and get it to New York three days quicker. But you can't blame us for that. We've got to have the fastest service we can get on butter. The trouble is that our own railroad only gives us one mixed train each way a day—and no Sunday service."

"And they want to abandon the line because it does not even pay expenses for that service," I summarized. "What argument will you folks put up when you go before the commission?"

A SHORT time ago the superintendent of a Michigan interurban line appeared before the Business Men's Ass'n of a certain city and asked them bluntly what their policy was to be with respect to the competition which his line was suffering from several bus lines paralleling the interurban right of way. "Just as the electric line took the passenger business away from the steam line," he said, "it begins to look as if the motor truck was to take the business from the interurban." On this particular line where local and limited cars run every half hour, the bus lines charging one-half the interurban fare has cut seriously into the business of the electric. The accompanying article deals with the problem in a limited way. So serious has become this competition that the next legislature will be asked to provide legislation regulating the motor bus lines in much the same way steam and electric lines are now regulated. The question is, "Is there room for both the motor truck and the railroad? Can the public support them both? If not, which one is to go? It is a question in which farmers should be greatly interested.—Editor.

"We've got lawyers with us to handle our side of it," he explained, "and I'm not sure just how they will present our side of it. But our argument is that it will kill our town and greatly injure the prosperity of the farmers for miles around. It will cause our property to decrease in value until it is practically worthless and well," he finished rather glumly, "the town will just naturally die."

"From what you say I judge that the bus and truck lines while giving considerable needed service are not sufficient to take care of all your transportation needs?"

"How could they be?" he asked. "How could the farmers ship their stock, grain, hay, etc. by truck? How could we get our coal, lime, lumber, etc. by truck? Their capacity is not large enough. Besides it would cost too much to ship this material by truck."

"Suppose you had to make a choice—you folks of Bradford—which would you choose if you could only have one service, the trucks and busses or the railroad?"

"Well," he replied. "We could get along without the trucks and busses but we've got to have a railroad."

He left the train with the rest of the delegation when the train arrived at the state capitol.

Later I learned that the railroad company presented figures showing that they were losing nearly \$50,000.00 annually by operating the Bradford branch—that even allowing the branch one-fourth of all freight charges incoming and

outgoing—the railroad was still out of pocket over a thousand dollars each month.

The failure of the railroad branches is due wholly or in part to the competition of bus and truck lines, and in some instances to diverted freight traffic. It is quite true that the bus and truck lines offer quicker and sometimes cheaper service than the railroad branches. Furthermore their service is usually more frequent.

In the consideration of the relative carrying capacities of the trucks and the railroads it is interesting to recall the contemplated railroad strike of last fall. Much talk was circulated about replacing the railroad service with truck lines. But consider specific examples. A modern hopper gondola on the railroads will haul 140,000 pounds of coal—70 tons. Even if all trucks had a capacity of 5 tons each it would take 14 of them to equal one of these cars in carrying capacity. The train of 40 of these cars would equal the carrying capacity of 560 five-ton trucks. The train would require five men to operate it; the trucks would need 560 men to run them. The train's speed would be around twenty to twenty-five miles per hour—the trucks would be lucky to make ten or fifteen miles per hour.

But that the truck and bus lines cut deeply into the normal revenues earned by the railroads is evident to anyone who has observed any town served by both means of transportation. The result of this competition is seen in the petitions before railway commissions for the abandonment of many non-paying branches of the railroads. On these branches the business is insufficient to support both railroad and the bus and truck lines—so the railroad gives up the ghost.

That the abandonment of the only railroad serving a town is a calamity for that town and the surrounding farming country is readily conceded by everyone. Property values decline to a fraction of the value they possessed when the town was served by a railroad; people begin to move away; farmers must haul their produce miles farther to reach the nearest railroad town; business decreases to a low level; stagnation sets in and the town dies.

There is one more angle to the situation. Even when non-paying branches are operated at a loss, the loss must be made up by someone. The "someone" is the patron of the road. When applications are made for an increase in freight or passenger rates the railroad companies produce statistics to show how they are falling behind on their revenues. In many cases a large portion of this loss is due to the competition of the bus and truck lines.

Sooner or later many people must decide which transportation agent will serve them in those communities which cannot support both systems—just as many city-folks are being called upon to decide whether the "jitneys" or the street car companies shall furnish them with transportation within the city limits. In many vicinities the total volume of business will barely be enough to support the one agent. The patronage of the people decides which transportation system they will have.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Announces 1922 Wool Pool

OPENING of the third or 1922 wool pool has been announced by the State Farm Bureau wool department, which is notifying the farm bureau membership that it is receiving wool at its central warehouse in Lansing. It is planned to start the local grading, weighing and cash-advance to growers campaign in late April. This was a very successful feature of the 1921 pool. A cash advance of forty per cent on the estimated current value of graded wool on date of grading is being made to the producers.

Don Williams, formerly with the Michigan Agricultural College as sheep and wool extension specialist, and prominently identified with the 1921 pool as educational and field man representing the college, which co-operated with the

farm bureau along educational lines, is manager of the 1922 pool. He succeeds Mr. A. J. Hankins who managed and financed the first two farm bureau wool pools and is retiring at the close of the 1921 pool.

State farm bureau wool department representatives will soon be in southern Michigan to establish grading stations at most efficient points. The local grading campaign is expected to start in late April. As in 1921 farmers will see their wool graded, weighed and will receive their warehouse receipts and cash advances at once. The forty per cent cash advance offered on 1922 wool is several cents better on most grades than was the fifty per cent advance given in 1921, due to an improvement in wool values.

Radiophone Robs Farm Home of Its Isolation

Wireless Puts Farmer into Instant Communication with Affairs of Outside World

BACK in the little red school house we used to sing, "there's music in the air," little thinking that it was literally true and that some day a machine might be made which would pick that music out of the air and make it understandable to our ears. Yet that thing has come to pass. "The air," writes Jas. Herbert Ferris, an M. B. F. reader, in the Benzie Record, "is full of elusive music of which we are utterly unconscious."

"Famous singers," he says, "are singing to you and to me, the best musicians are playing for us, operas are floating through the air, prayers, hymns and sermons are around us but we do not hear them, for our ears are not attuned to them."

Mr. Ferris owns a fruit farm near Elberta, Benzie county, not far distant from the shores of Lake Michigan. He has a high-powered receiving set with a receiving radius of a thousand miles or more. The great ice storm laid to the ground scores of miles of telephone and telegraph wires and cut off several counties from outside communication for a number of days, destroying his aerial, but as soon as the worst of the storm was over he rigged up another from his poultry house to the top of his wind-mill and was again in instant touch with the outside world.

Referring again to Mr. Ferris' article he says: "Do you know that recently in Pittsburgh one of the Presbyterian churches that was without a pastor, held evening services with a full congregation but without a choir or organist, yet without the choir they had beautiful music and without a minister prayers and a sermon. They listened to the services as held in the Calvary Episcopal church of Pittsburg while sitting in their own pews in their own church. On Sunday, February 5th, in Watertown another congregation again listened to services from the same church. Patients in hospitals, invalids at home, men in their shirt sleeves, farmers and their families have heard and regularly hear these services. Neighbors of Beulah and Benzonia residents listen Sunday nights to these services as they can not get into Benzonia during the winter months to attend church.

"Some of Beulah and Benzonia's young folks have listened to music which floats over the rest of our heads. Are you one of them? If not why miss the wealth of good things that are free to all.

"The mystery is simple to solve. It is only radio-telephony.

"In Pittsburgh, Chicago and Newark, N. J., there are Radio-telephone studios being operated by and thru one of our largest electric manufacturing companies, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. These studios send out daily programs of weather and market reports, music and church services. Speeches by well-known men and women also are sent out, sometimes from the studio direct and other times

ANNOUNCING THE M. B. F. RADIO DEPARTMENT

OUR readers have shown so much interest in the articles that have been published upon the radiophone that the Business Farmer has decided to be the first farm paper in the United States to establish a radiophone department in which information will be given concerning concerts, and questions answered. Captain Herbert Ferris, of Elberta, Mich., former assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics of Princeton University, N. J., has kindly offered to conduct this department. Send in your questions. Whatever you want to know about the science of wireless telegraphy and telephony Mr. Ferris will attempt to tell you.—Editor.

from the banquet that they are attending or special meeting, etc.

"The writer listened to Gov. Allen of Kansas, speaking to the Engineering Society of Pittsburg and yet the Gov. Allen was nearly a thousand miles from here his voice was as clear as tho he was in the same room with me. Have you heard the Carnegie Stringers? I have, I was here and they were in Pittsburgh. Have you heard the Chicago Grand Opera at \$5.00 or more a seat? My daughter and I have, and it cost us nothing.

"While 'listening in' for Pittsburgh or Detroit, I heard a wireless telegraph message telling of stolen autos, and the end of the message was 'Stand by, please, for telephone, W. R. R.' and then W. R. R. came in on the telephone and stated he was 'The Fire and Police Protection Dept. of Dallas, Texas,' and again by telephone he gave out information about stolen autos, and at the end he said that the usual music would follow in an hour. So not to miss this music from 1200 miles away, I left my set as it was and came back in an hour, but could not get Dallas again, but along came 'W. J. Z.' at Newark, N. J., with a lot of up-to-date dance music, which we enjoyed 'till near midnight.

"Now why should I hear Dallas, 1200 miles from here, and miss Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and all within 500 miles of me, and then get Newark at 1000 miles?

"'Freaks,' yes, a common occurrence in wireless and the solving of such problems is what keeps the radio experimenter interested in the game."

Far-flung radio waves are carrying official grain price quotations to thousands of farmers in the central west.

Service established by the Chicago Board of Trade recently is proving successful. Price quo-

tations are being sent by radio telephone at half hour intervals from the opening of the daily market to the closing gong. Space between the market and the producers, dealers and handlers of grain is thus being eliminated. News while it is news is available to farmers in many isolated districts. Agricultural leaders deem it a great forward stride in the dissemination of market information.

The quotations are distributed from the floor of the Board of Trade through the KYW radio station of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company by arrangement with the Commonwealth Edison Company. Wave length 360 carries the market news throughout an area having a radius of 500 miles and taking in the principal grain producing states.

Price quotations on future contracts for wheat, corn and oats are transmitted on the radio telephone at the 9:30 opening each business day and every thirty minutes thereafter until the close at 1:20 p. m. Cash grain prices are quoted at 10:30, 12 noon and at 1:20, and "to arrive" prices at 1:20. During the morning and early afternoon market statistics and other official information is disseminated. The service has created widest interest and high commendation.

President Robert McDougal of the Chicago Board of Trade, in outlining this broadcasting of market information declared it "the greatest forward step in two thousand years."

It is reasonable to suppose, he said, that the half hour bulletins giving not only quotations but fundamental news of the crop and market situation throughout the world, will enable the grain grower to buy or sell as confidently and almost as quickly as if he were in Chicago. The country grain elevators will serve as excellent stations for the reports.

Other leaders in the grain trade pointed out that at times a day may mean much to the farmer in marketing his grain, and that constant information will be of great value. The price of grain is not determined by factors in any one country, but by conditions of the world. The radio report, marketing authorities declare, will equalize the news opportunities between the farmer and city man. Instructions to farmers and others receiving the quotations are brief:

"Tune your set to 360 meters."

It is Mr. Ferris' idea that the maximum value from the radiophone can be secured by installing receiving sets in schools, churches, lodges, etc. Not everyone can yet afford to own a receiving set, but organizations can do so with little expense to the individuals comprising it. Mr. Ferris believes in time that the radio concert will take the place of the Lyceum course upon which so many small towns now depend for their winter's entertainment.

Factors in Potato Production Which Turn Losses Into Profits

By W. D. HURD

MICHIGAN has prided herself that during most of the last quarter century she has ranked no lower than second among our potato producing states. Statistics of production show however, that her average yield during this period was approximately 90 bushels per acre, about half that of some of the leading eastern potato growing states. Her position is due to a large acreage rather than to a high acre yield.

Michigan produced potatoes cheaply in the past. Labor was plentiful and cheap. New land, well adapted to the crop, containing sufficient available plant food to make the average yield without much effort was constantly brought into cultivation. In most cases the crop was used simply to fill out a rotation, some manure, to which no farm value was attached, being used.

But such conditions have entirely changed. Land values have risen, labor is scarce and the available elements of plant food have been largely removed from the soil. Potato growing has become a specialized industry and must be treated as a business proposition in the system of farm management and farm operations.

There must be greater efficiency in the use of man, machine and land power. Costs of production must be lowered. Acre yields must be increased. These matters should command the attention of Michigan potato farmers, particularly at this time.

To secure the best results with any crop it should be surrounded by the conditions which are most favorable to its growth. The potato

requires a deep, thoroughly pulverized seed bed, in order that a large root system, which later produces tuber growth and yield, may be developed. There should be plenty of organic matter in the soil to help the crop through the mid-summer drought prevalent in this state and further protection can be secured through frequent cultivation.

Formerly the potato was not badly damaged by the blights which are now so common. A large healthy leaf surface is necessary to transform the material brought up from the soil by the roots into starch which is so important in the manufacture of the tubers. Potato bugs, flea beetles, aphids and fungus diseases destroy leaf tissue, curtail the starchifying processes and reduce yields and quality in just so far as their ravages are allowed to go unchecked. Most, if not all of the damage can be prevented by thorough spraying.

Michigan growers have been inclined to run their checkrows too far apart and have lost out in their yields accordingly. According to the Michigan Experiment Station, and to tests made by individuals in the state, yields will run from 30 to 80 per cent higher when the crop is planted in rows 3 feet apart, with the hills from 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows, than when the checkrows are run "3 by 3" or "3 1-2 by 3 1-2." Of course, this intensive cultivation calls for better feeding of the crop. The right amount of the

right kind of fertilizer really brings the profit. Since the potato plant is so highly specialized and since we expect many times the yield produced when it was in a wild state, its food requirements should be satisfied. To develop a good growth of stem and leaf requires nitrogen. To grow high quality tubers of good starch content requires potash. Phosphoric acid is deficient in most Michigan soils and is needed to help in growing strong plants and to bring the potatoes to a certain state of maturity before frost comes. Acid phosphate, while a fine source of phosphorus, is not a balanced potato fertilizer and will not alone produce the results which can be secured from a fertilizer which carries the three necessary elements. To properly feed the potato crop, and also from the standpoint of economy, a fertilizer of high analysis should be used. Good potato fertilizers contain from 3 per cent to 6 per cent ammonia, from 8 per cent to 10 per cent phosphoric acid, and from 4 per cent to 6 per cent potash.

Of course, we can continue to grow potatoes without the best seed, without spraying, and without fertilizer, but yields will continue to be from 100 to 150 bushels to the acre—not enough to pay the cost of production in average years.

Reports from a number of farms in Michigan show that about two hundred bushels of potatoes can be expected from each ton of high-analysis fertilizer used. The fertilizer costs from forty to fifty dollars. The extra potatoes are worth from a hundred to two hundred dollars.

Review of Price Trends During and Since War

Farmer May Learn a Lesson from What Took Place in His Markets as Result of War

By J. T. HORNER

Department of Economics, Michigan Agriculture College

WHEN THE war broke out in August, 1914, American trade became paralyzed. The blow was specially severe upon agriculture. The cotton market collapsed entirely. This upset was due to the uncertainty of the situation. No one knew what the war would bring. We did not know whether it would last six weeks or six months. Everyone was agreed that it had to be a short war. Only time was able to reveal how long the struggle really would last.

After the first shock of the catastrophe had passed conditions improved. At first, however, the effects were that certain demands were cut off and our export markets were closed. We had a large surplus of many commodities for the domestic market. Trading was unstable and the future uncertain. It was not long, however, before the economic effects of the war revealed themselves. The artificial demands created by the war became factors in the trade of the entire world.

European governments went into the markets of the world and bought things needed for the conduct of the war. This demand for raw materials, agricultural products and manufactured goods of almost all kinds caused industry to pick up. More labor was employed by factories and as profits increased and the demand for more goods developed more labor was needed and wages naturally went higher. These increased wages, regular employment and the increased prices for farm products gave a greater purchasing power to the greater bulk of the American people.

With an increased buying power we competed in the markets with the European governments. Prices were gradually forced higher and higher. When the United States got into the war the demand for goods by the belligerent governments increased. This great abnormal demand caused prices to go higher. Increased demand for goods and the increased prices caused the demand for labor and raw materials to greatly

increase. The result was that the income of the farmer and the laborer increased further. This increased income gave these two large classes of our population greater buying power.

The greatest factor which enters into increased demand and higher prices is buying power. Events caused this buying power to greatly increase. So we had a great demand for goods coming from our own population coupled with the great demand for goods by the governments. The forces naturally caused prices to increase. The governments needed goods. It wasn't a question of price. It was only a question of getting the goods, and in order to get them prices were offered which would get them. When a country is at war it does not quibble about price no more than a man haggles about the price of doctor's services when sickness strikes his home. With the individual the question is primarily recovery. Cost is of secondary importance. To a country at war the question of primary importance is that of successful prosecution of the war. Cost is of secondary consideration.

During the recent war prices were set on certain commodities and products for the chief purpose of assuring sufficient goods to meet the requirements of the armies. Governments did not consider at great length whether the prices were entirely equitable. Would the prices set bring forth the goods? That was the main question. Many mistakes were made in this matter of prices. Prices were not set in such a way that equity was always the result. However, those who were responsible did the best they could in the emergency and by their actions the results which all desired—winning the war—were obtained.

We all are now interested in the effect of all these events on the prices of farm products. Without going into detail and giving specific

figures it is sufficient to state that the prices of farm products increased approximately in harmony with the other prices. A part of the time farm prices were above the level of other prices. It was not until after the war that farm product prices began to lag. The farmer experienced a period of prosperity during the war. He should look well into the causes for this and see if there is not a lesson for him.

Besides the factors mentioned above the extension of credit and the great increase in our supply of money caused prices to go higher. Just how much influence an increased money supply and liberal extension of credit has on prices is not known. It is known, however, that high prices and inflation go hand in hand. It is also true that an extension of credit increases buying power and that an increased buying power causes demand to increase and therefore prices to go up.

There is a very marked similarity in the way prices moved during the Civil War and the late World War. During the latter war price increases continued longer after the close of hostilities than in the case of the Civil War. Just why this price increase continued and the "peak of prices" was not reached until eighteen months after armistice (May 1920) is hard to explain. It was probably due, to a great extent to the continuance of the guaranteed price for wheat and continued buying by European governments.

To summarize, we find a great increase in prices of all products, caused by (1) the great demand for goods by the warring governments; (2) increased purchasing power of all classes of people; and, (3) increased supply of money and credit. Such circumstances brought our prices to unusually high points. During this entire period the most significant fact about prices was their instability. Price changes were frequent and unexpected.

In the next article we shall analyze the causes for the drop in prices and try to point out the future trend.

Sod-Roofed Farm Houses Typical Scene in Remote Regions of Norway

By THE EDITOR

(The seventh of a series of articles on the M. B. F. Editor's Travels in Europe. The eighth article will be published in an early issue.)

FROM Bergen to Christiania, the capital city of Norway, is a distance of about 200 miles. The way lies over picturesque and snow-capped mountains, through many tunnels, past placid lakes and rushing mountain torrents. The avenue of travel is over the Bergen railway which was opened to traffic in 1909. The building of this railroad was no mean engineering feat. In all it traverses 178 tunnels varying in length from a score of feet to more than three miles. Added to the geographical difficulties encountered in the building of the road were great climatic difficulties, for the reader must remember that this is in a latitude equal to southern Alaska and that snow covers the entire right of way most of the year and part of the way all the year. The highest point on the line is about a mile above sea level and much of the road is above the tree-limit. Portions of the road in these high altitudes are protected and in many instances entirely covered by snow-screens to shield the right of way from the terrific snow-storms which rage even in the height of the summer season.

It was on the 20th day of last June that I took the train at the pretentious station at Bergen for Christiania. As related some time ago in these columns I had come by a little tub of a boat across the North sea to this rugged Norwegian city on my way to Christiania and Denmark. The only night I spent in Bergen I put up at the Norge Hotel, a fairly modern inn, and had a small but clean room which cost me the equivalent of 90 cents in American money. Fancy getting a room in the leading hotel of an American city of 50,000 population for such a trifling sum!

The day I arrived in Bergen I took an electric cable car to the top of "Floifjeldet," a giant member of a range of hills which rise sharply from the rear of the city to a height of about 500 feet and stand there like sentinels to guard the city from the great snows and winds which roar down from the north in winter time. The sides of these hills are covered with fine homes and beautiful gardens. As we passed them by, however, on our small-like journey to the top I couldn't help but shudder at the thought of children playing on the steep and grassy slopes.

From the top of "Floifjeldet" one obtains a perfectly entrancing view of the city of Bergen and its fjord-bound environs. The view is quite similar to that which one gets from an aeroplane with which, most of our readers are undoubtedly familiar! Do you remember how when we were kids we used to play in the sand, and build castles with turrets, surrounded by moats, rivers and lakes? Remember the bridges we built, the roads we traced, the fences we erected? How we labored long and patiently to make every little detail perfect and when all was finished with what pride we would stand and look down upon the wonderful little fairy city we had constructed. I still find building of mud cities a fascinating occupation and with two children to amuse I have a perfectly legitimate excuse for putting in an occasional leisure hour in that fashion. The city of Bergen and its surroundings as viewed from the top of the "Floifjeldet" reminded me ever so much of the tiny cities which I have built for my children on the shore of a Michigan lake. The panorama includes fjords, lakes, rivers, mountain falls, ugly peaks, green-swarded eminences, peaceful and fertile farms, forests of fir, and the city itself snuggling 'twixt water's edge and mountain's foot. * * * *

I was agreeably surprised to find among my fellow-companions the Brazil merchant and his little daughter with whom I had become acquainted on the boat from Newcastle to Bergen and who were travelling in that far northern latitude to drown if possible their grief over the recent loss of wife and mother. Another passenger was a gentleman and his wife from Australia. He was a native-born Norwegian; she a native-born Australian. They were bound for Christiania to visit relatives. A third passenger was the Danish egg expert merchant with whom I had trod the deck of the "Irma" until the plunging of the little craft had sent me to join the other passengers in repose.

For the first fifty miles out of Bergen the view is beautiful beyond description. In the dim distance many rugged peaks can be seen while

near at hand greensward and charming farm scenes sloping up from the deep quiet waters of sky-blue lakes charm the eye. The panorama varies from time to time, the near-by lakes and farms giving way to grey mountains which in many cases stand so close to the track that their summits are hidden from sight. As the train climbs higher and higher the air becomes colder and a few miles out of Bergen the first snow is seen. Mile after mile the snow increases. Mountain torrents cut their paths through drifts ten feet deep. The sun-kissed waters in the lower levels are soon succeeded by lakes which are locked in the perpetual embrace of ice and snow and from whose borders rise mountains eternally capped with ermine. The tunnels are a constant marvel to the traveller. You are no sooner out of one than you enter another. Curious things, tunnels. They are one of the deffs which man hurls at nature when she stubbornly resists his advances. Here's a mountain squarely in front of him. He can't go over it or around. All right, Mr. Mountain, we'll go through, and through we go. Probably the mountain grumbled somewhat when they penetrated its bowels with pick and screw and powder, but it has long since subsided, and today stands silently grim but helpless while man passes safely and swiftly through.

At one of the stops the little lady from Brazil and myself got off the train and climbed a huge snow-bank by the side of a frozen lake. It was the first time either one of us had ever played in the snow on the 20th of June. At every important station on the line there is a large bell on the outside of the building which the conductor strikes with an iron one minute before the train is due to leave, thus warning all passengers who have left the train in ample time to return to their compartments.

The Norwegian railway coach, by the way, comes the nearest to resembling the American coach of any I saw on my travels. In fact, many of the coaches and freight cars in Norway are of the American make and looked quite ponderous alongside the little dinky English made cars.

As the train neared Christiania the country became much more settled and gave evidence of prosperous farming. The farm houses as a rule are small but

(Continued on page 16)

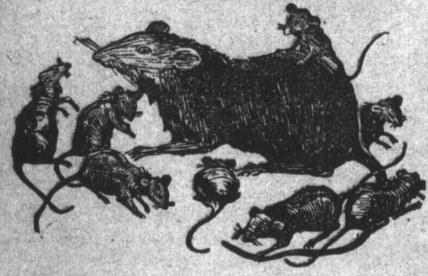
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CUTTING TREES ON HIGHWAYS

We have a neighbor who has been cutting trees on the highway. The highway commissioner was notified but paid not attention to it. What should be done to stop this practice?—A Reader, Oceana County, Mich.

Notify the State Highway Commissioner, Lansing.—Editor.

ON RAISING CELERY

As we were thinking about raising celery this year thought we would ask what kind we had better raise and if you thought we could sell any amount? Where we could ship it if we had enough to ship? We have some good muck land to raise it on and in good shape. Would it be best to sow the seed in house early or sow out doors and thin them. We live in Bushnell township, Montcalm county and we are quite a ways from any market. How far apart should the rows be and how far apart in the row? How much could be raised on an acre of ground and how much could we get for an acre of fair celery?—H. D. Sheridan, Mich.

If the area of muck in question is well decomposed, compact and well drained, so that it will grow hay or any other farm crop with fair success, it should grow celery. There is a good market for storage celery and the farmer who has the right kind of muck and can raise enough to ship in car loads, has a good opportunity for a profitable crop. The State Farm Bureau, through the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, marketed two car loads of celery for me last year. The service they gave was excellent. It is unfortunate that the vegetable growers of the state have not been organized to appreciate the service that the State Farm Bureau can render them in marketing their perishable products.

The farmer far from market can not compete in express shipments with the Kalamazoo, Hudsonville or Muskegon celery farmers. He can, by raising the proper variety, ship in car loads for winter storage. The market has only been touched and with the high freight rate from California, Michigan growers can compete very adequately with their celery. The variety which must be raised is Golden Self-Bleaching. This is a rather weak type, subject to diseases. It must be adequately fertilized and thoroughly sprayed. The plants are raised out of doors in beds; the seed is sown the last week in April, then transplanted in rows from June 15th to July 1st, five feet apart and the plants 6 inches apart in the row. About twenty loads of manure to the acre, supplemented with 600 pounds of 2-2-15 fertilizer should be applied before the plants are sown. The plants should be hilled part way with what is known as a "hiller." It should be understood in selling the crop, that it is sold for storage. This celery is not washed; the outside stalks are stripped and it is placed in crates 24x22x20; the roots are not cut off. For immediate consumption, the crops should be hilled to the top and carefully bleached, but this is not necessary for storage celery.

You should be able to raise at least 170 large crates to the acre, that is, about a car load, which should bring about \$350, f. o. b. shipping point.—Ezra Levin, Bureau of Agricultural Development.

TERMS OF LEASE

Last spring my neighbor and I rented a farm to work by fields of a woman about three miles from here. When asked on what terms she would rent them, she said, "Well I'll furnish half and give half." Now she is trying to make trouble. She wants us to pay for half of clover seed sowed a year ago last spring. Are we obliged to pay for that? As we have offered to pay for half the clover seed sowed this spring. Also are we entitled to half the straw next threshing time? We have about twenty acres of wheat out on same place. She also said we should not move our share of the fodder until we settled for the clover seed. How about that? Can we bring our share home?—G. B. Constantine, Mich.

You have to pay only your share of what is within the terms of your lease. You are entitled to the same share of straw as provided for the other products unless it is provided otherwise in the lease. You have a right to use your share of the pro-

ducts as you please unless it is otherwise provided in the lease.—Legal Editor.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

What is the state law governing contagious abortion in stock? My herd has contracted the disease from my sire, which was diseased from a neighbor's cow. If a cow or bull has the disease how can it be detected? Is there any sure cure for it? If a man knowingly takes his cow that has the disease, and gives the disease to a neighbor's sire is he liable for damages? Does the one who owns sire report all cases or only his own? And to whom?—B. W., Osceola County.

Contagious abortion would be governed by section 10 of Act 181 of the Public Acts of 1919, which states "No person having in his possession any domestic animals affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, knowing such animal to be so affected, shall permit the same to run at large or shall keep such animal where other domestic animals not affected by, or previously exposed to such disease, may be exposed to contagion or infection; nor shall any person sell, ship, drive, trade or give away any such diseased animal, any animal which has been exposed to contagion or infection, nor move or drive any domestic animal in violation of any direction, rule, regulation or order establishing or regulating any quarantine.

I might suggest, that recent experiments have demonstrated that the bull is not as important a factor in the spread of abortion as has previously been maintained.

The presence or the absence of the disease can be determined in the laboratory by subjecting samples of blood from the suspected animals to the complement, fixation or glutination test.

There is no sure cure for the abortion disease. Recent experiments are giving some encouraging results, but anyone who at this time claim to have a sure cure for the abortion disease is making a false statement.

If it could be proven that a neighbor knowingly took a cow afflicted with the abortion disease to another neighbor's sire and thereby caused the sire to become diseased, in all probability damages could be collected.

With reference to the reporting of the disease, allow me to refer to section 5 of the law above specified. This section states: "It shall be the duty of any person who discovers, suspects, or has reason to believe that any domestic animal belonging to him or in his charge, or that may come under his observation, belonging to other parties, is affected with any disease, whether it be a contagious or infectious disease, to immediately report such fact, belief or suspicion to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, or to the local board of health or some member thereof.—Bureau of Animal Husbandry, B. J. Kellham, Chief Veterinarian.

PAYMENT OF TAXES UNDER PROTEST

How shall I proceed to pay my taxes under protest?—Subscriber, Montcalm County, Mich.

The payment of a tax under protest must be in writing and the reasons one has for paying under protest must be specified in the written protest. One can not recover his tax for any other reason than specified in the protest. If one merely says that he pays the tax "under protest" he cannot recover the tax whatever reason he assigns when he sues to recover.—Legal Editor.

NO MARKET FOR SQUASH

I am a new reader of your paper and am glad that there is one wise man that is not afraid or ashamed to fight for the farmer. Keep it up. We need you. By the way I would plant 10 acres of Hubbard squash. Do you know of any company that would contract for same?—V. N. Kendall, Mich.

I have been thinking of raising squash this year and would like to know if it

would pay. If so, where could I ship them to receive most for them? We like the M. B. F. more than any other farm paper.—R. A. I., Chase, Mich.

We cannot locate a single firm who will contract for squash or handle it on commission though we have communicated with a dozen or so firms in Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland. All claim they are not interested in squash. Last fall a Benzonia subscriber shipped a carload of squash to the W. J. Ellis Co., Chicago to be sold on commission. The company sold the squash and sent our subscriber a bill for \$35 which they claimed the transaction had cost them over and above the total proceeds of the sale. The freight in this instance was \$93, and the company claimed most of the squash rotted on their hands before they could sell it. "We will never handle squash again," wrote this company to the M. B. F., when we asked them for a statement of the transaction. It appears that farmers' marketing problems are not all solved yet.—Editor.

IS HEDGE FENCE A LAWFUL FENCE

Will your please tell me whether a hedge fence is a legal line fence or not?—Subscriber, Mindon, Mich.

A hedge fence may be a legal fence if it meets the requirements of a lawful fence in the eyes of the fence viewers.—Legal Editor.

EXEMPTION OF WOOD LOT

Is there a law exempting from taxation a wood lot of 25 acres. It is all timber, large and small, no improvements at all except barb-wire fence enclosing it. We see the state is anxious to conserve its young growing timber and wondered if there was such a law exempting timber lots. How do we go about it and who do we apply to if there is?—Mrs. C. G., Rockford, Mich.

The private wood lot tax exemption act is too long to reproduce here. It provides for the exemption from taxation of certain wood lots under certain conditions, and leaves the determination of whether such wood lot can qualify for such exemption to the supervisor or assessor. Copies of the act may be obtained from the State Department of Conservation, Lansing, Mich.—Editor.

OBLIGATIONS OF TENANTS

A rents farm from B, each to furnish half and take half. B wishes his share of the hogs dressed for the market. Who should pay for the butchering of B's hogs, A or B? Contract says nothing about it and I'm not supposed to market B's products.—E. B. A., Riverdale, Mich.

Ordinary leases of farm lands it is understood that the tenant does the work. I would be of the opinion that what work is done on the farm would be presumed to be under the lease unless some other bargain is made. If work is requested that is not within the terms of the lease I think the tenant should make his objection known before the work is done and not after, and that if he does the work without complaint that he would be presumed to have done it because it was a part of his agreement to do so.

THOMAS GUARANTEE HOSIERY COMPANY

We enjoy reading the M. B. F. very much. Will you please let me know through your paper whether or not The Thomas Guarantee Hosiery Co. in Dayton, Ohio, is a reliable concern?—Mrs. M. C. A., Hemlock, Mich.

This firm refuses to give us any information about its business which suggests that they are not reliable.—Editor.

ONE-THIRD TO WIDOW; TWO THIRDS TO CHILDREN

If a man and his wife own real estate in their joint names, the wife dies, there is one child of age; he marries again, and dies leaving no children from his second marriage, the deed being still in his and first wife's name, will you please tell me what share in his interests belong to his second wife? This man was insured in the Maccabees. This insurance was made out to his first wife. Will the child of the first marriage get the insurance?—Mrs. B. D., Newberry, Mich.

One third would belong to the surviving widow and two-thirds would belong to the child. The Maccabees (Continued on page 15)

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THE first little one-page mail order leaflets were sent out by Montgomery Ward & Co. in 1872. The first catalogue, pictured above, was issued in 1874. It contained eight pages, about three by five inches in size. This was the beginning of the mail order business—of selling goods direct by mail at one small profit.



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We believe we owe a duty to the American Farmer. Therefore, we are selling *all our Tillage Tools absolutely without profit to us.*

Many of these tools are actually priced at less than it would cost us to replace them today. This is the way we are keeping faith with the American Farmer.

And to the American Woman we are offering almost equal advantages—New York Fashions, selected in New York by Ward's own Fashion Experts. All are offered at the lowest prices possible today.

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We are entering our second half century of business existence. And we step forward with the spirit of youth, of progress in Service and Saving for you.

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What the Neighbors Say

ROAD TAXES

IN looking over some of the correspondence in one of your issues, I noticed one in which the writer was not understood or probably I misunderstood. He said the road program was largely to blame for the high taxation. I am of the same opinion.

I hereby submit the road tax on \$5,000, or assessment, not including state road tax, \$61.15, which is almost one-half of the entire tax. Including the state road tax the road tax in our township will be at least 1-2 of the entire tax. The taxation rate is \$29.50 per \$1,000.

We are in a town in which there is a village of about five hundred inhabitants who are trying to put who are trying to put over a consolidated school. If it goes through the farms in this town will not be worth anything as a business. The school tax on a \$5,000 valuation is now \$42.35. Triple that, for that is what it means for a consolidated school, including auto-buses and all other expenses.

People who own their farms will be almost broke at the end of a year. Those who are in debt to any extent will lose all they have. Taxes are so high now that a farmer cannot rent his farm and pay taxes and live on his share. I know of some who are trying.

Taxes will have to be reduced very much before a rural district in Michigan can have a high school and pay for it. If the state intends to push the high school and not reduce the taxes very materially, one-half of the farmers in high school districts will have to move.

If the state wants such a school it should also make a law that such districts be laid out more practical. A township is not practical. They fall in Iowa in places on account of transportation. A district eight miles by four miles is more practical.

We are sure a consolidated school in our township would be money thrown away. We believe that such a school is better than what we have but Michigan farmers cannot support them and retain their farms. I am speaking for the majority.—W. S. K., Dimondale, Mich.

In other words, don't buy something you can't pay for no matter how badly you may think you need it. Good roads, consolidated schools and other such things are advantages we would like to have but can't afford just now. Postpone them, you say, until we can afford 'em. Sounds like good logic, doesn't it?—Editor.

THE MODERN HOG

REGARDING the article in the Feb. 25th issue of M. B. F. on the modern hog, if lard is produced at a loss, why don't the packers pay a premium for the bacon hog large enough to encourage its production?

When they will talk in the language of dollars and cents people will send in more smooth deep-sided hogs instead of big jowls and fat backs. I am raising bacon hogs, Tamworths, but I understand they all go the same unless I can put in a full car load of one type, which is hard to do on an 80-acre farm.—W. E. B., Ithaca, Mich.

That's just what Mack said when we were discussing the same thing the other day. "If the packers want a bacon hog," says Mack, "let 'em pay for it. Farmers will produce any old kind of hog the packers want when the packers will pay the price."—Editor.

DEFENDS FARM LOAN SYSTEM

YOUR EDITORIAL in the issue of March fourth entitled "Is it Another Gold Brick" seems to call for some sort of an explanation. I am very much surprised at your conclusions in reference to the benefits derived from the Federal Farm Loan system, they are probably taken from the criticism of some disgruntled rejected applicant for a loan of which I am sorry to say there are some in the state.

Replying to your criticism's as follows: 1. There can be no possible criticism of the system because opposing interests tied it up in the highest courts for over a year, but the fact that the act was sustained

in every particular ought to be a matter of much credit and satisfaction.

2. With reference to the choosings, and such as were held in practically every case it has been nearly impossible to get the borrowers to take an active interest in the local associations, their interest apparently ceasing when their loan was closed, many associations not holding annual meetings, and such as were held in most cases only attended by the secretary and the board of directors. Under these conditions it has been necessary for the Farm Loan Board to follow such course as in their judgment best protected the interests of the system.

3. With reference to rulings in regard to loans, only such have been made as good judgment and good business principles would demand. Many of the critics seem to forget that the success of the whole system rests on the sale of the bonds to the investing public, how well that has been managed is demonstrated by the high favor in which the bonds are now held by investors generally. The speedy sale of the last issue of bonds ought to be a justification of the good judgment of the Farm Loan Board and those connected with the system.

4. The same answer that applies to No. 1 will apply to this criticism, why should the system be criticized because of the action of opposing interests.

In conclusion let me say that many of the objections raised are the result of ignorance of the real working of the act rather than from actual knowledge of what has been done. There has been loaned to the farmers of the state of Michigan over seven millions of dollars in the last five years, this period covering the most strenuous time the country has ever known, during this time the government has sold billions of bonds, the system has been tied up in the courts for fifteen months, and rates of interest have reached the highest point in many years. This is certainly a most remarkable achievement to one familiar with financial matters. True we have not been able to care for all applicants and many that apply are not entitled to loans, but the releasing of seven millions of dollars which was tied up in long time loans, for other channels of business certainly is of considerable value to the borrowing public, and even though all were not able to borrow directly they have certainly shared in the benefits indirectly by the releasing of this large amount of credit.

I know we are prone to criticize and discredit any new departure and expect great results in a short space of time, but it would seem to me in this case we are trying to kill the "hen that laid the golden egg" and a much better plan would be to boost and if possible broaden out the system by good constructive suggestions rather than by adverse insinuations.

I know all the agencies of the system from the Farm Loan Board at Washington, the officials of the various Land Banks, to the appraisers in the field, have all worked with an honest, sincere desire to carry the benefits of the system to every deserving borrower possible and that no other motive has ever been given any consideration.—Frank Coward, Appraiser for the Federal Land Bank, of Saint Paul.

You're wrong, friend Coward, we were not knocking the system. We were knocking the knockers of the system. If these fellows have their way and emasculate the farm loan act of its most important features as they have been trying to do, then it will prove as we said, a "gold brick." We know all about the farm loan act and its workings. We have sent out hundreds of pieces of literature about the system to farmers who have inquired. We have written and received scores of letters from H. K. Jennings, secretary of the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul. We have been instrumental in helping to organize several farm loan associations. So we could not be fairly accused of being "ignorant" of the work of the act. You know as well as we that powerful interests have been at work and are still at work to destroy the farm loan system, and un-

less the farmers wake up they will be successful. When a United States senator openly accuses men in charge of the administration of the system as being frankly opposed to its broadest development, we are inclined to take issue with your statement that all are working to carry the benefits of the system to every deserving farmer. There is something wrong, I claim when it takes six months or more to secure a loan through the system. Either the system is no good or the wheels are clogged. There is something wrong when a land bank recommends that an arbitrary maximum be placed upon the amount of loans to be made in any one year. There is something wrong when the farmer borrowers, contrary to the intent of the law, are denied the right to elect the majority of directors in the land banks. The purpose of our editorial was to call attention to these things that they may be in time corrected.—Editor.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

IN M. B. F. of January 7, Mr. Archie R. Tobey seemingly made a broad statement when he said, "As the law is today the Supt. of Public Instruction and the State Normal heads control the teachers and their salaries." But from what my neighbors say and as I, myself, see it, he was indirectly right. I would like to add that our County School Commissioners and Boards of School Examiners join with the Supt. of Public Instruction and the State Normal heads to make a good school syndicate. The above can increase or decrease the available number of school teachers at their will by strict or liberal marking.

At our County Teachers' Institute arranged by our County School Commissioner our teachers were advised not to hire for less than a certain amount and so far as I can find this became the minimum wage for teachers in our county. By this we can readily see the correctness of Mr. Tobey's statement.

The above influence favoring high salaries makes me smile when I think that many of our present school teachers will ere long be counted among the local tax-payers and will themselves have to help bear the burden of high school taxes.—Chas. T. Voorhees, Calhoun County, Mich.

Your charges may or may not be justified. The matter of school teachers' wages should be left entirely in the hands of local authorities without interference from the Department of Public Instruction. However, there should be a certain uniformity between these wages. Personally I have always considered the teaching profession in about the same class as the farming profession, miserably under-paid. Any man or woman can in normal times earn more at unskilled labor than they can teaching school. Yet to teach school a considerable investment must be made in preparation. The same investment of time and money in almost anything else would produce far greater dividends.—Editor.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

YOU have asked the readers of your Farm paper to say what they think about capital punishment, or to put it more plainly, what do we think of legalizing murder by the state government, of one who has been pronounced guilty of murder by a Court of Law. What a travesty on God's word which says, "Thou shalt not kill!" The state law provides a prison sentence for such offenders, and we think extreme cases, such as Harper, should receive the most skillful Therapeutic suggestion and proper balanced rations for an extended period of time, and which method has a grand power behind it, to do great good. We think no state can prosper or grow to a higher civilization that ignores the fact that we are under the new dispensation as written in the Holy Word, and it is time to repeat the old declaration, "Behold the old things are passed away, all things are become new." Our recent war has been fought and more expressly for the purpose of putting away governmental brutality. When so magnificent a statesman as Victor Hugo of France many years ago utterly repudiated capital punishment after he had seen it tried out for decades, it is safer to follow in his steps of progress upward than retrograde like the proverbial toad in the road, which climbs three feet and falls back two." Away with the whole black mess, degrading and demoralizing in the extreme, and bring forward the harmonizing processes of degenerate humans. Capital punishment is the resort of cowardly ignorance by those who choose not to know of the truth of Being. It is time it went into the discard, and truth removed from

the scaffold and re-instated on the throne.—Mrs. L. C., Ionia, Mich.

Bravo, Mrs. L. C. I hope you'll feel equally free to speak your mind when the next session of the legislature takes up the capital punishment issue as it surely will.—Editor.

APPROVES COUNTY AGENT

IN a recent issue of your paper you published an article signed F. E. R., Luce Co., regarding the County Agricultural Agent, which I would like space to reply to. I do not believe his views are shared by over five per cent of the farmers of this county. Luce County has the Farm Bureau Organization, about 98 per cent of the farmers belonging to this. Naturally this has increased the County Agents efficiency considerable as he meets up with a larger number of farmers oftener than he would otherwise.

The County Agent usually attends the local Farm Bureau meetings. I have heard him repeatedly tell the members at their meetings to call him at any time he can be of any service to them. Now the County Agent can't be of much as-

sistance to a man who don't want him around nor can he help a man very madh who thinks he don't know anything.

Now a word as to what the Farm Bureau is doing here with the Co-operation of the Farm Agent. Our Luce County farmers are buying annually several thousand dollars worth of Michigan grown grass seed. Personally I save more than my dues on this item alone, besides getting a better quality.

We got a car of dynamite at a saving of from 20 to 24 per cent. I think F. E. R. should have saved about \$58.00 on the 300 pounds he got. Our farmers here are now shipping several hundred bushels of Rosen Rye to all parts of the United States and Canada for seed purposes. Through the efforts of the County Agent a few farmers sent in a sample of Rye to the State Fair and have been awarded second, fifth and sixth prizes on it. Consequently this county can sell for seed purposes more rye than we can raise. Red Rock wheat has been introduced and several farmers are growing it.

Several farmers are planting alfalfa and using limestone for the first time.

He has organized several clubs among the boys and girls and almost every farm boy or girl has either a calf, pig, or sheep, either grade or pure bred. One of the finest things at our county fair is our Boys and Girls Club exhibits and the pride and interest they take in their stock.

It is not an uncommon thing for our County Agent to deliver a calf or pig for some boy at nine or ten o'clock at night in the rush season. Or to be called away from home in the middle of the night to help some poor farmer with a sick horse or cow. Yes sir, Mr. Editor, we use our County Agent up in this neck of the woods and he don't balk at anything either, from helping the farmer to ring the hogs, or put a ring in the old bulls nose to helping the woman folks nurse the baby. A right handy all-around man.

Now we are in fact a lot of old broken down lumber jacks, most of us farmers up here, but we can say (Continued on page 16)



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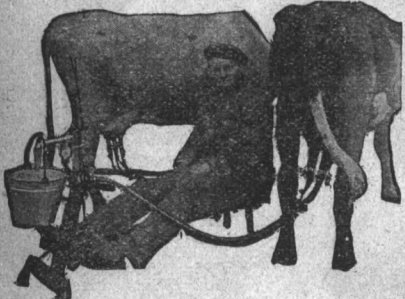
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Nomads of the North
A STORY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS
By **JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD**
Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of Wild Life Romance
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(Continued from last week)
"Then he lies," said Challoner quietly.

"He says he bought him of Jacques Le Beau."

"Then Le Beau sold a dog that didn't belong to him."

For a moment MacDonnell was silent. Then he said:

"But that wasn't what I had you come over for, Challoner. Durant told me something that froze my blood tonight. Your outfit starts for your post up in the Reindeer Lake county tomorrow doesn't it?"

"In the morning."

"Then could you, with one of my Indians and a team, arrange to swing around by way of the Jackson's Knee? You'd lose a week but could overtake your outfit before it reached the Reindeer—and it would be a mighty big favour to me. There's a—a hell of a thing happened over there."

Again he looked at Miki.

"Gawd!" he breathed.

Challoner waited. He thought he saw a shudder go through the Factor's shoulders.

"I'd go myself—I ought to, but this frosted lung of mine has made me sit tight this winter, Challoner."

"I ought to go. Why—a sudden glow shot into his eyes—"I knew this Nanette Le Beau when she was so high, fifteen years ago. I watched her grow up, Challoner. If I hadn't been married—then—I'd have fallen in love with her. Do you know her, Challoner? Did you ever see Nanette Le Beau?"

Challoner shook his head.

"An angel—if God ever made one," declared MacDonnell through his red beard. "She lived over beyond the Jackson's Knee with her father. And he died, froze to death crossing Red Eye Lake one night. I've always thought Jacques Le Beau made her marry him after that. Or else she didn't know, or was crazed, or frightened at being alone. Anyway, she married him. It was five years ago I saw her last. Now—and then I've heard things, but I didn't believe—not all of them. I didn't believe that Le Beau beat her, and knocked her down when he wanted to. I didn't believe he dragged her through the snow by her hair one day until she was nearly dead. They were just rumors, and he was seventy miles away. But I believe them now. Durant came from their place, and I guess he told me a whole lot of the truth—to save that dog."

Again he looked at Miki.

"You see, Durant tells me that Le Beau caught the dog in one of his traps, took him to his cabin, and tortured him into shape for the big fight. When Durant came he was so taken with the dog that he bought him, and it was while Le Beau was driving the dog mad in his cage to show his temper that Nanette interfered. Le Beau knocked her down, and then jumped on her and was pulling her hair and choking her when the dog went for him and killed him. That's the story. Durant told me the truth through fear that I'd have the dog shot if he was an out-and-out murderer. And that's why I want you to go by way of the Jackson's Knee. I want you to investigate, and I want you to do what you can for Nanette Le Beau. My Indian will bring her back to Fort O' God."

With Scotch stoicism MacDonnell had repressed whatever excitement he may have felt. He spoke quietly. But the curious shudder went through his shoulders again. Challoner stared at him in blank amazement.

"You mean to say that Miki—this dog—has killed a man?"

"Yes. He killed him, Durant says, just as he killed Grouse Piet's wolf-dog in the big fight today. Ugh!" As Challoner's eyes fell slowly upon Miki, the Factor added: "But Grouse Piet's dog was better than

the man. If what I hear about Le Beau was true he's better dead than alive. Challoner, if you didn't think it too much trouble, and could go that way—and see Nanette—"

"I'll go," said Challoner, dropping a hand to Miki's head.

"Keep your eyes open for Durant," he warned. "That dog is worth more to him than all his winnings today, and they say his stakes were big. He won heavily from Grouse Piet, but the halfbreed is thick with him now. I know it. So watch out."

Out in the open space, in the light of the moon and stars, Challoner stood for a moment with Miki's forepaws resting against his breast. The dog's head was almost on a level with his shoulders.

"D'ye remember when you fell out of the canoe, Boy?" he asked softly. "Remember how you 'n' the cub were tied in the bow, an' you got to scrapping and fell overboard just above the rapids? Remember? By Jove! those rapids pretty near got me, too. I thought you were dead, sure—both of you. I wonder what happened to the cub?"

Miki whined in response, and his whole body trembled.

"And since then you've killed a man," added Challoner, as if he still could not quite believe. "And I'm to take you back to the woman. That's the funny thing about it. You're going back to her, and if she says kill you—"

He dropped Miki's forefeet and went on to the cabin. At the threshold a low growl rose in Miki's throat. Challoner laughed, and opened the door. They went in, and the dog's growl was a menacing snarl. Challoner had left his lamp burning low, and in the light of it he saw Henri Durant and Grouse Piet waiting for him. He turned up the wick, and nodded.

"Good evening. Pretty late for a call, isn't it?"

Grouse Piet's stolid face did not change its expression. It struck Challoner, as he glanced at him, that in head and shoulders he bore a grotesque resemblance to a walrus. Durant's eyes were dully ablaze. His face was swollen where Challoner had struck him. Miki, stiffened to the hardness of a knot, and still snarling under his breath, had crawled under Challoner's bunk. Durant pointed to him.

"We've come after that dog," he said.

"You can't have him, Durant," replied Challoner, trying hard to make himself appear at ease in a situation that sent a chill up his back. As he spoke he was making up his mind why Grouse Piet had come with Durant. They were giants, both of them; more than that—monsters. Instinctively he had faced them with the small table between them. "I'm sorry I lost my temper out there," he continued. "I shouldn't have struck you, Durant. It wasn't your fault—and I apologize. But the dog is mine. I lost him over in the Jackson's Knee country, and if Jacques Le Beau caught him in a trap, and sold him to you, he sold a dog that didn't belong to him. I'm willing to pay you back what you gave for him, just to be fair. How much was it?"

Grouse Piet had risen to his feet. Durant came to the opposite edge of the table, and leaned over it. Challoner wondered how a single blow had knocked him down.

"Non, he is not for sale." Durant's voice was low; so low that it seemed to choke him to get it out. It was filled with a repressed hatred. Challoner saw the great cords of his knotted hands bulging under the skin as he gripped the edge of the table. "M'sieu, we have come for that dog. Will you let us take him?"

"I will pay you back what you gave for him, Durant. I will add to the price."

"Non. He is mine. Will you give him back—now?"

"No!"

Scarcely was the word out of his mouth when Durant flung his whole weight and strength against the table. Challoner had not expected the move—just yet. With a bellow of rage and hatred Durant was upon him, and under the weight of the giant he crashed to the floor. With them went the table and lamp. There was a vivid splutter of flame and the cabin was in darkness except where the moonlight flooded through the one window. Challoner had looked for something different. He had expected Durant to threaten before he acted, and, sizing up the two of them, he had decided to reach the edge of his bunk during the discussion. Under the pillow was his revolver. It was too late now. Durant was on him, fumbling in the darkness for his throat, and as he flung one arm upward to get a hook around the Frenchman's neck he heard Grouse Piet throw the table back. The next instant they were rolling in the moonlight on the floor, and Challoner caught a glimpse of Grouse Piet's huge bulk bending over them. Durant's head was twisted under his arm, but one of the giant's hands had reached his throat. The halfbreed saw this, and he cried out something in a guttural voice. With a tremendous effort Challoner rolled himself and his adversary out of the patch of light into darkness again. Durant's thick neck cracked. Again Grouse Piet called out in that guttural, questioning voice. Challoner put every ounce of his energy into the crook of his arm, and Durant did not answer.

Then the weight of Grouse Piet fell upon them, and his great hands groped for Challoner's neck. His thick fingers found Durant's beard first, then fumbled for Challoner and got their hold. Ten seconds of this terrific grip would have broken his neck. But the fingers never closed. A savage cry of agony burst from Grouse Piet's lips, and with that cry, ending almost in a scream, came the snap of great jaws and the rending snarl of fangs in the darkness. Durant heard, and with a great heave of his massive body he broke free from Challoner's grip, and leapt to his feet. In a flash Challoner was at his bunk facing his enemies with the revolver in his hand.

Everything had happened quickly. Scarcely more than a minute had passed since the overturning of the table, and now, in the moment when the situation had turned in his favour, a sudden swift and sickening horror seized upon Challoner. Bloody and terrible there rose before him the one scene he had witnessed that day in the big cage where Miki and the wolf-dog had fought. And there—in that darkness of the cabin—

He heard a moaning cry and the crash of a body to the floor.

"Miki, Miki," he cried. "Here! Here!"

He dropped his revolver and sprang to the door, flinging it wide open.

"For God's sake get out!" he cried. "Get out!"

A bulk dashed past him into the night. He knew it was Durant. Then he leapt to the dark shadows on the floor and dug his two hands into the loose hide at the back of Miki's neck, dragging him back, and shouting his name. He saw Grouse Piet crawling toward the door. He saw him rise to his feet, silhouetted for a moment against the starlight, and stagger out into the night. And then he felt Miki's weight slinking down to the floor, and under his hands the dog's muscles grew limp and saggy. For two or three minutes he continued to kneel beside him before he closed the cabin door and lighted another lamp. He set up the overturned table and placed the lamp on it. Miki had not moved. He lay flat on his belly, his head between his forepaws, looking up at Challoner with a mute appeal in his eyes.

Challoner reached out his two arms.

"Miki!"

In an instant Miki was up against him, his forefeet against his breast, and with his arms about the dog's shoulders Challoner's eyes took in

the floor. On it were wet splashes and bits of torn clothing. "Miki, old boy, I'm much obliged," he said.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

THE next morning Challoner's outfit of three teams and four men left north and west for the Reindeer Lake country on the journey to his new post at the mouth of the Cochrane. An hour later Challoner struck due west with a light sledge and a five-dog team for the Jackson's Knee. Behind him followed one of MacDonnell's Indians with the team that was to bring Nanette to Fort O' God.

He saw nothing more of Durant and Grouse Piet, and accepted MacDonnell's explanation that they had undoubtedly left the Post shortly after their assault upon him in the cabin. No doubt their disappearance had been hastened by the fact that a patrol of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on its way to York Factory was expected at Fort O' God that day.

Not until the final moment of departure was Miki brought from the cabin and tied to the gee-bar of Challoner's sledge. When he saw the five dogs squatted on their haunches he grew rigid and the old snarl rose in his throat. Under Challoner's quieting words he quickly came to understand that these beasts were not enemies, and from a rather suspicious toleration of them he very soon began to take a new sort of interest in them. It was a friendly team, bred in the south and without the wolf strain.

Events had come to pass so swiftly and so vividly in Miki's life during the past twenty-four hours that for many miles after they left Fort O' God his senses were in an unsettled state of anticipation. His brain was filled with a jumble of strange and thrilling pictures. Very far away, and almost indistinct, were the pictures of things that had happened before he was made a prisoner by Jacques Le Beau. Even the memory of Neewa was fading under the thrill of events at Nanette's cabin and at Fort O' God. The pictures that blazed their way across his brain now were of men, and dogs, and many other things that he had never seen before. His world had suddenly transformed itself into a host of Henri Durants and Grouse Piets and Jacques Le Beaus, two-legged beasts who had clubbed him, and half killed him, and who had made him fight to keep the life in his body. He had tasted their blood in his vengeance. And he watched for them now. The pictures told him they were everywhere. He could imagine them as countless as the wolves, and as he had seen them crowded round the big cage in which he had slain the wolf-dog.

In all of this excited and distorted world there was only one Challoner, and one Nanette, and one baby. All else was a chaos of uncertainty and of dark menace. Twice when the Indian came up close behind them Miki whirled about with a savage snarl. Challoner watched him.

Of the pictures in his brain one stood out above all others, definite and unclouded, and that was the picture of Nanette. Yes, even above Challoner himself. There lived in him the consciousness of her gentle hands; her sweet, soft voice; the perfume of her hair and clothes and body—the woman of her; and a part of the woman—as the hand is a part of the body—was the baby. It was this part of Miki that Challoner could not understand, and which puzzled him when they made camp that night. He sat for a long time beside the fire trying to bring back the old comradeship of the days of Miki's puppyhood. But he only partly succeeded. Miki was restive. Every nerve in his body seemed on edge. Again and again he faced the west, and always when he sniffed the air in that direction there came a low whine in his throat.

That night, with doubt in his heart, Challoner fastened him near the tent with a tough rope of babiche.

For a long time after Challoner had gone to bed Miki sat on his haunches close to the spruce to which he was fastened. It must have been ten o'clock and the night was so still that the snap of a dying

ember in the fire was like the crack of a whip to his ears. Miki's eyes were wide open and alert. Near the slowly burning logs, wrapped in his thick blankets, he could make out the motionless form of the Indian, asleep. Back of him the sledge-dogs had wallowed their beds in the snow and were silent. The moon was almost straight overhead, and a mile of two away a wolf pointed his muzzle to the radiant glow of it and howled. The sound, like a distant calling voice, added new fire to the growing thrill in Miki's blood. He turned in the direction of the wailing voice. He wanted to call back. He wanted to throw up his head and cry out to the forests, and the moon and the starlit sky. But only his jaws clicked, and he looked at the tent in which Challoner was sleeping. He dropped down upon his

Jelly in the snow. But his head was still alert and listening. The moon had already begun its westward decline. The fire burned out until the logs were only a dull and slumbering glow; the hand of Challoner's watch passed midnight, and still Miki was wide-eyed and restless in the thrill of the thing that was upon him. And then at last The Call that was coming to him from out of the night became his master, and he gnawed the babiche in two. It was the call of the Woman—of Nanette and the baby.

In his freedom Miki sniffed at the edge of Challoner's tent. His back sagged. His tail drooped. He knew that in this hour he was betraying the master for whom he had waited so long, and who had lived so vividly in his dreams. It was not reasoning, but an instinctive oppression of fact.

He would come back. That conviction burned dully in his brain. But now—tonight—he must go. He slunk off into the darkness. With the stealth of a fox he made his way between the sleeping dogs. Not until he was a quarter of a mile from the camp did he straighten out, and then a gray and fleeting shadow he sped westward under the light of the moon.

(To be continued)

HE WAS QUEER

Sallie, the colored cook at the Bradley's frequently had a gentleman caller, who appeared to Mrs. Bradley to have some peculiar characteristics. "Sallie," she remarked after he had gone one evening, "Rastus is a queer sort of fellow, isn't he?" "Yassum," said Sallie with considerable emphasis "he shore is! Why Mis' Bradley, dat dar man he'd radder work dan git married."



A Gas Well On Your Farm!



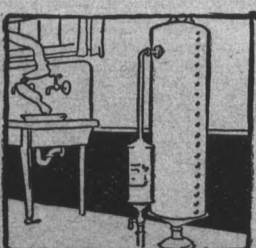
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An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



SATURDAY, MARCH 18th, 1922

Published every Saturday by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

GEORGE M. SLOCUM PUBLISHER
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Spring is with Us

Spring's bright glances bring forth pleasures,
Pure delights and rural pleasures;
Rich her over-flowing measures,
Teeming fresh from day to day!
Clouds and sunshine earth adorning,
Clouds, of showers the shepherd's warning,
Sunshine lighting up the morning,
Tinting all with brightest ray.

"SPRING is with us, her bright glances" greet us every morning now as we go forth to our appointed tasks. That awful winter which the squirrels and the Indians and the other pseudo weather prophets prepared us for has come and gone, and it wasn't so bad after all. Yesterday we climbed into our woolen underwear, plugged up the cracks in our houses and prepared to hibernate, but already our woolens have begun to itch and the smell of spring is like sweetest perfume to our nostrils. The fields of upper Michigan are still wrapped in a mantle of snow but even they will soon shed their garment under the impelling advances of the sun. In southern Michigan the fields are brown and bare, and the frost is creeping away. In another couple weeks the furrow can be turned.

If we have forgotten God during the long siege of winter we instinctively think of Him as we step forth these spring mornings. For He is everywhere. In the song of the birds you hear His voice; in the smell of earth and air you sense His presence; in the gentle sway of the impatient trees you know He is struggling for expression. He is in the soft, south wind. The rays of the sun are His smiles. In the warm spring rains he showers His blessings upon us. Hope and happiness spring again in our hearts. For God has not forsaken us.

"Spring is with us, her bright glances
With delight the soul entrances;
All the joy of life enhances,
With her bright and winning smile."

Farmers Must Pay Farm Bureau Dues

THE Supreme Court has decided that the notes which were given by farmers in payment of their dues to the Farm Bureau are valid and collectible instruments. This decision affects several thousand farmers, who, maintaining that the Bureau had failed to render the service for which the notes were given, had refused to honor the notes when presented for payment.

It is regrettable that the issue should ever have arisen. It is regrettable that these farmers should have been led to expect greater dividends on their investment than the investment could possibly pay during the period for which the notes were given. It is equally regrettable that the Farm Bureau officers should have been forced into the humiliation of seeking benefit of law to enforce collections

upon the strength of which they had incurred certain expenses which must be met.

The whole matter well illustrates the folly of making promises which cannot be fulfilled. It is just as unmoral to promise impossible returns in selling an organization idea to farmers as to promise impossible dividends in the sale of stock. In their zeal to put the Farm Bureau across some of the early solicitors were none too scrupulous in their methods. Perhaps many of them told their glowing stories so often that they finally came to believe them themselves, but anyway they signed up many farmers on the strength of glittering generalities whom they would never have secured in any other way. And now the Farm Bureau is paying for it.

The Farm Bureau has made good, but in a different way than many farmers expected. It has not paid cash dividends of 100 per cent, but it has returned to the farmers far greater dividends in the great moral influence it has had upon both buying and selling prices. But of even greater importance than that it has laid a firm foundation for a great co-operative institution, a foundation without which no farmers' organization could long endure.

A Prison Warden Speaks

WHEN the great state of Michigan is confronted next year with the issue of capital punishment to whom shall we go for guidance? We cannot go to the Bible for the Bible is contradictory on the subject. We cannot go solely to the church because the church is swayed too much by sentiment. Neither can we safely depend upon the officers of the law because they are too much interested in the punishment of the crime and too little interested in the prevention of the crime. Nor again would it be entirely safe to go to the criminal records of capital punishment states for the record tells only a small part of the story.

In appraising the true value of capital punishment as a deterrent of crime the man best qualified to give information upon the subject is the trained penologist, the man who has mingled among criminals, studied the causes of crime and the moral effect of capital punishment upon the extent of crime. Such a man is Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing prison, where more criminals have been murdered than in any other penal institution in the United States. Speaking on capital punishment this is what Mr. Osborne told a Flint audience the other day:

"Capital punishment has but one advantage, that of getting the one particular criminal out of the way, but as a deterrent of crime it is a failure.

"Hanging or electrocution does not cure the crime and it is therefore useless. It degrades not only those who do the killing, but every citizen who allows it. We should abolish capital punishment for all crimes."

That Debate

THE grain gamblers are in a fit of exultation because two men said that J. Ralph Pickell won the debate he had with Geo. C. Jewett on speculation. Pickell, a veteran debator and versed in the tricks of the grain trade, had no difficulty in "proving" to the judges that speculation is a legitimate and beneficent practice.

The question as stated, "Is speculation a menace to the marketing of grain?" was altogether too general and one-sided and gave Pickell an advantage over his opponent from the very start. To attempt to prove that all speculation in grain marketing is harmful and ought to be done away with is attempting the impossible and absurd.

Let us take this parallel: Thousands of people are killed every year in automobile accidents. Therefore, the automobile is a menace to civilization and ought to be done away with. Preposterous, of course!

A better way to have stated the question would be, "Resolved, that certain speculative practices in the marketing of grain are a menace and ought to be regulated or prohibited." It is not speculation per se to which objection

is raised, but to certain phases such as "squeezes," "corners," and other manipulative methods.

The term "speculation" covers well nigh every activity of man and it is impossible to conceive of any system of grain marketing entirely free from speculation. In a sense of the word every exchange of commodities is a speculative transaction. Speculation by competent men, as the Supreme Court and Mr. Pickell says, is of value to society, but speculation by men who know no honor, ethics or morality, and who falsify crop information and forge orders to save their fortunes, is, as the Supreme Court and Mr. Pickell refrained from saying, a distinct menace to civilization.

At Last!

IF Attorney General Merlin Wiley means what he says the sheriffs and prosecutors are either going to enforce the laws they have sworn to uphold or else get out of office.

"The primary responsibility for enforcement of the liquor laws", says the attorney general, "is up to the local officials, elected and appointed for that specific purpose. If they do not perform that duty and a petition is filed for their removal, the duty of the state is plain and unmistakable."

Amen! Amen! But why take so long a time in arriving at such a perfectly obvious conclusion. For several years back the Business Farmer has maintained as an argument against a state police force that local officials are fully competent of enforcing the laws if a little official pressure were brought to bear upon them by the Governor, who is the chief executive of the laws.

Harkening back to over a year ago we read these words from the columns of the Business Farmer:

"We have sheriffs, deputies and constables for the purpose of enforcing the law. They cost the people of Michigan more than a million and a half dollars per year. If they do not enforce the law, it is up to the governor to remove them from office and up to the people to elect someone in their stead who will enforce the law. If that cannot be done then it were better to abolish all civil police officers and put their duties into the hands of an itinerant military police. But common sense ought and increased taxes soon will convince us that either the office of sheriff or the state police should be done away with. We do not need both."

The Horse is Stolen; Lock the Barn!

WE are a curious people. We leave the barn door wide open until the thieves have come and stolen the horse. Then we rush frantically out and lock it up!

After the fire we take out insurance. After the ship goes down we insist on life boats. After the explosion we make our inspection laws more stringent. After the crossing accident we put on a watchman. After the crime we punish the criminal.

The last three years farmers and others in this state have been mulcted out of millions of dollars by crafty stock salesmen and unscrupulous promoters. Seemingly anyone with a pair of breeches to his name and a pull had no difficulty in securing permission to sell rtock in any kind of a proposition, from oil leases in Texas, and copper mines in Colorado to paper automobile factories in Michigan. Scores of highly capitalized enterprises have been floated which never had a chance to succeed and should never have been given permission to sell stock. As a result more than one scoundrel is taking life easy on the widow's mite and the farmer's hard-earned savings.

But now that millions have been taken out of rural communities the state is taking precautions to protect the thousands that are left. From now on more rigid inspection is to be made of stock selling propositions and it will not be so easy for fly by night concerns to secure permission to sell their worthless securities.

It is usually after,—seldom before,—that we act. Instead of trying to prevent occurrence we content ourselves with preventing recurrence. If we had as much foresight as we have hindsight we would be a wonderful race of people.

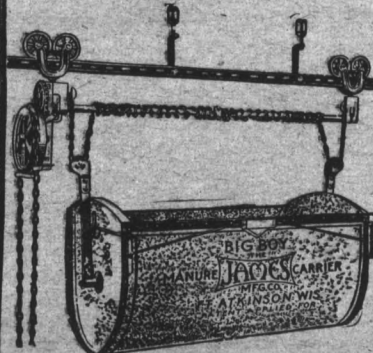


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Uncle Rube Spinach Saus.

WHO'S WRONG NOW?

I DON'T hardly ever come back at a feller 'cause he takes exception to what I say. I don't expect, nor want everybody to think just as I do—if they did you know they'd all want my girl, if I had one. Well, anyway, I'm jest goin' to say a little somethin' to the guy—he may be young, he may be old—that reprimanded me on the little letter I wrote on woman's dress.

Now this feller said it was perfectly redic'us for any man to write any such stuff as I wrote in that letter. Mebbe so an' then mebbe not!

He sez the present styles of women's dress is just simply raisin' Cain with morals and conditions of all of our red blooded, live an' wide awake young men. Now if this were true wouldn't it be awful? Let's see if it's true. This very day, afternoon an' evenin', I've been up town lookin' 'round. On the bank corner—the main corner of our city, I found no young men standin' to see what they could see! All were men of middle age or more. I mixed with the crowd an' I heard no remarks regardin' women's dress except one that was a foreigner an' he said "there's a nice ankle!" Now when the man who wrote the article in M. B. F. who finds so much fault with my remarks or even with the styles themselves, shows me that he knows more about youag men—that he associates with more of them, hears more of their talk, loves them more or believes in them more than your Uncle Rube, then, if he can show me that they are bein' demoralized or made bad by the fashions—by the manner in which girls dress, I'll just say he's right an' shet my trap, an' never write another word about it. Where I work we employ many hundreds of young men. To all of these young fellers, after they have been with us a week, or ten days, I know them by their first name, an' to them I am always known as "Dad." I prob'ly hear more of their confidential talks in one week than the writer of the letter in question, hears in a year or mebbe in a lifetime. I know young manhood, I work with 'em, love 'em, hear their confidence an' believe in 'em—they trust me with their secrets an' I don't betray any of 'em. An' I'm sayin' right here an' now—it's not our young men 'ats bein' demoralized by the prevailin' fashions, it's the old men—men who are livin' in a past age an' whose minds are either warped by age or who have always had wrong thoughts.

The criticism of woman's dress has always been a pet theme of a certain class of men. When Methuselah was a school kid, man had seen things wrong in the way women dressed. It is no part of a man's business how women dress. If he don't like their styles let 'em alone. Our young men trust an' admire our present day girls just as much as we ol' fellers loved an' admired the girls of our day.

No young men marries a girl unless he respects an' trusts her. The fact that there are jest as many marriages now as there ever was is proof positive that our young men do respect our girls. An' I jest want to say to you that our girls are to be respected. An' so I am sayin' to my friend that feels like criticizin'—jest wake up, don't keep your eyes on the stockin's, if you don't like 'em, think of every young woman you meet as a potential mother—surely, no men can find fault with the mothers of this great land of ours. An' don't worry so much about the corruption of the morals of our young men—if the middle aged, or older men, will keep their morals bright an' clean I'll jest bet my last summers hat, the young men will be found to be alright an' jest as moral an' jest as clean as you or I or our granddads were. No young man would care for a girl who dressed out of style—jest now it's style to wear 'em high an' low—it's not the dress that counts—it's what's inside of the dresses—the heart an' soul of the ones that wear 'em. An' so I say agin our girls are jest all right an' we trust 'em always! Cordially yours — UNCLE RUBE.



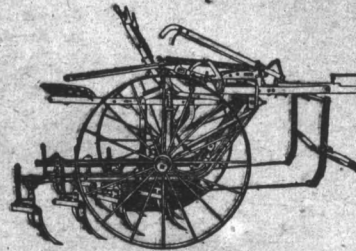
The Big Ear—The Full Crib

THE corn season ahead presents to the corn grower an opportunity to grow more and bigger ears per acre. It can be done by more accurate, even planting of the seed and by more timely and thorough cultivation of the plants.

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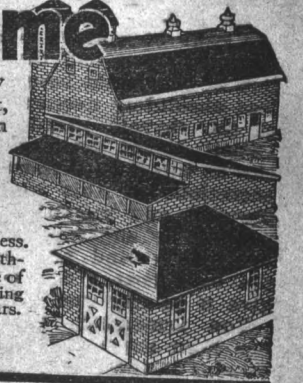
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The season is advancing.

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MICH.

very much in this part of New York—Mrs. J. W. H., Franklinville, N. Y.

SOAP

Notice in this week's M. B. F. an article by Mrs. S. D. asking for help in soap making. Here is a recipe I have used over four years and never had a failure:

7 quarts of water (soft preferred), 1 can lye, 5 pounds grease, 6 ounces Borax.

Dissolve lye in water, let come to a boil, add grease and borax, boil one hour, or until it strings, when poured from spoon.

If I had Mrs. S. D.'s address could write more fully. Wonder if her grease was at all salty, if so, that is the reason her soap won't make. Perhaps by adding 1-2 quarts water more and the 6 ounces of Borax and boiling again it would thicken, would like to hear how she comes out with it. We have taken M. B. F. since it was "born" and hope to as long as we live. It sure is a help to farmers. We swear by it. Hoping this will reach you and help Mrs. S. D. I remain—Mrs. T. J. A., Livingston County, Mich.

COLD PACK CANNING

Each week I read with interest the Farm Home Department, but never before have ventured to write. I am enclosing an addressed envelope for the address of the Art Goods Company who buy work done by ladies at home. I have always done loads of it and given it away and I would so like to realize a little money from some of it.

I have been like the lady who mentioned letting George do it as I have noticed things before I'd like to answer but didn't. I was glad to see the letter regarding the canning of meat and telling that the cans should be covered. I notice some letters said not to cover cans with water.

I have canned over 1,000 quarts of fruits and meat, the cold pack way the last two years and have only lost two cans of corn and one of pumpkin out of that amount. Also 3-4 hours is a great plenty to process meat that is put in the cans cooked and one hour is plenty for that which is cooked first.

I cooked my pumpkin as I wanted it ready for pies, run it thru a colander, packed in cans and processed two hours, all we do is open can and make our pies and it is fine.

Didn't the government send out a bulletin warning against the use of canning compound? Anyway it is useless to use it when the cold pack way is so much better. We had parsnips and greens, in fact, I think most every kind of vegetable and fruit, beside chicken, duck, beef and pork ready to use at an instant's notice.—Mrs. Grace Lentz, Eaton County, Mich.

RECIPES

I have seen requests in your department for recipes for canning corn, so will send mine which I know is good. Also coffee cake and spiced layer cake. I use evergreen corn for canning. 9 cups sweet corn, 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup salt, put on stove to form own juice, cook twenty minutes. Can the same as fruit. When you open can to use corn freshen in two waters before cream is added. I put a half tablespoon of sugar in when ready to use, you will find it fine, and keeps fine.

Spiced Layer Cake

1 cup brown sugar, 1-2 cup lard, 1-2 cup sour milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 of baking powder, nutmeg and cloves, 2 cups flour. I use yolks of eggs and whites for frosting or use one whole egg and caramel frosting.

Coffee Cake

2 cups of light bread sponge, 1-2 cup sugar, a little salt, tablespoon of lard, raisins if liked, flour to knead as bread, before baking sprinkle top with sugar, flour and cinnamon and a little butter rubbed together. Let rise lighter than ordinary bread.

Hone these recipes will be of use to you. Wishing success to all the readers and editor of the M. B. F.—Mrs. M. B., Ionia, Mich.

RYE BREAD

In answer to Mrs. P. V. Bower who requested a recipe for rye bread I will send mine.

Set your sponge the morning just as you would for white bread. Let rise until light, add salt, two tablespoons sugar and the same amount of molasses. The latter is not necessary but I like it.

Mix into a hard loaf with rye flour and proceed as in any bread making. Sometimes I set it at night, mixing it hard as it is then ready to go in the pans in the morning. Use a little more of the white flour, over half, adding the sugar and salt and molasses as in the first recipe.—A. M. J.

FARMER'S CAKE

We have taken the M. B. F. for some time and like it very much. There is so much useful information in it we never want to lose a copy of it. I enjoy the recipes for cooking very much. Will send a recipe for a cake that never fails me:

1 cup of thin cream, sweet or sour, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1-2 teaspoon soda, two teaspoons baking powder, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla. For loaf or layer.—L. S.

GERMAN COFFEE CAKES

Just a few lines in answer to two inquiries. Would say to Mrs. K. B. that this may not exactly be what she wishes but then again it may. Here is my recipe for German coffee cake: 1-2 pint milk, 1-4 yeast cake, compressed, dissolved, 1 heaping teaspoon butter, 3 heaping teaspoonfuls sugar. Scald milk add butter and cool to lukewarm, add flour to make soft dough. Let rise over night and in morning knead into hard loaf or as for bread, let rise in shallow pan, butter the top and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in 20 minutes.



Mrs. L. W.—Geraniums potted in the fall will bloom the following summer. If you wish them to bloom during the winter cuttings should be started in early summer. Who can tell how to care for rubber plants?

Who of our readers will give her experience in smoking hams? One lady says that the mold on the hams is very heavy.

Mrs. R. Candy—Just as soon as there is room I will publish some good candy recipes.

A Friend—I will answer next week your inquiry about swollen and inflamed

VALANCE FOR WINDOW

I am sure you are quite busy and need many thanks and lots of love from your large family, so many different temperaments and ways to please and always begging for something. Now please may I have one of those stocking foot patterns, the (slipper foot) and may I have directions for knitting or crocheting a valance for doors or small windows? I have seen some very pretty ones tatted but as I cannot tat I would like to know how to make the others. I can make some very pretty ones combining the colored marquisette with insertion and making tassels to match.

A SPAN OF LIFE

Tell me not in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream, And the soul is dead that slumbers, And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest! And the grave is not its goal, Dust thou art, to dust returneth, Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, Was our destined end or way, But to act that each tomorrow Finds us farther than today.

Art is long, and time is fleeting, And our hearts though stout and brave; Still like muffled drums are beating Funeral marches to the grave.

In the worlds broad field of battle, In the bivouac of life,

Be not like dum driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no future! how'er pleasant Let the dead past burry its dead Act! Act in the living present Heart within, and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Footprints in the sands of time.

Footprints that perhaps another Sailing, o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwrecked brother Seeing will take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait. —Published by request Mrs. Lela Seseo,

For white worms in plant soil. Take piece of lime as large as a pint cup, pour a gallon of boiling water over it and let set till cool, use to water plants. Thanks—Mrs. W. M.

FROM NEW YORK STATE

I would not know how to thank you for all the good things we receive through our page, at all times from you, but we all do enjoy it every bit, and thank you very much for it all. We lived eight years in Northern Michigan and I do wish we lived there still for my part but the men seem to like the work better, here on account of always being at home. There they had to go to the lumber camp for work in the winter because the frost would damage our potato crop so much.

We still take and love the dear old M. B. F. and are trying hard to get others here to take it for they need it

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

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One of Fashion's Favorites 3926. The smart but simple lines of this coat dress will appeal at once to the woman or miss of conservative taste, who likes good style. This is a mode good for all seasons. It develops equally well in taffeta, velvet or linen. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. The width at the foot is about 2 1-8 yards. As here portrayed kasha cloth was used with bands of wool embroidery for trimming. To make the dress for an 18 year size requires 4 yards of 44 inch material.

A Smart Top Garment 3932. For the cool days of early spring, a coat is ever needful. This garment will appeal to the "little person" because of its comfortable lines and roomy pockets. Wool velours, twill or taffeta could be used for this. As here shown brown velours was used with fancy braid for trimming.



The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 year. A 10 year size requires 3 1-4 yards of 44 inch material.

A Smart Apron Dress For House or Garden Wear 3909. You may think of this in gingham or percale as a fine "coverall" apron which may well be classed as a dress, or in pretty cretonne or chintz, to wear out "among the flowers." In black sateen with a decoration in colors it makes a pretty home "frock."

This pattern is cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44 and extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. For a medium size it will require 4 1-8 yards of 36 inch material.



A Popular Style 3930. Here is ease and convenience for a "little" person and quite the latest fashion whim — to "wrap" your dress about you and go about it without "mussing up your hair." The basket pockets will be attractive, and are useful too. This style is good for repp, linen or gingham. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 3 1-4 yards of 32 inch material.

CATALOGUE NOTICE—Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING and SUMMER 1922 CATALOGUE, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker

GLAD TO BE OF SERVICE

DEAR READER: I am glad so many sent for the stocking foot pattern I offered and hope it proves satisfactory. Many also wrote for the address of the Art Goods company. In fact there were so many requests for both that they had to be taken care of in the quickest possible way and without any personal word to any one. I just want you to know that a little bit of love and a good wish was sealed in each envelope that I sent out.—Editor.

WHY A LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS?

WHILE I publish the news of this League in these columns because we want the best of all news, especially as affects women, I am not a member of the League and not entirely in sympathy with it. As stated before it seems a much better policy that men and women work together in public affairs in which we are commonly interested. Of course if we were to be left altogether on the outside of the circle, just given a chance to look thru' the knot-hole,—at the real game going on inside, then who could blame us for organizing and doing things in our own way and independently. What we do depends somewhat on how we are treated. But give the men a chance to become accustomed to our participation in the game political. They had everything their own way for so long. Women as a body stand for better homes, good government and a respect for law—therein lies our strength; as long as we stand united for honesty and patriotic purpose we will be bound in time to get to recognition we have always deserved and be able to accomplish some of the things we have set our hearts upon.

GOITRES

A FEW days ago, I was talking with a well-known specialist, about goitres, and he gave me some information which I know will be welcome to many, as letters on my desk would testify. I will answer them all at once. This doctor said that goitres were very prevalent in some localities and it had been found by analysis that the drinking water in these places lacked a sufficient amount of iodine. He advised the use of iodine in the drinking water, five drops in 1-2 a glass of water three or four times a day as a cure for goitres in their first stage and as a preventive measure.

He believes that at least fifty per cent of goitres need not be operated upon and that an operation never should be undertaken unless absolutely necessary, as a part of the thyroid gland must always be left, if not insanity is apt to occur as our bodies must have the secretions of this gland for both physical and mental health. The remedy he suggests is so simple, inexpensive and harmless to say the least that I do not hesitate to give it to any one interested.

You remember that grape-fruit has been suggested as a remedy. I wonder if there may not be a little iodine in the juice of the grape-fruit? You know one smells just a bit like the other tastes.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

To Mrs. H. M. W. In regard to making up pattern 3884 for your little daughter could you match the pongee and make the dress all of that material? If not, you might find a pretty piece of checked silk or a plain scarlet silk would be pretty as your daughter is a brunette. I have seen a fine, close quality of lawn used with pongee but in that case the blouse and skirt would have to be made separately as you cannot wash the two materials together very well.

I am sorry you did not like Uncle Rubbe's letter but he is more than half right after all dear reader, it is not so much how we dress as how we act that matters. Altho I firmly believe myself in a decent covering but it is manners that make morals and not clothes. I believe our editor, Mr. Lord, made some such observation in reply to another remonstrance, recently. Read his reply, it is good.

A pattern order comes from Harbor Beach asking for pattern 3870, size 44, but the lady forgot to sign her name. I hold the order and money for her signature.

I will look up the two poems you want, Mrs. Lindsay, and hope to publish at least one in the next issue.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: There are so many interesting letters this week, several quite long, that I am not going to write only a few lines, then I can print more of your letters. What do you think of the letter Gladys Long writes? Very interesting, isn't it? And another fine letter is the one from Neva Gorsuch and Esther Rhoads. In fact, I think all of them are very interesting. Don't you? Good-bye until next week.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins:—We are two girls sixteen years of age. We go and belong to the same church. It is a church where the congregation is mostly young people. We young people have an organized Endeavor Society. Some, or perhaps most of you, know what that is. There are thirty-nine members and we always invite other young people to our business meetings. After the business meeting we have refreshments and play games. We all enjoy ourselves very much.

We enjoyed reading Nellie Inman's letter. We, too, wish that more of the older young people would write. Please come again, Nellie. We would like to have you and some of the other cousins write to us. You must have fine times at your skating parties. We can't even skate. Yes, we're ashamed but don't laugh at us, we have tried with no success excepting a few bumps which we are proud to exhibit, it shows that we tried anyway. We have poor teachers around here. How many of you like to play the piano and sing? We do, that is the way we pass our idle hours. What are some of your favorite pieces? Ours are "Alabama Lullaby," "Feather Your Nest," "The Long, Long Trail," and "Red Wing." Our fathers take the M. B. F. and every time the papers come we look for the children's page first as we enjoy the letters from the cousins. Your nieces.—Neva Gorsuch and Esther Rhoads, R. 3, Wheeler, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading your page every week but I never got around to write. I am reading Nomads of the North and like it fine, but just as you get to an interesting part, it says: "Continued next week." I'm always impatient for next week to come. I'm a girl 14 years old and in the ninth grade. I have to go about four miles to school but we drive our machine. I used to go to school to Gibraltar, a little village a mile from here, but they only teach up to the eighth grade so I have to go to Trenton now. We live on a 100-acre farm. We have 3 horses, 14 head of cattle, a dog, 2 cats, and some chickens and ducks. We did have some pigs but we butchered them this winter. There is a creek about 100 yards from the house. We skate in the winter and swim in the summer. A little farther on there is a cement bridge and the creek is dredged from Lake Erie to the bridge. It is fine swimming where it is dredged. We take our 3-year-old sister in with us and she knows the stroke already but she can't swim yet. In the summer we go canoeing on the lake in the evening. The lake is about a mile down the creek.

I have 3 sisters and one brother. My youngest sister, Virginia, is 3, my next one, Mildred, is 21, my oldest sister, Inez, is 24 and my brother, Allan, is 26. My brother was a marine during the war. I don't like to live in the city. I have lived on this farm all my life. My oldest sister is married and lives right next door. Out near the lake is an island called Snake Island, where we get our wild flowers. There are three islands close together and are called 1st, 2nd and 3rd Snake Island. On 3rd Snake Island the ground, in spring is white with three-leaved-trilliums.

I would like to get some letters from this circle. I will answer any letters that I get. My birthday is October 10th. I am sending three pictures for you. You don't need to print them but I wanted you to see some of my family. Some time when I get a picture of us all together I will send one to you, but we don't happen to have a picture of the whole family together so I just sent these. That is Virginia and I standing by the machine and the other one is Mildred and two of our horses. That scene is taken from our door-way. Well it is 9:30 and I haven't worked a single Algebra problem so I guess I will close for now. Your niece.—Gladys Long, Rockwood, R. F. D., Mich.

Thanks very much for the pictures, Gladys. I am always glad to receive pictures of my nieces and nephews.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to be 14 the eighth of March. Have I a twin? I go to a private school, which is two miles from our place, three days a week, and to Sunday school on Sundays. I am to be confirmed Palm Sunday. I go to the Lutheran church and Sunday school. I received a book from the Sunday school at the end of last year for not missing more than eight Sundays. I have 6 brothers and 4 sisters. One of my sisters plays the piano, one brother a violin and another a cornet. I can play a piano a little. We have 330 acres of land, a Wallis and Fordson tractor, threshing machine, silo filler and a Maxwell car, about 20 head of cattle and 3 horses. We have two houses, one of which we rent. This winter I went to a skating party. We had a lovely time. We built a fire and about 11 o'clock had roasted frankfurters, sandwiches and pop corn balls. There were about 20 young folks there. One of my cousins brought

his boxing gloves and some of the boys boxed on the bank. Won't some of the girls and boys write to me? I would love to hear from them. May I come again Uncle Ned? Nellie Inman, won't you please write to me? Good-bye Uncle Ned. Love to you and all the cousins. Your friend—Evelyn Otters, R. 1, Waltz, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy of 14 and want to join your merry circle. My brother takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have one mile to go to school. We have lots of fun coasting down hill. I am in the fifth grade. We have two head of horses, four cows, eighteen chickens, two cats and a dog. I am learning the dog to draw me.—Dennis Wade, R. 2, Lupton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I live on a farm adjoining the Michigan Agricultural College. They have rented some of our land each year to grow flax on. I also live very near the Red Cedar river. Along this river Chief Okemos used to live. We find many Indian relics, such as peace pipes, arrows and skinning stones on our place. Our neighbor, a very old man, tells stories about when he was young, how he used to hunt, etc., with the Indians. My birthday is on March 16. If any one would like to know more about "M. A. C." I will gladly write to them. I wish some one else from this part of Michigan would write also. Good-bye.—Mary Biebesheimer, Lansing, R. 7, Mich.

Will you not write to me about the college so I may publish your letter that all the boys and girls may learn about it? I would be pleased to have you.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle. I like to read the Children's Hour. I live on a hundred-and-ten-acre farm known as the Locust Knob Farm. We have five horses and seven cows, three young calves, about fifty hens. I have three sisters and two brothers. I like to go to school. I am in the sixth grade and am eleven years of age. I will be twelve the ninth of March. Have I a twin? I have eighty rods to go to school. I have a little baby sister who I think is very cute. She is seventeen months old and can do all kinds of things to make you laugh. I would make a suggestion that we write short stories each week and have them published in the M. B. F. With love to my friends and Uncle Ned.—Bernice Bowler, Smyrna, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are you and all the cousins? We are going to have a box social at our school. I saw that Marion Dick, a friend of mine, had a letter in the M. B. F. It will soon be spring. I will be glad when the flowers come again and the birds begin to sing. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Adah Jones, Muir, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 12 years old and in the eighth grade with my sister. My birthday is Sept. 14. When my sister wrote she said that she could not describe herself, so I will describe some of her. She has a lot of nice auburn hair. She has blue eyes. I have had a lot of fun skating this winter. I enjoy reading the Children's Hour every week. I like to take care of the baby.

I will tell you one of my experiences with an old sheep. Once we had an old sheep in our orchard and he was a little ugly. Mother told Lowetta and I to go over in the orchard and get some apples for lunch, and to take some salt along and if he should start after us to give it to him. Well I thought that I would be a little brave and hold the salt in my hand. The old sheep came up and smelt of the salt and made believe that he was going to eat it. I thought sure that he was going to eat it. When all of a sudden he gave a bunt and sent me backwards. He did not knock me down, and the luckiest part is he didn't have any horns on. I will describe myself now. I have brown hair and gray eyes. I am 4 feet 11 1-2 inches tall. I would like to correspond with all of the girls that read the Children's Hour.—Evelyn C. Soper, Munith, Mich.

A MAIDEN

There once was a girl
From a little town,
Every where she went
Her curly hair hung down.

She was dressed so pretty
She had long black hair.
No one could find
A maiden more fair.

She used to go wandering
In the meadows alone,
Every where she went
The sun had shown.

The sun shown down
On the maiden so fair,
Wild roses were entwined
In her beautiful black hair.

—From Rose M. Arnold, age 13, R. 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Gertrude Carriek, Sycamore, Ohio; Mary Gullas, R. 2, Standish; Goldie McWain, Deckerville; Betty Woodhams, Litchfield; Miriam Ross, R. 1, Bradley; John Long, Lake City; I. Ritterscamp and H. Leser, Bay City; Lela Able, Montgomery; Evelyn A. Wright, Mio; Richard Burr, Herron; Reberta Baker, Inkster; Edwin Mancey, Auburn; Margaret Cosens, Akron; John H. D. Russell, Coleman; Gladys Warner, St. Louis; Gladys Mowry, Sherwood; Roscoe Lee Tucker, Ewart, Mich.



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CROP REPORTS

JACKSON (S)—Weather fine, much warmer. Roads bad. Quite a few farms changing hands. Much changing about and it is difficult for transients to find houses to rent. Taxes returned on a few farms. Pigs in demand and bring a good price. Farmers busy attending auctions, getting up wood and doing chores. Wheat looks bad and rye a little better, but shows considerable damage. Green wood finds slow sale at \$4.00 per cord, delivered.—G. S., March 10.

EATON—Fine and warmer. Roads are very bad for hauling milk. Those who have sugar bushes have tapped and are getting a fine run of sap. Frost going out fast and it looks as though spring was coming early. Wheat and rye has started to green up, seems to be all right so far.—C. D. L., March 10.

HILLSDALE—Quite warm and pleasant this week. No snow on the ground. Receiving good prices for hogs and sheep. Several auctions are being held. Several tractors have been bought for spring work. Township caucuses were held this week.—Reno J. Fast, Mar. 10.

WEXFORD—The ice has all melted off the trees, which has left a wreck. The telephone lines are being repaired and also the telegraph. Some telephone lines will not be fixed up until spring.—S. W. S., March 10.

LIVINGSTON (E)—The country roads the last few days have been pretty muddy. The gravel roads are in good shape. No snow on the ground at present writing and the frost nearly all out of the ground. The early sown wheat and rye looks fairly good but the late sown looks brown.—J. W. C., March 10.

SHIAWASSEE—Plenty of farm auction sales. Everything bringing just fair prices. Weather mild, roads soft, muddy. Some sowing cloverseed rather early. While most all species of our song birds are here these indications often fall short.—V. G. W., March 10.

GENESEE—With spring at hand the wheat looks quite brown; the growth has been good and a good root is established on early sown wheat but late sown looks bad. Many pure-bred cattle sales and prices good. Sale of 65 head at McCleins particularly good; the answer to good prices is good cattle.—A. R. Graham, March 10.

MISSAUKEE—It is beginning to act like spring. Crows around and the sun shines by spells so as to soften the crust. The snow has settled about a foot since the big storm. The crust was so hard cattle and horses traveled all over the country on it. Potatoes are \$1.15 per cwt., eggs, 18c; butter fat, 30c; butter, 28c. Wheat, rye and hogs have advanced but farmers have none.—H. E. N., March 10.

MIDLAND—We have been having beautiful weather for the past three or four days; plenty of sunshine and light breezes. The roads are in fairly good condition. The frost will soon be out of the ground and it will soon be in good condition to plow. Farmers are getting ready to attend a few auctions.—C. L. H., March 10.

CHEBOYGAN—Weather conditions changed considerable during past week. Hills bare in spots, roads thawing daytimes but still freezing nights. Not much hauling being done except hay which many farmers are compelled to buy because of short hay crop here last year. Cream prices picking up. Farmers have had hard work meeting taxes which are high as usual. Township caucuses are the topic of the moment. Three lives lost and \$500,000 worth of damage from fire which swept business section of Cheboygan Wednesday.—M. G. P., March 10.

ALPENA—Has been nice weather, only 2 or 3 cool days since last Thursday. The snow has settled about 15 in. In the local cemetery there is only about 4 inches of frost. We northerners up here don't have such bad winters as you "bare ground farmers" down south think we have. Wheat has come up to about \$1.40 a bushel up here. Election is near. Our tax valuation this past year was about \$3.20 on a \$100. You fellows down farther in the state give us your valuation. Who's in favor of this bonus now up in congress? Speak up.—O. H. R., March 10.

SOD-ROOFED HOUSES TYPICAL SCENE IN NORWAY

(Continued from page 5) neatly painted and well-kept. The only particularly curious thing about them to the American are their sod roofs, occasionally sprouting grass and weeds. The farmers who could be seen from the car windows and the people who congregated at the stations were usually neatly and comfortably dressed, betokening a fairish prosperity which seemed altogether out of place in those remote mountainous regions.

Supper on the train consisted of well-cooked meat, potatoes, creamed peas, cold meats and cheese. Cost 4 kroner or 75 cents. The same meal on an American dining car would cost at least \$2. One of the European dining customs with which I found it hard to become reconciled was that of serving butter at the close of the meal instead of with the meal. Everywhere, in hotels, on trains, boats, etc., bread with the meal was eaten without butter but was served at the end of the meal with crackers, cheese, watercress or radishes. Another curious custom which seemed to be peculiarly Norwegian is that of serving coffee, except at breakfast time, in an entirely separate room from the one in which the meal is served.

After each meal on the Irma the passengers all retired to the drawing room and partook of their coffee, and my efforts to have my coffee served to me at my table in the dining rooms of the hotels were quite fruitless. In all cases the waiter politely but firmly insisted that I retire to the coffee room to drink my beverage.

APPROVES COUNTY AGENT

(Continued from page 9) without boasting that we have about as good a lot of roads and schools as can be found in the state. She don't want to go behind the rest of the counties on farming. She could not expect to keep up-to-date unless we use some up-to-date methods. Most of us are still eager to learn new things if we are along in years. Let's use our County Agent. He don't have to derive a great deal benefit to get back what little he costs us in taxes and if he don't help us merely he is helping the other fellow anyway.

Anyone who saw the work that the County Agent done for Luce county at the County Fair and would say he is an unnecessary expense is not much of a booster for his county.

I think F. E. R. must have collar bolts as he seems to be pulling harder on the breeching than on the hames. Try a bran mash on Saturday nights, F. E. R., and try and get in shape by spring to get in the collar with the rest of us.—Farmer Boy, (O. R. M.) McMillan.

Now you boys quit calling each other names. F. E. R. is entitled to his opinion and has a perfect right to express it. Of course, we think some day he's going to admit that he's mistaken, but that's neither here nor there. It won't hurt the county agent to discuss him pro and con. In fact, it may help him. But let's stick to the facts and not be swayed too much by our prejudices.—Editor.

ONE-THIRD TO WIDOW; TWO-THIRDS TO CHILDREN

(Continued from page 6) cable insurance will be paid as provided in the constitution of the Maccabees and you can find this by inquiry of the local officer or by writing "The Maccabees," Detroit, Mich.—Editor.

NO PAPERS REQUIRED FOR FORMING PARTNERSHIP

Two people would like to use their two first names in forming a partnership, the name and address to be used to advertise envelopes, books and dry goods. Would it be necessary to get partnership papers? If so to whom should they apply?—A. P., Weidman, Mich.

No papers or permission is required to form a partnership such as you describe.—Editor.

OFFICE OF PATHMASTER ABOLISHED

What are the duties of the pathmaster?—E. H., Mattawan, Mich.

The office of pathmaster has been abolished, the duties being performed by the commissioner of highways and overseers of highways.—Harry N. Partlow, Legal Adviser, State Highway Department, Lansing.

ENGINE A PART OF FARM

Having bought a farm I wish to know if the gasoline engine and pump jack goes with it. This engine is in a building and is bolted down and has been used entirely for pumping.—M. H., Belding.

I would be of the opinion that an engine located and used as you describe would be a part of the premises and be conveyed with a deed of the farm unless reserved.—Legal Editor.

ADVERTISING DOES PAY

Does advertising pay? If you put that question to the live stock breeder of a short-sighted nature you are liable to get no as an answer. If questioned closely you may find that he inserted an advertisement once in his farm paper and receiving no inquiries he refused to run it again and declares advertising does not pay. The alert, progressive breeder knows that it does pay and signs a contract to run his ad. for a year steady—and he gets results and is well paid for his investment. What advertising will do for you when placed in the right papers is shown by the progress made by that national mail-order house, Montgomery Ward and Company, Chicago. Fifty years ago Mr. Montgomery Ward started this business in a small room on the top floor of a four-story building in Chicago and by advertising through newspapers, farm journals and catalogues the company has grown until it occupies five large buildings that have floor space enough to cover over one hundred acres, space enough to store \$60,000,000 worth of merchandise. And the shareholders have grown from one to about 1,000, while customers have increased in number until at the present time this firm serves 5,900,000 individuals.—Adv.

YARD LONG BEANS



This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant and produce an enormous crop of long slender, round pods, which are of excellent quality for snap beans. The round pods average from 2 to 4 feet in length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Produce late in the summer, very productive, tender and of fine flavor. Packet of seed, 10c; 3 for 25c; postpaid. Japanese Giant Radish, 10 to 30 lbs. each; Mammoth Prize Watermelon, 50 to 150 lbs. each; Jumbo Pumpkin, 100 to 300 lbs. each. Your choice of these varieties at 10c per packet; 3 for 25c; 7 for 50c; postpaid. Catalog free. Burgess Seed & Plant Co., 5 M. B. Galesburg, Mich.

The Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum transmitted through the yolk. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives. Intestinal Antiseptics to kill the germs should be given as soon as the chicks are out of the shell. It is much easier to prevent than it is to cure.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 686, Waterloo, Iowa. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 50c for box on our guarantee—money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 686, Waterloo, Ia.—Adv.

GRASS SEED FREE SAMPLES

Wonderful Value Wholesale Prices Highest Quality Don't fail to investigate these bargains. Reconditioned Tested Timothy \$2.50 bu. Sweet Clover seedling, \$4.50 bu. Alsike Clover & Timothy \$3.50 bu. Sudan Grass 5c lb. Alfalfa \$6.00 bu. Have high quality of Clover and other Grass & Field Seeds at low prices. All sold subject to State or Government Test under an absolute money-back guarantee. We specialize in grass and field seeds. Located to save you money and give quick service. We expect higher prices—Buy now and save big money. Send today for our money-saving Seed Guide, explains all. American Mutual Seed Co., Dept. 627 Chicago, Ill.

24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and easy monthly payment offer. Address AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5067 Bainbridge, N.Y.

BARREN COWS on the results of CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Prevent this by using ABORNO. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee. ABORNO LABORATORY 42 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

Detroit Incubator \$12.45

140-Egg Size—Guaranteed—has double walls, copper tank, full-size nursery, automatic regulation thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines. Detroit Incubator Co. Dept. 10 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.

BREEDERS' ATTENTION

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us CLAIM THE DATE! This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates.

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

These free booklets on Farm Sanitation

tell you how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

No. 151—**FARM SANITATION.** Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—**DOG BOOKLET.** Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—**HOG BOOKLET.** Covers the common hog diseases.

No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

Write for these booklets.

Animal Industry Department

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

KRESO DIP No. 1 IS SOLD IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES AT ALL DRUG STORES

\$7.50 After 30 Days Free Trial

The Belgian Melotte Separator — with the wonderful self-balancing bowl. No other like it.

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—AND—the wonderful Belgian Melotte Separator is **YOURS.**

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—write. **Caution!** U.S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibrations of the bowl causes cream spouts! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. The Melotte has won 24 Grand and International Prizes.

Catalog FREE

Write for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful cream separator and the story of M. Jules Melotte, its inventor. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Melotte and details of our 10-year guarantee which is infinitely stronger than any separator guarantee. Write TODAY.

The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U.S. Mgr., Dept. 3303, 2943 W. 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.



Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

SMOKES HIS MEAT BY PAINTING IT

Utah Farmer's Simple Method Gives Wonderfully Delicious Flavor

Anyone can give hams and bacon a wonderfully delicious flavor and save time and money through the easy curing method used with success by W. H. Laws of Ritchfield, Utah.

Mr. Laws simply paints his meat with Wright's Smoke. By this method he smokes meat perfectly in a few minutes without fire, trouble or loss. Wright's Smoke gives the meat a better flavor than the old method, keeps all insects away and prevents shrinkage. Mr. Laws sugar cures his meat with a mixture of 27 pounds of salt and a bottle of Wright's Ham Pickle. Get these genuine, guaranteed Wright Pure Food Products from your dealer.

Simply send your name to E. H. Wright Co., 862E Broadway, Kansas City, Mo., for valuable illustrated book on expert methods of curing meat. Also learn how you can get a complete, highest-grade butchering set at lowest factory cost.—Adv.

VARIETIES OF PLUMS TO PLANT
PLUMS ARE divided into several groups. This is of the first importance to the fruit grower, since the varieties of a group that may be grown successfully in one locality may be a failure in another.

By another classification cultivated varieties may be divided into four families; those derived from the wild or native plums, those from the European, from Japanese plums and hybrids. More than 600 varieties have been listed, but those of real value may be limited to perhaps 25 or 30, which is more than some of the larger nurseries name in their catalogues.

The European or domestic plums are the most highly developed and have resulted from centuries of cultivation. To these belong the Lombard, Diamond, Egg, Bradshaw, Green Gage, the Damsons and the Prunes. Varieties of this class predominate in New England and the northern portion in New York, Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio and southern Ontario and Michigan, also the prune district of the Pacific coast.

Japanese plums are of comparatively recent introduction having been brought into California in 1870. Many varieties have originated in this country, but only the Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma and Red Jun are receiving much attention at present. Its territory is much the same as the European class.

From the wild plum varieties have come that are suited to all the localities from Texas to the northern limit of fruit production. Some of them are of excellent flavor as the DeSoto, though in general they are inferior to the domestics.

Many hybrids have been brought out, but with one notable exception the Wickson, they have not proved of much worth. The Wickson is large, dark red, firm, sweet and of good quality, points in its favor which led many to plant it several years ago. As a producer it has proved a disappointment.

For a market variety the Lombard has long been one of the favorites among the domestics. But the Bradshaw, Diamond, Gull, Grand Duke, Green Gage or Bovay Fellenberg and Imperial Gage have many friends. Of the Japanese varieties the Burbank and Red June have the preference. The Abundance is too soft and the Atsuma is uncertain.

In choosing varieties for the family orchard the list might include other varieties to satisfy the personal taste. Pond for size, Yellow Egg, Golden Drop or any one of a dozen for some quality, real or fancied.

Among the varieties for the region north and west of that suited to the European and Japanese, the DeSoto is one of the favorites. In quality it ranks with the best. But there are Wyant, Hawkeye, Quaker and Wolf which may be included.

But whatever the choice, it is not safe to limit the planting to one variety. Plums are prone to self-sterility, a defect which is serious in case of the Japs and some of the natives. Here is the answer to many of the complaints about the failure of plums to bear. The trees may be loaded with blossoms and may set full of plums, but they drop when yet small, and there are few or none to harvest. There should be two varieties at least and they should blossom at the same time. The Europeans are mostly self-potent, yet it is advisable to have more than one variety. It is not necessary that they belong to the same groups or family. Native, Japs and Domestics will pollenize one another. It is only essential that the period of blossoming should be the same.

It is from what may be called the Domestic district that most of the plums for market are grown. The southern states grow the Wild Goose and some others for the early market, but that is really a small part of the country's crop. In this

northern region the planting has been heavy for several years past. In Western New York, Northern Ohio and the fruit belt of Michigan, for example, the plum has been taking the place of the peach. What does this portend for the near future? A large increase in the plum crop may be looked for. Will the demand be equal to it? Considering the rapid shrinkage of the area given to the peach, perhaps there should be nothing to fear. Anyhow, it appears the part of wisdom to choose varieties for the quality rather than merely size and color.

PEACH LEAF CURL THREATENS

WITH everything indicating that peaches will bring a good price next summer, fruit growers cannot afford to run the risk of subjecting their peach orchards to the attack of leaf curl.

The disease is almost sure to be troublesome if the months of April and May are wet and cold as is likely to be the case. No fungus disease is easier to control if the spraying is done at the right time and in a thorough manner.

Leaf curl appears as the leaf buds open and results in the thickening and curling of the leaves, which take on a yellow color with red markings. Later on a white powder shows on the surface of the leaves. This is composed of the spores of the fungus. If the weather conditions are favorable for the development of the fungus every leaf may be attacked and will drop from the trees. This will result in the loss of the fruit crop in whole or in part, depending on the severity of the attack to the leaves. In severe cases, the twigs and smaller branches may be affected, resulting in permanent injury to the trees. In your orchards, single branches and even entire trees may be killed.

Elberta, Engle, New Prolific and other commercial sorts are quite subject to attack and the disease will surely do much harm if the weather conditions favor its development.

To be effectual the spraying should be done several weeks before the time of the blossoming of the trees, and before the buds have swollen. As a rule it will answer if the trees are sprayed by the tenth of April in the southern counties and a week or ten days later farther north, but if the season is an early one, the first of April will be too late for perfect results. Applications made after the buds have swollen will be too late. The spraying may be done in the fall after the leaves are off or on warm days during the winter.

When trees are sprayed for scale insects with dormant lime sulphur solution (1 part to 8 parts of water) the application will also suffice for the control of the leaf curl. If the scale spray is not deemed necessary, a somewhat weaker solution (1 to 25) will control leaf curl. Good results may also be secured with Bordeaux mixture (4-4-50) or if the water is free from lime, a weak solution of copper sulphate (1 pound to 50 gallons of water) may be used.

Care should be taken not only to spray at the right time but every bud should receive enough of the spray so that it will soak down between the bud scales. One thorough spraying only is necessary and if there is even one curled leaf, it indicates that the bud from which it came was not properly soaked.—L. R. Taft, State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries.

FRUITS OF THE "LAND-LURE"

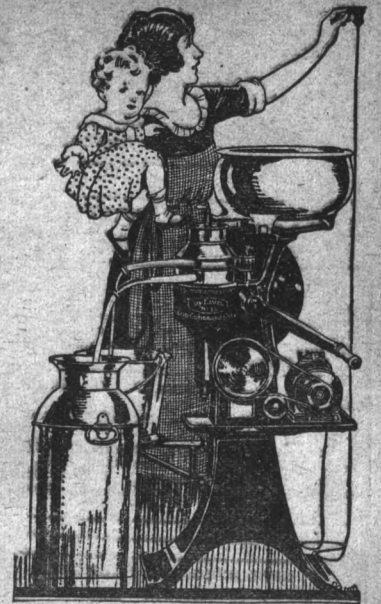
First City Jay—"What a strange looking bee! It's going to light right on that stalk of corn."

Second City Jay—"Why, that must be one of those beastly husking-bees we've heard so much about."

BEAUTY IN A BOX

He—"Does Miss Pinkleigh get her good looks from her father or her mother?"

She—"From her uncle. He keeps a drug store."



You pay for a De Laval whether you buy one or not

If you are using a worn-out, inferior cream separator, or skimming cream by hand, you are surely wasting enough cream to pay for a De Laval in a short time.

The selection of a cream separator is more important than that of any other machine on the farm, for none other can either save or waste so much, twice a day, 365 days a year.

A De Laval separator will:
—Skim cleaner for many more years than any other;
—Skim milk clean at lower temperature than any other separator;

—Deliver a higher testing cream, which is more acceptable to the creamery, and easier and less costly to ship.

—And deliver a cream which will make better butter.

Mechanically a De Laval Separator is the best that fine materials and skilled workmanship can make.

—It lasts longer than any other separator, many giving service for 15 to 20 years.

—It is to turn.

—It is easier to clean.

—It is so simple that one tool will set it up or take it down.

—It has the most perfect lubricating system.

Do not be deceived by separators which are claimed to be "just as good and cost less." When you consider the greater savings, greater reliability, longer life, the extra time it saves, and the greater satisfaction it gives, the De Laval is, in the end, by far the most economical cream separator made.

Even if you have only two cows it will pay you to have a De Laval. One can be bought on such easy terms that it will pay for itself in less than a year. Why not see your De Laval agent at once or write us for full information?

The De Laval Separator Co.

New York Chicago
165 Broadway 29 E Madison St
San Francisco
61 Beale St

Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Cream Separator and Milker

Petzold, Detroit; C. T. Hopkins, Armada; James Couzens, Wabek Farms, Pontiac; A. W. Eberlein, Frazer; Schaeffer Brothers, Oxford; T. J. Kennedy, Mt. Clemens; Herbert Priests, St. Clair and Cornellus Bogert, Marquette City.

HARDY AND GREEN AUCTION SALE
An auction sale of registered Holstein cattle was held on the Hardy Farm east and north of Rochester, Mich., on Friday, March 10. In the main, the offering was of good average quality but the prices paid did not all tally with the intrinsic value of the animals; this was especially true of the early part of the sale when several cows were sold for prices that looked to be little more than one-half of what they were really worth. The auctioneer was W. H. Hulsizer, of Rochester, Mich., and the pedigree expert was S. T. Wood, of Liverpool, New York.

The average price of the cattle sold, not counting in the young calves, was a trifle over \$160; the young calves averaging a little over \$50. The average on the older cattle was cut down by the fact that the offering included many yearlings and under-yearlings. The names and addresses of breeders who bought cattle at this sale follows: Frank Vick, Washington; Mrs. B. Bowerman, Romeo; John J. Licht, Armada; Fred Maty, Utica; William Tyson, Washington; Musolf Brothers, South Lyons; James Nye & Son, Pontiac; Albert Luchtman, Washington; Walter Schoof, Washington; Frank Yerkes, Rochester; McClure Brothers, Rochester; Herbert Beardsley, Rochester; Homer Beaty, Rochester; Homer Kirby, Rochester; Edwin Nedelykov, Utica; William Chene, Washington; William and John Kerr, Rochester; George Dunn, Utica; L. B. Smith, Byron and William George, Rochester.

GRATIOT BREEDERS' SALE
The first sale to be conducted by the Gratiot County Duroc Breeders' Ass'n, was held at Ithaca, on March 4th. J. B. Miller of Ithaca is president of the association. The outcome of the sale was more than satisfactory and it is planned to hold another one next year when the offering of hogs will be considerably larger. Below is the result of the sale:

- Consigned by Louis Schultheiss
Animal Purchaser Bid
Fall yearling sow, O. H. Graham \$70.00
Fall yearling sow, H. Erickson 67.00
Spring gilt, W. U. Barnes 62.00
Spring gilt, W. U. Barnes 53.00
Spring gilt, B. G. LaDuke 52.00
Fall yearling sow, Ray Colthorp 63.00
Fall yearling sow, Ray Colthorp 69.00
Consigned by McNaughton and Fordyce
Fall yearling sow, Theron McNeill 65.00
Spring gilt, B. G. LaDuke 50.00
Spring gilt, Walter Richardson 62.00
Spring gilt, Floyd Breckenridge 69.00
Spring gilt, G. E. Ester 62.00
Fall boar, W. U. Barnes 24.00
Fall boar, M. C. McJilton 24.00
Consigned by Huffed and Ballinger
Spring gilt, Elmer White 80.00
Open fall gilt, C. A. Shields 25.00
Fall boar, Stanley Muscott 25.00
Consigned by R. C. Blank
Spring gilt, Elmer White 59.00
Fall yearling, John Green 60.00
Fall boar, C. R. Mulvany 46.00
Fall boar, Roy Curtiss 36.00
Consigned by Fred Willere
Open fall gilt, Wm. Tucker 33.00

- Consigned by James J. Wright
Fall yearling sow, Richard Edgar 65.00
Consigned by Roy Marzoff
Spring gilt, Earl Cludy 62.00
Consigned by G. E. Ester
Spring gilt, Howard Erickson 61.00
Consigned by Chas. A. VanDeventer
Spring gilt, F. M. Kenyon 70.00
Spring gilt, Smith and Walstow 70.00
Consigned by Archie Miller
Fall yearling sow, J. F. Schleder 56.00
Consigned by J. B. Miller
Spring gilt, O. B. McClintock 74.00
Spring gilt, DeWitt Spears 77.00
Consigned by Chas. Spurgeon
Open fall gilt, Howard Erickson 31.00
Open fall gilt, Howard Erickson 21.00
Consigned by Vincent W. Palmer
Open fall gilt, Howard Erickson 28.00
Open fall gilt, A. L. Walter 32.00
Consigned by E. Ben Shaver
Sow, Howard Erickson 41.00
Consigned by Louis Schultheiss
Fall yearling, E. W. Redman 54.00
Fall gilt, James Hnetonk 44.00
Fall gilt, J. G. Shleder 40.00
Consigned by Harry L. Hyde
Sow, Jos. Guthrie 55.00
Auctioneers: J. D. Helman and son, Alma, Mich.; Clerk, Lynn T. Miller, Ithaca, Mich.

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

THE METAL SILO
Have any of the Business Farmer readers had any experience with metal silos? Are they as satisfactory as wood silos? Does the silage freeze sooner than in wood silos? Will some one kindly give their experience through the Business Farmer?—A. E., Skandia, R. 1, Mich.

STONE PICKER
In a recent issue I saw where a man made inquiries in regard to stone for the highway gathered from the fields by a stone picker. And as I would like to get in touch with someone where I might buy one I wish you would print this request. He stated his stone picker gathered them to a depth of 10 inches. I would like to get one that will gather them off of a clean bean field after harvesting the crop.—G. M., Wheeler, Mich.

REMEDY FOR LICE ON STOCK
Here is a sure remedy for lice on cattle or horses. Get 5c worth of calomel for each cow. Put what would stick on a 5c piece in the hollow back of the horn. Rub into the hair. Repeat the dose each week for two weeks after first application. Don't let cows stay out in rain. For horses put a little in mane and on back bone, near tail.—J. S., St. Johns, Mich.

AUCTION SALE
AT THE SQUARE DEAL STOCK FARM
22 head of Reg. Holsteins
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1922
Rain or shine, at 10:30 a. m., 4 1-2 miles northeast of Imlay City. Herd under state and federal supervision. Nine cows and heifers and four bulls. Cows have A. R. O. up to 20 pounds, heifers and bulls are from a 30 pound sire Champion Mobile Cal. Some cows fresh, others will freshen soon. Two 26 pound bulls, one 13 months old, the other 1 month, heifers are from 1 month to 2 years old.
Two horses, brood sow and a full line of farm machinery, including a big 16-Rosenthal silo filler and a two bottom 14-inch Oliver tractor plough and a double tractor disc.
WILL CHRISINSKE, Prop.
IMLAY CITY, MICHIGAN
Free lunch at noon Wm. Wills, Auctioneer

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

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

SWINE
POLAND CHINA

POLAND CHINA
FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE
boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 301211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 305223, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immure by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors.
A. A. FELDAMP
Manchester, R. R. No. 2 Mich.

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

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. O. BOAR PIGS
at weaning time from Mich. Champion herd \$25 with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write E. R. LEONARD, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.
L. T. P. C. \$15-\$20-\$25
We are offering our 1921 fall crop of pigs at the above prices. They are sired by Hart's Black Price and Right Kind Clan.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

L T P C BRED GILTS
Bred to my new boar Liberator Pride. Priced with the time Nutt seed.
M. M. PATRICK, Grand Lodge, Mich.

WANTED 5 CHOICE BRED P. O. GILTS
bred for fore part April, nothing but large, well matured and cholera immune desired.
JOHN CRAWFORD, Dowagiac, Mich.

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

BRED GILTS now ready to ship, bred to boars of Bob Clansman, Defender and Joe breeding at farmers prices. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.
BOARS AT HALF PRICE BIG TYPE Poland Chinas bred in the purple, sired by Mich. Buster, A. Giant and Butler's Big Bob. No better breeding. A big rugged, big-boned boar ready for service, registered, for \$25.00—\$30.00.
JNO C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

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

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

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

Big Type P. C. Sows bred to Big Bob Mastadon, gilts bred to a son of Peter Pan, that sold for \$1,075 cash Jan. 5. O. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROCS
FOR SALE FINE GILTS DUE TO FARROW in April and May.
HARLEY FOOR & SONS, Gladwin, Mich., R 1.

PEACH HILL FARM
TRIED sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over.
Also a few open gilts.
INWOOD BROTHERS, Romeo, Mich.

AM SELLING A GREAT OFFERING OF DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS
March 4th, mostly mated to Orion Giant Col, a son of Ohio Grand Champion. Get on mailing list for catalog.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

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

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

DUROCS, BRED SOWS AND FALL PIGS. We have some exceptional good ones to offer at moderate prices. MICHIGANA FARM, Kalamazoo County, Pavilion, Michigan.

REGISTERER DUROC PIGS
\$12.50 each, at weaning. Papers furnished.
J. B. ANDREWS & SON, Coral, Mich. (P)

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

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

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

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

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Wart's King \$2945 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

FOR SALE: HERD BOAR A MODEL ORION King, a line bred and son of Jackson's Orion King. Call or write
CHAS. F. RICHARDSON, Blanchard, Mich.

FOR SALE PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE BOAR.
T. J. SWEENEY, Brant, Mich.

THE FINEST DUROC JERSEY HOGS in Michigan. Nearly 100 to choose from. Bred Sows, Gilts, Fall pigs, either sex. Write us your wants. Farmer prices.
SCHAEFFER BROS., Leonard, Mich., R 1

FOR SALE DUROC BRED SOWS OR OPEN gilts and only 1 boar left. 14 sows to farrow in spring beginning March 6th. Always satisfaction or money back.
B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE LOOK! THE OUTPUT OF 20 brood sows all sold.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R 4, St. Johns, Mich.
BERKSHIRES
BERKSHIRES
Special prices for Registered Berkshire Breeding stock:
10 Mature Bred Sows.....\$75.00
10 Fall Yearlings, Bred..... 50.00
Best type with size and quality. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Write for information.
C. C. COREY
2425 First National Bank Bldg.
Detroit Michigan

O. I. C.
REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR June and July farrow. Also a few service boars.
J. R. VAN ETEN, Olford, Mich.

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

SHEEP
HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.
CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

\$10.00 BUYS A FINE DELAINE MERINO Ewe Lamb 1 year old, \$15.00 buys Ewe with lamb by side. These prices are right.
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich. (P)

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

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

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

HORSES
ESTABLISHED 1879
BELLS'
PERCHERON & BELGIANS
The most complete selection in America of these popular breeds. International and state fair winners.
STALLIONS AND MARES
Write today.
BELL BROS., Wooster, O.

PURE BRED STALLIONS
One black Percheron, 7 yrs old weight 1800 lbs.
One black Percheron 5 yrs old weight 1800 lbs.
One 2 yr. old black with small star, weight 1400 lbs. Registration papers furnished. These stallions are sound and right and will be sold on reasonable terms.
JOSHUA HILL, Box 6, Capac, Mich.

OWOSSO SUGAR CO.'S PRAIRIE FARM
More of the better kind of Draft Horses used on the farm would lower the cost of production. Heavy Draft Horses on short hauls are economy and will lower the high cost of transportation.
Buy Heavy Draft Mares and raise your own power on the Farm. We have fifty mares in foal to select from. They possess the best blood that Belgium has ever produced.
Belgian Draft Horses are getting more popular. Their qualities as workers cannot be excelled by any other breed.
Before buying see the sires and dams and also see the largest breeding establishment of Belgian Draft Horses in the world. Located at
ALICIA, Saginaw County, MICHIGAN

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND BUSINESS REVIEW

THE improvement in the general business outlook continues but the progress made is irregular being much more marked in certain lines than in others. The increase in orders and output in connection with the steel and iron industry, is one of the most hopeful indications of returning prosperity, reducing as it does the number of unemployed and giving an encouraging impetus to business in all related lines. Another encouraging symptom of returning life in the leading cities of the country is the resumption of home building operations; this last development like all other evidences of increased activity, is not by any means general but is occurring in cities that have not been over-built, where industry is speeding up and where laboring men have a fair prospect of soon being able to save a little money, every week, out of their earnings.

The political pot is beginning to boil in every city, village and hamlet in the country and the taxpaying public is sharpening its ax to get even with public officials who have been extravagant in the past or who are favoring large expenditures of tax funds in the near future. That the farmer's financial outlook has greatly improved during the past two months cannot be denied but he is still short of funds and in no humor to encourage profligacy and extravagance in high office.

Wholesale prices have been marked down in connection with many lines and dealers are finishing their orders which were split in two in the middle because of uncertainty and lack of confidence in the consumptive outlook of the coming spring and summer. Reports from the country districts indicate that the farmer is beginning to buy on a much larger scale than heretofore, although in some localities, ties, dealers are complaining about the activities of farm organizations, along commercial lines. The persistent advance in the selling price of farm products, which has featured the market recently has evidently been checked for the present and in the event of a permanent decline in values, a decrease in rural business may be looked for.

The New York stock market has been decidedly active of late with rails leading in activity. The prospect of a business revival has already resulted in the making of elaborate plans, by many manufacturing projects, for repairs and extensions. Equipments and transportation securities are well thought of by the investment public because they believe that before very long, railroad companies will be forced to spend large amounts for betterments of all kinds. Government bonds are weak but all other reliable bond issues are in active demand at steady prices. Call money has been ranging between 3 1-2 and 4 per cent for some days past and the supply of long-time funds is said to be equal to the needs of the situation in all lines, except among farmers.

WHEAT

Rains in the southwest brought bad luck to holders of wheat this week

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.37	1.40	1.40%
No. 2 White	1.34	1.33	1.35%
No. 2 Mixed	1.34		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	1.70	1.68	1.68

when prices took a substantial drop. Export demand slacked up slightly also. At the same time the government's report emphasizing the smallness of farm reserves was a counteracting factor but could not stem the decline in prices. Monday the Detroit wheat market was very weak and prices dropped 5 cents a bushel. Tuesday further declines were in order but strength came before the close of the market and the day finished at Monday's close. The damage to wheat in the southwest has

Edited by H. H. MACK

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains steady after recent declines. Beans active. Potatoes quiet. Butter scarce and firm. Eggs in good supply but demand light. Live poultry inactive. Dressed calves and hogs dull. Veal calves active and cattle steady. Sheep slow. Hogs lower. Provisions decline. Hay quiet.

(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.)

been the big bullish factor in recent weeks and should be watched closely by all who have wheat to sell. No one believes that all the damage which has been done can be undone. The crop has suffered irreparable damage, and a goodly acreage will be abandoned. But with normal spring weather there should be some recovery. The wheat market is in just such a condition today that it is likely to develop weakness from very little cause and we need not be surprised to find the next couple of weeks a period of lower prices and inactivity, which are very likely to be succeeded by another and longer period of increasing strength and high prices. We still expect to see \$1.50 wheat on the Chicago market before the next crop.

CORN

Corn weakened in sympathy with wheat last week although the mar-

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.64 1/2	.57 1/2	.74%
No. 3 Yellow	.63		
No. 4 Yellow			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

No. 2 Yell	No. 3 Yell	No. 4 Yell	
Detroit	.69	.66	

ket was considerable stronger. At Detroit the price dropped to 65 1-2c for No. 2 yellow while the Chicago market remained at the level of the opening of the week. Domestic demand improved some and export business was of a liberal nature. Reports from reliable sources indicate that European demand for our corn will continue throughout the season. Any break in the market was not allowed to get much of a start because investors were on the lookout and all declines found them ready purchasers. The market closed the week firm and No. 3 yellow advanced 1-2c at Detroit. Receipts were liberal, Chicago receiving 4,640,000 bushels. Shipments from that point aggregated 3,927,000 bushels. On Monday of the current week the market continued to fol-

low the trend of the wheat market and prices declined slightly.

OATS

White oats were weaker at the opening of the week, they lost only

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.42	.38 1/2	.47
No. 3 White	.40	.37 1/2	
No. 4 White			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.46 1/2	.45	.42

a cent and are quoted higher than a week ago. The future of this market now will depend somewhat upon the 1922 acreage. A large acreage might mean very little if any better prices. A small acreage should result in immediately higher prices for the reason that the surplus crop has been heavily drawn upon and the world is getting down to pretty close adjustment on this crop.

RYE

The early part of last week rye showed an inclination to follow the trend of wheat but before the closing day there was a change and prices started upward. At Detroit the market at the end of the week was \$1.05 while the market at Chicago was unsuccessful in reaching the level of Monday, March 6. Renewed buying on a fairly large scale for export did much towards putting new life in the grain. The Russian relief announced last week a purchase of 650,000 bushels of seed rye for that country. Cash No. 2 is \$1.02 at Chicago and \$1.04 at Detroit.

BARLEY

An easy tone rules in the barley market with prices lower at Chicago and unchanged at Detroit. Barley is worth 63@68c per bushel on the Chicago market and \$1.25@1.35 per cwt. on the Detroit market.

BEANS

The Detroit bean market has recovered all the loss it sustained last

week and has reached a new high level for the season, going to \$6.65 per cwt., on Tuesday. Is it mere coincidence, we wonder, that the quick

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	6.65	6.65	6.65
Red Kidneys	6.65	8.00	6.65

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

O. H. P.	Detroit
Detroit	8.75

recovery in this market should have taken place at the very time the bean jobbers were planning their campaign to induce farmers to plant more beans this year. A meeting of bean jobbers, to which the M. B. F. editor was invited to attend, was held Tuesday in Detroit, the sole purpose of which was to encourage a larger acreage and production in 1922. This is a perfectly worthy ambition and if the bean jobbers will help in every possible way to increase the yield per acre and secure for the farmer a profitable price the Michigan bean can come back into its own. Obviously it would be discouraging business to try to convince farmers they ought to plant more beans if, at the same time prices were going down. Therefore, it is very much to the interests of the jobbers to keep the price up at least until the seed for another crop is in the ground. The recent advance in beans was probably partly due to manipulation, but also partly due to natural causes.

POTATOES

The potato market continues to rule easy with a slight sagging of

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.06	
Chicago	1.73	
New York	2.00	
Pittsburg	2.08	2.02

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Detroit	1.50
---------	------

prices. The exception is the Detroit market where prices have gained 8 to 15 cents per 150 pounds in the last few days. Shipments are very heavy, but the supplies of the middle western states are dwindling fast and shipments must soon show a sharp slump.

HAY

Hay markets show slight change since our last issue. The western

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	19.00@20	18.00@19	17.00@18
Chicago	21.00@23		18.00@21
New York	24.00@26		22.00@25
Pittsburg	22.50@24	20.50@21	18.00@19

Light Mix. Clover Mix. No. 1 Clover

Detroit	18.00@19	15.00@16	14.00@15
Chicago	19.00@21	18.00@19	17.00@18
New York	23.00@25	20.00@22	
Pittsburg	19.50@20	20.00@21	20.50@21

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	21.00@22	20.00@21	19.00@20

Light Mix. Clover Mix. No. 1 Clover

Detroit	20.00@21	18.00@19	17.00@18
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markets are some firmer but prices remain at last week's level. Chicago reports demand good at present and supplies light.

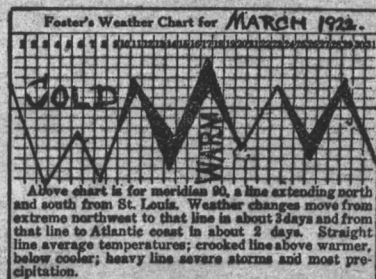
REVIEW OF THE BUTTER MARKETS

Week ending March 11th

During the greater part of the week ending March 11th the markets were easy and unsettled, due to a readjustment of the rather abnormal conditions which existed during the previous week at which time the markets became firm and active because it was feared the receipts would be delayed due to severe storms in some of the heavier producing sections. The week opened with several possibilities. If the movement of butter had been materially checked due to delays in transit or delays in deliveries of cream to the factories it was reasonable to expect an increase in the receipts since the cause of such delay had been largely removed. At the same time operators realized that trading had been beyond immediate needs, making it probable

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK.

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



Above chart is for meridian 90, a line extending north and south from St. Louis. Weather changes move from extreme northwest to that line in about 3 days and from that line to Atlantic coast in about 2 days. Straight line average temperature; crooked line above warmer, below cooler; heavy line severe storms and most precipitation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1922.—The week centering on March 23 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 21, Michigan March 24, and in eastern sections March 25. A cool wave will be in northwestern Canada near March 24, Michigan March 27, eastern sections March 28.

The storms of March promise to continue, at least, a little greater than the average and such weather is very promising for the crops of 1922.

If all the continent should produce such magnificent crops as are now promised by two-thirds to three-fourths of Canada and America we would have more than we could con-

sume or sell. The only hope for North America to sell or give away our enormous crops of 1922 is for some poor country like Europe, Asia, Australia or South America to make, as Russia did last year, an almost total failure in the crops of 1922. Anyway, the crops will be so big in North America that labor will be in great demand and North America will be the brightest spot on the map. But a failure in one-fourth of this vast continent and its 140 millions of people would hurt many and the good streak of fortune is coming that will enable us to take care of them and still have left more than we will need.

No further great change in crop-weather is expected till after middle of April, when a great and important change in the location of evaporation from whence will come the moisture for the 1922 crops. The section in the southern states that will get sufficient rain should plant and sow later than usual as the rains, where they do come, will get there considerably later than usual, but in northern sections the planting and sowing should be about the usual time.

Near March 18 the greatest storms of March will be dying and another period of less storms will be due during the week centering on March 27.

W. T. Foster

that there would only be a limited demand to absorb the expected heavier arrivals. These factors kept the markets very nervous. Receivers pressed their offerings for sale and buyers operated very cautiously.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The market for live cattle is gradually working to a more satisfactory basis, the improvement, however, applies more directly to the common and medium grades than to prime steers. The demand for well-bred steers, of good feeder quality, is especially active at this time, feeders being in the market regularly and setting the pace when it comes to price. From the recent low point, good-quality steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200, have gained from 75 cents to \$1.25 per cwt. Killers are getting nothing fit to sell below \$7.25 per cwt. and at that, can only get cattle that feeders cannot use. Yearlings are acting better and the universal opinion seems to be, that all of this kind that carry fair quality will pay for the feed they will consume up to the time when they are ready for the butcher.

Butcher cattle are selling much better than formerly, the gain in price during the past month equaling from 50 cents to \$1.50 per cwt. Heifers, which at the low time sold at \$5.50, are now selling above \$7 and bid fair to go still higher; the spread between common steers and cows has narrowed, perceptibly of late. Common little stocker cattle are not selling well but this is without special meaning for they never do at this season of the year. The demand for feeder cattle, that are available for a corn finish, is so broad and persistent that there is little prospect of a decline of prices this side of good grass.

Chicago got 7,500 more cattle last week, than during the week before and the average price paid was very little different from that of the week before. Quality was only fair, all the week, arrivals being noted for the absence of heavy steers of higher quality and a decided shortage of high-grade yearlings. The top for yearlings, in small lots, was \$9.50 but full loads would have readily brought that price had they been on offer. Eastern dressed beef markets just about held their own but they were not called active at any time during the week.

Chicago got the smallest number of sheep and lambs, last week, of any similar period in the current year, with the single exception of the week ending February 11; the arrivals, 66,900 were 8,100 fewer than arrived the previous week. Mature sheep were active all the week and prices paid looked higher than at any preceding date this year but this resulted, in some cases, from the offerings being of especially good quality; one band of fed ewes brought \$9.35, the highest price of the season, so far, western wethers sold for \$10.50 and yearlings for \$14.50 per cwt. The top price paid for lambs by a Chicago butcher, last week, was \$16.30, a new record for the current season. The market opened at the season's high point on Monday but continued to ease off, slightly, every day during the week, prices closing at the low point of the period; the loss in price, from Monday to Saturday, was from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. The wool market is dull and quiet and there is good reason to believe that lambs have about reached their price limit for this year.

Barring the first week of this year, hog receipts were smaller last week than during any other week this year, but in spite of this fact,

the trade showed a weak undertone, from Monday until Saturday night. The top price paid on last Saturday was 20 cents lower than on the preceding day and 40 cents lower than the high price of the week.

In the issue of March 9, the Chicago Breeders Gazette published the following on the provision situation: "Lard exports last week were 23,029,000 lbs., a movement that is proving effective in keeping stocks on this side of the Atlantic low. Much of this lard was sold some time since at prices radically out of line with hog prices, involving heavy loss. The March 1 stock of lard at all western packing points was only 29,090,000 lbs., compared with 63,732,000 lbs. a year ago, the February increase being only 1,301,000 lbs. Chicago had only 16,002,000 lbs. of new lard on hand March 1, against 38,657,000 lbs. a year ago, and 41,107,000 lbs. two years ago. Other stocks of hog product are equally bullish, that of cut meats being only 190,641,000 lbs., against 314,336,000 lbs. a year ago, and 347,383,000 lbs. in 1920. During February the stock of cut meats at all points increased only 17,802,000 lbs., against 74,878,000 lbs. last year. Packers will probably be on a hand-to-mouth basis all summer."

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, March 15th
BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 35 @ 36c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh, current receipts, 22 1-2 @ 23c per oz.
APPLES—Greening, \$3.50 @ 3.75; Steel's Red, \$3 @ 3.50; Baldwins, \$2.75 @ 3; Spy, \$3.50 @ 4; western, boxes, \$3 @ 3.75.
ONIONS—Eastern, \$3.50 @ 9 per 100-lb sack.
POPCORN—Globe, 5c; Little Buster, 10c per lb.
DRESSED HOGS—Small to medium, 12 @ 13c; heavy, 10 @ 11c per lb.
DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 14c; medium, 12 @ 13c; large coarse, 5 @ 10c per pound.
LIVE POULTRY—Best spring chickens, smooth legs, 29c; staggy springs, 25c; leghorn springs, 25c; large fat hens, 29c; medium hens, 29c; small hens, 27c; old roosters, 18c; geese, 20 @ 22c; ducks, 25c; turkeys, 35c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET

March 14th
Cattle: Receipts, 120 cars; market 25c lower; choice to prime shipping steers, 1,400 pounds and up, \$8.50 @ 8.75; good to choice shipping steers \$8 @ 8.25; light native yearlings good quality, \$9 @ 10; best handy steers, \$7.50 @ 7.75; handy steers and heifers, \$7 @ 7.25; western heifers, \$6.50 @ 7; light Michigan butchering heifers, \$6.50 @ 7; best fat cows, \$5.50 @ 6; cutters, \$3.50 @ 4; canners, \$2.25 @ 2.50; best heavy bulls, \$4.50 @ 5; common bulls, \$3.50 @ 4; best feeders, \$6 @ 6.50; medium feeders, \$5.50 @ 5.75; stockers, good, \$5.50 @ 5.75; light common, \$4 @ 4.50; best milkers and springers, \$7.50 @ 8.50; mediums, \$30 @ 40. Hogs: Receipts, 80 cars; lower; medium and heavy, \$10.75 @ 11; yorkers and mixed, \$11.25 @ 11.50; pigs, \$11 @ 11.25. Sheep: Receipts, 50 cars; strong; top lambs, \$16.25; yearlings, \$12 @ 15; wethers, \$11 @ 12; ewes, \$10 @ 10.25. Calves: Receipts 2,500; lower; top, \$13.50.

A GAS WELL ON YOUR OWN FARM

Do you light your house, barn, out-buildings and driveways with gas produced on your own farm or do you stumble about trying to see by the light of a lantern or oil lamp? Is your wife forced to spend a half hour building a fire in a range before she can cook a meal or do her ironing, or can she turn on the gas and within a few moments have a meal ready or an ironing done? You know how it feels to come into a hot kitchen during a warm summer day. Well think of the wife who spends many hours in it. Do you wonder that she looks so tired sometimes?

The J. B. Colt Company, 31 East 42nd St., New York, manufactures lighting and cooking plants that save the eyes at night and the health and temper during the day. Their ad. on page 11 of this issue will give you some information, but you should clip the coupon, fill out properly and mail to that company. They will be more than pleased to send you full information regarding the plants.—Adv.

Business Farmers' Exchange

5c per word per issue—3 issues for 10c per word—Minimum number of words accept, 20.
ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS OVER 17, willing to accept Government Positions \$135. (stationary or traveling) write Mr. Osmont, Dept. 355, St. Louis, Mo., immediately.
WANTED: TENANT FOR HALF SECTION of excellent land in Hillsdale County, Mich. Applicant should have sufficient funds to own horses and tools and have interest in other live stock. Good milk market. Write H. R. SMITH, Room 409, Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST ALL KINDS. Delivered prices. Address M. M. care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
FOR SALE: EQUIPMENT FOR MAKING cheese. Inquire of FRANK L. CUSTER, R. 2, Swart, Mich.

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Is economical in cost and use

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Makes the sweetest and most wholesome foods

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Is the largest selling brand in the world—it never fails



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

ROUND WHITE CEDAR FENCE POSTS. to 7 inch tops, 7 and 8 ft. lengths. Get our delivered prices—Mfg. to user. E. POCH & CO., Rogers, Mich. (P)

HIDES TANNED OR LEATHER FOR REPAIR work sold direct. Prices reasonable. Let us send samples. COCHRAN TANNING CO., Greenville, Michigan. (P)

WANTED: MAN WITH TEAM OR AUTO to handle the S. M. Co. products in some choice vacant territory. For particulars address SAGINAW MEDICINE COMPANY, Saginaw, Mich. (P)

FARMERS: SEND YOUR NAME TO J. Rippin, Marlette, Mich., for bag, crates and mail box marker. Better, quicker returns. Square dealings our motto. (P)

SEND ME YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS for free pamphlet telling you about Wild Goose Corn, particularly farmers located in the Northern portion of Southern Michigan. E. F. O'BRIEN, Route 2, Box 137, Kalamazoo, Mich. (P)

MAKE MONEY—LEARN TO TAN HIDES. Full instructions, silver quarter. Guaranteed. SOUTHWESTERN LABORATORIES, Box 771, Oklahoma City. (P)

PRINTED STATIONERY, 200 SHEETS, 100 Envelopes with your name and address on both, \$1.00. THE BEUTE PRINT SHOP, Kalamazoo, Michigan. (P)

GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL Clerks, \$133 to \$192 month. Write for free specimen questions. COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, O-4, Columbus, Ohio. (P)

EARLY SEED POTATOES. IRISH COBBLER and Early Peckosey. Two grades \$3.50 \$3.00 bu. STARR BROS. R. 2, Marshall, Mich. (P)

A \$30 WORK HARNESS, FAIR CONDITION \$40 cash. 1 mile north and 1-2 miles east of Brutus, Mich. JACOB W. BRENNAMAN, R. 1, Brutus, Mich. (P)

STEEL FENCE POSTS 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" ANGLE. 7 feet long. High carbon rust resisting steel. For any fence, 29c each. Immediate shipment. AMERICAN WIRE FENCE COMPANY, 1133 Otis Bldg., Chicago. (P)

AGENTS FOR MIDEARTH SOAP PRODUCTS make big money. Let us show you why have the best proposition you ever saw. MIDEARTH MFG. CO., Sandusky, Ohio. (P)

WANTED: HOUSEWIVES TO USE CROW'S 20th Century Washing Compound. A liberal proposition to agents. Write for sample and prices. State if for your own use or price to agents. IRA M. HOLCOMB & CO., Manufacturer Owosso, Mich. (P)

FARMERS ATTENTION: I DO ALL KINDS of mason work. Farm work a specialty. Also sales agent for Hoosier siles. CHARLES BERGLES, 4763 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich. (P)

NEW PHONOGRAPH NEEDLE, LIGHTNING seller. Plays 27,000 times. Sweeter tone. Saves \$40. Sent postpaid \$1. Agents wanted. E. W. BAILLY CO., 7615 Lexington Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. (P)

WANTED 10000 BOYS. SELL A PRODUCT and keep the profits. 10c for samples and all particulars. K. O. MFG. PRODUCTS, drawer 799, Chicago, Ill. (P)

1000 LETTER HEADS AND 1000 ENVELOPES. 6 3/4 White. Wove printed in black with dot over 5 lines, \$7.50. Paper 20 lb. Bond. THE BEUTE PRINT SHOP, Kalamazoo, Michigan. (P)

The Second Gift of GRIMM Certified-Genuine.

A POWERFUL SOIL IMPROVER

That will increase your assets. It will increase the producing and real estate value of your farm, along with many years of a profitable forage crop and fattening green pastures for your hogs and chickens. The large spreading deep root system of GRIMM alfalfa taps the subsoil. It adds humus and nitrogen to the soil in greater proportions. When plowed under it produces a valuable mechanical condition of the soil. GRIMM will do better on run down soil than common alfalfa. Crops following your field of GRIMM will yield 10 to 50 per cent more than in any other rotation. Your seeding cost of Genuine Certified GRIMM is practically the same as common alfalfa, your returns much greater.

Due to the vast amount of common alfalfa, or badly mixed lots sold on the market as GRIMM, 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.

You will be assured success by sowing this spring CERTIFIED GENUINE GRIMM seed, produced by co-operative growers organizations under strictest field and bag inspection. We are co-operating to make possible for you to get absolutely reliable GRIMM that will give results.

Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association, Grimm Alfalfa Seed Producers Assn. of N. Dakota

MICHIGAN SEEDS BEED DEPARTMENT BOX 33 MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Lansing, Michigan

Works Like a Clock HILL'S CASCARA & QUININE Cures Colds in 24 Hours STANDARD remedy world over. Tablet form. Use at first suggestion of Cold or La Grippe and avoid illness. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature. At Drugists—30 Cents W. H. HILL CO., DETROIT

MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Nearly Fifteen Thousand People Killed by Automobiles in 1921

150,000 Serious Accidents in the United States

NO WISE man will take the chance of driving an automobile whether it be a Ford or a Packard, whether it be an old car or new car, without carrying automobile insurance to protect against liability. We have had experience in adjusting liability claims for seven years. Our adjusters and managers have handled every claim so that no judgment has been rendered in excess of the amount carried in our policy. The stock rate to cover liability alone on a Buick car is \$30.00 per year; for a full coverage collision policy the cost is \$104 or \$134.00 without fire or theft. Compare this with our low rate.

In 1921 the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company paid \$100,139.34 for liability claims. Among them were paid the following claims against the policy holders mentioned below:

W. C. Davis	Kalamazoo	\$ 675.00	W. H. Wallace	Saginaw	678.00
Grattan & Darger	Saginaw	1038.00	Edgar Peterson	Bay City	1750.00
O. W. Randall	Lansing	506.00	Dr. R. W. Dawson	Redford	875.00
A. B. Coggins	Pinconning	523.00	Chas. McNamara	Corunna	675.00
Edward T. Kean	Oakwood	675.00	Chas. Bartlett	Jackson	975.00
A. H. Scholtens	Muskegon	1200.00	Albert Stoldt	Imlay City	1900.23
Sterling Sanford	Mt. Clemens	1025.00	Mrs. Chas. Ponchand	Crystal Falls	2500.00
E. W. Tucker	Wyandotte	3457.67	H. H. Kurtz	Flint, R. F. D.	1000.00
C. S. Bancroft	Flat Rock	1225.00	Lieds Sanitary Milk Co.	Escanaba	1300.00
A. A. Motherwell	Flint	1700.00	Philip Arne	Calumet	2725.00
G F. Cacklam	Manistee	1185.00	Sarah D. Young	Bay City	975.00
Don Layman	Mancelona	1475.00	Dr. C. H. Howard	Houghton	591.25

The above are a few of the serious claims this company has paid and by writing a large volume of business our company is able to make a very low rate in comparison with old line companies and yet our attention has been called to a number of cases during the past few years where people have allowed their insurance to drop because the car was getting a little older saying they would take out insurance when they purchased a new car. Remember you are just as liable to have an accident, in which some person is injured, with an old car as with a new one. Therefore you should keep insured and when you purchase a new car the policy will automatically cover same unless it is of greater horsepower in which case you should send the old policy in to the company, pay the difference and get the larger car insured. Our company has had the first pick of the careful automobile owners and we aim to carry insurance at cost plus safety.

BOOSTER FOR MUTUAL INSURANCE

A man recently came into the office of M. B. Armstrong, our agent at Pontiac, and said that he had a new car that he wanted insured with the Howell company. Mr. Armstrong asked him about insuring his big truck, just purchased. He replied, "I would like to do that but I have bought the truck on time and the dealer insisted on placing the insurance with an Old Line Company." He said further, "I am ashamed to tell you what it cost me. The old line premium for fire, theft and collision coverage was just \$400.00 and if I injure or kill any person I will have to stand the suit myself as the policy covers neither property damage nor personal injury liability. I certainly am a booster for the Howell Mutual where a Dodge automobile can be insured for fire, theft and liability for \$12.00 here and for \$10.50 in the country districts. A little investigation by anyone will show a great benefit to automobile owners by having a mutual insure them."

Total Assets January 1, 1922, \$137,392.31

Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

Howell, Michigan