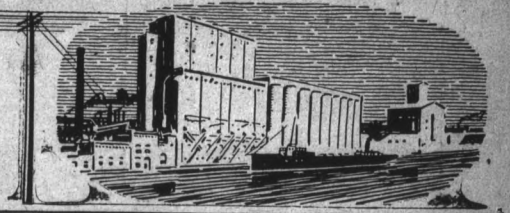


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



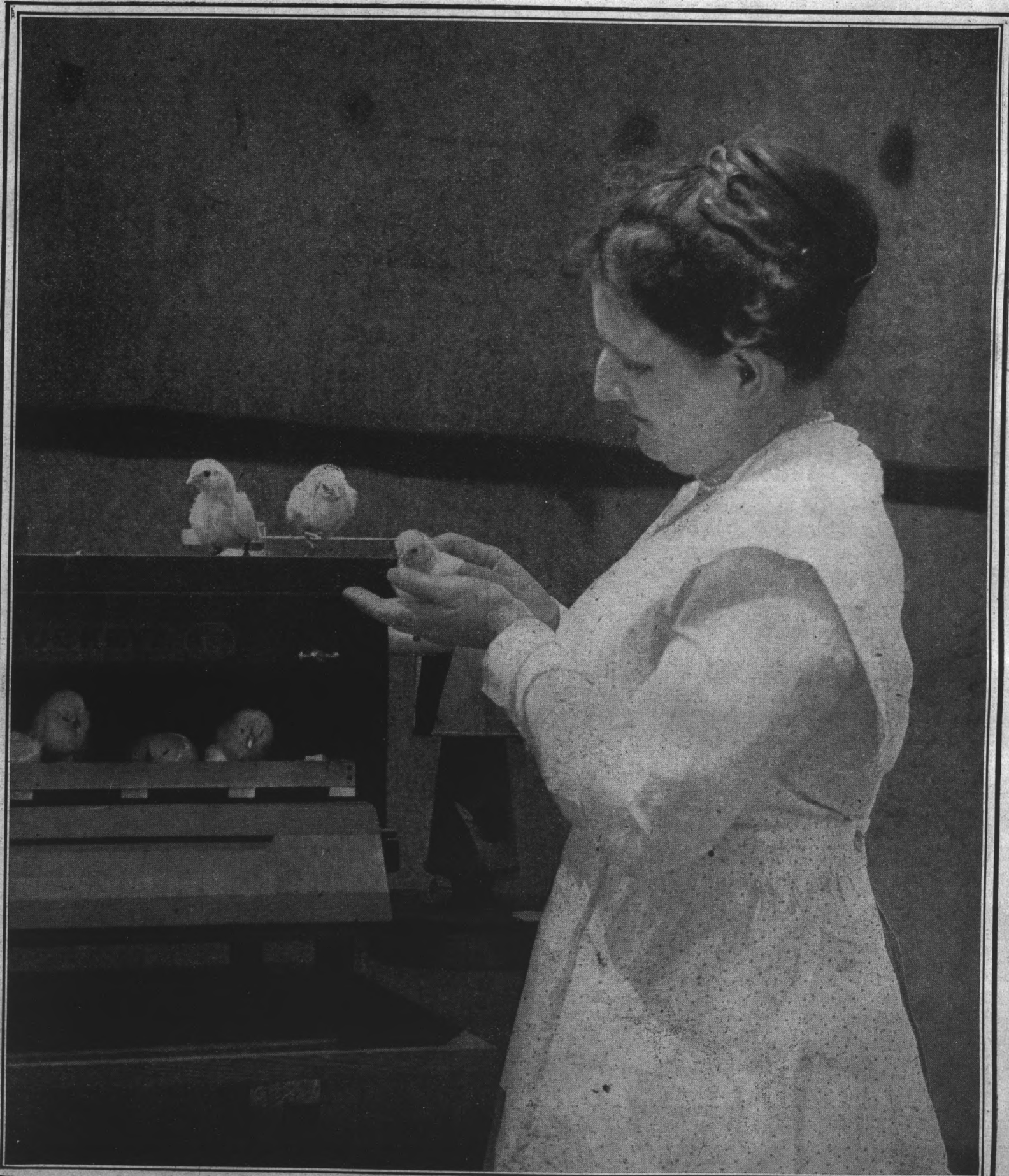
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Edited in Michigan



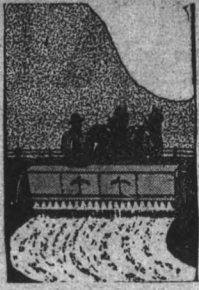
Vol. IX, No. 30-31

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MARCH 25-APRIL 1, 1922

\$1 PER YEAR



"Peep, peep,"—Spring Greetings from the Incubator



Limestone Freight Rates Reduced

\$10—\$30 Per Car

It is a mighty fortunate thing for Michigan farmers that Limestone freight rates have been radically reduced just now, when it is essential to apply Limestone for spring planting.

Approximate Cost of Solvay Pulverized Limestone Delivered to the Station in Bulk Carloads of Not Less Than 40 tons each.

	Per Ton
Grand Traverse District	3.85
Grand Rapids District	3.70
Kalamazoo and Battle Creek District	3.60
Lansing District	3.40
Flint, Jackson and Hillsdale District	3.30
Oakland County District	3.20

This is the reduction thousands of Michigan farmers have been waiting for.

Orders are pouring in from all parts of the state. And while we have a large stock on hand, it will be well to get your order in immediately and avoid all possibility of delay in shipment.

With this radical reduction in the cost of applying Limestone—with your County Agent advising you to use it—with your own Agricultural College and every farm authority insisting you must use it in order to secure maximum production—with the absolute necessity of using Limestone to secure satisfactory results from Alfalfa or Clover in Michigan—when you consider these facts, do you dare do without Limestone this year?

If you have not yet received a copy of our book on Limestone, its uses and advantages, drop us a line today and we will send it free.

SOLVAY

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

WING & EVANS, INC.
Sales Agents for
THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
625 Book Bldg., Detroit

COMM'N MEN FEEL GOVERNMENT'S HAND

ACTING under the authority of the new Packer and Stock Yards Regulation Act, Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture is proceeding to make it uncomfortable for persons suspected of unfair practices. For a second time he has haled the operators of the East St. Louis Live Stock Exchange into court to explain their actions.

Ninety-two organized order buyers are in wrong now. Feb. 3 they increased the commission charge for buying hogs on eastern markets to \$10 a car, double or single deck, an increase of 233 per cent on the single decks and 100 per cent on the doubles. The old rate was \$3 for a single deck and \$5 for a double deck. The Secretary's complaint requires the order buyers to show why such an increase should not be held unreasonable.

Recently 110 members of the East St. Louis Live Stock Exchange were ordered into court to explain an alleged boycott of co-operative commission firms doing business in the same market and upon firms doing business with the co-operative organizations.

GRIMM BEST BY TEST

ALFALFA pays best when the farmer invests a little more per acre by sowing certified Grimm and making sure of a good crop under average soil and climatic conditions, says the State Farm Bureau seed department, quoting the Guelph, Ontario, experiment station, which does business on an east and west line even with Saginaw. The Guelph people have followed this investment in good seed idea for ten years on all alfalfa test. The results they get tell their own story. The soil at Guelph is the average clay loam soil, results were figured in tons of hay per year and its value. See figures taken from the Guelph test:

Tons of Alfalfa Hay Per Acre

	Grimm	Montana Com.	Common
1910 1st yr	3.21	2.35	2.31
1915.....	5.19	3.25	2.61
1916.....	4.71	2.48	0.85
1917.....	1.69	Nearly all winter killed	
1919.....	2.63	A slight come back	

Over a ten year period the Grimm has averaged 3.6 tons per acre as against 1.68 tons for Montana common and 1.11 tons for common alfalfa.

If good alfalfa hay is worth \$15 a ton and it is, and ten pounds of certified Grimm seed (enough for an acre) is worth \$5 and 15 pounds of common seed sells for \$3.50, we may expect the \$1.50 difference in seed costs to come out along the lines of the Guelph test, which was:

In the first year, 1910, the Grimm field produced \$12.90 more value per acre.

By 1915 the Grimm field had produced a total greater return of \$147.45 per acre.

In ten years the Grimm field has produced \$288 more per acre, or greater annual average return of \$28.80 for the extra few cents invested in the original seed. The Guelph experiment shows the superiority of Grimm over common and proves it to be a splendid investment, says the Farm Bureau seed department.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF WOOL IN 1921

CONSUMPTION of wool in the United States in 1921 was 72,000,000 pounds more than 1920 according to a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture today. Consumption of wool in 1921 totaled 572,724,000 pounds as compared with 500,744,000 pounds in 1920.

U. S. HONEY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

IN January, 1922, the United States exported a total of 153,687 pounds of honey, 10,000 pounds of which went to Denmark, 29,000 to France and 90,000 to England. In the same period she imported 91,000 pounds principally from Cuba. During the year 1921 the U. S. exported 97,000 pounds of beeswax and imported 2,492,707 pounds. California reports prospects for a bumper crop of honey. Colonies suf-

(Continued on page 23)

The Third Gift of GRIMM Certified-Genuine

LARGEST YIELD

Sow ½ as much GRIMM per acre as you would common

GRIMM
36 TONS PER ACRE

COMMON
17 TONS PER ACRE

SAME FIELD 10 YR. AVERAGE

How would you like to have a stand of alfalfa nine to twelve feet high? That is what you would get by placing the three or four cuttings of GRIMM per season on top of each other. Genuine GRIMM will produce for you 4 to 6 tons of highly nourishing, excellent quality hay per acre per year. GRIMM hay is relished by all kinds of live stock and commands top prices on the market. On a ten year average it will outyield any common hay crop or alfalfa, providing they last that long, one to four tons per acre per year. There is no other forage grown that will produce such tonnage as genuine GRIMM. If in doubt try some in the same field with common or ask your County Agent or Agricultural Experiment Station. The seeding cost 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 CER TIFIED 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

WRITE AT ONCE for particulars & quotations to

SEED DEPARTMENT
BOX 34

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan



SILO BARGAINS

The Big 8 among silos—cheapest of their class in price—best in construction and improvements—most satisfactory in service. CHAMPION crooked silos for lifetime service. NEW ROSS crooked silos for those who want 25 years of service for least money. INDEPENDENT Metal Silos for those who want an improvement over tile or crooked silos for less money.

Lowest Prices Easiest Terms

One of these silos will suit every need, fit every pocketbook. Prices down to rock bottom. Champion silos \$200 cheaper now. New Ross silos, 10x30, \$230. In-Dependable Metal silos are much cheaper than masonry. Terms arranged so anyone can meet them. Write today for free description, construction, price, terms, etc. Mention type you are interested in.

ROSS

Ensilage Cutters

Made to work better, easier, cheaper than other cutters.

72 years' experience built into them. Now sold at prices and liberal terms that enable any silo owner to have a cutter, and get perfect ensilage at least cost.

You can buy a ROSS for as little as

\$139

Made in 4 sizes to match any power.



MORE DAVIS VALUES

First Quality

RED RUBBER BOOTS

Sizes 6 to 11—Factory Seconds

\$3.45 Post Paid

Child's Boots, \$1.95

Davis Brothers

Lansing, Mich.



USE "Can't Sag" Steel Posts

Save Money No holes to dig; no setting; no tamping; drive 900 a day. Made from High Carbon rust resisting Rail Steel. Prices now down to pre-war basis.

Our Balanced Corrugated Anchor Plate makes every post drive straight—braces post in four directions instead of two—prevents leaning. Four Earth Locks cling to soil with bull dog grip. Send for FREE Post Folder describing six exclusive Can't-Sag features.

ROWE MFG. CO. 2504 Holton St., Galesburg, Ill.

See that Balanced Corrugated Anchor Plate

h. b. y. c. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.

Who Gets the Benefit of a High Sugar Tariff?

Fair Tariff League Claims that Consumers are Taxed for Benefit of Factories Instead of Beet Growers

SUGAR in the beet, the product of the farm, is given a protection of 5 per cent ad valorem in the Fordney Tariff Bill now before congress.

Refined sugar, the product of the beet sugar factory, is protected with a specific rate equivalent to from 80 per cent to 100 per cent ad valorem on the basis of present prices.

For example, the Michigan sugar factory receives a prohibitive protection against the importation of the product of the Canadian sugar factory, but the Michigan sugar beet farmer receives practically no protection against the Canadian sugar beet.

In view of this farmers are asking if the 60 per cent increase in the tariff on Cuban raw sugar contained in the Fordney Tariff Bill is an effort to protect the farmer or an effort to pay a further bonus to an already sufficiently protected beet sugar industry.

All farmers use sugar. They usually buy it in 100 pound sacks. Every time a farmer buys a sack of sugar he pays \$2.00 as a result of the tariff on sugar. Half of this goes to the government and half of it to the beet sugar manufacturer.

This is true because we consume in this country twice as much sugar as we make, but the price of sugar to the farmer is the Cuban price plus the tariff. But the farmer pays this price on both the domestic sugar and the foreign sugar. Therefore the farmer pays half of this tax to the government and half to the manufacturer of beet sugar in this country.

Sugar Beets a Minor Product

The farmer might feel that he was getting some benefit out of this if the raising of sugar beets was actually an important American agricultural pursuit. This, however, is not the case.

The crop acreage of sugar beets for 1920 was 692,455. The crop acreage for peanuts was 1,256,000, almost double the acreage devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets.

Contributed by the Fair Tariff League



80 per cent Protection for the Sugar Manufacturer;
5 per cent for the Beet Grower.

Even those farmers who raise sugar beets might properly ask in what way their interests are being protected by an increase in the duty on Cuban sugar. It is currently rumored that the contract price paid the farmer for sugar beets during the coming season will be from \$5.00 to \$5.50 a ton. The average pre-war price with the tariff at 1 cent was \$5.57, approximately the price that will be paid farmers during the coming season showing clearly that the 60 per cent increase in the tariff does not percolate through the factory to the farmer.

Fallacy of Wool "Protection."

Very few farmers grow wool, but all wool, the

product of the American farm, is one of the chief rallying cries of the high tariff exponent.

Farmers are clad in mid-winter mostly in cotton and shoddy, and yet the woolen manufacturer today is given 45 cents a pound protection on the entire weight of the farmers' clothing on the basis that it is all wool. He passes this additional cost on to the farmer, but gives the wool grower about one-third of this 45 cents in increased price of wool.

A foreign piece of men's suiting weighing 18 ounces to the yard is 40 per cent cotton, 30 per cent wool and 30 per cent wool shoddy, costing on the present rate of exchange \$1.09 a yard. A comparable domestic fabric costs \$1.75. Under the Fordney Tariff the duty would be 24 per cent of this \$1.75, or 42 cents; the weight duty at 30 cents a pound, 33 3-4 cents, and the landing charge 9 1-2 cents, making the foreign fabric cost here \$1.95. Under the present Emergency Tariff, with its 45 cents a pound weight duty, the fabric would cost \$2.08 as against the American price of \$1.75.

The wool grower would get 15 cents protection per pound instead of the 45 cents weight duty, the manufacturer keeping 30 cents of the weight duty, but charging the farmer who buys clothing the full 45 cents.

The American farmer should be interested to find out why it is that his common agricultural tools manufactured in the United States can be bought for less by the European farmer than he has to pay for them, thanks to the protective tariff. For instance, he should inquire why he has to pay \$8.91 a dozen at wholesale for a shovel manufactured in this country while the identical shovel exported can be bought in Europe for \$7.50.

With these facts in mind it is time that the American farmer let himself be heard in protest against a protective tariff which most emphatically does not give him a square deal.

M. A. C. Opens Arms to President Friday and Secretary Halladay

APRIL 1st will be a red letter day in Michigan agriculture. On that day David Friday, nationally eminent economist, will become the active head of the Michigan Agricultural College, and H. H. Halladay, well known Michigan farm leader, will become its secretary. Dr. Friday succeeds Frank M. Kedzie and Mr. Halladay, Addison M. Brown. For the past several months the affairs of the college have been administered by Dean Robert S. Shaw, director of the Experiment Station, who has rendered Michigan agriculture long and able service.

These changes are of greater moment to the farmers of Michigan than is generally appreciated. The appointment of an economist in the stead of an agriculturist to head this great institution is a confession by the State Board of Agriculture that the farmers' major problems are, as long contended by this publication, economical rather than productive.

That great economical problems are pressing for solution is frankly admitted by all students of agricultural progress. Many are the quack remedies suggested for their solution. Many are the would-be saviours of agriculture who proffer a variety of treatments which are guaranteed to either kill or cure the patient. But it may be said that out of the scores of panaceas suggested for the relief of agriculture very few have been able to stand the acid test of application. Michigan agriculture gives notice to the world that it is done with quackery. It has engaged an expert physician, if you please, in the person of Dr. Friday, a man who analyzes the whys and wherefores, who is swayed by neither fancy nor theory, who digs into the heart of things until he knows all there is to know about them, and then prescribes a remedy based upon the acquired knowledge.

The state of Michigan has some agricultural

problems peculiarly her own. Her farmers should enjoy a number of distinct advantages over almost any other state in the union. But there has been no one to point out to them how they might act to secure the advantages to which the proximity of markets, the climatic conditions, and the diversity of the crops entitle them. It will be the purpose of the new president of the M. A. C. to make a special study of these special problems and to show the Michigan business farmer how he may discover and utilize these natural advantages for greater profit.

In these endeavors Dr. Friday will be ably assisted by H. H. Halladay who has resigned as Commissioner of Agriculture to become secretary of the College. Mr. Halladay has already established himself in the hearts and minds of the farmers of Michigan and no further introduction or comment is necessary.

Dr. Friday's Policies

In discussing his future with the College in an interview with a representative of the Business Farmer, Dr. Friday said:

"The policies which will govern the educational program, extension work and research projects at the Michigan Agricultural College for the next few years will be determined by the necessity of readjusting Michigan agriculture to a new situation. The outstanding elements which will govern these readjustments are a change in the world's agricultural production and markets, a change in the composition of the population of the state of Michigan, the great increase in freight rates on agricultural products, and the virtual disappearance of the fruit-growing industry such as was formerly carried on commercially.

"It is more than three years since the armistice was signed. Europe has not succeeded in reconstructing her industry. America has in recent months come to realize how long it will take the

foreign nations to bring about normal conditions. Taxation, the condition of the currency, price levels, the transportation system are all in a condition today which impedes the revival of that production, with which Europe must pay for the products of American agriculture. During the last seven years it has taken our surplus at prices which in the last year and a half were higher than they had ever been before. She has paid for these goods largely with credit which we have loaned her, and with gold. But these means of payment are virtually exhausted.

"Europe will be better supplied with agricultural products than with manufactured products for the next few years. Her gold is largely exhausted, so that she must pay for American farm products with manufactured products if she is to buy them. But her general industrial production will be disorganized for some time to come. Those things which she has produced in large quantities are not the things which America wants. European manufacturers must plan to meet the needs of the American consuming public rather than the needs of Russia from whom she bought most of her cereals before the war. It is clear that American agriculture must adjust production to the needs of the American consuming public.

"In Michigan we have a special problem. Where twenty years ago we had one person on the farm for every one in the towns we have now, owing to the growth of manufactures, more than two people in towns for every person on the farms. As a result we have become an importer of farm products. These products must all bear the increased freight rates and increased labor costs of packing and handling them. The price which the consumer pays in Michigan must include all these costs. Michigan should therefore be an excellent place in which to raise and sell farm products. But aside from dairying and to some extent truck gardening Michigan agriculture has not adjusted itself to this changed situation.

(Continued to page 23)

Make Way for Farmer on the Stock Exchange

Some Information on Mystic Ways of the Grain Pit which will Aid the Farmer to Become Successful

Speculator and Gambler

By MARY L. DANN

THE time is ripe for speculators to sit up and take notice that the farmer is now insisting that he be allowed to browse a bit on Tom Tiddlers Ground, where fortunes may be had for the picking. Why shouldn't the sovereign sons of the soil go down in the pit and make a few mystic passes and come out millionaires?

The gaming facilities of rural communities have, hitherto, been rather limited, except during those halcyon days when they had an opportunity to flirt with Fate through the Louisiana State Lottery. That fine old Louisiana toss-up gave everybody equal opportunity. Fragrant be its memory. But what happened to it? The same thing that will happen to dealing in futures when we are all fully awake. We all know that Mother Public Sentiment grabbed her hatchet and took such a smash at the old L. S. L. that it stacked arms and left the field.

The farmer who produces the grains upon this gigantic system of gambling is based, now demands standing room in the pit. If it is perfectly in accord with public and private business morals to feather his nest by deals in which he conducts both sides of the transaction and pockets the profits, he wants to be in on it. If what was a menace in war is a benediction in peace, he wants to share in the blessing. Listen and this is what you hear the farmer say:

"Since operating on the stock exchange is so remunerative and fascinating, we should have more exchanges. Let it be enacted that every town of twenty thousand inhabitants shall have a stock exchange, thus giving to all an equal chance. It is not necessary that a city be a business or railroad center to take a hand in this game of heads or tails. We can chase a pig in a poke just as well in Oshkosh as in Chicago. We can wig-wag our blind bargains back and forth just as well in Kalamazoo as in New York City.

"If we agriculturists are to engage in this business paramount, we must supplement our ordinary education by a course in stock-exchangery and Bourseology. Furthermore, we must impart this knowledge to our children before their minds are all cluttered up with such useless subjects as mathematics, geography, history or the languages. Our agricultural colleges must add to their curriculum the sign language, the only one with which we will need to be familiar. We must completely master the system of signs by which standing on that staunch old plank called the Board of Trade, we may, by certain canny motions, make ourselves under-

stood. We should know that if we hold up our hand, back toward the broker, with one finger raised, we are instructing him to buy for us five thousand bushels of wheat. If we turn the palm toward him, we are instructing him to sell a like amount of the same. We should, likewise, know that many a fortune has gone glimmering because the palm was turned one way and the market turned the other. But anyway, this is the life.

"And since we agriculturists are about to embark in the business of long odds, in which if we do not have the co-operation of the government, we shall at least have its tolerance, it will be necessary for us to study natural history and learn about "bulls" and "bears"—not the bovine animal who has sometimes chased us over the pasture fence; or the black and cinnamon bears who climb poles in our city parks, or Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, who lurk along the milky way, but "bears" on exchange.

"If we aspire to be a bear on exchange, we will say to Mr. Brown, also operating on exchange, that on Tuesday we will sell him one hundred thousand bushels of wheat at two dollars per bushel. Of course, we haven't the wheat, but we will trust to luck that imaginary wheat will be selling for one dollar and fifty cents per bushel before next Tuesday. If it is, we will buy and Mr. Brown will pay us fifty cents a bushel more than we have had to pay and the joy bells will be ringing for us, but what of Mr. Brown? We will not talk about him. However, if the only wheat we can obtain costs us two dollars and fifty cents per bushel—the least said about it the better. In any event, we will be a "bear" on the stock market, because we are trying to force prices down as low as we can, and our names will appear on the roster of the great business men of our country. If on the other hand, we desire to be a "bull," we will say to Mr. Brown, 'we will buy of you, for immediate delivery, one hundred thousand bushels of wheat at two dollars per bushel.' He will not turn over the wheat, for he never had it and doesn't intend to get it, but we pay him for it and go into the market and try to sell one hundred thousand bushels of imaginary wheat (it might as well be frog's wool as wheat), at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel, and use all our energy to boost the price, which constitutes us a "bull"

and in these modern days to be a "bull" is greater than to be a king or a kaiser or any other old thing that has outlived its usefulness.

True, legislators have had something to say about trades on exchange where there was just a simple payment of differences and no goods changed hands, being merely wagering and polite gambling; but lawyers and legislators have never been very troublesome and are quite easily appeased, so we need bother our heads but little about them.

Then, too, we must know something about "calls." We know something of afternoon calls, bugle calls and the call of the wild, but of the stock exchange "call" we are fearfully ignorant. A "call" may be illustrated thus: You say to Mr. Brown, "I will pay you fifty dollars if you will agree to furnish me five hundred thousand bushels of wheat at three dollars per bushel, on next Monday. If I call for them, you must produce them, but if I do not, the fifty dollars is yours."

A "put" is simply a "call" gone crazy. For illustration: You say to Mr. Brown, "I will pay you fifty dollars if you will permit me to turn over to you eight hundred thousand bushels of wheat at five dollars per bushel, or not to turn them over, just as I please." The "put" is a most fascinating fiasco and is so helpful to business in general, the state and the nation, that after "putting" we can seek our pillow at night feeling that we are real public benefactors.

Another term common to the stock exchange, which we must understand, is the "straddle." This transaction is much more simple than it sounds—in fact, some people have considered it even imbecile. It is worked out along these lines: You advance to Mr. Brown two hundred dollars, for which he agrees that you may turn over to him next Friday, one hundred thousand bushels of wheat at four dollars per bushel, or on that date he may turn over to you the same number of bushels at the same price. In this soda-water transaction the thrills are multiplied by two and the benefits to the world are likewise doubled.

Then there is the stock-exchange "shave." This tonsorial operation is not put through with a stick of shaving soap and a safety razor. It is an aristocratic performance from start to finish, and until lately only the genteel magnate might attempt it. It is consummated in this way: Suppose you have told Mr. Brown to deliver to you on Tuesday three thousand bushels of wheat at five dollars per bushel. When Tuesday comes you have not the money necessary to pay for the wheat. You will take (Continued on page 17)

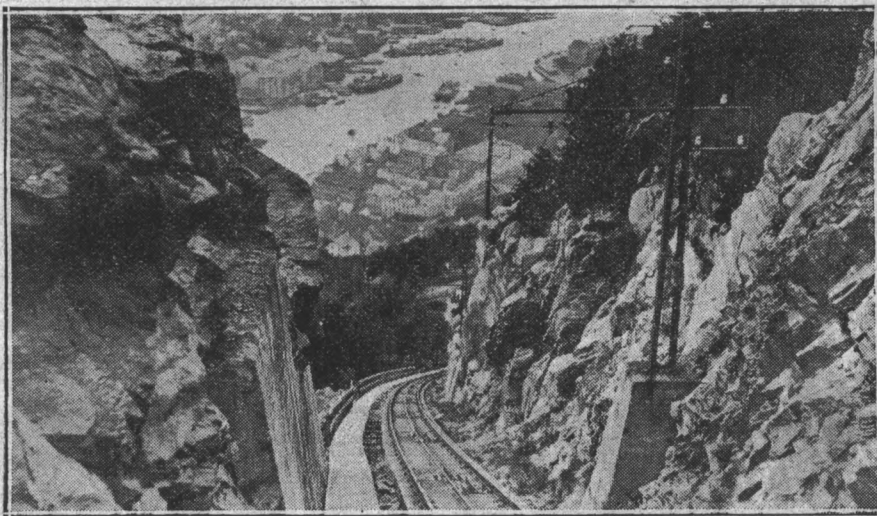
Norwegian Farmers Sell Little but Buy Much by Co-operative Methods

(Continued from March 11th issue)

TWILIGHT was beginning to dim the Norwegian landscape as our train cleared the last lap of our descent through prosperous farming communities and pulled into the railway yards of the capitol city of Christiania. Snow and ice, mountains and tunnels had long since been left behind. In the short journey of a hundred miles from the crest of the snow-topped mountain range to the foot of the eastern slopes primitive modes of living and farming had given way to a modern country life and ended in a city of 200,000 population where wealth and comfort abound. The next day the sun shone so brightly that I had to discard my overcoat for the first time since I left the United States.

Christiania is a charming city distinctly American in many respects. Indeed, it is the most American-like city I visited upon my entire travels.

Many of the modern conveniences are of American make. Two-thirds of the automobiles, it seemed, were made in Michigan, the Buick being a special favorite. American style of clothes, shoes, collars, hair-cuts, etc., so disguise the average Norwegian business man that you can scarcely tell him from an American except by his speech. It was comparatively easy for me to spot an American on the streets of Edinburgh, but next to impossible in Christiania. An English philosopher holds that language is the only great barrier between nations, and the average traveller in foreign lands struggling to express himself in the language of the country he is visiting will agree with him.



View of City of Bergen, Norway, from the top of "Floifjeldet" which towers 500 feet or more to the rear of the city.

Still, one is astonished at the number of people he finds in the principal cities of Norway who can speak and understand the English language. The Norwegians are great traders. For centuries their boats have been plying the North Sea bringing them in contact with the English people and language. English is the trade language the world over and the Norwegian people have assiduously cultivated the English tongue to give them an advantage over other non-English speaking countries. A course in English is required of every boy and girl who graduates from the elementary schools of Norway.

During my visit in Christiania I visited many shops and invariably found that either the pro-

prietor or a clerk could talk English sufficiently well to carry on an intelligent conversation. With the aid of my Dano-Norwegian dictionary I got along very well and at no time during my stay in Christiania was I put to any embarrassment or inconvenience because of inability to converse with the native Norwegians with whom I came in contact.

The principal thoroughfare of Christiania is the Drammensveien, which extends down through the heart of the city for about a half mile. It is flanked on one side by modern office and store buildings and on the other by a great rectangular park. At one end of the park stands the legislative buildings and at the other the Royal Palace. The latter looked a bit shabby, I thought, for the habitation of a King, but when I reflected that Norway is smaller than the state of Michigan, and its population some million or so less, I was less critical of its modest royal buildings.

Through the good offices of the American consul I secured the services of a young man as an interpreter who had formerly been in the states. Though a native-born Norwegian he spoke excellent English and with his assistance I was able to secure a great deal of information from the several farmers' co-operative enterprises whose headquarters were located in the city. This young man had had a most interesting experience. He had invested all his savings in an enterprise to engage in trade with the Bolshevik government and had gone (Continued on page 16)

Prosperity Waits Return Farmer's Buying Power

Decline in Prices on Farm Products One of Primary Causes of General Business Depression

By J. T. HORNER

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, M. A. C.

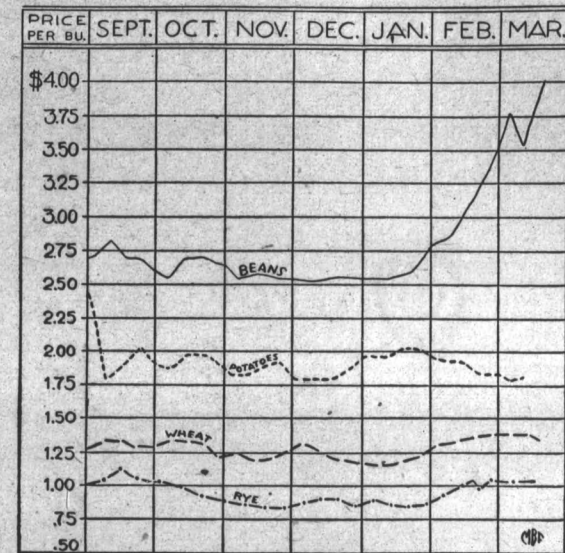
"WHAT goes up must come down" is a saying which is really of some significance. There must be something to hold up a thing or else it will drop. There is a reason for everything. Things don't 'just happen.' There is a cause for the happening. Prices are not an exception to this rule. If they go up they will likewise come down unless something holds them up. ****

Early in 1920 appearances led us to believe that the industrial activity was to continue and therefore keep prices high. There was need for building. The railroads were returned to private management. The railroads needed great quantities of new equipment and much repair work was waiting to be done. There was a great demand for all kinds of basic materials and equipment. All laborers were employed and more were wanted. Everyone wanted goods for personal use. The people had buying power.

During the early months of the year some men were pointing out danger signals and were considered pessimistic. Europe seemed to be a point of danger; but, it was not until May, 1920, that widespread consideration was given to the significance of our foreign relations. It was in that month that Japan experienced a panic which had its effect in the United States principally in connection with the silk industry. Even at this time we did not see the approaching disaster. Men who were in a position which should have given them an insight into the way things were going expressed the opinion that the disturbance in Japan and Europe would not have any great influence on our industry. However, at this time the price peak had been reached and we were just entering into the period of price declines and industrial stagnation. We were a nation of business people who could not analyze economic conditions and foresee the trends.

The following are the underlying reasons why prices declined:

First, and foremost was the decreased buying power of Europe. The people of the war strick-



The above chart indicates the trend of wheat, rye, beans and potato prices since last September. Prices are as quoted on Detroit market for the different periods named.

en countries did not have the ability to pay for goods. The need existed but there was nothing with which to pay.

Second, cessation of governmental buying.

Third, the expiration of guaranteed prices.

Fourth, unstable foreign exchange rates.

Fifth, the buyers strike.

Briefly the demand for goods decreased because of the stoppage of government buying and curtailed private buying. This curtailed private buying was due on the one hand to the decreased buying power of European peoples, which made it necessary for them to stop buying and on the

other hand to the voluntary actions of the American people. This voluntary cessation of buying in this country was the result of a feeling that prices were too high and that they would soon have to come down. This so-called buyer's strike had a great effect on the trend of the next few months. It might be said that it helped the movement along to quite a considerable extent. When the demand for goods fell off prices decreased.

It is a fundamental of our economic activity that we all desire to get as much for what we have to sell as we possibly can. Likewise, it is true that we try to buy the things we need as cheaply as possible. It is quite natural that attempts were made by various industries to maintain the high prices which prevailed. Everyone wanted the other fellow to cut prices. No one wanted to reduce his own prices. The export trade was the first to be hurt. The decline in this line affected agriculture in particular because raw agricultural products enter into foreign trade quite extensively. Also the decline in foreign trade in manufactured goods caused those goods made for export to be thrown upon the home market. This caused the demand for goods from factories to decrease. Factories decreased their operations and quit buying raw materials. Some factories laid off some of their employees. These events caused the demand for goods to further decrease and another decline in prices.

Decreased operations of factories caused unemployment of labor. The decrease in the prices of farm products and the increased unemployment of labor caused the buying power of these two great classes of consumers to be greatly curtailed. This curtailment in buying power brought about a further decrease in demand for goods and therefore further price reductions. It seems that when a decline of this kind starts it becomes cumulative and every event which takes place makes conditions much worse.

Price reductions have (Continued on page 16)

Labor Income of Typical Dairy Farm in 1921 Was Only \$1,100

By H. M. ELIOT and H. B. KILLOUGH

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BACK from the road is a white house, a big red barn, silos, 185 acres of land (105 in cultivation) and 16 cows that produce in a year 100,000 pounds of milk. Here is a two man factory and a \$32,000 investment. Is it a paying business? Will it bear the acid test of an economic analysis?

The following are summaries of expenses and receipts and costs as made last year by the owner of this farm:

EXPENSES	
Hired help	\$ 459.00
Board for help	260.00
Piece work by day	116.65
Tractor work hired	64.50
Machine work hired	232.30
Fuel and oil	185.77
Feed bought	153.69
Seed purchased	27.85
Fertilizer	108.13
Insurance	47.60
Taxes	189.88
Repairs on machinery	222.83
Repairs on buildings	235.07
Repairs on fences	8.34
Miscellaneous expenses	118.49
New equipment	30.60
Total expenses	\$2460.70

RECEIPTS	
Milk	\$2824.53
Cattle, sold	499.44
Hog sales	84.79
Poultry	118.59
Wheat	12.83
Oats	437.23
Straw	93.55
Hay	562.27
Garden truck	11.00
Miscellaneous	30.47
Outside labor	26.00
*Net increase in inventory	793.00
Total receipts	\$5493.70
Less expense	2460.70
Net income	\$3033.00
Interest on a \$32,000 investment at 6%	1920.00
LABOR INCOME	\$1113.00

* (4 heifers of a year ago are now cows. There are 6 new born calves. 75 hens were raised during the year and more oats and other feed is on hand now than one year ago.)

Is it possible to separate the enterprises of a farm of this kind, to analyze the costs of dairy cows, of hogs and of each crop separately and to find weaknesses in the organization if there be any?

This is a complex problem to say the least.

First there is a group of costs we might call overhead. A cow or two more or less or a slight shift in the cropping system affects the total overhead expense but little. The overhead ex-

pense last year on the farm under discussion was \$3,136 itemized as follows: horse costs, \$1,218; crop equipment and tools, \$339; labor hired by month or year, \$809; miscellaneous expense, \$770. Total, \$3,136.

In addition to the overhead costs there are direct costs which are more susceptible to changes in the internal organization of a farm as a study of the following tables of enterprise costs and yields on this particular dairy farm will show.

ENTERPRISE COSTS AND YIELDS ON DAIRY

Direct costs	Amount	Value
Feed for dairy cows:		
Oats	10,699 lbs.	\$ 142.14
Corn	5,016 lbs.	50.39
Barley	3,938 lbs.	101.87
Bran	3,589 lbs.	71.72
Mixed feeds	252 lbs.	9.07
Hay	30,675 lbs.	296.61
Roughage	30,126 lbs.	122.11
Silage	145,248 lbs.	393.38
Soilage	15,000 lbs.	37.50
Pasture	390.3 wks.	204.48
Bedding	5,972 lbs.	11.82

HOME OF STATE GRANGE MASTER A. B. COOK, EQUIPPED WITH RADIOPHONE



Thanks to the mechanical genius of son John, the A. B. Cook farm home near Owosso has been equipped with a radiophone receiving outfit by which the Cook family is daily entertained with concerts in Detroit and Pittsburgh. John, who is only fourteen years old and a student at the Owosso high school, installed the instrument with the aid of a book of instructions. The M. B. F. radio department will soon publish complete information on how to install these sets.

Additional feed for young cattle and bull	369.03
Stock purchases	105.00
Depreciation of equipment	3.00
Miscellaneous	53.65

Total direct costs	\$1971.77
Direct costs per cow	123.00

Enterprise yields	Amount	Value
Milk sold	100,448 lbs.	\$2824.53
Milk used	2,090 lbs.	51.55
Herd increase		815.00
Stock sales		575.44
Manure	160.1 T	320.24
Bull services		29.00

Total receipts	\$4615.75
Total receipts per cow	288.00

The net return per cow was \$165. The total milk produced was 102,538 lbs., an average per cow of 6,409 lbs.

If each cow produced 10,000 lbs. of milk instead of 6,400 would the increase in milk sales more than pay for the additional feed required?

Will the decrease in feed costs for the coming year offset the decrease in milk prices?

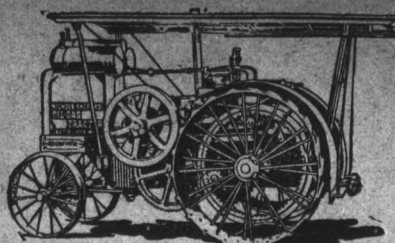
CROP ENTERPRISE SUMMARY

The direct costs of the crops were such items as seed, fertilizer, twine, threshing, etc. Alfalfa shows the largest net return per acre. Potatoes and wheat ran a close race for second place.

Crops	Acres	Direct Costs	Yields in Value	Returns	Average Returns Per Acre
Wheat	8.0	\$ 79.78	\$447.84	\$368.06	\$46.01
Oats	24.0	333.46	767.25	433.79	18.07
Barley	8.0	76.98	185.00	109.02	13.63
Mixed hay	29.0	140.00	493.00	352.40	12.14
Alfalfa	7.5	29.00	408.00	379.00	50.53
Silage	16.0	204.32	570.00	365.68	22.85
Corn, grain	12.0	178.46	487.00	408.54	25.71
Potatoes	.5	32.00	55.20	23.20	46.40

The yields per acre in the above enterprise were: wheat, 29.25 bushels; oats, 57.7 bushels; barley, 25 bushels; mixed hay, 1 ton; alfalfa, 3.2 tons; silage, 7.13 tons; corn, (grain) 41.72 bushels; potatoes, 120 bushels.

The return per acre on two of these crops was the same but large plantings of those which appear at first glance relatively most profitable might be a mistake because of (1) conflicts in work, (2) soil fertility and the place of each crop in a system of rotation and (3) feed needed on the farm. That combination is most profitable in which each crop yields the greatest return for its respective place in a rotation system and a labor schedule.



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ALFALFA WITH WHEAT OR OATS

I would like to sow a little alfalfa this spring. I have two pieces, one of wheat and one of oats. Would like to know which would be best to seed into. The wheat is on clay loam and has been fertilized with commercial fertilizer at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. The oat ground is the same kind of soil and will fertilize about the same. Would rather seed the wheat if I was as sure of a catch. What kind of alfalfa would you recommend, as I have not sown alfalfa before? Would you recommend inoculation? How much alfalfa seed would you sow per acre?—E. E. P., Colling, Mich.

Will you please inform me as to which would be the surest and best way to get a catch of alfalfa? The field is good soil, was well manured last spring and was planted to corn last year. It is free from grass and I am going to plant to oats this spring. Would you sow alfalfa with oats or sweet clover with oats and alfalfa later and how long before I could sow alfalfa after the sweet cover?—H. E. G., Bellevue, Mich.

Excellent stands of alfalfa can be secured with wheat under proper conditions. Alfalfa will benefit through the application of one hundred and fifty pounds of fertilizer made at time of planting wheat.

As to whether or not a good stand will result will depend very largely on the lime content of the soil. If the soil does not need lime alfalfa should start well. If, on the other hand, the soil is acid, a dressing of two tons of finely ground limestone should be made in late winter or early spring. Clay loam on which clover does well will give good results with alfalfa without liming.

In seeding alfalfa with oats a lighter seeding of oats (one bushel per acre) will benefit the alfalfa seeding. Fertilizer applied with the oats will also help in giving the alfalfa a start but will not replace lime where needed.

Northern grown alfalfa seed, particularly the Grimm variety, should be used. Seed should be applied broadcast with fiddle seeder at the rate of from ten to twelve pounds per acre, or drilled in, crossing the rows. If seeded broadcast the seeding should be harrowed in with spike tooth harrow with drills slanting slightly backwards, so as not to tear out the wheat. If common northern grown alfalfa is used fifteen pounds per acre should be seeded.

Northern grown seed of Grimm and common alfalfa can be secured from the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich.

Culture for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY

If a man and wife part what share of the real estate can wife hold, the deed being made to both parties? Also what part of the personal property can husband sell? As ever a friend to the M. B. F.—G. S., Coleman, Mich.

Upon separation of husband and wife each is entitled to such part of the property as they can convince the judge who hears the matter they are entitled to. The statute seems to give the judge full authority in the premises.—Legal Editor.

SHUT 'EM UP!

My neighbor is too careless to keep his hogs enclosed. If they enter and damage my garden what redress have I? Have I the right to lock them up? Have I the right to shoot them?—G. M., Clio, Mich.

You may collect damages by suit at law or you may impound his trespassing animals and hold them until he pays the damage and expenses of keeping. You may not shoot or otherwise injure his animals.—Editor.

LIME FOR CELERY

Please would you tell me if lime is as good as fertilizer for celery plants when they are replanted?—J. B., Bay City, Mich.

Most of the muck soils in Michigan which grow celery are high in lime and require no additional lime,

but if the celery is grown on a low lime muck, (I don't know of any such area) then lime should be, of course, essential. In other words, celery is no different from any other crops grown on muck. Our low lime mucks require lime in order to grow most crops successfully, while our high lime mucks do not require it.

I would suggest that you send a sample of the muck to the Soils Department at the Agricultural College and determine whether it is a high or low lime muck.—Ezra Levine, Bureau of Agricultural Development.

AN "ESTABLISHED" FENCE

How many years must a line fence be built before it is an established fence? A certain fence has been on the same line for 50 years but my new neighbor wishes to move it. Can he do so?—D. R., Belleville, Mich.

I think you mean by the words "established fence" to acquire title to the land fenced in by adverse possession. To claim the land fenced in would require 15 years of actual, continuous, visible, notorious, distinct and hostile to every body. This does not apply to street or road fences because of a statute which prevents it. I would be of the opinion that where a fence has been on a certain line acquiesced in for 50 years established that line as the true line.—Legal Editor.

EASTER

If possible please inform me how the date of Easter Sunday is fixed from year to year. I enjoy reading your valuable paper very much.—J. L., Loftis, Mich.

Easter falls upon the Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox the first day of spring, which occurs on the 21st day of March each year. If you will look at your almanac or calendar you will find that the first full moon following March 21st this year occurs on April 11th. Therefore, Easter falls upon the following Sunday, or April 16th. This final method of determining the date of Easter was arrived at only after considerable juggling by ecclesiastical bodies. At first the Christian Easter was celebrated on the same day as the Hebrew passover, or the 14th day of the Jewish month Nisan which corresponds closely to our month of March. After a time the date was transferred to the Sunday following the 14th, "doubtless primarily to make the difference between Judaism and Christianity." Easter has been observed at different times in the early ages on March 26th, April 23rd, March 21st, April 15th and April 25th. It was finally at the Council of Nice in 325 A. D., that the present method of determining Easter was decided upon, and that method has been followed with some variations in different countries up to the present time.—Editor.

FITTING GROUND FOR OATS

Would you prefer to plow ground for oats in the spring if a roller is used in fitting or would it be best to work the ground up without plowing? This ground had potatoes on last year.—F. M. I., Hersey, Mich.

Potato ground which is free of grass, should be put in excellent condition for oats by thorough discing and rolling. What is still better on a firm clean seed bed, which condition can be produced in the case of average land which has been in corn and potatoes, is by a thorough discing in the spring and the use of the roller or cultipacker.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

M. B. F. SECURES NEWS OF FATHER

Wishing to thank you for publishing my notice in the columns of the service bureau (asking for whereabouts of father). I have received many letters and thank these readers for their kind attention. I learn that my father was killed in Oregon a few years ago. The M. B. F. tells us what we want to know if we ask for it.—Clarence Peters, Presque Isle County, Mich.

COW MISREPRESENTED AT PUBLIC SALE

Last April I bought a cow at a public sale recommended to be fresh the end of that month, instead she came in heat at about that time, so I went to the man and we argued that I would keep the cow until this spring after calving, then he would give me \$20 for keeping her or give me the \$20, if I wanted to keep her. The cow is fresh now and I wrote him twice and he does not show any efforts of settling. What should I do?—A. D., Lupton, Mich.

In the absence of any written agreement you might have difficulty in proving the condition of the sale. If you have competent witnesses to such an agreement you might sue the party, but the law-suit would cost you more than the amount involved. It is best to drop the matter. All agreements involving money should be put in writing.—Editor.

RECOVER MONEY PAID FOR COW WHICH FAILS TO FRESHEN

I sold a cow last October telling purchaser I thought she would freshen between the last of December and the middle of January. Not knowing the exact date the cow had been served, the time mentioned for her to freshen was given to the best of my knowledge.

Now A sends me a letter dated the 18th, advising me he had had a few dairymen examine her telling him the cow would not be fresh for months. He writes "I hereby ask you to take the cow off the premises and refund the money as the deal has been misrepresented. Would like to have this matter adjusted within nine days or I will be compelled to start legal proceedings against you." The cow is not in as good condition now as when I had her A being a city man and understands very little about the care and feeding of live stock.

If A starts legal proceedings as he threatens is there a law compelling me to take back the cow and refund the money? There was no verbal or written agreement about taking back the cow if she did not freshen on a certain date.—W. S., Redford, Mich.

There is no express statute saying that you must take back the cow but the courts put this interpretation on the law, that if the cow is not as represented, even though you thought the representations were true, still he bought the cow under representations that turned out different than represented. He may offer to return the cow and recover the money paid or he may retain the cow and recover from you the difference between the value of the cow as she was when you sold it and the value she would have had had she been as represented. The right to return the cow and recover the money was on the basis that the cow was as represented and not being so he could avoid the contract and ask to be placed as he was before the bargain was made.—Legal Editor.

DO NOT PATRONIZE THEM

Are the Universal Advertising Agency of Cleveland, O., and the National Press Bureau of Buffalo, N. Y., reliable? One wants \$5 and the other \$10. As I have no money to throw away would like your advice.—E. L., Melvin, Mich.

No reply has been received to letters addressed to these companies for a statement of their proposition and reliability. One of them wants to sell a correspondence course in newspaper corresponding and holds out the alluring promise of a \$200 a week income. The other offers to pay \$35 per thousand copying circular letters, but wants \$5 for the paper on which the copying is to be done. Both propositions bears the ear-marks of "get-rich-quick" schemes for the promoters, and a lot of hard work for nothing for those who take their bait.—Editor.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER IN RYE

I sowed some rye last fall and would like to know if I can sow white blossom sweet clover in it this spring; also how it would be to seed after oats? Would the white blossom sweet clover grow on low wet ground?—F. M., Coleman, Mich.

White blossom sweet clover may be seeded in the early spring on fall sown rye provided the seeding is made before the rye makes too large a growth. Under these conditions, late seedlings are not usually successful.

The amount of growth made by

sweet clover the first season will depend very largely upon the condition of the soil. When the soil contains plenty of lime and the seed is inoculated and sown early, frequently a hay crop or some pasture is secured. If the soil is slightly acid or inoculation is not present, the sweet clover will make very little growth the first season.

Sweet clover is better adapted to low moist land than either alfalfa or red clover. Alsike is also well adapted to low moist land.—C. R. Megee, Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

DOES IT PAY TO RAISE CABBAGE

What is the average price of cabbage by the ton or carload in the fall? Is the market good? Would like to grow a couple of acres if sure of selling in the fall at a fair price. Are there big buyers in Michigan that one could deal with direct?—E. F., Charlevoix, Mich.

Prices on cabbage last fall f. o. b. consuming points ranged from \$35 to \$45 per ton. At no time during the season has the market been very active, and holders of old cabbage are having a difficult time disposing of their stocks. A good deal of Michigan cabbage is sold thru Cleveland and Cincinnati commission houses, names of which will be supplied on request.—Editor.

DIVISION OF PROFITS

What would be considered a fair share for both owner and renter on potatoes and beans only, where owner furnishes everything and renter does work?—R. McE., Oceana County.

In general practices where the owner furnishes simply land and buildings he gets one-third and where he furnishes everything except labor he gets two-thirds. In the case mentioned above, therefore, the custom on both beans and potatoes would be one-third to the renter and two-thirds to the landlord. A slightly different division is made in the case of hay which, however, is not a part of this problem.

Below is a table showing the costs on 732 acres of potatoes in Michigan in 1921 as these costs are divided it will be seen that the man labor represents approximately one-third which bears out the division of the product as stated above.

Enterprise Records on Potatoes—1921	
Total number of acres, 732	
Owner's Costs	
Seed, 10.8 bushels, at 42c.....	\$ 4.54
Commercial fertilizer.....	.39
Manure.....	7.20
Seed treatment.....	.30
Poison and spray material.....	1.57
Storage costs.....	.51
Selling commissions.....	.17
Land rent.....	5.39
Equipment costs.....	2.00
Miscellaneous costs.....	.60
Horse labor, 87.6 hours, at 10c.....	8.76
	\$31.43

Renter's Costs	
Piece work hired.....	.93
Special labor, 6.0 hours, at 36c.....	2.16
Man labor, 72.2 hours at 27c.....	19.49
	\$22.58

—Howard M. Elliot, Professor of Farm Management, M. A. C.

SUGAR FACTORY REFUSE LIME FOR LAND

Will you please tell me if the lime that has been used at the sugar factory for cleansing purposes is all right to use on the land when sowing alfalfa, and about how much should be used per acre?—S. W. K., Alma, Mich.

Sugar beet factory refuse lime is excellent for liming the land in preparation for better crops of alfalfa and clover. Refuse lime varies from forty-eight to eighty per cent in calcium and magnesium carbonate according largely to the amount of water present. From three to five tons per acre may be considered a good application.

Refuse lime can be spread by use of manure spreader with litter in the bottom, shovelled direct from wagon, or shovelled into small piles twelve to sixteen feet apart and spread from the piles.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

CHICKENS TRESPASS

Will you tell me through your Business Farmer if I have to fence against my neighbors chickens? For five years we have had to put up with Mrs. A's chickens running at large as she has only a four strand barbed wire fence the same as I. Have I a right to shoot and kill the chickens? I have asked her to take care of them but she pays no attention, and says we are old hogs to ask her to shut her chickens up.—Mrs. M., Gladwin County.

You have no right to shoot or otherwise injure your neighbor's chickens. You may shut them up, however, and keep them until she

pays for whatever damage they may have done, together with the cost of their keep. In case you impound them you must notify the owner within 24 hours that you have done so.—Editor.

KUDZU GRASS

Would like to ask if any of the Michigan farmers ever raised any Kudzu grass and what success they have had? How many cuttings and tons to the acre?—J. B., Shepherd, Mich.

Kudzu is not a grass, but is a legume which makes a viney bean-like growth. It is adapted to southern states for silage purposes but it has not yet been demonstrated that it is a practical farm plant in northern states. Plantings made at M. A. C. Experiment Station last year, failed to mature owing to the thinness of the stand due to injury to the roots. Our test was not conclusive and will be repeated. I know

of no farmers who have tried this new legume in Michigan.—J. F. Cox., Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

GRAIN RATION FOR COWS

I wish to know the best grain ration for cows, where there is no silo. I have alfalfa and feed once a day, and plenty of corn fodder and other mixed hay. What should I put with oats and corn and in what proportion?—H. F. B., DeWitt, Mich.

A very much better ration could be made if alfalfa were available for the cows twice a day, but with a mixture of alfalfa hay and fodder and other mixed hay that you mention, I would suggest about the following proportions for the average cow: Three parts corn, two parts oats, one part linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal. Mix these by weight. For cows giving over 30 pounds of milk per day you would

have to add a little extra oil meal to their ration, probably a half pound to a pound per day along with their roughage. For the rest a pound of this mixture to every three and half pounds of milk produced per day would be sufficient.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

CATTLE ON HIGHWAYS

A owns two farms one-half mile apart. B and C own farms on either side of the road between A's farms. A wants to pasture his cattle at farm No. 2, but has to drive them back and forth night and morning. Neither B or C have any fences. If A's cattle gets into B's and C's crops when A does all he can to keep them out can B and C hold A for damage done?—I. A., Levering, Mich.

Yes, A can be held for damage to crops caused by his cattle while being driven on the public highway.—Editor.

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No. 4 Capacity 425 lbs. or 210 qts. of milk per hour. **Price \$62.** Terms Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance \$5 a month for 12 months.

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Gentlemen:—Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in..... one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

I keep.....cows. I wish to buy on.....terms.
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Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State..... Postoffice.....

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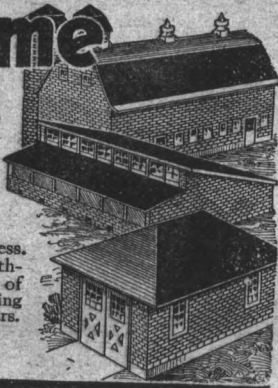
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Best Quality
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OUR regular Radio Brand—full standard weight (35 lbs. per roll). Exactly the same grade and quality for which we had to ask \$3.35 a roll last spring.

Made of heavy roofing felt saturated and coated with asphalt. Surfaced with crushed slate in natural red or green colors. Colors are permanent and non-fading. Require no painting or staining and each roll washes it fresh and clean.

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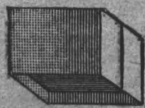
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NOTICE: Prices in Kansas City and St. Paul territories—10c per roll extra—\$2.30 per roll. Send your order to house nearest you. Address: Dept. G. 74

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Test 35 lbs. per bu. Also
Early SEED CORN. Getour low prices, samples and catalogue.
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This wonderful Vegetable Peach is the most beautiful of all vegetables. They resemble oranges in color, shape and size, and grow on vines like melons. They present a beautiful and tempting appearance when canned, make delicious preserves and sweet pickles; and are fine for pies. There is nothing like them. Extremely early, of the easiest culture and very prolific, covering the ground with golden fruit. They grow from the seed in 80 days. A package of the seed will be sent postpaid for 10c; 3 packages for 25c.

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.

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Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.

New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 137 New Albany, Ind.

What the Neighbors Say**THE MILK PRICE**

I HAVE never written before to a paper and don't know whether this will get in print or not, but I have kept still so long that I've got to get this out of my system. This milk deal I mean.

I see by the Free Press that milk will be 12c per quart after the 1st of March, and the producer agrees to stand part of the deduction. I suppose the ones that have the most to say about it agreed to that, without even consulting the rest of us; we can stand it or stop selling milk.

I think if we don't have something besides milk to sell we will all be in the poor house and we won't even have anything to pay our taxes with. I don't see how the farmer gets along that is very far in debt.

When we first began to sell milk about 6 years ago, we received \$1.65 per hundred for milk and the consumer paid five cents per quart, but now the distributor has to have more than three times as much as he gives us. It looks to me like one party gets the husks and the other all the good there is inside of them. Isn't it true?—Mrs. W. G., Imlay City, Mich.

So far as the Business Farmer can discover there is not a single farm organization which is trying to do anything to reduce the spread in milk prices. Nobody can be blind to the fact that great profits are being made in the marketing of milk at the same time the farmer is producing at a loss. Wholesale milk prices are absolutely controlled by the distributors of milk and no organization is doing a single thing to wrest that control from their hands. Never were farmers so completely at the mercy of the distributors as they are today. Never was there so little prospect in reducing the spread between buying and selling prices. Out of 12 cents paid by the consumer, the farmer gets less than 5. But we must hush up or else we will be accused of knocking, and we don't like knockers. Do you?—Editor.

THE NEWBERRY STIGMA

I WOULD just like to say a few words regarding the awful condition our good old Republican party has been placed in by the Republican senators as pertaining to the seating of Newberry.

I don't know how we can keep up our reputation and vote the Republican ticket any more. If we can they will have to show me. I propose to vote the Democratic ticket after this. I feel sure that the Democrat senators voted their honest conviction. I would rather be a turn-coat than a stand-patter in this case.

Now I don't know which would be the most honorable, to sell senate seats to the highest bidder or to bring back the saloon and grant high license to raise money to pay the soldiers bonus. I would like to hear from others through the M. B. F.—E. F., Rodney, Mich.

They are both in the same category, friend Fisher. There is no difference between the debauchery of men by booze than by money.—Editor.

ROAD BUILDING PROGRAM

I AM a reader of the M. B. F. and I like it fine. I am quite interested in the talks on taxation and road work. I see the sentiment among the farmers is to call a halt in road building for a year or two. Good night! Why not stop every form of industry in the county? Our government has been laying off men ever since the last gun was fired in Europe and the excuse is to reduce taxes. Suppose we reduce taxes one-third by depriving the people of their right to work and make a living. How are those people going to pay either taxes or rent or where is the farmer's money coming from to pay his taxes if the people have no way of making money to buy what he produces.

I am a farmer and taxpayer and I found it very hard like most of my brother farmers to get the money to pay my taxes. But they are paid and I am still highly in favor of the road building plan being carried out or any other form of taxation that will improve our country, and put a fraction of those idle millions to work and give them a chance to live not just on a bowl of soup or a piece of dry bread but the way people should live in this the richest country in the world.

Now I know for a positive fact there are families in the little city

of Cheboygan that are just existing and what must it be like in our big cities? I also know there are hundreds of men praying for spring and a chance to go to work building roads. Some men I know personally who haven't had a day's work since roadwork stopped last fall. Now please get me right on this tax question. I do not believe in throwing money away, I believe in making every dollar accomplish something and I believe in the spring when road work starts if it puts bread in the mouths of some children that are hungry today it will have accomplished a great deal, saying nothing of the improvement to our country which is really necessary. We have become so accustomed to hearing this tax reduction preached by politicians that it is like the old song, "In The Shade of The Old Apple Tree." Everyone is singing it. We all know it is one of the greatest vote getters there is from supervisor to president.—Alysa R. Page, Cheboygan County, Mich.

The theory of levying taxes to provide work for the unemployed would wreck any country if carried to its ultimate end. A hundred million dollars spent in public improvements in Michigan this year would probably give employment to every man, but under the present system of taxation what would it do to the farmer. There is a limit to how high taxes can go and that limit has just about been reached in Michigan. Until other sources of revenue are provided for which will distribute the burden more evenly there must be drastic economy in both local and state governments. If we could relieve business and the farmer from some of their tax burdens they would have more money to expand their operations and hire more men. I am not now condemning the 1922 road program of which you speak but I am sounding a warning against the principle of unlimited public expenditures as a means of relieving unemployment.—Editor.

BIFF! BANG! TAKE THE COUNT, UNCLE RUBE

I HAVE just read what Rhoda has to say about Uncle Rube's article on women's clothes, also her comment on the plain farmer of Ingham county. I want to say it arouses my indignation to see this subject being made so light of as it is a far more serious matter than many people realize. I mean the matter of modern dress or more properly undress.

I heartily agree with Rube where he says our girls are just as sweet and good at heart as they ever were, but I certainly thought he had better sense than to uphold the ridiculous styles that have been foisted upon them by designing men and women with the end in view of causing their downfall, which has also been accomplished in hundreds of cases through this very medium.

I want it distinctly understood that I am not a religious-crank, nor a would-be reformer as some have suggested that all who condemn modern styles are, but I am just a plain farmer, the father of a family of boys and girls and endowed with some good common sense. How anyone with reasonable intelligence can sanction the indecencies that are being paraded before the public today under the name of fashion is more than I can understand. I know I will be branded by some as an old foggy farmer, and that I need to get out and see the world and move up abreast of the times. I will say for the benefit of all such that I have been on the farm only five years. Previous to this time I have been a city man, having lived in some of the largest cities of our land, and am thoroughly conversant with city life as well as the country.

Remember I am not blaming our young girls because of the way they dress, as it is only natural for them to do as they are taught. But I do blame the older men and women who sanction and advocate the indecent costumes of our day, and the newspapers are a potent factor in spreading the shameless propaganda of undress before the world, with whole pages of pictures of young girls just as nude as they dare be, and the paid papers hold out the idea that these are the latest and most ideal styles. Just recently I saw a picture in the Detroit Journal of a young woman in a very, very abbreviated one-piece bathing suit sitting astride the neck of a

young man while he galloped about the beach playing horse, and in the same paper was the picture of a young woman entirely nude standing straight up holding a very thin piece of open-work lace or embroidery in front of her. If such pictures should have been printed a few years ago the citizens would have risen up as one man and demanded the suppression of any paper that would have dared to print them. But people today are sleeping along and making light of these things.

Meanwhile the styles become more and more vulgar, to say nothing of the menace to the health of our young girls from exposure to the cold in winter. Every informed person knows that our styles have their origin with the vilest characters of the female sex and their male accomplices, most of them originating in the city of Paris, noted for its debauchery. These people are pushing this campaign of nudity on the public just as fast as they will stand for it, and what will the end be? Whenever they succeed in inventing some especially suggestive effect in semi-dress, usually some movie star appears in it for the first time, then the newspapers herald her picture far and wide, and it is shown on the screen throughout the length and breadth of the land. At first the public is shocked but as time goes on they become accustomed to these sights. Then little by little, first the more bold society girls begin to pattern after this new thing, then later the more timid ones until it becomes what we call the style. I want to ask the serious minded readers of the M. B. F. where this thing will go to unless the clean-minded men and women of our land rise up and in thundering tones expose and condemn these indecent fashions that are being forced upon our dear young girls?

The good book tells us that when the first woman and man sinned they were ashamed and ran and hid themselves, then God clothed them with skins. What for? Obviously to cover their nakedness. But these days the more people commit sin and disobey God it seems the less shame they have and the more of their nakedness they desire to show.

In closing I quote Rhoda of Olive, "If a girl wants to wear the new nothing at all on her lower extremities and almost as much on her upper extremities, why so be it."

I say shame, shame on any one of the female person who would make such a statement as that. If any one who doesn't agree with me wishes to write me a personal letter come on as I have plenty more in reserve, also would be glad to hear from those who see this as I do.—H. W. Fennville, Mich.

This scrap is getting too hot for the editor, and he begs to retire temporarily from the field of battle. After Uncle Rube and Rhoda have fought it out with Plain Farmer and H. W., and both sides are exhausted, the editor will buckle on his spurs again. He can put up a good argument on both sides. Let's not forget that there can be moderation in all things—talk as well as dress.—Editor.

THE POTATO ESTIMATE

THE government bureau of estimates has certainly handed it to the farmers on the potato deal, haven't they? They have been reporting right along that there were about 76,000,000 bushels less potatoes raised last year than the year before and also the Jan. 1st report showed that 18,000 cars more had been shipped to date than a year ago, and now the same bureau comes out with the startling statement that in the 13 leading potato states there are yet 5,000 cars or about 3,000,000 bushels more potatoes in the hands of growers than there were a year ago. This looks like a Chinese puzzle to me. I wish you would take this up with this department and ask them to harmonize their figures.—H. M. Welder, Allegan County, Mich.

It is difficult to believe that there are as many potatoes remaining in the hands of farmers and dealers as the Bureau estimates. Personally I am inclined to accept the Bureau's final December estimate of the production as substantially correct, because we have personal information on the small acre yield in Michigan and other north central states. But if that is correct we cannot see how their latest estimate of stocks on hand can also be correct. New York potato dealers deny that there are any such amount of potatoes in New York as claimed by the Bureau. We are making some investiga-

tions of our own along this line, the result of which we hope to announce soon. Farmers of this state can assist us by advising us of the stocks remaining in their respective localities in comparison with other years.—Editor.

SUGAR BEETS

ALLOW me a little space to speak my piece about raising sugar beets. No farmer can maintain his soil and raise beets at so low a price. In 1912 I raised ten acres in one field about half of field and the other half was planted to corn and the next year I put the whole field into beets again. Being new ground I thought it would stand it all right, so you see half of the field was in beets twice right along, and the next year I put the whole field into oats and let me now tell you of what a difference there was in the two halves of the field. In the half that had beets on twice the oats were about 10 to 12 inches shorter than the half with beets on once. I could stand in the road and see where the beets were planted twice, a dividing line clear through the field. So I cut out beets forever on my farm; cannot afford to raise them for less than \$10 or \$12 per ton. The man who plants beets for \$5 per ton is a heavy loser.—John W. Hossler, Tuscola County, Mich.

We have yet to hear a single farmer say he can raise beets at a profit at \$5 per ton.—Editor.

"WHY I LIKE THE M. B. F."

DEAR EDITOR: I have received more good from your paper this week (Feb. 11) than all other papers that come to my home.

The picture, "Dad gave him to me."—Look at the confidence and trust in both boy and pig.

Then the editorial, "Your Son," is far-reaching and suggests much to us parents.

I am glad you are liberal enough to print both sides to the Santa question. Would like to offer a few more thoughts if you have room and thing best to print them.—C. H. K., Jackson County, Mich.

The most welcome letters which come to the editor's desk are the letters from subscribers. It does not matter upon what subject they are written. It does not matter what kind of advice or information they may request. It does not matter whether they praise or condemn. The reading of them is a joy and privilege. Space does not always permit the publication of all letters. We have a hundred or more in our files which we have not yet been able to print, but as space permits they will be used. We are anxious always to learn which departments our readers like best, so in writing to the editor why not tell him "why you like (or dislike) the M. B. F."—Editor.

A GUBERNATIONAL SUGGESTION

I NOTE with pleasure that you say the next governor will be a man who has the courage to say "this must be cut" and "we cannot afford that." I thoroughly agree with you on that point. If the people don't put in such a man they deserve all the taxes they may get.

I cannot, however, say that I agree with you in regard to Mr. Groesbeck. He may have applied brains, all right, but he surely has compelled the people to apply the money. It seems to me that his course of action is the very last one to be commended in these close times.

Let's praise the powers that there's one man at Lansing who would fight a higher salary and try to keep others from getting more; who is not afraid to say "this must be cut" and "we cannot afford that." This man is O. B. Fuller, auditor general at present, but if the people know a good thing, he will be the next governor.—F. W. Miller, Shiawassee County.

There is no particular reason why we should rise to the defense of the present governor, except that we admire a man who TRIES. If we are to believe what we hear Mr. Groesbeck found the affairs of the state in a more or less chaotic condition, the state institutions overcrowded, and other problems which would have tried the courage of any man. He has brought order out of chaos, consolidated departments, and put the government on a firm, businesslike basis. Whether all this could have been done at less cost we do not know. We are strong for economy but it sometimes takes money to pave the way for economy. After having set the business of the state to functioning properly it is likely that Gov. Groesbeck will turn his attention to a practical program of tax reduction, for which there is an insistent demand on the part of every property owner in the state.—Editor.

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STRONG
More Mileage
Guarantee with
Every Pair

WIN A BIG PRIZE!

LIST OF PRIZES.

First Prize \$25.00 in cash.
Second Prize \$10.00 in cash.
Third Prize \$5.00 in cash and a Pair of \$5.00 More Mileage Shoes.
Twenty-three Prizes of a Pair of Hirth-Krause More Mileage Shoes—the kind that retails for \$5.00.

You have a chance for one of these prizes up to noon April 15. The big question to answer is

"What Is Your Conception of a Good Pair of Shoes?"

Before submitting your answer, find out from your Hirth-Krause dealer all about the fit, comfort, style and long wear of **MORE MILEAGE SHOES**. If you do not know a Hirth-Krause dealer, write to us for this information. We will answer any questions. But do not delay. The contest is keen and the prizes are worth your effort to win one.

RULES OF CONTEST

Contest is open to everybody. Opens January 28th and closes at noon April 15th.
Answers limited to 25 words. Hyphe-nated words counted as one.
Contestants permitted to send three answers—no more.
In case of a tie, both parties get full amount of prize.
All answers must be plainly addressed to Contest Editor, HIRTH-KRAUSE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Winners of these prizes will be announced in bulletins posted in store windows of Hirth-Krause dealers; and through circulars distributed by said dealers from their stores, on or about May 1st.
Both cash and shoe prizes will be distributed by Hirth-Krause dealers when winners' names are received from Contest Editor. If shoes desired are not in stock dealers take size and stock number and get them from us for delivery to the winner. When taken from dealers' stock to save time, dealer sends us size and stock number and we replace same without any cost whatsoever.
This is to be the most hotly contested prize contest we ever staged. Send in your answers. Maybe you will be one of the lucky ones.

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Made of California Redwood—last a lifetime. Positively the best value on the market today. Order the size you want direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1922 catalog. [2]
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Choice H. P. Red Kidney Beans
Finest quality seed stock, price \$10.00 per 100 lbs., sacks included. O. B. Michigan shipping point. Supplies limited. Rush order.
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We Pay the Freight.
The Parrish-Alford Fence and Machine Co.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE FACT THAT YOU SAW IT IN THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER. IT WILL HELP BOTH OF US.

FENCE PRICES SMASHED ORDER FROM THIS AD. NOW!

NEW LOW PRICES On No. 11 Gauge Fence

We are now ready to make immediate delivery on our New Line of No. 11 gauge fence. It is of the same high quality that has sold millions of rods of PENDERGAST FENCE to hundreds of thousands of customers in our 30 years of fence making. We have a fence for every purpose. Below are given only a few of the many fence bargains you will find in our new folder.

The letter H preceding the style number indicates the Heavy Number 11 Gauge fence. The other styles are our Standard weight having No. 9 1-2 top and bottom wires and No. 12 1-2 filling. WRITE FOR OUR MONEY-SAVING PRICES ON OUR EXTRA HEAVY ALL NO. 9 FENCE.

THESE PRICES ARE THE LOWEST ON THE MARKET

Style	Line Wires	Height Inches	Inches Between Stays	Weight in lbs. per rd.	Price per rod delivered in Indiana, Ohio, Mich. & Ill.
726	7	26	12	5.5	\$.26
7260	7	26	6 3/4	6.5	.30 1/2
832	8	32	12	6.2	.29 1/2
8320	8	32	6 3/4	7.7	.36 1/2
9390	9	39	6 3/4	8.7	.41 1/2
H-726	7	26	12	7.5	.32 1/2
H-7260	7	26	6	9.8	.42 1/2
H-832	8	32	12	8.6	.37 1/2
H-8320	8	32	6	11.4	.49 1/2
H-939	9	39	12	9.7	.42

2 Point Hog Barb wire heavily galvanized, weight about 1 lb. to rod, per 80-rod spool. 3.70
2 Point Cattle Barb Wire galvanized, weight about 1 lb. to the rod, per 80-rod spool. 3.50

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Our three big plants are running full blast and we are shipping thousands of rods daily. Every single customer is not only getting the highest quality fence but he is making a big saving in price. Our factories are conveniently located to give you prompt service. Send your order on this coupon to our nearest factory and your fence will be at your station within a few days. If the style you want is not quoted above write for our big folder.

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330 Main St. 231 Eaton St. 432 Division St.
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GENTLEMEN:

Please ship me the following order freight charges prepaid. If I am not entirely satisfied with the goods I will ship them back freight collect and you are to refund every cent of my remittance and I will owe you nothing.

Rods of Style No. _____ @ _____

Rods of Style No. _____ @ _____

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Enclosed find check for _____

My name is _____

Railway Station _____

Nomads of the North

A STORY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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

(Continued from last week)

THERE was no hesitation in the manner of his going. Free of the pain of his wounds, strong-limbed, deep-lunged as the strongest wolf of the forests, he went on tirelessly. Rabbits bobbing out on his path did not make him pause; even the strong scent of a fisher-cat almost under his nose did not swerve him a foot from the trail. Through swamp and deep forest, over lake and stream across open barren and charred burns his unerring sense of orientation led him on. Once he stopped to drink where the swift current of a creek kept the water open. Even then he gulped in haste—and shot on. The moon drifted lower and lower until it sank into oblivion. The stars began to fade away. The little ones went out, and the big ones grew sleepy and dull. A great snow-ghostly gloom settled over the forest world.

In the six hours between midnight and dawn he covered thirty-five miles.

And then he stopped. Dropping on his belly beside a rock at the crest of a ridge he watched the birth of day. With drooling jaws and panting breath he rested, until at last the dull gold of the winter sun began to paint the eastern sky. And then came the first bars of vivid sunlight, shooting over the eastern ramparts as guns flash from behind their battlements, and Miki rose to his feet and surveyed the morning wonder of his world. Behind him was Fort O' God, fifty miles away; ahead of him the cabin—twenty. It was the cabin he faced as he went down from the ridge.

As the miles between him and the cabin grew fewer and fewer he felt again something of the oppression that had borne upon him at Challoner's tent. And yet it was different. He had run his race. He had answered The Call. And now, at the end, he was seized by a fear of what his welcome would be. For at the cabin he had killed a man—and the man had belonged to the woman. His progress became more hesitating. Mid-forenoon found him only half a mile from the home of Nanette and the baby. His keen nostrils caught the faint tang of smoke in the air. He did not follow it up, but circled like a wolf, coming up stealthily and uncertainly until at last he looked out into the little clearing where a new world had come into existence for him. He saw the sapling cage in which Jacques Le Beau had kept him a prisoner; the door of that cage was still open, as Durant had left it after stealing him; he saw the ploughed-up snow where he had leapt upon the man-brute—and he whined.

He was facing the cabin door—and the door was wide open. He could see no life, but he could smell it. And smoke was rising from the chimney. He slunk across the open. In the manner of his going there was an abject humiliation—a plea for mercy if he had done wrong, a prayer to the creatures he worshipped that he might not be driven away.

He came to the door, and peered in. The room was empty. Nanette was not there. Then his ears shot forward and his body grew suddenly tense, and he listened, listened, listened to a soft, cooing sound that was coming from the crib. He swallowed hard; the faintest whine rose in his throat and his claws clicked, clicked, clicked, across the floor and he thrust his great head over the side of the little bed. The baby was there. With his warm tongue he kissed it—just once—and then, with another deep breath, lay down on the floor.

He heard footsteps. Nanette came in with her arms filled with blankets; she carried these into the smaller room, and returned, before she saw him. For a moment she

stared. Then, with a strange little cry, she ran to him; and once more he felt her arms about him; and he cried like a puppy with his muzzle against her breast, and Nanette laughed and sobbed, and in the crib the baby kicked and squealed and thrust her tiny moccasined feet up into the air.

"Ao-oo tap-wa-mukin" ("when the devil goes heaven comes in," say the Crees. And with the death of Le Beau, her husband, the devil had gone out of life for Nanette. She was more beautiful than ever. Heaven was in the dark, pure glow of her eyes. She was no longer like a dog under the club and the whip of a brute, and in the re-birth of her soul she was glorious. Youth had come back to her—freed from the yoke of oppression. She was happy. Happy with her baby, with freedom, with the sun and the stars shining for her again; and with new hope, the greatest star of all. Again on the night of that first day of his return Miki crept up to her when she was brushing her glorious hair. He loved to put his muzzle in it; he loved the sweet scent of it; he loved to put his head on her knees and feel it smothering him. And Nanette hugged him tight, even as she hugged the baby, for it was Miki who had brought her freedom, and hope, and life. What had passed was no longer a tragedy. It was justice. God had sent Miki to do for her what a father or a brother would have done.

And the second night after that, when Challoner came early in the darkness, it happened that Nanette had her hair down in that same way; and Challoner, seeing her thus, with the lampglow shining in her eyes, felt that the world had taken a sudden swift turn under his feet—that through all his years he had been working forward to this hour.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

WITH the coming of Challoner to the cabin of Nanette Le Beau there was no longer a shadow of gloom in the world for Miki. He did not reason out the wonder of it, nor did he have a foreboding for the future. It was the present in which he lived—the precious hours in which all the creatures he had ever loved were together. And yet, away back in his memory of those things that had grown deep in his soul, was the picture of Neewa, the bear; Neewa, his chum, his brother, his fighting comrade of many battles, and he thought of the cold and snow-smothered cavern at the top of the ridge in which Neewa had buried himself in that long and mysterious sleep that was so much like death. But it was in the present that he lived. The hours lengthened themselves out into days, and still Challoner did not go, nor did Nanette leave with the Indian for Fort O' God. The Indian returned with a note for MacDonnell in which Challoner told the Factor that something was the matter with the baby's lungs, and that she could not travel until the weather, which was intensely cold, grew warmer. He asked that the Indian be sent back with certain supplies.

In spite of the terrific cold which followed the birth of the new year Challoner had put up his tent in the edge of the timber a hundred yards from the cabin, and Miki divided his time between the cabin and the tent. For him they were glorious days. And for Challoner—

In a way Miki saw, though it was impossible for him to comprehend. As the days lengthened into a week, and the week into two, there was something in the glow of Nanette's eyes that had never been there before, and in the sweetness of her voice a new thrill, and in her prayers at night the thankfulness of a new and great joy.

And then, one day, Miki looked

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up from where he was lying beside the baby's crib and he saw Nanette in his master's arms, her face turned up to him, her eyes filled with the glory of the stars, and Challoner was saying something which transformed her face into a face of an angel. Miki was puzzled. And he was more puzzled when Challoner came from Nanette to the crib, and snuggled the baby up in his arms; and the woman—looking at them both for a moment with that wonderful look in her eyes—suddenly covered her face with her hands and sobbed. Half a snarl rose in Miki's throat, but in that moment Challoner had put his arm around Nanette too, and Nanette's arms were about him and the baby, and she was sobbing something which for the life of him Miki could make neither head nor tail of. And yet he knew that he must not snarl or spring. He felt the wonder-thrill of the new thing that had come into the cabin; he gulped hard, and looked. A moment or two later Nanette was on her knees beside him, and her arms around him, just as they had been around the man. And Challoner was dancing like a boy—cooing to the baby in his arms. Then he, too, dropped down beside Miki, and cried:

"My Gawd! Miki—I've got a fam'ly!"

And Miki tried to understand.

That night, after supper, he saw Challoner unbraid Nanette's glorious hair, and brush it. They laughed like two happy children. Miki tried still harder to understand.

When Challoner went to go to his tent in the edge of the forest he took Nanette in his arms, and kissed her, and stroked her shining hair, and Nanette took his face between her hands and smiled and almost cried in her joy.

After that Miki did understand. He knew that happiness had come to all who were in that cabin.

Now that his world was settled, Miki took once more to hunting. The thrill of the trail came back to him, and wider and wider grew his range from the cabin. Again he followed Le Beau's old trapline. But the traps were sprung now. He had lost a great deal of his old caution. He had grown fatter. He no longer scented danger in every whiff of the wind. It was in the third week of Challoner's stay at the cabin, the day which marked the end of the cold spell and the beginning of warm weather, that Miki came upon an old dead-fall in a swamp a full ten miles from the clearing. Le Beau had set it for lynx, but nothing had touched the bait, which was a chunk of caribou flesh, frozen solid as a rock. Curiously Miki began smelling of it. He no longer feared danger. Menace had gone out of his world. He nibbled. He pulled—and the log crashed down to break his back. Only by a little did it fail. For twenty-four hours it held him helpless and crippled. Then, fighting through all those hours, he dragged himself out from under it. With the rising temperature a soft snow had fallen, covering all tracks and trails. Through this snow Miki dragged himself, leaving a path like that of an otter in the mud, for his hind quarters were helpless. His back was not broken; it was temporarily paralyzed by the blow and the weight of the log.

He made in the direction of the cabin, but every foot that he dragged himself was filled with agony, and his progress was so slow that at the end of an hour he had not gone more than a quarter of a mile. Another night found him less than two miles from the deadfall. He pulled himself under a shelter of brush and lay there until dawn. All through that day he did not move. The next, which was the fourth since he had left the cabin to hunt, the pain in his back was not so great. But he could pull himself through the snow only a few yards at a time. Again the good spirit of the forests favored him for in the afternoon he came upon the partly eaten carcass of a buck killed by the wolves. The flesh was frozen but he gnawed at it ravenously. Then he found himself a shelter under a mass of fallen tree-tops and for ten days thereafter he lay between life and death. He would have died had it not been for the buck. To the car-

cass he managed to drag himself, sometimes each day and sometimes every other day, and kept himself from starving. It was the end of the second week before he could stand well on his feet. The fifteenth day he returned to the cabin.

In the edge of the clearing there fell upon him slowly a foreboding of great change. The cabin was there. It was no different than it had been fifteen days ago. But out of the chimney there came no smoke, and the windows were white with frost. About it the snow lay clean and white, like an unspotted sheet. He made his way hesitatingly across the clearing to the door. There were no tracks. Drifted snow was piled high over the sill. He whined, and scratched at the door. There was no answer. And he heard no sound.

He went back into the edge of the timber, and waited. He waited all through that day, going occasionally to the cabin, and smelling about it, to convince himself that he had not made a mistake. When darkness came he hollowed himself out a bed in the fresh snow close to the door and lay there all through the night. Day came again, gray and empty and still there was no smoke from the chimney or sound from within the log walls, and at last he knew that Challoner and Nanette and the baby were gone.

But he was hopeful. He no longer

listened for sound from within the cabin, but watched and listened for them to come from out of the forest. He made short quests, hunting now on this side and now on that of the cabin, sniffing futilely at the fresh and trackless snow and pointing the wind for minutes at a time. In the afternoon, with a forlorn slouch to his body, he went deeper into the forest to hunt for a rabbit. When he had killed and eaten his supper he returned again and slept a second night in the burrow beside the door. A third day and a third night he remained, and the third night he heard the wolves howling under a clear and star-filled sky, and from him there came his first cry—a yearning, grief-filled cry that rose wailingly out of the clearing; the entreaty for his master, for Nanette, and the baby. It was not an answer to the wolves. In its note there was a trembling fear, the voicing of a thing that had grown into hopelessness.

And now there settled upon him a loneliness greater than any loneliness he had ever known. Something seemed to whisper to his canine brain that all he had seen and felt had been but a dream, and that he was face to face with his old world again, its dangers, its vast and soul-breaking emptiness, its friendlessness, its ceaseless strife for existence. His instincts, dulled by the worship of what the cabin had held,

became keenly alive. He sensed again the sharp thrill of danger, which comes of aloneness, and his old caution fell upon him, so that the fourth day he slunk around the edge of the clearing like a wolf.


The fifth night he did not sleep in the clearing but found himself a windfall a mile back in the forest. That night he had strange and troubled dreams. They were not of Challoner, or of Nanette and the baby, nor were they of the fight and the unforgettable things he had seen at the Post. His dreams were of a high and barren ridge smothered in deep snow, and of a cavern that was dark and deep. Again he was with his brother and comrade of days that were gone—Neewa the bear. He was trying to waken him, and he could feel the warmth of his body and hear his sleepy, protesting grunts. And then, later, he was fighting again in the paradise of black currants, and with Neewa was running for his life from the enraged she-bear who had invaded their coulee. When he awoke suddenly from out of these dreams he was trembling and his muscles were tense. He growled in the darkness. His eyes were round balls of searching fire. He whined softly and yearningly in that pit of gloom under the windfall, and for a moment or two he listened, for he thought that Neewa might answer.

(To be continued)

Problem in Subtraction.
Find how much a farmer really pays for a stripped Titan tractor, formerly sold at \$900 but now sold at a reduction of \$200 including complete equipment worth \$130, and a plow worth at least \$175, free.

Former Titan price	\$900
Amount of reduction	200
	700
Value of 3-bottom plow given free	175
	525
Value of necessary equipment included in regular price	130
	\$395

Answer
A farmer actually pays \$395 for a stripped Titan. Remember—the Titan is a 3 plow tractor



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Study the facts from all angles. Make all possible comparisons. And remember that the Free Plow Offer ends May 1. See the McCormick-Deering Dealer NOW!

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Every subscription on our books will be extended to make good to each subscriber for the loss of the March 25th issue which we found necessary to omit.—The Publisher.

Henry Ford's Farming Notions

IF Henry Ford has failed to fire the world with enthusiasm over his notions on farming it is not his fault. Sitting upon a stump or tractor in the center of his great farm at Dearborn he has dreamed wonderful dreams of an agriculture devoid of grueling labor and long hours. He has visualized a farm on which human labor is reduced to the minimum and iron genii perform the work of plowing, fitting, seeding, cultivating and harvesting with miraculous rapidity and efficiency while the farmer sits on the porch smoking his pipe. "Farming is so simple," said Mr. Ford in a recent interview, "anyone can learn in a few days. We take a gang of men right out of our auto or tractor shop and put them into the field. It does them good. They do up the season's work in a few days and then back they go into the shop again."

Mr. Ford dreams better in his factory than he does on his farm. The whirr of the machinery keeps his mind from wandering too far afield away from the probable and practical. But given a hazy sort of a summer day with nothing to do but whittle and dream and almost anyone with an ounce of imagination can conjure up on the distant horizon the prettiest pictures this side of Utopia.

The cutting of a field of wheat is a simple job. So is the turning of a nut on a bolt. But it took brains and years of painstaking research and experimentation to produce that field of wheat and make that nut and bolt. No one can learn in a few days the science of chemistry and mechanics from which was evolved those simple bits of steel. Nor can anyone learn in a few days the chemistry of soils and the science of agriculture which was absolutely necessary knowledge to produce that field of wheat which Mr. Ford's factory workers laid to the ground so easily.

The farm is a factory. As such a large part of the work performed is mere manual and mechanical effort. But as in the factory there are certain steps in the manufacture of the product which require keen intelligence, good judgment, and a trained mind. Mr. Ford can no more expect an inexperienced farm hand to successfully manage a complete farming enterprise after a few perfunctory lessons than one of his factory hands to take complete charge of one of his great factories.

But we are arguing the obvious. We sometimes suspect that Mr. Ford does not intend people to take him too literally. Perhaps he describes his synthetic cow and his child's plaything of a farm to jar people into think-

ing. It is undoubtedly true that great strides are yet to be taken in the field of agriculture. The farmer does not dream of the marvelous inventions that are yet to be discovered to lighten his work and make it more profitable. Many of Henry Ford's dreams will come true without a doubt.

Henry Ford can change the tools with which man works but he cannot change the nature which God gave to man. And Mr. Ford's dream of a community in which land-owning farmers pool their interests and go forth to work the fields in summer and the factories in winter like a lot of hired hands will never get beyond the stage of nebulousity.

Has Labor Been Misjudged?

THOSE who fear a political union between organized labor and agriculture are insistent that the interests of the two will never mix. It is common belief that there is no basis for co-operation, political or otherwise, between the two because the wages or prices paid to the one are a direct levy against the pocketbook of the other.

Representatives of organized labor say this is a fallacy. They say that the laboring man might better pay a high price than not to be able to buy at all. They say that when the farmer is prosperous and can buy the products of the factories the laboring man can secure higher wages and pay better prices for the products of the farms.

Speaking before the House Committee on Agriculture Edgar Wallace, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor made a strong plea for stabilization of the prices on farm products by the fixing of a minimum price and the legalizing of price influencing methods by organized agriculture. Admitting that the adoption of these measures might increase the cost of living, Mr. Wallace said:

"It has been said that the interest of the workers and the farmers are divergent, inasmuch as they (the farmers) need high prices for their foodstuffs, while we need low prices for our foodstuffs, inasmuch as they would prosper from cheap costs for labor, while we prosper from the high cost of labor. But against that I will put this one patent fact: The farmers are our customers; when they have no money we cannot work. We are the farmers' customers; when we cannot buy, their foodstuffs pile up and lose in value."

That is a plain economic fact which has been vividly illustrated the past few months. But very few of the rank and file of laboring men and farmers can see it that way. The fact is stated and commented upon here, not as an argument in favor of the proposed united political action for the correction of fancied wrongs or actual wrongs which cannot be remedied that way, but merely to correct the general impression that the interests of these two considerable classes of people are diametrically opposed. When we brush aside the cobwebs of prejudice and misunderstanding we find that they have very many things in common.

Fogysm

CIVILIZATION drags on its weary way despite the fetters of fogysm. Some men do not sense that change is the unalterable rule of the universe. They live in the past. They seek to shape present day customs and thought to the standards of an age gone by. They ignore new conditions among men and new aspirations to which these conditions give birth. If they never rise above the level of the common herd no harm is done; civilization marches serenely on in blissful ignorance of their presence. But given position of authority they hamper and impede the progress of truth and justice.

The peer of all twentieth century fogies is Henry Cabot Lodge whose mental equipment contains no stock of anything which has transpired since the days of George Washington. Senator Lodge clothes his body in the correct styles of the present age, but his mind is hopelessly arrayed in the mental habiliments of 1776. He envisages America as she was in the struggling days of the Revolution in-

stead of the mightiest nation on the face of the globe. As a member of the United States Senate Mr. Lodge has on more than one occasion delayed the fruition of twentieth century ideals.

A close second to Senator Lodge is Representative Julius Kahn of California. Kahn is subject to hideous nightmares in which he sees the rest of the world as a huge dragon gobbling up the United States. So he would place in the hands of every youth of the land a gun with a bayonet to puncture the monster's gastronomical apparatus when he starts his swallowing act. Every time an army appropriation bill is up Kahn tries to terrify his colleagues with a picture of the dire consequences that are sure to follow if the appropriation is cut and the army reduced. Not only does belligerent Julius live in a day when might made right, but he cherishes fond memories of that ancient institution, the American saloon. He is the official wire puller in Congress for the personal libertines masquerading under the guise of "Association to Perpetuate Hell on Earth", or something of that sort, for the purpose of abrogating the 18th amendment.

Every age, we suppose, has had its Lodges, its Kahns, its Reeds, its Peppers, et cetera, yet civilization has only been halted temporarily if at all. And we suppose that even the present age will survive their influence and progress will continue to hobble slowly but surely on.

Labor and Liquor

THE demand of the American Federation of Labor for the restoration of light wine and beer has no significance, we are told by many labor authorities, so far as being a true reflection of labor's attitude upon the liquor question is concerned. Several prominent labor journals have roundly denounced the A. F. B. F. officials for their audacity in putting labor on record, and a recent press despatch quotes United States Congressman Cooper of Ohio, as declaring that the opinion of the national organization heads is not endorsed by the workingmen.

Cooper, who is a former railway engineer, and recognized labor spokesman, is quoted as saying:

"With the modifications proposed the country would be worse off than now, even if the law is violated as beer advocates claim. Liquor always has defied the law, as much or more before prohibition as since. If I had to decide between indiscriminate sale of beer in hotels and elsewhere as proposed and the saloon, I say give me back the old-time saloon."

The writer is in perfect agreement with this view. From his observations of the result of legalized traffic in beer and wines in Norway he is absolutely convinced that the regulated saloon is to be preferred to the indiscriminate sale of the lighter beverages. There is no middle ground. It is a case of all booze or no booze.

Why He Sold His Dairy Herd

JOHN SCHLAFF, the Detroit milk distributor, sold his beautiful herd of pure-bred Holsteins at public auction the other day. Cows that cost him a thousand dollars went for five hundred and so on up and down the line. It was cheaper for Mr. Schlaff to sell his dairy cows at a loss than to keep them. They were all high-producing animals under the constant care of an experienced herdsman but they could not earn a profit at present milk prices.

Gradually men who believe there are fancy profits in farming are being disillusioned. Creamery men have tried dairying. Elevators have tried bean growing. Sugar manufacturers have tried their hands at growing beets. But despite unlimited capital and the application of good business methods they have failed almost without exception.

Now that Mr. Schlaff has discovered from personal experience that there is no money in five cent milk we presume he will urge his colleagues in the milk business to pay the farmer a price that will yield a profit.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS

FOREWORD

IN introducing the new radio department to M. B. F. readers there are certain rules which we ask all to observe in order that the department may render the fullest possible service.

1. Every question intended for this department must be addressed to Radio Editor, Michigan Business Farmer, Mount Clemens, Mich.

2. Every question must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

3. Questions must be as short and simple as possible. Do not hesitate to draw rough sketches in order to make meaning perfectly clear.

4. Follow the department closely and make sure before asking your question that a similar question has not already been answered in a previous issue. Our service department receives scores of requests a month for information which has already been published.

The Business Farmer is anxious to be of service to its readers and invites questions upon any problem which may be bothering them. By observing the simple rules laid down above it will greatly facilitate our efforts.—Editor.

A WORD FROM MR. FERRIS

IT is evident that many farmers are now interested in securing information about radio-telephony, its uses, cost of materials, installation, operation, cost of up-keep and instructions for operating. The technical side of this interesting subject is not of importance except to the student, experimenter and manufacturer. The simple, common-sense and easy to understand side is the one we will try to cover in full, in this Radio-phone Department, so that you, or any reader of the Michigan Business Farmer can buy safely and sanely, and install and operate a set suitable for your locality at an expense no greater than necessary.

In an early issue we will begin our regular series of articles, covering step by step the radio telephone and telegraph so that by next winter you should be able to buy intelligently, install and operate your own set or the set that your neighborhood, school or church has been wanting.

The questions answered below are a few of the many which were received as a result of the article in the March 4th issue. I have rearranged the questions slightly in order to include parts of other questions, so that the greatest amount of information can be given in the smallest amount of space.—J. Herbert Ferris, Radio Editor.

NO LICENSE REQUIRED

Is a license of any kind required for a sending or receiving set. If so what is the cost?—C. W., Saginaw County, Mich.

No license is required for a receiving set. A license, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce is required for all sending sets, whether for radio telegraph or telephone. There is no cost for this license, but there are certain provisions of the law that must be observed, and an examination of the applicant before the license is issued.

RADIO LAWS

Where can I find out what the law is about radio?—D. D., Hillsdale County, Mich.

A copy of the "Radio Communication Laws" of the United States may be secured by writing to the Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C., and enclosing 15c in currency or money order (stamps will not be accepted). If you are thinking of putting up a sending set you will need this book.

WHERE CAN EQUIPMENT BE BOUGHT?

Where can I buy the necessary equipment for a receiving set? The mail order houses advertise some radio goods, are they all right?—I. McW., Macomb County, Mich.

The radio magazines are full of advertisements of radio supplies, and if you buy of the old established houses or even the new ones that are responsible, you can get what

you need. Remember that the radio field is new and that catalog descriptions usually sound better than the goods are, and care must be exercised in buying. Yes, the old standby mail order houses who always guarantee their goods, are selling very good radio equipment. I buy many of my standard parts from one of them.

REFER TO THIS DEPARTMENT

What book will tell me how to "work" a wireless set, or where can I find out about them?—E. P., Wexford County, Mich.

This department will cover the subject in a simple, understandable manner, and with a book or two or radio magazine you can get the necessary information. A list of books will be published in an early issue as well as the names of magazines.

RADIO MUSIC

My son has a radio telegraph receiving set. What will I need to get to hear radio telephone?—A. N., Sanilac County, Mich.

You do not state what kind of a set he has, and therefore I can not answer your question, but remember that any set that will receive radio-telegraphy signals will also receive radio-telephone messages or music.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

What must one have in order to receive this music, etc?—F. B., Monroe County, Mich.

To receive radio music (telephone) or radio telegraph the following must be used: 1st, an aerial; 2nd, a tuning set; 3rd a detector; 4th, a good ground connection. Of course to each one of these there are certain accessories that are necessary, such as a set of telephone receivers, condensers, etc. A description of each will be given in our general articles.

INSTALLING OUTFIT

Please give me information on how to install a set and how to operate it.—G. R., Calhoun County, Mich.

It is impossible to give the above information as you do not state what kind of a set you wish to install or operate.

COST OF OUTFIT

What will a set for receiving radio music cost me?—H. I. H., Cheboygan County, Mich.

This cannot be answered directly, but by asking you for more information. What stations do you wish to hear, and do you wish to hear them winter only, or thru the whole year? Are you going to listen by yourself or do you want several to hear the music? Watch this department and this information will be given in our general articles.

NO CODE NECESSARY

Do I have to learn a code like the telegraph to understand the wireless telephone?—H. F., Montcalm County, Mich.

It is not necessary to learn any code. Radio telephone is just like listening to a person talk or sing, or listening to the playing of any instrument. In fact it is generally clearer and truer than an ordinary telephone, and much better than a talking machine.—J. H. Ferris.

HORSESHOE PITCHING

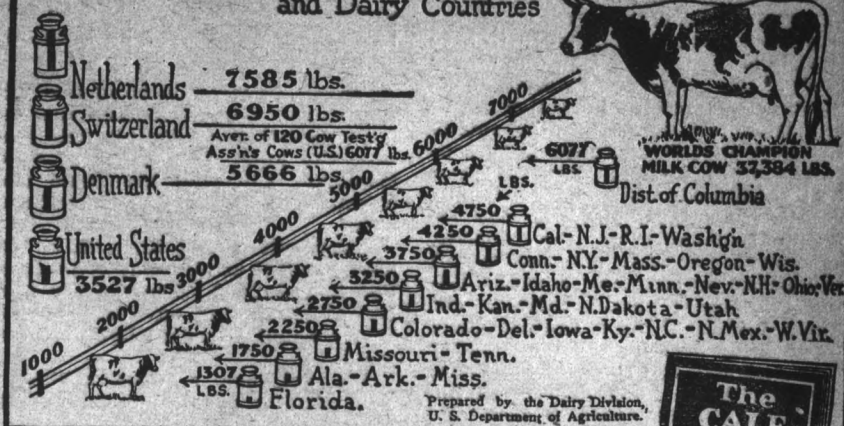
We invite correspondence from those interested and will send a copy of the National Rules free on request addressed to the Horseshoe Editor, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SPRING TRAINING

Are you horseshoe pitchers doing any spring training? If not you better get busy. We want you to play a series of games in your county and decide who is the champion of your county and also decide as to the best team. Then next fall we can hold a tournament at East Lansing, or some other good location, and decide who is the champion of Michigan and the champion team. The horseshoe editor is going to try to get the publisher of M. B. F. to put up a silver cup to be given the victor. What do you say to this idea?

PRODUCTION OF MILK

Of the Average Cow in the United States and Dairy Countries



Not More Cows—But Better Cows

Compare the average yearly milk production in the United States, of 3,527 lbs. per cow, with that of other countries shown above. You will see at a glance that one of the greatest means of increasing dairy profits is in obtaining better cows.

The cheapest and best way of getting better cows is to raise them. Use a good bull, keep the best calves from your best cows and raise them on De Laval skim-milk, which is a splendid feed when properly fed. In this way you can improve your herd at very little cost.

A De Laval Separator is valued chiefly because it separates cream—a cash crop—better, quicker, cheaper and without waste. But of almost equal importance is the skim-milk it gives, which will replace your present cows with better cows; or as Pren Moore of the University of Idaho says, "when fed to laying hens will bring you as much money as the original butter-fat," while it is without equal for growing pigs.

Milk, butter, eggs, poultry and pork, the best paying crops—A De Laval helps make them possible and more profitable.

The De Laval Separator Company
New York 165 Broadway Chicago 29 E. Madison Street San Francisco 61 Beale Street

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

FREE! This little booklet tells you how to raise fine calves on De Laval separated skim-milk. It is simple and practical. Sent free on request to your nearest De Laval office.

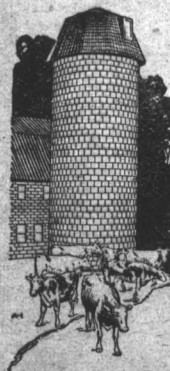


The original cream separator. Over 2,500,000 in daily use; about as many as all the rest combined. Has won 1,091 grand and first prizes at every important exposition. Skims cleaner, turns easier and lasts longer than any other. The world's standard. Pays for itself. Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write for information.

Silo Fillers This Year Will Be Bought on Merit and Price

The
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Has Both
Advantages
Send for
1922 Prices

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NATCO SILOS

The smooth, glazed hollow tile walls of a NATCO Silo absolutely exclude air and moisture and are heavily reinforced to withstand wind pressure from without and silage pressure from within. NATCO Silos last for generations and keep silage sweet and succulent all the year round.

Present reduced prices on NATCO Silos bring them within the reach of every farmer.

Write for the new "Natco on the Farm" book. Complete, interesting, profitable.

NATCO DOUBLE TILE

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
152 FULTON BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks



Chicks that hatch a few days mean

out weak and wobbly, and live but nothing to you but trouble and loss.

Queen Incubators

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

Queen Incubators and Brooders are sold by dealers everywhere. Send for Free Book. (42)

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

Lincoln, Nebraska

WANT TO SELL LIVE-STOCK?
AN AD. IN THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER WILL DO IT

PYORRHEA

WHILE I hold no degree of dentistry or medicine and do not endeavor to give expert advice, still experience and study have given me some information which I believe to be reliable and when to give it will help some one I am ever ready. One of our readers asks what causes red and swollen gums and what remedy to use. Of course the very best thing to do is to consult a good dentist. Pyorrhea can be treated and may be cured. It may result from insufficient or too infrequent cleaning by the dentist, sometimes he does not remove all the tartar or calculus; a rough filling somewhere may irritate the gums and hold food against them until decay sets in, the gums suffer then and also the roots of the teeth. Cleaning by a good dentist should be had at least twice a year and this applies to children as well as adults.

There are on the market, you will find them well advertised, certain preparations for the cure and prevention of pyorrhea. These are undoubtedly good but will not cure the trouble unless the cause is removed. An acid condition of the system may cause pyorrhea and you may ascertain this by holding in the mouth a piece of blue litmus paper, if it turns red there is an acid condition and in that case a diet is indicated, abstain from sweets and from starchy foods. Drink plenty of buttermilk and consult your physician and when your system is in better condition the dentist and you yourself by great care can eliminate the disease, which if left to itself will cause the loss of the teeth as they will loosen and fall out, also the jaw bone itself may become infected and then there is real trouble indeed.

Remember that common salt and baking soda mixed half and half makes a splendid tooth powder both cleansing and healing.

Pay more attention to keeping a clean mouth than clean face or hands.

The old saw, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is as true as it's rhyme is good, and eaten before retiring is excellent for the teeth.

Obstructed nasal passages which cause mouth breathing, prevents the saliva from properly flushing the mouth and so accelerates decay and disease of the gums. Verily we have a complicated piece of machinery to look after in our bodies, for they are fearfully and wonderfully made.

VOYAGERS

THERE were some typographical errors in the poem called "Voyagers" in the issue of March 11. I will give the line correctly as the poem is beautifully thought out and composed.

"And there was memory in his look—of grief and toil and mirth." It is my endeavor to publish on Our Page only those poems which have not only an appealing interest which touches a responsive chord but those that have some literary merit.

I do not like "The Skeptic's Daughter." It is full of mawkish sentimentality and is not even grammatical. Look it over carefully and you will see for yourselves. Amanda must have had "some voice" to have been heard singing upon the mountain from her father's veranda—Hope I do not offend.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

An order for a catalog from Laingsburg lies upon my desk, money enclosed but no name.

Very often orders for patterns come with no size given. If I were only a mind-reader or had second-sight it would save us all some time and trouble. A pattern was returned to me, 3837, size 42. Who sent it and what is wrong?

Mrs. C. B., Leslie, Mich.—We are investigating the two concerns you mention and the results of our investigation will be published in the Service Bureau in the near future.

Mrs. J. B. Gulliver—The sample of your voile is lovely and in good style. Use a broad ribbon girdle around the waist. About ten inches



in width, fasten it in front and wind the ribbon around loosely and end it on the left front. Pull it well down over the hips. Use either green or lavender. You may have long ends if you wish but just as many fasten short.

Your suit would have to be colored black if at all. Why color it unless it is faded? There are a number of good dyes on the market. Putnam and Diamond Dyes are both good.

Do not use a drop ceiling in your dining room, put your mold-

stocking legs are very satisfactory. Whiting and washing ammonia mixed to a thin paste and rubbed on are also good. I prefer Bon Ami as I think it rubs off easier.

If the stove is not in constant use, rub nickel well with raw linseed oil before putting away. Wash well with good soap before using stove again.

Thanking Mrs. Jenney and all the M. B. F. sisters for the help I have gotten from our page, I am—Mrs. S. W., Melvin, Mich.

HELPFUL HINTS

We are all readers of the M. B. F. and enjoy reading it from cover to cover, but as I am the mother of a dear little boy and girl I am especially interested

THE RETURN OF SPRING

NOW Time throws off his cloak again Of ermined frost and wind and rain, And clothes him in the embroidery Of glittering sun and clear blue sky With beast and bird the forest rings, Each in his jargon cries or sings; And Time throws off his cloak again Of ermined frost and wind and rain.

River and fount and tinkling brook Wear in their dainty livery Drops of silver jewelry; In new-made suit they merry look; And Time throws off his cloak again Of ermined frost and wind and rain.

—Longfellow.

ing at the ceiling line. Write again, I am delighted to answer your questions.

FOR THE SHUT-IN

I have been a shut-in for years, would like some reading.—Mrs. Cora Hine, Box 15, Wellston, Mich.

Who will remember this lady and send her a word of cheer and courage by mailing her reading matter? Not only once but every little while. Keep her address before you and think of her, help to make some hour of her long day pleasant. I will promise to do what I ask of you and will begin today.

PATTERN FOR INFANT'S SWEATER AND BOOTIES

Have any of the readers of the M. B. F. a pattern for an infant's crocheted sweater and booties? If so would be glad to hear from them. Either send instructions for our column or give your address and I will write for them.—A Subscriber, Wheeler, Mich.

TO CLEAN NICKEL ON STOVE

In answer to Mrs. Glenn Polt, Clare, R. 6, Mich., as to cleaning nickel on a stove I would say this: If the stove is new, wash nickel with any good soap and when dry apply Bon Ami according to directions on can or cake, (it can be obtained in powder or cake form), and when dry polish with a soft cloth. Old

in the department for women and the Children's Hour. I have received much help from the Women's Department, but feel that I have but little to give in return.

I will mention just a few things that have helped me that I have not noticed in your paper:

When preparing the pan-cake batter in the morning put in a few tablespoonsful of melted lard or fried meat grease, and you will not have to put any grease on the griddle.

If grease is dropped on the kitchen floor put soda on it, then pour on boiling water and the spot will come out easily.

The kitchen sink can be kept sweet and clean with a generous use of soda and hot water.—Mrs. C. B., Leslie, Mich.

SOAP RECIPE

Here is a good recipe for soap. My sister-in-law made some fine soap in this way: Dissolve 1 can of lye with 2 quarts boiling water and pour it over 4 1-2 pounds of meat scraps. Let stand three or four days, but stir it each day, using a wooden stick. Put this mixture to cook with two or three quarts of water and boil until it thickens, adding 2 tablespoonsful of borax just before removing it from the fire. Pour into a box lined with paper and when cold cut into bars. If these directions are followed carefully the result is about thirty bars of beautiful white soap.

If the lady who prefers the "hot-pack" method of canning meat would pack her meat in crocks the result would be the same and the crocks could be washed much more easily than cans.

Hoping I have helped some will close

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

FOR SIMPLICITY, SERVICE AND STYLE

Patterns 12c, Spring Catalogs 15c. Mrs. Jenney, Pattern Dept., Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Please do not fail to give your full address written plainly and state size of pattern wished. Also keep the date of your order until your pattern is received. Then you will not be disappointed by delays.



A Pretty Negligee 3925. It is easy to be comfortable and to look charming in a "dressing sacque" of this style. Its simple lines make it all the more attractive. Dotted Swiss, with lace of piping or banding in a contrasting color, or crepe with embroidery and hemstitching will look as well as the printed organdy shown here, with its neat scalloped edge.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material.



A Simple Blouse 3902. This will be very smart in linen or voile with embroidery, and equally attractive in the new Paisley materials. There is a choice of two popular collars and cuffs. The belt is a good feature, but may be omitted. This is a fine sports blouse.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material will require 1-2 yard.

A Good Style for a Tailored Skirt

3825. Every well ordered wardrobe should boast of a skirt of woolen or cloth, for general wear or sports use. The model here shown shows a splendid two piece design with attractive set-in pockets and wide tucks. The back extends in tab ends over the front. Plaid woolen, twill, heather mixtures or serge could be used for this model.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A 28 inch size will require 2 3-4 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is about 2 1-8 yards with plaits extended.

A Popular Style With New Features

3928. Here we have the "basque waist" with new versions. The youthful lines of this style are just what slender figures require. Taffeta, crepe weaves, and voile are good for its development.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size will require 4 1-2 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 2 yards.



with a word of appreciation of the many useful hints and recipes I find in your department. I find them very helpful.—Mrs. Beatrice Nedry.

CAN YOU HELP?

I thought I would write a few lines to your paper. I enjoy our department very much. I have just been through a serious operation so I am a shut-in this winter and would like to ask the ladies who read this if they would please send me gingham, percale or calico pieces for quilts, also simple and easy pieces of sheet music, some with words. I get so lonely and these little things would help pass away time as I cannot do much work. I would like to know of some way to make girls dresses for school; age 10 years. Has any of the readers the music or words of the song, "Just Behind the Times?" It is an old song but very beautiful. Would like to get it and will return the favor. My letter this time is all wants. Will try to do something for the readers next time.—Mrs. Elsie Grove, Hesperia, Mich.

USING YOKES OF EGGS

I saw a request in the M. B. F. not long ago on how the yolks of eggs might be used when using the whites for white cake. I am sending one which my whole family thinks is just fine.

Checker Board Cake

Light part—2 1-2 cups pastry flour, 2 level teaspoons baking powder, 1 1-4 cups white sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 1 1-2 cups water or milk, 1 teaspoon flavor, whites of 4 eggs.

Dark part—2 1-2 cups pastry flour, 1 cup brown sugar, 1-2 cup butter 1 1-2 cups milk or water, 2 level teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 teaspoonful cloves, 1-2 teaspoonful cinnamon and nutmeg, yolks of 4 eggs, 3 soup spoons of cocoa.

Can be put together, dark to light in strips or just bake in pan, it isn't so much bother and just as nice.

Icing

1 cup sour cream, 1 cup raisins or nut meats, chopped fine. I hope this will be some good to someone.

Have any of the readers got pieces from making clothing that would do for piecing quilts that they could spare? Just starting in housekeeping and find it quite difficult to get a start as my husband isn't able to do much, served in the World War and came out almost unable to do anything. I hope I haven't asked too much. Thanking each and every one for the good I am getting from the good paper, I remain as ever a constant reader of M. B. F.—Mrs. W. R.

Will Mrs. W. R. send us her full address? Some of us could surely help her.

ENJOYS M. B. F.

We have been taking the M. B. F. for over a year now and we certainly think it is fine. I always know on what day it is due to come and I try to have my work done up so that when it does come I can sit right down in peace and read it. I think you are doing a wonderful work, Mrs. Jenney. You surely must be a happy woman in being able to help so many of the farm folks with your timely bits of advice, recipes and so forth. The letters on the "Eternal Triangle" have been especially interesting. There were several of the ladies that wrote letters, that I certainly would like to know personally. Uncle Rube's letters are good, too, and I certainly do like our story "Nomads of the North." J. O. Curwood certainly knows how to describe nature, so that one can just feel it as he reads. The M. B. F. is good from cover to cover.—Mrs. W. P., Elk Rapids, Mich.

THE FARMER'S WIFE

Marshmallow Frosting

A good marshmallow frosting may be made by the following recipe: Dissolve 1 cup sugar in 1-4 cup boiling water. Cover and let syrup boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Pour the syrup in a fine stream on the white of an egg beaten very light, beating constantly meanwhile. Add 12 marshmallows and beat with a spoon until melted, then beat again with an egg beater until very light, adding 1-2 teaspoon vanilla.

Chocolate Frosting

This chocolate fudge frosting may be made with 1 1-2 teaspoon butter, 1-3 cup powdered sugar, 1 1-4 cup sugar, few grains of salt, 1-4 cup milk, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Melt the butter, add cocoa sugar, salt and milk. Heat to boiling point and cook until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from the fire, cool and beat until creamy.

Save steps in your kitchen by grouping together similar things and placing them near the part of the room where they will be used. For example, keep mixing bowls and spoons and such dry materials as flour and sugar near each other if possible.

The average and ideal height for the kitchen sink is 30 inches from the bottom of the sink to the floor. Much energy and drudgery can be saved if the sink is made of the height suited to the person using it most.—Mary Ann Gray.

GOD'S SECRET

"How great!" cried the beggar to the King.

"How good!" cried the sinner to the saint.

"How white!" cried the crow to the dove's wing.

And the Lord God heard their plaint. From the stars where the white mists pile

God leaned and listened and laughed awhile,

For He knew that each was His own dear son,

With a work to do 'till the day was done.—By Robert D. Norwood, one of Canada's poet-psychics and Church of England clergyman.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Why does a dog howl when he hears music?

Have you not often asked yourself that question? I used to wonder and thought it was because he did not like to hear it. Scientists declare this is not so and that the dog is pleased and is trying to imitate it. In a book on the cat by a well known author one whole chapter is devoted to a discussion of the cat and music. Dairymen have been quoted as saying that they noticed that the cows stand more quietly and seem more contented when the men whistle or sing while milking. It is said that it also increases the flow of milk. Some time ago there appeared an article in the daily paper in which it was stated that a poultryman claimed egg production could be increased by placing a phonograph in the hen house and playing it continuously.

I cannot vouch for the truth of these statements but I do know that if one sings, whistles and talks in a pleasant way to pets and the other dumb animals about the farm that they will obey commands more quickly, and have better dispositions than they will if treated roughly. At times folks may not feel well but if they will watch their actions and speech and be kind and pleasant before they realize it they, themselves, will feel better. And kindness to man or beast always pays in the end. Don't you think so?—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—May I have a small space to give my opinion of improving our page? My opinion is that the boys and girls write about their picnics, trips and other such things. Of course some of your prefer to write about your farms so why not describe them more and tell more interesting things about them? I enjoy reading your letters very much, but don't you think that if we told more about the things that interest us most that we would have more interested readers? Uncle Ned, why don't you give us some suggestions about writing interesting letters? I wrote to our page once before from Eulonia, Ga., and promised to tell about my return trip. If I may write again I will tell about it. I would enjoy hearing from some of the cousins. With best wishes to Uncle Ned and the cousins.—Ena Irwin, Bentley, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been planning to write for some time. Now is my chance. I am fourteen, my birthday is September sixteenth and I am a boy. I will not tell the number of acres in our farm or how much stock we keep, as I think it does not interest anyone to know how many cows or pigs different people have. I know it doesn't me and sometimes I think it sounds like bragging. I think that if we all write something more interesting we children would enjoy it more than we do now. I agree entirely with Nellie Inman in what she says, also Edna Weisenbach. We have had several class parties this year on ponds and at houses.

In Albert S. Wright's letter he wrote that their superintendent says, "The weather is something everybody is talking about and nobody knows anything about." I would like to know what harm there is for people to talk about a thing that concerns them. When setting dates for picnics or trips the weather plays an important part. The weather, many times, determines the mode of travel and the wearing apparel in daily work. It is important in the raising of crops. So, may I ask again, what harm is there in speculating on what the weather will be or has been? I hope, Albert, that you show this to your superintendent and answer me.

I have two brothers, one of which goes to school at Kalamazoo and the other stays at home. He went hunting deer this winter and, as he didn't kill any, he bought a sheep and brought it home instead. We live in the southern part of the state and he went hunting near Houton Lake, which is about two hundred and twenty-five miles from here. We had never eaten any deer and he thought we would be fooled, but a neighbor who went along told about it. Now we all taste him. My father broke his wrist a few days ago and it is very painful. I guess I have said enough for one time so I will stop. Your loving nephew.—Wyanda Sanborn, Morenci, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade at school. I live four miles and one half east of town. I live on an eighty-acre farm. I have two sisters and one brother. We have five horses, eight cows, two pigs, one Chester White pig and one pure-bred Duroc Jersey pig. For pets we have a dog and two kittens.

Last summer we went to the capital of Michigan, Lansing. We also went to Flint, Owosso, Saginaw, Ithaca, Caro and Cass City. We went in our car. Our grandma lives twelve miles west of Lansing, in a town called Potterville. There was a town not far from there called Charlotte. We went there on the fourth of July. From where we live to our grandma's it was 186 miles. We left home at 12 o'clock and got there at 9. We stayed four days and then came

home. My father is a mail carrier on route three of Deckerville. He has carried mail three years. Your friend.—Margaret Cameron, Deckerville, R. 4, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned and cousins—Here I am again, but this time to thank all the cousins for the letters they sent me, as I couldn't begin to answer all of them. I thought this would be the best way. Since I wrote I have been to Ann Arbor. I couldn't find a soft cushion so I sat down on a needle, see? After we were there we traveled all around the southern part of the state.

The snow is going off here now, but everything has been covered with ice something awful. A lot of the trees are broken over. I haven't been to school since we have been home and won't go any more. Several of the cousins asked where Harrison was. It is in Clare county, in about the central part of lower Michigan. It's the county seat, but not a very big town. The land here is quite rolling in some places. Ha! Ha! Get on top of a hill and start to roll, you couldn't stop till you got to the bottom, unless you hit a pine stump. Wishing you all much happiness and joy. A loving cousin.—Annie Lessmann, Harrison, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I thought I would write to you because I have all my Saturday's work done. It is now eleven o'clock. We just received the M. B. F. I always watch for the mail man on Saturdays because that is when the M. B. F. comes. We get our mail about 10:30 in the morning. I do not live on a farm, but I like the farm the best. We used to live on a farm when I was about five years old and that is when we started taking the M. B. F. I am twelve years old and am in the sixth grade at school. I have eight subjects that I have every day besides three that I have special teachers for. I have geography, arithmetic, spelling, penmanship, reading, history, hygiene or physiology and English, and the subjects that I have special teachers for are drawing twice a week, music twice a week, and physical training twice a week. In our room at school the boys and girls had a whispering contest and the girls lost by three points. It lasted a month and a week. The boys had 64 points and the girls had 67 points. There are 17 girls and 12 boys in our room. My birthday is the second of July. Why do the leaves turn red in the fall? If you want to know the answer write to Elsie Wells, 216 Fitzhugh Street, Midland, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—How are you and all the boys and girls? I would like to join your club. We take the Michigan Business Farmer and like it fine. I am reading "Nomads of the North." I live on a 40-acre farm. This is Sunday and it is warm. It is melting the snow fast. We have about 5 feet of snow on the level. We have a lot of fun skiing down a big hill. I would like to hear from any boy or girl. I will answer all letters I receive. I will have to close because it is getting dark. Your friend—C. W. Ingram, Mancelona, Mich.

Hello Uncle Ned—I am going to write and tell you about our school. It has 2 rooms, one large room and one smaller room. The small room contains from the beginners to the fourth grade and the large room from fourth to eighth grades. We have a man teacher in our room and his wife teaches the small room. We have pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Lafayette and Longfellow on the walls. We have an organ, the teacher's desk and a furnace and over 40 seats in the schoolhouse. We girls used to play foot ball outside. I used to do the janitor work but I don't do it any more. We have current events, and we also have penmanship every day. I am in the eighth grade, and just think, it won't be long before we eighth graders write on the examination. I hope that everyone passes. My birthday is the ninth of February. I am 15 years old. Have I a twin? Your sincere friend.—Edna Boehm, Auburn, R. 2, Mich.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

B. Cline and M. Derr, South Branch; Lizzie Prine, Morrice; Bernadine McWatey, Harrisville; Luella Peters, Dundee; Steve McGregor, Fayette; Robert Merrell, Lake Odessa; Eunice Traver, Williamston; Arthur Smith, Stanton; Faybelle Robinson, Big Rapids; Eleanor Dorothy Lucell Stovel, Hubbard Lake, R. 1; Edith Marsh, Clark Lake; Velma and Clothilda Jacobs, R. 2, Bay City; Fannie McAlpine, Fairgrove, R. 3; Margaret Long, Breckenridge, R. 1; Grace Krohn, R. 2, Elkton; Otto Gabier, Leslie, R. 3; Blanchard; Helen Hunt, R. 1, Crosswell; Orma Hammond, Lake; Mary Sanderson, R. 1, Blanchard; Genevieve Sims, R. 3, LeRoy; Ray Ely, Union City; Warren Cole, R. 4, Mt. Pleasant; Walter Ely, Union City; Ruth Blanchard, Williamston, R. 1; Sophia Betty Scheltenia, R. 1, Ada; Edith L. Roberts, care of John Rapp, Grand Rapids, R. 2; John Andman, R. 1, Lucas; Marguerite Ballagh, R. 3, Bad Axe; Nina M. Casteel, R. 3, Reading; Camilla C. Kent, R. 1, Laingsburg; Irma Gill, R. 1, Kalkaska; Eleonora M. Harper, R. 1, Perry; Ruth Marvin, Holton; Annie Crites, R. 1, St. Charles; Elizabeth Marvin, Holton; Lucille Halladay, Ashton; Marie Leachout, Jackson; Isabell Willett, R. 2, Standish; Katherine Wallace, R. 5, Cass City; Clarence Skaglin, R. 2, Tustin; Emil Hans Richert, R. 2, Standish; Bernice L. Rolfe, R. 5, Chesaning; Laura Waglar, Trenton; Harold Meier, R. 1, Byron, Michigan; Ruth Cromwell, R. 3, Elizabeth, Indiana; Erma Klenfeld, Pigeon; W. H. Vanelet, Lapeer; Anna Meisiam, Ludington, R. 5, Michigan.



Free Booklet
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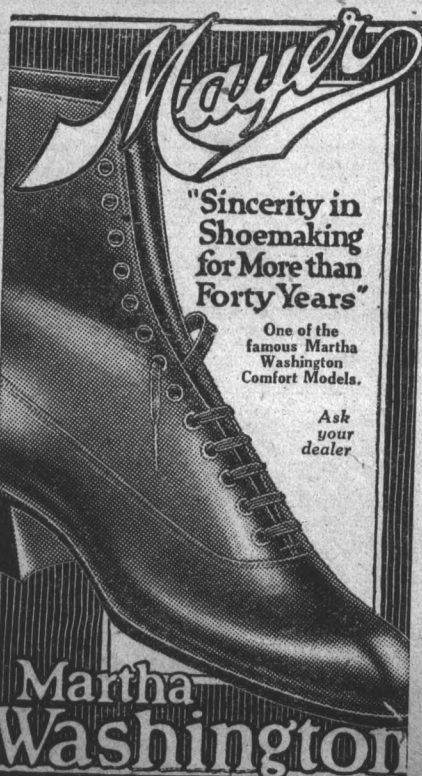
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Trouble After Calving Quickly Cleared Up

So many cow ailments have their origin at the calving period simply because cows are left to shift for themselves during this critical time, when the simplest kind of medicinal care would insure health and safety. E. A. Hale of Chatham, Mass., writes us:

"Please send me a copy of 'The Home Cow Doctor.' I had one cow this spring that did not do well after calving. I tried everything and she grew worse all the time. Her milk about stopped. A friend of mine gave me about half of a small can of Kow-Kare. I gave her that and she began to pick up and eat before that half box was gone, and gave ten quarts a day. I got more Kow-Kare and now she is giving fifteen quarts a day, and is hungry as a wolf."

Kow-Kare has carried thousands of valuable cows safely through calving. The best plan is to use it for two weeks before and after. Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever, Loss of Appetite and all similar disorders that arise from weakened digestive or genital organs are quickly cleared up by Kow-Kare, because it is these organs that are toned up and strengthened by this great cow medicine.

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CROP REPORTS

MONROE—We have had a few days of very bad weather; rain, sleet and snow. It looks better this morning, sun shining, but cold. Farmers are not doing much. If weather would have held a few days lots of oats would have been sown. Things in general are picking up slowly. Farmers can not buy much as taxes have left them broke and everything sold to meet taxes.—G. L. S., March 22.

BERRIEN—Our late storm, beginning with wind and rain on Saturday the 18th, and developing into a blizzard which raged until Wednesday the 22nd, has very effectively put a standstill to all outdoor work for farmers; the heavy wind piled the snow up in great banks in places and in others swept the fields clear. Roads very bad and partially blocked in places. Soil thoroughly soaked and will delay the oat sowing greatly.—O. C. Y., March 24.

LIVINGSTON (E)—Spring ushered in with a snow storm. But the snow is fast disappearing at present writing. A few auction sales being held. Prices only fair. Good time for new farmers to get set up in business. About 90 per cent of the farmers through this section are having their cattle tested for tuberculosis. Wheat and rye are looking fairly good for the winter we have had. Some wood being sawed.—J. W. C., March 23.

LIVINGSTON (C)—First day of spring found the ground covered with snow which fell on Monday. Roads are again in bad condition; state roads in places are breaking through, due to so much water and heavy traffic. Wheat and rye are looking fairly well considering the winter. The late snow and freeze-up have retarded some work on the farms in this vicinity. Live stock all looking fine.—Geo. Coleman, March 24.

MIDLAND—We have had a rather cold spell, but it seems to be a little warmer now. The roads are in rather poor condition and the steady traffic to which they are being subjected is not making them any better. A number of auctions are being held, with all sorts of grain going at a premium.—C. L. H., March 24.

EMMETT—Just after the big snow had subsided leaving bad roads with deep holes here and there to scramble over, but with spring sunshine overhead to season Mr. Farmer's mentality, a trifle, along comes another big snow Sunday the 19th and Monday the 20th, to ruffle us all up again. Anyway some wood buzzing was done between times.—Mrs. G. F. C., March 17.

GRATIOT—The frost has bid good-bye to Gratiot county. We need a long, hard warm rain to settle the ground and help the wheat. We are buying our spring seeds now. Oats will hardly be sown in March this year. Very few acres are being contracted for sugar beets. Beans will be planted extensively at expense of beets. A normal acreage of other crops are expected.—Carl C. DeWitt, March 24.

WEXFORD—We had another sleet and snow storm last Sunday and Monday, but it did not do very much damage, except to telephone and power lines. Auction sales are being held. Stock seems to be rather cheap this spring. Nice weather again and the snow is going slowly, but just right.—Wm. A. Jenkins, March 24.

SAGINAW—Fine March weather, few storms so far this month. The ice is all gone, most of the frost is out of the ground. The roads are very bad. Meadows and wheat look bad on account of no snow this winter and freezing and thawing. The farmers are drawing out manure, fixing fences and getting ready to go to farming.—G. S., March 25.

INGHAM—Have had much dark, dreary weather with little storm, but now it is warm, nice sunshine. The roads are very bad. There have been many deaths among the old people this winter. Some stock shipped this week. Some hay sold. Not much grain held by farmers. Some are contracting to grow beets. Has been some talk of a canning factory here.—C. I. M., March 25.

CALHOUN—Farmers are getting busy this nice weather; makes them think about spring work—trimming orchards, drawing manure, building fence and so on. Weather is fine, but we need more rain. Some potatoes are being sold but they are not very plentiful. Crops are looking good for this time of the year.—C. E. B., March 25.

ALPENA—Rain Sunday, turning to snow Monday. Bad ice storm smashed telephone wires, orchards, etc. Has been warm the last two or three days. Logs are being rushed to Wolf Creek, and to John Standen's mill while snow lasts. Quite a lot of this gripe around the country up here. Some farmers are getting out potato crate timber. They are loading potatoes at 70c. Buzzing wood, hauling out manure, getting in trim for spring work is the main theme now. Hay seems to be advancing a little. Our mail man, Lon Simmons, used his auto 2 or 3 times then back to the cutter. He's coming with buggy again tomorrow.—O. H. R., March 24.

NORWEGIAN FARMERS BUY BY CO-OPERATIVE METHODS

(Continued from page 4)

to Russia personally to conduct the negotiations. While he was doing all the work, his rascally partners absconded with the company's funds and the young man was stranded penniless in Russia for three months and his wife and six children left almost destitute. In his negotiations with the Bolsheviks my interpreter found that it was necessary to entertain them lavishly and many were the wild orgies he described to me in which everyone got drunk and wound up by smashing all the dishes for which he had to pay.

The Norwegian farmers maintain an extensive buying exchange in the city of Christiania. Here my inter-

preter and I were warmly received by the director, Herr Jurgens, who in very good English, he having made several trips to the United States, explained the methods of co-operative buying followed by the Norwegian farmers. Jurgens explained that the farmers of Norway had done very little looking to the co-operative sale of the products, owing to the fact that most of them are consumed in Norway, but had found it to their advantage to manufacture and buy their raw materials co-operatively, even to the extent of owning several factories for the manufacture of farm machinery, shoes and other articles. Other individuals from whom I secured a good deal of information was Herr Holm, head of the food buying and selling department of the city of Christiania; Director Lo, head of the municipal slaughter-house; and the manager of the very successful farmers' co-operative milk distributing company which furnishes the city of Christiania with the major part of its milk supply. The work of these several institutions is of such a varied and complex nature that I will reserve detailed discussion of it until a later issue.

One thing I must record which impressed me deeply was the courteous and friendly manner in which I was received by all these gentlemen. Neither must I fail to mention the heads of the farmers' co-operative bank in Christiania, who, busy men though they are, gave freely of their time to answer my many questions and placed within my hands valuable information concerning the co-operative movement in Norway.

(The above is the eighth of a series of articles on European travel. The ninth will appear in an early issue.)

LABOR INCOME OF DAIRY FARM

(Continued from page 5)

not been uniform. Farm products have decreased more than other commodities. The farmer is up against it. He gets low prices for what he sells and has to pay rather high prices for what he has to buy. Retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers say they can't reduce their prices further because of the high costs. No doubt costs are high. Wages are high, yet not too high if we are to believe the laborer. There is no merit in the statement that prices can not be reduced because the product cost so much. The farmer has been selling his goods below cost for most of the past two years. He did it not because he wanted to but because he had to. Market conditions have made it necessary for many merchants to lose money on goods. Others are going to be forced to do the same unless an adjustment is brought about between farm prices and commodity prices in some other way. While the farmer has suffered much from price declines he is not the only one who has been hit.

We are all trying to read the economic signs of the present and try to fortell what the future holds. Is improvement coming? If so, when? It has been said that when things get so bad that they can't get worse improvement must come. That seems to be the position we are now in. Many people are now making predictions. There is a quite common belief that the coming year will bring vast improvement. It is very questionable if such optimism is warranted by the facts. Lasting improvement cannot return until the farmer and the laborer get back their buying power. The laborer can not do this until he is regularly employed. The farmer cannot exert his normal influence in the market until his prices are more nearly on a parity with those which prevail in other industries.

Europe enters into the situation quite as forcefully as she did when prices started on their upswing. We can not return to a full measure of prosperity by ourselves because we are too closely connected with all parts of the world. Trade, commerce and economic laws know no national boundaries or race. Rapid transportation and communication have welded the world into a compact organism which must be healthy throughout in order to function properly.



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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. 683, 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. 683 Waterloo, Ia.—Adv.

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an overwhelming
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A very little regularly,
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MENTION THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER WHEN
WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

REPAIRING INJURY BY STORM

THE recent storm of snow and sleet caused an immense amount of damage to orchards in parts of the Great Lakes fruit district. It is certainly discouraging to have the tops of trees broken down and apparently ruined, especially after the bearing age has been attained and when the reward of years of labor and waiting should be at hand. But the case is not always as nearly hopeless as it seems. It may be possible to repair a part of the damage and save the orchard, or some of it.

Trees that have been overturned by the wind may be righted by means of a tractor. Apple trees 20 years old or more have been pulled into place and have apparently suffered little as a result.

Badly split trees, pulled together and securely bolted have been spared for many years of usefulness. They have even grown together.

Shattered limbs may be cut off and grafts inserted. The tree may then be trusted to repair a large part of the damage in a surprisingly short time.

If the top is beyond repair there is still something to hope for, provided the trunk is sound. Cut off the injured part. If there is a stump a foot high remaining, graft it. Graft it, anyhow, if enough is left to hold a scion. In stump grafting use long scions, a foot or more, and many of them. This is necessary to prevent drowning of the buds, because of the large amount of sap which the roots will force upon the scions. Later the weaker branches are to be cut out. If the work is judiciously done a bearing top may be grown in a short time. In some cases it has been done in three or four years, not a large top, to be sure, but one that would produce apples.

It is wonderful what nature can do to restore the damage done by the elements. Nowhere is it more in evidence than in an orchard, when man is willing and knows how to work with her instead of against her.

GRAFTING WAX

Can you tell me where I can get grafting wax?—C. C., Turner, Mich.

Perhaps the best way is to make it, which can easily be done. Take of rosin 4 parts by weight, bees wax 2 parts, tallow 1 part. Melt together in a kettle. When it is thoroughly melted and mixed, pour into a dish or pail of cold water. Grease the hands well, then work the wax like pulling molasses candy till it begins to grain. It should then have the color of molasses taffy and is ready for use. For greasing the hands vaseline is better than tallow and should be used freely. It is a good plan to first dip a little from the kettle and drop into water. If it works readily, pour the whole of it, but if it is too thin let it cook a little.

Many are now using linseed oil in place of tallow, claiming that it is more easily worked and applied. It is used at the rate of a pint of oil to a pound of tallow.

FRUIT INFORMATION

Can you tell me where to get information on fruit-growing? What periodicals are there devoted exclusively to horticulture in the United States?—Mrs. J. K., Levering, Mich.

Write to the Director of Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich.

gan, requesting a list of bulletins. From this you may choose such as you need and they will be sent you free of charge.

The MacMillan Publishing Company and the Orange Judd Company, both of New York, are publishers of books on agriculture and will send catalogues upon application.

If you want the best works on any branch of horticulture, write to the Department of Horticulture, M. A. C., East Lansing. Titles of the books and the publishers will be sent.

There are few periodicals devoted to fruit growing. There is the Fruit Belt, a Michigan paper, published at Grand Rapids; The American Fruit Grower, State-Lake Building, Chicago; The Southern Fruit Grower, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Better Fruit, Seattle, Washington. This department will be glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask on fruit growing.

DUST OR SPRAY?

TWO men with a duster can do five or six times as much in a day as three men with a sprayer, but at the expense of several times as much material. At the prices for labor and material during the past few years the final cost has been not far from equal.

Dusting has proved effective for the control of fungous diseases and for biting insects, but is of little value for killing San Jose scale. I can also be used on the foliage and fruit of peaches and Japanese plums, where neither lime-sulphur nor Bordeaux would be advisable.

Orchard men look upon the duster as a great convenience. In seasons when it has been almost impossible to get labor a man and a boy have saved the apples from scab and codling moth by the use of a duster. Peaches and plums have been saved from the curculis and the brown rot.

But so long as the scale remains a menace the sprayer will be a necessity, unless some effective dust is found, which is not impossible. However, fortunate is the orchardist who has both means of affliction at hand.

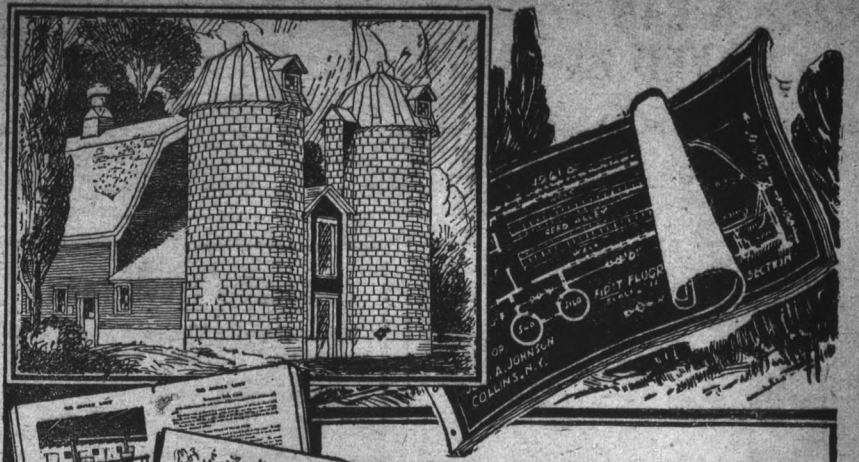
FARMER ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from page 4)

the twenty-five hundred dollars you intended to use in the purchase of an automobile and give it to Mr. Brown in consideration of his extending the time in which to pay for the wheat. If these "shaves" were stopped, the wheels of commerce and legitimate business would cease to turn.

But we never shall get on until we have learned about "corners." Not the corner on the pumpkin pie your grandmother made on a square tin, nor the "amen corner" in the church where the Fathers and Mothers in Israel gather (and, bless their sweet, sainted souls, never heard of bulls, or bears, or corners), but a real dyed-in-the-wool commercial "corner," which is produced in this way: Suppose Mr. Brown, acting for you, has sold short thirty-eight thousand bushels of wheat, at four dollars per bushel, to be delivered next Wednesday, relying upon Henry Smith to loan you the wheat with which to fulfill your contract; but on Wednesday, Mr. Smith proves obdurate and refuses to lend the wheat and asks an exorbitant price for it. You will be obliged to pay the price, Smith will reap a fortune, Mr. Brown will realize a good commission, you will be ruined and the country will be saved. These "corners" have made the commercial and business world what it is.

Now, really, is not the whole performance, the height of absurdity? How much longer shall we permit ourselves to be duped by these speculators, who claim they are stabilizing the markets? Is it not about time that the producers of grain and all other products manipulated on the stock exchange, put up a solid front against this outrageous lottery and send it skittering off into oblivion, along with John Barley-corn?



How Dairymen Can Make More Money In 1922

PRACTICAL men, with life-long experience in dairy farming, have worked out a system of caring for the dairy herd that cuts down the labor cost, increases milk yields, improves cow health and saves feed.

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It turns the disagreeable, dirty task of cleaning the barn into a job a boy enjoys; for the Jamesway keeps the cows clean.

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Jamesway ventilation gets the foul air out of the barn, brings fresh air in. Helps keep the cows vigorous and healthy.

In these ways, and others described in the Jamesway book, many dairy farmers are increasing their profits this year.

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We buy wool in large or small quantities. Get our prices before you sell.

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13 Head of Registered Shorthorn Durham Cattle

Wednesday, April 12, 1922, at 2:30 P. M. sharp, at the farm of Ben Bryngelson in the village of Leroy, Mich., 7 cows, 3 heifers, 2 bull calves 6 mo., 1 bull, 1 1-2 years.

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

March 29—Holsteins, Will Chricinske, Imlay, Mich.
April 6—Shorthorns, A. W. Thorne Estate, Fife Lake, Mich.
April 20—Holsteins, Eaton County Holstein Breeders Ass'n, Charlotte, Mich.
May 10—Shorthorns, Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Association, Greenville, Michigan.

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John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
I. R. Love—Waukesha, Wisconsin.
L. W. Lovewell, So. Lyons, Mich.
J. E. Mack—Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
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Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
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FOR QUICK SALE WE ARE OFFERING your choice of nearly 50 purebred Holsteins. Nearly all cows and heifers. Bred well, yearly records, free from t. b. Priced right. Breeder since 1913. Write us your wants.
WOLVERINE DAIRY FARM, Gladwin, Mich.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 7 weeks old, 31-32nds pure. Tub. Tested, \$25.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.
EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS

I will farm out for three years to reliable farmers, registered Holstein bull calves.
J. E. BURROUGHS, Flint, Mich.

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

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

SOLD AGAIN

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

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

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

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS OF GOOD breeding. Take your choice, Tuberculin tested herd.
C. Voiz, R. 3 Saginaw E. S., Mich.
Val. Phone X1932.

HOLSTEIN BULL BORN NOVEMBER 26, 1921. Dam is sired by a 30 lb. bull and out of a 19 lb. 3 1/2 yr. daughter of a 24 lb. cow. Price \$50 delivered your station.
EARL PETERS, North Bradley, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN sheep. Both sex for sale.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

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

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

FRANCISCO FARM SHORTHORNS AND BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

POPE BROTHERS CO
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

Dispersion Sale Milking Shorthorns

April 6, 1922, Fife Lake, Mich.
26 head sired by Maplelane Laddie, 504-725, grandson of General Clay 255920. Write for catalog.

A. W. THORNE ESTATE
Harold Jors, Adm. Andy Adams, Auct.

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

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Special offer on two white yearling Bulls from IMP. Cows and sired by IMP. Newton Champion.

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

C. H. Prescott & Sons
Tawas City, Michigan

ATTENTION SHORTHORN BUYERS

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

S. H. PANGBORN & SON
3 mi. east, Bad Axe, Mich.

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS. We are now offering two ten-months-old bulls, one bred heifer, and two ten-months-old heifers.
SONLEY BROS., St. Louis, Mich.

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

ACCREDITED HERD OF SHORTHORNS. 6 extra good bulls, 1 out of an Imp. cow, all sired by Maxwilton Jupiter.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS

Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kelmscott Viscount 25th, 648,563. Prices reasonable.
LUNDY BROS., R. 4, Davison, Mich.

ANGUS



ABER-
DEEN
ANGUS

BRED
IN THE
PURPLE

ACHIEVEMENT

The reward of pure breeding: the accomplishment of quality. Success has again contributed more laurels to the already remarkable record of

EDGAR OF DALMENY

THE SIRE SUPREME

At the International Live Stock Exposition, where gathers each year the elite of North American Cattle, Edgar of Dalmeny, the coveted awards, five more honors have been bestowed upon the "get" of Edgar of Dalmeny.

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

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN.

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

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

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

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sires dam made 19,490.20 milk, 109.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 77.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.
T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE GUERNSEY BULLS READY FOR service and bull calves carrying % of blood of my heifer Norman's Missaukee Red Rose, World Champion G. G. Sired by her sire. Dams finishing splendid A. R. Records.
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service. Also yearling heifers. Farmers prices.
Dr. W. B. Baker, 4800 Fort St. W. Detroit, Mich.

MACK'S NOTES

THE Schlaff auction sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle, held at Fairchild Farms on March 9, fully proved the advisability of using printers' ink, liberally, in connection with all auction offerings; this sale was well advertised and the result was a record crowd, including plenty of men who wanted the kind of cattle that the offering contained.

Henry Huskinson, Hartland, Mich., was a good bidder at the Schlaff sale and he went home to Livingston county, the lucky owner of some of the best Holstein cows that ever went into a sale ring in lower Michigan. Mr. H. is not only a good judge of what makes for perfection in a dairy cow but he evidently is familiar with pedigrees.

The Detroit Creamery was well represented at the Schlaff auction and they were prompt and liberal bidders on the animals that seemed to suit their fancy; the establishment of a splendid herd of pure-bred Holsteins, on the farms owned by this company in the vicinity of Mt. Clemens, has helped to inject life and activity into the trade in black and white cattle and is affording an object lesson in the production of pure and wholesome dairy products which is of immeasurable value to the dairy industry in the state at large.

The auctioneer, Col. J. E. Mack, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., and the pedigree expert, Col. S. T. Wood, of Liverpool, N. Y., gave as fine an exhibition of team work, in auction salesmanship, at the Schlaff sale as the writer has ever seen. Both of these gentlemen have "winning ways" and are pastmasters at the art of coaxing; they are jolly good fellows themselves and they keep their hearers in the same frame of mind.

The City Farmers' club of the Detroit Board of Commerce was entertained on Friday, March 17 with an after-dinner address from Prof. H. W. Mumford, professor of Animal Husbandry, in the University of Illinois. Live stock conditions in general were discussed by the professor. Professor Foreman, poultry expert at the M. A. C., addressed the club on Friday noon, March 24. In the afternoon Prof. Foreman conducted a practical demonstration in poultry culling on the farm of Brennan, Fitzgerald and Sinks.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association announces that there will be no change in the Shorthorn get-of-sire classification for this year's fairs and shows. It was planned to change this classification so that ownership would be required, and so that the entry would include two bulls and two females bred and owned by the exhibitor. As the notification of this change did not reach the association of state fair managers until after its meeting, it was decided to continue the classification as formerly, which permits the get-of-sire class to be comprised of four animals, any age, either sex, and with no specification regarding ownership.

Livestock shippers received better service from the railroads last year than ever before, according to the annual report of the transportation department of the Chicago Livestock exchange. The number of claims handled for producers by this service bureau was one-third less than in 1920, due largely to improved service by the carriers. The claims arise from delays, damage to stock and overcharges. The report shows 18,000 claims have been filed and nearly 1,000,000 collected for farmers and agricultural organizations since May 1, 1919, when the department was established. Last year the average amount collected on each claim was \$67.48.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

DR. W. AUSTIN EWALT, EDITOR

MILK FLOW DECREASES

We have a cow that freshened for the second time Feb. 18. The first time she freshened she gave a good quality of milk but this time she doesn't give a teacupful. She seems to be in fine condition and the calf is all right.—C. K., Lake Odessa, Mich.

I have observed cases such as you have described, although, fortunately they are very rare and the cause, so far as I can discover, is unknown. In some cases the flow of milk will increase, especially when animal is turned out at pasture. In other cases the animal will not be much better until her next calving time, and I have known them to never come back to a normal flow.

COW SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM

We have a cow that was fresh about six weeks ago, which was about 3 weeks ahead of time. She seemed to be in good health and was fat. A week or two before she was fresh she began to act as if she had rheumatism in her hind legs, after she was fresh she got much worse. Her hocks are swollen some, she can walk in a circle with her front feet but when she tries to go straight ahead she can move her hind feet only about 2 inches at each step. She lies down and gets up but with difficulty, eats and drinks but is very poor. Gives about 8 quarts of milk daily. She seems normal except for a few days she panted all the time, her breath seems rather short now. Nose moist, chews her cud, has no cough. A veterinary looked at her and left some medicine. She got a little better but isn't doing anything now. Can

EATON COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

3rd CONSIGNMENT SALE

Thursday, April 20, 1922, 12 O'clock

Fair Grounds, Charlotte, Mich.

60 Head of Registered HOLSTEINS Most are from Federal Tested Herds.

Mostly cows that are fresh or due soon and bred heifers. Some good records.

5 bulls out of dams with records up to 30 lbs.
60-day guarantee, 6 month time at 7 per cent interest on good bankable notes. For catalog or further information, write

A. N. LOUCKS, Sec., Charlotte, Mich.

J. E. Mack, Auctioneer

S. T. Wood, Pedigree Expert

It will pay you to spend April 20th at Charlotte

you tell me what is the matter, and what to do for it?—L. M., Berrien County, Mich.

A very bad case of rheumatism; prevent exposure to rain and bad weather; keep bowels loose with bran mash, boiled oats, etc. Give 1-2 ounce of salicylate of soda three times daily. Recovery will be slow. Might also give two drams powdered nux vomica morning and night.

SHEEP DIE OF PNEUMONIA

I bought eight sheep in December. In about two weeks two got so weak they could not get up without assistance for about two days. They would stand with all four feet close together and back humped. They died shortly after this. I have lost three more and one lamb one month old the same way. They cough and choke and rattle in their throat and lungs. Can you tell me what ails them or what to do? I feed them shell corn, oats, chopped feed, corn fodder and hay (not timothy). What is the best feed for sheep and how much grain should each sheep have?—Mrs. I. S., Ray, Ind.

Change of conditions and weather caused this trouble; these sheep died of pneumonia. Stimulants and warm quarters are indispensable and about all that can be done. Your feed is O. K.

SOW EATS YOUNG

Can anyone tell me why sows eat their young? I have one sow that must have eaten two. I have fed her salt pork, fat beef and salt hoping to satisfy her appetite. Does anyone know what to do to stop it and the cause of their doing it?—H. H., Bayshire, Mich.

Improper feeding before farrowing time may have some influence on the sow after farrowing; this is most commonly seen with young sows. Eating the young is often observed in young bitches and I doubt if the feeding has anything to do with it.

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.

SOY BEANS

I would like information along the following lines, from Mr. G. P. Phillips, who had an article on Soy beans in your March 5th issue:

- In what county are you located?
- Have you ever planted Soys in May, if so, what varieties and what time did they mature?
- Have you ever used a grain drill for your planting, using only every fourth or fifth grain hole?
- Do you cultivate your corn 5 times as you did your Soys? Is it necessary to cultivate Soys so much?
- Is your soil light or heavy? Will it class as sandy loam, silt loam or clay loam?
- Have you ever used a grain binder in harvesting? What advantages and disadvantages?
- Have you used acid phosphate for Soys? If so, did it increase yield of seed? What is your average yield over 10 years?
- Did you sell your beans to State Farm Bureau or elsewhere? What price? Is that price per cwt. or bushel?
- Do you use a huller or grain separator? Do you have to reclean before marketing?
- Have you ever planted Soys on fall plowed ground or ground where wheat winterkilled?

I have grown four varieties of Soys four years (one variety each year) with varying results, but all have been on a small scale and have been harvested by hogs in most cases. I have 13 acres of wheat that seems to be winterkilled and intend planting Manchu or Black Eye-brow, as I am advised to use those varieties by Prof. Megee of M. A. C. He advises harvesting with grain binder, and selling to State Farm Bureau. If more convenient to you, answer my questions in (a), (b), (c) order. That way you will miss nothing. Answer at your own convenience.

If you have any questions to ask, send them along.—G. V., Battle Creek, Mich.

I am located in Eaton county, two miles east and 2 north of Bellevue. I have sometimes planted Ito San Soys in May in the corn and they ripened the fore part of September. They were some fuller and a little better quality than when sown too late. I have never used a grain drill but it would sow them just the same and get them the same distance apart by using three holes of the 11 hole drill. The Soys were only cultivated every other row and each row cultivated three times. We generally mean to cultivate our corn every row at least three times and more if possible. To conserve

moisture the crust must be broken when needed. My soil is clay loam. I have used a grain binder but do not like it exactly because you lose some Soys by not being able to cut low enough, then the sheaves of Soys are hard to cure out unless very favorable weather conditions. Of course the weather has quite a lot to do with it anyway, however harvested.

I have used 16 per cent acid phosphate on Soys with good success, but I could not tell exactly difference in yield as I didn't put out any test patch. The average for 10 years, I would say would run around 17 1-2 bushels or better.

I have never yet sold Soys to Michigan State Farm Bureau, but last spring I sold them several bushels of pedigree Worthy seed oats. I sell quite a large per cent of my Soys direct to consumer, so can sell them cheaper. They sell by the bushel of 60 pounds per bushel. We used a grain separator to hull them and it will crack about 10 per cent of them, but they can be recleaned and make excellent hog feed for self feeders (the cracked ones). They have to be recleaned before marketing. I have never sown Soys on ground as you state but they would work alright, but it is best to have a good fresh seed bed, and generally I disc the field over so it will hold the moisture, then after I get the corn in I plow it, work down well, and plant.

The reason I use the Ito San Soy is because they are the best seller yet and they are a good producer and will hold beans well in pods in harvesting. They also mature before frost if gotten in in any season.

My beans are first quality recleaned and are \$3.00 per bushel, bags furnished with 2 bushel order or more. Yours truly.—G. P. Phillips, Eaton County, Mich.

HEREFORDS



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Michigan Produces the World's Best Beef at the Lowest Cost. Raise far better feeding cattle than you can buy. Grow Baby Beef when gains cost least in feed and labor. Avoid costly rail hauls with their shrink, bruises and loss.

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Solves your problem—insures your success. A fair intelligent, satisfying system evolved from 27 years conscientious service to American Cattle Industry by three generations of Sothams. GET THE FACTS Write now or wire. Address T. F. B. SOTHAM & SON (Cattle Business Established 1895) Phone 250. SAINT CLAIR, MICHIGAN

FOR SALE, Choice Hereford Bulls, bargain prices. A. L. SMITH, Eckford, Mich. Farm eight miles south of Marshall, Mich. (P)

AYRSHIRES

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

RED POLLED

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



SWINE

POLAND CHINA

Attention! Farmers and Breeders As we have had numerous inquiries regarding the use of our boars on brood sows, outside of our own, we wish to announce that we have reserved three boars of the following breeds for this purpose:

Berkshire, Poland China, O. I. C.

These pure-blood, registered boars are from prize winning stock and are the correct type.

JETROIT CREAMERY CO., HOG FARM Mt. Clemens, Mich. Located one half mile west of Gratiot on Munneley Road.

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.

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

FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE

POLAND CHINA

boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 391211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors. A. A. FELDkamp Manchester, R. R. No. 2 Mich.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED BIG TYPE Poland China Spring pigs. Sired by Pankow's Monster, the offspring of Dishier's Monster and damed by Defender's and Master's offspring. Can furnish trios. Order early, prices reasonable. Chestnut Dale Jersey Farm, Edward Pankow Montague, Mich., R 1.

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.

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 President Gladwin, Mich. O. E. ATWATER Secretary

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. S. LAY, HILLCREST FARMS Kalamazoo, 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. C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROCS

FOR SALE FINE GILTS DUE TO FARROW In April and May HARLEY FODD & 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 BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see. F. J. DRODT, R 1, Monroe, Mich.

REGISTERER DUROC PIGS

\$12.50 each, at weaning. Papers furnished. J. S. ANDREWS & SON, Coral, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE GILTS BRED TO FANNIES

Joe Orion, for March farrow. Prices right. 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.

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 fine bred and son of Jackson's Orion King. Call or write CHAS. F. RICHARDSON, Blanchard, 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. SCHAFER 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.

SPECIAL SALE DUROCS

Fall pigs, either sex, sired by Michigana Orion Sensation and Michigana Demonstrator. Can furnish pairs and trios not related. Price \$20 and \$25, registered in your name. Also few sows and gilts bred for April, May and June farrow. MICHIGANA FARM, PAVILION, 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

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HAMPSHIRE, A FEW GILTS TO OFFER. Place your order for spring pigs. J. W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich.

BUY HAMPSHIRE SOWS BRED FOR SPRING litters. Fall pigs, both sexes. Holstein bull calves. Collie pups of NEWTON BROS., Freeport, Mich. (P)

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRES

Special prices for Registered Berkshire Breeding stock:

10 Mature Bred Sows.....\$75.00

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

C. C. COREY

2428 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, Cliford, 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 8.

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)

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COLLIE PUPPIES

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

SHEPHERD PONIES

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

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ESTABLISHED 1879

BELLS' PERCHERON & BELGIANS

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STALLIONS AND MARES

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POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS



HOMESTEAD FARMS

Michigan people: Here is something in your own state to interest you. Let send you a description of our

PURE BREED PRACTICAL POULTRY

Here is an egg producing poultry stock such as the farmer poultry woman wants. It is proving out in actual eggs in the hands of the farmer poultry people who buy it.

White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns; Anconas; Rhode Island Reds; Wyandottes; Orpingtons. This stock is culled and bred on the plan of the state Agricultural College, and all the Hens in the Breeding Colonies are practical egg-producing Hens.

If you will send for a description and egg record of this Pure Breed Practical Poultry, you will find stock that it will pay you to buy. Buy Day Old Chicks this year and see the results you will get.

EIGHT WEEKS OLD PULLETS
We shall have 5000 Eight-weeks and Three-months Pullets to sell in May, June and July in all our breeds. Orders can be placed now for these Pullets. We will send you description and Price List.

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Box B47, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TOULOUSE GANDERS, BRONZE TOM, S. C. W. Leghorn and Barred Rock Cockerels. Write for prices. White Pekin Ducks, either sex. Price \$3.50 each at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

SINGLE COMB BROWN, WHITE AND BUFF Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Eggs, stock and chicks in season. Write for prices.
Cedar Lawn Poultry Farm, Dansville, Mich. R1

Top Quality Chicks, Spanish, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons.
TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

W. CHINESE GEESSE, PEKIN DUCKS, R. C. Br.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS from America's best prize-winning heavy-laying strains. Winners Detroit National Show Dec. 1921, of five First prizes. Low prices.
TOLLES BROS., R 10, St. Johns, Mich.

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching. Norman heavy laying, prize winning strain. **MRS. JESSIE B. DEAN, Mason, Mich., R 1.**

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS \$16.00 per hundred; EGGS \$6.00 per hundred.
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich. (P)

KNIGHTS WHITE ROCKS

Baby Chicks \$20 per 100; Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Bred to lay.
ROBERT E. KNIGHT, New Baltimore Mich. (P)

BUFF ROCK EGGS By Big 10 lb. males, solid color, National winners and Hogan tested heavy layers, bred for 30 years.
J. C. CLIPP & SONS, Saltillo, Ind.

EGGS—CHIX. Imperial ringlet barred Rocks. Pens mated by poultry judge of exhibition stock. Good layers. For prices write.
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LEGHORNS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS. We have just the one breed.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

A FEW ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels left, \$1.50 each. **JOHN W. MORGAN, Yale, Michigan.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, 8 GOOD LAYING hens and one cockerel \$16.00; hatching eggs five cents each.
S. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Homer, Mich.

S. C. White Leghorn Hens from Mich. Agricultural College's pedigreed stock mated with Imported Cockerels, 75c per 15. **Mrs. John Patterson, Columbus, Mich.**

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS eggs for hatching at \$7 per 100; \$4 per 50 or \$1.50 per 15 postpaid.
MRS. N. MORAN, Rapid City, R 1, Mich.

LEGHORNS

Single Comb Buff Leghorns, 1000 Chicks for April first delivery. It will cost you just 2 cents to find out my plan how to get 10 Baby Chicks FREE.
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

AMERICAN ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS Cockerels and eggs. Reasonable.
FRANK KORCAL, Plerson, Mich.

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

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Heimbach's White Wyandottes. Exhibition and utility Heavy layers. R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Baby Chicks, Hatching eggs, Catalog. C. W. Heimbach, Big Rapids, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY CHICKS \$16.00 per hundred; Eggs \$6.00 per hundred.
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich. (P)

UNION WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOOD QUALITY, Eggs \$1.25 per 15.
MISS BERNICE TIPPLE, Union City, Ind. (P)

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Hatching Eggs a specialty. **MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD, R 4, Charlevoix, Mich. (P)**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES, good matings. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Also chicks. **JNO. A. HARTGERINK, Zeeland, Mich. Box 67. (P)**

REDS BOTH COMBS, 200-280 EGG STRAIN \$1.75 a setting.
LEO VAN CONANT, New Haven, Mich.

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

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

ANCONAS

3000 EARLY APRIL HATCHED

FULLY MATURED ANCONAS.

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NEW LONDON, OHIO.

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

S. C. ANCONAS CONTAIN BLOOD WORLD Famous Sheppard Strain. \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 for 30; \$4.00 per 100.
HERMAN POHL, Fowler, Mich.

S. C. ANCONA HATCHING EGGS, SHEPPARD strain. \$1.00 per 15.
P. F. HELSER, Dowagiac, Mich., R 6.

S. C. ANCONAS—SELECTED PEN HEADED by cockerels bought direct from H. Cecil Sheppard. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.
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Buff Orpingtons—Cook & Byer's Strain, Madison Square winners. Eggs, Pens 1 and 2 \$3. Pens 3 and 4 \$2. A. J. Brewbaker, Elsie, Mich. (P)

ORPINGTONS BUFF, WHITE, BLACK Hatching eggs in season.
AUGUST GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., Route 4, Box 41.

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

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EGGS PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS AND Toulouse Geese. Both Blue Ribbon winning stock. Prices right.
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LISTEN DO YOU WANT HATCHING EGGS from the world's greatest layers. A postal brings booklet from
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EGGS \$1 SETTING, Parcel Post Paid. Thor- oughbreds. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Minorcas, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons. **PHILIP CONDON, West Chester, Ohio.**

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BABY CHICKS, 20 breeds, 11c up. Pure bred stock. Prices request. English Leghorns too.
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If you want chicks that pay you we have them. Ours have the egg-laying habit. From show winning strains and egg strains as high as 296. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons. Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Free catalog.

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Now is the time to think of buying chicks. You want the best chicks from our heavy laying selected breeding stock. Start with them at the right time. Order now. Lowest price. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular and price list.

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ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Baby Chicks for HATCHING

Thoroughbred varieties of Tom Barron English White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, Parks Barred Rocks, Big, Strong and Healthy Chicks from tested heavy producing stock, correct in plumage and color as well as being EXCELLENT LAYERS. Our prices will interest you. Write for them. We GUARANTEE safe arrival of our Strong and Vigorous Baby Chicks. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED, so we advise to place with us your order as soon as possible. Write AT ONCE for our interesting catalog. It is FREE.

BRUMMERS' POULTRY FARM, Box 28, Holland, Mich.

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

Baby Chicks

Build up your flock with pure bred chicks that lay early and often, best quality. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburg Eggs \$2.00 per setting. We deliver at your door. Get our price list and free catalog.

J. G. PHILPOTT

R. 1, Box 74 Port Huron, Mich.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

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

PROGRESSIVE HATCHERIES

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WHY NOT

buy your chicks from egg-bred stock?

ANCONAS & WHITE LEGHORNS Come and see our stock if you can or send for full description and prices.
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DAY OLD CHICKS
Now is the time to order your chicks. You want the best and at the right price. We supply "efficiency chicks"—Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, and at pre-war prices. Quality can't be beat. We ship them by parcel post, prepaid, and guarantee delivery. You take no chance. Send for our catalogue for full information.

CLYDE CHICK HATCHERY, Box 5M, Clyde, O.

CHIX

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

LOOK! CHIX EGGS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 230-264 egg strain. Prices greatly reduced for 1922. Satisfaction and delivery guaranteed. Hundreds of satisfied customers. Catalog FREE.
GERIG'S LEGHORN FARM, Box 50, Auburn, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

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

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

1 1/2 MILLION CHICKS Postage PAID 95 per FOR 1922 cent live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order. A hatch every week all year. 40 breeds chicks 4 Breeds Ducklings Select and Exhibition Grades. Catalogue Free, stamps appreciated.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Dept. 30, Gambler, O.

BABY CHICKS

200,000 for 1922. Shepards Anconas, English type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Why pay two prices when you can buy direct? Our chicks are from strong vigorous flocks of fine quality and excellent layers. Chicks are sent prepaid with 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Order now or send for free catalogue.
KNOLLS HATCHERY, Holland Mich R12



BABY CHICKS

We furnish Pure Bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg-producing stock. Flocks built directly from laying contest winners. We have seventeen breeds. Write for our free illustrated catalogue and price list.
J.W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 36 Glandorf, Ohio



BABY CHICKS

BARRON STRAIN

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- HORNS. Also heavy laying S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Chicks, \$7.25 per 50; \$14.00 per 100; \$67.50 per 500; \$130 per 1000. ROSE AND S. C. R. I. REDS, \$8.50 per 50; \$17.00 per 100. 100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED BY RPREPAID AND INSURED PARCEL POST. Order direct from this ad and save time. Circular Free.

STAR HATCHERY

Box 500 Holland, Mich.



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

CHICKS for 1922 season from Michigan's old reliable Hatchery. White Leghorns, Anconas Barred and White Rocks and Reds, the popular laying strains. High record, expert Hogan tested flocks only. Preference given early orders. Chicks delivered Postpaid and full count strong live chicks guaranteed. 14th season. Fine in-structive poultry catalog and price list free. We want to show you that we deserve your business. Write
HOLLAND HATCHERY, Holland, Mich., R 7



POULTRY

HATCHING TURKEY EGGS

I would like to ask through the Business Farmer whether or not turkey eggs would hatch well in an incubator; also please tell me about how much they are worth?—Mrs. A. W., Breckenridge, Mich.

I have never tried turkey eggs in an incubator, neither do I know of a person doing it. I see no good reason why a reliable machine would not hatch them well. However, turkey eggs are so expensive that I should prefer buying a hen, as good as I could afford, if I were going to start in.

I know of no eggs at present. I shall not sell any. They are worth a dollar apiece, at least. Two dollars apiece is a very fair price for pure-bred stock. I raise pure-bred birds, and always have sold to eastern buyers for holiday trade, and my hens always bring me in an average of \$50 worth of birds each. A turkey will lay about 16 eggs, then set. Sometimes as high as 22. I have had, and it is obvious that one might better keep the eggs. One might buy eggs later in the season, for less. My hens quite often lay late in June or early in July.—Mrs. C. Elizabeth McCarty, Kent County, Mich.

DIARRHOEA

My hens have the diarrhoea. They only live a few days and die. They are fat. I am feeding corn, oats and barley. What causes this and what is the treatment?—R. R., Ashley, Mich.

I would say that this diarrhoea is merely a symptom of some other ailment. Practically all common poultry diseases will show symptoms of diarrhoea and it is hard to accurately diagnose this trouble from the limited amount of information given.

I wish you would forward one of the birds to the Poultry Department so that we can make a post mortem and prescribe for it. Evidently there is something serious in the flock, otherwise you would not have the excessive mortality, indicated in your letter. It is in all probability a form of Chicken Pox or intestinal trouble caused by worms, but we are not in a position to give definite information from the limited description given.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

MEAT FOR CHICKENS

Will you please advise how to cure meat taken from a horse or cow that has died (not from disease) so it may be fed to chickens?—Subscriber, Zeeland, Mich.

The practice of feeding horses and cows that are not fit for human consumption, to poultry is not widely adopted. A few poultrymen find this very cheap as a source of animal protein but it is safe only to feed raw flesh during winter months when the animal can be properly preserved. It is not to be recommended during the spring months otherwise, troubles of all kinds are liable to occur. The common plan is to kill the horse or cow during cold weather and to preserve it by freezing.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

KEEP ROOSTER IN WARM AND DRY PLACE

We have a valuable rooster whose feet and toes are doubled up under and have been now for four weeks. Have kept him warm and dry for the last three weeks, and he is fine and healthy in every other way. Can you tell us what to do?—C. L., Boyne City, Mich.

Flannel clothes soaked in hot water and gentle massaging will do more for this condition than anything else. Keep him in warm and dry quarters. Recovery will be very slow.—Veterinary Editor.

FRESHENING SEASON IMPORTANT

THE TIME of the year that a cow freshens seems to have considerable to do with the profit she returns, says the United States Department of Agriculture. An analysis of the figures obtained from many cow-testing associations shows that in most sections the cows that freshen in the fall and early winter produce the most milk and butter-fat and bring in the greatest income over cost of feed.

CHICKS THAT SATISFY



Our 11th year.
Brown Leghorns
English Type
White Leghorns.
GREAT
LAYERS.
Large white
eggs.
100 per cent safe
arrival guaranteed.
Get our prices
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ZEELAND, MICH., R. M. 2.

CHICK PRICES SMASHED



Beginning April first we will again reduce our chick prices. Send at once for our new low prices. Our chicks are hatched from extra heavy laying Hens and are healthy, sturdy chicks which are easily raised and will again grow into good layers. Do not lay this aside but order at once. We pay postage and guarantee safe delivery.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY

Route 5 Holland, Mich.



THE J. B. FARMS HATCHERY
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, R. C. Rhode Island White Chicks, Missouri Contest Strain. Large, with capacity for eggs which they DO lay. Only the best grade. Write for terms. **LORING & MARTIN CO.** East Saugatuck, Mich.

Guaranteed Chicks



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



CHICKS

from stock that is true to name in both plumage and type. Selected each year for health and high egg production. **LEGHORNS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, WYANDOTTES, REDS and MINORCAS.** Descriptive catalog free. Get it before ordering elsewhere. **STANDARD POULTRY CO.,** Route 21 Nappanee, Ind.

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WE HAVE THE BEST LAYING BREEDS ON EARTH
Barron English White Leghorns, also American White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 25,000 large strong super-hatched chicks per week from Hogan tested flocks culled out semi-annually by our poultry experts.

17 YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION
You get the advantage of 17 years of careful breeding which brought our flocks up to their present high standing. Our wonderful winter layers are headed by large, vigorous and pedigreed sired males of exceptional quality.

THOUSANDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS MAKE BIG MONEY
Mr. F. L. Hess, Chicago, Ill., writes, "I averaged 112 eggs a day from 140 of your pullets and sold \$158 worth of eggs in February."
Mrs. Wyttenbach, Amherst, Ohio, writes, "I sold \$257.30 worth of eggs in two months from 200 pullets of your stock."

RAISE GOOD STOCK AND REAP A GOLDEN HARVEST
Intelligent chick buyers of today take no chances with ordinary stock. Our enormous output enables us to sell these money makers at a price that positively cannot be equaled.

WE SHIP SOME 400,000 CHICKS EACH SEASON
Intelligent chick buyers of today take no chances with ordinary stock. Our enormous output enables us to sell these money makers at a price that positively cannot be equaled.

We ship by PARCELS POST, PREPAID, and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Send for our catalogue and prices today.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.



EXTRA! EXTRA! PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

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

Prices for March and April delivery:

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

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

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

50 A WORD PER ISSUE—3 insertions for 10c per word. Farm for sale ads. not accepted for less than 3 times. Twenty words is the minimum accepted for any ad. in this department. Cash should accompany all orders. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

FOR SALE, 120 A. FRUIT AND DAIRY farm, Oakland County. State road; 25 miles from Detroit; good buildings. For price, etc., write J. W. COLE, Northville, Mich. (P)

EIGHTY-ACRE FARM, ALL CLEARED, good soil, fine buildings, good location, easy terms. CHAS. WUBBENA, Standish, Michigan, Box 954.

80 A. FARM FOR SALE, GOOD BUILD- ings, orchard and water. JOS. MOSER, Reed city, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE: THREE 160 ACRE FARMS, two miles from Sandusky, Sanilac County, Michigan. New land cleared and cultivated in 1920. Large barns and modern houses built in 1921. Write owner JOHN O'CONNOR, Sandusky, Michigan.

FOR SALE: 120 ACRES OR WILL SELL 80 acres with main buildings. Level, fine location clay loam, gravel roads, four miles from good town. HENRY STEINMAN, Remus, Mich. (P)

EXCEPTIONAL BUILDINGS, LOCATION, soil, 148 acres, main road, town mile, priced right. Want farm nearer Detroit. ERNEST LA-FLEUR, Vermontville, Mich. (P)

120 ACRES NIMBER ONE LAND, BEST of buildings, fruit, timber. One mile to Dixie Highway, station, church, school. 30 miles from Detroit. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich. (P)

48 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, MOSTLY ALL cleared. Fair frame house, new barn built last year. 32x48; frame granary 14x20, good well 280 feet deep; well drained, good ditches and fences; clay and black loam land; good road, mail route, schools and churches. Located in Bay county, Garfield township, Section six. With horses, cattle and implements if wanted. MARTIN SMITH, R. 1, Rhodes, Mich. (P)

DAY OLD CHICKS

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

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JAMESTOWN, MICHIGAN

DAY OLD CHICKS

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

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The 'Old Reliable' OHIO HATCHERY

which has been in the business TWENTY-TWO YEARS can supply you with the best Chicks from all leading varieties and at reasonable prices. Get our Free Catalog NOW before you order Chicks elsewhere. 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. To your door by Registered Parcel Post. **THE UHL HATCHERY, Box 502** New Washington, Ohio.

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

OF SALE, 160 ACRE FARM AND 40 acre farm. Write CHARLES FENTON, Hopkins, Mich., R. 3.

40 ACRES, BUILDINGS, 20 CLEARED, 11 rye, 16 wood timber, flowing spring, 2 miles market, churches. FRANK NOLAN, Harrietta, Mich. (P)

80 ACRE FARM, CLAY LOAM SOIL, good buildings, all improved, deep well, orchard, easy terms. A. C. CROSS, West Branch, Mich. (P)

A BIG BARGAIN: 100 A. FARM, GOOD soil, location, buildings. For description and terms address OWNER, CLOVERDALE FARM, Hesperia, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 192 ACRES GOOD DARK CLAY ground, brick house, bank barn, close to good town. All machinery good as new. Everything necessary on large farm including tractor, four horses, thirteen cattle, 16 fall pigs, 9 brood sows coming in last of April, 130 hens, 15 tons hay, 600 bu. oats, 800 bu. corn, 60 bu. seed beans. All ready to start in farming. \$130.00 per acre. Address BOX 78, R. 1, Pigeon, Mich. P

FINE PENNA. FARM, 140 A., 2 MI. FROM P. H. Fair buildings; fruit. Cheap. For full particulars write BOX 27, Lundys Lane, Pa. (P)

120 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 70 ACRES under the plow. Clay loam soil, 8 thousand dollars worth of buildings. Cheap for cash or will take small house and lot. For particulars write PETER SAWYER, Whittemore, Mich., R. 2. (P)

FOR SALE: 80 A. GOOD LOCATION, 2 houses, barn, other buildings, windmill, good fruit, \$4000.00. ALFRED JOHNSON, Hesperia, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 80 ACRE FARM; ALSO 40 acres, halfway between South Lyon and Whitmore Lake on state road. Well seeded, 12 acres alfalfa. Ideal for dairying or general farming. Poor health, must sell. One-third cash balance easy terms. Address BOX 75, Rushton, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER farm, 160 acres, best of soil, good buildings, a dandy stock farm. 35 A. improved, 20 A. seeded. Price \$3000, part cash, balance easy terms. JACOB SWARTZ, Glennie, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 230 ACRE STOCK FARM, 2 miles from Clifford on gravel road, 2 basements, 12 room, house, 10 tenant house, good garage, grainary, silo, orchard and fences, 20 acres timber. For quick sale will take \$50 per acre. One-third down, will take some trade. C. A. JAYNE, Clifford, Mich. (P)

FARM FOR SALE—TO SETTLE ESTATE, 100 acres in Oscoda County, Mich.; 70 acres tillable; small house, good 36x56 basement barn; orchard; 80 rods to state road; 4 miles to market. For terms write HOWARD LADD, Hersey, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 110 ACRES, 95 CLEARED, 15 wood. Good commercial apple orchard, fair buildings, Price \$4000. Would exchange for 40 acres in Kent Co. value to \$3200. CHAS. PARKES, Traverse City, Mich. (P)

\$700 GETS 240 ACRE FARM WITH 13 cows, horses, poultry and calves, vehicles, tools, thrown in, on improved road close to village and R. R.; machine worked fields, 30 cow spring watered pasture; about 600 cords wood, 75 apple and plum trees; attractive 10 room house, running water, overlooking lake; 70-ft. barn, 45-ft. stable, garage. Owner's other interests force sale \$3550, only \$700 down, easy terms. See page 21 of new catalog. 1200 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich. (P)

FURNISHED FARM FOR RENT, 80 ACRES stock and too's compete. Good location. Act quick. Write BOX-G, Care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. (P)

40 ACRE FARM TO SELL, 100 RODS TO new brick up to date high school employing seven teachers; 1-2 mile to town of 800 population which has many business opportunities. Inquire of BOX 145, Alba, Mich. (P)

40 ACRES KALKASKA COUNTY, CLEAR- water township, 5 room house, small barn, 50 apple trees. Best soil 10 acres cleared. For further particulars address CLARA GEARING, Norwalk, Mich. (P)

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FIRST class farm listen—80 acres good A1 land that will raise any kind of crops, wheat, corn, beans, potatoes, sugar beets. Good house, barn and other buildings. Two orchards and well located, 1-4 mile from school, two miles from town, good market. Must sell on account of sickness. For particulars write to D. A. FOLEY, Turner, Mich. (P)

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, HALF A MILE to depot and town. Good land, good building with stock and tools. Plenty of fruit and all kinds of berries. For further information write to JOE PAOLAKOVICH, Chase, Michigan, R. P. D. 1, Lake County. (P)

80 ACRES ANTRIM COUNTY, FIFTY hardwood timber. Balance cleared. Buildings. Good farming section, good roads, near markets and school. Price \$2500. Terms, Address BOX F, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. (P)

80 ACRE FARM 2 1/2 MILES FROM railroad station. House, barn, silo, etc. Price \$2800. JOHN CHAMPNEY (Owner) Rapid City, Mich. (P)

BEFORE BUYING A FARM, GET OUR free list of 50 good farms, 5 acres up. De-COUDRES, Bloomingdale, Mich. (P)

40 A. WIS. FARM NEW RICH SILT LOAM soil. Half cleared, buildings, well, half price asked. 2 1-2 mi. Co. B. East, on trunk highway. Certified seed potatoes, registered stock. H. L. BROWNELL, 4751 Trumbull, Detroit, Mich. (P)

POULTRY FARM FOR SALE, 25 ACRES, 5 room new bungalow, new 12x18 garage, close to Fenton. Price \$2500. F. F. SPIEGEL, Fenton, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 640 ACRES farm ranch. For description, price and terms write J. E. SHARP, Grant, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE—BEST PAYING EIGHTY acres in Montcalm County; best located, best soil. New modern bungalow house and barn. Ask for proof. F. C. RASMUSSEN, Greenville, Mich. (P)

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO, 3 YEARS old, nature cured. Don't send a penny, pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Extra fine quality chewing or smoking, 10 lbs. \$3.00; medium quality smoking, 10 lbs. \$1.25. FARMERS' UNION, D57, Hawesville, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH mellow chewing or smoking 10 lbs. \$3.00. Mild smoking 10 lbs. \$2.00; 20 lbs. \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, 3 YEARS OLD. PAY FOR tobacco and postage when received. Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; Smoking 6 lbs. \$1.00. FARMERS' GRANGE, No. 94, Hawesville, Ky.

TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S NATURAL LEAF, Mild, Mellow smoking 10 lbs. \$2.25; Hand selected chewing 3 lbs. \$1.00. Free receipt for preparing. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

FREE SMOKING TOBACCO—SMOKE ON us. Write for free sample. HAWESVILLE TOBACCO CO., Hawesville, Ky. (P)

TOBACCO: NATURAL LEAF, SWEET AND mellow chewing, 10 lbs. \$2.75. Smoking 10 lbs. \$2.00. JNO. SANDERSON, Mayfield, Ky. (P)

NURSERY STOCK AND SEED

BEST RED RASPBERRY PLANTS. WRITE for lowest prices. R. D. COBB, Riverdale Mich. P

WOLVERINE SEED OATS. HEAVY YIELD- ing variety, clean and bright, strong in test, offer 2000 bu. or any part at 65c per bu., six extra F. O. B. Vassar, Michigan, subject to prior sale. Samples mailed on request. CLARENCE HEINLEIN, Vassar, Michigan, R. D. 4.

CERTIFIED RUSSSET RURAL SEED POTAT- toes grown from Hill selected stock \$5.00 per 150 lb. sack. TWIN BOY FARM, Alba, Mich. E. D. Post, Prop. (P)

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, fine quality, scarified, re-cleaned. Sample and price on request. F. R. BONNER, Millersburg, Mich. (P)

RECLEANED ITO SAN SOY BEANS. LIM- ited supply at \$2.00 bu. E. C. HARRISS, Allegan, Mich. (P)

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE. SEN- ator Dunlap, Gibson and Dr. Burrill. 40c per hundred, \$3.00 per thousand. Progressive Everbearers \$1.00 per hundred, \$10.00 per thousand. ROBT. DE GURSE, Ovid, Mich. (P)

STRAWBERRIES, 2 LEADING VARIETIES, 1000 Dunlap Plants \$3.25; 1000 Gibson Plants \$3.75; 1000 Raspberry Plants \$12.00. FRED STANLEY, 124 Main St., Bangor, Mich. (P)

BEEES AND HONEY

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDA- tion, smokers, etc. Complete outfits for beginners with or without bees. Agents for A. I. Root Co. goods in Michigan. Send for catalog. Beeswax wanted. M. H. HUNT & SON, 508 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (P)

HAY

HAY WANTED: WE DO AN EXTENSIVE Hay and Grain Brokerage business in eastern North Carolina, and are always in the market for Hay. Either buy direct, or sell on commission for your account. We prefer to handle direct from the farmer. Inquiries solicited. Reference gladly furnished. JOHNSON & GEESE, Wholesale and Commission Merchants, Selma North Carolina. (P)

GENERAL

CELERY, GUARANTEED, SILVER KING multiplying celery, a limited supply at the very low price of \$1 for 2 roots. 2 roots will multiply to about 50 in 3 years. Can be grown on any soil. Cut every 10 days. Nice fresh celery from May till Aug. 15th. Send your order early. Full directions with each order. SILAS ROGERS, Hubbard Lake, Mich. (P)

WANTED AT ONCE, A RELIABLE MAN TO herd sheep. F. LONGPRE, Hardy, Mich. (P)

WANTED TO BUY 50 BU. LATE PETOS- key seed potatoes. Would consider smaller lots. HARVEY COLE, Bancroft, Mich., R. 3 (P)

WANTED TO TRADE 32x52 N. S. THRESH- er for Ford Truck. Must be in first class shape. THEUT BROS., Birmingham, Mich., R. 4. (P)

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

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

FOR SALE: EQUIPMENT FOR MAKING cheese. Inquire of FRANK L. CUSTER, R. 2, Ewart, Mich. (P)

ROUND WHITE CEDAR FENCE POSTS, 3 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 RE- pair work sold direct. Prices reasonable. Let us send samples. COCHRAN TANNING CO., Greenville, Michigan. (P)

FARMERS: BAG, CRATE AND MAIL BOX marker, 6 letters or less 75c, 8c per additional letters. JAMES RIPPIN, Marlette, Mich. (P)

PRINTED STATIONERY, 200 SHEETS, 100 Envelopes with your name and address on both, \$1.00. THE BEUTE PRINT SHOP, Kalamazoo, Michigan. (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 183, Kalamazoo, Mich. (P)

LIGHTNING RODS. OLD LINE INSURANCE Companies now giving a 10 per cent discount on our make of rods—making it an agents Harvest. WRITE TODAY. L. D. DIDDIE CO., Marshallfield, Wis. (P)

A \$60 WORK HARNESS, FAIR CONDITION \$40 cash. 1 mile north and 1 1/2 miles east of Brutus, Mich. JACOB W. BRENNAMAN, R. 1, Brutus, Mich. (P)

STEEL FENCE POSTS 1 1/2"x1 1/2" ANGLE, 7 feet long. High carbon rust resisting steel. For any fence. 22c each. Immediate shipment. AMERICAN WIRE FENCE COMPANY, 1133 Otis Bldg., Chicago. (P)

POULTRY BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS

HOMESTEAD FARMS
Michigan people: Here is something in your own state to interest you. Let us send you a description of our

PURE BREED PRACTICAL POULTRY

Here is an egg producing poultry stock such as the farmer poultry woman wants. It is proving out in actual use in the hands of the farmer poultry people who buy it.

White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns; Anconas; Black Minorcas; Barred Buff and White Rocks; Rhode Island Reds; Wyandottes; Orpingtons. This stock is culled and bred on the plan of the state Agricultural College, and all the Hens in the Breeding Colonies are practical egg-producing Hens.

If you will send for a description and egg record of this Pure Breed Practical Poultry, you will find chicks that it will pay you to buy. Buy Day Old Chicks this year and see the results you will get.

EIGHT WEEKS OLD PULLETS
We shall have 5000 Eight-weeks and Three-months Pullets to sell in May, June and July in all our breeds. Orders can be placed now for these Pullets. We will send you description and Price List.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Box 247, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TOULOUSE GANDERS, BRONZE TOM, S. C. W. Leghorn and Barred Rock Cockerels. Write for prices. White Pekin Ducks, either sex. Price \$3.50 each at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

SINGLE COMB BROWN, WHITE AND BUFF Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Eggs, stock and chicks in season. Write for prices.
Cedar Lawn Poultry Farm, Dansville, Mich. R 1

Top Quality Chicks, Spanish, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons.
TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

W CHINESE GEESSE, PEKIN DUCKS, R. C. B.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS from America's best prize-winning heavy-laying strains. Winners Detroit National Show Dec. 1921. Of five First prizes, Low prices.
TOLLES BROS., R 10, St. Johns, Mich.

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching. Norman heavy laying, prize winning strain. **MRS. JESSIE B. DEAN, Mason, Mich., R 1.**

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS \$10.00 per hundred; EGGS \$6.00 per hundred.
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich. (P)

KNIGHTS WHITE ROCKS

Baby Chicks \$20 per 100; Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Bred to lay.
ROBERT E. KNIGHT, New Baltimore Mich. (P)

BUFF ROCK EGGS By Big 10 lb. males, solid color, National winners and Hogan tested heavy layers, bred for 30 years.
J. C. CLIPP & SONS, Sault Ste. Marie, Ind.

EGGS—CHIX, Imperial ringlet barred Rocks. Pens mated by poultry judge of exhibition stock. Good layers. For prices write.
PEKIN FRUIT & POULTRY FARM, Pekin, Ind.

LEGHORNS

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS. We have just the one breed.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

A FEW ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS left, \$1.50 each. **JOHN W. MORGAN, Yale, Michigan.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, 8 GOOD LAYING hens and one cockerel \$16.00; hatching eggs five cents each.
R. CHAMBERLAIN, Homer, Mich.

S. C. White Leghorn Hens from Mich. Agricultural College's pedigreed stock mated with Imported Cockerels, 75c per 15. **Mrs. John Patterson, Columbus, Mich.**

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS eggs for hatching at \$7 per 100; \$4 per 50 or \$1.50 per 15 postpaid.
MRS. N. MORAN, Rapid City, R 1, Mich.

LEGHORNS

Single Comb Buff Leghorns, 1000 Chicks for April first delivery. It will cost you just 2 cents to find out my plan how to get 10 Baby Chicks FREE.
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

AMERICAN ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS Cockerels and eggs. Reasonable.
FRANK KORCAL, Pierson, Mich.

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

WYANDOTTE

Heimbach's White Wyandottes. Exhibition and utility Heavy layers. R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Baby Chicks, Hatching eggs. Catalog. C. W. Heimbach, Big Rapids, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY CHICKS \$16.00 per hundred; Eggs \$6.00 per hundred.
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich. (P)

UNION WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOOD QUALITY, Eggs \$1.25 per 15.
MISS BERNICE TIPPLE, Union City, Ind. (P)

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Hatching Eggs a specialty. **MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD, R 4, Charlevoix, Mich. (P)**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES, good matings. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Also chicks. **JNO. A. HARTGERINK, Zeeland, Mich. Box 67. (P)**

REDS BOTH COMBS, 200-280 EGG STRAIN \$1.75 a setting.
LEO VAN CONANT, New Haven, Mich.

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

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

ANCONAS

3000 EARLY APRIL HATCHED FULLY MATURED ANCONAS. BUCKEYE ANCONA FARM

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

S C ANCONAS CONTAIN BLOOD WORLD Champion layer of the Famous Sheppard Strain. \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 for 30; \$6.00 per 100.
HERMAN POHL, Fowler, Mich.

S. C. ANCONA HATCHING EGGS, SHEPPARD strain. \$1.00 per 15.
P. F. HELSER, Dowagiac, Mich., R 6.

S. C. ANCONAS—SELECTED PEN HEADED by cockerels bought direct from H. Cecil Sheppard. Eggs. \$2.00 per 15.
MRS. GILBERT BROWN, Wheeler, Mich.

ORPINGTONS

Buff Orpingtons—Cook & Byer's Strain. Madison Square winners. Eggs. Pens 1 and 2 \$3. Pens 3 and 4 \$2. **A. J. Brewbaker, Elsie, Mich. (P)**

ORPINGTONS BUFF, WHITE, BLACK Hatching eggs in season.
AUGUST GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., Route 4, Box 41.

LANGSHAN

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

HATCHING EGGS

EGGS PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS AND Toulouse Geese. Both Blue Ribbon winning stock. Prices right.
MRS. ROY OAKES, Hartford, Michigan.

LISTEN DO YOU WANT HATCHING EGGS from the world's greatest layers. A postal brings booklet from
THE KLONDYKE POULTRY YARDS, Millington, Mich.

EGGS \$1 SETTING, Parcel Post Paid. Thoroughbreds. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Minorcas, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons. **PHILIP CONDON, West Chester, Ohio.**

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, 20 breeds, 11c up. Pure bred stock. Prices on request. English Leghorns too.
MIDLAND HATCHERY, Midland, Mich. (P)

CHICKS WITH PEP
If you want chicks that pay you we have them. Ours have the egg-laying habit. From show winning strains and egg strains as high as 296. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons. Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Free catalog.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box B, Holgate, Ohio.

DAY OLD CHICKS
Now is the time to think of buying chicks. You want the best chicks from our heavy laying selected breeding stock. Start with them at the right time. Order now. Lowest price. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular and price list.
QUEEN HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

EGGS
Thoroughbred varieties of Tom Barron English White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, Parks Barred Rocks, Big, Strong and Healthy Chicks from tested heavy producing stock, correct in plumage and color as well as being EXCELLENT LAYERS. Our prices will interest you. Write for them. We GUARANTEE safe arrival of our Strong and Vigorous Baby Chicks. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED, as we advise to place with us your order as soon as possible. Write AT ONCE for our interesting catalog. It is FREE.
BRUMMERS' POULTRY FARM, Box 28, Holland, Mich.

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

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Thoroughbred varieties of Tom Barron English White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, Parks Barred Rocks, Big, Strong and Healthy Chicks from tested heavy producing stock, correct in plumage and color as well as being EXCELLENT LAYERS. Our prices will interest you. Write for them. We GUARANTEE safe arrival of our Strong and Vigorous Baby Chicks. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED, as we advise to place with us your order as soon as possible. Write AT ONCE for our interesting catalog. It is FREE.
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Baby Chicks

Build up your flock with pure bred chicks that lay early and often, best quality. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburg Eggs \$2.00 per setting. We deliver at your door. Get our price list and free catalog.

J. G. PHILPOTT

R. 1, Box 74 Port Huron, Mich.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

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

PROGRESSIVE HATCHERIES

Box L, Holland, Michigan.

WHY NOT

buy your chicks from egg-bred stock?

ANCONAS & WHITE LEGHORNS

Come and see our stock if you can or send for full description and prices.

QUALITY HATCHERY, Box A11, Zeeland, Mich.



DAY OLD CHICKS

Now is the time to order your chicks. You want the best and at the right price. We supply "efficiency chicks"—Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, and at pre-war prices. Quality can't be beat. We ship them by parcel post, prepaid, and guarantee delivery. You take no chance. Send for our catalogue for full information.

CLYDE CHICK HATCHERY, Box 5M, Clyde, O.



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

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



LOOK! CHIX EGGS

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

1 1/2 MILLION CHICKS Postage Paid. 95c per FOR 1922 cent live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order. A hatch every week all year. 40 breeds chicks 4 Breeds Ducklings Select and Exhibition Grades. Catalogue Free, stamps appreciated.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Dept. 30, Gambler, O.

BABY CHICKS

200,000 for 1922. Shepards Anconas, English type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Why pay two prices when you can buy direct? Our chicks are from strong vigorous flocks of fine quality and excellent layers. Chicks are sent prepaid with 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Order now or send for free catalogue.
KNOLLS HATCHERY, Holland Mich R12



BABY CHICKS

We furnish Pure Bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg-producing stock. Flocks built directly from layer contest winners. We have seventeen breeds. Write for our free illustrated catalogue and price list.

J.W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 36 Glandorf, Ohio



BABY CHICKS

BARRON STRAIN

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Also heavy laying S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Chicks \$7.25 per 50; \$14.00 per 100; \$67.50 per 500; \$130 per 1000. ROSE AND S. C. R. I. REDS, \$8.50 per 50; \$17.00 per 100. 100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED BY RPEPAID AND INSURED PARCEL POST. Order direct from this ad and save time. Circular Free.

STAR HATCHERY

Box 500 Holland, Mich.



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

CHICKS for 1922 season from Michigan's old reliable Hatchery. White Leghorns, Anconas Barred and White Rocks and Reds, the popular laying strains, High record, expert Hogan tested flocks only. Preference given early orders. Chicks delivered Postpaid and full count strong live chicks guaranteed 14th season. Fine instructive poultry catalog and price list free. We want to show you that we deserve your business. Write
HOLLAND HATCHERY, Holland, Mich., R 7



POULTRY

HATCHING TURKEY EGGS

I would like to ask through the Business Farmer whether or not turkey eggs would hatch well in an incubator; also please tell me about how much they are worth?—Mrs. A. W., Breckenridge, Mich.

I have never tried turkey eggs in an incubator, neither do I know of a person doing it. I see no good reason why a reliable machine would not hatch them well. However, turkey eggs are so expensive that I should prefer buying a hen, as good as I could afford, if I were going to start in.

I know of no eggs at present. I shall not sell any. They are worth a dollar apiece, at least. Two dollars apiece is a very fair price for pure-bred stock. I raise pure-bred birds, and always have sold to eastern buyers for holiday trade, and my hens always bring me in an average of \$50 worth of birds each. A turkey will lay about 16 eggs, then set. Sometimes as high as 22. I have had, and it is obvious that one might better keep the eggs. One might buy eggs later in the season, for less. My hens quite often lay late in June or early in July.—Mrs. C. Elizabeth McCarty, Kent County, Mich.

DIARRHOEA

My hens have the diarrhoea. They only live a few days and die. They are fat. I am feeding corn, oats and barley. What causes this and what is the treatment?—R. R., Ashley, Mich.

I would say that this diarrhoea is merely a symptom of some other ailment. Practically all common poultry diseases will show symptoms of diarrhoea and it is hard to accurately diagnose this trouble from the limited amount of information given.

I wish you would forward one of the birds to the Poultry Department so that we can make a post mortum and prescribe for it. Evidently there is something serious in the flock, otherwise you would not have the excessive mortality, indicated in your letter. It is in all probability a form of Chicken Pox or intestinal trouble caused by worms, but we are not in a position to give definite information from the limited description given.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

MEAT FOR CHICKENS

Will you please advise how to cure meat taken from a horse or cow that has did (not from disease) so it may be fed to chickens?—Subscriber, Zeeland, Mich.

The practice of feeding horses and cows that are not fit for human consumption, to poultry is not widely adopted. A few poultrymen find this very cheap as a source of animal protein but it is safe only to feed raw flesh during winter months when the animal can be properly preserved. It is not to be recommended during the spring months otherwise, troubles of all kinds are liable to occur. The common plan is to kill the horse or cow during cold weather and to preserve it by freezing.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

KEEP ROOSTER IN WARM AND DRY PLACE

We have a valuable rooster whose feet and toes are doubled up under and have been now for four weeks. Have kept him warm and dry for the last three weeks, and he is fine and healthy in every other way. Can you tell us what to do?—E. L., Boyne City, Mich.

Flannel clothes soaked in hot water and gentle massaging will do more for this condition than anything else. Keep him in warm and dry quarters. Recovery will be very slow.—Veterinary Editor.

FRESHENING SEASON IMPORTANT

THE TIME of the year that a cow freshens seems to have considerable to do with the profit she returns, says the United States Department of Agriculture. An analysis of the figures obtained from many cow-testing associations shows that in most sections the cows that freshen in the fall and early winter produce the most milk and butterfat and bring in the greatest income over cost of feed.

CHICKS THAT SATISFY



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

Large instructive catalogue free.
WOLVERINE HATCHERY
ZEELAND, MICH., R. M. 2.

CHICK PRICES SMASHED



Beginning April first
we will again re-
duce our chick
prices. Send at
once for our new
low prices. Our
chicks are hatched
from extra heavy
laying Hens and are
Healthy sturdy
chicks which are
easily raised and
will again grow
into good layers. Do
not lay this aside
but order at once.
We pay postage
and guarantee safe
delivery.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY

Route 5 Holland, Mich.



THE J. B. FARMS HATCHERY
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, R. C. Rhode
Island White Chicks, Missouri Contest Strain.
Large, with capacity for eggs which they DO
lay. Only the best grade. Write for terms.
LORING & MARTIN CO.
East Saugatuck, Mich.

Guaranteed Chicks



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



CHICKS

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

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

BABY CHICKS



WE HAVE THE BEST LAYING BREEDS ON EARTH
Barron English White Leghorns, also American White
Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 25,000
large strong super-hatched chicks per week from Hogan
tested flocks culled out semi-annually by our poultry
experts.

17 YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION
You get the advantage of 17 years of careful breeding which brought
our flocks up to their present high standing.
Our wonderful winter layers are headed by large, vigorous and pedigreed
sired males of exceptional quality.

THOUSANDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS MAKE BIG MONEY
Mr. F. L. Hess, Chicago, Ill., writes, "I averaged 112 eggs a day from
140 of your pullets and sold \$158 worth of eggs in February."
Mrs. Wyttenbach, Amherst, Ohio, writes, "I sold \$257.30 worth of eggs
in two months from 200 pullets of your stock."

RAISE GOOD STOCK AND REAP A GOLDEN HARVEST
Intelligent chick buyers of today take no chances with ord. ary stock.
Our enormous output enables us to sell these money makers at a price that
positively cannot be equalled.

WE SHIP SOME 400,000 CHICKS EACH SEASON
We ship by PARCELS POST, PREPAID, and guarantee 100 per cent live
delivery. Send for our catalogue and prices today.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.



EXTRA! EXTRA! PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

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

Prices for March and April delivery:

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

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

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS

BOX 2052, ZEELAND, MICH.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

50 A WORD PER ISSUE—3 insertions for 10c per word. Farm for sale
ads. not accepted for less than 3 times. Twenty words is the minimum
accepted for any ad. in this department. Cash should accompany all orders.
Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad
and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated
following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

FOR SALE, 120 A. FRUIT AND DAIRY
farm, Oakland County. State road; 25 miles
from Detroit; good buildings. For price, etc.,
write J. W. COLE, Northville, Mich. (P)

EIGHTY-ACRE FARM, ALL CLEARED,
good soil, fine buildings, good location, easy
terms. CHAS. WUBBENA, Standish, Michigan,
Box 954.

80 A. FARM FOR SALE. GOOD BUILD-
ings, orchard and water. JOS. MOSER, Reed
city, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE: THREE 160 ACRE FARMS,
two miles from Sandusky, Sanilac County,
Michigan. New land cleared and cultivated in
1920. Large barns and modern houses built in
1921. Write owner JOHN O'CONNOR, Sand-
usky, Michigan.

FOR SALE: 120 ACRES OR WILL SELL
80 acres with main buildings. Level, fine location
clay loam, gravel roads, four miles from good
town. HENRY STEINMAN, Remus, Mich.

EXCEPTIONAL BUILDINGS, LOCATION,
soil, 148 acres, main road, town mile, priced
right. Want farm nearer Detroit. ERNEST LA-
FLEUR, Vermontville, Mich. (P)

120 ACRES NUMBER ONE LAND. BEST
of buildings, fruit, timber. One mile to Dixie
Highway, station, church, school, 30 miles from
Detroit. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich. (P)

48 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. MOSTLY ALL
cleared. Fair frame house, new barn built last
year. 32x48; frame granary 14x20, good well
280 feet deep; well drained, good ditches and
fences; clay and black loam land; good road,
mail route, schools and churches. Located in
Bay county, Garfield township, Section six.
With horses, cattle and implements if wanted.
MARTIN SMITH, R. 1, Rhodes, Mich.

DAY OLD CHICKS

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

JAMESTOWN HATCHERY
JAMESTOWN, MICHIGAN

DAY OLD CHICKS

Order your Baby Chicks now from selected heavy
laying strain single comb White Leghorns, Eng-
lish strain Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Reds.
Send for price list.
HILCREST HATCHERY, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

The 'Old Reliable' OHIO HATCHERY

which has been in the business
TWENTY-TWO YEARS can
supply you with the best Chicks from
all leading varieties and at rea-
sonable prices. Get our Free Cat-
alog NOW before you order Chicks
elsewhere. 100 per cent Live De-
livery Guaranteed. To your door
by Rapid Parcel Post
THE UHL HATCHERY, Box 502
New Washington, Ohio.

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

•OF SALE, 160 ACRE FARM AND 40
acre farm. Write CHARLES FENTON, Hop-
kins, Mich., R. 3. (P)

40 ACRES, BUILDINGS, 20 CLEARED, 11
rye, 16 wood timber, flowing spring, 2 miles
market, churches. FRANK NOLAN, Harrietta,
Mich. (P)

80 ACRE FARM, CLAY LOAM SOIL,
good buildings, all improved, deep well, orchard,
easy terms. A. C. CROSS, West Branch,
Mich. (P)

A BIG BARGAIN: 100 A. FARM, GOOD
soil, location, buildings. For description and
terms address OWNER, CLOVERDALE FARM,
Hesperia, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 192 ACRES GOOD DARK CLAY
ground, brick house, bank barn, close to good
town. All machinery good as new. Everything
necessary on large farm including tractor, four
horses, thirteen cattle, 16 fall pigs, 9 brood
sows coming in last of April, 130 hens, 15 tons
hay, 600 bu. oats, 800 bu. corn, 60 bu. seed
beans. All ready to start in farming. \$130.00
per acre. Address BOX 78, R. 1, Pigeon, Mich. P

FINE PENNA. FARM, 140 A., 2 MI. FROM
R. R. Fair buildings; fruit. Cheap. For full par-
ticulars write BOX 27, Lundys Lane, Pa. (P)

120 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 70 ACRES
under the plow, Clay loam soil, 8 thousand dol-
lars worth of buildings. Cheap for cash or will
take small house and lot. For particulars write
PETER SAWYER, Whittemore, Mich., R. 2. (P)

FOR SALE: 80 A. GOOD LOCATION, 2
houses, barn, other buildings, windmill, good
fruit, \$4000.00. ALFRED JOHNSON, Hesperia,
Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 80 ACRE FARM; ALSO 40
acres, halfway between South Lyon and Whit-
more Lake on state road. Well seeded, 12
acres alfalfa. Ideal for dairying or general
farming. Poor health, must sell. One-third cash
balance easy terms. Address BOX 75, Rushton,
Mich. (P)

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER
farm, 160 acres, best of soil, good buildings, a
dandy stock farm. 35 A. improved, 20 A.
seeded. Price \$3000, part cash, balance easy
terms. JACOB SWARTZ, Glennie, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 230 ACRE STOCK FARM, 2
miles from Clifford on gravel road. 2 basement
barns, 12 room house, tenant house, good
garage, grainary, silo, orchard and fences. 20
acres timber. For quick sale will take \$50 per
acre. One-third down, will take some trade. C.
A. JAYNE, Clifford, Mich. (P)

FARM FOR SALE—TO SETTLE ESTATE,
160 acres in Oseola County, Mich.; 70 acres
tiltable; small house, good 36x56 basement
barn; orchard; 80 rods to state road; 4 miles
to market. For terms write HOWARD LADD,
Hersey, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE, 110 ACRES, 95 CLEARED, 15
wood, Good commercial apple orchard, fair
buildings. Price \$4000. Would exchange for 40
acres in Kent Co. value to \$3200. CHAS.
PARKES, Traverse City, Mich. (P)

\$700 GETS 240 ACRE FARM WITH 13
cows, horses, poultry and calves, vehicles, tools,
etc. thrown in; on improved road close to vil-
lage and R. R.; machine worked fields, 30 cow
spring watered pasture; about 600 cords wood,
75 apple and plum trees; attractive 10 room
house, running water, overlooking lake; 70-ft.
barn, 45-ft. stable, garage. Owner's other
interests force sale \$3850, only \$700 down,
easy terms. See page 21 our new illus. Catalog
1200 Baines. FREE. STROUT FARM
AGENCY, 814 B E Ford Bldg., De-roit, Mich. (P)

FURNISHED FARM FOR RENT, 80 ACRES
stock and tools complete. Good location. Act
quick. Write BOX G, Care Michigan Business
Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. (P)

40 ACRE FARM TO SELL, 100 RODS TO
new brick up to date high school employing
seven teachers; 1-2 mile to town of 800 popu-
lation which has many business opportunities.
Inquire of BOX 145, Alba, Mich. (P)

40 ACRES KALKASKA COUNTY, CLEAR-
water township, 5 room house, small barn, 50
apple trees. Best soil, 10 acres cleared. For
further particulars address CLARA GEARING,
Norwalk, Mich. (P)

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FIRST
class farm listen—80 acres good A1 land that
will grow any kind of crops, wheat, corn, beans,
potatoes, sugar beets, Good house, barn and
other buildings. Two orchards and well located,
1-4 mile from school, two miles from town,
good market. Must sell on account of sickness.
For particulars write to D. A. FOLEY, Turner,
Mich. (P)

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, HALF A MILE
to depot and town. Good land, good building
with stock and tools. Plenty of fruit and all
kinds of berries. For further information write
to JOE PAOLAKOVICH, Chase, Michigan, R.
P. D. 1, Lake County. (P)

80 ACRES ANTRIM COUNTY, FIFTY
hardwood timber, Balance cleared. Buildings.
Good farming section, good roads, near markets
and school. Price \$2500. Terms, Address BOX
F, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens,
Mich. (P)

80 ACRE FARM 2-12 MILES FROM
railroad station. House, barn, silo, etc.,
\$2800. JOHN CHAMPNEY (Owner) Rapid
City, Mich. (P)

BEFORE BUYING A FARM, GET OUR
free list of 50 good farms, 5 acres up. De-
COURDES, Bloomington, Mich. (P)

40 A. WIS. FARM NEW RICH SILT LOAM
soil. Half cleared, buildings worth half price
asked. 2-12 mi. Co. Seat, on trunk highway.
Certified seed potatoes, registered stock. H. L.
BROWNELL, 4751 Trumbull, Detroit, Mich. (P)

POULTRY FARM FOR SALE, 25 ACRES,
5 room new bungalow, new 12x13 garage, close
to Fenton. Price \$2500. F. F. SPIEGEL, Fen-
ton, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 640 ACRES
farm ranch. For description, price and terms
write J. E. SHARP, Grant, Mich. (P)

FOR SALE—BEST PAYING EIGHTY
acres in Montcalm County; best located, best
soil. New modern bungalow house and barn.
Ask for proof. F. C. RASMUSSEN, Greenville,
Mich. (P)

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO, 3 YEARS
old, nature cured. Don't send a penny, pay for
tobacco and postage on arrival. Extra fine
quality chewing or smoking, 10 lbs. \$3.00;
medium quality smoking, 10 lbs. \$1.25.
FARMERS' UNION, D57, Hawesville, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH
mellow chewing or smoking 10 lbs. \$3.00.
Mild smoking 10 lbs. \$2.00; 20 lbs. \$3.50.
FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, 3 YEARS OLD. PAY FOR
tobacco and postage when received. Chewing 5
lbs. \$1.50; Smoking 6 lbs. \$1.00. FARMERS'
GRANGE, No. 94, Hawesville, Ky.

TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S NATURAL LEAF,
Mild, Mellow smoking 10 lbs. \$2.25; Hand se-
lected chewing 3 lbs. \$1.00. Free receipt for
preparing. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

FREE SMOKING TOBACCO—SMOKE ON
us. Write for free sample. HAWESVILLE TO-
BACCO CO., Hawesville, Ky. (P)

TOBACCO: NATURAL LEAF, SWEET AND
mellow chewing, 10 lbs. \$2.75. Smoking 10 lbs.
\$2.00. JNO. SANDERSON, Mayfield, Ky. (P)

NURSERY STOCK AND SEED

BEST RED RASPBERRY PLANTS. WRITE
for lowest prices. R. D. COBB, Riverdale Mich. P

WOLVERINE SEED OATS, HEAVY YIELD-
ing variety, clean and bright, strong in test,
offer 2000 bu. or any part at 65c per bu., sax
extra F. O. B. Vassar, Michigan, subject to
prior sale. Samples mailed on request. CLAR-
ENCE HEINLEIN, Vassar, Michigan, R. D. 4.

CERTIFIED RUSSSET RURAL SEED POTA-
toes grown from Hill selected stock \$5.00 per
150 lb. sack. TWIN BOY FARM, Alba, Mich.
R. D. Post, Prop. (P)

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
fine quality, scarified, re-cleaned. Sample and
price on request. F. R. BONNER, Millersburg,
Mich. (P)

RECLEANED ITO SAN SOY BEANS. LIM-
ited supply at \$2.00 bu. E. C. HARRISS, Al-
legan, Mich. (P)

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE. SEN-
ator Dunlap, Gibson and Dr. Burrill, 40c
per hundred, \$3.00 per thousand. Progressive
Everbearers \$1.00 per hundred, \$10.00 per
thousand. ROBT. DE GURSE, Ovid, Mich.

STRAWBERRIES, 2 LEADING VARIETIES,
1000 Dunlap Plants \$3.25; 1000 Gibson Plants
\$3.75; 1000 Raspberry Plants \$13.00. FRED
STANLEY, 124 Main St., Bangor, Mich.

BEEES AND HONEY

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDA-
tion, smokers, etc. Complete outfits for begin-
ners with or without bees. Agents for A. I.
Root Co. goods in Michigan. Send for catalog.
Beeswax wanted. M. H. HUNT & SON, 508 N.
Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

HAY

HAY WANTED: WE DO AN EXTENSIVE
Hay and Grain Brokerage business in eastern
North Carolina, and are always in the market
for Hay. Either buy direct, or sell on com-
mission for your account. We prefer to handle
direct from the farmer. Inquiries solicited.
Reference gladly furnished. JOHNSON & GEER
Wholesale and Commission Merchants, Selma
North Carolina.

GENERAL

CELERY, GUARANTEED, SILVER KING
multiplying celery. A limited supply at the very
low price of \$1 for 2 roots. 2 roots will multi-
ply to about 50 in 3 years. Can be grown on
any soil. Cut every 10 days. Nice fresh celery
from May till Aug. 15th. Send your order
early. Full directions with each order. SILAS
ROGERS, Hubbard Lake, Mich.

WANTED AT ONCE, A RELIABLE MAN TO
herd sheep. F. LONGPRE, Hardy, Mich. (P)

WANTED TO BUY 50 BU. LATE PETOS-
key seed potatoes. Would consider smaller lots.
HARVEY COLE, Bancroft, Mich., R. 3. (P)

WANTED TO TRADE 32x52 N. S. THRESH-
er for Ford Truck. Must be in first class shape.
THEUT BROS., Birmingham, Mich., R. 4. (P)

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS OVER
17, willing to accept Government Positions
\$135, (stationary or traveling) write Mr.
Ozment, Dept. 355, St. Louis, Mo., immed-
iately.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL
clerks, \$135 to \$192 month. Write for free
specimen questions. COLUMBUS INSTITUTE,
O-4, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE: EQUIPMENT FOR MAKING
cheese. Inquire of FRANK L. CUSTER, R. 2,
Ewart, Mich. (P)

ROUND WHITE CEDAR FENCE POSTS, 3
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 RE-
pair work sold direct. Prices reasonable. Let us
send samples. COCHRAN TANNING CO., Green-
ville, Michigan. (P)

FARMERS: BAG, CRATE AND MAIL BOX
marker, 6 letters or less 75c, 8c per additional
letters. JAMES RIPPIN, Marlette, Mich. (P)

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

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

LIGHTNING RODS, OLD LINE INSURANCE
Companies now giving a 10 per cent discount
on our make of rods—making it an agents
Harvest. WRITE TODAY, L. D. DIDDIE CO.,
Marshfield, Wis.

A \$60 WORK HARNESS, FAIR CONDITION
\$40 cash, 1 mile north and 1-1/2 miles east of
Brutus, Mich. JACOB W. BRENNAMAN, R. 1,
Brutus, Mich. (P)

STEEL FENCE POSTS 1 1/2"x1 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.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

FINANCIAL experts and men, familiar with trade conditions thruout the country during the past year, think that they see a marked improvement along many lines. The jobbing trade, in dry goods and other household necessities, is reported to be much more active as interior merchants begin to fill their empty shelves and show unmistakable signs of a determination to once more offer to customers a full line, from which to make selections. The textile situation is unchanged from last week and manufacturers are badly at sea as to the future; as time goes on the conviction, that wages must come down in this line of the manufacturing industry, becomes more and more positive. There is a fair prospect that the textile strike will resolve itself into a simple matter of endurance on the part of the workers who are idle.

Textile labor is not alone in the unreasonableness of its demands; the proper adjustment of the transportation problem is universally conceded to be the pressing need of the hour. There are still many articles, included in the list of human necessities, that are priced too high; a proper reduction in the cost of transportation, from the place of manufacture to the home of the consumer, would make it possible to shade retail selling prices to a point where the average householder would feel that he could afford them. The average wage, per hour, of railway employees is 120 per cent higher than it was five years ago; until the cost of the man-power, that enters into the average freight charge, can be reduced, business in certain divisions of the trade will continue to lag. The attitude of labor, in connection with the building trades in many of our leading American cities, is responsible for the lack of activity in building houses and in the demand for materials and accessories which enter into construction operations.

Present conditions and the future outlook, in connection with the demand for many basic products, is very encouraging. The U. S. Steel Corporation is working along at 71 per cent of normal, plants are starting every day. Spot coke is scarce and prices are tending toward higher levels. Steel manufacturers have increased prices on some lines of production and there is every reason to believe that the entire structural steel list will be advanced before long.

Wool is dull and quiet while both manufacturers and growers wait a better understanding of the terms of the new tariff; it is understood that the tariff on the better grades of wool, coming into the country, will be about 33 per cent, with practically nothing on the cheaper grades. That a tariff like the one described above, will be very hard to enforce, goes without saying. For the first time in many months, the hide market begins to show signs of returning activity; both dealers and manufacturers report a better demand for footwear and predictions of lower retail prices, whenever the volume of trade approaches normal, are frequently heard.

Some weakness, in connection with industrial stock issues, developed early last week as a result of profit-taking on the part of those who had made purchases at low levels; the situation soon cleared, however, the week closing with all of the leading issues strong and tending higher. Call money has been going, for the most part, at 4 1-2 per cent. The weekly bank clearings were \$6,538,759,000.

WHEAT

We are more bullish on wheat, if possible, than we have been at any time since last September. There has been excellent opportunities for wheat to take some handsome drops in the last few weeks, and the failure of the market to take advantage

Edited by H. H. MACK

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat strong. Corn and oats steady. Rye declines 2c at Detroit. Beans in demand and firm. Potatoes in liberal supply and steady. Butter and eggs active. Poultry dull. Demand for dressed calves and hogs good. Cattle lower. Hogs higher. Sheep steady.

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

of this opportunity proves beyond a doubt that it is inherently strong. The important improvement in the

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 28, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.42	1.32	1.40 1/2	
No. 2 White	1.39			
No. 2 Mixed	1.39		1.36	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	1.61	1.59	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed
Detroit				

condition of winter wheat affected wheat adversely to only a very slight degree. Foreign countries are still insistent purchasers of our scanty stocks and the long expected meeting between supply and demand is not far distant. When we begin to scrape the bottom of the wheat bin and the flour barrel as we most assuredly will be doing within another few weeks there is bound to be some old war-time pep injected into both the wheat and rye markets.

CORN

During the past fortnight corn prices advanced at some points as

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 28, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.63 1/2	.55 1/2	.56 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.62	.53 1/2		
No. 4 Yellow				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yellow	.66	No. 3 Yellow	No. 4 Yellow	
Detroit				

much as 5c but on Saturday, March 25, they were down to those quoted in our issue of March 18th. Receipts show considerable decline, the amount received at Chicago last week only slightly exceeding shipments. Demand also has decreased, which accounts for some of the weakness in this grain. Longs were heavy sellers last week and speculative buying interest was checked because of the slow demand. Chicago reports some buying on breaks by exporters but amounts taken are

not large as they are able to supply their present requirements at sea-board.

OATS

The oat market totters feebly along in the wake of other grains

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 28, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.41 1/2	.36 1/2	.36 1/2	
No. 3 White	.39 1/2			
No. 4 White				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	.46 1/2	.45	No. 4 White	
Detroit				

but is generally without life. We have been surprised and disappointed over the market. In view of the enormous shortage of oats we expected to see fairly high prices ranging long before this date. Interest in oats is gradually on the increase and as the visible supply decreases higher prices will surely be seen.

RYE

Demand for rye is somewhat lighter and the market is dull. At the close of last week the price at Detroit showed no change, while at Chicago it was down 2c. Cash No. 2 closed Saturday, March 25, at \$1.04 on the Detroit market and from 99c to \$1 at Chicago.

BARLEY

Barley remains unchanged both in tone and price. The grain is worth \$1.25@1.35 per cwt. at Detroit and 63@67c per bushel at Chicago.

BEANS

The Detroit bean market has taken another spurt and closed last week at \$6.90. This is well within the range of prices paid on the same date by other consuming centers of the United States. There is scarcely a bean bear in the woods today. Dealers who a few weeks back were

confident they could never maintain the market at \$6.35 are now certain that \$7 will be a low price be-

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAR. 28, 1922				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	6.95	7.38	7.00	
Red Kidneys		8.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Detroit			C. H. P.	
				3.50

fore the next crop. The demand for beans is not particularly keen but the supplies are so low in the hands of all parties concerned, farmer, elevator, wholesale house, canner, that it is hard to meet the most sluggish demand. A great many farmers who grew sugar beets last year will plant beans instead and there is a growing demand for seed beans. Recent developments in the bean market seem to point to somewhat higher prices than now prevail.

POTATOES

While the potato market has weakened slightly following the U.

SP. LBS PER CWT., MAR. 28, 1922				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	1.97			
Chicago	1.70			
New York	2.00			
Pittsburg	1.85			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Detroit				1.42

S. Bureau of Market's estimate of large holdings still on the farms, prices have not dropped to an extent which the receipt of that news was expected to occasion. This would seem to point to a general disbelief that the Bureau's figures are correct. If they are accurate, however, and prices of potatoes continue to drop the Bureau is coming in for some pretty sharp criticism on its final December estimate. We believe that the next two weeks will tell what the final chapter in the 1922 potato deal will be. If prices do not stiffen by the end of the third week in April we may as well expect no improvement until the usual mid-June spurt.

HAY

Hay continues firm and higher prices are quoted at some points.

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	19.00 @ 20.18	18.00 @ 19.17	17.00 @ 18.16	
Chicago	22.00 @ 24.18	18.00 @ 19.17	17.00 @ 18.16	
New York	28.00 @ 29.18	25.00 @ 26.17	24.00 @ 25.16	
Pittsburg	23.50 @ 24.18	22.50 @ 23.17	20.50 @ 21.16	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1		
Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover		
Detroit	18.00 @ 19.15	15.00 @ 16.14	14.00 @ 15.13	
Chicago	21.00 @ 22.18	18.00 @ 19.17	17.00 @ 18.16	
New York	25.00 @ 26.18	23.00 @ 24.17	22.00 @ 23.16	
Pittsburg	20.50 @ 21.18	19.50 @ 20.17	18.50 @ 19.16	

Detroit prices remain unchanged on a steady market. Receipts are fair and dealers are expecting them to increase in the near future.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, March 28th

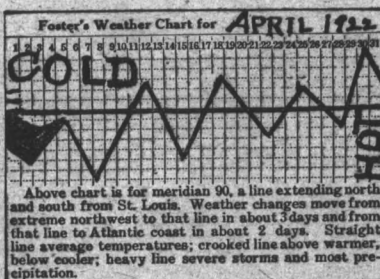
BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 37 @ 38c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh, current receipts, 24 @ 24 1-2c per doz.
APPLES—Greening, \$3.50 @ 3.75; Steel's Red, \$3 @ 3.50; Baldwins, \$2.75 @ 3; Spy, \$3.50 @ 4; western, boxes, \$3 @ 3.50.
DRESSED HOGS—Small to medium, 12 @ 13c; heavy, 10 @ 11c per lb.
DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 14c; medium, 12 @ 13c; large coarse, 5 @ 10c per lb.
LIVE POULTRY—Best spring chickens, smooth legs, 28c; staggy springs, 24c; leghorn springs, 24c; large fat hens, 29c; medium hens, 29c; small hens, 29c; old roosters, 18c; geese, 18c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 35c per lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Interest in the wool trade was centered chiefly last week upon the industrial situation and the tariff. The latter is reported agreed upon by the senate finance committee at 33 cents a pound, clean content, for wools for clothing purposes, with carpet wools practically free. So far as the mills are concerned, there is little change. Demand for cloth is slow; lower wages declared to be inevitable. Situation in the west is still quiet." The Bulletin gives quotations as follows, showing prices steady to easy:

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 temperatures; crooked line above warmer, below cooler; heavy line severe storms and most precipitation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1922.—The week centering on April 1 will average below normal temperature on meridian 90 from Gulf of Mexico to the far north. The high temperature of that disturbance will be in northwestern Canada about April 3, in Michigan April 6, and in eastern sections April 7. A cool wave will be in northwestern Canada near April 6, in Michigan April 9, eastern sections April 10.

Most severe storms of the month and most rain are expected during the week centering on April 1 and these will be followed by killing frosts where they sometimes occur at this season. This will be a good crop-weather month, except not so much rain as in March in the hard winter wheat section.

Readers must necessarily carefully study the storm paths that cross the continent from westward to eastward and I am preparing valuable and necessary improvements. Heretofore I have had only a mid-latitude storm path. I am now arranging a northern, a middle and a southern. On my

chart for each month will be three temperature lines. The middle line will run near latitude 40 and will be the solid line now used. The northern will be a broken line near latitude 50. The southern a line of small circles near 30. The forecasts of temperatures are not in degrees but for above and below normal and you must learn to know about what the average daily temperatures are for your locality. Then the up and down movement of the temperature line will suggest, for each day, how much above or below the usual or normal the daily temperature averages will be for your immediate vicinity.

Quite a number of my readers have got themselves all tangled up on my assurance that the general average of 1922 crops for North America will be good and that a great drought will strike North America within two years. Those readers failed to notice that the assured good crops are only for 1922, while the great North American drought will strike between April 1, 1922 and April 1, 1924.

My predictions of great and destructive droughts in fifteen great countries within two years of April 1, 1922 has caused a profound sensation and is a very serious matter any way you look at it. I have not the least doubt that every one of those droughts, in the fifteen countries, will occur as predicted. The forecasts were made on a scientific basis and there is no guessing in it. The evidences of these great droughts will begin to materialize between April 1 and May 1.

W. T. Foster

Domestic: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 48@49c; fine unwashed, 38@39c; 1-2 blood combing, 42@44c; 3-8 blood combing, 40@41c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 44@45c; fine unwashed, 34@36c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 39@41c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 33@39c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 37c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Steers declined again last week. Closing sales at Chicago Thursday and Friday of last week showed spots 25c to 40c lower than last week's strong close, although the general market was hardly that much lower. Steers furnished a difficult market to report satisfactorily all week. Much difference of opinion existed daily. Monday saw an advance early, with the late trade that day as low as almost any time in the week. Tuesday's market improved sharply. Wednesday better grades held up and others were lower. Thursday there was a decided break, but even that day some sections of the yards escaped the extreme losses, while others often sold steers 50c lower than early in the week. Friday's trade was steady to strong, with the extreme losses of Thursday no longer discernible.

As usual on a break, medium to good strong-weight steers suffered most. Extreme losses were shown on steers selling at the decline around \$7.25 to \$8.50. Good to choice grades rarely were punished more than 25c to 40c. Lower grades suffered as much as a 50c decline, comparing low spots Thursday with the high time Tuesday. Trade was decidedly uneven on that kind. Late in the week the absence of competition from stocker and feeder dealers enabled killers to buy some short-fed steers at sharp reductions. Receipts at Chicago last week fell about 7,500 under those of the week before, but showed an increase of more than that much over the total for the corresponding week last year. There was a moderate supply of fairly long-fed steers included in the week's arrivals.

Sheep were somewhat improved in quality last week and supply slightly larger in proportion to size of receipts at Chicago, with several large consignments consisting entirely of aged sheep included in the receipts. Although lambs were slow selling during several sessions last week, sheep, on the other hand, met with urgent orders and were competed for by local killers and eastern buyers, naturally holding values fully steady with a week ago, with instances of some gain noted.

The outstanding feature of the Chicago trade was the arrival of 10 cars of Colorado sugar-fed shorn ewes and several cars of shorn aged wethers from the same place. The ewes cashed early at \$8.75@9.00 for the top ends, while the wethers changed hands at \$9.00@9.50, with sorts of each running downward to \$3.00 for culls.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago last week at 114,900 decreased 35,300 as compared with the previous week and show a gain of 21,000 over a year ago, when supplies were unusually light. Last week's total also stands 51,000 under two years ago and 26,400 below the 11-year average. Arrivals a year ago at 93,870 were lighter than any corresponding period in over 11 years. Although orders for best light were urgent, top hogs dropped 35c below the previous week's high point to \$10.60, being \$1.15 under a year ago, comparing with \$16.35 two years ago and stands \$1.50 below the 11-year average.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., for the week ending March 25, 1922.

FEED—Demand remains quiet. Wheat feeds easier, particularly for future shipments. Freer offerings of most feeds in evidence. Cottonseed and linseed meal markets firm, offerings small, demand limited. Eastern markets irregular and unsettled. Gluten feed and hominy feed production heavy. Stocks of most feeds fairly heavy, receipts in markets increasing, prices generally lower. Quoted March 24: Bran \$22.75, middlings \$25, Minneapolis; gluten feed \$32.65, Chicago; linseed meal \$51.50, Buffalo; white hominy feed \$21.50, St. Louis, \$22 Chicago; No. 1 alfalfa meal \$18.50, Kansas City; 36 per cent cottonseed meal \$41, Memphis.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter markets broke sharply during the week but were steadier at close. Liberal receipts with a moderate demand on a weak market were of influence. Competition in retail trade favored a general movement of all

grades, prices being the determining factor in many cases rather than quality. Closing prices 92 score: Boston, 39 1-2c; Chicago and Philadelphia, 38c; New York 37c. Cheese markets barely steady with tendency to lighter demand and slightly lower prices. Prices in Wisconsin primary markets March 24: Twins, 18c; Daisies, 18 1-4c; Double Daisies, 18c; Young Americas, 21c; Longhorns, 22 1-2c; Square Prints, 21 1-4c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Apple markets steady. Supplies limited in the east liberal in middlewest. New York Baldwins at 2 1-2 inch generally firm in consuming centers at \$7.50@8.50 per barrel. Potatoes steady in consuming markets. New York sacked round white \$2 @2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Northern stock up 5c to 15c in Chicago at \$1.65@1.75. Maine Green Mountains in bulk, slightly weaker in New York at \$2.10@2.15; sacked stock \$1.75@1.85 in New York and Philadelphia. Prices in producing sections firm. New York stock up 3 cents to 7 cents f. o. b. at \$1.74@1.78. Round whites at north central points firm f. o. b. at \$1.30@1.47. Maine stock steady at \$1.16@1.21 per cwt. bulk.

M. A. C. WELCOMES FRIDAY AND HALLADAY

(Continued from page 3)

"The first large task of research which must be undertaken at the College is to determine definitely just what farm products are being sold in Michigan, where they are sold and where they come from. Once we can establish these facts we will be in a position to assist the farmer to make his production operations harmonize with the demands of the increased industrial population. In this manner Michigan agriculture will be freed to a large extent from the uncertainty of the international situation and the high cost of transportation. The individual farmer cannot investigate his markets and his needs alone but it must be done by some institution like the M. A. C., representing some 200,000 farmers of the state and which can carry on a comprehensive investigation by trained men. The last two years have shown that it is a mistake to suppose that the business troubles of the farmer or anyone else can be driven away by merely repeating the slogan, 'In God we trust.' An intelligent and practical study of the actual situation which has grown up in the last two decades must be the basis for Michigan agricultural prosperity.

"The horticultural industry of Michigan offers a problem of special interest which the College is even now preparing to attack with an extended and rejuvenated organization. In the last twenty years the bearing apple trees of the state have decreased from ten million to five, and the peach trees have decreased from eight million to two. It is one of the lines of agriculture in which we ought to excel, yet the superior methods of production and marketing on the Pacific coast have enabled those farmers and growers to invade even Michigan herself. Nothing must be left undone to extend this industry until the state once more enjoys the position which its climatic advantages entitles it to occupy.

"The prosperity of the individual farmer and the agricultural industry of the state as a whole will depend upon the rapidity and the intelligence with which the agricultural production is adjusted to the new situation which the last two decades have created in the state."

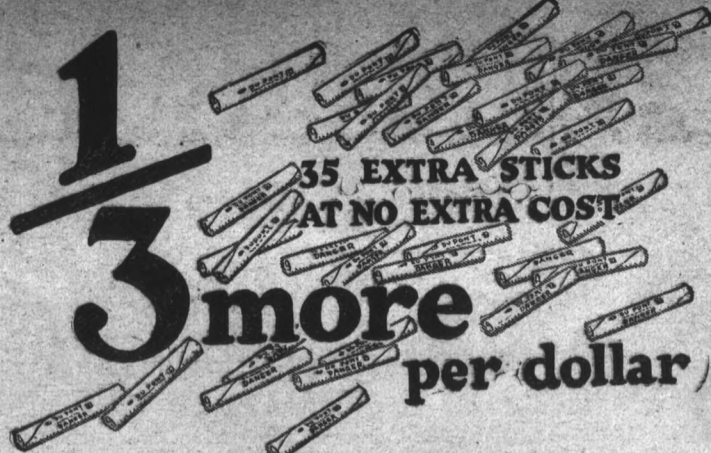
U. S. HONEY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Continued from page 2)

ferred from severe weather in the inter-mountain region, but east central and north central states report bees in good condition and normal crop of honey in prospect.

THE WOOL POOL

WITH 45 local pooling and grading stations already established in the first few tiers of Michigan counties, the State Farm Bureau is rapidly laying out the campaign plan of its 1922 wool pool. The first pooling date has been announced, April 17 at Charlotte. The next three are April 19 at St. Johns, April 24 at Owosso and April 25 at Howell. The big campaign will open with those dates. Meanwhile wool continues to come into the Farm Bureau's central warehouse at Lansing where the same 40 per cent cash advance on the current market value of the wool is being made to wool poolers on date of grading wool will be made during the local grading campaign.



You can now blast

1/3 more Stumps 1/3 more Boulders
1/3 more Tree-Holes

THE Du Pont Company has a new farm dynamite for you—DUMORITE.

Its use is going to cut the cost of improving your land. The same money you now pay for 100 sticks of 40% dynamite buys 135 to 140 sticks of DUMORITE. A stick of Dumorite has approximately the same strength as a stick of 40% and the same slow, heaving action as "20%," which makes it, stick for stick, a better farm explosive than either of these dynamites. In addition it is absolutely non-headache and non-freezing. Think what this new explosive means to you! Nearly 1/3 more acres cleared at the same cost, or the same number of acres cleared at a saving of about 1/4 in cost of dynamite.

Buy Dumorite at your local dealer's. Write for the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It gives full instructions.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Hartley Bldg.
Duluth, Minn.

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Chicago, Ill.

Ask your County Agent how the Federal Farm Loan System will help you clear your land.

NON-HEADACHE DU PONT NON-FREEZING

DUMORITE

POULTRY PAYS

Bigger profits than any other farm product. Learn how through the MODERN POULTRY BREEDER, the leading journal for those interested in making poultry pay. Expert poultry writers. Don't miss great articles by Prof. Foreman of M. A. C. appearing in the BREEDER.

FREE to subscribers, Baby Chick Feeding Chart and Schedule by Prof Burgess, formerly of M. A. C. Tells just what and when to do for your chicks from hatching time to broiler market. Invaluable to beginners. Don't wait until supply is exhausted.

Every issue a complete book on poultry problems of the month. Tells how to cull, feed, hatch, raise your baby chicks and how to feed your broilers for early market and big profits. Subscription \$1.00 for 3 years. BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS, SELLS ON SIGHT. Write for terms. MODERN POULTRY BREEDER, 315 Phoenix Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

Business Farmers' Exchange

(Continued from page 20)

EARLY SEED POTATOES. IRISH COBBLER and Early Petoskey. Two grades \$2.50, \$3.00 bu. STARR BROS., R 2, Marshall, Mich. (P)

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

1000 LETTER HEADS AND 1000 ENVELOPES, 6 3-4 White Wove printed in black with not over 5 lines, \$1.50. Paper 20 lb. Bond. THE BEUTE PRINT SHOP, Kalamazoo, Michigan. (P)

FOR SALE—TRACTOR AND PLOWS, equipped with starter. Plowed 25 acres; cost \$1,600. Sold farm \$800 for quick sale. Would exchange for horses. BOX 523, Marion, Mich. (P)

AGENTS WANTED—BIG MONEY. Quick sales. Steady demand selling silk hosiery direct from mill to wearer. You take the order, we deliver. Particulars—EULID SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Huron-Sixth Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. (P)

YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN AGES 18 AND 35 are offered three years' course in nursing. New hospital building under construction. Monthly allowance with room, board, laundry. Pleasant home surroundings. Write—DIRECTOR OF TRAINING SCHOOL, Saginaw General Hospital, Saginaw, Michigan. (P)

RECLEANED CLOVER SEEDS FOR SALE. Bismarck Sweet 10c; Medium and Mammoth Red 22c; Alsike 19c; Hairy Vetch 12c—prices by the lb. Bags free also several farm's crop payments. E. B. FOLLETT, Hale, Mich. (P)

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish rig and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. BIGLER COMPANY, X682, Springfield, Illinois. All mailings

SUDAN

Solves The Hay Problem

Northern-grown Bell Brand Sudan has met northern conditions perfectly. It has proved the finest hay and pasture grass. Defies drought—resists heat—grows anywhere—always yields abundantly. Easy and inexpensive to sow. Produces three crops a season. An annual—never a pest.

New Crop—High Germinating

Don't risk getting old seed—our Sudan is all New Crop Seed, pure, hardy and high germinating. You need broadcast only 10 to 18 pounds of New Crop Seed per acre—drill 3 to 6 pounds. Order now and have a big hay crop.

Catalog of all Farm and Garden Seeds, Free

S. M. ISBELL & CO.
694 Mechanic St.
JACKSON (38) MICHIGAN

6c per lb.
F. O. B. Jackson
Bags Free

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

**Another
Record-
Breaking
Sale!**

Carloads of Bargains!

Look over these offers-then order quick!

**No
Lower
Prices
Anywhere**

U. S. Army Wool Blankets
Regular O. D. Khaki Color, All-Wool
A \$10.00 Blanket



\$2.98

plus
postage
on
arrival
Order
No.
3200

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

MEN'S WORK SHOE

Sizes 6 to 11
Order No. 186

\$1.98

plus postage on
arrival



Dark
Brown
Color

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

DRESS SHOE BARGAIN!

Order No. 807

\$1.98

Plus postage on arrival
Sizes 6 to 11



Truly a wonderful bargain in a man's dress shoe. Not even before the war was it possible to equal this wonderful shoe at \$1.98. They were made for export but could not be shipped on account of exchange rate and are now sold at half their value. Order at once and get in on this big bargain!

Genuine Kid Comfort Oxford

Order No. 1212

\$1.85

plus postage on
arrival
Sizes 3 to 9



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

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES

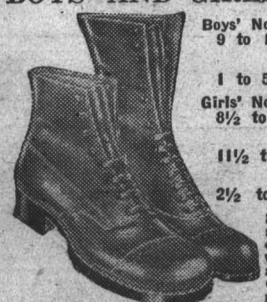
Boys' No. 301,
9 to 13½... **\$1.79**

1 to 5½... **\$1.98**

Girls' No. 462,
8½ to 11... **\$1.69**

11½ to 2... **\$1.89**

2½ to 8... **\$1.98**



Strong, sturdy shoes for both dress or school wear. Real clearance bargains! Order what you need NOW!

LADIES' 1-STRAP

\$1.49

Plus postage on arrival
Order No. 210
Sizes 3 to 8



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

SEND NO MONEY

Yes, there are literally carloads of wonderful bargains and you may buy them direct from America's greatest bargain house. Don't lose a minute. Get your order in at once. Prices are made for immediate clearance and they will go quickly. Everything is guaranteed to please you or your money promptly refunded. Send no money. Just pay for goods when they arrive.

BALL STRAP OXFORD

\$2.49

plus postage on arrival
Order No. 1208
Sizes 2½ to 8



The very latest and most attractive style in lowcuts offered this year. A beautiful Havana brown color in ball strap design, medallion tip and rubber heel. A startling value at \$2.49.

LADIES' JULIET

\$1.78

Plus postage on arrival
SIZES 3 TO 8
Order No. 239



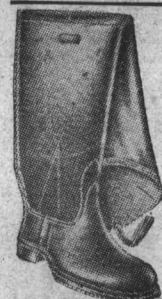
Ladies' fine kid-finished house shoes with rubber heels and flexible soles. Don't fail to get in on this big bargain at only \$1.78. Your money back if not satisfied.

HIP BOOTS

\$2.69

plus postage on arrival

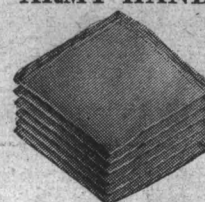
Sizes 6 to 12
Order No. 173



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

ARMY HANDKERCHIEFS

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



39c

Be sure to include
some with your order.
No. 3300.

Ladies' English Walking Boot

Half price while they last.
Black color No. 923

\$1.98

plus postage on arrival
Sizes 2½ to 8.
Same shoe in dark brown,
No. 928



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

Ladies' Ball Strap Model

\$2.98

Plus postage on
arrival

Sizes 2½ to 8
Order No. 277



DARK
BROWN
COLOR

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

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

\$1.50 Leather Work Gloves

While they last

69c

and postage on arrival
Order No. 3201



A fine leather work glove made for the army and now sold at less than half its value. Made of a good grade of leather. A remarkable bargain, be sure to order several pairs!

TIRE PRICES SMASHED!

30x3
\$7.45
Plus
Postage

30x3½
\$8.45
Plus
Postage



BRAND NEW STANDARD TIRES GUARANTEED 6,000 MILES

NON-SKID TREADS

Positively the biggest tire bargain yet. Remember these are brand new standard non-skid tires made generously oversize and guaranteed to last 6,000 miles or adjustment made on the basis of mileage used. Many give 8,000 to 10,000 miles. We do not sell seconds or rebuilt tires. Sent C. O. D., no money in advance. You don't risk a penny. Prices

30x3	\$ 7.45	32x4	\$14.95
30x3½	8.45	33x4	15.95
32x3½	12.45	34x4	16.95
31x4	13.45		

PLUS POSTAGE
ON ARRIVAL

STYLISH SPORT OXFORD

Order No. 1214,
Sizes 2½ to 8

\$1.98

plus postage on arrival



One of the most staggering price cuts of the season. White canvas, trimmed with either black or brown leather (state choice). The season's style leader. All the rage in the cities, where dealers get from \$4 to \$5 for them. Try a pair at our risk. Your money gladly refunded if you are not delighted.

\$6 Waterproof Work Coat

While they last

\$1.98

plus postage on
arrival

Order No. 3100

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



Outing Shoe Sensation!

Men's Sizes 6 to 12
No. 102

\$1.88

plus postage on arrival

Boys' Sizes 1 to 5½
No. 314

\$1.75

plus postage on arrival

Boys' Sizes 9 to 13½
No. 315

\$1.49

plus postage
on arrival



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

Ladies' Comfort Shoe

Sizes
3 to 8

\$1.98

plus postage
on arrival

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



OFFICERS' \$7 SHOE

\$3.98

plus postage on
arrival

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



Sizes
6 to 11
Order No.
191

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

GORDON BATES COMPANY
DEPARTMENT M.B. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.