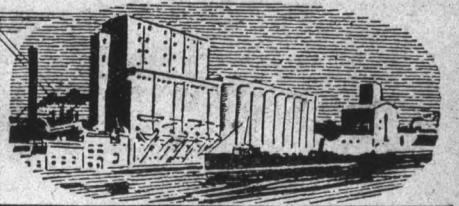


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



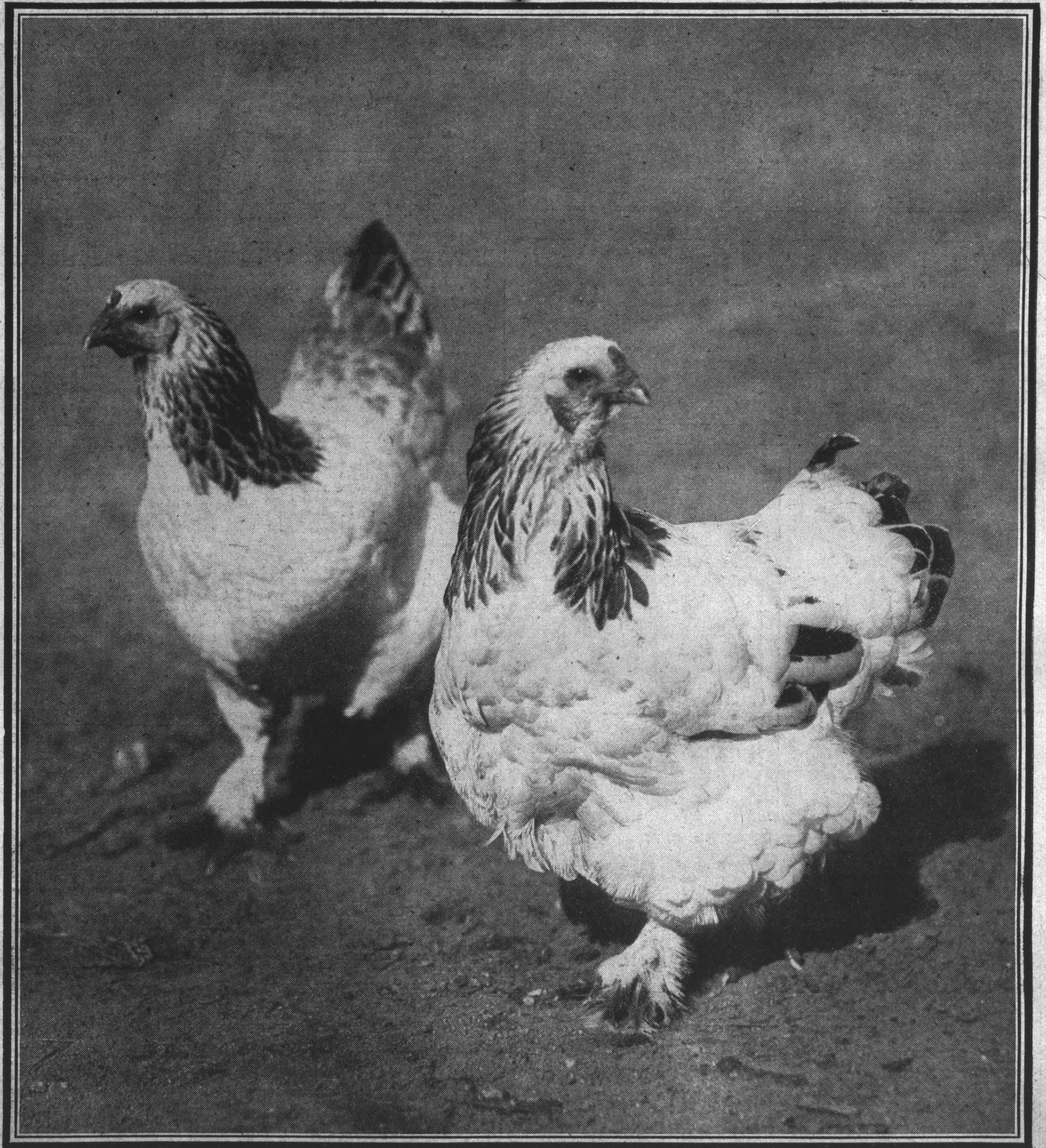
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. X, No. 14

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1923

\$1 PER YEAR



A Simple Lesson in Business Farming

Eggs are now selling 239% higher than in 1913, before the war!

Read in this issue: *Detroit Jumps Ahead as a Live Stock Market—Is the Midway Necessary to Support Our Fairs? Make Your Woods Produce Profitably Both as Sugar Bush and Woodlot.*

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Auto Tires	Dynamite	Incubators	Stoves
Auto Supplies	Emulsion Cutter	Lumber	Stump Puller
Auto Insurance	Fanning Mill	Lighting Plants	Seeds
Bee Supplies	Fertilizer	Lighting Rods	Sprayers
Berry Baskets	Fur Buyers	Limestone, Pulverized	Silo
Building Supplies	Farm Lands	Manure Spreader	Spray Materials
Bicycles	Ford Attachments	Motorcycles	Tanners
Binder Twine	Furniture	Milking Machine	Thresher
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Drain Tile	Hog Oilers	Stock Food	

(Write on margin below anything you are interested in not listed above.)

Name
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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Buyers' Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Current Agricultural News

TO DETERMINE VALUE OF MICHIGAN WOODLOTS

THE Department of Forestry of the University of Michigan is sending out short and simple questionnaires to farmers in some thirty or forty counties of lower Michigan in an effort to determine the value of the woodlots of southern Michigan. They wish to ascertain with some degree of accuracy their annual returns to the farmers and their economic position in the wealth of the state. Their idea in this study is to obtain sufficient data that they may present forcefully the need of government or state agents to assist the farmers in the handling and marketing of their woodlot products, and the care of the woodlot, in much the same manner that county agricultural agents now assist in farm products. You all realize the importance of this work and you will be helping both yourself and your neighbor by filling out the questionnaire if you receive one. As soon as it comes set right down and fill it out so you can return it by the next mail.

COW TESTERS HEAR ABOUT MICHIGAN DAIRY LAWS

MEMBERS of the Michigan Association of Cattle Testers met at the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, on February 2nd for a general discussion of their work and a better understanding of the value of the work of the Association. The dairy laws of Michigan were explained by Mr. T. L. Broughton, director of the State Bureau of Dairying and Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Department of the M. A. C., spoke on the value of the tester in his cow testing association work. Other things considered were the Register of Profit work as explained by Mr. R. H. Addy, Extension Specialist in Dairying at the College, and also the Bull Association work was emphasized by Mr. S. J. Brownell, another Extension Specialist in Dairying at the M. A. C. The cow testers elected the following officers: President, Hoyt D. Shisler; Vice-President Fred Leonard; Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Mathiesen; and S. P. Sexton and L. J. Carter, directors.

HORTICULTURISTS MEET THIS WEEK

THE annual pre-spring meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society is being held this week, Feb. 28 to Mar. 2, at Paw Paw. Grape culture, insect and disease control, cure and harvest of small and tree fruits and marketing problems will be discussed by some of the leading pomologists and growers in the Middle West.

A vice president of the society will be elected by the executive committee at this meeting to fill the vacancy caused by the election of A. J. Rogers of Benlah as president at the Grand Rapids meeting last December. Two candidates mentioned for the office are George Friday of Coloma, brother of the president David Friday of the Michigan Agricultural College, and Robert Anderson of Covert, one of the leading peach growers of Michigan.

The itinerary for the annual summer tour will probably be decided upon at this meeting. President David Friday, economist, will be one of the principal speakers.

UPPER PENINSULA BOOSTING CLUB WORK

SUBSCRIPTIONS of \$1000 and \$500 to promote, respectively, the boys' and girls' club work program, and the land-clearing campaign throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan during the ensuing year have been made by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan. The Decision was reached at a recent meeting of the officers and directors, at Menominee meeting.

The \$1000 appropriated for the club work will be devoted, largely, to making possible the sending of a group of upper Michigan calf club boys, with their prize-winning animals to the National Dairy Show in the fall of 1923. It is a feature

never before attempted by Cloverland's dairying interests. The boys' and girls' club work in upper Michigan is carried on under the direct supervision of A. C. Ketunen, Marquette, Michigan.

The \$500 for land-clearing purposes will be added to the general fund appropriated for the various upper Michigan counties. "Larry" F. Livingston, land-clearing expert for the Michigan Agricultural College, is in charge of these activities throughout the state. A. J. McAdams and George Amundsen, two experienced land-clearing workers, will be directly in charge of the upper Michigan campaign with the opening of the land-clearing season, this spring.

INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

HIGH individual honors for the week ending February 13 go to Mr. Whittaker's Reds when they finished with 51 eggs for the week. The Ontario Agricultural College claims second honors with 50 eggs for the week with the Wolverine Hatchery third honor with 49 eggs.

In the Barred Rock class Brummer's Poultry Farm now hold first place with a total to date of 528 eggs. Dennison's pen second place, only two eggs behind the leading pen. Christophel holds third place.

In the Wyandotte section Evergreen Poultry farm still maintains an easy lead. Sink's pen from Farmington is in second place with 477 eggs. Carterloa Farm is third. Kester's pen are in fourth place.

Van Ralte still leads in the Ancona section with 354 eggs. Manning holds second place with 306 eggs and DeGoot third with 302.

The production in the Rhode Island Red class have been very satisfactory for the past few weeks. Dunning's pen takes the lead, four eggs ahead of Mrs. Travis's pen. The excellent production of Whittaker's pen is making them a dangerous rival.

Mr. Shaw's pen with 10 birds in action again lead the White Leghorn section with 587 eggs to date.

PRODUCERS TO OPEN IN KANSAS CITY MARCH 5

THE National Live Stock Producers' Association announces that its seventh co-operation commission house will open for business in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 5. Seven organizations are directly interested in supplying the new Kansas City terminal with live stock. They are: Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, Missouri Live Stock Shippers' Association, Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, Kansas Live Stock Shippers' Association, Oklahoma Live Stock Shipping Association, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the Texas Farm Bureau Federation. The new co-operative will also draw livestock from Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, and other western states.

MICHIGAN WOMAN CHAMPION HORSESHOE PITCHER

LAST Thursday, February 22, at St. Petersburg, Florida, a Michigan woman proved herself to be the greatest woman "barnyard golfer" in the country. This lady, Mrs. J. F. Francisco of Muskegon, won the national women's championship over five of the best women pitchers in the United States. This is the second time Mrs. Francisco has held this title as she won it for the first time in 1921. Last year she took second place.

FARMER-MERCHANT PICNIC IN MAY

ONE of the largest joint picnics of business men and farmers ever held in the vicinity of Lansing will take place in May. This picnic is to help bring about closer relationship between the merchants of Lansing and the farmers in the surrounding territory. Mrs. Dora Stockman, of the Michigan State Grange, represents the farmers and a well known business man represents Lansing business men as a committee to arrange the affair. This idea would work to the good of all in any community.

SATURDAY
MARCH 3rd,
1922
—
VOL. X, NO. 14

Being absolutely independent
our columns are open for the
discussion of any subject per-
taining to the farming business.

"New to the line, let the chips fall where they may!"

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

\$1 PER YEAR

Entered as second-class mat-
ter, August 22, 1917, at the
post-office at Mt. Clemens,
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3rd, 1879.

Detroit Jumps Ahead As a Live Stock Market

Farmer Owned Packing Plant Helps Swell 1922 Totals and Yet Great Market is Only Partially
Supplied by Live Stock From Michigan Farms.

By FRANK GARRISON

SOME five or six months ago it was estimated that we would handle for 1922 over 100,000 head of livestock. This figure was not quite reached, although an increase of 18,000 head was handled the second half of the year, or practically 50% more than from January to June inclusive thus showing a consistent gain in volume throughout the year, and right here is a good place and time to make the statement that at no stage of the game were our livestock purchasers made contingent on having an outlet for products, as it has always been the case with the sales department that difficulty existed in filling orders than in getting the orders, the fact being we could only cut the garment to suit the cloth and purchase what our available money would buy in raw materials, consequently limiting and cramping both the manufacturing department and sales department accordingly, to the handling of a small volume not commensurate with available facilities and automatically creating a situation where neither could operate except on excessive costs.

With the natural healthy progress of the business, coupled with full and complete co-operation of our stockholders, this condition will undoubtedly show up to better advantage during the current year.

All things considered, the results obtained to date are encouraging and the figures mentioned below show this farmer-owned packing company to be more than a flash in the pan. We have absolutely made good in our plan of saving to share-holders heavy marketing expense by absorbing livestock out of first hands, as our figures show but 25% of our livestock to have been purchased in the local stock yards. No later than last week one community (where our rep-

resentation of stockholders is perhaps larger than any where else in the state) had five car loads of livestock for us and this week they are back with two more. Previous to our starting slaughtering operations all the livestock from these same people was subject to heavy toll in yardage, commission, insurance and feed which now are absolutely saved to them by shipping direct to the Detroit Packing Company.

75% Direct from Farmers

More power to their elbows. Others can, will and do benefit equally and I personally look for largely increased receipts from such sources as our business becomes better known.

Now for the figures:

Livestock Handled in 1922 (Detroit Packing Company Plant)

	Bought at Yards	Direct from Farms	Total Killed
Cattle	3183	6067	9250
Calves	1595	6360	7955
Sh. & Lbs.	1203	9270	10473
Hogs	12944	48114	61058

88736 head of livestock.

Total money value being:

Yards purchases...\$ 487,643.05

Direct purchases...\$1,501,096.09

Total...\$1,988,739.14

These figures indicate that for every dollar expended in the M. C. Stock Yards we spent four dollars with the men who would otherwise have had to market their cattle, sheep, lambs and hogs through the stock yards at great expense to them. Now then, if these men saved the

yard expense on a volume of business exceeding one and one-half million dollars, they surely found their affiliation with our company to be worth while.

Figuring the average value of \$1-500.00 per car the \$1,501,096.09 bought better than a thousand cars and consequently saved to the shippers between twenty-five and forty thousand dollars, in other words it paid them to this extent to have a great modern packing plant in Michigan's metropolis.

Detroit Gains 23% in 1922

Outside of being of direct benefit financially to its stockholders I consider that the Detroit Packing Company has materially helped the livestock interests of Michigan as a whole by not only our campaign of education which has carried over several years and will never stop, but also by supporting the local stock yards and helping to establish a better market in Detroit for Michigan livestock. Perhaps the commission men in the yards and other "powers that be" will hardly consent as freely to my contention as I am to contend, but facts speak for themselves and it is a fact that 19796 more cattle, 32303 more calves, 4513 more sheep and lambs, and 74663 more hogs were handled through the M. C. Yards at Detroit during 1922 than the year previous, the increases being 23% on cattle, calves and hogs, with sheep and lambs showing relatively small differences.

Just a word further on livestock: It is a proven economic fact that the best is the cheapest and I have seen so much three cornered, mullet-head-

ed, poor-bred stuff and often well-bred but poorly-fed stuff come into our yards the past year that I plead with you as a livestock producer to mend your ways and make more money with the same expenditure of time and effort by handling the right kind in the right way hereafter.

People Eating More Meat

To aptly illustrate what quality and condition mean in livestock it is only necessary to compare purchases made the same week by us—steer cattle, all of them, one lot costing us under 4¢ at the plant while for some fancy, well-bred and fully finished cattle we paid close to 12¢, so it looks like a three to one bet in favor of the quality and condition proposition. Think it over, then do the necessary to get a good run for your time, feed and money.

The per capita consumption of meat for the U. S. in 1921 was:

Beef	57.7 pounds
Veal	8. pounds
Mutton	6.3 pounds
Pork	72.8 pounds

Or 144.8 pounds, which seems in line with reason, as this would mean but six and one-third ounces per day for 365 days.

We have within easy trucking distance of our plant in Detroit over two million people who on 1921 basis would consume 115,400,000 pounds of beef, equivalent to about 200,000 cattle; 16,000,000 pounds of veal, equivalent to about 110,000 calves; 12,600,000 pounds of lamb, equivalent to about 300,000 sheep and lambs, and 145,600,000 pounds of pork, equivalent to about 1,000,000 hogs, so you can realize how even this small percentage of Michigan's population insures absorption of all the meat food products of quality and condition Michigan can produce.

If You Think You Can Raise Ton of Pork from Litter Here's Your Chance

IF you have harbored the idea that you know just about as much about putting fat on a litter of pigs as the next fellow, here is a chance for you to test your prowess!

A ton of pork from one litter! That's the order and if you can fill it, with any litter to farrow between the first of March and the fifteenth of May, 1923, you are right in line for the suitable prizes to be awarded by the Michigan Ton Litter Club at the annual meeting of the Michigan Swine Breeders Association next fall. There is not a pennies cost for you to nominate any litter and any farmer in Michigan is eligible to enroll.

Any Litter is Eligible

"The idea of a Ton Litter Club is being taken up enthusiastically by Michigan pork producers," said V. A. Freeman, of M. A. C. the state leader of this club. "Most of them believe in their own hogs and in their ability to make them produce large litters and rapid gains. The results of the contest in Indiana brought home many facts related to economic pork production. We believe it will do the same for Michigan.

"It will demonstrate the value of large litters raised to weaning age, and many of the factors which will make these large litters possible will be shown. The importance of controlling parasites, particularly the round worms and hog lice, will be brought out by the contest. Practical combinations of feeds that will give rapid gains and make vigorous pigs will be demonstrated. Blood

HOW YOU CAN ENTER

ANY FARMER in Michigan can enter before April 1st, 1923. All the rules and regulations are printed here. Simply write a postal card to V. A. Freeman, State Leader, Michigan Ton Litter Club, East Lansing, Michigan, asking for an entry blank which he will gladly mail you, free.

will certainly tell and the competition is open to all breeds as well as to grades and any kind of cross-breeds that anyone wishes to enter."

We are reprinting for Business Farmer readers the complete rules and regulations for 1923, as there is no time to be lost if you are to enter one or more litters before May 15th.

Rules and Regulations

The Michigan Ton Litter Club will award suitable prizes to Michigan farmers who produce litters of pigs, farrowed between March 1, and May 15, 1923, that reach the weights given below when six months (180 days) old:

1. Litter weighing 2,000 pounds or more.
2. Litter weighing 1,800 pounds and less than 2,000 pounds.
3. Litter weighing 1,600 pounds and less than 1,800 pounds.

Who is Eligible?—Any Michigan farmer is eligible to enroll in the Michigan Ton Litter Club without charge.

Enrollment—1. Members may enroll any time before the pigs are farrowed and previous to April 1, 1923 through the county agent or direct with the State Leader of the Club. No litter farrowed before en-

rollment of the member can be nominated for award. 2. Names and addresses of members shall be in the hands of the State Leader of the Michigan Ton Litter Club not later than April 5, 1923. 3. Boys and girls who are properly enrolled in the Boys and Girls Sow and Litter Clubs, and who comply with all requirements of the Ton Litter Club, can compete as regularly enrolled members of the Club.

Memorandum of Rations—1. Members shall keep a memorandum of rations fed to the breeding herd during the gestation and suckling periods, and forward same through the county agent to the state leader of the club as soon as the pigs are weaned. 2. Members shall keep a memorandum of the rations fed to the pigs from the time they are weaned until they are officially weighed and forward same through the county agent to the state leader of the club as soon as the hogs are officially weighed.

Ear Marking of Pigs—1. Members shall ear-mark each litter within seven days after birth, and forward a certified report of this marking, along with the date of farrowing and the number of boar and sow pigs in

the litter, to the state leader of the club within seven days after the litter is farrowed. 2. Litters that are to be kept eligible to nomination for an award shall be ear-marked by the notch system recommended by the Michigan Ton Litter Club, or by some similar system by which the litters can be identified easily and accurately by the committees on inspection and weighing. 3. All the pigs in litters that for any reason are not to be kept eligible to nomination for an award shall be ear-marked with a single notch in the outer or lower side of the tip of the left ear. 4. Reports must be sent in for every litter of pigs farrowed on the farm in the spring of 1923. Failure to ear-mark and report a litter within the seven day limit shall make the entire herd ineligible for an award.

Inspection of Herds—1. All herds from which litters are nominated for a award shall be inspected before July 1, 1923. 2. The county agent or the state leader of the club, or both, and a committee of two or more disinterested farmers that represent the swine or general agricultural interests of the county or township, shall make this inspection. 3. The committee on inspection shall examine the ear-marks of all the spring pigs on the member's farm to see that each litter has been ear-marked as required under these rules and regulations, and shall certify to the nomination of the litter nominated by the member if they are eligible to nomination.

Nomination of Litters—1. Mem-

(Continued on page 31.)



Educational? A deep-sea diver, in a glass tank, works in this tent on the Midway.

The "Ballyho" or "Barker": not a word of truth in what he says, but no believes him anyway!

The "Free Show" to attract the crowd for the "Barker" is usually better and more entertaining than that inside the tent!

Is the Midway Necessary to Support Our Fairs?

HAVE managers and boards of directors of agricultural fair associations underrated the capacity of the people to enjoy a good, wholesome entertainment? Is it necessary to appeal to the rabble to increase attendance? Do they have to sell concessions to know fakers who operate their games from the same stands from year to year, in order to obtain the money necessary to pay legitimate premiums and expenses? Isn't this "Just to advertise" stunt a little out of keeping with fairs claiming to be great educational and industrial institutions?

It is true that patrons of fairs demand and expect entertainment. At least a portion of those who attend go for no other purpose. They also demand a variety of entertainment and are willing to pay just a little more than it is worth. But, it is a mistake to believe with Barnum that "the American people like to be humbugged." Rather, it is better to believe with Lincoln that "You can fool some of the people all of the time; all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Old practices, like old habits, are hard to break, and so many fair managers "kid" themselves into believing that their patrons continue to be enthusiastic about the same old carnival that they have seen year

DO YOU WANT THE MIDWAY ELIMINATED?

TO have or not to have a midway, not only at the Michigan State Fair, but West Michigan State Fair and the many excellent county fairs held in this and nearby states is the problem that is bothering every fair director and manager.

A bill has just been introduced in the Michigan Legislature which shows that the state, if the midway were to be abandoned at the Detroit fair alone would have to put up about one hundred thousand dollars to make up the resultant deficiency.

George W. Dickinson, who because of his phenomenal development of the Michigan State Fair is regarded as the foremost manager in America, does not believe there is any basis for the criticism of the present midway, which is, in his opinion, clean, wholesome amusement which the people demand and which brings in a revenue large enough to allow the fair to progress more rapidly along the many necessary lines of education.

The Business Farmer would like to hear from its readers on this important subject.

after year since they were children. They still believe that the average patron rates so low in mentality that it is highly amusing to look into a box-like enclosure at a deformed, crippled or idiotic human being who should be receiving treatment at an eleemosynary institution instead of being exhibited as the "Wild Man from Borneo." The five-legged horse and the fat lady are expected to be a never-failing source of amusement, drawing the thousands through the gates daily. It is a great show, say the directors, because the show manager said so.

None of them ever visited a single one of them. "But," they say, "look at the big crowds on the carnival grounds and around the doll racks and other contraptions" (barred from all decent cities and resorts except fair grounds). Of course. There is always a certain percentage that have their curiosity aroused by the flaring banners who are willing to risk a dime to learn just how badly they are fooled, and another class who wander up and down the streets to get free enjoyment out of the "suckers." Some of these also spend dimes because, as

it is frequently remarked, the shows are so "rotten" they are good.

In the same neighborhood, generally adjoining, are the games of chance. The police are supposed to have already rounded up the hundreds of crooks who are attracted to cities where fairs and conventions are in session. They have even gone around to the drug stores and confiscated all the little punch boards where a lucky number draws a box of candy. "Nigger" crap games are raided and the city put on its good behavior, so to speak. But gambling devices on fair grounds are exempt with the "smooth" gentry who collect in that neighborhood.

Are these things necessary to the successful conduct of any fair?

Ohio "Cuts Out" Carnivals

Not many years ago there were thousands of good people who earnestly believed that making Dallas a saloonless town would kill growth. Did it? How many were of the honest opinion that the State Fair of Texas could not exist without horse racing and the accompanying book makers? The enforcement of the law against selling liquor on Sunday, many years ago, was going to depopulate the Galveston beach, but it didn't, and so we find conscientious objectors to every reform. When the directors of the Ohio State Fair decided that carnival companies and gambling games

(Continued on page 19.)

Make Your Woods Produce Profitably Both as Sugar Bush and Woodlot

By P. L. BUTTRICK

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF FORESTRY, M. A. C.

MANY Michigan farmers have to decide this question for themselves: "Will my woods yield me the greatest return if managed as a sugar bush or if managed to produce fuel wood, fence posts, and farm timbers generally?" The answer is, of course, the old one—the one that can be used for almost everything—"that depends." In this case it depends upon the kind of woods the farmer has with which to start.

Obviously a stand containing but little maple could not be used as a sugar bush, and would in that case as a matter of course be managed for fuel wood and farm timbers. The policy being to cut out the poorer trees for fuel and posts, leaving the better trees to grow and increase in value, or if the stand is poor and straggling to cut nothing till new growth has come to fill it up.

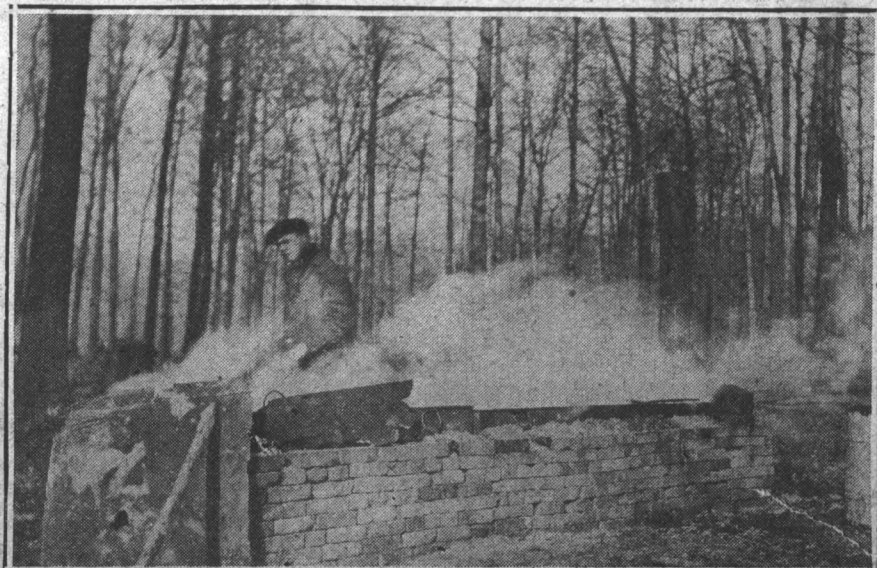
On the other hand if the woods consist largely of mature maples, too big to be easily made into cord wood, it would without question be better policy to let them remain standing and tap them for syrup, or if they had to be cut to make them into lumber.

There are thousands of acres of woods, however, which do not at once classify themselves as best suited to be managed either as woodlots or as sugar bushes. They consist of mixtures of maples and many other kinds of trees both old and young, big and little, with one kind or size of tree predominating. The owner may well be puzzled as how to best handle such a piece of woods. The owner generally is: If there are maples enough to justify it, tap them and increase the amount of maple

by carefully removing the other trees from their immediate vicinity of the larger maples, thus stimulating their growth so that they may become in a few years large enough to be tapped. Some of the trees removed to favor the smaller maples will be large overtopping trees and some of them will be smaller trees which shut in the maples from the side, therefore both fuel wood and farm timbers may be obtained from the trees which

are cut. Under careful management there is no reason why the woods should not go on almost indefinitely increasing in values as a sugar bush and at the same time continuing to produce a supply of fuel wood and farm timbers. It is possible and easy to grow fuel wood trees under the shade of the maples.

Maples to produce sugar abundantly must be fairly large trees and their tops should not be too close to-



Maple sugar, the golden by-product of the woods, provides an income when there is little money coming in from other sources on the farm. This sap boiling scene was taken on the farm of Mr. Edwin Lentz, Charlotte, Mich.

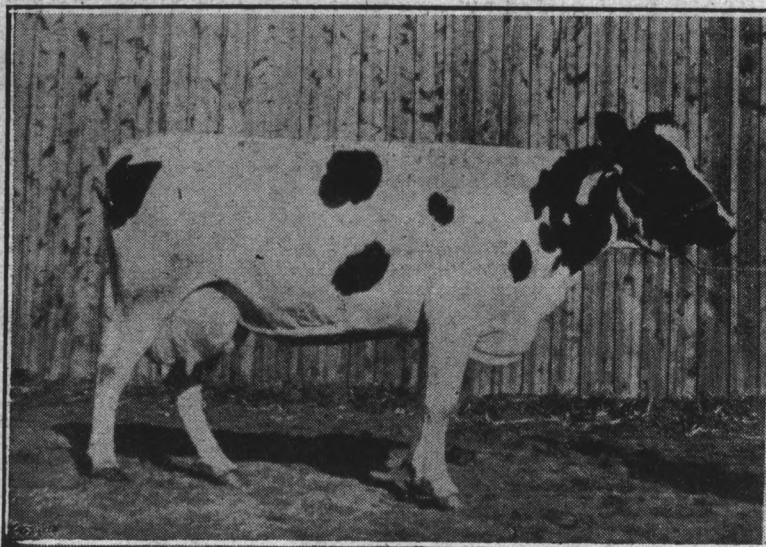
gether. This leaves room for a crop of smaller trees underneath the maples, which after a few years of growth are large enough to work up for fuel, fence posts and the like. As an example one sometimes sees a woodlot which is composed of an overstory of large maples that are used to produce sugar and an understory composed of smaller beeches which are used for fuel wood.

Beech and maple are trees which are frequently found together and do well in each other's society. Beech lends itself readily to growing as an understory, since it is what the forester calls "tolerant" meaning that it will grow well in the shade of the other trees. It makes good cordwood and when small reproduces itself readily by sprouting from the stumps and roots of trees which have been cut, so that a new stand of beech will spring up rapidly to take the place of those cut off.

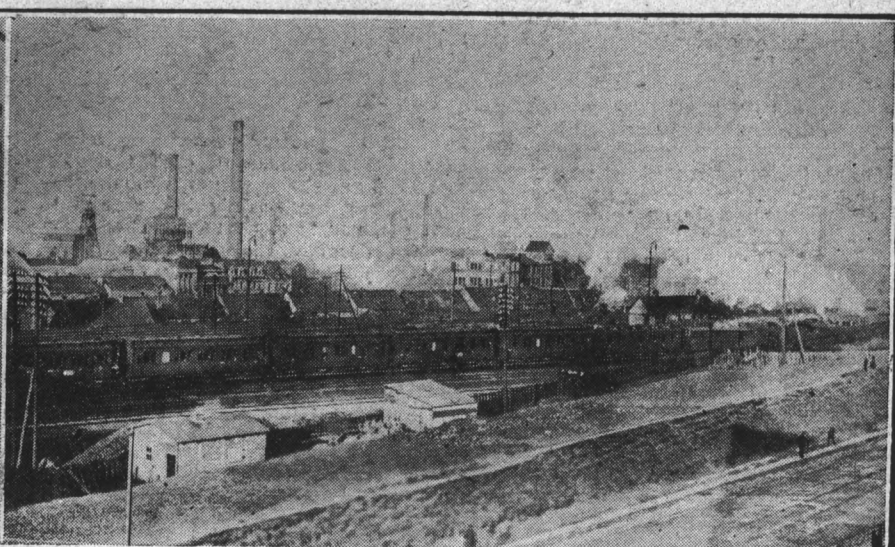
In developing a combined wood lot and sugar bush it will be necessary to keep sheep and cattle out since they will eat or trample down the young sprouts and seedlings which if left ten or fifteen years will be large enough to cut for fuel. A few old beech trees should be left to furnish seed for the understory in case the sprouts fail, so that it may always be renewed as fast as it is cleared off. It may be necessary at times to leave a few anyway to protect the big maples from windfall since they are shallow rooted and easily tipped over by heavy winds.

Look over your woods and see if you can't make them into a two-storied sugar bush and woodlot. The Forestry Department of the M. A. C. will be glad to help you.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



Michigan Holstein third highest producer in the world.—The state's highest senior two-year-old producing cow in 1922 for ten consecutive months is Eden White Rose, owned by G. W. Ridgeman of Vassar. With a record of 19,446.3 lbs. milk containing 706.56 lbs. butterfat her production is exceeded by only two other Holstein cows of her age in the world.



Main bone of contention.—This is an unusual view of Essen, in the heart of the Ruhr region, which has been occupied by the French. Despite the determination of the French authorities to operate the industries in this city on a normal basis, very little activity is in evidence thus far. Strikes by the various groups of workers have curtailed production of mines and factories and the French are unable to induce the Germans to return to their work.



Charlie to marry.—The famous movie comedian, Charlie Chaplin has decided to embark upon the matrimonial sea for the second time. This time his companion will be Pola Negri, continental film star. The engagement was announced a few days ago but when the wedding will take place has not been disclosed.



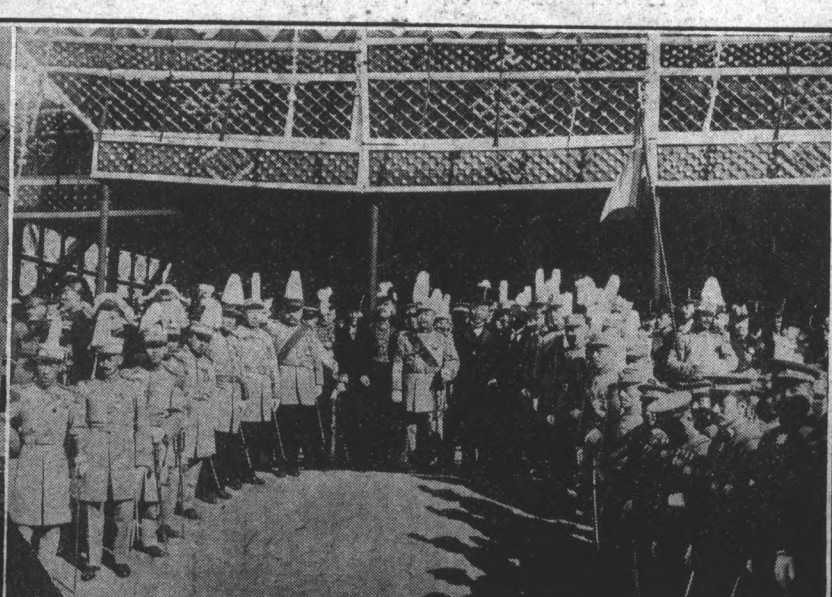
Novice is champion swimmer.—Little fourteen-year-old Miss Hilda Curtis, of Alameda, California, won twelve coast championships for women in 1922, according to the annual report of the Pacific A. A. U. Swimming Committee just published. This record is unusual inasmuch as she was a novice last spring.



Highest paid postmistress in U. S.—Elizabeth D. Bernard, woman postmaster of Tampa, Florida, receives a salary of \$6,000 a year. This is the first time in the history of the U. S. postoffice that a woman has been appointed to so high salaried a postmastership. Up to this time the highest salary paid to a woman in this line of work was \$2,500.



Wild element wrecks havoc in Ireland.—There is no peace in Ireland. Here is a photo showing the latest outrages by the wilder Irish element.



Chinese Republic celebrates anniversary.—Reviewing troops at the ceremony of the 11th anniversary of the Chinese Republic, at Peking, China.

USE AND VALUE OF MARL

As I have some marl on my farm I would like to know what is the best way to vitalize it to the best advantage? Can I sell it for cement? What is it worth, where is there a market for it, is it good as a fertilizer, and how would I use it? I had this tested by the State Geologist, Lansing, it tested 90% pure and 10% sand.—P. F. C., Ithaca, Mich.

—As to the commercial possibilities of marl for Portland cement, it may be said that this depends largely upon the quantity and quality of the marl available; its location; transportation facilities and markets; distance from competition, especially cement plants using limestone; nearness to suitable clays or shale; physical conditions for winning the marl; and nearness to coal supplies. Small deposits of marl or deposits variable in chemical composition have no value from the standpoint of the cement manufacturer.

Obviously a large deposit of pure marl would have very little commercial possibilities if located away from railroads or from cement markets, or in close proximity to other cement plants having the advantage of lower costs. In short, the value of a marl deposit for cement manufacture depends upon several very important factors, none of which can be lacking or deficient to any great degree without seriously jeopardizing the possibilities of success.

It may be of interest to know that we have some 27,000 acres of proven deposits of sufficient size, depth, and purity to warrant the use as a source of cement manufacture; and the mere fact that but few attempts have been made during recent years to utilize any of these deposits is significant.—R. A. Smith, State Geologist.

—Marl is used the same way that ground limestone is, to correct the acidity of the soil. It is doubtful whether you will find a market for it other than the local market, on account of the extensive marl beds in Michigan. It is no good as a fertilizer, being used only to correct acidity. This should be applied as limestone, preceding a crop—most generally a legume—and worked well into the soil before seeding.—O. B. Price, Dept. of Soils, M. A. C.

CANNOT COLLECT ON NOTES

I am a young man of nineteen years. Without consulting my parents I signed a contract with a certain school agreeing to take a commercial course by correspondence. It is stated in the contract that it is unforfeitable. They hold six notes against me. Five for \$25 each and one for something over \$100. Since my parents have found out the circumstances of what I have done they are dissatisfied. They say that I should drop the correspondence course and help them. They need my help and I now realize that I should help them first and sincerely hope that it is not too late. I have received five lessons from the school but am willing to pay for them and return my contract. What I want to know is whether they, the college, can force me to pay the money that is mentioned in the notes. My father says that they cannot.—J. F. Ruth, Michigan.

—Contracts with infants other than contracts for necessities, cannot be enforced against the infant. He may, upon reaching the age of 21, either affirm the contract or repudi-



Farmers Service Bureau

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

ate it, but unless and until he affirms it he is not bound by its terms. If, however, the contract has been partially executed, he cannot repudiate and at the same time retain the benefits he has received.

I would write a letter to the company, frankly telling them that circumstances had prevented me from taking the course and that I could not preform the contract, offering to return any books or other material sent me, and to pay a reasonable sum for the damage they may have suffered. The clause in the contract against forfeiture does not affect your liability. They cannot collect from you on the notes.—Ass. Legal Editor.

DIVISION OF HUSBAND'S PROPERTY

Upon the death of a married man leaving a widow and children, what amount the widow will share in his property? Is the balance divided equally among his children? There being no will left, what does an administrator allowed for his services?—F. S. S., Coldwater, Michigan.

—If there were two or more children, the widow would receive one-third and the other two-thirds would be divided equally among the children, the issue of any deceased child taking its share. If there were only one child, the widow would receive one-half and the child one-half.

The administrator of an estate receives as compensation, in addition to all his expenses, 5 per cent for \$1,000, up to \$5,000, and 1 per cent for the first \$1,000; 2½ per cent for all over \$1,000, up to \$5,000; and 1 per cent for an estate of over \$5,000. He is also paid at the rate of \$1.00 per day for time employed by him in taking care of the estate.—Ass. Legal Editor.

TELEPHONE COMPANY CUTS TREES

Some years ago, I planted walnuts along my fence inside and the telephone poles are set two feet from the fence. As the trees grew up near the wires the linemen cut the tops off and destroyed the looks of the trees and stop the wrangle I sold the trees and they cut them down. Since I have heard it was a crime to cut trees along the road; this is not a state road. I would like to know if the telephone company has a wholesale slaughter right along the roads and over the fence? If so farmers should move back.—J. O. C., Jackson, Michigan.

—Your statement that these walnut trees were planted some years ago is so indefinite that it is difficult to tell what your legal rights are. Previous to 1899 telephone companies had the right to trim trees along the highways and they were practically permitted to destroy the trees if in their opinion the telephone lines were interfered with in any way by the existence of the trees. In 1899 the legislature passed an Act providing that telephone companies should have authority to build their lines along public highways "provided that the same shall not injuriously interfere with or injure any trees located along the line of such streets or highways."

In the cases of Boland vs. Washtenaw Home Telephone Company, 161 Mich. 315, the court said "When the telephone company in its alleged maintenance of its line went upon the property of the plaintiffs and trimmed said tree, in such cutting and trimming shall injure the tree, it had no statutory authority so to do, but on the contrary was expressly forbidden so to do by the plain language of the statute."

The legislature of 1921 by Act 2, of the Special Session provided that "It shall be unlawful to cut, destroy, or otherwise injure any shade or ornamental tree or shrub growing within the limits of the public highways within the State of Michigan without the consent of the authorities having jurisdiction over such road."

This statute goes on to provide that the authority having jurisdiction of state trunk line highways is the State Highway Commissioner and is silent with regard to who may have roads.—Michigan Public Utilities Authority over county or township Commission.

WAGES OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER

In reference to the wages set at four dollars per day for every day spent on the work, I am thinking of running for Commissioner of highways in a certain township that only pays fifty dollars per year. If elected could I demand the four dollars per day and also for auto if I should need one.—J. G., Dollar Bay, Mich.

—Act 57 of the Public Acts of 1921 fixes the compensation of township highway commissioners at the rate of \$4.00 per day for each day actually and necessarily devoted by them to the services of the township in the duties of their office. The township board has no authority for fixing the compensation of the commissioner. The township Board would, however have the right to pass upon the commissioner's expense account if he were to charge for the use of his auto or other method of transportation and they would have a right to deny it or allow it.—H. H. Partlow, State Highway Department.

CANNOT SUE FOR TAX MONEY

A sells a farm to B for \$9,000, on a contract, receiving \$2,000 down, balance to be paid with interest in annual payments. Some time later B dies and his estate is taken over by an administrator and is thus held at present. The administrator tries to sell the farm but is unable to do so and fails to pay the payment and interest and allows the farm to go back by default, and last December surrenders the contract to A. B during his life, paid the taxes, as they were assessed to him but the administrator did not pay the taxes due December 1922. In order to avoid return of the taxes and increased charges A paid them when due. What I wish to know is, should not the administrator have paid the 1922 taxes, since they were assessed to B and since the estate was able to pay, both in real and personal property? If so does the fact that A has already paid the taxes, to prevent increased charges, keep A from

suing the estate for the amount of taxes paid?—R. E. G., Alma, Mich.

—The duty of the vendee of a land contract to pay the taxes is one arising out of the contract relationship, and if the vendor voluntarily pays the taxes in order to protect his interest in the property, his right to reimbursement from the vendee is a right arising out of the contract relationship. Now, if B voluntarily surrenders the premises and the contract, forfeiting all his rights under it, and if A elects to accept such forfeiture and to consider the contract as void and of no effect, then A could not recover for taxes voluntarily paid by him before B's forfeiture.

In this case, if A acquiesced in B's forfeiture and accepted the return of the premises and contract without refunding the installments already paid by B, I am of the opinion that A could not recover from B's estate the amount of taxes paid.—Ass. Legal Editor.

CAN DAM STREAM WITHOUT PERMIT

Would a man have to get a permit from the state to put a dam on a small trout stream? If so who would I write to, would I have to put a fish chute on a dam 6 feet high and what are the dimensions required?—W. W., Glennie, Mich.

—It is not necessary to have a permit to build a dam in a stream in this state. The law requires, however, that all dams in the state be supplied with fish chutes. Specifications for chutes are furnished by this Department.—John Baird, State Dept. of Conservation.

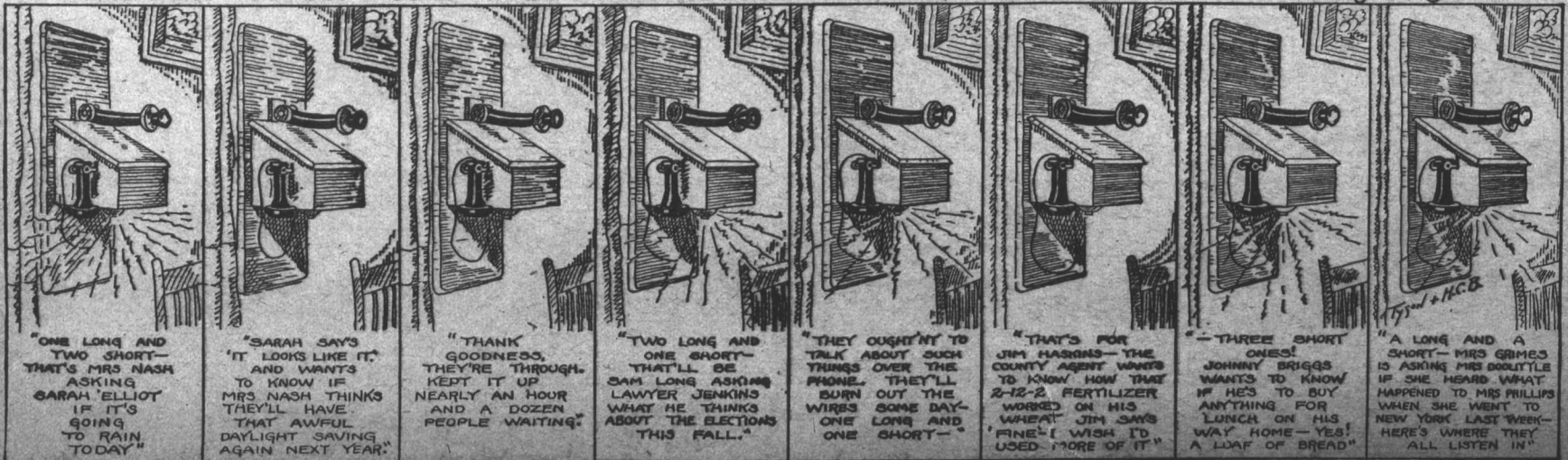
FORCE PAYMENT BY SUING

Now if a person has small accounts or notes due and has not got the money to pay for them can a person force payment by suing? I am going to put this question in four parts. 1. Gave first and second mortgage on his land to party two. He also gave third mortgage to party No. 3. Now party No. 3 owes party No. 4 a sum of money and gave the party No. 4 his third mortgage papers as security on the debt. The third parties condition is such that he cannot pay the debt and interest. Now has the third party a right to foreclose on the third mortgage, and has the fourth party a right to buy our mortgage from the second party, being he is only a holder of the papers on third mortgage. Mortgage on land was due last May. Could they do anything if the interest is paid each year? Would it be necessary to make a new mortgage? How long is a mortgage good? Now about a chattel mortgage. Is a person better off if a woman don't sign off? And is it necessary that she should sign off? In case the chattel mortgage is foreclosed, can they turn him out empty-handed or do they allow a certain amount of money or personal property? Please give me an explanation. Where can a person get one of the latest law books and what is the price.—Reader.

—One who owes accounts or notes may be sued if he does not pay. Upon suit, if sufficient proof is offered, a judgment may be taken. After the judgment is taken then an execution may be issued and placed in the hands of a constable or the sheriff who have a right under the execution to take any property the debtor has that is not exempt from execution. Such property as seized by the officer may be offered by him for

WONDER WHAT THE FARM TELEPHONE THINKS ABOUT?

By Tyson



sale after he has advertised it. From the money obtained from the sale he has the right to pay the judgment and his own expenses in seizing the property and making the sale. The officer would have no right to seize any exempt property. Suits are not usually instituted on the note given with a mortgage. In the foreclosure of the mortgage they must certify that no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the money secured by the mortgage. Any one to whom you gave a mortgage has the right to assign it to another and that person has a right to foreclose if there is a default in the agreement to pay. One who has a 3rd mortgage would have a right to buy the 2nd if the owner of the second will sell it to him. A mortgage may be foreclosed after it is due even though the interest is paid up to the time it is due. If the mortgagor does not want a mortgage foreclosed he must get an "extension" or give a new mortgage as he can agree but the owner of the mortgage does not have to give an extension nor take a new mortgage. He has the right to demand payment when it is due; and, if not paid, he has the right to foreclose, subject to the right of redemption.

I do not know what you mean by "better off if a woman doesn't sign off." A "woman" may be your mother, your daughter, or your sister, as well as your wife, and be interested in the property. There is no law to make a woman "sign off" her interest in property unless she is willing and agrees to do so. It is a matter of bargain. She only signs when she thinks it is best for her to do so. There are some chattel mortgages that would be worthless unless signed by both husband and wife. It might cover property that the law says the wife must sign with the husband to make valid. There is other property that the husband could mortgage without the wife's signature. The property covered by chattel mortgage may all be taken, if it is a valid mortgage, regardless of the amount of property left the mortgagor. When he gave the mortgage the mortgagor promised to pay the amount specified in the mortgage and also agreed that if he did not pay, the mortgagee could seize the property and offer it for sale. A foreclosure is carrying out this agreement.

I would not be surprised if there were a hundred new law books published this month and possibly another hundred next month and so on every month in the year. There are thousands of "law books" in law libraries. I do not know what kind of a "law book" you would like to buy. You would have to have thousands of dollars to buy all the law books. It would be less expense to you if you would go up to the office of some good lawyer and ask him to tell you what law you would like to know about. Law books can be bought from 25c to \$150 a set. You see it would be hard for me to tell you which one to pick out. I am afraid your head would ache frightfully before you get half read through the first volume—Legal Editor.

MONEY GOES TO HEIRS

A wife has money in the bank in her own name. Upon her death would this money be held by husband or would it go to the children? Suppose this money was held jointly by the wife and one of the children? What disposition would be made of her share in case of her death?—A. W., Clare, Mich.

—Upon the death of a married woman the money which she has in the bank in her own name would descend to her heirs, and not to her husband. If the money was deposited in the bank as a joint fund of the wife and child, it would vest in the child on the death of the mother.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WHO PAYS TAXES

On November 21, 1922, I sold on contract my house and lot, contract reading that said party of the second part shall pay all taxes and assessments from date November 21, 1922. Now said party of the second part says that I must pay taxes falling due December 1st, 1922. There is nothing said in regard to taxes other

that what the contract reads. I would like to know who is the one to pay these taxes. The party of the second part or myself. Of course I want to pay them if it is my duty to do so, but not unless.—C. R., Lowell, Michigan.

—The terms of a contract are to be construed according to what the parties had in mind when making the contract. As to whether second party should pay the taxes due on December 1st, would depend upon whether the parties meant taxes accruing after November 21st, or taxes falling due after November 21st. In the absence of any contract or stipulation relative to taxes, the purchaser pays the taxes due December 1st, if he purchases before that date, otherwise the seller pays.—Asst. Legal Editor.

ASSESSMENT ON PROPERTY

Has the supervisor a right to assess property for more than it will sell for on the grounds that it might cost the owner more to replace it? Has he the right to raise his own salary while in office? Has he the right to take his team and work on the road for wages while in office? If he has no such right to do these

things is there any penalty?—F. S., Blanchard, Michigan.

—Article 10, Section 7 of the Constitution of Michigan provides that all assessments on property shall be at its actual cash value. Cash value means what the property would actually sell for at a private sale.

The Supervisor's compensation is fixed by statute. For services not provided for by law, the township board allows such compensation as they deem reasonable, but the supervisor cannot raise his own salary.

The law will not permit a public officer to place himself in a position where his own private interest and the interest of the public might conflict.

Willful neglect of his official duty by a public officer is punishable as a misdemeanor, where no special provision is made to cover the particular offense.—Asst. Legal Editor.

SHEEP PELT TANNING

Through the Michigan Business Farmer advise me how I can tan raw sheep pelt.—Mrs. W. S., Camden, Michigan.

—Put the pelt into a vessel containing enough cold water to cover it; dissolve one-half pound of alum and

one-half pound of salt in three pints of boiling water; pour the mixture over the skin, rinse it up and down in the water, and let it soak twelve hours. Then hang it up to drain. If the pelt has much wool (say an inch or more in length) tack to the barn or some other floor, wool to the floor, stretch well and when nearly dry, rub into the skin one ounce of powdered alum and saltpeter.

The more rubbing that the pelt gets the better, more pliable will it be. In fact the pelt should be rubbed for an hour or more and a very good method is for two to take hold of the pelt and draw back and forth over a smooth round stick or over the edge of a smooth board.

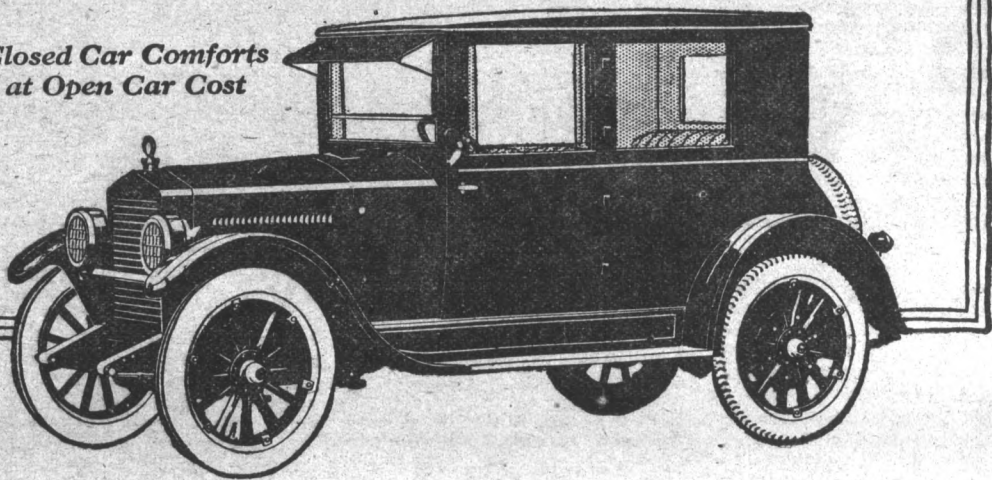
Michigan highways are to retain their beauty if the state highway department can preserve it. A new law, recently passed, prohibits the destruction of trees or shrubs along the highways except with the permission of the highway department. This law includes the activity of the owner of property abutting on the highways.

Keep Michigan Business Farmer Coming. See page 17.

ESSEX COACH

\$1145 Freight and Tax Extra

Closed Car Comforts
at Open Car Cost



Hidden Values in Every Essex They Keep the Car Young in Long Hard Service

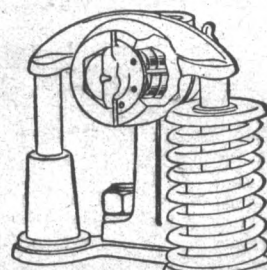
All models have the noted Essex chassis. European and American experts call it the greatest of its size.

After fifty, sixty and seventy thousand miles, Essex cars keep the dash and action of new cars. They stay tight and quiet. They keep their economy of operation and maintenance.

Service like that is not accidental. It results from hidden

values which are fully revealed only in long hard service. Attention to detail extends to parts you never see. Finest roller bearings are used where commonly plain bushings are used. For the weight carried the Essex frame is the sturdiest built, save one.

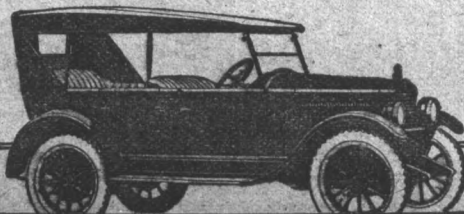
Qualities like these make Essex cost less in the long run than the lowest priced cars, because of the difference in repair, maintenance and replacement costs.



Essex is the only American car with roller bearings in the valve mechanism. This construction overcomes wear and frictional loss at one of the most important points. Prevents noisiness and saves a big item of replacement expense. All other cars use plain bushings for this vital function. Just another of the hidden values that account for the everlasting goodness of Essex cars.

ESSEX MOTORS—DETROIT

Touring \$1045
Freight and Tax Extra



Cabriolet \$1145
Freight and Tax Extra

(Continued from Feb. 17th issue.)

It was mid-summer. The court room was stifling; an occasional breath of air wandered in thru the open windows, but was a questionable relief, for it was laden with the sulphur fumes of the nearby Mt. Clemens baths. A small army of newspaper correspondents was entrenched at long tables surrounding the lawyers, jury and witnesses. Telegraph boys sauntered in and hurried out bearing "copy" for papers far and near. The realization of all this publicity was distressing to Mr. Ford as he sat in the witness box. Mr. Stevenson's voice is throaty and difficult to understand and frequently Mr. Ford could not catch the question put to him. This was another strain on the weary witness.

On the day on which he was to take the stand Mr. Ford wore to court an old and comfortable pair of shoes. Now any witness should be on the alert during cross examination; he should watch the opposing attorney much as one fencer watches another, prepared for any sudden thrust. That day, as the questioning droned on, Mr. Ford let his attention wander. Absent-mindedly he drew from his pocket an old knife, opened it and began idly to trim a bit of leather from the edge of the sole of his shoe. For the moment he was off his guard.

It was just the moment a clever lawyer would make the most of. While I cannot quote from the transcript of the trial, the question which Mr. Stevenson suddenly shot at Mr. Ford was, as I remember it: "Tell the jury who Benedict Arnold was."

Mr. Ford paused in the whittling of his shoe sole and looked at the lawyer, a pained expression on his face. "Arnold?—Why, Arnold was a writer," he replied.

At once trained pencils sped over the paper of the newspaper men and the tense silence in the court room was broken by the clatter of telegraph boys as they sped away with more "copy." In no time at all newspapers all over the country were proclaiming that "Henry Ford says Benedict Arnold was a writer."

"If only you had not said Benedict Arnold was a writer," groaned a close friend who joined Mr. Ford as soon as court adjourned. Henry Ford sighed. "I thought Stevenson wanted to know about Arnold who used to write for us," he replied. "Don't you remember him? He left the office one day saying he was ill, and that night died of heart disease. Stevenson surely realized that I did not catch his question. He had been asking me about Delavigne and the other men who wrote for me. He had asked me several times about Brownell, and I thought he was nagging me about our publicity and advertising departments."

Such was the simple explanation of the Benedict Arnold reply.

"Never mind," his friend consoled him. "What does it matter? It was just a trick to bring out that you seldom think of history. You are too busy with present day affairs. An attorney is hard up when he has to drag a Revolutionary War traitor into a twentieth century case."

The Ford lawyers had kept the testimony of Clinton C. DeWitt, head of the Americanization school at the Ford plant, till the last to give their case an effective climax. Mr. DeWitt presented the lessons which he had been teaching the foreign-born workers for several years, lessons which taught them to become good Americans, taught allegiance to the flag, interpreted the constitution and pictured the anarchist in his true colors as a peril to government and people alike. Mr. DeWitt testified further that he had arranged the lessons after receiving direct instructions from Mr. Ford, who frequently inspected them in outline and who had, during the last five years, kept in close touch with and frequently had attended the classes.

At last the case went to the jury, which promptly returned a verdict

The Truth About Henry Ford

End of Chicago Tribune Libel Suit—Mr. Ford's Interesting Personality

(Copyright by Reilly & Lee Co.)

against the Tribune. The clerk of the court read the verdict as follows:

"You do say upon your oath that the said defendants, the Tribune company, is guilty in manner and form as the said plaintiff hath in his declaration in this cause complained, and you assess the damages of the said plaintiff on occasion of the premises over and above costs and charges by him about his suit in this behalf expended, at the sum of 6 cents' damages."

The jury acknowledged the verdict as correct and hurried from the court room.

Mr. Ford's main purpose in bringing the suit was to prove false the accusation of the Tribune that he was an anarchist. The newspaper did not appeal the case.

Few similar suits have been more widely read or discussed than this. It made "good reading," but as reported in many papers the proceedings gave an utterly false picture of the complainant. Many of those who aimed much ridicule at Mr. Ford could have done no better on the witness stand. As some one later observed: "After all, the worst that one of the most powerful papers in the country could say against Henry Ford injured him only to the extent of six cents."

CHAPTER IX

Henry Ford's Interesting Personality

The Ford company plant attracts thousands of visitors, foreign government officials and other distinguished travelers as well as plain Americans. Two hundred thousand persons have been conducted through the plant in a year, and in one month there were forty-eight thousand visitors. Naturally they all want to see and talk to Mr. Ford himself; naturally, too, he can receive only a small percentage of them if he is to have any time for his own affairs. One day his callers included a European Queen, the Rockefeller of China, an ex-president of the United States, several senators, two university presidents, a committee of educators and a California woman, who had crossed the country in her Ford roadster.

A staff of secretaries is kept busy opening Mr. Ford's mail. Ten thousand letters were received each day for a considerable time. If he were to comply with half the requests he receives for help he would be compelled to close his business. Appointments are generally made for him by Ernest G. Liebold, who is Mr. Ford's general secretary, to whom he has delegated great power. He often acts for Mr. Ford. Mr. Liebold's assistant is Frank Camp-

sall, who possesses much ability and a pleasing personality.

It has been said that Mr. Ford does not read the newspapers, and that he does not keep in touch with the affairs of the day. Both statements are untrue. Mr. Ford reads the morning papers more regularly than he eats his breakfast; he glances through the noon editions and the evening papers are always put by his favorite chair and reading light. He goes through them carefully. Moreover, he receives many cartoons and clippings that refer to him; both favorable and unfavorable.

The activities of his experts show that Mr. Ford is in touch with modern conditions and needs. His chemical department has perfected a gasoline substitute by liquifying gases that form much as coke is made from coal. The same department has made tests with a milk substitute which is purer than the average cow's milk and which, it is hoped, will prove a blessing to many thousands of ailing babies. Mr. Ford frequently discusses small communities as industrial centers and many similar subjects.

It has happened not infrequently that persons who never knew Mr. Ford have drawn freely from their imagination to substantiate the claim that they are familiar with all the details of his life. A book was written by a writer with no more foundation than a few interviews with Mr. Ford as he stepped from an elevator or walked in the park with his wife. Nearly all the stories of the financial difficulties of the inventor in the early days of his car-making come from vivid imagination and nothing else.

At twenty-eight Mr. Ford's only son is at the head of the motor plant. The heir to vast wealth, it would not be unusual if he devoted much of his time to golf and other amusements and spent months at winter and summer resorts, or, like many another son of a rich father, let Dad do the work. Instead Edsel Bryant Ford is at his desk every morning. Those who know him well say that he has his father's genius, enthusiasm and common sense and his mother's poise and that he is a young man of ability and strength of character.

Edsel Ford was a small child in the days when his father was struggling to get a start in the automobile industry, and he naturally has both love and respect for the great business that his father founded and built up. He had no college education, for he was schooled in the factory; starting in at an unimportant position he worked his way through

By Sarah T. Bushnell

the various departments and learned the entire business first hand. The draft board granted him one of the ten thousand exemptions that

were given industrial workers in Detroit. The board felt that he was more needed in the factory than in active military service. Not by a word or gesture did Mr. Ford seek to keep his son out of war.

Mr. Ford seldom wears a hat and his hair is snowy white. He is a frail looking man, with shoulders slightly stooped, and he usually wears a gray suit that matches his gray eyes. His features are delicate and his hands and feet are small, and his height about five feet nine inches. In manner he is friendly and genial, and although very retiring he is a delightful conversationalist. He has traveled much, has inherited a touch of his father's keen wit and enjoys a hearty laugh. Around his home he whistles like a school boy. He is devoted to outdoor life, but abhors hunting. He will not allow anything to be killed on his land, not even the crickets, nor will he permit the servants to drive away birds.

Among his friends he is known for his quaint and apt expressions. With a quizzical glance at a rainy sky he will remark, "You can't change the weather, so change your attitude toward it." "Pool your knowledge" is a favorite bit of advice he gives and a comment familiar to his intimates is, "It takes pluck not luck, to make people successful." One Sunday while he and Mrs. Ford were attending services in the Episcopal cathedral in Detroit Mr. Ford's car was stolen from in front of the church. Since then he laughingly declares that he has lost interest in church services. And is fond of saying the he "believes in religion, but he doesn't work at it much."

His country estate is seven thousand acres was ten miles from Detroit, but extends almost to what is now the city limits. There Mr. Ford lives the year 'round, entertains his friends and is happy among his birds and trees. A part of his grounds extends behind the Dearborn village school. It is a natural amphitheatre, and Mr. Ford has had it cleared for the use of the school athletic association. He delights in driving through the village where his own boyhood was spent, filling his limousine with boys and girls and carrying them off for a picnic in the woods. For his personal use he generally drives a small gray closed car—a Marmon—but he has, of course, many other cars, including a "flock of Fords."

He is a skillful camp fire cook, and one of his favorite amusements is a steak broiling contest with some titled visitor. On such occasions he personally selects the meat at the butcher's. His frequent visitors include John Burroughs, who died recently, Thomas A. Edison and Harvey S. Firestone. These four regularly spent two weeks together camping or touring, their automobiles followed by a "house on wheels," a large motor truck equipped like the prairie wagons in which the western sheep herders cook, live and sleep. Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone, being in the same business, have many interests in common. Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison have been the closest friends for twenty years. Both are possessed of many similar characteristics and have the same tireless, inventive genius. Both believe that "success is one-tenth inspiration and nine-tenths perspiration." They have consulted each other in their problems and correspond by letter occasionally by wireless for both have wireless stations at their homes.

Mr. Ford first met John Burroughs some twenty years ago when the great naturalist was visiting in Detroit. Their devotion to the outdoors soon made the closest of friends, and that friendship was unbroken until death took the naturalist a few months ago. The last time Henry Ford saw his old friend alive was in December 1920. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Ford visited the Burroughs home place, Riverby-on-Hudson. Mr. Ford stopped at a

(Continued on page 19.)



MR. HENRY FORD

Some of Mr. Ford's Epigrams

Religion, like everything else, is a thing that should be kept working. I see no use in spending a great deal of time learning about heaven and hell. In my opinion, a man makes his own heaven and hell and carries it around with him. Both of them are states of mind.

Poverty doesn't hold a man down. Money doesn't amount to anything—it has no real value whatever. Any young man who has a good idea and works hard enough will succeed; money will come to him. What do I mean by a good idea? I mean an idea that will work out for the best interests of everyone—an idea for something that will benefit the world. That's the kind of an idea the world wants.

Do the thing that is the best for everybody and it will be best for you in the end.

More than enough money to keep him comfortable is no use to a man. You can't squander on yourself without hurting yourself. Money's only a lubricant to keep business going.

Send to Sharood For Biggest Bargains in U.S.A.

GIRL'S KHAKI OUTFIT

\$2⁴⁹

This is beyond a doubt the greatest offer of this type that you have ever had the good fortune to see. Never have we been able to make such radical reductions in face of a rising market. This Khaki outfit will give good service. It is made for rough wear. The suit consists of tailored middie with long sleeves and sailor collar. Has tie loop in front. Knickers are made with fitted waistband, side openings trimmed with buttons and two front slash pockets. Fitted knee bands with 1 1/2" adjustable buckles. Ages 14 to 20 years. No. 96-E8800. Send no money. Pay \$2.49 and postage on arrival.



State Size

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Always
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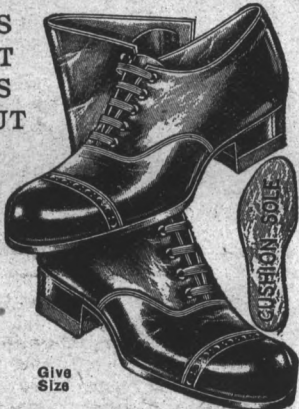


Beautiful soft kid leather slipper. Stylish strap model with two buttons. Medium round toe. Cushion soles. Black only. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Black by No. 96A228. Brown by No. 96A229. Send no money. Pay \$1.49 and postage on arrival. State size.

WOMEN'S COMFORT OXFORDS OR HI-CUT SHOES

Your
Choice
for only

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Give Size

Every woman should get a pair of these sensible broad toe shoes at this amazing price. Uppers of soft kid finish leather, solid oak leather soles. Low rubber heels, comfort cushioned insoles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Order oxford by No. 96A233. Order hi-cut shoe by No. 96A263. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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Reliable sturdy soles; low broad leather heels; leather insoles; reinforced leather back stay. Guaranteed to stand hardest wear. Wide widths. Sizes 6 to 12.

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UP



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Two for

79c



Favorite Polly Prim Apron. One apron is of rich checked material and the other of a very pretty striped pattern. Both have long flowing sashes, two pockets. Trimmed throughout with rickrack. A wonderful bargain that you could not duplicate if you tried to make these aprons yourself. Order the combination as illustrated, by No. 96E5092. Send no money. Pay only 79c for two aprons and postage on arrival.

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ALL WOOL POLO COAT

\$4⁹⁸

Think of this beautiful all wool polo coat in a snappy smart model for only \$4.98, made of genuine all wool polo with beautiful large collar with two rows of stitching and novelty buttons. Has inverted pleat in the back like the best made coats and two novelty pockets button trimmed. 34 inches in length. Comes in beautiful color of reindeer tan, misses' sizes 14 to 20, women's sizes 34 to 44. Order by style No. 96E6900. We know you will be more than pleased. Send no money. Pay \$4.98 and postage on arrival.



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UP

Classy stitchdown Oxford for women. Wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of brown leather. Smooth leather insoles. Flexible stitched-down oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths.

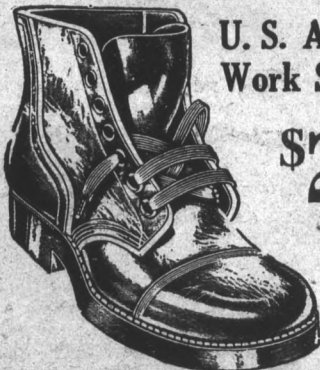
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U. S. Army Work Shoe

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For Men and Boys

Men! Don't lose a moment in ordering this wonderful brown work shoe. It is made of leather as near waterproof as can be made—solid leather through and through with full grain leather uppers, guaranteed to wear six months. Easily worth \$5.00. Two full, heavy double soles, sewed and nailed for greater strength. Extra wide, full leather counter, riveted to prevent ripping. Sizes 7 to 11, wide widths. Order by No. 96A699. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival.

Boys' Guaranteed Shoes—Six months' guarantee. Two green chrome leather soles, same feature quality points as shoe above. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2. Wide widths. Send no money. Order by No. 96A550. Pay \$2.69 and postage on arrival.



Men's
Four
Buckle
All Rubber
Arctics
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State Size

Order Quick.

Guaranteed best quality all rubber 4-buckle hi-cut arctic for men. Made with double thick soles and seams reinforced. Snow excluding tongue. Furnished in men's sizes 7 to 15. Wide widths. Sensational value. Send quick. Order by No. 96A990. Send no money. Pay \$2.48 and postage on arrival.

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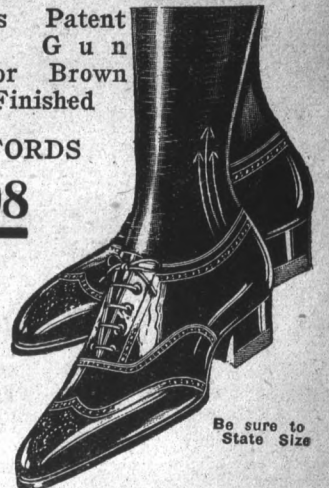
Give Size

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Women's Patent Leather, Gun Metal or Brown Calf-Finished

OXFORDS

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Be sure to
State Size

Made with imitation shield tip and medallion perforated vamp, perforated lace stay and circular foxing. Has medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order patent by No. 96A64. Order gunmetal by No. 96A69. Order brown by No. 96A70. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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Patent Leather
or Brown Calf
Finish

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Give Size

This smart pump in sizes 2 1/2 to 8. In black patent leather or brown calf finish—a stunning one-strap model with imitation shield tip and medallion, effectively perforated. Has medium rubber heel. Order patent leather by No. 96A72. Order brown calf finish by No. 96A73. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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Brand new
Standard Tires
GUARANTEED
6,000 Miles

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No. 96D4025—33x4	1.79
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An even, steady, strong power like a big steam engine is what the Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor produces.

There must be no lack of power to make a thresher do good work.

The little light tractor does not furnish the right power.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor does.

It is designed and built to give the thresherman the ideal power and it does it.

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It lasts for years. It starts easily in cold weather.

It also fills every place in general tractor work.

Built for service, and is not a plaything.

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FREE—To introduce our Pedigreed Everbearing Strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. **MASON NURSERY CO., Piedmont, Mo.**

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by FRANK D. WELLS

THE IDEAL PEACH

IN the first place, we should like to have an Elberta with more dessert quality and more hardiness. Secondly, we desire a peach at Carman time or earlier, with a better shape for packing than that variety, with a brighter color and freestone. Thirdly, we desire a yellow freestone variety at that season and another to follow that one. Fourthly, a good yellow to follow Elberta is desirable. Combined in these must be productiveness, resistance to diseases, hardiness in bud and lack of irritability. A big order? Indeed it is, but to get anywhere we must aim high. The fulfillment may be long put off, but must come some day. If we could get a series of varieties having the good qualities of Elberta with added hardiness and quality to extend from Greensboro time till frost, methinks the ideal will have been consummated.

NEW APPLE HAS NO CORE OR SEEDS

APPLES without cores or seeds are promised by a discovery announced at Abbotsford, Canada, the particulars of which have just been received by the Department of Commerce from Consul General Halstead. According to the announcement a seedless and coreless variety of Fameuse apple has been developed which differs but slightly in shape from an ordinary Fameuse by being longer and flatter at the ends with the typical coloring and flavor. Except for a slight marking on the flesh which outlines the situation of the core in an ordinary apple, there are neither core or seeds. The apples were developed in an orchard at Abbotsford and the discovery that they were out of the ordinary was an accident. They had come from a new block of Fameuse, about eight years old, bearing for the first time in market quantities, which had been top grafted on Rabka seedlings. The discovery was made while grading for market, but unfortunately no record was kept of the tree or trees producing the new fruit and it will not be before another harvest that steps can be taken for its commercial development.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

From the comments on that fifty-thousand dollar strawberry it might be inferred that the price was paid for a single plant, but such was not the case. The variety was raised under contract by a Michigan grower who produced many thousands of them, but even at that price was one to break the record.

The Rockhill, as the new strawberry is called, was named from its propagator, Henry Rockhill of Concord, Iowa, who was 14 years in developing it. The variety is large, production of fine quality, and a vigorous plant maker. Besides these features it produces a good crop both summer and fall. It looks now as though the Rockhill might introduce a new era in strawberry growing.

Among the new peaches the Rochester is deserving of attention. It has size and quality, while ripening soon after the Dewey. If the tree prove hardy enough, it ought to add a valuable variety to the list of peaches for the Great Lakes district.

There are several varieties of quinces, some of large size, but none to take the place of the old Orange. Though not remarkable for size, it has quality. Then the bush, laden with its golden fruit in autumn, is not to be passed by as an ornamental. Plant it in a good soil and it will reward your attention handsomely.

The Japan quince has its place among the ornamentals, but the fruit has some culinary value. The juice has a strong flavor, so much so that most persons would not desire it alone, but when added to other fruits the combination makes a fine jelly. It is not very productive and would hardly be desirable for the fruit merely, but as a combination of the useful and ornamental.

Some kinds of wild roses produce large seed containers or hips, which are not only ornamental in winter, but have some flavor when eaten. They are too small to be of value as a food, though a starving person might exist for a little time if given enough of them, but they might be developed for some aspiring fruit. Here is an opportunity for some aspiring Luther Burbank to make himself famous and do the world a favor by producing something new and useful from a promising source.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS

LETTING THE FAMILY HEAR "RADIO"

THE word "Radio" is now used by the average person to mean either a radio receiving set or the broadcasted music, lectures etc., that are received on a radio receiving set. It is just as well that we can use such a simple word as that to mean what we have to say without using a long sentence for the same purpose.

"Have you a radio?"—or "How'd your radio work last night?" are familiar greetings between friends when they meet on the street or in the store. One neighbor tells of the wonderful music that he heard while the other tries to get a word in edgewise to tell of the talk by the French healer Coue, and so on 'till each forgets that they were sent to the store to buy a spool of thread or a pound of coffee.

Yes, radio is getting quite the rage now, and each day sees more and more that it has come to stay. It is not a passing fad any more than the automobile is a fad, it has been used for years in a commercial way and for study and experiment by the thousands of American "Amateurs" raising in age from 14 to 60.

It has saved ships and aided business; it has been a blessing in sickness and emergencies; it has helped armies to win victories; and now it has come to be one of the blessings of the new age when the city visits with the country and singers sing to multitudes that they never see; where colleges can instruct students in their own home; where the sick can go to church; where markets come to you, and many other changes take place that are too numerous to mention. The largest blessing is to the family group.

Let us see what the family can get out of the radio. First let us take mother or wife and see what she will get. There are cooking lessons, dressmaking lessons, hints on interior decorations, flowers and how to grow them, hints on the health, teeth, eyes and hair; children, their care, education, health and amusements, in fact everything that you need to know to give your children proper care.

Now it's father's turn:—market reports, weather and crop reports, farm hints spraying and care of the fruit and other crops, disease prevention in animals and crops, scientific agricultural bulletins, business news, stock and grain market reports and general news of world and local state happenings.

Sister:—How to dress, how to do the hair, latest styles in different cities and countries, dancing hints, etiquette, the latest music, instructive talks and lectures, and many other useful and instructive activities.

Brother:—Sports, scores of ball games, hunting information and stories of adventure, agricultural college extension courses, how to make different things, politics, history, talks by the President and other noted speakers, time signals and the weather forecasts, etc.

Little brother and sister:—Bed time stories, songs and music suitable for young folks. Santa Claus at Christmas time and many unforeseen little specials that children will enjoy.

The whole family, young and old:—Church services on Sundays, Politics for both men and women, Club work for women's and men's clubs, operas, concerts, lectures, dramas,

Aspirin

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Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

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YARD LONG BEANS

This is an excellent variety, as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant growers and produce an enormous crop of long, slender pods, many of which grow to three feet or more in length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Produces late in the summer, very productive, excellent quality for snap beans, tender and of fine flavor. Packet of seed, 10¢, 3 for 25¢. Japanese Giant Radish, 30 to 50 lbs. each; Mammoth Fries Watermelon, 50 to 100 lbs. each; Jumbo Pumpkin, 100 to 200 lbs.; Vine Peach, fine for canning, ripe fruit in 80 days after seed is planted; Garden Huckleberry, a big crop of fruit the same season seed is planted; Green Almonds, delicious coconut flavor, grow anywhere, plant in spring or early summer and harvest a big crop of nuts the following September; Early Giant Rhubarb, produces large, marketable size stalks next year after planting; Japanese Climbing Cucumber, fine variety that can be trained to fence, trellis or poles and save garden space; Chinese Goliath Cabbage, early flowering, fine for salads; String Beans, cord like string or snap beans; Burgess Earliest and Best Tomato, earliest and best tomato on earth, large, smooth, free from blight and the equal of any late variety; Giant Ostich Feather Aster, hardy, large, fluffy flowers; Giant Radish, Spencer Sweet Peas, finest sweet peas grown; Red Sunflower, very attractive. Take your choice of these varieties at 10¢ per packet, 5 for 50¢; 1 for 50¢; or 15 for \$1.00, postage paid. With each order we will give a free trial package of our wonderful Lima Beans (similar in shape and as large as Lima Beans) and a copy of our new book, which tells all about other rare, scarce, curious and valuable fruits, vegetables and flowers and medicinal plant crops that yield from \$2,000.00 to \$20,000.00 per acre. GRAPE VINE or HANDSOME EVER-BLOOMING HARDY ROSE BUSH FREE with every dollar order. State your choice. Order today. BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO., 213 Floral St., Galesburg, Mich.



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5 butternut trees, \$1.00. 5 beautiful Virginia Cedars \$1.00. 100 Gibson or Dunlap and 100 Everbearing strawberry plants for \$2.00. 1,000 choice strawberry plants for \$3.50. 25 choice mixed Gladiolus bulbs for \$1.00. One Spirea or two Concord grape vines free with every order of \$4.00 or over. 5 Spirea V. H. for \$1.00. 1,000 fine Concord grape vines for \$40.00, \$30.00 or \$20.00. 20 or 12 Concord grape vines for \$1.00. 12 gooseberry bushes for \$1.00. 100 asparagus roots for \$1.00. Not the cheapest but the best. Live and let live prices. All above small catalogs post paid catalogue.

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SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY

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Special music and entertainments. Public health talks, noted speakers and singers, educational features.

There is something going on at practically every hour of the day for some member of the family, and the evening is just "chock full" of good things from the "bed-time story" for the "kiddies" to the "high-brow" stuff for the visiting city "feller". Unless you have spent an evening or two at an assorted entertainment you do not really know how much you are missing. After you once have had an evening of such pleasure "the bug will get you, if you don't watch out," and you will be the happy possessor of a brand new radio set.

Those people who are fortunate enough to be situated near a large broadcasting station can enjoy all these things at a very little expense, but the family that is far away must spend quite a bit more if they are all going to enjoy these good things, as freely as the more fortunately situated.

One hundred dollars carefully spent will enable most of the farmers to have a radio set that will give the family night after night of good things, not "canned" music and speeches, but live up-to-the-minute articles, just as it happens and in many cases long before the papers have the news.

Think it over, you folks that spend your evenings by yourselves, and get a little of the outside world in your home. Keep posted on the latest things and not spend your time worrying about the things that are past.

Get a radio set. It will pay you many times its cost in the pleasure it will bring you, not to think of the possible profit by watching the markets.

Think it over!

FARM MECHANICS

WATER BACKS UP IN TILE

I would like as much information as I can receive to find a way to stop the water of a stream flowing back in the tile as follows: We have a low place on our farm and a river is near this place. Now we dug a little drain from this low place to the river in which we put eight inch tile and where these tile reach the river they are just a little above normal water, as we had to cut through a high bank on the river. Now we have a flood gate which rises up and down with a handle which is all cemented in but somehow the water gets by it so that when the stream rises it flows back into this low place. Now what I want to know is what can I use at the stream that will stop this back flow?—R. M., St. Charles, Mich. —It would be very difficult to say in regard to water backing up to this low spot, whether the seepage is through the gate or along the high bank along the river. If the seepage occurs any other place that at or along the flood gate it would be next to impossible to shut off the flow. If it is desired to close the tile only, a flat valve of a sheet of rubber and cast iron disc could be made to close the mouth of the tile, this could be hung at the top so that it would swing out with the flow of water and rest normally over the mouth of the tile when there is no flow. It seems to me that careful investigation of the spot is necessary to determine where the water returns back to the low place, this might be indicated by boring holes with an auger at different points along the bank. If the water passes through the gate or near the gate it would seem possible to find the point at which it passes through.—H. H. Musselman, Prof. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

WALL FOR BASEMENT

I have a barn 20x40x16 feet to the eaves. It has sills under it 9x9 inches. It stands on a side hill and I want to raise it 2 feet and dig out underneath which will give me a basement with an eight foot ceiling. Please tell me how thick the wall ought to be? It is to be made of concrete to make a good solid job of it. How many yards of gravel will it take to make the wall, which will be 8 feet deep, on the two ends and along one side? The other side I intended to put posts under.—F. P., Paw Paw, Michigan. —The walls should be 8 inches thick and would require 10 yards of gravel

and about 11 barrels of cement using a 1x6 mix of bank run gravel, in using bank run gravel make sure that you have about the right proportion of sand and gravel and that it does not contain dirt or organic matter. By putting a quantity of gravel in a 2 quart can filling the can nearly full of material shaking thoroughly and the coarse gravel will settle to the bottom, the coarse sand in the next layer, fine sand next with clay and silt next and the organic matter on the top. By studying this carefully you can get a very good idea of the proportion of sand and gravel and the amount of dirt and organic matter. The proportion of sand to gravel should be about 1:2. Material that will pass thru a 1/4 mesh screen is considered sand. That that passes over, gravel.—F. E. Fogle, Asst. Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MAN INTERESTED IN ENGINEERING

What would you advise a young man to do who is eighteen years of age, has an eighth grade diploma, (not a state diploma) no high school

education, but who is interested in the electrical and mechanical engineering professions especially mechanical engineering? A college preparatory course and then a university course would take too long for one without funds wouldn't it? Isn't there some way of working up in these professions? Why do some schools graduate their pupils in less time than state universities? Is it a serious drawback in this field to be a poor penman?—R. J. K., Suttons Bay, Michigan.

—The aims and ambitions which this young man has would determine largely what course might be advisable to pursue. It is unquestionably true that short cuts or shorter courses would be better than no attempt at all at self improvement and perhaps some of this work supplemented by practical experience along the line which is desired to develop would prove very effective. For the man who has the ambition and tenacity to stay with it, the correspondence school in construction and practical work has also proven effective in many cases.

It is very likely that the young

man who starts out in any one of these so-called short cuts will acquire knowledge of the field to show that the more extended course of training is desirable, if it can be accomplished. The fact of the matter is that if this young man is really interested in mechanical engineering he will take advantage of any and every opportunity which will carry him in this direction. Poor penmanship need not stand in the way, although if he is sincere in his ambition in this direction, effort would be made to overcome this drawback rather than let it reduce his chances for success.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

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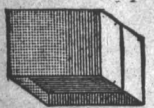
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The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of the Great Northwest

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SYNOPSIS

JOANNE GRAY is one of the passengers on the train bound for Tete Jaune Cache, the home of "The Horde," where she has no friends and all will be strange to her. The train stops at a town composed of several tents, she goes in search of food and a bath. She is directed to "Bill's Shack" and here she meets Bill Quade, who not only owns and operates "Bill's Shack" but is also leader of the lawless men of the town. Quade says he has a room she can rent and that he will show it to her. As they pass out of the room a newcomer enters the doorway leading off the street. The newcomer is John Aldous, a well known novelist. He sees the strange girl enter the place and believes she has made a mistake and as he stands in the doorway his eyes rest upon the curtained doorway through which they have passed. In but a moment the girl steps out, face flaming and eyes flashing. Quade follows her apologetically. He starts to offer the girl money but before he can do so Aldous steps to the girl's side and floors Quade with a terrific blow. Aldous hurries the girl away from the scene to the home of friends. Joanne tells Aldous she is going to Tete Jaune to find her husband, Mortimer FitzHugh. Aldous decides to go with her to protect her from Quade and his partner Culver Rann. Aldous believes FitzHugh is dead and locates a friend who declares he has seen the grave. Upon their arrival at Tete Jaune they are met by friends of Aldous, the Blacktons, at whose place they are to stay during their stop. Later they secure horses and supplies and start off into the wilderness accompanied by Donald MacDonald who believes he knows where the grave of FitzHugh is located.

(Continued from Feb. 17th issue.)

JOANNE did not answer, and Aldous stepped outside. He knew where to find the old hunter. He had gone up to the end of the timber, and probably this minute was in the little box canyon searching for the grave. It was a matter of less than a hundred yards to the upper fringe of timber, and when Aldous came out of this he stood on the summit of the grassy divide that separated the tiny lake Keller had described from the canyon. It was less than a rifle shot distant, and on the farther side of it MacDonald was already returning. Aldous hurried down to meet him. He did not speak when they met, but his companion answered the question in his eyes, while the water dripped in streams from his drenched hair and beard.

"It's there," he said, pointing back. "Just behind that big black rock. There's a slag over it, an' you've got the name right. It's Mortimer FitzHugh."

Above them the clouds were splitting asunder. A shaft of sunlight broke through, and as they stood looking over the little lake the shaft broadened, and the sun swept in golden triumph over the mountains. MacDonald beat his limp hat against his knee, and with his other hand drained the water from his beard.

"What you goin' to do?" he asked. Aldous turned toward the timber. Joanne herself answered the question. She was coming up the slope. In a few moments she stood beside them. First she looked down upon the lake. Then her eyes turned to Aldous. There was no need for speech. He held out his hand, and without hesitation she gave him her own. MacDonald understood. He walked down ahead of them toward the black rock. When he came to the rock he paused. Aldous and Joanne passed him. Then they, too, stopped, and Aldous freed the girl's hand.

With an unexpectedness that was startling they had come upon the grave. Yet not a sound escaped Joanne's lips. Aldous could not see that she was breathing. Less than ten paces from them was the mound, protected by its cairn stones; and over the stones rose a weather-stained slab in the form of a cross. One glance at the gravel and Aldous riveted his eyes upon Joanne. For a full minute she stood as motionless as though the last breath had left her body. Then slowly, she advanced. He could not see her face. He followed, quietly, step by step as she moved. For another minute she leaned over the slab, making out the fine-seared letters of the name. Her body was bent forward; her two hands were clenched tightly at her side. Even more slowly than she had advanced she turned toward Aldous and MacDonald. Her face was dead white. She lifted her hands to her breast, and clenched them there.

"It is his name," he said, and there was something repressed and terrible in her low voice. "It is his name!"

She was looking straight into the eyes of John Aldous, and he saw that she was fighting to say something which she had not spoken. Sudden-

ly she came to him, and her two hands caught his arm.

"It is terrible—what I am going to ask of you," she struggled. "You will think I am a ghoul. But I must have proof! I must—I must!"

She was staring wildly at him, and all at once there leapt fiercely through him a dawning of the truth. The name was there, seared by hot iron in that slab of wood The name! But under the cairn of stones—

Behind them MacDonald had heard. He towered beside them now. His great mountain-twisted hands drew Joanne a step back, and strange gentleness was in his voice as he said:

"You an' Johnny go back an' build a fire, Mis' Joanne. I'll find the proof!"

"Come," said Aldous, and he held out his hand again.

MacDonald hurried on ahead of them. When they reached the camp he was gone, so that Joanne did not see the pick and shovel which he carried back. She went into the tent and Aldous began building a fire where MacDonald's had been drowned out. There was little reason for a fire; but he built it, and for fifteen minutes added pitch-heavy fagots of storm-killed jack-pine and spruce to it, until the flames leapt a dozen feet into the air. Half a dozen times he was impelled to return to the grave and assist MacDonald in his gruesome task. But he knew that MacDonald had meant that he should stay with Joanne. If he returned, she might follow.

He was surprised at the quickness with which MacDonald performed his work. Not more than half an hour had passed when a low whistle drew his eyes to a clump of dwarf spruce back in the timber. The mountaineer was standing there, holding something in his hand. With a backward glance to see that Joanne had not come from the tent, Aldous hastened to him. What he could see of MacDonald's face was the lifeless colour of gray ash. His eyes stared as if he had suffered a strange and unexpected shock. He went to speak, but no words came through his beard. In his hand he held his faded red neck-handkerchief. He gave it to Aldous.

"It wasn't deep," he said. "It was shallow, turribly shallow, Johnny—just under the stone!"

His voice was husky and unnatural.

There was something heavy in the handkerchief, and a shudder passed thru Aldous as he placed it on the palm of his hand, unveiled its contents. He could not repress an exclamation when he saw what MacDonald had brought. In his hand, with a single thickness of the wet handkerchief between the objects and his flesh, lay a watch and a ring. The watch was of gold. It was tarnished, but he could see there were initials, which he could not make out, engraved on the back of the case. The ring, too, was of gold. It was one of the most gruesome ornaments Aldous had ever seen. It was in the form of a coiled serpent, wide enough to cover half of one's middle finger between the joints. Again the eyes of the two men met, and again Aldous observed

that strange, stunned look in the old hunter's face. He turned and walked back toward the tent, MacDonald following him slowly, still staring, his long gaunt arms and hands hanging limply at his side.

Joanne heard them, and came out of the tent. A choking cry fell from her lips when she saw MacDonald. For a moment one of her hands clutched at the wet canvas of the tent she swayed forward, knowing what John Aldous had in his hand. He stood voiceless while she looked. In that tense half-minute when she stared at the objects he held it seemed to him that her heart-strings must snap under the strain. Then she drew back from them, her eyes filled with horror, her hands raised as if to shut out the sight of them, and a panting, sobbing cry broke from between her pallid lips.

"Oh, my God!" she breathed. "Take them away—take them away!"

She staggered back to the tent, and stood there with her hands covering her face. Aldous turned to the old hunter and gave him the things he held.

A moment later he stood where the three had been, staring now as Joanne had stared, his heart beating wildly.

For Joanne, in entering the tent, had uncovered her face; it was not grief that he saw there, but the soul of a woman new-born. And as his own soul responded in a wild rejoicing, MacDonald, going over the summit and down into the hollow, mumbled in his beard:

"God ha' mercy on me! I'm doin' it for her an' Johnny, an' because she's like my Jane!"

CHAPTER XVI

Plunged from one extreme of mental strain to another excitement that was as acute in its opposite effect, John Aldous stood and stared at the tent-flap that had dropped behind Joanne. Only a flash he had of her face; but in that flash he had seen the living, quivering joyousness of freedom blazing where a moment before there had been only horror and fear. As if ashamed of her own betrayal, Joanne had darted into the tent. She had answered his question a thousand times more effectively than if she had remained to tell him with her lips that MacDonald's proofs were sufficient—that the grave in the little box canyon had not disappointed her. She had recognized the ring and watch; from them she had shrunk in horror, as if fearing that the golden serpent might suddenly leap into life and strike.

In spite of the mightiest efforts she might have made for self-control Aldous had seen in her tense and tortured face a look that was more than either dread or shock—it was abhorrence, hatred. And his last glimpse of her face had revealed those things gone, and in their place the strange joy she had run into the tent to hide. That she should rejoice over the dead, or that the grim relics from the grave should bring that new dawn into her face and eyes, did not strike him as shocking. In Joanne his sun had already begun to rise and set. He had come to understand that for her the grave must hold its dead; that the fact of death, death under the slab that bore Mortimer FitzHugh's name, meant life for her, just as it meant life and all things for him. He had prayed for it, even while he dreaded that it might not be. In him all things were now submerged in the wild thought that Joanne was free, and the grave had been the key to her freedom.

A calmness began to possess him that was in singular contrast to the perturbed condition of his mind a few minutes before. From this hour Joanne was his to fight for, to win if he could; and, knowing this, his soul rose in triumph above his first physical exultation, and he fought back the almost irresistible impulse to follow her into the tent and tell her what this day had meant for him. Following this came swiftly a realization of what it had meant to her—the suspense, the terrific strain, the final shock and gruesome horror of it. He was sure, without seeing, that she was huddled down on the blankets in the tent. She had passed through an ordeal under which a strong man might have broken, and the picture he had of her struggle in there alone turned him from the

tent filled with the determination to make her believe that the events of the morning, both with him and MacDonald, were easily forgotten.

He began to whistle as he threw back the wet canvass from over the camp outfit that had been taken from Pinto's back. In one of the two cow-hide panniers he saw that thoughtful old Donald had packed materials for their dinner, as well as utensils necessary for its preparation. That dinner they would have in the valley, well beyond the red mountain. He began to repack, whistling cheerily.

He was still whistling when MacDonald returned. He broke off sharply when he saw the other's face.

"What's the matter Mac?" he asked. "You sick?"

"It weren't pleasant, Johnny."

Aldous nodded toward the tent.

"It was—beastly," he whispered. "But we can't let her feel that way about it, Mac. Cheer up—and let's get out of this place. We'll have dinner somewhere over in the valley."

They continued packing until only the tent remained to be placed on Pinto's back. Aldous resumed his loud whistling as he tightened up the saddle-girths, and killed time in half a dozen ways. A quarter of an hour passed. Still Joanne did not appear. Aldous scratched his head dubiously, and looked at the tent.

"I don't want to disturb her, Mac," he said in a low voice. "Let's keep up the bluff of being busy. We can put out the fire."

Ten minutes later, sweating and considerably smoke-grimed, Aldous again looked at the tent.

"We might cut down a few trees," suggested MacDonald.

"Or play leap-frog," added Aldous.

"The trees'd sound more natch-erel," said MacDonald. "We could tell her—"

A stick snapped behind them. Both turned at the same instant. Joanne stood facing them not ten feet away.

"Great Scott!" gasped Aldous. "Joanne, I thought you were in the tent!"

The beautiful calmness in Joanne's face amazed him. He stared at her as he spoke, forgetting altogether the manner in which he had intended to greet her when she came from the tent.

"I went out the back way—lifted the canvass and crawled under just like a boy," she explained. "And I've walked until my feet are wet."

"And the fire is out!"

"I don't mind wet feet," she hurried to assure him.

Old Donald was already at work pulling the tent-pegs. Joanne came close to Aldous, and he saw again that deep and wonderful light in her eyes. This time he knew that she meant he should see it, and words which he had determined not speak fell softly from his lips.

"You are no longer afraid, Lady-gray? That which you dreaded—"

"Is dead," she said. "And you, John Aldous? Without knowing, seeing me only as you have seen me, do you think I am terrible?"

"No, I could not think that."

Her hand touched his arm.

"Will you go out there with me, in the sunlight, where we can look down on the little lake?" she asked. "Until to-day I had made up my mind that no one but myself would ever know the truth. But you have been good to me, and I must tell you—about myself—about him."

He found no answer. He left no word with MacDonald. Until they stood on the grassy knoll, with the lakelet shimmering in the sunlight below them, Joanne herself did not speak again. Then, with a little gesture, she said:

"Perhaps you think what is down there is dreadful to me. It isn't. I shall always remember that little lake, almost as Donald remembers the cavern—not because it watches over something I love, but because it guards a thing that in life would have destroyed me! I know how you must feel, John Aldous—that deep down in your heart you must wonder at a woman who can rejoice in the death of another human creature. Yet death, and death alone, has been the key from bondage of millions of souls that have lived before mine! and there are men—men, too—whose lives have been warped and destroyed because death did not

come to save them. One was my father. If death had come for him, if it had taken my mother, that down there would never have happened—for me!"

She spoke the terrible words so quietly, so calmly, that it was impossible for him entirely to conceal their effect upon him. There was a bit of pathos in her smile.

"My mother drove my father mad," she went on, with a simple directness that was the most wonderful thing he had ever heard come from human lips. "The world did not know that he was mad. It called him eccentric. But he was mad—in just one way. I was nine years old when it happened and I can remember our home most vividly. It was a beautiful home. And my father! Need I tell you that I worshipped him—that to me he was the king of all men? And as deeply as I loved him, so, in another way, he worshipped my mother. She was beautiful. In a curious sort of way I used to wonder, as a child, how it was possible for a woman to be so beautiful. It was a dark beauty—a recurrence of French strain in her English blood."

"One day I overheard my father tell her, if she died, he would kill himself. He was not of the passionate, over-sentimental kind; he was a philosopher, a scientist, calm and self-contained—and I remembered those words later, when I had out-

grown childhood, as one of a hundred proofs of how devoutly he had loved her. It was more than love, I believe. It was adoration. I was nine, I say, when things happened. Another man, a divorce, and on the day of the divorce this woman, my mother, married her lover. Somewhere in my father's brain a single thread snapped and from that day he was mad—mad on but one subject; and so deep and intense was his madness that it became a part of me as the years passed, and to-day I, too, am possessed of the madness. And it is the one greatest thing in the world that I am proud of, John Aldous!"

Not once had her voice portrayed excitement or emotion. Not once had it risen above its normal tone; and in her eyes, as they turned from the lake to him, there was the tranquillity of a child.

"And that madness," she resumed, "was the madness of a man whose brain and soul were overwrought in one colossal hatred—a hatred of divorce and the laws that made it possible. It was born in him in a day, and it lived until his death. It turned him from the paths of men, and we became wanderers upon the face of the earth. Two years after the ruin of our home my mother and the man she had married died in a ship that was lost at sea. This had no effect upon my father. Possibly you will not understand what grew up be-

tween us in the years and years that followed. To the end he was a scientist, a man seeking after the unknown, and my education came to be a composite of teachings gathered in all parts of the world. We were never apart. We were more than father and daughter; we were friends, comrades—he was my world, and I was his."

"I recall, as I became older, how his hatred for that thing that had broken our home developed more and more strongly in me. His mind was titanic. A thousand times I pleaded with him to employ it in the great fight I wanted him to make—a fight against the crime of divorce. I know, now, why he did not. He was thinking of me. Only one thing he asked of me. It was more than a request. It was a command. And this command, and my promise, was that so long as I lived—no matter what might happen in my life—I would sacrifice myself body and soul sooner than allow that black monster of divorce to fasten its clutches on me. It is futile for me to tell you these things, John Aldous. It is impossible—you cannot understand!"

"I can," he replied, scarcely above a whisper. "Joanne, I begin—to understand!"

And still without emotion, her voice as calm as the unruffled lake at their feet, she continued:

"It grew in me. It is a part of me
(Continued on page 19.)

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MICHIGAN FARED BETTER

THE farms of Michigan produced crops to the approximate value of \$215,000,000, in 1922, an increase of 17 per cent over 1921 when the valuation dropped to \$184,004,000.

Each grain crop, sugar beets, beans and clover seed showed a higher price on December 1 this year than one year ago. All crops except winter wheat, buckwheat, potatoes and wild hay gave a larger monetary return per acre this year than last.

The principal encouraging factors are the diversified nature of Michigan's crops and the high degree of development of the State's dairy industry, which have given its farmers a much stronger economic position than occupied by many of the other corn belt states, especially those which have suffered from the distress caused by inflated land values.

The combined yields of all crops in the State were 7.4 per cent better than the average of recent past years. Only four other important states fared as well this year.

Hay was relatively the best crop of the year, although corn, potatoes, clover seed and most of the fruits yielded above the average. The poorest crops were winter wheat and rye, although, for the State as a whole, these were fair both in yield and quality.

All main crops were larger in volume than last year except corn, rye and sugar beets, and had a greater total value except potatoes, sugar beets and clover seed.—Annual Summary, 1922, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Jan. 6, 1923.

HELPING DROWN THE FARMER WITH CREDIT

THE Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has reported out two bills, called Rural Credits Bill. The "Capper Bill" retains the power in the Federal Reserve Board, which, through denial of credit to farmers and discrimination in granting of credit helped ruin farmers, to continue this life and death policy. It specifically provides that the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board shall be designed to insure that notes drafts, etc., drawn or issued, shall be a part of a program of orderly marketing of such agricultural products "and not for speculative holding of such products." Naturally, when the Federal Reserve Board wants to break farmers, it can charge that they are holding crops for speculation and deny them all credit. The Capper Bill, like the Strong Bill in the House, amending the Federal Farm Loan Act, permits a loan of \$25,000 by the Farm Loan Bank to any one borrower while the present maximum is \$10,000. This is clearly an invitation to uneconomic speculation in farm lands, which has been a serious injury to real producing farmers.

The Lenroot Bill (S-4103) combines a personal or productive credit system with the long term or mortgage credit system in the Federal Farm Loan system, although the United States Commission to investigate rural credits abroad recommended the long term and short term credit system for farmers should be kept segregated, because of the different purposes of the two systems of credit.

IS THE FARMER BEING "KIDDED"?

NO less an authority than "The Chicago Tribune," recently headed an editorial "Farmers Being KidDED by Experts!" which goes on to say:

"Congress is busily approving measures designed for the purpose of pulling the farmer out of the financial slough in which he has been struggling for two years or more. Without going into details of the methods of extrication thus offered, it is clear that most of the proposals are artificial. Mostly they provide for increase of extension of credits to farmers or potential customers who might buy farm produce at higher prices. Under easy conditions of credit a farmer who needs a new tractor or a new silo can borrow and provide himself with them. Perhaps he could also hold his crop over a few months for an improved market, which might or might not develop. In any event his future would depend upon the demand and consequent prices for his product. He would be certain of nothing except the debt thus incurred. The government or banks would be certain of nothing except responsibility for public or popular funds so loaned."

"It is economically impossible thus to subsidize a basic industry. The farmers admit, especially around election time, that theirs is a basic industry. It is. The country cannot live without it. But if it is to be subsidized, where is the money to come from to subsidize it? For a year or two we may take it by taxation from capital. When capital is thus used up we would have Russia, alike in Wall street, La Salle street, and on the Iowa prairie. That would be the end of subsidy unless we took the money from the basic industry of farming and gave it back to the farmers."

"The farmers are holding up the world. We cannot exist without food. That being true, the world cannot reach down and put a new foundation under the feet of this agrarian Atlas. Our American life and civilization now rests upon the farm, assisted by coal, iron, and copper. All the means of subsistence comes out of the ground. It is obviously impossible to take a part of this production, turn it into money through taxation, and with it restore to the earth a greater measure of wealth than we have extracted."

"The farmer wants a better balance between the prices he gets for his produce and the prices he pays for his necessities. We do not blame him for that. But the assistance offered cannot accomplish that, unless through inflation of currency. If thus the farmer could pay off his debts of dollars with 50 cent pieces he might enjoy it. Even that would be only a "shot in the arm." He'd awake with a parched tongue, a fever, and a craving for more."

"Political spellbinders who have been "kidding" the farmer have been giving him the legislation they persuade him he wants, not the help he needs. They gave him the present tariff, preventing the importation of hogs and corn into Illinois, for instance, because the farmer wanted it. And so the farmer agreed to the tariff which prevents the importation of German or British manufactured goods into this country. Germany and Britain, are being unable to sell here, cannot buy here. The farmer has no competition from Canadian wheat, and he pays for that independence by a sacrifice of foreign markets."

"He has been, and is being, "kidded" by experts. Perhaps the next constitutional amendment should be one making an examination in rudimentary economics a condition for the seating of any member of congress."

Farmers perhaps are being "kidded," but business farmers, are not listening to political spell-binders or if they are they are only smiling at their antics. They are not going into further debt just because credit may be easier, unless they know how in their business they can use that money to bring them in more when the harvest comes. The business farmer only asks the same credit which is extended every other line of manufacturing business. He must be able to hold his produce until he can market it at a profit. He does not ask a subsidy, but because his is the largest business in America, no single source of capital, except the government itself, is prepared to meet his credit needs.

THE GASOLINE TAX

PERHAPS by the time this reaches you the gasoline tax will have been settled at Lansing. At this writing it is hanging in the balance with Governor Groesbeck in favor of a one cent per gallon tax, to be collected from the source at the inter-state line, this tax to be coupled with an increased license tax based on weight which will penalize the heavy, expensive car. A separate measure has been introduced and is favored which will make the heavy trucks

and buss lines pay their share of the highway upkeep.

Everyone knows that something must be done to collect more money to keep the states elaborate system of highways in good repair, otherwise the millions that have been spent to date will soon have disappeared in dust and we will be worse off than when we voted for paved roads.

It seems obvious that those who use the roads and do the greatest damage to them should be made to pay as much of their proportion of upkeep as possible. Whether it be raised by gasoline-tax, increased license fee or what method, we who own automobiles know that it has got to be paid and we might as well get ready to pay it.

As a source of consolation to those who fear the gasoline tax we offer our own figures on the amount of gasoline consumed, in average driving of a twenty-mile to the gallon (?) automobile. Our gasoline bill for 1922 averaged \$12 per month, so if the price averaged twenty cents per gallon, we burned sixty gallons of gasoline, which at a tax of one cent per gallon, would cost us sixty cents per month or \$7.20 per year.

As for the dry-cleaner and others, who use gasoline in their business, they will have to speak for themselves, because it is obvious that no exemptions can be made without employing an army of spies to ascertain whether the gasoline were being used for the purposes purchased or not.

MORE THRILLING THAN FICTION!

THE eyes of the world were riveted on an island that lays midway in Lake Michigan and is a part of our own state, two weeks ago. Ice-bound, by great bergs that had jammed and frozen in an unsurmountable and impassable mass, lay Beaver Island, famed as the one-time empire of that Mormon king, Strang.

On the island lay in agony a woodman, whose leg had been crushed between the mighty logs they are felling. With no medical assistance nearer than the mainland and that succor impossible for humans to reach over the intervening miles of broken ice, he was doomed to a painful death.

Then stepped into the arena to combat age-old nature, which for centuries has scoffed at puny man; modern science. First, propelled by tiny batteries, electric waves flashed through space and carried the message to similarly tuned instruments, hundreds of miles away, "S.O.S." it cried, "a human being lies here in distress!" Human ears listened and human hearts quickened to the rescue of their kind.

Wires tingled from Charlevoix on the mainland to the Commander of Selfridge Flying field, there is one way and only one way to reach Beaver Island over the ice and thus to carry medical aid to the afflicted woodman. The air offered no barriers to man. Within a decade man has conquered almost the last natural force that defied his ingenuity. He has sprouted wings and taken to the element from whence the eagle had for so long looked down in pity on the two-legged animal chained to earth.

Within a few minutes after the messages had been exchanged, a giant bird, with a man on its back, was soaring straight over village and farm at the rate of a hundred miles per hour, towards the afflicted human on the ice-bound island.

Soon a blizzard of snow was whirled back from the propellers into the aviators visors. The first plane had to alight far from its destination, but no sooner than was this message relayed back to the field, than another plane had taken to its wings. A stop at Charlevoix for the doctor, a dash through the air that laughed at the mountain crags of ice below and modern science was at the bedside of the stricken human.

Jules Verne might have written this story from the imaginations of a wild brain a hundred and fifty years ago. He wrote no stranger tales, nor none that would have caused more smiles from those who pointed to him as "the man who was a bit queer!"

Fiction is fast becoming obsolete, because the news of these days is more thrilling.

Hi Simpkins wants to know what would have happened to the price of potatoes if all the growers had only offered for sale one half of what they grew? He has an idea farmers would have got more for one half, than they will now for both halves! Maybe Hi ain't as crazy as he looks!

The older we get the more we believe that the quiet, steady workers are the ones who keep things building in this world.

Yet, the fellow on the soap-box gets the crowd while the man who makes the soap works unapplauded!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The best advice I can give the many readers who ask about correspondence schools which teach everything from barbering to auctioneering and auto painting by mail, is to ask the school for references of satisfied students. Not testimonial letters that you read in their circulars, but actual names and addresses of men and women who have passed the course and are using it. Then satisfy yourself from this student that your money will be well invested in the prospective course. It may take a little time to do this and you might even spend a little money if necessary to visit the student and with him or her face to face, but it is a safe method to follow, if you would be sure.

We do not have very much patience with the person who will dash headlong into a trap when a little effort would secure the vital facts. All too often The Business Farmer is called on to help someone out of trouble, who could have saved themselves, countless worry, if they had written for our advice before they got into it.

They say a child never fears fire until it gets burned, but grown-ups who can read and write, ought to be able to use these two very valuable faculties.

A manufacturer wrote us that he feared our exposition of so many frauds and quack schemes which are worked by mail, would make Business Farmer readers, suspicious of any proposition offered by mail. Our answer was that we gave our readers credit for too much good sense to arrive at any such false conclusions.

As a matter of fact there are more quack and fake schemes offered by peddlers and agents at the doors of the farm home, than by all the mail order schemes put together.

The man who does business thru the United States mails must be honest. Uncle Sam, is your attorney without cost, when you have been defrauded thru the mails.

The Business Farmer has never registered a complaint with a recognized mail order or catalog house, of the kind that we are proud to introduce thru our advertising columns, who did not effect an immediate settlement, satisfactory to our reader.

It must be remembered that we are all prone to take advantage of the one from whom we buy by mail. Often an article which does not exactly please us is kept, because we prefer not to go back to the store clerk and demand our money back or a new article face to face. Yet, it is mighty easy to ship it back to the mail-order house—they advertise "satisfaction—or your money back!" and we are apt to take advantage of it.

We have known many instances where the mail-order house not only returned every penny paid them, but all the freight charges both ways, besides running the risk of the condition of the shipment when it finally was received back in their stock.

There is one simple rule in mail-order dealing:

Don't send money to a firm or person you do not know by previous dealings, unless recommended by a friend, advertised in the columns of a reliable publication or known to you by long-standing reputation.

Several readers have inquired lately regarding the so-called "food and fur companies," one of which advertises from New York and another from Kansas City, I believe. We had a representative of The Business Farmer in New York City make an investigation and I will let his advice to one of our readers answer the many who have been writing me, he says "To be perfectly frank with you, I would suggest that you let this matter alone. Presumably, they sell you a pair of rabbits at a specified price, say \$14.00. For every pair you raise and return to them, they pay you \$7.00. On the surface it looks good, but I am firmly convinced that a very small percentage of the rabbits sent them meet their requirements, which in itself is entirely in their hands.

While they might specify certain things in the contract, and you, to

the best of your knowledge, would live up to that contract, there is no way of your finding out whether or not the condition of the stock was good when it reached their New York station."

In the M. B. F., of Feb. 17th, I saw an article in regard to Warren McRae Land Company, would say I saw his ad in the Allegan Gazette, so I wrote to him about December 1, 1922 and the enclosed was his first answer but there had been a man by the name of Jones from Illinois that had the same kind of ads in the Allegan Gazette and he got some listing fees out of some people and that was the last they heard of him. So I wrote McRae that if Mr. Paulinski or any other mister wanted to come and was afraid of misrepresentation that I would pay his fare here and back to Logansport, but I would not send money to parties I knew nothing about. When my people came from New York to Michigan they just packed their grips and started. McRae thought he had a sucker but I did not bite. I know the price of land here perhaps as well as Mr. McRae. Yours truly,—Chas. W. Goodeve.

McRae did not sell me or my farm. He is now running an ad in "The Lawrence Times." Go after him. If you need any more evidence than you now have, I will get some more. —D. Mosher, Berrien County.

AT IT AGAIN!

"I want to warn the readers against buying any spectacles from strangers traveling on the roads. Two men came along here and frightened a woman into buying two pair. She needed the one pair, but he told her and her husband she had a cataract coming on her left eye, and manipulated his tools so that they really believed she had and told her she needed one pair to see off and it would straighten the left eye so that cataract would not grow. They finally bought the two pair and paid \$10 per pair, more than they are worth. The one pair to read with are O. K., and the other pair lays in a bureau drawer of no use to her or anyone, as she has no cataract. So beware. The men gave a Detroit address, and letters addressed to them there were returned."—Mrs. G.

When brother Noah clambored over the side of his beached ark, probably the first two living creatures to greet him were a pair of spectacle salesmen. Surely he had none on the ark and they must have floated on the yellow flood until it subsided. Ever since then, apparently their breed has increased and although attracted by better education, common sense and the legalized optometrists during recent years, every once in a while they bob up again in some community with their little black bags and their big black lies.

Generous nature gives most all of us two good optics through which to guide our way through life. However, before a great many years have passed we find our eyes giving out on us. Then it is we turn to glasses exactly as we would buy crutches, were we lame, but the difference comes, in the fact that glasses can be more injurious, than they are beneficial. It takes as well trained a specialist to properly fit a pair of spectacles, as it does to practice surgery, yet few of us would listen to the peddler who came to our door, looked at our tongues and told us he ought to perform an operation on our appendix then and there! Nor would we be more tempted when he offered us "two operations for the price of one!"

PROFITS THROUGH M. B. F. SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Dear Mr. Editor—Am writing a few lines to thank you for that letter you sent me as it saved me the trouble of feeding and lots of corn. My neighbor fattened one hog about the same size and we sold the same day. It weighed 220 pounds more than mine, after taking out the price of grain and hay he received \$8.60 and I got \$12.00 and my corn is in the crib yet. Thank you again for sending the answer so soon, and wishing you all a happy new year.—Wm. F. Chaney, R. 1, Standish, Michigan.

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What the Neighbors Say

MARKET MICHIGAN'S POTATOES AND BEANS IN THE SOUTH

BEFORE leaving my home state there was much said about the large potato crop and the marketing of it. On going to buy white potatoes here in south Georgia, I found that they were very scarce and were piled up in the windows as they in the north pile up oranges and they sold for from 3 to 5 cents a pound. They are good potatoes but scarce and this thought came to me. Why could not the Michigan growers ship their potatoes south? I believe there would be a ready market for them in the winter months. There are some grown here but not enough for the winter and there is a growing demand for them for the southern people are beginning to use them more and more each year. They plant them here in January and February but do not harvest them till May. Then it is hard to keep white potatoes long here on account of the warm weather, they rot easily. Our Navy beans are not found in any of the stores here. The southern cook does not know how to prepare them for the table and if they were sacked and the directions on how to cook them put on the sack, they too might become a southern dish as now it is hardly known at all. Only a few buy the canned baked beans.—Mrs. L. L. Cuthbert, Georgia.

THINKS FRIDAY FAVORS THE DISTRIBUTORS

IHAVE been a subscriber of the M. B. F., since the first issue and think the paper deals with problems of the day squarely. I have been reading Dr. Friday's talk on milk and from the farmer's standpoint think him very much in favor of the city people. Here in your issue of February 3rd, in part saying: whereby the farmer will be penalized for over-production in the wrong season. Now just as though we could change our flow of milk in a fortnight like Ford could his autos. It takes 3 to 6 years to raise a heifer calf to a producer, then about one-third are not suitable to keep as profit makers. The \$3.00 per cwt. looks good but following the line back, 40c off for hauling from Adrian to Detroit, Adrian price \$2.60.

I pay 20c from my farm to Adrian leaving \$2.40 and then last but not least the test goes down to 3 per cent or 3.2 taking about 20c more off, netting me \$2.20. Possibly my cows are boarders, if so, I have neighbors in like situation. I pity the guy paying 14c per quart. Where I only get 4 2-5c per quart, it costs a difference of 9 3-5c get our product to the consumer.—Porter McLouth, Lenawee County, Michigan.

AMEND THE COVERT ACT

IN your issue of December 9th, our mutual friend and good roads booster, H. S. Earle, asks "Will gasoline tax solve the highway problem?" and then proceeds to answer, "No" to his question. Perhaps he is right. But first what is the highway problem? Is it not, like any other question of taxation, the problem of levying the cost in fair proportion to the benefit derived, taking into consideration, too, the ability to pay? If this statement of the problem is correct, let us ask first if the present law levies the cost of road construction in fair proportion to the benefit derived?

As I understand the operation of the Covert Act, under which most of our improved roads are now and must be hereafter constructed, it assesses first a proportion of the cost of the road on the abutting property and such other property in a district as will receive direct benefit from the road to be built. This proportion, I believe, is twenty-five per cent. Then the township in which the road is situated is assessed for twenty-five per cent, and the county for the balance, the county receiving about half of its assessment back from the state, as an award. So it actually works out about on the basis of twenty-five per cent on the road district, twenty-five per cent on the township, twenty-five per cent on the county, and twenty-five per cent on the state. But let's keep in mind that a farm abutting on a Covert Act road is

first in the district, but also in the township, the county and the state, and is therefore taxed in four different places. Is the quadruple tax on the farm a fair proportion on the cost of the improvement on the basis of the benefit derived, as compared with the proportion paid by the hundreds of automobiles and trucks which immediately avail themselves of the good roads? I think not. Nor does it take into consideration the ability to pay. We often hear the argument that a good road in front of or along side of a farm costs the owner nothing because the value of his farm is immediately increased at least to the extent of the cost of the road and often beyond. This is undoubtedly true, but it does force the farm owner to make an investment, and with the present prices of farm products the farming business is not in position to make an investment, and if the present road building program is continued on the present basis of distributing the cost many farms will have to be sold at a sacrifice because they cannot raise the cash to pay for the investment in good roads.

A gasoline tax alone not only would not solve this problem—it would make it worse. Such a tax would go directly to the state and with no more money to pay the state's share the State Highway Department and the County Road Commissioners would re-double their efforts to get more and more roads built, with the consequent piling of more and more district, township and county taxes on the farms.

What then is the solution? Let me offer this—amend the Covert Act so that the road-district pays from ten per cent to twenty-five per cent of the cost of building, the exact percentage to be determined by the State Highway Department on the basis of the average value of property by counties. For instance, a thickly settled, highly productive county like Oakland or Lenawee would be assessed twenty-five per cent on the road district, while a thinly settled unproductive county like Roscommon or Montmorency would assess the minimum of ten per cent. Then let the State pay all of the balance, relieving the road-districts of their portion of the present township, county, and state taxes. The State to raise all money for highway purposes by specific taxes on those who use the roads. Perhaps a gasoline tax is as good as any to raise the money, but my opinion is that along with it there should be an increase in the license fees on automobiles.

The automobile is not paying its fair share of taxes as compared with other property. A car costing \$1,500.00 pays as a license (which is in lieu of all taxes) about \$16.00, while the same money invested in a home or a farm and assessed at two-thirds of its actual value pays double that amount in taxes. On higher priced cars the difference is even greater. And the little home or farm does not ask the State to spend millions of dollars a year for improved roads to operate on. Automobile owners, whether in country districts or cities want good roads all over the State, and with but few exceptions would welcome the opportunity to pay their fair share of the cost of the roads.

The Legislature is now in session and a great deal of talk is being heard about a gasoline tax, or about raising the automobile license, but I have seen nothing to indicate any thought of amending the Covert Act, so as to relieve the farms of any portion of the present burden. The property owners, as I see it, are not nearly so much interested in putting more tax on automobiles as in being relieved of a part of the burden they now bear. And the only way to get less taxes on general property (and on the farms in particular) for road purposes is to amend the Covert Act to distribute the burden more equitably.

In closing I might state that I operate two automobiles and am a stock-holder and officer of a corporation owning and operating three trucks and five autos in Michigan—and we'll gladly pay a fair tax on our machines to have good roads and to

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place the cost of them where it belongs.—Another Good Roads Booster.

THE OTHER MAN'S SIDE

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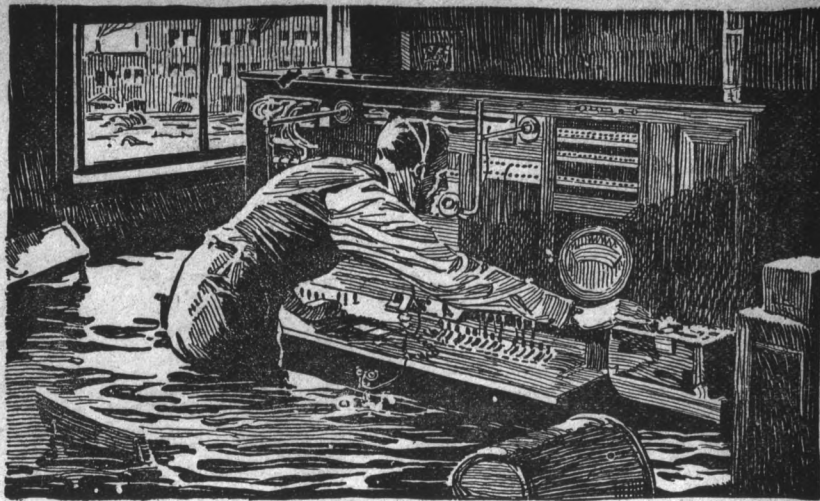
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THIS is the age of advertisement. There's been many ages since Adam's time—stone age, copper—all kinds of ages, so to speak, but we, right now, are livin' in the greatest of all ages, the advertisin' age. Everybody is advertisin' somethin' or other and all are tryin' to make the other feller believe somethin' that—well sometimes at least, ain't true.

The big meat packers fr' instance advertisin' hundreds of thousands of dollars worth to try an' make the people think it's a sort of a benevolent sort of an institution an' it's sellin' its products almost at a loss, mebbe tis but I kinda doubt it, don't you?

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Auto speakers advertise the fact 'at they have no rains an' rooms to rent in the upper story. The little shrimp with the five-cent mustache advertizes 'at he's tryin' to ape smethin' of other 'at don't know any more than himself—the flapper advertizes that she has a help nature to make herself attractive—hence she paints, powders, uses lip sticks, wears "knickers" or skirt so short she shows her knees an' what's right an' proper for girls to wear.

The ol' grouch advertizes 'at he's tired of the world, mad at himself an' everybody else an' don't amount to much anyway an' everybody agrees with him, he advertizes well but is not interestin'. The farmer also advertizes—by his actions an' ways—not all you know but some of 'em do—by not hangin' together—not bein' organized. They advertise 'at they're the prey of every grafter an' every shyster 'at comes along to rope 'em in—in fact many of our good farmers, who will not join in the farm bureau or some other good farm organization advertizes that they are lone an' in the sucker class—grafter an' profiteers see their ad's an' profit accordin'ly. Oh its an' advertisin' age all right an' I believe in advertisin', everybody's doin' it, why shouldn't we? But the best advertisin' to my notion is the man or woman who can smile in the face of any an' all things an' who lives up to the smile. It's a pleasure to meet such fellers an' I like to think that their advertisement is good an' that they can be trusted. They are good friends to all an' it's a pleasure to meet 'em anywhere. Cordially yours,
—UNCLE RUBE.

TWO YEARS FOR \$1

—if YOU act at once!

\$1

and the coupon below will renew you own subscription for TWO YEARS FROM DATE OF EXPIRATION.

—or will enter a NEW subscriber's name for TWO FULL YEARS

—or will renew your subscription for ONE YEAR and enter the name of a NEW subscriber for ONE YEAR.

This is the greatest offer we have ever made and we do not promise to keep it open over 30 days, so you must act at once, if you wish to profit by this 50% saving!

(We acknowledge every remittance received with a receipt by first class mail)

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

(1) For \$1 enclosed you will enter or renew my subscription for 2 years:

My Name _____ R. F. D. No. _____

P. O. _____ State _____
(If you are renewing kindly send address label from recent issue)

(2) For \$1 enclosed renew my own subscription as above 1 year and add the following new subscribers name paid-in-full for 1 year:

New Name _____ R. F. D. No. _____

P. O. _____ State _____

Record Garden Yields

Plant Northern Seeds
Thus assure yourself of the biggest yields—the best your garden can grow. Use the Isbell Catalog as your guide. It shows varieties almost unlimited of the finest vegetables, many prize winners of international reputation—all produced from MICHIGAN GROWN

Isbell's Seeds
"As They Grow, Their Fame Grows"

Plant only the best, hardiest, earliest maturing seeds. 44 years growing seeds in Michigan—ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, and perfect cleaning have made more than 200,000 satisfied Isbell customers. You buy direct from the grower and save money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write Today!
Get the 1923 Isbell Seed Book. It's a valuable guide for growing great crops. Gives complete cultural directions. Post card brings it, free.
S. M. Isbell & Company
738 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.
(46)

Plant **ISBELL'S** Quality Seeds for Record Yields in Your Garden

SIMPLE METHOD OF SMOKING MEAT

By L. D. Johnson

In a few minutes anyone can smoke a season's supply of meat without bother or loss. The secret is in using Wright's Smoke, which may be applied quickly, easily and cheaply with a brush or cloth. Wright's Smoke is made of smoke from selected hickory and gives a delicious flavor. It saves 20 pounds in every 100 by preventing shrinkage. If you want delicious smoked meat, at less cost and less trouble, use Wright's Smoke. A big bottle costs but little at any drug store. To sugar-cure meat, simply mix 27 pounds of salt with Wright's Ham Pickle. This costs little and will cure a barrel of meat perfectly, without trouble or loss.

Send your name to the E. H. Wright Co., 850 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo., and you will receive, free and post-paid, a new \$1 book, "Meat Production on the Farm," which tells how to cure every kind of meat. This \$1 book is free to farmers only. Write for it today. (Adv.)

For Healthy Orchards, Plant Michigan Grown Trees

Buy handsome, thrifty trees, berry bushes, roses and shrubs from your own state and insure prompt receipt in vigorous condition. Kalamazoo County is famous for early, well-rooted stock. We guarantee healthy and true to name. You ought to plant more fruit trees this season. Special rates if you order now. Our handsome catalog of dependable trees free for the asking.

Celery City Nurseries,
Box 202 Kalamazoo, Mich.

Direct to You, At Wholesale Prices

Peerless Fence 17 Rod's Up

Now Sold Direct from Factory
Here's good news for farmers—the famous Peerless Fence can now be purchased direct from factory at **Lowest Prices Ever Quoted** on Peerless fence. Write for free 104 page catalog giving new low prices on Fencing—Barb Wire—Steel Posts—Gates—Roofing and Paint. Save 40%. Satisfaction guaranteed.
PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.
Dept. 3907 Cleveland, Ohio
Factories at CLEVELAND, OHIO
ADRIAN, MICH. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—
Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plaster. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.
Brooks Appliance Co., 463G State St., Marshall, Mich.

What the Neighbors Say

MARKET MICHIGAN'S POTATOES AND BEANS IN THE SOUTH

BEFORE leaving my home state there was much said about the large potato crop and the marketing of it. On going to buy white potatoes here in south Georgia, I found that they were very scarce and were piled up in the windows as they in the north pile up oranges and they sold for from 3 to 5 cents a pound. They are good potatoes but scarce and this thought came to me. Why could not the Michigan growers ship their potatoes south? I believe there would be a ready market for them in the winter months. There are some grown here but not enough for the winter and there is a growing demand for them for the southern people are beginning to use them more and more each year. They plant them here in January and February but do not harvest them till May. Then it is hard to keep white potatoes long here on account of the warm weather, they rot easily. Our Navy beans are not found in any of the stores here. The southern cook does not know how to prepare them for the table and if they were sacked and the directions on how to cook them put on the sack, they too might become a southern dish as now it is hardly known at all. Only a few buy the canned baked beans—Mrs. L. L. Cuthbert, Georgia.

THINKS FRIDAY FAVORS THE DISTRIBUTORS

IHAVE been a subscriber of the M. B. F., since the first issue and think the paper deals with problems of the day squarely. I have been reading Dr. Friday's talk on milk and from the farmer's standpoint think him very much in favor of the city people. Here in your issue of February 3rd, in part saying: whereby the farmer will be penalized for over-production in the wrong season. Now just as though we could change our flow of milk in a fortnight like Ford could his autos. It takes 3 to 6 years to raise a heifer calf to a producer, then about one-third are not suitable to keep as profit makers. The \$3.00 per cwt. looks good but following the line back, 40c off for hauling from Adrian to Detroit, Adrian price \$2.60.

I pay 20c from my farm to Adrian leaving \$2.40 and then last but not least the test goes down to 3 per cent or 3.2 taking about 20c more off, netting me \$2.20. Possibly my cows are boarders, if so, I have neighbors in like situation. I pity the guy paying 14c per quart. Where I only get 4 2-5c per quart, it costs a difference of 9 3-5c get our product to the consumer.—Porter McLouth, Lenawee County, Michigan.

AMEND THE COVERT ACT

IN your issue of December 9th, our mutual friend and good roads booster, H. S. Earle, asks "Will gasoline tax solve the highway problem?" and then proceeds to answer, "No" to his question. Perhaps he is right. But first what is the highway problem? Is it not, like any other question of taxation, the problem of levying the cost in fair proportion to the benefit derived, taking into consideration, too, the ability to pay? If this statement of the problem is correct, let us ask first if the present law levies the cost of road construction in fair proportion to the benefit derived?

As I understand the operation of the Covert Act, under which most of our improved roads are now and must be hereafter constructed, it assesses first a proportion of the cost of the road on the abutting property and such other property in a district as will receive direct benefit from the road to be built. This proportion, I believe, is twenty-five per cent. Then the township in which the road is situated is assessed for twenty-five per cent, and the county for the balance, the county receiving about half of its assessment back from the state, as an award. So it actually works out about on the basis of twenty-five per cent on the road district, twenty-five per cent on the township, twenty-five per cent on the county, and twenty-five per cent on the state. But let's keep in mind that a farm abutting on a Covert Act road is

first in the district, but also in the township, the county and the state, and is therefore taxed in four different places. Is the quadruple tax on the farm a fair proportion on the cost of the improvement on the basis of the benefit derived, as compared with the proportion paid by the hundreds of automobiles and trucks which immediately avail themselves of the good roads? I think not. Nor does it take into consideration the ability to pay. We often hear the argument that a good road in front of or along side of a farm costs the owner nothing because the value of his farm is immediately increased at least to the extent of the cost of the road and often beyond. This is undoubtedly true, but it does force the farm owner to make an investment, and with the present prices of farm products the farming business is not in position to make an investment, and if the present road building program is continued on the present basis of distributing the cost many farms will have to be sold at a sacrifice because they cannot raise the cash to pay for the investment in good roads.

A gasoline tax alone not only would not solve this problem—it would make it worse. Such a tax would go directly to the state and with no more money to pay the state's share the State Highway Department and the County Road Commissioners would re-double their efforts to get more and more roads built, with the consequent piling of more and more district, township and county taxes on the farms.

What then is the solution? Let me offer this—amend the Covert Act so that the road-district pays from ten per cent to twenty-five per cent of the cost of building, the exact percentage to be determined by the State Highway Department on the basis of the average value of property by counties. For instance, a thickly settled, highly productive county like Oakland or Lenawee would be assessed twenty-five per cent on the road district, while a thinly settled unproductive county like Roscommon or Montmorenci would assess the minimum of ten per cent. Then let the State pay all of the balance, relieving the road-districts of their portion of the present township, county, and state taxes. The State to raise all money for highway purposes by specific taxes on those who use the roads. Perhaps a gasoline tax is as good as any to raise the money, but my opinion is that along with it there should be an increase in the license fees on automobiles.

The automobile is not paying its fair share of taxes as compared with other property. A car costing \$1,500.00 pays as a license (which is in lieu of all taxes) about \$16.00, while the same money invested in a home or a farm and assessed at two-thirds of its actual value pays double that amount in taxes. On higher priced cars the difference is even greater. And the little home or farm does not ask the State to spend millions of dollars a year for improved roads to operate on. Automobile owners, whether in country districts or cities want good roads all over the State, and with but few exceptions would welcome the opportunity to pay their fair share of the cost of the roads.

The Legislature is now in session and a great deal of talk is being heard about a gasoline tax, or about raising the automobile license, but I have seen nothing to indicate any thought of amending the Covert Act, so as to relieve the farms of any portion of the present burden. The property owners, as I see it, are not nearly so much interested in putting more tax on automobiles as in being relieved of a part of the burden they now bear. And the only way to get less taxes on general property (and on the farms in particular) for road purposes is to amend the Covert Act to distribute the burden more equitably.

In closing I might state that I operate two automobiles and am a stockholder and officer of a corporation owning and operating three trucks and five autos in Michigan—and we'll gladly pay a fair tax on our machines to have good roads and to

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Paint is Good Because We Make it Good



Our paint has to be good, because we guarantee it. We can't afford to have it any other way. That's why we make our own paint—to be sure it's good—and why you can be sure, too. And why you save money on

Coverall House Paint \$1.68 to \$1.89 per Gallon

This price represents only one small profit over actual cost. You get full benefit of our huge purchases and quantity production. We sell direct to you, without any middleman's profit. We challenge comparison both with the quality of our paint and its low price.

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Write us for FREE Spring and Summer Catalogue No. B-8 Address our house nearest you.

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Stop paying high prices for Strawberries. Write for our beautiful, big, new Strawberry Book. See how easy and profitable it is to grow your own big red berries. Book pictures in color the many prize winning KELLOGG'S THORBERG STRAWBERRY PLANTS—also describes six Kellogg's **Bargain Strawberry Gardens** at Special Low Prices, from \$2.85 up. Tells how thousands of families are picking Strawberries from May until snow flies, from Kellogg's Ever-bearing Gardens and making big cash profits besides. Also tells about the most wonderful berry ever brought out—Kellogg's **New \$50,000 Everbearer** Where it came from—Who brought it—And why it cost \$50,000. Book tells all. It's Free.
R. M. KELLOGG CO.
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Square Deal Fence

is trim looking, long lasting—economical. Heavy galvanizing keeps out rust; full gauge wires guarantee full strength. **FREE—Copy of Ropp's New Calculator** (answers 75,000 farm problems) to landowners who write for Square Deal catalog.
Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
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\$24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.
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HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost

NEWTON'S
A veterinary compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

SWEET WHITE BLOSSOM CLOVER \$2.85 Bu.

Unhulled. Have big stock high-quality scarified bull seed at Special Money-Saving Prices. We specialize on Grass and Field Seeds and quote them at Special Bargain Prices. Write today for **FREE SAMPLES**, special prices and big seed guide. **ALL FREE.**
AMERICAN FIELD SEED CO.
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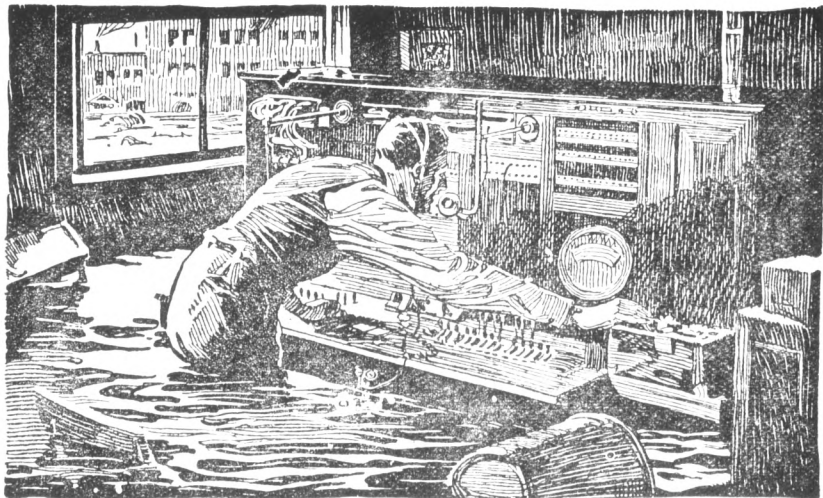
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Bachelors advertise 'at they're a little shy of women an' some how, manage to keep away from 'em an' so remain their own bosses for a greater or lesser time—but git roped in the end an' there—well then they're gone an' never advertise nothin' no more.

Auto speeders advertise the fact 'at they have no brains an' rooms to rent in the upper story. The little shrimp with the five-cent mustache advertizes 'at he's tryin' to ape simethin' or other 'at don't know any more than himself—the flapper advertizes that she has to help nature to make herself attractive—hence she paints, powders, uses lip sticks, wears "knickers" or skirts so short she shows her ignorance of what's right an' proper for girls to wear.

The ol' grouch advertizes 'at he's tired of the world, mad at himself, an' everybody else an' don't amount to much anyway an' everybody agrees with him, he advertizes well but is not interestin'. The farmer also advertizes—by his actions an' ways—not all you know but some of 'em do—by not hangin' together—not bein' organized. They advertise 'at they're the prey of every grafter an' every shyster 'at comes along to rope 'em in—in fact many of our good farmers, who will not join in the farm bureau or some other good farm organization advertizes that they are lone an' in the sucker class—grafters an' profiteers see their ad's an' profit accordin'ly. Oh its an' advertizein' age all right an' I believe in advertizin', everybody's doin' it, why shouldn't we? But the best advertizin' to my notion is the man or woman who can smile in the face of any an' all things an' who lives up to the smile. It's a pleasure to meet such fellers an' I like to think that their advertizement is good an' that they can be trusted. They are good friends to all an' it's a pleasure to meet 'em anywhere. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

TWO YEARS FOR \$1

—if YOU act at once!

\$1

and the coupon below will renew you own subscription for TWO YEARS FROM DATE OF EXPIRATION.

—or will enter a NEW subscriber's name for TWO FULL YEARS

—or will renew your subscription for ONE YEAR and enter the name of a NEW subscriber for ONE YEAR.

This is the greatest offer we have ever made and we do not promise to keep it open over 30 days, so you must act at once, if you wish to profit by this 50% saving!

(We acknowledge every remittance received with a receipt by first class mail)

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

(1) For \$1 enclosed you will enter or renew my subscription for 2 years:

My Name _____ R. F. D. No. _____

P. O. _____ State _____
(If you are renewing kindly send address label from recent issue)

(2) For \$1 enclosed renew my own subscription as above 1 year and add the following new subscribers name paid-in-full for 1 year:

New Name _____ R. F. D. No. _____

P. O. _____ State _____

85 Pound Standard Slate Surfaced Roofing

200
Per Roll

Let Your Own Roofing
This Spring

Debit your spare time.
No experience needed.
Only hammer and jack
knives required. Use our
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Spark proof. Fire resisting.
Better protection than wood
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not affected by heat or cold.
Best Standard Quality
You Can Buy

Only \$2.00 per roll
(enough to cover 100 sq.
ft.). For old or new roofs,
or over old wood shingles.

Red or Green
Non-fading crushed
slate surface beauti-
ful as well as protects
your home. Guarantees
for 15 years but
should last longer.

Send for
FREE SAMPLES
It puts you under
no obligation to buy.
\$5.00 per roll in-
cludes all nails and
cement. (Add \$5.00 if wanted
with extra long nails.)

Shipped from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul,
New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, La. (\$2.10
per roll from Kansas City or St. Paul.)

Write our house nearest you. Address Dept. C-18

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul New York Portland, Ore.

SURE QUICK DEATH FOR RATS AND MICE

**REMARKABLE TRIPLE STRENGTH VIRUS
KILLS EVERY ONE—NOT A POISON**
You can now easily and quickly kill all rats,
mice and gophers with Triple Strength Virus—
the most powerful concentrated virus known—the
sure, safe way to destroy rodents. Positively not
a poison. Harmless to humans, pets, poultry, stock,
etc.—affects only rodents.



RATS DIE OUTSIDE
Rats flee because they become infected with a
virus that affects the heart, blood vessels and
lungs, destroying the blood capillaries and causing
asphyxiation. Rats rush outside to get fresh air and
water. When the diseased rats get outside, they
never get back for the disease is then so far gone
it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle,
no live rats to kill.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER
To introduce this powerful Triple Strength Rat
Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—
for a short time only—a special offer of a regular
\$2.50 bottle for only \$1.00 postpaid. This \$2.50
bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to
clear a poultry house, house or yard of rats and
mice. Should you have several buildings infested
with rats, I will pay you to send \$2.50 for our
\$2.50 Jumbo Size bottle. This Jumbo Size
bottle contains three times the quantity of Triple
Strength Virus as our regular \$2.50 bottle. Send
order today, sure. Give it according to directions—
in either 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—
we will refund your money without question.
If not convenient to send money today—just
send your name and address, a postal card will do
—pay postage on arrival. Remember, it costs you
nothing if it does not do all we claim. Agents
wanted in every community.

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and powerful. One-third the weight
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Only one piece being subject to
wear. This is efficient, and only re-
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Alfalfa, Hays and all farm and garden seeds. Our
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
"The Farm Paper of Service"

The Children's Hour

DEAR Nieces and Nephews:—
March, the month in which
spring begins, is with us again
and I for one, am glad. I enjoy all
of the seasons, but spring the most.
Summer with its growing crops, rip-
ening grains and fruits is very pleas-
ant, while fall, the harvest season
and the time of year that we store
away supplies for the coming winter,
like the squirrel, is enjoyed by all.
The woods are decorated in gay col-
ors as the leaves of the trees change
color and drop to the ground, cover-
ing the earth with a thick brown
carpet; we all appreciate the beauty
of the world during this season.
And then comes winter, and snow
which carpets the world with a white
blanket. The trees, bushes, corn
shocks, fences and buildings are cov-
ered with snow and the country looks
like a great fairyland. But we get
tired of seeing the snow and having
to bundle up every time we go out-
of-doors, and we long for spring.
With the coming of spring the world
is born anew. The snow melts away,
the ground soon changes color from
brown to green, the leaves come out
on the trees, crops are planted, the
flowers bloom and birds on all sides
send forth their sweet notes pre-
claiming that spring is here again.
Yes, and the fishworms are plentiful
so on Saturday afternoon a fellow
can take a hook and line and some
bait, go down to the creek or river,
cut a pole and spend the most en-
joyable afternoon fishing. And the
girls can gather flowers in the woods.
Yes, I am getting the spring fever
and I'll bet most of you are feeling
about the same way.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are you?
I am feeling fine. I live on a 20-
acre farm. We have one cow, and
three heifers. I am a boy ten years
old on the 12th of February this
year. I go to the Deming Lake
school. I have some skates. I like
to go skating on the ice. We raise
onions, but I don't like to weed
them, but Daddy said I have got to
weed. I have two sisters. I am the
only boy in the family. I have five
doves and one black rabbit, his name
is Dick. My sister and I raised some
potatoes last fall and we bought our
Christmas presents with the money.
—Lee Ream, R. 1, Clayton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Hello every-
body! May I join your merry circle?
I have been a silent reader of the
Children's Hour for sometime. Well
seeing as I have never written before
and you do not know what I look
like maybe you would like to know.
I will describe myself. I am 4 feet
9 inches tall and weigh 30 pounds.
I am a brunette and have long hair.
My age is between 12 and 16 years.
Who guesses my right age shall re-
ceive a long letter from me. I am in
the eighth grade at school, and I like
to go to school real well. I live on
the banks of the Muskegon river,
about four miles from Bridgeton.
We catch lots of fish in the spring
and summer time. The river is
frozen over now. I have three sis-
ters and two brothers all younger
than myself. My brother and my-
self are the only ones of us that go
to school. We have a mile and a
quarter to walk to school. We have
just come from sliding down hill.

My father has taken the M. B. F.
for some time and we like it fine.
Well I suppose you are getting tired
of reading this so I will close with
a riddle. What will go up the chim-
ney down that won't go down the
chimney up? Answer, an umbrella.
I would like to hear from some
of the boys and girls of this corner.
Will answer all letters that I receive.
From your niece.—Doris Storms, R.
F. D. 1, Box 73, Grant, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Please let a lit-
tle girl in from Boyne City. I am
ten years old and in the fifth grade.
I go to the Knap school, but it ought
to be called the Behling school for
there are six Behling girls and one
Knap girl. We have a mile to walk
to school. I have four sisters and
two brothers. I am the oldest.
My father takes the Michigan

Business Farmer and we like it very
much. I tried the recipe for dark
chocolate cake given last week in the
Farm Home Department and it was
very good. I love to make cakes.
I got lots of Christmas presents this
year and I hope you all the same.
I wish some of the girls would write
to me and tell me what they are do-
ing. What garden stuff you are go-
ing to raise next summer. I always
have a little garden. I like to take
care of one.—Mary Behling, R. 1,
Box 91, Boyne City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another
boy who wants to join your merry
circle, may I? I have brown eyes
and black hair. I am 11 years old
and in the sixth grade at school.
My favorite study is language. I like
all winter sports but as I was brought
up in the city I didn't get a chance
to get the nice fresh air there is in
the country, and I had colds so much
of the time. But this winter I am
living with my aunt and uncle on a
farm and my health is better. We
have 3 cats and I have lots of fun
with them. I carry in the wood,
and feed the pigs. I have a little
sister, her name is Evelyn and she is
6 years old. I guess I will close
with a riddle and the one that
guesses it right I will write a long
letter to. Three cornered square,
black as a bear, guess this riddle or
I'll pull your hair. Your nephew,
—L. D. Bidale, R. 2, Lakeview, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I write to
your merry circle? I wrote about a
year ago. My brother makes radios.
He has made ten of them already.
Some large and some small. We
have two aeriels and two pairs of
receivers. I like to listen to it when
I get time. There are nine people
at our place that listen to it so
that's why I don't often get a chance.
I hope all the boys and girls who
have no radio would get one, because
it is very amusing. Anyway they
are very amusing to me because ours
is so loud. My brother that makes
the radio's cannot do anything else.
He has tuberculosis of the spine.
He wears a cast. He, his wife and
my nephew stay at our place now.
My nephew is eight months old, he
is very pretty. His name is Horace
Leander. I'll bet none of my cousins
or even Uncle Ned, had as fast a
cutter ride as I did. A week ago
last Sunday, my brother hitched the
cutter to his auto (Saxon.) We
went on Lake St. Claire. We took
two pictures of the cutter and the
auto. There were four girls in the
cutter and three people in the auto.
Of course I was one of the girls that
was in the cutter. We went at the
rate of thirty-five miles an hour.
We sure had a lot of fun that Sun-
day. My sister Iris goes to the Mt.
Clemens High School. I am in the
eighth grade at school. Am four-
teen years old. My birthday is the
25th day of September, have I a
twin? If I have a twin I wish they
would write to me. Will some of
my cousins write? Will answer all
letters, Your niece.—Rose M. Arnold,
R. F. D. 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote once be-
fore and had my letter printed so
thought I would try again. I am 16
years old and five feet, 6 in. tall. I
have 4 brothers and 6 sisters. I
like to receive letters, & boys and
girls please write. I will surely
answer all letters. Your niece.—
Lois Garver, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins:—
Hello! Everybody. How is the world
treating you? It is treating me fine.
I am ten years old and my height is
four feet, eight inches and I am
in the sixth grade. I like to go to
school very well. I go to the Ithaca
Union School. For pets I have a
kitty and a dog. I read the stories
and enjoy them very much. I am
taking piano lessons. Well Uncle
Ned I suppose your eyes are getting
tired of my scribbling and so I will
close. From your niece and cousin.
—Mildred Eicher, Ithaca, Mich.

P. S.—I would like to hear from
some of the cousins and would
write back so quick it would shock
them.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to
join your merry circle. I am four
feet two inches tall, have brown
hair, blue eyes, light complexion. I
am thirteen years old and am in
the eighth grade. We live on a
twenty-acre farm. We grow fruit.
My father takes the M. B. F. and
likes it very much. I read the
Children's Hour. For pets I have
four cats, a dog and a hen. I have
two sisters and one brother. I re-
main as ever your loving niece—
Barbara Ebner, Crosswell, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins:—I
have never written to the cousins
but I have enjoyed reading their
letters. I would love to join your
merry circle. I am 15 years old and
in the eighth grade. I have one
brother. His name is Floyd. He is
12 years old and in the 7th grade.
I have one sister, married. I live
1/4 of a mile from the station, 1 mile
from the post-office and school. I
have a good teacher. We live on a
raise of ground overlooking the
trunk line No. 18 and the Michigan
Central railroad and the beautiful
Mullet Lake.

We have 2 cows, 1 heifer, 3 calves,
3 ducks, and 40 chickens. I love to
see the ducks paddle around in the
creek near the house. I have a pet
cat named Bobbie. He does tricks.
We named him Bobby because he has
a bob tail. In the Summer the Boy
Scouts stay all summer near here,
not far off. I can swim and dive
and there is no other thing that is
so much fun. In winter we have
coasting parties, skiing parties, and
skating parties. I love to skate. Do
you have skating? If not you miss
a lot of fun.

My birthday! I'll let you guess
that. It's between the 2nd and 7th
of July. We have a lot of fruit.
Snow apples! Oh, boys! Cherries,
plums and pears, I cannot begin to
tell you of them all.

In answer to Charles F. Hibberd
about city life, I'll say I have lived
in the city of Pontiac. In the city
you have only to travel the streets,
and that is surely a poor plan. You
have no woods to ramble through
and you do not get the fresh pure
air as in the country.

I wish some of the boys would write
to me. My father takes the M. B. F.
Your friend,—Harold Rose, Mullet
Lake, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes
the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the
Children's Hour. I am in the sev-
enth grade at school and am twelve
years old. I weigh one hundred
and two pounds. I have 3 brothers
and 1 sister. One of my brothers
fought in the World War. He was
wounded three times. We live on
an 80-acre farm. We have about
two feet of snow. One of my school-
mates and Wilma McTaggart are the
same age and their birthdays are on
the same day. I wish some of the
boys and girls would write to me.
Your niece,—Norma Griffen, R. 1,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wish to join
your merry circle if you will let me.
My father takes the M. B. F. and he
likes it pretty well. I am 11 years
old. My birthday is the 3rd of July.
I am in the 6th grade. My sister
teaches our school. I enjoy reading
the Children's Hour. My father is
sick. He has been sick for eleven
months with heart trouble. He has
always been an ambitious man. We
live on a 200-acre farm and have a
tenant house with 160 acres. I have
been sick with the chicken-pox for
two weeks. I will close with love to
Uncle Ned and cousins.—Donald
Dean, R. 2, Milford, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 5 feet 3
inches tall, have light brown hair and
brown eyes, fair complexion and am
11 years old and in the 5th grade at
school. I have to walk a mile and
three quarters. I think the poem in
the M. B. F. "The Wood-box" was
a nice poem and I must carry in the
wood for the cook stove and I do
not like to carry wood in the winter
time. We have a river about one-
quarter of a mile from our house
and in the summer we go swimming.
I think it is good sport. Good-bye.
Your niece and cousin, Elizabeth
Dieterman, R. 4, Marion, Michigan.

IS THE MIDWAY NECESSARY TO SUPPORT OUR FAIRS?

(Continued from page 4.)

should go, there was the usual test, but the Ohio State Fair, known as the cleanest exhibition of its kind in the country, has continued to make progress. Ed. S. Wilson, manager of the Ohio State Fair says, "The Ohio State Fair has no shows of any kind, no midway or games of any kind on its grounds. We have three riding devices for the amusement of the children; also we sell the novelty privilege and wire jewelry privilege so that patrons may have the opportunity to obtain souvenirs. Aside from the sale of these articles, we have eliminated all small articles from the ground, such as potato peelers and fountain pens. Anything sold on the grounds must be sold from space which is sold for exhibition purposes and no one is allowed to bark or cry their wares. We try to put on a strictly educational show.

"We have the free acts which we pay for ourselves and which we aim to have of the highest order. These are put on in front of the grand stand and in the coliseum at night in connection with the night horse show.

"Our fair has increased in attendance and in the class of its attendance and is considered a model fair. He can see no place at an agricultural fair for cheap shows, gambling devices, etc., and consider that they can do nothing but detract from the real purpose of the fair. The class of patrons these exhibits would draw would in no wise help a fair."

No Wheels of Chance in Iowa

A. R. Corey, secretary of the Iowa State Fair, says, "Practically all the larger and successful fairs have eliminated gambling devices and questionable shows. As for the Iowa State Fair, we have not permitted a wheel of any kind, doll racks or any other kind of such device on the fair grounds for at least fifteen years. We do, however, have a midway. The shows are inspected two or three weeks before a contract is made. Our midway consists largely of riding devices and a few worth-the-money shows. I feel safe in saying that there is no other fair in the United States attended by so many people from the rural sections. We provide free music and put on high class entertainment. We also have automobile races, but they are not of a hippodrome character. We have real competition in our races."

It seems that the cleaning up process has proved most beneficial to the Ohio and Iowa State Fairs. At these great fairs one no longer is greeted with a blare of discordant clatter of alleged jazz bands; the hammering of gongs and the ear bursting blasts of other noise-making devices in order to attract the attention of patrons to a semi-nude parade of highly painted dames in front of a tent show. They do not have those kind of shows, or the man along with them who slyly winks at the unsophisticated in an effort to convey to them the idea that they can see something rich, rare and racy on the inside. They have gone back to solid ground, realizing that the foundation of all fairs and expositions are constructed on the agricultural, livestock and kindred industries, not forgetting manufacturing and other industries, or the fact that good entertainment and good sports should not be neglected.

We have in the Southwest, as in all other sections of the country, many fairs and expositions. They are all serving a useful purpose and to those who have given their time and energy in building them to their present power may be ascribed much of the progress and development of the country. They have and are yet rendering a service of almost incomparable value to the people. The greatest of all of the fairs is the State Fair of Texas, which for thirty-six years has been the recognized leader in encouraging better livestock, better poultry and diversified agriculture. The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, the Cotton Palace at Waco, the South Texas Fair, at Beaumont, the Houston Fair, and the Fairs at San Antonio, Wichita Falls, Abilene, Pittsburg, Tyler and the many other county and district fairs in Texas and in other South-

western States, all have a wide influence in promoting industry. All should receive the patriotic support of the people even to the point of offering suggestions and criticisms. The criticisms and suggestions in this and a previous article are not directed at any particular fair. They are broadcasted to be picked up by director or manager who may desire to tune in.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

THE HUNTED WOMAN

(Continued from page 13.)

now. I hate divorce as I hate the worst sin that bars one from Heaven. It is the one thing that I hate. And it is because of this hatred that I suffered myself to remain the wife of the man whose name is over that grave down there—Mortimer FitzHugh. It came about strangely—what I am going to tell you now. You will wonder. You will think I was insane. But remember, John Aldous—the world had come to hold but one friend and comrade for me, and he was my father. It was after Mindano. He caught the fever, and he was dying."

For the first time her breath choked her. It was only for an instant. She recovered herself, and went on:

"Out of the world my father had left he had kept one friend—Richard FitzHugh; and this man, with his son, was with us during those terrible days of fever. His father, I thought, was the soul of honour, and

I accepted the son as such. We were much together during those two weeks of my despair, and he seemed to be attentive and kind. Then came the end. My father was dying. And I—I was ready to die. In his last moments his one thought was of me. He knew I was alone, and the fear of it terrified him. I believe he did not realize then what he was asking of me. He pleaded with me to marry the son of his old friend before he died. And I—John Aldous, I could not fight his last wish as he lay dying before my eyes. We were married at his bedside. He joined our hands. And the words he whispered to me last of all were: 'Remember—Joanne—thy promise and thine honour!'

(Continued in March 17th issue.)

THE TRUTH ABOUT HENRY FORD

(Continued from page 8.)

butcher shop on the way and bought a number of choice steaks so that "J. B." could prepare what he called "brigand steaks." Here are the directions: Place a steak, a slice of bacon and an onion on a long green stick and hold over the hot coals, turning often. Mr. Ford, although he had never mentioned it, hired men to clear up Mr. Burroughs' land and also paid off the mortgage so that the naturalist would not lose his paternal homestead. This Mr. Burroughs mentioned in his will.

Mr. Ford still takes a keen de-

light in skating, and the small lake on his estate is kept clear of snow from the first freeze to the coming of spring. There Mr. Ford spends many winter evenings gliding over the ice. It is to such pastimes as this, no doubt, that he largely owes his excellent health. He has lived all his life practically in the same spot and even today he seldom leaves the vicinity of Dearborn for any length of time with the exception of a summer cruise on his yacht, a hasty trip of inspection or for a brief trip with old friends.

(Continued in March 17th issue.)

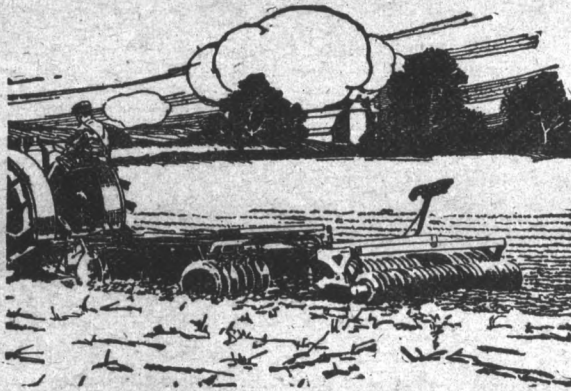
The Colonel had a colored hired man who was absent from the farm on Sunday and Monday and finally appeared on Tuesday in a rather dilapidated condition.

"How's this, Sam?" he inquired. "What's been happening to you?"

"Well, suh, you know Sat'dy was payday, and after supper we gets into a big crap game. 'Long come 'bout two o'clock in de a. m. and Napoleon Sims gets into a li'l friendly argument. Cunnel, befoh I know it he hits me in de mouf and he knoc' out fo' teef, and he hits me in de eyes and blacks dem, and he blame near busts mah nose and mah jaw. Den he gets me down on de ground and stomps on me and cracks three ribs. Fo' God, Cunnel Ah never got so tiahd of a man in all mah life."

McCormick-Deering

Tillage Implements



SEED-bed making will call for fast and thorough work this year as always. The planting season will roll around in a twinkling, but no matter how few the days between plowing and planting you can have a profit-building soil by using efficient equipment.

McCormick-Deering Tillage Implements combine the three essentials—good work, long life and convenience. They are of practical design, their construction being based on ninety years of farm and factory experience. They are priced on the basis of economical quantity production, and as an investment they offer you attractive returns.

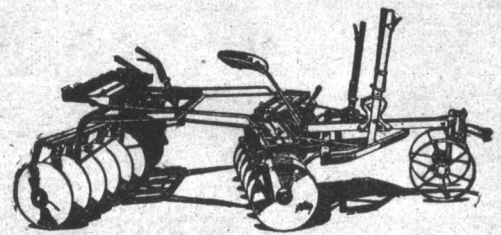
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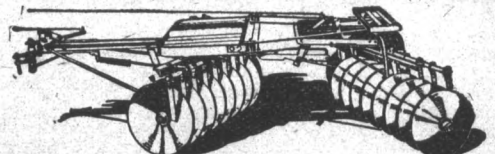
OF AMERICA
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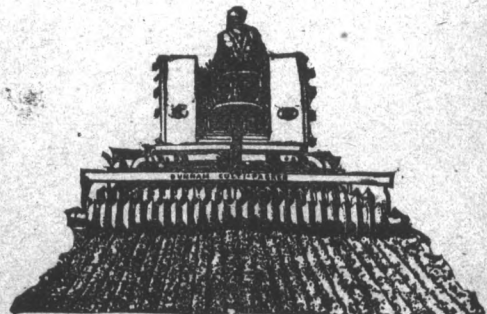
U S A



The McCormick-Deering Disk Harrow is a simple and efficient implement, built and trussed like a steel bridge, to serve many years. You will like the details and conveniences—the dust-proof bearings and the bearing oil cups set above the frame, the built-in angle-steel weight boxes, the oscillating disk scrapers, the forecarriage, etc. Made in sizes for everybody—4 to 10 feet. All sizes can be equipped with the tandem attachment which is shown above. Double disk is popular—farmers know that it more than pays for itself.



The McCormick-Deering Leverless Disk Harrow is a genuine tractor disk, not a made-over horse harrow. It is built for heaviest duty. It is controlled entirely from the driver's seat, without levers, yet it is very simple. Merely backing the tractor automatically sets the angle of both front and rear gangs. When the tractor starts forward the gangs hold that angle until released by a pull on the rope. In 5 to 10-foot sizes to fit your power.



The Dunham Culti-Packer has no equal as a seed-bed finisher. It pulverizes the soil, fills out air spaces, and saves moisture content. Following the drill, it helps the little plants to get a quick start, firmly set in finely mulched soil. Use it to prevent winter-killing of wheat; to rejuvenate meadows, etc. It is far ahead of a roller for small grains. Made in eight sizes, for horse and tractor use.

BEGIN AT THE TOP BY USING YOUR HEAD

(That Accounts for its Location)
A woodpecker pecks
Out a great many specks
Of sawdust
When building a hut.
He works like a nigger
To make the hole bigger—
He's sore if
His cutter won't cut.
Doesn't bother with plans
Of cheap artisans,
But there's one thing
Can rightly be said:
The whole excavation
Has this explanation
He builds it
By
Using
His
Head.

MANDY JANE applied this principle when she said, "W'en I pray to de Lord to sen' one of my nex' neighbo's fat chickens into my yard, dere is no notice tuk; but w'en I pray dat de ol' man take it into his head to go right ober and get one ob dem chickens, de 'ting is tended to befo' sun up."

We can avoid colds by employing a bit of the same common sense which we all probably possess but which we often neglect to use. This is the time of year when colds are most prevalent and most serious in their consequences often developing into pneumonia and serious bronchial troubles. Let us then refresh our minds with a few don'ts and do's in regard to this really serious and contagious malady.

A generation ago a prominent doctor was asked by a lady how he treated a cold and the answer was, "With contempt, Madam." Well that day is past—now we treat a cold with proper respect and a few remedies knowing that with such treatment it may prove quite harmless.

Here are a few very pertinent don'ts.

If you want to take cold,
Keep your windows shut.
Avoid drafts as if they were a pestilence.

Take no exercise between meals.
Bathe seldom, and in warm water.
Wear heavy flannels, chest-protectors, abdominal bandages, and electric insoles.

Have no heat in your bedroom.
Never let anything keep you away from church, the theatre, or parties, in winter.

Never go out-of-doors when it's windy, or rainy, or wet underfoot, or cold, or hot, or looks as if it was going to be any of these.

Be just as intimate and affectionate as possible with every one you know who has a cold. Don't neglect them on any account.

But if you don't then just remember that if we keep ourselves vigorous, clean and well ventilated, we can defy that cold devil and all his works. Keep the system well flushed by drinking at least two quarts of water daily between meals. One glass of cold water at a meal is enough for any one, more, chills the stomach and retards digestion. Keep the lungs healthy and blood pure with fresh air, not necessarily cold air, for the cold chilly dampness found in the air of a guest-room closed for the winter is full of germs and exceedingly dangerous. There was an old rhyme which went this way, "When a draft blows thru a hole, make your will and mend your soul." We now know that a "draft" of fresh, pure air is going to give us vigor, physical as well as mental. There is nothing more stupefying than a close, stuffy atmosphere.

If your child develops a cold when the weather is mild keep him playing out-of-doors by himself but if stormy and severe keep him in a sunny, well ventilated room by himself, for a few days, he will soon recover and the rest of the family will escape. Give him plenty of warm, easily digested food, eggs, broths, and milk and fruit for laxative purposes. This same treatment is just as good for us grown-ups.

GREETINGS FROM DR. ROGERS.

Dr. Rogers who conducts our Health Department, has been in California since the middle of December. He will return April 1st. Last week the following letter to our readers was received and I am sure you will



find it interesting. It was particularly interesting to me, who of necessity, do much walking. Verily the law of compensation is still working.

WALKING FOR HEALTH

FEW people walk correctly or know how to stand on the corner and watch other people walk. You will agree with me it is not best to imitate a soldier, his gait

miles a day and should be able to do it in an hour or an hour and a quarter, taking all the while long breaths of fresh air. The English people are good walkers and make it a real recreation, we call it hiking to-day. Well call it what you like, but do it any way. Mountain climbing is fine for those who can stand it but we can all do a good deal of walking or running up and down stairs and call it pastime. We are picking

NEW EVERY MORNING

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.
All the past things are past and over;
Tasks are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors, let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled.
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.
Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound in a sheaf which God holds tight;
With glad days, and sad days, and

bad days, which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful night.
Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy receive and forgive them!
Only the new days are our own;
Today is ours and today alone.
Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul to the glad refrain,
And in spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And troubles forecasted, and possible pain
Take heart with the day and begin again.—Susan Coolidge.

is too stiff and stilted. The body should be straight and relaxed. The arms swinging but not too much. The step long and easy with a swing, striking the foot first on the heel but not too hard.

Walking is becoming a lost art and it is one of the finest exercises in the world. The automobiles are largely accountable for it and are the cause of the shortening of the lives of many thousands of Americans.

Everyone should walk at least four

roses just now while you people in Michigan are shoveling snow. Does not this make you just a bit envious? —Dr. F. N. Rogers.

—Yes, Dr. Rogers, it does, but just wait, we will also pick roses in a little while and ours have a much sweeter perfume than any you can find in California and our crisp winter air is full of ozone and bottled up pep, that quality that we middle state people are supposed to have a corner on.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

For Simplicity, Service and Style

Address orders to Mrs. Jenney, Pattern Department, M. B. F.

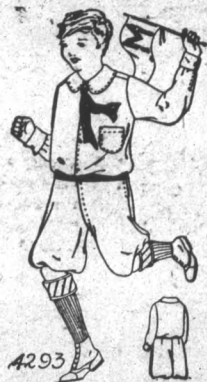
SPRING FASHIONS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

Catalogs 12 cents

Patterns 12 cents

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING and SUMMER 1923 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.



A Comfortable Suit For The Growing Boy
4293. Wool jersey, serge, khaki, linen, drill and gingham are suitable for this style. One could have the blouse of linen or madras and the knickerbockers of cloth or khaki. Corduroy too is an excellent material for the trousers.
The Pattern is out in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 1 7-8 yard for the blouse and 1 3-8 for the knickerbockers, of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



A Dainty Set For The "Little Girls" Wardrobe
4283. This comprises a neat yoke dress that may be finished with or without the ruffle, and a petticoat and comfortable drawers. One may use voile, lawn, batiste or crepe for the dress and cambric or nain-sook for petticoat and drawers. It will require 1 5-8 yard for the Dress, 5-8 yard for the Drawers and 1 1-8 yard for the Petticoat, of 36 inch material for a 2 year size.
The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months to 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years.
Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A Popular "Middy" Style

4294. No school girl's wardrobe is complete without several middy blouses, and no garment is quite as comfortable. In drill, Indian head, flannel, khaki, linen and silk, this style will be very pleasing. The blouse may be finished with straight lower edge, or with the now so popular "hip band." The plaited skirt is to be finished with a band or joined to an under waist.
The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 5-8 yards for the blouse, and 1 7-8 yard for the skirt, of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



A Pretty "Play" Garment

4285. Linen, chambray, flannel or chintz could be used for this model. A simple finish of stitching or stitchery, or a binding in contrasting color, would be very pleasing.
The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



LOVE IS MASTER OF ALL ARTS

AS someone has said "Love is master of all arts" I think there is nothing that it can apply to as bringing up children.

To make a success we must love them. Why of course we do. But do they know it? Do not take it for granted that they do. But tell them and explain why they are so dear to us.

How many times as we look back into our own childhood we can easily see what affected us most.

I think we will admit it was when we were taken in a good heart to heart talk when most good came to us. Also when our parents were not angry with us.

I think harsh methods that we sometimes allow ourselves to use only breeds hatred and then we fail entirely.

How many times we do to children what we would not think of doing to some grown up person.

If we expect good tempers, good manners, honesty and happy dispositions we must first set the example.

If you will some time watch their playing with their pets be it dog or cat or dolls or what ever they are interested in, watch if some of your own word and manners are not used.

As mothers we must take time to listen to their troubles (they are real troubles to them) for if we don't the day will come when we will find we are on the outside, and have lost the things that we valued most.

In small children, how they like to have mother or father play with them. A ride down hill, no matter if you are lame the next day—I hear someone say but I haven't time I cannot leave my work.

Make time while you have them and while they want you.

Which is most important whether every speck of dust is moved to land somewhere else or every dish wiped or whether we give our children the comradeship they need?

I think let all unnecessary work go. If we wish we may be model housekeepers when the children have all grown up and gone.

But while we have them in our home—then is the time for us to be real chums with them. And do not forget to let them know how much their good behavior means to us.—Mrs. X. J.

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN

The formula for a tooth-powder, which you gave in a recent issue, I believe February 3rd, is worth the price of the paper for a year. It is good, cheap and makes your teeth feel just fine. I was another one who wanted a cornstarch cake recipe. Have you any more copies of Lasca? I would like one also.—Mrs. Q.

I have entirely run out of copies of Lasca and have several requests for same on my desk. I sent out the last one I had and believe if someone will send me another copy I will try to have it published somewhere in our paper to satisfy our subscribers.—Mrs. Jenney.

Who of the readers of the M. B. F., knows the words to the song which begins with these lines:

"Please Mister, take me in your car,
"I want to see Ma-Ma
"They say she lives in heaven
"Is it very, very far?"

I would be very much obliged if you would print it in the Home Department. Mother used to sing it before she left us. What I have written here is all I can remember of it.—Miss M. M.

Mrs. G. H.—A 44 pattern would surely be large enough for you. Get the size by taking the bust measure loosely.

Mrs. McK.—Our book of fashions and catalog are one and the same and a very practical and useful book it is. There are patterns in it for all kinds of underwear for men, women and children. Even a pattern for a splendid home made corset waist which is simple and easy to make and give one good lines for the present-day dress.

I am a reader of the M. B. F. and I notice that someone asks how to remove rust from white linen. The lemon juice and salt are all right, but I have a product that works like magic on rust and ink also without



For School or Play or for a Party

The prettiest and most serviceable children's dresses are trimmed with

WRIGHT'S BIAS FOLD TAPE

Made in 13 colors of fast color percale and 6 colors of fine taffeta silk. Also in black, white and fancy materials. Leading fashion magazines for this Spring have many excellent designs for trimming with tape.

Sold at notion counters in the best stores everywhere. Send 10c. for our 1923 enlarged sewing book with new designs for women's and children's clothing, aprons, lingerie and useful articles for the home or for traveling. We will send also a 3-yard trial piece of tape in fast color percale in any one of the following colors: Gray, Pink, Light Blue, Brown, Reseda, Navy, Lavender, Linen Color, Old Rose, Alice Blue, Red, Black, Yellow.

Wm. E. Wright & Sons Co.
Manufacturers

Dept. 451 Orange N.J.

the aid of the sun. Have handled it for a number of years in Aid Societies to which I have belonged. If any of the readers of the M. B. F. are members of clubs, aid societies, or organized Sunday School classes and are interested in a very practical household product and would like an easy to add dollars to their treasury at the same time, write me and I shall be glad to give you the necessary information. Please enclose stamp.—Mrs. D. F. Warner, Kittanning, Pa.

FLOUR SACK GARMENTS

I GET flour sacks at the baker shops, 12 at a time, wash and bleach them out. I make large pillow cases and take just as much care with them as if I had pillow tubing. Some I put lace on. I make aprons for myself, also every-day undershirts, children's panties and underwaists. My neighbor even makes sheets of them. They make fine picnic spreads, something nice and white and nothing to spoil if things are spilled which always happens at a picnic.

Another help is that I put my two little girls in play skirts for summer. I make them out of khaki cloth. In the warm weather they don't need anything else on. This of course saves washing.

I found when I have trouble with starch sticking on the iron, it can be helped by putting white laundry soap in the starch. Just take the bar of soap and swing it around in the hot starch, it also makes the cloth glossy.

I have canned sausage and I always make it in little pats, and pack it in two-quart syrup pails, seal over with lard, leaving a space in the top of the pail, place a white cloth on top and pack in salt. This seals it air tight.

I think if Mrs. J. M. will try this she will like it very much.—Mrs. E. Short, Manistee County.

ON CHILDREN

I'LL send you a small article on children. I am glad you are bringing it up in your paper. I have two children, a boy of twelve and a girl of eleven years and sometimes I feel like such a failure.

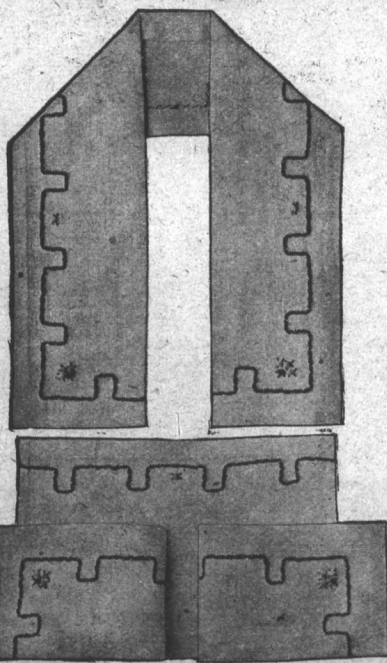
When I am sick, however, they are so good and do so much for me and keep the work done up so well that I feel they are pretty good children after all.

As you have visited on the East side of Trombly mountain I will have to tell you that our home is on the West side and we have such a pretty view from our home at evening when the sun is setting and in the morning at sunrise.

I like your page fine, I think it gives so many helps. Remember our latch-string is always out if you ever come this way. Last June I was so sorry our Farmer's Club reached your office too late to see you.—Mrs. Mark Chamberlain.

COLLAR AND CUFF SET

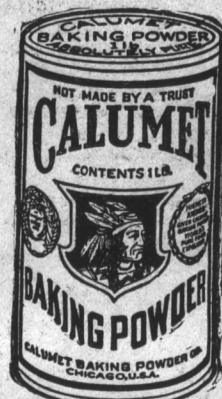
This Spring brings forth once more the collar and cuff set of organdie. You will find such a set very popular



and a nice addition to your wardrobe. Work the design in a heavy rope silk. A vest is also pictured here.

Are your Bakings Always Uniform?

The very first time you use Calumet your baking will be perfectly raised, sweet and wholesome. And you can expect unfailing uniformity just as long as you continue to use it, because



BEST BY TEST

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER



Never varies. The can you buy to-day holds the same quality and leavening strength as the first can that was made thirty-five years ago. In every can the last spoonful is as good as the first.

There is no substitute for Calumet—nothing "just as good." Its sale is 2½ times as much as that of any other brand.

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

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

82¢

Buys All the

Wall Paper

for An Entire Room

Here is a big Montgomery Ward offer! A DOUBLE LENGTH roll of wall paper for only 6c. Enough to paper an entire room 10x12 for as little as 82c! This includes side wall, border and ceiling paper.

Send for our new book of Wall Paper Samples and see the MANY OTHER big values we have ready for you. It shows you our complete new assortment—grass-cloths, tapestries, oatmeal papers, leather patterns, fabrics. And all at prices to suit your pocketbook. Among the better grades, we have a big variety for only 50c and up per DOUBLE LENGTH roll. And remember, you get twice as much wall paper in one of our 16-yard DOUBLE LENGTH rolls as in the ordinary 8-yard single roll.

This Wall Paper Book FREE

Contains over 100 Actual Samples
Be sure to get a copy of this book before planning your Spring decorating. It is made up of actual large-sized samples. With each side wall is shown a sample of the border to match. Easy and pleasant to select your wall paper this way.

Send for this interesting and valuable book today. Ask for Wall Paper Sample Book, No. 1923DD Address our House nearest you.

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I guarantee you a clear saving of 25 to 30% on Fence, Roofing and Paints and I pay the freight. Get my

CUT PRICE CATALOG

Learn how half a million farmers save big money by buying their Fence, Roofing and Paints direct from my big factories at prices way below others—send for catalog NOW—You'll save money.

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Demand Polar Bear Flour

Positively Best Flour Money Can Buy.

A Trial Bag will prove it!

Manufactured by The New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kans.

J. W. HARVEY & SON,

Central States Managers,
MARION, IND.



Spring is Here

All out-of-doors is filled with the bleat of the lamb, the bawl of the calf, the grunt of the pig, and the whinny of the colt.

Youth asserting itself everywhere!

Keep their bodies healthy, and stomachs full.

You can then count on good growth—quick development—and begin to cash in on them before the summer-end.

Let

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

be your insurance policy

against disease, insurance of good appetite, good digestion. It keeps the worms away.

Then, there are the mothers:

Your COWS need it for its system-toning, bowel-cleansing, appetizing effects. Puts them in fine condition for calving.

Your BROOD SOWS will be relieved of constipation and put in fine fettle for farrowing.

Excellent for MARES in foal—and EWES at lambing time.

It makes for good appetite, and more milk to nourish the offspring.

Tell your dealer what stock you have. He has a package to suit. GUARANTEED.

25 lb. Pail, \$2.25 100 lb. Drum, \$8.00

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Honest goods—honest price—why pay more?

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 20 years in perfecting this Tonic.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

For Sheep Ticks - for Hog Lice - for Health

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of live stock at special rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Thirty Cents (30c) per agate line per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Mar. 7—Holsteins, E. E. Butters, Coldwater, Mich.
Mar. 8—Chester Whites, Alexander & Bodmer, Vassar, Mich.
Mar. 10—Holsteins, Musolf Bros., South Lyons, Mich.
Mar. 13—Duroc Jerseys, Schaffer Bros., Oxford, Mich.
Mar. 21—Aberdeen-Angus, Russell Bros., Merrill, Mich.
Mar. 22—Poland Chinas, Sonley Bros., St. Louis.
Oct. 18—Holsteins, Howell Sales Company, Livingston County, Wm. Sec'y, Howell, Mo.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

We offer one red, low down, thick bull calf fifteen months old, also one roan calf fifteen months old. A bargain if taken at once. Also a few young cows with calves at foot.

C. H. Prescott & Sons
Office at Herc at
Tawas City, Mich. Prescott, Mich.

A POLLED SHORTHORN HERD BULL 2 years old. Scotch Orangeblossom Family. Fit to head any herd. Younger ones for sale.
L. O. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Mich.

GLADWIN COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS offer the best in beef and milk strains. All ages, both sexes. W. S. HUBER, Sec'y, Gladwin, Mich.

Yield!



Every man who milks cows for a living knows that Yield is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

Yield To You Will Mean:

Dependable Cash Income - Profits
Bank Account - Independence
Better Things for the Family

Holsteins hold all world's records and average highest over all breeds for both butterfat and milk yield.

Let Us Tell You the Story of the Holstein Cow.

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HERD OF SHORTHORN Cattle. Cows, heifers, and cows with calves by side. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. B. tested. Write now.
H. E. LIVERMORE, Romeo, Mich.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

ANNUAL MEETING OF MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association was held in the Agricultural Building at the Michigan Agricultural College, January 31st, President Dudley E. Waters, of Grand Rapids, in the chair.

The President's address outlined a broad program of work for 1923 under the new co-operative arrangement with the Dairy Extension Department of the College by which Mr. James G. Hays is employed as Holstein specialist. Plans are being made to re-organize the county associations and get them started on definite lines of constructive work under the county manager plan, and to organize counties where associations are not already in the field.

Earl J. Cooper, Extension Representative of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, discussed the calf club program, illustrating many phases of club work with lantern slides. Following Mr. Cooper's talk Mr. D. D. Aitken donated \$100.00 to pay special calf prizes for the past year, and a resolution was passed endorsing the calf club program and pledging support throughout the state.

Professor O. E. Reed, of the Dairy Husbandry Department of the M. A. C., addressed the meeting, discussing the work of the Dairy Department and the co-operation with the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association through the employment of a Holstein Specialist, Mr. James G. Hays, whose time will be devoted to Holstein matters. Mr. Hays will be available to assist county Holstein organizations and will help organize calf clubs, bull associations, and cow testing associations.

After considerable discussion, the dues were changed to \$2.00 per year and the Board of Directors was reduced from fifteen to nine members, to be elected for one year.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, E. L. Smith, Adrian; Vice-President, W. R. Harper, Middlesville; Directors: E. L. Smith, Adrian; W. R. Harper, Middlesville; J. Neal Lamoreaux, Comstock Park; James I. Post, Hillsdale; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; S. H. Mumsell, Howell; G. L. Spillane, Flint; M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; and R. F. Sloan, Charlevoix.

The Board of Directors will elect a secretary and treasurer at their first meeting, to be held February 17th.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the five-year program for bovine tuberculosis eradication as outlined by the livestock breeders' conference and urging the passage of bills before the legislature to provide funds for the campaign, and endorsing the filled milk bill now before the legislature.

SHORTHORN FUNCTIONS WELL ATTENDED

THE Forty-second Annual Meeting of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at the M. A. C., Thursday, February 1st, seventy breeders being present. In the absence of President George A. Prescott, Jr., Vice-President S. H. Pangborn occupied the chair. M. E. Millar of Greenville, Michigan, gave a very interesting talk on "Milking Shorthorn Development," showing something of the progress made by the milking Shorthorn during recent years. The Association was very fortunate in having with them F. W. Harding, General Executive of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, Illinois, who gave a very interesting talk on "The Present Shorthorn Situation." The following resolution was unanimously indorsed by the breeders present:

"WHEREAS, The Boards of Supervisors of the thirty-three counties in Michigan have already appropriated funds to the extent of \$175,000 to co-operate with the State and Federal Bureaus of Animal Industry in the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis within those counties, and demands for this work are constantly increasing, and

WHEREAS, The funds provided for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State for carrying on this work are now and have been for

some time past, completely exhausted, and

WHEREAS, We recognize the importance of testing all cattle in the State and eradicating this disease as rapidly as possible as a matter of ultimate economy not only to the livestock owners, who bear a large part of the loss, but also to the general taxpayers of the State, and

WHEREAS, We believe that this is one of the most important measures before us at this time as dealing directly with human health and particularly the health and welfare of the children of the State

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association in annual meeting assembled, that we go on record as favoring enactment by the present session of the Legislature of adequate measures for the expansion of the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication now being carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State and the adoption of the five-year program proposed by the Livestock Breeders' Conference held at Lansing, December 21, 1922, as appended hereto, and that we commend highly the action of the Governor and Administrative Board in providing emergency funds in order that this work could be continued during the past year."

The officers elected for the coming year are:

President, S. H. Pangborn, Bad Axe, Michigan; Vice-President, M. E. Millar, Greenville, Michigan; Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing, Michigan; Directors, Frank Lessiter, Clarkston, Michigan; J. Smith, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Fred Hebblewhite, Armada, Michigan; Thomas Martin, Ionia, Michigan, and H. W. Hayes, Chelsea, Michigan.

The annual banquet was held the same evening in the Wildwood Inn, W. C. Kellogg acting as Toastmaster. Among the speakers were R. J. Bidwell, Tecumseh; W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio; Professor G. A. Brown, East Lansing; President S. H. Pangborn, Bad Axe; Dr. J. P. Hutton, Lansing; and F. W. Harding of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, Illinois.

A shorthorn Show of the sale cattle was held Friday morning. This show attracted a great deal of attention and the placing of the ribbons by Mr. F. W. Harding was watched with keen interest.

The annual Association Sale was held Friday afternoon, February 2nd. A very large crowd of farmers and breeders was present and while the prices obtained were not high, it was quite apparent that those present are looking for improved livestock conditions in the near future.

The top of the sale, May Amaranth 943790, consigned by John Lessiter's Sons, Orion, Michigan, and sold to W. C. Thatcher, of Flint, Michigan, brought \$310.00. The highest priced bull, Dale Leader 1113954, was contributed by the same breeder and sold to T. J. Rixon, Britton, Michigan, for \$210.00. Twenty-five females made an average of \$138.00, while seven bulls sold for an average of \$163.00.

RED POLLED CATTLE CLUB

Following is a short report of our annual meeting which was held at East Lansing, Jan. 31, 1923. We had a very interesting meeting and took in several new members following are the officers elected.

President, N. C. Herbison, Birmingham, Mich.; Vice President, R. L. Finch, Saline, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mark R. Westbrook, Ionia, Mich.; Director, 3 years, Robert A. Randall, Armada, Mich.; Director, 2 years, John E. Killick, Doster, Mich.—Mark R. Westbrook, Secy.

DUROC JERSEY MEN REORGANIZE

The Michigan Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders association, after a lapse of two years in association activities, came to life at the college Tuesday and effected complete reorganization of their groups. Thirty men attended the meeting, and laid plans for future expansion of the association's activities.

C. C. Terrell, President of the Ohio Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders association delivered the principal

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address at the session, talking on the general subject of "Salesmanship." Terrell pointed out the need of adequate selling methods in the pure bred hog game, and gave the features which make the Duroc Jersey Breed one of the most popular in America.

At the close of the meeting the association passed a resolution favoring raise in pay for federal men working on hog cholera eradication in the state.

DEFICIENCY OF MINERAL MAT- TER AND BULK IN RATION

I have a Poland China sow, 4 months old, that has been in perfect health up to about a week ago, when I fed her one day, she just started to take her feed when she had a sort of convulsion or fit, fell on her back, with legs stiff and trembles all over, for perhaps 5 to 8 minutes, then she got all right and went to eating, giving a sort of squealing and grunting noise. She is getting poor, and has had the same thing every time I feed her since. No black teeth, quarters clean, but is in a small pen and does not get a great deal of exercise. Pen is about 10x10 feet. Can you tell me the trouble and give a remedy? She has had corn, ground corn, oats, wheat and rye, mixed with skim milk or water for slops, have been feeding 6 or 8 ears of whole corn per day.—A. L. W., Brighton, Michigan.

—From the symptoms which you describe and the ration you are feeding, I believe that this sow is suffering from a deficiency of mineral matter and bulk in her ration, also from a lack of exercise.

I would, by all means, advise turning her out for exercises each day, or better still giving her the run of a barn yard. Likewise, give her access to some clover or alfalfa hay and keep a mineral mixture before her at all times.

Unless some skim milk is available to feed regularly, it would be well to feed a small amount of digester tankage or oil meal in her ration when skim milk is not at hand. If tankage is being used, about one part tankage for each ten parts of the grain which you have would be sufficient. If oil meal was being used, about one-seventh of the ration might well consist of the oil meal.—Geo. A. Brown, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

PREVENTING HORNS WITH CAUSTIC

Please inform me in your next issue, as to how to remove the horns of little calves with caustic, or is there anything any better?—D. H., Boyne City, Michigan.

—The use of caustic is perhaps one of the best methods of preventing the growth of horns on calves. The horns should be killed as soon as they form a distinct button so that it can be readily felt. This will usually be at about three weeks of age.

The hair should be removed from about the horn, the base of the horn scraped with a knife or other instrument, until the serum starts to ooze out or it becomes moist. The base of the horn should be rubbed with a stick of caustic until a distinct ring appears. Occasionally with an experienced operator, a second application is necessary although this is seldom the case.

The stick of caustic should be wrapped with a paper and only the end which is coming in contact with the horn left exposed, as it will burn the fingers very severely if not handled in this way and should be kept in a tightly corked bottle when not used, for if exposed to air, it dissolves.

Care should be taken not to apply too much as if any of the material runs down onto the head, it will burn the calf's head and remove the hair.—Prof. Geo. A. Brown, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

TURN COW DRY

Please let me know how long should a person turn a cow dry before she comes fresh.—L. E., Grand Junction, Michigan.

—A cow should always be turned dry at least a month before she freshens and better if six weeks. A cow needs this length of time to recuperate and make preparations for the next year. This is one of the most important times in the cow's life as far as milk production is concerned. (Continued on following page.)



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR PRICES

A word about De Laval Cream Separator prices to prospective 1923 purchasers is pertinent at this time.

De Laval prices were reduced last year to practically the pre-war level, allowing for increased capacity and other improvements made meanwhile.

This reduction was made in anticipation of a further reduction in labor and material costs. The reverse has happened. Labor and material costs are going up rather than down.

If they continue to do so De Laval prices will have to be advanced. They are now too low. The economies possible through greatly increased production can alone permit of their remaining so.

In any event, De Laval prices cannot be reduced. They may easily have to be advanced at any time. The safe thing to do is to buy now and take no chances.

This is the more so by reason of the fact that 1923 De Laval machines are even better than ever before, that dairying was never more profitable, and that no one having use for a cream separator could ever less afford to be without the best or to continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine.

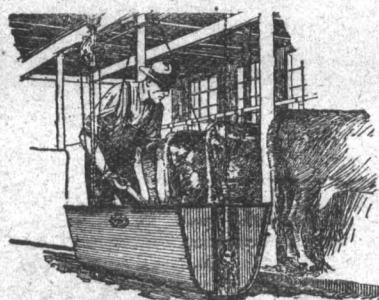
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DURHAMS

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED DURHAM bulls from ten months to one year old. I have also a few female Durhams for sale.
HENRY J. LYNCH, Mayville, Tuscola Co., Mich.

ANGUS

WE HAVE SOME FINE YOUNG ANGUS BULLS from International Grand Champion Stock at reasonable prices. E. H. KERR & CO., Addison, Mich.

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To be held on the farm at Merrill, Mich.,

Wed., Mar. 21st, 1923, at 1:00 O'clock P. M.

22 Head 15 Females—7 Bulls—6 Cows with calves by side, 7 Heifers

An opportunity to buy real quality cattle at your own price. These cattle are right in pedigree and individuality. Teeming in the blood of such fashionable families as Blackbirds, Arcons and Prides. In this offering will be found real show prospects. This sale should appeal to beginners. Nine months time will be given on bankable notes. Write for catalog.

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Will meet trains on sale day. Good auto roads.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS at reasonable prices, also choice bull calves of May Rose breeding.
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FOR SALE REGISTERED GUERNSEYS—ONE bull ready for service and bull calves. Hard just T. R. tested, no reaction.
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REG. JERSEYS, FOGIS 99th OF H. F. AND Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
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JERSEY BULL CALVES FOR SALE FROM 1 mo. to 12 mo. old. From high producing dams. Sired by Sunburst Arcons Majesty. Farmers prices. Write your wants to
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Herdsmen Tells of Wide Experience with Kow-Kare

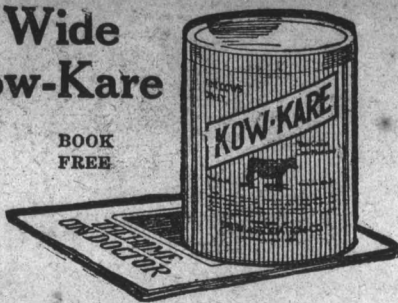
Paul A. Chadwick of Corona, Cal., writes us a typical letter on the results of his use of Kow-Kare in the dairy. He says:

"I am a herdsman for the Jameson Estate and I am having difficulty to convince the manager of the value of KOW-KARE. We are troubled with abortion, retained afterbirth, and barrenness, all of which I can prevent with KOW-KARE and I have had 100% results with barrenness, never in sixteen years with several thousand cows in several states failed to get cows with calf after three months' continuous use. I have used about a ton of your product and some Garget Remedy as well as Bag Balm. My father used KOW-KARE when I was very young and never had a case of abortion, and only one case of retained afterbirth in over twenty years."

That KOW-KARE can and does accomplish such wonderful results is not strange. The medicinal properties of the remedy build up and put into healthy operation the digestive and genital organs. It is in these organs that most diseases of cows are centered—and it is these same organs that regulate the flow of milk.

During the months of winter feeding the milk-making functions need outside support.

BOOK
FREE



KOW-KARE furnishes this help. Just a tablespoonful in the feed twice a day for one week in each month will show a big increase in the yield of milk. The use of KOW-KARE before and after calving assures more robust cows and healthier calves.

We have a thirty-two page book that tells just what to do in case of cow illness. It is called "The Home Cow Doctor" and is yours for the asking. Thousands of cow owners ask for it each year.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have KOW-KARE—\$1.25 and 65c sizes. If dealer is not supplied we will mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
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cerned, as well as very important in the life of the young calf. Too many people turn the cow to the stalk field or to the back pasture in the summer time and at least do not feed her very well before she freshens. A cow should have full feed while she is dry and should be fed about the same feed as she would normally receive when about half through her milking period. This gives her an opportunity to build up and fatten up as nature demands. A cow that is fed well before she calves and comes in in good condition will give a higher percentage of butterfat in her milk than will one in thin condition. She will also give more milk.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

DIPPING SHEEP

ONE of the most important requisites in the successful management of sheep is that the fleece and skin be kept a clean, healthy condition and free from parasites.

The external parasites that often cause serious lisses are the tick, louse and scab mite. The tick is a blood-sucking parasite. When present in a flock, more feed is required to winter the sheep and the quality of the fleece is injured. The louse is a skin-eating parasite. It causes the sheep considerable pain and result in a large proportion of the wool being pulled.

The scab is a microscopic parasite that feeds on the skin causing a watery exudate that forms a hard scab. Under this scab, the mite feeds and multiplies very rapidly, causing intense irritation, pulling of the wool and rubbing the affected parts, and eventually resulting in the death of the sheep unless proper treatment is given.

Sheep can only become infested with scab through coming in contact with infested sheep or quarters. The flock should be dipped immediately upon discovery of infestation with scab and the dipping repeated in ten days. Every flock should be dipped twice each year to keep the skin and fleece in a healthy condition as well as destroy ticks and lice. If the dipping is done as soon after lambing and shearing as the weather will permit, less dip is required and the she can be handled easier than at any other time. After shearing, the ticks will go from the sheep to the lambs, making it necessary to dip the lambs.

Any one of the standard dips on the market will prove satisfactory. At the College, we have found the coal tar dips especially satisfactory. The water used in mixing the dip should be warmed to a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit and each sheep held in the solution for two minutes, the head being immersed just before leaving the vat.—Prof. George A. Brown, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

CAUSE OF STERILITY

I have a large cow weighing about fourteen hundred pounds. This cow is half jersey and half holstein. She has a record that I believe not many cows have. This cow came in with her first calf in Nov., 1916. She has not missed one single milking up to this day. She has had three calves in the six years, she had her last calf July 29, 1920 and is giving eighteen pounds of milk a day now.

I cannot get her with calf this time. She comes in heat every three weeks and is healthy in every way so far as we can see. Is there anything or any way to get her with calf? She would be worth any two cows I have if I could get her with calf.—P. M., Farwell, Mich.

It is impossible to state the cause of sterility in a case of this kind without a personal examination. Infection of the cervix or of the uterus or both might be factors associated with sterility. The fact that this cow has been giving milk continuously for over six years without having a period of rest during that time may be an important factor in sterility. This cow has certainly been overworked and overwork is very likely to lower the potency of an animal. If the cow were dried up for a few months, fed liberally and allowed all the exercise she is inclined to take, her condition might

be improved. As soon as pasture is available she should have access to a legume pasture. An examination should be made of her reproductive organs by a qualified veterinarian to determine if there are any changes that might be factors in sterility. The fact that she is coming in heat regularly indicates that the reproductive organs are not likely to be seriously deranged and I am inclined to believe that overwork is the underlying cause of her trouble.—E. T. Hollman, Associate Professor of Animal Pathology, M. A. C.

CAN COMPEL TESTING OF CATTLE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Can you give your readers the law and rulings on tubercular testing of cattle? Must we submit our cows to be tested every 60 days? We are being told a lot of stuff, I fear is not so. We wish to go right, but it seems like a large problem now in many ways.—W. J. F., Hillsdale, County, Michigan.

The Attorney General has ruled that the Commissioner of Agriculture has the power to compel the tuberculin test of any herd of cattle. This power is being utilized in those counties in which co-operative tuberculosis eradication work is being conducted. Hillsdale is one of those counties.

Herd tests are required only at reasonable intervals. If a herd is clean, the owner is not required to subject the herd to another test for a year. No effort is being made to subject any herd to a test every 60 days. It is customary, when a herd is demonstrated to be infected with tuberculosis, to conduct tests at intervals of six months.

In Hillsdale county it is possible that tests upon some of the infected herds may be conducted at intervals of less than six months, owing to an effort which is being made to classify Hillsdale county as a Modified Accredited Area.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

LICKING DISEASE OR PICA

My cattle eat on all the old boards they can get; also rub the root of the tail till it sometimes makes a scab. What will I do for it? F. B., Central Lakes, Michigan.

The cattle are probably suffering from what is called "Licking Disease" or "Pica" a perversion of the appetite manifested by a craving for unnatural food. The affected animals will gnaw, lick and even eat objects which they would not touch in health.

It occurs most commonly among cattle that are kept stabled continuously and especially during the winter months. The cause of the disease is not known. The course of the disease is chronic at times animals show improvement, then getting worse again. A change of food will sometimes bring about a cure. The cattle should be kept in a stable that has plenty of good light and ventilation. If stable is damp that should be corrected.

There is no specific drug for this disease. Apomorphine given three times daily for three days in succession in two or three grain doses has been much recommended.—John P. Hutton, Asso. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

55 YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE

Dear Mr. Slocum—As we think so much of your paper, I am taking advantage of your offer and am sending you one dollar to renew my subscription for one year from 1923 to 1924, and adding a new subscriber for one year. We have taken quite a few farm papers in our 55 years of wedded life, but we think yours beats them all in truth and honesty. Yours in sincerity, Geo. W. Dwagart, Clinton County, Michigan.

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Farm sale at 10:00 o'clock a. m. Cattle sale at 12:30 p. m.
4 bulls, two from 30 lb. dams, two with yearly backing.
50 cows and heifers. 4 thirty lb. cows. 8 others with records from 25 to 29 lbs.
2 daughters of 1000 lb. cows. 5 are now on S. O. Test.
14 daughters of King Ona Champion one of the best bred bulls in the World, others bred to him.

Catalogs ready March 1st. Herd under State supervision.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED BROWN SWISS heifers and cows, also one bull. Herd federal accredited. ELMWOOD FARMS, Sebawaing, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BROWN SWISS Herd federal accredited. Come and see them or write for what you want. Ervin R. Moore, Osseo, Mich.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—A few choice bulls and heifers for sale. ROYSTAN STOCK FARM, Will Cottle, R. R. 1, West Branch, Michigan

FOR SALE—OUR RED POLLED HERD BULL (Cosy) Eds. Laddie, and a few heifer calves. PIERCE BROS., Eaton Rapids, Mich. R. 1.

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

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FOR SALE CHEAP—REG. HEREFORD BULL, 2 years old. CALVIN BARKER, Clio, Ohio.

RIVERVIEW HEREFORDS—FOR SALE Bulls, also few females. WM. C. DICKEN, Smyrna, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN: A BLACK Percheron Mare and her coming 3 year-old filly. Will make a well matched pair. Both registered. A. L. SCHMIDT & SON, R. 5, Reed City, Mich.

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SENSATION MARSI Our new herd boar. Sired by "Marsi" Reserve grand champion National Swine Show 1922. We are taking orders for gilts and sows for spring farrow bred to this wonderful boar. SCHAFFER BROS., Route 4, Oxford, Mich.

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Also fall pigs either sex. These are sired by or bred to State Fair winners. Prices are low and satisfaction guaranteed. Public sale of bred sows March 9. MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM offers choice weanling Duroc pigs, either sex. Priced very reasonable. Write us. INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

HILL CREST DUROCS, PERRINTON, MICH. We are breeding twenty sows and eighteen gilts to a son of GREAT ORION SENSATION Yearling, spring and fall boars. NEWTON & BLANK, Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton, Gratiot Co., Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS READY FOR SERVICE. Sired by Fannie's Joe Orion \$25 each. Will ship C. O. D. Write us now. H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

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BRED SOWS AND FALL GILTS FOR SALE Also some fall pigs. Pedigrees furnished. WILBUR JONES, Route No. 1, Reese, Mich.

O. I. C.

REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR sale. Weighing 250 lbs. A few fall sows. J. R. VAN ETEN, Clifford, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE—SPRING BOARS AND BRED gilts from 25 sows to select from. Place your order now or you may be to late. 10th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

(Continued on page 31.)

Auction Duroc Jersey Swine

ON Tuesday, March 13, 1923, 12 o'clock

We will sell Registered Duroc Jerseys consisting of

7 BOARS--35 SOWS and GILTS

Bred to "SENSATION MARSI"

AT

Farm 6 miles east of Oxford on Rochester Road.

Catalog on request free. Mail bids to Mr. R. Clark, Our care.

SCHAFFER BROS., R. 4, Oxford, Mich.

MICHIGAN CROPS

RENEWING STAND OF ALFALFA

Having had considerable experience in renewing alfalfa I wish to say to inquirer N. S. A. (page 11, Feb. 3rd issue) that I would leave the alfalfa. Half a stand will pay well, and if left you can see just where the bare spots are and apply the necessary elements where needed to renew the fertility of the soil. Harrow whole field or just spots, sow seed and harrow again. Sow between April 1st and August 1st whenever conditions are right. A good time is immediately after cutting. If doubtful about results you can use white blossom sweet clover (on account of cheapness of seed) until desired results show.

I had many bare spots on sandy soil and cured them all with additional applications of marl. Use three to ten yards per acre. Experiments with Sudan grass on these light gravelly soils have proven mostly failures.—V. P. Kalamazoo.

SWEET CLOVER AS FERTILIZER

I would like to ask through the Business Farmer if sweet clover is as good for fertilizer as barnyard manure.—R. L. M., Breckenridge.

—Sweet clover is a leguminous crop and when inoculated is able to make use of the free nitrogen of the air. If grown continuously for several years on the same field and plowed under the nitrogen and organic matter of the soil should increase. When this organic matter decays it is quite likely that additional phosphorus and potash will be made available. However, the total supply of phosphorus and potash in the soil will not be increased.

Barnyard manure contains nitrogen, phosphorus and potash and also considerable organic matter that is in a more or less decaying condition. Consequently, barnyard manure will increase the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash content of the soil while sweet clover will increase the nitrogen content only.—C. R. Megee, Farm Crop Department, M. A. C.

PLANT FLAX WITH OATS

I have a piece of ground which I wish to seed down in oats, and most of it has been manured quite heavily for two years. I think under a normal year my oat straw would grow so tall that a strong wind would lay it flat. Can I seed flax with my oats for a support and will the flax and oats get ripe at the same time and can they be threshed successfully with the threshing machine? And if so how?—C. H., Posen, Michigan.

—Oats and flax planted together under Michigan conditions mature at nearly the same time. Flax usually ripens a little earlier but will stand without damage until the oats are ripe. The practice of seeding oats and flax together was quite common during the war years when oil meal was at a high price. The oats and flax can be threshed together with the ordinary threshing machine and separation can be made later by use of the fanning mill.

Under present conditions I believe you will get better results by seeding a stiff strawed variety of oats with-

out the flax, using two hundred and fifty pounds per acre of acid phosphate. The Worthy variety is known to be much stiffer strawed than ordinary oat varieties and should give good results under the conditions you describe.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

CLOVER ON SAND

Is it better to sow Mammoth clover alone in early March or with oats in April, on sandy soil? Will oats rob the clover of moisture later on?—Mrs. A. G., Rothbury, Michigan.

—On slight sandy soil Mammoth clover will stand a better chance of producing a crop when seeded alone than when seeded with a nurse crop like oats. The oats tend to shade the clover and also utilize moisture that is needed very badly by the young seedling.

In some sections it is advisable to sow a small amount of oats, three or four pecks, with the seeding to prevent sand particles from blowing and thereby causing considerable injury. A large amount of the damage caused by a nurse crop is done the last three weeks that it is on the ground. In this case it is advisable to cut the oats for hay, which will allow the seeding to make use of available moisture.—C. R. Megee, Farm Crops Dept., M. A. C.

SOWING SWEET CLOVER

Would like to have some advice on sweet clover. I have a field I wish to seed to sweet clover this spring to plow under. Red clover grows good on this field, would it pay me to sow the sweet clover? Would it make more growth to plow under? Can it be seeded the same way you would sow red? Of course I do not know about the acidity, but the red clover grows rank considering the difference in cost of seed and amount of growth to turn under. Would you try it once?—H. B. Vermontville.

—Sweet clover is a little more sensitive to soil acidity than red clover but since you state that red clover grows quite rank you are not likely to experience any difficulty in securing an excellent growth of sweet clover. Sweet clover will produce a higher tonnage of dry matter in both tops and roots the first season than will red clover. The seed of sweet clover is also somewhat cheaper and for a crop to plow under we believe that under the present conditions is the more economical one.—C. R. Megee, Asso. Prof., Farm Crops Department, M. A. C.

DIAGRAM FOR SCARIFYING MACHINE

Please give diagram of sweet clover scarifying machine.—J. S.

—A diagram for the Ames sweet clover scarifying machine may be secured from the Farm Crops Department of the Iowa State College, Ames Iowa. This machine was invented by Professor Hughes who is Chief of the Crops Department at Ames. A diagram for constructing the machine may be secured from him free of charge.—C. R. Megee, Farm Crops Dept., M. A. C.



C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager, of Michigan State Farm Bureau, and J. W. Nicolson, Mgr. of Seed Dept., inspecting seed at threshing time near Oasis, Utah.

Utah Common Alfalfa Seed

Farm Bureau Brand Utah Alfalfa Seed is the cheapest, Michigan adapted Alfalfa Seed on the market.

Inspected while growing and after threshing by representatives of the Farm Bureau Seed Department.

Grown at an altitude of 4500 feet under severe climatic conditions our high quality strains, free from noxious weeds, will give results.

For short rotations we recommend this seed. For permanent fields use Grimm, Cossack or Michigan grown Farm Bureau Brands.

About 10,000,000 pounds of Alfalfa Seed has been imported each year for the last three years.

Don't take a chance on these imported seeds. We do not handle them.

Buy Farm Bureau Brand Seeds from your local Co-Op.

If you can't get this service locally, write



Seed Department

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Contagious Abortion Can be Stopped in Cows and Sows



Erick Bowman
Discoverer of the
Bowman Abortion Remedy

That statement applies to *Your* herd. It's no use to worry about past losses which this dread disease may have caused. The important thing to do is to save yourself from future losses by stamping out every trace of Contagious Abortion Now.

The Bowman Abortion Remedy has behind it a record of positive results in the thousands of cases where it has been used. These should recommend it to anyone facing the problem of how to eradicate Contagious Abortion. The experience of satisfied users is your best guide. The Bowman Abortion Remedy will positively rid your herd of Contagious Abortion. Any farmer can administer it with ease. Cattle and hogs like it and take it readily when it is given to them.

**Write Today
for Bowman's Bulletin**

It is FREE. Gives full information about Contagious Abortion and how to eradicate it, as well as the experience of many farmers who have used Bowman's Remedy. A postal sent today will bring you a copy by return mail.

ERICK BOWMAN
Remedy Company
730 Bridge Street
Owatonna, Minnesota

Read what Mr. Dodge says:

Rochester, Minn., Jan. 17, 1923.
I feel that it is my duty to write you and let you know how I am getting along since I treated my cows with your remedy.
I believe it was the fore part of August that I gave your remedy to my entire herd. Before treating them I had lost several calves; since that time conditions have changed. One come today, which makes ten calves and in every case the afterbirth came away in a short time. I have three more to calve soon, but shall lose no sleep, as I believe the trouble is over.
I never saw any medicine that is so easy to give as your remedy. I gave the medicine according to directions and the second morning the cattle were running in every direction to get in the barn to get their share. And another good thing about it is that a person doesn't have to spend a lot of extra time and labor. Just giving the medicine does the job. Will write you later.
ELMER E. DODGE.

KITSELMAN FENCE
"I Saved One-Third," says Wm. B. Lee, Stanton, Mich. You, too, can save. We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 193 MUNCIE, IND.

PATENTS
Write today for free instruction book and "Evidence of Conception" blank. Send sketch of model for personal opinion. CLARENCE O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 1053 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.



A Six-Horse Hitch

300,000 Chicks

Guaranteed Michigan
Bred and Hatched

ENGLISH WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD'S Famous Strain ANCONAS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$60. BARRED ROCKS, R. and S. C. REDS, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10; 500, \$75. 1,000 orders at 500 rate. RHODE ISLAND WHITES, 100, \$18; 200, \$35. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. Strong, vigorous chicks from heavy laying flocks. Order right from this ad. WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS. Catalog free. Reference, Holland City State Bank.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, Box L, Holland, Michigan



CHICKS WITH PEP, \$11 per 100 and up



Selected Hogan Tested Flocks. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. BUFF ORPINGTONS, WH. and SIL. WYANDOTTES, 50, \$9.25; 100, \$15; 500, \$100. BARRED ROCKS, S. and R. C. REDS, MINORCAS, 50, \$8.25; 100, \$16; 500, \$100. ANCONAS and HEAVY BROILERS, 50, \$7.25; 100, \$14; 500, \$100. BR. and BUFF LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$75. ALL VARIETIES, \$11 per 100 straight. On 500, 5% off; 1,000 10% off. Ready February 26th. Catalog free. Member I. M. C. A.

HOLGATE HATCHERY, Box B, Holgate, Ohio.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY

The Chicks that I sell are produced under my personal supervision in a good, modern, equipped hatchery which is kept in best possible condition. The parent stock is carefully selected and of best heavy laying strains, kept on free range, well-housed and handled. Free from disease and properly fed. This enables me to produce strong, healthy chicks which will mean PROFIT to my customers. PRICES: WHITE, BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50. BARRED ROCKS, R. and S. C. REDS and ANCONAS, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50. WHITE and BUFF ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, AND MINORCAS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$77.50. WHITE and BUFF ORPINGTONS, SIL. L. WYANDOTTES, 50, \$9; 100, \$18; 500, \$87.50. I guarantee full live delivery by prepaid post. Get your order in now and I will ship when you want them. Bank Reference. Catalog free. H. B. Tippin, Box E, Findlay, Ohio. Member I. M. C. A.



CHICKS THAT MAKE PROFIT



\$10 PER 100 AND UP. From vigorous, pure-bred flocks on free range, selected for heavy laying qualities and well-cared for. Low priced considering exceptional quality. WHITE, BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1,000, \$120. WHITE and BARRED ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, BUFF ORPINGTONS, ROSE and S. C. REDS, ANCONAS, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50; 1,000, \$140. Mixed, all varieties for broilers, \$10 per 100 straight. Postpaid to your door and full live count guaranteed. You can order now direct from this ad and get them when you want them. Bank reference. Free catalog.

BLUFFTON HATCHERY, Box L, Bluffton, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

\$10.50 PER 100 AND UP



From Hogan tested, well-kept and housed heavy laying flocks. Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$7.50. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 50, \$9; 100, \$17.50; 500, \$85. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$67.50. Mixed, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50. \$11 per 100 straight. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. Order NOW from this ad, and get them when you want them. Catalog free. ALSO EGGS FOR HATCHING. Reference: Bank. TRI-STATE HATCHERIES, Box 511, Archbold, Ohio

Egg-Bred Baby Chicks

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS, 11 years of breeding for egg production. Highest quality chicks from tested layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100 chicks \$12.50; 500, \$60.00. From Extra selected matings \$2.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid, 100% delivery guaranteed. Order now. Bank reference. Catalog free.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich. S. P. Wiersma, Prop.

CHICKS, \$10 per 100 and up

Postpaid to your door and full live count guaranteed

Varities	50	100	500	1,000
WHITE BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
BARRED ROCKS, BLACK MINORCAS and ANCONAS	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$72.50	\$140.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES and REDS	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$75.00	\$145.00
BUFF MINORCAS, 50, \$13; 100, \$25. MIXED CHICKS FOR BROILERS, 50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$60. Postpaid. Full live delivery guaranteed. Hatched in the best possible manner from good, vigorous, egg-bred, heavy laying flocks on free range. Carefully selected and packed to go safely. No catalog. Order right from this ad. and save time. Reference: Citizen's Saving Bank. You take no chances.				

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, Box K, Upper Sandusky, Ohio
Only 7 hours from Grand Rapids. Can reach any point in Michigan in 24 hours.

BABY CHICKS Postpaid to your door \$11 per 100 and Up

FROM HOGAN TESTED, FREE RANGE HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. ALL VARIETIES.

WHITE BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS and ANCONAS	\$14.00
BARRED ROCKS and R. C. REDS	\$16.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, BUFF ROCKS	\$17.50
BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS	\$18.00

EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS. All lots of 500, \$1.00 per 100 discount. \$2.00 per 100 higher. Large Price List for return mail. Postpaid full live delivery guaranteed. Hatched by the most modern method of incubation from good, vigorous, pure-bred varieties carefully selected and safely packed. No catalogue. Order right from this ad and save time and disappointment. Reference: Chesaning State Bank or any business in Chesaning. Address: BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM, Guy L. Babion, Prop., Chesaning, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

FROM SPECIAL MATINGS. A specialist breeder can furnish better baby chicks. Our ANCONAS are Michigan's leading strain today—both in exhibition and in egg production. WHITE LEGHORNS from a select special egg-laying breed. We specialize in quality baby chicks. Lowest prices. Write for illustrated catalogue.

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS SELECTED CHICKS FROM the heart of the baby-chick industry. Leading pure breeds from heavy egg-producing strains. Alive delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue and prices.

L. VAN HOVEN & BRO., Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS—Exhibition and Utility

stocks from America's best. W. and Barred Rocks, Reds, W. and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Anconas. Surprising prices, quality considered. 13 years hatchery experience. Catalog.

MAIGHT HATCHERY, Cedar Springs, Mich.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experiences the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, Birmingham, Ala., is so thankful of having cured herself that she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Attention—Guaranteed Baby Chicks

WORLD'S GREATEST EGG PRODUCERS

Tom Barron Imported White Leghorns



Sheppard Famous Anconas Direct

From grand selected flocks on free range built direct from laying contest winners. Strong, vigorous chicks that will prove great layers. Flocks culled by poultry experts and headed with vigorous pedigree males from the best laying strain in the country. Postpaid. Full live delivery guaranteed. Fine instructive catalog free. Reference: two banks. SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 426, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Best Payers. Heavy Laying. Pure Bred. Tom Barron English White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode Island Red, Park's Barred Rocks, Strong Heavy Chicks hatched from greatest and best incubator known. Chicks are given full twenty-one days and hatched under proper temperature.

Mr. Frank Peterson, Niles, Mich., writes as follows: "From the 66 pullets we raised from your stock last year along with the thirty which we had, we got 1,616 eggs in December. Can you beat it?" We are the first and oldest importers of White Leghorns in this state.

Watch our pen number 17 in the Michigan Egg Laying Contest. It's coming strong! All flocks thoroughly culled and properly mated to pure bred cockerels. Try some real chicks this year. Order now at new low prices. Instructive catalogue free.

BRUMMER-FREDERICKSON POULTRY FARM, Box 26, Holland, Mich.



POULTRY

SEND IN YOUR QUESTIONS

If you want any information regarding poultry we shall be glad to secure it for you and publish both question and answer in this department. The service is free. Send in your questions, we are glad to be of service. Be sure to sign your full name and address to question, as many times we are obliged to write you for further information. In publishing we will not print your name.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY HATCHING

IN order to keep chickens profitable it is of prime importance that at least part of the pullets each year are hatched early. The early hatched pullets are the most profitable from every standpoint. The early hatched cockerels are also the most profitable.

Too few people appreciate the importance of early hatching. The following winter they would like to get winter eggs, when they command a high price, but they are not willing to prepare for it in time. It is a great mistake not to practice early hatching. It will be noticed that early hatching is growing more and more important all the time.

One reason early hatching is very profitable is because this automatically necessitates hatching from the best in the flock. The good layers are laying at that time of the year. The poor layers are not laying, and hence all the chicks hatched early as a rule come from the best laying flock. This is in itself a great advantage. The hen that is laying in January and February is a good winter layer, hence hatching at that time necessitates hatching eggs laid at that time of the year by hens that are laying at that time of the year. Early hatching automatically culls the poor layers from the flock, especially if practices for a series of ten years or more.

Often the question is asked, "What is the best way to get winter layers?" We can only say, "Hatch in the winter time." It is easier to get eggs from pullets that come from hens that can lay in the winter time. It is no secret to get plenty of winter eggs, but it is necessary to make plans now. Those plans are to get a flock of early hatched pullets. February is not too early to hatch a large number of pullets. Some of them may go through a partial molt, but if you feed them carefully you will get a good and profitable egg-production before they do that. The trouble with too many people is that they expect a good winter egg-production from hens. It is a fact that winter egg-production can be profitably realized from pullets. Many people keep hens until they are three or four years old and expect a good winter egg-production. From the egg-production standpoint, after a hen has passed the three-year-old period, she has passed her time of usefulness. It is a fact that as a general rule, from the market egg-production standpoint, it seldom pays to keep a hen longer than two years. There are, of course exceptions to this rule, and they are that the exceptional good layer may be kept a year longer.

Another very good reason for practicing early hatching, is that the early hatched chicks are the strongest and the easiest to raise. We have found this to be true year after year. At this writing we have close to 4000 chicks in our brooder houses. All are doing fine, appear healthy and strong. It stands to reason that the hen is in a better physical condition early in the year before she has had time to drain her body of vitality, by heavy laying for a long time. The egg produced in January contains a healthier and stronger germ than the egg laid in May or June. Every time a hen lays an egg she reduces the vitality in her system. For this reason the early chick is much stronger and therefore much easier to raise than the late hatched chick. In spite of the fact that the early hatched chick may encounter more severe weather it will outgrow and outlive the late chick. It is also a fact that we sometimes have

BOWERS Colony Brooder

More Chicks—Less Cost

This brooder is a chick-saver and a money maker. It raises more and better chicks, at less cost than other brooders. Stove is best in the world to hold fire—air-tight and self-regulating. It burns soft coal—the cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Cuts fuel costs in half. Stove will also burn hard coal, wood, coke, etc. Regulator maintains even heat night and day. No trouble. Sizes for 500 or 1000 chicks. Low priced. Write TODAY.

F.M. Bowers & Sons Co.
1416 W. Wash. St.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CHICKS

THAT GROW, LAY AND PAY
Barron English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas.

PURCHASE THIS YEAR'S CROP OF CHICKS from tested layers, headed by large vigorous 260 to 285 Pedigreed Males. CUSTOMERS REPORT BIG PROFITS with these wonderful layers. Write today for our large illustrated catalogue. It tells all about them, it's free.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY
Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

Rosewood Farm

Healthy, Hardy Chicks

Well-hatched, carefully packed, and shipped. Select heavy laying WHITE LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1,000, \$120. Select ANCONAS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$67.50. Select BARRED ROCKS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16.50; 500, \$80. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. Our chicks will render you the best of satisfaction and you will COME BACK TO US. We have had long experience in producing good Chicks and our flocks are second to none. Circular free. ROSEWOOD FARM, R 12 A, Holland, Mich.



Good Chicks—Fair Prices

Barron Type W. Leg., B. Rocks, S. C. Reds. Pedigreed Chicks from M. A. C. cockerel matings. Utility grade from pure-bred, heavy-laying, free range inspected flocks. Pullets laid at 4 mos., 20 days last year. Guaranteed delivery. Discount on Feb. orders. Instructive catalog. Bank reference. Michigan Hatchery & Farms, Box A, Holland, Mich.



Hardy Northern Bred Chicks

Barron S. C. W. LEGHORNS Parks Strain BARRED ROCKS The greatest egg producers known. Heavy winter layers. See record of our pen 16 now at the Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. Get Quality chicks at reasonable prices from Holland's pioneer poultry farm. Catalogue free.

Pine Bay Poultry Farm, Box 59, Holland, Mich.

White Leghorn CHICKS

Write Quick. Free food—Liberal Discount on early orders: World-Famous 265-270, and 280-285 egg strain trapped, pedigreed English-American S.C.W. Leghorns. Heavy Layers. Best Payers. Strong healthy chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed, p.p. Big valuable catalog free. KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM, Box 43, Center Hall, Pa.



White Leghorn CHICKS

Heavy Laying, pure bred, English strain. Flocks culled and tested for laying ability. Strong, healthy chicks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Catalog, low price sent free. Write quick. Catalpa Grove Hatchery, Box 4 R.2, Holland, Mich.



BABY CHICKS White and Brown Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb, Red, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Wyandottes, Rocks, Anconas, and White Wyandottes, \$15 per 100 and up. P. W. STONE HATCHERY, Look Box 44, Fenton, Mich. F. M. Milliken, Prop.

CHICKS—WE HAVE SHIPPED THOUSANDS each season since 1904. Different breeds, free booklet with guarantee and delivered price. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.75; 10 pounds \$3.00; 20 pounds \$5.25. Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; 10 pounds \$2.00; 20 pounds \$3.50. Send no money; pay when received. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Cheating 5 pounds \$1.75; 10 pounds \$3.00; smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; 10 pounds \$2.00; 20 pounds \$3.50. Send no money; pay when received. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO UNION, Paducah, Ky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—BEST OBTAINABLE 3-year-old leaf. Free flavoring and directions. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Cheating 10 lbs. \$3.25; smoking 10 lbs. \$2.75. OLD HOMESPUN CO., Haverhill, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.75; 10 pounds \$3.00. Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; 10 pounds \$2.00. Send no money; pay when received. TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—EXTRA SMOKING 5 LBS. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 20 lbs. \$2.75. Cheating 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Quality guaranteed. O'CONNOR SMOKEHOUSE, Mayfield, Ky.

CORD-WOOD SAW FRAMES

BUZZ SAW FRAMES, BLADES, MANDRELS, belting, pulleys, wood-working machinery, etc., at every description. Low prices. Prompt delivery. Catalogue free. Write GEO. M. WETTSCHUE, ACK, La Fayette, Indiana.

BABY CHICKS

The most Progressive Hatchery in the country

SEX GUARANTEED

By years of experimenting we have evolved a system of sex determination. We guarantee 60% of the sex ordered. Our average is considerably higher. We guarantee 100% live delivery; bred from males whose dams have egg records of 250 to 287. Specialize S. C. White Leghorns but fill orders for any breed. Further information if asked.

ORDER FROM THESE PRICES

Grade A chicks at 14 cents	Grade AA chicks at 15 cents	Grade AAA chicks at 16 cents
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Specify pullets or cockerels. Terms cash, except on advance orders, 25% down, remainder one week before shipped.

UTILITY HATCHERIES AND FARMS

Dept. 60
ZEELAND, MICH.

more pleasant weather for raising chicks in February and March than in April or May. This year, so far, we have had very beautiful weather for raising early hatched chicks, although by the time this article gets into print it may no longer be true. Nobody can tell about Texas weather, therefore, it is just as well to go ahead and make plans and ignore the weather entirely.

In raising chicks it must be remembered that we get as many cockerels as pullets as a general rule. For this reason they are an important factor to consider. The early hatched cockerel can be sold as a small broiler, and then must be sold in the majority of cases at an actual loss. Last year we sold our early hatched cockerels at the farm at 75 cents each when they weighed about one pound each and less. The late hatched cockerels we delivered at 35 cents each when they weighed about one and a half pounds each. The late hatched cockerels we produced and sold at an actual loss. That seems to be true in the majority of cases. The early hatched broiler is a rare article, and therefore commands the price. The late hatched cockerels come on the market when every farmer is selling young chickens on the market, and hence the low price. We believe that from the standpoint of profitable marketing of the early hatched cockerel alone we can afford to bring off our chicks early rather than late.

We have always noticed that the early hatched chicks grow better, faster and, when mature, are larger and better developed. The early hatched pullets in the small breeds will easily average at least a pound heavier than the late hatched pullets among the small breeds like the Leghorns. Among the medium weight breeds the pullets will average close to a pound heavier than the late hatched pullets. This is an important consideration. If your stock is running small practice early hatching.

Matures for Fall Fairs

The early hatched pullets and cockerels will mature in time to be in excellent show condition during the fall fairs and poultry shows. If you are planning on showing at any of these shows or fairs, it is absolutely necessary to hatch some of your chicks not later than February. We have found it wise to hatch out a number in January, February and March. This insures some individuals that will be in fit condition to show the entire fall. We know of some breeders that get a good number of chicks hatched in December. The early chicks will win in the early shows, where the late chicks have no chance whatever. Early hatching is the secret of getting birds in good condition for the fall and early winter fairs and shows. A pullet or cockerel is in the best show condition when she is getting ready to lay her first egg.

It certainly is a fact that the early hatched chicks get a good start, and therefore are better able to stand the hot weather when it comes. Cold weather is better for chicks than hot weather. For this reason the mortality in early hatched chicks as a rule is less than half that of the late hatched chicks. The excessive heat and the greater number of lice and mites are a serious worry to the late hatched chicks and, therefore, they seldom do as well as early hatched chicks.

SPRING WORK IN POULTRY YARD

AFTER being more or less closely housed for the greater part of the winter, chickens often are bothered with insect pests, not to mention that yards and runs may have become foul. In addition to this, unless great care has been observed in managing the flock, the hens may have low vitality—little power to resist the beginning of any disease.

If nothing has heretofore been done to get the flock to working on a business basis, now is the time to commence. It has been proved that few other departments of farm work will pay better than poultry when rightly managed, and a resolution made now that you are going to get your share of poultry profits will help greatly.

Beginning with the house, clean it up thoroughly the first warm (Continued on following page.)



Attractive Chick Investments

FROM SELECT PURE-BRED FLOCKS

WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$65. BARRED ROCKS, REDS and MINORCAS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16.50; 500, \$75. Discount on orders of 1,000 or more. From extra select flocks \$2 per 100 higher. Postpaid to your door. Full live count guaranteed. Bank reference. Free Catalog. We know it will be to your advantage to get our catalog and full price list before making a final decision regarding your investment in Chicks this season. Send for it TODAY.

COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Box B, Zeeland, Michigan



BABY CHICKS

\$10 per 100 and UP

From selected, heavy laying, vigorous hens. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 50, \$9.75; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50. Barred Rocks, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$75. Extra select, \$2 per 100 higher. Mixed Chicks, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10; 500, \$50. Well hatched in modern machines. Carefully and correctly packed and shipped. Postpaid, full live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference and this guarantee makes you perfectly safe in ordering direct from this ad NOW. Get them when you want them. All orders have our careful personal attention. WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS. Catalog Free.

WINSTROM FARM & HATCHERIES, Box H 5, Zeeland, Michigan

GUARANTEED CHICKS

Hatched from High Laying Quality Fowls on free range, properly fed and housed to insure strong Chicks.

BARRED ROCKS, S. C. REDS, MINORCAS, ANCONAS, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$74. WHITE WYANDOTTES, BUFF ROCKS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$78. WHITE, BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$65.

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Bank Reference.

MORENCI HATCHERIES, Box B, Morenci, Mich. Member I. B. O. A.

150,000 RURAL CHICKS

You can double your profits with our famous RURAL Strain PURE BRED S. C. ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS and ANCONAS. They have years of constant breeding for high flock averages back of them. We operate a modern hatchery and 70-acre poultry farm and can save you considerable money, quality country chicks which mature more rapidly with increased mortality and develop in four to five months into the greatest layers. We guarantee 100% live arrival of healthy, vigorous chicks. If you are interested in securing a flock of poultry that will give you a splendid dividend on your investment write us at once. Beautiful catalog free.

RURAL POULTRY FARM, Dept. B, Route 1, Zeeland, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK FARM



CHICKS—ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS (Holland Importer's strain), 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1,000, \$120. BARRED ROCKS, REDS, BUFF LEGHORNS, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50; 1,000, \$140. WHITE WYANDOTTES (Heavy Laying Flocks), 50, \$9; 100, \$17. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. All flocks composed of Selected Heavy Layers. Order now from this advertisement and get them when you want them. I have been producing good Chicks hard to please you. Free Catalog. Bank Reference. MEADOW BROOK FARM, Henry De Pree, Proprietor, Route 1 H, Holland, Mich. Member Michigan B. C. A.

HARDY, HEALTHY CHICKS



From northern bred, heavy laying, closely selected parent stock in ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS and SHEPPARD ANCONAS. Our breeding birds are well-fed and housed to insure vigorous breeding condition and vigorous chicks for our customers. POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY GUARANTEED. LOWEST PRICES. CATALOG FREE. Write your exact wants and let us quote you prices before you buy chicks elsewhere. YOU NEED these vigorous, northern bred chicks to make profits.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY, Box M, Holland, Mich.

Reference, Holland City State Bank.

CHICKS \$12.00 per 100 and Up

100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

PRICES—WHITE, BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$60. BARRED ROCKS, S. C. and R. C. REDS, ANCONAS, B. MINORCAS, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$70. WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS and BUFF ORPINGTONS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16.50; 500, \$75. SHEPPARD'S 331 EGG STRAIN ANCONAS, WHITE MINORCAS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$75. MIXED, 50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$50.

Hatched from selected heavy laying flocks that are well fed and cared for, insuring strong, livable chicks that will make a profit for you. POSTPAID TO YOUR DOOR. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD AND SAVE TIME. Catalog free. Reference, Geneva Bank.

THE GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 505, Geneva, Ind.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY

GUARANTEED TO ARRIVE



Strong and Healthy. Chicks from selected heavy laying, Hogan tested flocks. ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS and BROWN LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1,000, \$120. Heavy Laying EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCKS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16.50; 500, \$75; 1,000, \$155. Postpaid to your door and full live delivery guaranteed. Our flocks are kept on free range, properly fed and cared for insuring the vigor necessary in the Chicks to live and MAKE A PROFIT. Give us a trial and you will come again.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY, Route 12 E, Holland, Michigan

QUALITY CHICKS

GUARANTEED. From Hogan tested, free-range stock. Our plant is modern 65 acre poultry farm.

10 years careful breeding for heavy egg production. Winners at leading shows. Big, strong, vigorous, well-hatched chicks at following prices: WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS, SELECT, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$77.50. ANCONAS SELECT, 50, \$9; 100, \$17; 500, \$82.50. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS, SELECT, 50, \$7; 100, \$13.50; 500, \$65. ANCONAS, SELECT, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14.50; 500, \$70. Postpaid to your door and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad early and get them when you want them. Also breeding stock and special mating Chicks. Get Our Catalog. Reference 2 Banks. TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM, Box 27, Zeeland, Michigan

STRONG PURE BRED CHICKS



S. C. English White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas Direct from our free range farms, by Prepaid Parcel Post to you. Bred for egg production because it means most money to you. Returns on your investment in 4 1/2 to 5 months. A Post Card will bring our free Catalog and details of our contest offer. Highest quality—Bargain prices—Satisfaction guaranteed. Most modern equipped Hatchery in Michigan.

Riverview Hatchery and Poultry Farm

16 Years in Poultry

R. No. 2 Zeeland Michigan

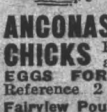
ARISTOCRAT



STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. THE WORLD FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING AND HEAVY LAYING STRAIN.

Barron White Leghorns Splendid, big, heavy weight, heavy laying hens.

Everlay Brown Leghorns Beautiful business hen. Wonderful winter layers. Second to none. Sheppard's Famous Strain 331 egg strain.



From all these great strains. Postpaid and full live delivery guaranteed. Also EGGS FOR HATCHING and Breeding Stock. Reference 2 Banks. Member M. B. C. A. Fairview Poultry Farm, Route 2 K, Zeeland, Mich.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION M. B. F.

TIMMER'S HATCHERY



Hardy, healthy Chicks from selected heavy laying flocks. WH. and BR. LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50. ANCONAS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14.50; 500, \$67.50. BARRED ROCKS and REDS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16.50; 500, \$80. Postpaid, full live delivery. Bank reference. Free Catalog.

TIMMER'S HATCHERY, Route 3 A, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS From select vigorous, heavy laying breeding stock. White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Our price 12 cents and up. Guarantee 100% live delivery by prepaid post. Get your order in now—will ship when you want. Customers report "Big Profits" with these wonderful layers. Write today for Illustrated Catalog. It's free. Reference: State Commercial Saving Bank. Member M. B. C. A. Queen Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

400,000 Chicks



Big, strong, Well-hatched Chicks from selected to lay stock on free range, properly fed and housed to insure health and vigor. WHITE, BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50. BARRED ROCKS, S. C. and R. C. REDS, ANCONAS, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$74.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$78. BUFF ORPINGTONS, SILVER WYANDOTTES, 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18; 500, \$87.50. POSTPAID. We guarantee full 100% live arrival. Reference, Citizens Bank. Order direct from this ad. and save time. Free circular.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box F, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

CHICKS

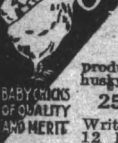
\$10 per 100 and Up



From good heavy laying flocks on free range. WHITE LEGHORNS, 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50. BARRED ROCKS, REDS, 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50. From Extra Select flocks headed by Mich. Agr. College Cockerels. WHITE LEGHORNS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$77.50. BARRED ROCKS AND REDS, 50, \$9; 100, \$17; 500, \$82.50. Postpaid and full live delivery guaranteed. Order now from this ad. Catalog Free.

LAKE VIEW POULTRY FARM, Route 8, Box 3, Holland, Michigan

OVIE'S BABY CHICKS



HEAVY LAYING breeding stock or real quality helps producers Ovie's strong healthy and husky chicks. 25,000 Thrifty Chicks Weekly. Write for catalog, 11c and up, prepaid. 12 leading breeds. Delivery guaranteed.

Ovie's Poultry Farm and Hatchery, 132 Boots Street, Marion, Indiana

QUALITY CHICKS



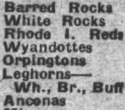
GET THE PROFITABLE AND LAYING KIND. They will pay you big. Free range. Selected Hogan test. Orpingtons, W. & Sil. Wyandottes, 50, \$9.25; 100, \$18. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, 50, \$8.25; 100, \$16. Anconas heavy broilers, 50, \$7.25; 100, \$14. Leghorns, 50, \$7; 100, \$13. Mixed, all varieties, \$11 per 100 straight. Postpaid. Safe delivery. Circular free. Bank reference. Middlepoint Hatchery, Middlepoint, Ohio, Dept. B.

Day Old Chicks

Strong, sturdy, S. C. White Leghorns (English strain) from large, vigorous, yearling hens, raised on our own farms. That lay and pay. Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, from best laying strains. Send for our illustrated catalog, free.

Hillcrest Poultry Farms and Hatchery, R. R. 2, Holland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS



Barred Rocks White Rocks Rhode I. Reds Wyandottes Orpingtons Leghorns—Wh., Br., Buff Anconas Minorcas

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, 202 Chase Block, Ann Arbor, Michigan

CHICKS Low prices. From selected heavy laying flocks. English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Bank Ref. THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2, Zeeland, Michigan. John Bos, Prop.

CHICKS Barron Strain Selected White Leghorns. Produced under my personal care. Strong, vigorous chicks carefully packed to go safely. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. 50 chicks, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50. Get your order in early.

BABY CHICKS White English Leghorns. Tom Barron Strain. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons. All pure bred from selected stock. Live arrival guaranteed. Postage paid. We do custom hatching. Durand Hatchery, Fenton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Bargain Prices—Write Quick. Best paying, highest quality, Pure Bred Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns—Egg Records 270 to 300 eggs in one year—Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Book orders now—get liberal discount. Valuable catalog free.

We guarantee to save you money—give you strong, healthy, perfect chicks, the best that money can buy, guarantee live delivery, and absolute satisfaction. **Write today sure.**
SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS
Box 104 Zeeland, Michigan

WASHTENAW



HATCHERY CHICK PRICES: following March 26th and following hatches: Barred Rocks and Reds, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10; 500, \$75. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18; 500, \$85. White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$65. From hatches due March 12th and 19th add \$2 per 100 to these prices. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. Our flocks are carefully selected and bred for high egg production. Order from this ad. Reference, Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DeKoster's Hatchery



Strong, vigorous chicks from selected heavy laying **ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS** and **BROWN LEGHORNS**, 100, \$12.50; 500, \$60. **THOMPSON & HOLTERMAN STRAIN BARRED ROCKS** and **ANCONAS**, 100, \$18; 500, \$87.50. Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Bank Reference.

DEKOSTER'S HATCHERY, Box X, Zeeland, Mich.

Peerless Chicks

HATCHED FROM BRED-TO-LAY S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS

They are selected long deep-bodied, with large lopped combs. Liberal discount. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.

PEERLESS HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 10, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS



Hatched from strong and vigorous flocks of **ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS** and **ANCONAS**. BRED FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION. We guarantee 100 per cent good live chicks on arrival. Postage PAID. Prices reasonable. Instructive Catalog and prices free on request. **QUALITY HATCHERY, Box A11, Zeeland, Mich.**

Pedigreed S. C. W. LEGHORNS CHIX

Are you going to buy them from a hatchery or from a BREEDER? Buy from Michigan's Largest Leghorn Farm and insure success. We hatch our own eggs only. Supply limited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Descriptive Circular tells all about them. It's free.

SIMON HARKEMA & SON, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

The kind that will lay and pay. **BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS** and **ANCONAS**. Prices \$9.50 per 100 and up. Send for catalog, instruction free on care and feeding of poultry.

KARSTEN'S FARM, Zeeland, Michigan

CHICKS

BARRON'S S. O. W. LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD ANCONAS, and BARRED ROCKS, EGGS and CHICKS FROM SELECTED STOCK Our Leghorn flocks are headed by large vigorous males from M. A. C. Anconas from Sheppard's 285 hens. Buy from an old reliable poultry farm and you will be proud to own a flock of high producing hens that will bring you a big profit. We guarantee safe delivery and prepay shipments. Write for catalogue.
BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Box R, Byron Center, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas, 5,000 celled breeders, 12 years experience. New Smith 40,000 egg hatcher. Member Baby Chick Assocs. Send for Folder B and prices. **BIG BEAVER, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.**

Rhode Island Reds, Tompkins strain, hatching eggs and baby chicks. Eggs per hundred \$12.00; chicks per hundred \$25.00. On all orders for either stock, eggs or chicks of \$15.00 or more, I will give the Rhode Island Journal free for one year. A few good cockerels left. Quality Breeder of Rhode Island Reds, both combs.
WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.

BABY CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS Direct from our farm at greatly reduced prices, only 9c up. Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Anconas. Write quick for particulars and special introductory offer. **MODEL POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Zeeland, R. 4, Michigan.**

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS—Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Bred from winter layers for 13 years. Chicks and eggs. Write for free catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—PUREBRED BARRED ROCKS. Buff Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, R. I. Red, Brown and White Leghorns, 12c and up shipped postpaid. **THOS. G. OLLAGHAN, Fort St. Vrain, Colo.**

KNIGHT STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels \$5.00 each. Baby chicks \$20.00 per 100. **ROBERT E. KNIGHT, New Baltimore, Mich.**

days that come. It may take two or three days to do it properly, and may discommode the flock, but it is worth it. If it appears to be very dirty, or if insect pests are numerous, perhaps the best thing is to scald the house from top to bottom, and not allow the poultry in it again until it has dried. While you are about it, it is as well to whitewash it inside and out. The lime in whitewash greatly discourages the spread of both insects and disease, not to mention the fact that it makes the houses look better and gives an added attraction to the work of the poultry. The coops should also be given some whitewash. The best whitewash is made from the Government formula, as follows: Slack a half-bushel of lime with boiling water, covering during the process. Dissolve a peck of salt in water. Boil three pounds of ground rice to a paste. Dissolve a pound of joiner's glue in water. All these added together while the lime is still hot, and then a half pound of Spanish whiting added, to the whole is added five gallons of hot water, and the whole is set aside, covered, for a few days. To use, stir it up well and apply while hot, heating in any convenient manner.

Of course, all old nesting material should be burned now and new material used. It is not so essential to cleanup the yards and runs if the flock is allowed the freedom of the farm, but if any part of the flock, including chicks, is to be kept close in, the yard must be clean. A common ailment of poultry is gapes, and this is almost invariably caused by a filthy yard. It may look alright when raked up, but it is not if it has been constantly used for a long time. If you have an earth floor in any of your houses, pens, or sheds, sprinkle lime freely upon it. The yards and runs can be treated in a different manner, as you can get to them to clean them. My plan is to put down a little lime over the yard, and then plow it up. You will be surprised at the number of worms in the soil. Probably a great percentage of these are gape worms. They stick in the throat of the chickens when swallowed, and cause gapes when the chickens make an effort to dislodge them. For this reason, it is best to exclude the flock from the yards or runs for at least one day when you plow. After plowing, put down a little more lime and rake it off. These gape worms can exist in a soil that is covered with a grass sod just as well as in bare soil, so do not think the soil is free of them just because the grass is growing thickly. However, where the grass grows well you can usually be sure there is not a large flock to keep the soil very dirty.

Just remember you want setting eggs in large numbers. You can get the eggs all right, but I found it pays to get the hens in fine condition before setting their eggs. The eggs may be fertile, yet not hatch because of the low vitality of the hen that laid it. In this connection, however, it has been my experience that it is best to change rations for the hens very gradually. And if you can select a pen of hens that are not exhausted by winter laying you will get better hatching eggs, especially if the older, tried hens thus selected are mated with a young, vigorous cockerel that has inherent in himself the qualities you want to keep up in your flock.

BAD HABITS OF HENS

EGG eating hens usually form this habit because of lack of lime or meat food in their ration. The taste is most often acquired in the winter when meat food is scarce and when eggs are apt to be frozen and broken in the nests. One egg-eating hen will soon teach others the trick.

Egg-eating hens can be cured by baiting the eggs with ground mustard or strong pepper or powdered aloes.

Prevent further trouble by better feeding. Give all the oyster shell, meat meal, table scraps, and green food they will eat.

Feather Pulling—This habit is worse during the spring, it often results from confining active fowls. It is caused by lack of meat food or by lack of grit, or by irritation from lice and mites.

Feather-pulling hens prefer young,

succulent feathers, whose quills are full of blood.

In case of valuable exhibition birds, smear the feathers with lard or vaseline mixed with powdered aloes.

If egg-eating and feather-pulling hens can't be reformed, use them for Sunday dinners.

Hens given free range are not apt to form these bad habits.

HOW TO DETERMINE GOOD AND POOR LAYERS

CULLING as a means of increasing egg production is given especial attention in the United States Department of Agriculture Poultry Exhibit. One lot of 12 hens is shown, which was not culled, and which in one year ate 900 pounds of feed costing \$20.70; the 12 hens laid 100 dozen eggs. Contrasted with this loss is one of 8 hens which were culled and which laid the same number of eggs, but ate only 600 pounds of feed at a cost of \$13.50. The lot of 12 hens that was not culled ate 50 per cent more feed than the lot that was culled and produced no more eggs. The extra cost of feed, is but one of the larger costs. Others are the extra labor, extra housing room, and extra capital invested.

To enable the poultrymen to cull his hens properly, the exhibit gives the points to be looked for when determining a poor layer, or a good layer. The outlines are as follows:

How to Determine a Poor Layer
Comb—Shrunken, dull and whitish scales.

Eye—Sunken, dull and listless.

Beak—Deep yellow (on yellow-shanked breeds).

Shank—Deep yellow (on yellow-shanked breeds).

Pelvic bones—Thick, rigid, close together.

Abdomen—Rather hard and shallow from pelvic bones to end of keel.

Vent—Small, puckered, dry.

A poor producer moults early, in July and August.

How to Determine a Good Layer

Comb—Full, bright, red, waxy.

Eye—Bright, prominent, alert.

Beak—Pale or white (on yellow-shanked breeds).

Shanks—Pale or white (on yellow-shanked breeds).

Pelvic bones—Thin, flexible, wide apart.

Abdomen—Flexible and deep, as measured from end of keel to pelvic bones.

Vent—Large, expanded, moist.

A good producer moults late, in September and October.

HENS STOP LAYING

Can you tell me why my hens stop laying? They look good and feel good. They get scratch feed containing corn, wheat, and buckwheat, plenty of buttermilk but no eggs. The pullets were laying but then stopped also.—H. H. J., Old Michigan, Michigan.

— and pullets frequently stop laying at this season is due to faulty nutrition. Very frequently the early hatched pullets will produce two or three dozen eggs and suddenly go into a hackle or complete body moult. This moulting condition is generally induced by either poor breeding, or faulty management, and more especially faulty nutrition. If the birds are not properly fed and are in production they will invariably lose weight. Loss of weight is almost a certain indication that production will drop. The birds will go into a slightly off condition which will be immediately followed by a moult. One of the problems is to develop more rugged stock that carries more weight and greater resistance to disease.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

CAN USE PULLETS EGGS FOR HATCHING

Kindly advise me if pullets eggs will be strong enough for hatching. They are large Barred Rocks.—Mrs. R. J. A. Owosso, Michigan.

—We do not usually get quite as strong chicks from pullet eggs as from eggs laid by older birds, we very frequently use them for breeding purposes, particularly if they are well matured strong pullets from which we are anxious to get some stock.—Clarence M. Ferguson, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

HIGHEST QUALITY CHICKS



Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery

(The most modern and best equipped Hatchery in the state)

PURE BRED English and American

S. C. W. Leghorns; S. O. Anconas; Barred Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds. Strong well hatched chicks from tested Hogenized Free range stock that make wonderful winter layers.

Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post Prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fifteen years of experience in producing and shipping chicks has given absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before you buy.
Holland Hatchery, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

Day Old Chicks



From Select, Hogan Tested, Flocks on Free Range. Well-fed and handled to insure strong, vigorous chicks. Heavy Layers. **PRICES:** WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS and ANCONAS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$65. BARRED ROCKS, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$75. Hatched right and shipped right. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank Reference. Order direct from this ad. Circular free.
BORST & ROEK, Box P, Zeeland, Mich.

289 EGGS



289 Eggs in one year, actual trap-nest record, "LADY MICHIGAN" also made record of 283 eggs in one year. She laid 294 eggs in 81 consecutive days. Sons and daughters of "LADY MICHIGAN" are now in use in our matings for 1923. If you want **Real Barron Leghorns** Single Comb Whites, get our 1923 catalog and learn full particulars in regard to our flock which we have carefully bred for high-egg records for the past 21 years. Our best matings are made up of mature females with actual trap-nest records from 200 to 289 eggs.

Chicks and Eggs for Hatching that will put the PROFIT into your Leghorn flocks. Write postcard for catalog today and before ordering. Chicks or Eggs elsewhere. **STRIK POULTRY FARM, Route 4 M, Hudsonville, Mich.**

Star Hatchery BABY CHICKS



From Select, Vigorous, Heavy Laying Breeding Stock

WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS and ANCONAS 50—\$7.10—\$14.50—\$65 **SINGLE COMB REDS** 50—\$8.10—\$19.50—\$75 Hatched by modern methods in best machines under our personal supervision. Carefully packed and sent postpaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank Reference. You take chances in ordering STAR BABY CHICKS. Place your order now and get them when you want them.
STAR HATCHERY, Box X, Holland, Michigan

Selected Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock



Tom Barron strain White Leghorns. Also Barred Rocks. Guarantee 100 per cent live delivery on chicks, Cockerels and pullets in season. All stock carefully selected. Write for catalog and prices. Reference Zeeland State Bank.

BRANDT'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. R. 3 M, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



WOLVERINE BABY CHICKS

Bred for egg production 13 years. We hatched and shipped chicks for 12 years. This assures you success. **ENGLISH TYPE WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS.** 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write for catalogue. It's free. **WOLVERINE HATCHERY, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.**



DAY OLD CHICKS Best Paying, Heavy Laying, Pure Bred Tom Barron English White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Park's Barred Rocks. Strong healthy chicks from best inspected and approved stock. Order now at new low prices. Instructive catalog FREE.
BRUNNER'S POULTRY FARM, BOX 28, HOLLAND, MICH

GUARANTEED BABY CHICKS

From World's Champion Layers. Certified, Trap-Nested, Pedigreed, Showed English White Leghorns, 250-281 Egg records; Sheppard's 331 Egg strain Anconas. Guaranteed strong healthy chicks. Real money makers. Beautiful Catalog FREE.
FRANK A. VAN BREE, Box 49, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—REMARKABLE FOR SIZE and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas.
TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—FROM SELECTED FLOCKS Six leading varieties. Popular prices and guaranteed delivery. Write for catalog and price list.
H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Mich.

LOOK—75,000 CHIX 12c AND UP. TEN purebred utility egg-tested varieties. Hatching eggs, circular free. **LAWRENCE POULTRY FARM, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

QUALITY BABY CHICKS S. C. Brown and English strain White Leghorn Baby Chicks. Write for catalogue. Cooks Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS only Strong healthy chicks from good laying stock. **J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.**

DAY OLD CHICKS SINGLE and ROSE ISLAND WHITES. Write for Catalogue. Fischer's Hatchery and Poultry Farm, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

CHICKEN AND EGG VALUES LOWER LAST YEAR

THE combined farm value of chickens raised and eggs produced in 1922 is estimated at \$854,207,000, by the United States Department of Agriculture. The value in 1921 was \$900,820,000.

About 543,000,000 chickens were raised on farms in 1922, with a farm value of \$354,199,000, as compared with 510,000,000 chickens raised in 1921 valued at \$362,253,000. Egg production totaled 1,962,356,000 dozen eggs with a value of \$538,567,000 in 1921.

Of the chicken eggs produced in 1922, large quantities were consumed in industries in the manufacture of other than food products, and about 113,000,000 dozen were used to produce chickens, the department says.

The average farm price of chickens raised in 1922 was 65c per fowl, compared with 71 cents in 1921, and with 86½c in 1920. The average farm price of chicken eggs was 25.5 cents a dozen in 1922, compared with 29.3 cents per dozen in 1921 and with 44.4 cents in 1920.

It is estimated that there were 412,000,000 chickens on farms January 1, 1922, a time of year when the number of chicks is low. There were 386,000,000 chickens on farms January 1, 1921, and January 1, 1920, there were 360,000,000, according to census figures.

SOME HEN!

THE daily press reports that a man living in Sharpetown, Maryland, has a hen that taps on the door at 11 a. m., each day. When admitted, it walks to a rocking chair, hops up, lays an egg, and then hurries to the door to be let out. If her pecking on the door on arrival brings no response she flies to the window to attract attention.

Some hen! we say. Take this out to the chicken house and read it to the hens. Maybe after hearing this, your flock will decide to follow her example. Then all you will have to do is to teach them to lay their eggs in a basket instead of the rocking chair and your nest-finding and egg-gathering troubles are over. You can hire someone to stand outside the door to regulate the traffic and keep the hens in line. Then when the basket becomes full you can set it aside and place another. Or maybe you can teach them to lay the eggs right in the crate and save handling over. It might be worth trying. If you do try this on your hens let us know how you come out.

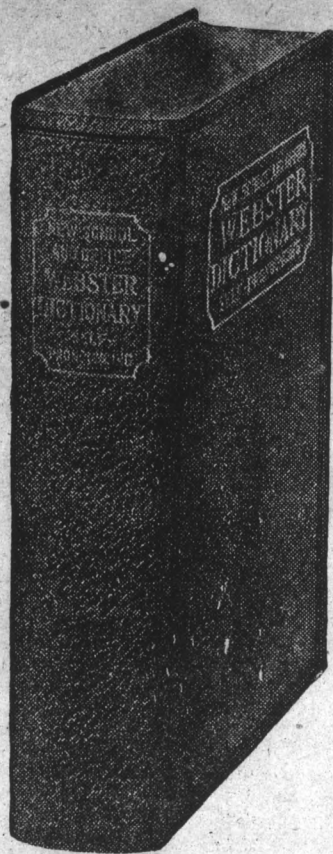
GOVERNMENT BULLETINS OF INTEREST IN MARCH

A SMALL list of Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars of general interest during March is believed to be of value to our readers. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Specify the number and name and whether Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular.

Farmers' Bulletin 181, Pruning; 206, Milk Fever: Its Simple and Successful Treatment; 440, Spraying Peaches for the Control of Brown Rot and Curculio; 597, Road Drag and How Used; 609, Bird Houses and How to Build Them; 639, Eradication of Cattle Tick in Dairying; 766, The Common Cabbage Worm; 863, Irrigation of Grain; 947, Care and Repair of Mowers, Reapers, and Binders; 961, Transferring Bees to Modern Hives; 979, Preparation of Strawberries for Market; 1017, Cattle Scab and Methods of Control; 1045, Laying Out Field for Tractor Plowing; 1150, Parasites and Parasitic Diseases of Sheep; 1175, Better Seed Corn; 1176, Root, Stalk, and Ear Rot Diseases of Corn; 1181, Raising Sheep on Temporary Pastures; 1185, Spraying for the Alfalfa Weevil; 1189, The Handling of Spinach for Long Distance Shipment; 1211, Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables; 1220, Apple Orchard Renovation. Department Circular 214, Fusarium Tuber Rot of Potatoes.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER
Inclosed please find payment for two years more as I want you to keep the paper coming. Mr. Editor you are a man after my own heart, you strike straight from the shoulder. Keep the good work up.—J. D. T. Gobles, Michigan.

Special Introductory Offer



For a Limited Time Only
The Toledo Weekly Blade
One Year and

This New School and Office
Webster Dictionary
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MARK H. JACKSON

265J Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

By W. W. Foote

OUR Michigan farmers, in common with those of adjoining states, who are so situated financially as to require no assistance from the banks have no cause for complaint, even if affairs abroad are uncertain and extremely unsatisfactory; while farmers are requiring money to tide them over for a short period are told by their county bankers that they are prepared to furnish funds to meet their needs. It may be said truthfully that the financial problem has been settled so far at least as where the farmer is solvent and producing average crops. It is especially cheering that banks stand ready to loan money to farmers who desire to purchase live stock for feeding purposes. Rates of interest are much lower than during the war or a year ago, and the Chicago banks are making loans on collateral at 4% to 5% per cent. Bank deposits are much larger in farming districts generally than a year ago, and bankers are giving legitimate borrowers the preference over speculators except in some instances in the leading cities. A world of grain is being converted into beef and pork products, and flocks of sheep are getting their full share, for live mutton sells so exceptionally high that owners realize the importance of giving them the best care. Just now the big markets are largely supplied with lambs fed in Colorado, for which very high prices are paid, lamb and mutton being a luxury, but Michigan and Ohio are doing their share in the production of mutton and wool. The consumption of wool and the stocks of wool are now nearly as large as before the war, and more domestic wool is being consumed than at that period. Sheepmen now have but one cause for dissatisfaction, and that is the fierce discrimination made by the packers against lambs of heavy weight, the public have been long accustomed to eating lamb chops, although in England heavy chops have the preference. Many farmers are still showing their faith in the production of beef, and more feeders have been shipped from cattle markets than a year ago, although beef cattle have declined in value in recent months. Hog feeding goes on actively, although huge marketings have made lower prices.

The Grain Markets

Grain is still exported to European war countries, even to Germany to a fair extent, but quite recently our exports have undergone a decided falling off. A striking feature of this foreign trade in our surplus grain is the steadily large rye shipments, this cereal being much cheaper than wheat and much desired for making bread. Much less corn is exported than a year ago, nor are the exports of oats on a large scale. Wheat is bringing good prices, and after sharp breaks rallies have taken place, but prices are much lower than a year ago. Corn is being fed very extensively to live stock, and more oats are being fed on farms than usual because of their cheapness. The visible wheat supply in this country is smaller than it was last year, while the rye supply in sight amounts to 12,946,000 bushels, comparing with 7,373,000 bushels a year ago. The visible oat supply is 30,266,000 bushels, comparing with 67,857,000 bushels a year ago. The corn in sight is much less than a year ago, although ample. The Department of Agriculture states that the exports from this country to Germany are mostly paid for in foreign currencies, and only in rare instances is credit extended to a German buyer. May wheat has been selling in the Chicago market around \$1.19, comparing with \$1.44% a year ago; May corn at 75 cents, comparing with 66 cents last year; May oats at 45% cents, comparing with 41% cents last year; and May rye at 87 cents, comparing with 98 cents a year ago.

The Cattle Market

One of the signs of the times is the marked falling off in the demand for stocker and feeder cattle in Chicago and other western markets to ship to

feeding districts in the surrounding territory, for desirable offerings have sold relatively higher than beef cattle of quality. Common cattle can still be bought at low prices—it is true, but experienced stockmen have demonstrated that feeding inferior stock is not likely to pay, particularly when the price of corn is high. Of late the demand has centered in well-bred steers suitable for making choice beef, and some sales were made at \$8 per 100 pounds and over, with most sales at \$6.50 to \$7.75. Most stockmen in preparing cattle for the market are practicing short feeding, and very few heaves that class as choice are arriving in packing points. The bulk of the cattle offered on the Chicago market sell far below the top figures, steers that sell at \$10 and over cutting very little figure. Steers are bought by the packers largely at \$7.75 to \$9.75, with the best at \$10.25 and common lots at \$6.25 to \$7.50. A year ago the top was \$10.90.

Hog Feeding Popular

A few months ago the United States Department of Agriculture announced that many more cattle, hogs, and sheep were held in feeding districts than a year earlier, and the receipts of cattle and hogs have demonstrated the truth of this by showing big gains over recent years, but such gains are not shown by the marketing of sheep. As was anticipated early in the winter packing seasons, there has been steadily increasing marketing of hogs, and the predicted large decline in their prices has taken place, as owners have become panic-stricken and hurried so many swine to market that it was out of the question to dispose of them without putting prices materially lower. For a long period heavy hogs greatly predominated in the western markets, causing their sale at a big discount from prices paid for light hogs, but within a short time more of the light weights have been marketed, the higher prices for corn being one of the reasons for shortening the feeding time. Meanwhile the home consumption of fresh and cured hog products has been extremely large, while in spite of the political complications across the Atlantic, our exports of lard and cured hog meats have been running for larger in volume than a year ago. The spread in hog prices has narrowed considerably, and while prime light bacon hogs still top the market, they sell at a smaller premium over the best heavy butchers than a few weeks ago. Late sales were made of hogs at \$6.65 to \$8.25, comparing with \$9 to \$10.90 a year ago.

Heavy Lambs at a Discount

As happens every year, heavy Colorado lambs are discriminated against severely by buyers, although sellers contend that heavy chops and roasts are sold in the butcher shops at the same prices as those asked for light weights. Killers greatly prefer lambs weighing from 80 pounds down, while the lambs marketed weigh largely from 85 to 90 pounds and have to be sold for 50 cents to \$1 discount. Extremely few feeding lambs are coming on the Chicago market, and because of their scarcity they have been selling higher in some instances than prime killers. The Colorado lambs are being marketed freely, with Chicago getting its share, and it is stated that about 25 per cent of these youngsters have gone to market. Our Michigan farmers do not need any advice on the sheep industry, for they know that it is one of the most successful of farm industries, and they are not

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains are quiet after decline on opening of week. Beans unchanged. Potatoes firm. Butter and eggs inactive. Receipts of poultry exceed demand and prices decline. Demand for dressed calves good but hogs not wanted. Cattle active to steady. Hogs active but prices lower. Small demand for sheep. Provisions easy.

(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.)

going to abandon it, although it does not follow that they are going to pay fancy prices for thin feeding lambs. It is quite likely that some of these feeders will make some money for their owners, but there is such a thing as paying too much at the start. On a late Monday a Michigan stockman bought in the Chicago market 300 head of choice 70-pound feeder lambs at \$15.40, but larger sales have been made at \$14.50 to \$14.75. Recent lamb sales took place at \$12.50 to \$15.40.

WHEAT

Prices in the wheat market declined during the past fortnight and the trading was dull. The Chicago feeling is that the market for wheat is weak and belief is general that dealers in that market are nearly all on the short side of the market. Outside dealers are long and are carrying all the grains. Stocks of wheat are heavy and the supply will prove more than enough if some way is not found by which Europe will be enabled to purchase the American surplus. The Ruhr trouble is believed to be the cause of the slow European buying and bulls are anxious that something be done that will bring this tangle to a satisfactory finish. Those who expect an early settlement are bulls and those who look at the supply and demand situation by itself are bears. It appears that dealers are heavily short and commission houses in Chicago are advising customers to avoid the short side, fearing that the bears may be forced to cover. The general outlook is considered bearish because of abundant supplies and lack of export buying. Very little American wheat is going out of the country and there is scarcely any fresh buying by foreigners. Reports were around last week that two or three European countries were going to buy a large quantity of American wheat before the week closed but these proved to be only rumors; however, grain is going out of the country as exports last week amounted to 4,351,000 bushels compared with 3,688,000 bushels for the previous week.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.35; No. 2 white, \$1.35; No. 2 mixed, \$1.33.
Chicago—No. 2 hard, \$1.18½.
New York—No. 2 hard, \$1.27½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.40; No. 2 white, \$1.37; No. 2 mixed, \$1.37.

CORN

Trading in the corn market has been inactive and the tone easy. Many dealers sold out of corn because of the declines in wheat prices. There were bulls in the market who came out from time to time to support the market and losses were only moderate. Receipts are smaller than they have been and farmers seem to be inclined to hold their corn at prevailing prices. Export trade has been fair. Reports show that 1,177,000 bushels were exported last week or 2,000,000 bushels more than the previous week. Receipts at Chicago last week aggregated 3,722,000 bushels and shipments were 1,117,000 bushels. This market has many friends who believe higher prices will come in spite of the dull fortnight the market has just passed through. We are inclined to take a bullish stand and expect prices to advance.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 75c; No. 5, 73c.
Chicago—No. 2 yellow, 71½¢ @ 72½¢.

New York—No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white, 90½¢.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 yellow, 66½¢; No. 3, 64½¢.

OATS

Oats followed other grains. The market firmed up on the close of last week but values did not change. Receipts showed a decrease and demand was unchanged. The larger markets of the country received about the same amount of grain as they did a year ago and they expect to receive less this week as country offerings are practically nothing. Oats will continue to follow other grains.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 49½¢; No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 46½¢.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 44 @ 45c; No. 3, 42½ @ 44c.
New York—Cash No. 2 white, 55½¢.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3, 39½¢.

RYE

Rye looks weak at the present time and trading is quiet with prices steady. The price has declined slightly but such facts as can be secured on this market indicate this grain will advance.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 87c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 83¼ @ 84c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, \$1.05.

BEANS

The bean market finished last week with an easy tone and a decline of 10c per cwt. at Detroit, but the price is still above that quoted in our last issue. Demand fell off some the fore part of February but since that time buying has been more satisfactory. Students of the market declare that all the factors concerning this product lead one to believe that beans will rule from firm to stronger, with slight declines from time to time from now until the new crop. Regarding the future trend of this market the Bean and Pea Journal states:

"The main reason for belief in higher prices—not so much higher, but some—is the quantity of beans on hand at this time in comparison with former years. Michigan and California are the only two producing states with any considerable quantity of beans on hand. At the present rate of consumption, these stocks will all be gone by new crop. Oriental beans are coming in to some extent, but they can be absorbed easily and scarcely affect the domestic market. Beans from the Danubian states and other producing districts also are finding their way to the states, but the same holds true of them."

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$7.80 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$8.15 @ 8.50 per cwt.
New York—C. H. P., \$8.00 @ 8.50 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$6.35 per cwt.

POTATOES

Cold weather during the past couple of weeks has caused a decrease in receipts and the market has become firm. Demand is slow and only the better grades are moving. Cars are still scarce and not much relief is expected before warm weather when box cars can be used for getting the potatoes to market. Last week Grand Rapids hotels, high class cafes and the more particular consumers were paying 10c per pound for Idaho baking spuds while growers a few miles from Grand Rapids were getting around 40c per cwt. for their best stock. A prominent Chicago potato dealer says its the color and the Potato Growers' Exchange say it is the grade. The Chicago dealer believes that the farmer in this state should raise white potatoes instead of russets but the potato men of Michigan state that if the potato growers will observe more closely the rules of production and marketing, grading their product more carefully, they can get

WINDMILLS! 45 YEARS OLD

Mr. H. A. Constable of Indiana, writes that he is watering 100 head of stock with a Perkins Windmill that has been on the job since 1877.



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Main Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

\$2 for \$1 HALF DRUG STORE PRICES on all kinds of Medicines (Aspirin tablets \$20 for 100; \$1 for 500, etc.) Rubber goods (\$2 Hot Water Bottle or Fountain Syringe outfit, \$1; both for \$1.80); Razors (\$5 Gillette outfit, Army style, \$1; Imported Blades 45c dozen); Fever Thermometers (60c, 2 for \$1); Fountain Pens (\$1.50 Style 90c; Self-filler \$1.20); Manicuring and Embroidery Scissors 50c, 2 for 90c; Gauzes (12x yards 50c); Requested, **LOVEY** price lists, and orders at **JOBBER'S** prices. Agents **DOUBLE MONEY** by simply showing list to friends. Irresistible **BARGAINS** needed by everybody. Storekeepers Write. **A. O. SMITH, Wholesale & Mfg. Druggist** since 1895, Box 1374, Detroit, Mich.

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JUST OUT: BIG ILLUSTRATED GUIDE OF THE organization selling over 35,000 improved farms since its founding in 1900—filled with agricultural information—carefully planned to save you money and valuable time; hundreds of farms of all descriptions at bargain prices. See page 17 for 55-acre Michigan farm for \$600 down; on improved road handy village, 35 acres tillage, good orchard; comfortable house, barn, poultry house. Age forces sale; furniture, organ, home, poultry, full implements included, all \$1,200. Productive 62-acre Michigan farm described page 18; horses, cows, poultry, sows, 15 pigs; city market; all tillable, variety fruit; 9-room house, 85-ft. barn, silo, poultry houses, all \$4,000, only \$1,200 needed. Then on page 29 comes 195-acre So. Michigan farm; 120 acres tillable; variety fruit; new 2-story 7-room house, furnace, bathroom, 100-ft. barn, silo. Retiring owner's low price \$13,200; horses, 8 cows, full implements, tools, etc., included, only \$2,000 needed. Hundreds of bargains throughout Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, 29 other states and Canada—stock, furniture, tools, seed included—ready for spring's planting. You can save time and money through this big helpful book. Copy free. Write today. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 427 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE—LET ME TELL you how to obtain 40 to 640 acres of valuable out-over farm land in Gladwin county, Mich., at \$1 per acre each year for 4 years without interest, balance 5 year mortgage at 5% interest. U. G. REYNOLDS, Gladwin, Mich.

80 ACRES, GOOD HOUSE, 40 FARM LAND 40 swamp, Grass and water good for market raising. Rent or sell inquiry BOX 232, care Michigan Business Farmer.

44 ACRES, 6-ROOM HOUSE, SMALL BARN, garage and good soil. C. W. GOODEVE, Gobles, Mich.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE LIST OF 50 GOOD farms. DeCOURDES, Bloomington, Mich.

HELP WANTED MALE

SALESMEN, GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR persons to make big money selling oils and greases on liberal commission and bonus. Unlimited prospects for men who know how. Old company. Quality products. Attractive prices. Square deal. Write today to Dept. A-22, MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, FURNISH rig and expenses to introduce our manufactured poultry and stock powders. BIGLER COMPANY, X682, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED POSITION—OUR SUCCESSFUL farm manager, 36 years of age, widower, no children. This man is honest, clean and a hard intelligent worker. Graduate U. of W. and life experience as farmer. Address him, HERMAN R. FRANZEN, Akron, Lancaster County, Pa.

WANTED GOOD MAN TO WORK GOOD farm on shares. CHAS. UPLEGGIER, Rhodes, Mich.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE. SENATOR Dunlap, Gibson and Dr. Burrill, 60 cts. per hundred, \$4.00 per thousand. Postpaid. Progressive Everbearers, \$1.00 per hundred. Postpaid. Out-bred Red Raspberries, \$1.00 per hundred. \$9.00 per thousand. Postpaid. **ROBERT J. DeGUERRE**, Ovid, Mich.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS—MICHIGAN'S leading variety. O. D. FINKBEINER, Greenwood Farm, Clinton, Mich.

GENERAL

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—COW AND Horse hides for fur coats and Robes. Cow and Steer hides into Harness or Sole Leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. **THE CROSBY PRISIAN FUR CO.**, Rochester, N. Y.

SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS. GURLEY makes, complete set. MRS. MARY ARTHUR, Marlette, Mich.

the Michigan tuber back on a price level with other producing centers. Commission merchants are expecting an improved demand at western markets within the near future.

Prices
Detroit—Michigan, \$1.07@1.13 per cwt.
Chicago—Wisconsin round white, 90c@1.05 per cwt.
New York—Michigan, \$1.27@1.38 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$2.08 per cwt.

HAY
Hay markets generally are steady to firm with prices showing little change from a week ago. Country loadings are reported very small on account of storm conditions at many shipping points. Receipts are therefore only fair and markets show more strength in consequence.

Prices
Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; standard, \$15.50@16; light mixed, \$15.50@16; No. 2 timothy, \$14@15; No. 1 clover mixed, \$13@14; No. 1 clover, \$13@14.
Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$19@21; No. 2 timothy, \$15@17; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$17@18; No. 1 clover, \$12@14.
New York—No. 1 timothy, \$25; No. 2 timothy, \$24; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$25; No. 2, \$23@24.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$19@20; standard, \$18@19; No. 2 timothy, \$17@18.
Chicago—Alfalfa, No. 1 and choice, \$24@27; No. 2 and standard, \$17@21.

WOOL
Quieter European markets, less activity in the west and a more waiting attitude in eastern centers have resulted in taking the edge off wool trading in the midwest, with many operators feeling that prices have reached their peak. The tone is still firm, however, with no recessions from the top price levels, and with fair amounts of the various grades of wool moving.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, Tuesday, February 27.
BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 50@51c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh, according to quality, 36½@37c per doz.
APPLES—Greenings, \$1.50@1.75; Baldwins, \$1.65@1.90; Spy, \$2.25; other varieties, \$1.50@1.75; western boxes, \$2@3; in barrels, Greenings, \$5; Baldwins, \$5.50.
HONEY—Comb, 23@25c per lb.
POPCORN—4@4½c; Little Buster, 7½@8c.
DRESSED CALVES—Best, 18@19c; medium, 13@18c per lb.
ONIONS—\$3@3.25, sack of 100 lbs; Spanish, \$1.75@2 per crate.
DRESSED HOGS—90 to 130 lbs, 11@12c; 130 to 160 lbs, 9@10c; heavy, 5@8c per lb.
LIVE POULTRY—Best chickens, 25@26c; leghorns, 22@24c; stags, 22c; medium and large hens, 25@26c; small hens, 24c; roosters, 17c; geese, 20c; ducks, 28c for large and 24@25 for small, per lb.
HIDES—No. 1 cured, 11c; No. 1 green, 11c; No. 1 cured bulls, 8c; No. 1 green bulls, 7c; No. 1 cured calf, 15c; No. 1 green calf, 14c; No. 1 cured kip, 12c; No. 1 green kip, 10c; No. 1 horsehides, \$3; No. 2 horsehides, \$2. Sheep pelts, 50@1.50; No. 2 hides 1c under No. 1, calf and kip 1½c under No. 1.



PRITCHARD'S WEATHER FORECAST

Week of March 4
FOR the week as a whole temperatures will average below normal and precipitation above. Michigan temperatures will be on the upward trend as this week begins continuing until about Thursday or Friday when a maximum of about 44 degrees will be reached. These figures are based from central Western Michigan; counties to north and east will be lower while those to the south and east will be the same or a little higher. Temperatures will fall suddenly near the close of the

week but rise again the next day. Tuesday will be unsettled if not actually stormy on or immediately after the middle of week there will be an increase in wind, rain or snow. These conditions will continue thru the rest of the week with storm damage more or less certain in various sections.

Week of March 11
Cold, fair weather and with temperatures more or less steady are the conditions expected during opening days of this week. For the last half readings will continue lower each day reaching a minimum about Friday.

Centering on about the 15th, Michigan will experience rain, sleet or snow and gales. By end of week the sky will clear and temperatures reach moderately cold readings but rapidly begin rising. In fact, conditions are such as to bring on a decided warm wave at the end of this or beginning of next week. Maximum temperatures of about 50 degrees will occur in central and southern Michigan at this time.

With the warm temperatures will be some severe local storms of wind, rain or hail. Heavy local rains, if not cloud bursts, are probable although the greatest damage will most likely be from wind.

This predicted warm spell will not mark a record for Michigan March warmth nor will the cold to follow next week constitute a record but we believe the change will be rapid and marked enough to cause inconvenience to many.

IF YOU CAN RAISE TON OF PORK FROM LITTER

(Continued from page 3.)

bers may nominate any litter or litters of pigs farrowed on their farms between March 1 and May 15 for an award. 2. Litters must be nominated at the time of inspection on the special blank provided for this purpose. 3. Nominations must be certified by the committee on inspection and forwarded by this committee through the county agent to the state leader of the club immediately after inspection.

Official Weights of Litters—1. Litters shall be weighed on the day they are 130 days old, if possible. If this is not possible they may be weighed any time within three days preceding or following this date. The gain for the intervening days shall be pro-rated at the average daily gain made by the litter since birth and added to or subtracted from the scale weight. 2. Litters shall be weighed by a committee of two or more disinterested farmers, representing the swine or general agricultural interests of the county or township. 3. Reports on weights and the eligibility of litters to an award shall be certified by the committee on weighing on the special blanks provided for this purpose, and forwarded through the county agent to the state leader of the club immediately after weighing.

Basis of Awards—1. Only one prize shall be awarded to a member. 2. Awards shall be made on the basis of the weight of the litter as herein provided, but no award will be made unless all the requirements set forth under memorandum of ratons, ear-marking of litters, inspection of herds, nomination of litters and official weights are complied with fully and correctly. 3. Awards shall be made by the executive committee of the Michigan Ton Litter Club, under the conditions outlined in the paragraph above. 4. Prizes shall be presented at the annual meeting of the Michigan Swine Breeders' Association.

Officers of the Club—1. The officers of the Michigan Ton Litter Club for 1923 shall consist of the Presidents of the various Swine Breeders' Associations of the State, namely: W. E. Livingston, Parma, Michigan, of the Michigan Poland China Swine Breeders' Association; F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Michigan, of the Michigan Chester White Swine Breeders' Association; O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Michigan, of the Michigan Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, and Lloyd Aseltine, Okemos, Michigan, of the Michigan Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, with V. A. Freeman, Michigan Agricultural College Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, East Lansing, Michigan, acting as State Leader of the Club.

Digs Deep— Works All the Soil



You can penetrate to greater depth, dig up the lower stratum of soil and mix it with top soil; make the seed bed that results in bigger crops—bigger profit—by using the

SYRACUSE SPRING TOOTH HARROW

High carbon, spring steel teeth are clipped to tooth bars—no bolt holes to weaken them. Teeth are evenly spaced and easily adjusted to take up wear or to give desired penetration. Non-clogging—frame constructed so that trash readily works out. Reversible levers—convenient for use with either horses or tractor. Ridding attachment extra.

FREE BOOK. Write today for booklet describing this harrow. Tell us what other implements you are interested in and we will also send you "Bookkeeping on the Farm," just the book for your records. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Package HX-633.

JOHN DEERE


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New Invention Aids Thousands

Here's good news for all who suffer from deafness. The Dictagraph Products Corporation announces the perfection of a remarkable device which has enabled thousands of deaf persons to hear as well as ever. The makers of this wonderful device say it is too much to expect you to believe this, so they are going to give you a chance to try it at home. They offer to send it by prepaid parcel post on a ten-day free trial. They do not send it C. O. D.—they require no deposit—there is no obligation. They send it entirely at their own expense and risk. They are making this extraordinary offer well knowing that the magic of this little instrument will so amaze and delight the user that the chances of its being returned are very slight. Thousands have already accepted this offer and report most gratifying results. There's no longer any need that you should endure the mental and physical strain which comes from a constant effort to hear. Now you can mingle with your friends without that feeling of sensitiveness from which all deaf persons suffer. Now you can take your place in the social and business world to which your talents entitle you and from which your affliction has, in a measure, excluded you. Just send your name and address to The Dictagraph Products Corporation, Suite 1302Y, 220 W 42nd St., New York, for descriptive literature and request blank.

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Don't wish for a good range—write to Kalamazoo Manufacturers and down one \$4 to \$15 down brings any range in our catalog on easy-payment plan. 200 styles and sizes. Porcelain enamel, cast iron, steel, malleable, etc. Furnaces, too. Special profit-sharing sale now on for limited time only—greatest money-saving event in years. Write today.

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672 Rochester Av. Kalamazoo, Mich.
A Kalamazoo Direct to You

BREEDERS DIRECTORY (Continued from page 24)

A CHANCE TO GET SOME REAL HAMP- shires. Boar pigs, sired by Gen. Pershing Again, Gift Edge Tipton, Messenger All Over 10th, Gen. Pershing 2nd., and other great boars. Write for list and prices. **DETROIT CREAMERY HOG FARM**, Route 7, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE—10 REGISTERED EWES. Choice wooly Rams. **DAN BROOKER**, Ewart, R. 4, Mich.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK HATCHING eggs for sale from exhibition utility stock. Farmers' prices. **Dawson's Farm**, R. 4, Muskegon, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

By W. W. Foote

OUR Michigan farmers, in common with those of adjoining states, who are so situated financially as to require no assistance from the banks have no cause for complaint, even if affairs abroad are uncertain and extremely unsatisfactory; while farmers are requiring money to tide them over for a short period are told by their county bankers that they are prepared to furnish funds to meet their needs. It may be said truthfully that the financial problem has been settled so far at least as where the farmer is solvent and producing average crops. It is especially cheering that banks stand ready to loan money to farmers who desire to purchase live stock for feeding purposes. Rates of interest are much lower than during the war or a year ago, and the Chicago banks are making loans on collateral at 4% to 5% per cent. Bank deposits are much larger in farming districts generally than a year ago, and bankers are giving legitimate borrowers the preference over speculators except in some instances in the leading cities. A world of grain is being converted into beef and pork products, and flocks of sheep are getting their full share, for live mutton sells so exceptionally high that owners realize the importance of giving them the best care. Just now the big markets are largely supplied with lambs fed in Colorado, for which very high prices are paid, lamb and mutton being a luxury, but Michigan and Ohio are doing their share in the production of mutton and wool. The consumption of wool and the stocks of wool are now nearly as large as before the war, and more domestic wool is being consumed than at that period. Sheepmen now have but one cause for dissatisfaction, and that is the fierce discrimination made by the packers against lambs of heavy weight, the public have been long accustomed to eating lamb chops, although in England heavy chops have the preference. Many farmers are still showing their faith in the production of beef, and more feeders have been shipped from cattle markets than a year ago, although beef cattle have declined in value in recent months. Hog feeding goes on actively, although huge marketings have made lower prices.

The Grain Markets

Grain is still exported to European war countries, even to Germany to a fair extent, but quite recently our exports have undergone a decided falling off. A striking feature of this foreign trade in our surplus grain is the steadily large rye shipments, this cereal being much cheaper than wheat and much desired for making bread. Much less corn is exported than a year ago, nor are the exports of oats on a large scale. Wheat is bringing good prices, and after sharp breaks rallies have taken place, but prices are much lower than a year ago. Corn is being fed very extensively to live stock, and more oats are being fed on farms than usual because of their cheapness. The visible wheat supply in this country is smaller than it was last year, while the rye supply in sight amounts to 12,946,000 bushels, comparing with 7,773,000 bushels a year ago. The visible oat supply is 30,266,000 bushels, comparing with 67,857,000 bushels a year ago. The corn in sight is much less than a year ago, although ample. The Department of Agriculture states that the exports from this country to Germany are mostly paid for in foreign currencies, and only in rare instances is credit extended to a German buyer. May wheat has been selling in the Chicago market around \$1.19, comparing with \$1.44 a year ago; May corn at 75 cents, comparing with 66 cents last year; May oats at 45½ cents, comparing with 41½ cents last year; and May rye at 87 cents, comparing with 98 cents a year ago.

The Cattle Market

One of the signs of the times is the marked falling off in the demand for stocker and feeder cattle in Chicago and other western markets to ship to

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains are quiet after decline on opening of week. Beans unchanged. Potatoes firm. Butter and eggs inactive. Receipts of poultry exceed demand and prices decline. Demand for dressed calves good but hogs not wanted. Cattle active to steady. Hogs active but prices lower. Small demand for sheep. Provisions easy.

(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.)

feeding districts in the surrounding territory, for desirable offerings have sold relatively higher than beef cattle of quality. Common cattle can still be bought at low prices. It is true, but experienced stockmen have demonstrated that feeding inferior stock is not likely to pay, particularly when the price of corn is high. Of late the demand has centered in well-bred steers suitable for making choice beef, and some sales were made at \$8 per 100 pounds and over, with most sales at \$6.50 to \$7.75.

Most stockmen in preparing cattle for the market are practicing short feeding, and very few heaves that class as choice are arriving in packing points. The bulk of the cattle offered on the Chicago market sell far below the top figures, steers that sell at \$10 and over cutting very little figure. Steers are bought by the packers largely at \$7.75 to \$9.75, with the best at \$10.25 and common lots at \$6.25 to \$7.50. A year ago the top was \$10.90.

Hog Feeding Popular

A few months ago the United States Department of Agriculture announced that many more cattle, hogs, and sheep were held in feeding districts than a year earlier, and the receipts of cattle and hogs have demonstrated the truth of this by showing big gains over recent years, but such gains are not shown by the marketing of sheep. As was anticipated early in the winter packing seasons, there has been steadily increasing marketing of hogs, and the predicted large decline in their prices has taken place, as owners have become panic-stricken and hurried so many swine to market that it was out of the question to dispose of them without putting prices materially lower. For a long period heavy hogs greatly predominated in the western markets, causing their sale at a big discount from prices paid for light hogs, but within a short time more of the light weights have been marketed, the higher prices for corn being one of the reasons for shortening the feeding time. Meanwhile the home consumption of fresh and cured hog products has been extremely large, while in spite of the political complications across the Atlantic, our exports of lard and cured hog meats have been running for larger in volume than a year ago. The spread in hog prices has narrowed considerably, and while prime light bacon hogs still top the market, they sell at a smaller premium over the best heavy butchers than a few weeks ago. Late sales were made of hogs at \$6.65 to \$8.25, comparing with \$9 to \$10.90 a year ago.

Heavy Lambs at a Discount

As happens every year, heavy Colorado lambs are discriminated against severely by buyers, although sellers contend that heavy chops and roasts are sold in the butcher shops at the same prices as those asked for light weights. Killers greatly prefer lambs weighing from 80 pounds down, while the lambs marketed weigh largely from 85 to 90 pounds and have to be sold for 50 cents to \$1 discount. Extremely few feeding lambs are coming on the Chicago market, and because of their scarcity they have been selling higher in some instances than prime killers. The Colorado lambs are being marketed freely, with Chicago getting its share, and it is stated that about 25 per cent of these youngsters have gone to market. Our Michigan farmers do not need any advice on the sheep industry, for they know that it is one of the most successful of farm industries, and they are not

going to abandon it, although it does not follow that they are going to pay fancy prices for thin feeding lambs. It is quite likely that some of these feeders will make some money for their owners, but there is such a thing as paying too much at the start. On a late Monday a Michigan stockman bought in the Chicago market 300 head of choice 70-pound feeder lambs at \$15.40, but larger sales have been made at \$14.50 to \$14.75. Recent lamb sales took place at \$12.50 to \$15.40.

WHEAT

Prices in the wheat market declined during the past fortnight and the trading was dull. The Chicago feeling is that the market for wheat is weak and belief is general that dealers in that market are nearly all on the short side of the market. Outside dealers are long and are carrying all the grains. Stocks of wheat are heavy and the supply will prove more than enough if some way is not found by which Europe will be enabled to purchase the American surplus. The Ruhr trouble is believed to be the cause of the slow European buying and bulls are anxious that something be done that will bring this tangle to a satisfactory finish. Those who expect an early settlement are bulls and those who look at the supply and demand situation by itself are bears. It appears that dealers are heavily short and commission houses in Chicago are advising customers to avoid the short side, fearing that the bears may be forced to cover. The general outlook is considered bearish because of abundant supplies and lack of export buying. Very little American wheat is going out of the country and there is scarcely any fresh buying by foreigners. Reports were around last week that two or three European countries were going to buy a large quantity of American wheat before the week closed but these proved to be only rumors; however, grain is going out of the country as exports last week amounted to 4,351,000 bushels compared with 3,683,000 bushels for the previous week.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.35; No. 2 white, \$1.35; No. 2 mixed, \$1.33.
Chicago—No. 2 hard, \$1.18½.
New York—No. 2 hard, \$1.27½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.40; No. 2 white, \$1.37; No. 2 mixed, \$1.37.

CORN

Trading in the corn market has been inactive and the tone easy. Many dealers sold out of corn because of the declines in wheat prices. There were bulls in the market who came out from time to time to support the market and losses were only moderate. Receipts are smaller than they have been and farmers seem to be inclined to hold their corn at prevailing prices. Export trade has been fair. Reports show that 1,177,000 bushels were exported last week or 2,000,000 bushels more than the previous week. Receipts at Chicago last week aggregated 3,722,000 bushels and shipments were 1,117,000 bushels. This market has many friends who believe higher prices will come in spite of the dull fortnight the market has just passed through. We are inclined to take a bullish stand and expect prices to advance.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 75c; No. 5, 73c.
Chicago—No. 2 yellow, 71½ @ 72½c.

New York—No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white, 90½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 yellow, 66½c; No. 3, 64½c.

OATS

Oats followed other grains. The market firmed up on the close of last week but values did not change. Receipts showed a decrease and demand was unchanged. The larger markets of the country received about the same amount of grain as they did a year ago and they expect to receive less this week as country offerings are practically nothing. Oats will continue to follow other grains.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 46½c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 44 @ 45c; No. 3, 42½ @ 44c.
New York—Cash No. 2 white, 55½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3, 39½c.

RYE

Rye looks weak at the present time and trading is quiet with prices steady. The price has declined slightly but such facts as can be secured on this market indicate this grain will advance.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 87c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 83½ @ 84c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, \$1.05.

BEANS

The bean market finished last week with an easy tone and a decline of 10c per cwt. at Detroit, but the price is still above that quoted in our last issue. Demand fell off some the fore part of February but since that time buying has been more satisfactory. Students of the market declare that all the factors concerning this product lead one to believe that beans will rule from firm to stronger, with slight declines from time to time from now until the new crop. Regarding the future trend of this market the Bean and Pea Journal states:

"The main reason for belief in higher prices—not so much higher, but some—is the quantity of beans on hand at this time in comparison with former years. Michigan and California are the only two producing states with any considerable quantity of beans on hand. At the present rate of consumption, these stocks will all be gone by new crop. Oriental beans are coming in to some extent, but they can be absorbed easily and scarcely affect the domestic market. Beans from the Danubian states and other producing districts also are finding their way to the states, but the same holds true of them."

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$7.80 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$8.15 @ \$8.50 per cwt.
New York—C. H. P., \$8.00 @ \$8.50 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$6.35 per cwt.

POTATOES

Cold weather during the past couple of weeks has caused a decrease in receipts and the market has become firm. Demand is slow and only the better grades are moving. Cars are still scarce and not much relief is expected before warm weather when box cars can be used for getting the potatoes to market.

Last week Grand Rapids hotels, high class cafes and the more particular consumers were paying 10c per pound for Idaho baking spuds while growers a few miles from Grand Rapids were getting around 40c per cwt. for their best stock. A prominent Chicago potato dealer says its the color and the Potato Growers' Exchange say it is the grade. The Chicago dealer believes that the farmer in this state should raise white potatoes instead of russets but the potato men of Michigan state that if the potato growers will observe more closely the rules of production and marketing, grading their product more carefully, they can get

WINDMILLS! 45 YEARS OLD

Mr. B. A. Constable of Indiana, writes that he is watering 100 head of stock with a Perkins Windmill that has been on the job since 1877.

PERKINS WINDMILL

A silent, powerful steel mill—Hart's Best for beating out hay. Blows are heavily reinforced with outside and inside bands. Has automatic safety regulator. Pump in faintest breeze. Quiet, durable, and dependable. Needs only once in two years. Large, easily filled ground reservoir keeps working parts perfectly lubricated.

PERKINS CORPORATION
Main Street, Muskegon, Ind.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET
Get full story of this cheapest water supply system. Send for Perkins Windmill Booklet.

\$2 for \$1 HALF DRUG STORE PRICES on all kinds of Medicines (Aspirin tablets \$20 for 100; \$1 for 500, etc.) Rubber goods (\$2 Hot Water Bottle or Fountain Syringe outfit, \$1; both for \$1.80; \$5 Combination \$1.40 Nipples 45c dozen); Razors (\$5 Gillette outfit, Army style \$1; Imported Blades 45c dozen); Fever Thermometers (60c 2 for \$1); Fountain Pens (\$1.50 Style 90c; Self-filler \$1.20); Manicuring and Embroidery Scissors 50c 2 for 90c; Gauzes (1x5 yards 50c), etc. Request AOEY price-lists, trial orders at JOBBING prices. Agents DOUBLET MONEY by simply showing list to friends. Irresistible BARGAINS needed by everybody. Storekeepers Write A. C. SMITH, Wholesale & Mfg. Druggist since 1895, Box 1374, Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

Ads Under this Head 10c per Word, per Issue

FARM AND LANDS

FARMING BUSINESS FOR SALE—A PURE-bred business in Duroc Jersey Hogs, Short Horns, Durhams, Delaware Merino Sheep, Buff Lathoms, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, White Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, which I have built up with the hope of keeping my boys on the farm. For sale, including the farm of 200 acres within fifty miles of Detroit, 20 acres under timber, balance all under plow. Equipped with tractors, truck and all machinery. Stocked with registered stock, small orders coming in every day as the result of three years building a real business. I hope the right man, who wants a big opportunity will get this farm and the business. I am ready to take smaller farm as part payment. If you are ambitious do not hesitate to write me. I own this farm and I am ready to listen to every proposition. I am sincere in every statement. I have made in this advertisement. I am known to the publisher of the Business Farmer and he has advised me to thus lay all the facts before the readers of this publication hoping that I may find the right man, who is looking for just what I have to offer. Write me fully, at once, if you are interested, address BOX 231, in care of The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

JUST OUT: BIG ILLUSTRATED GUIDE of the organization selling over \$5,000 improved farms since its founding in 1900. Filled with agricultural information—carefully planned to save you money and valuable time; hundreds of farms of all descriptions at bargain prices. See page 17 for 58-acre Michigan farm for \$600 down; on improved road handy village, 85 acres tillage, good orchard; comfortable house, barn, poultry house. Age forces sale; furniture, organ, home, poultry, full implements included, all \$1,200. 22-acre Michigan farm, 13 pigs; city markets; all tillable; variety fruit; 9-room house, 25-ft. barn, silo, poultry houses, all \$4,000, only \$1,200 needed. Then on page 29 comes 195-acre So. Michigan farm; 120 acres tillable; variety fruit, new 2-story 7-room house, furnace, bathroom, 100-ft. barn, silo. Redding owner's low price \$13,200, horses, 8 cows, full implements, tools, etc., included, only \$2,000 needed. Hundreds of bargains throughout Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, 29 other states and Canada. Stock, furniture, tools, seed included, ready for spring planting. You can save time and money through this big helpful book. Copy free. Write today, STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE—LET ME TELL you how to obtain 40 to 640 acres of valuable out-over farm land in Gladwin county, Mich., at \$1 per acre each year for 4 years without interest, balance 5 year mortgage at 5%, interest U. G. REYNOLDS, Gladwin, Mich.

80 ACRES, GOOD HOUSE, 40 FARM LAND 40 swamp, 40 and 40 for muskrat raising. Rent or sell. Inquire BOX 232, care Michigan Business Farmer.

44 ACRES, 6-ROOM HOUSE, SMALL BARN, garage and good soil. C. W. GOODEVE, Gobles, Mich.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE LIST OF 50 GOOD farms. DeCOURDES, Bloomington, Mich.

HELP WANTED MALE

SALESMEN, GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR pushers to make big money selling oils and greases on liberal commission and bonus. Unlimited prospects for men who know how. Old company. Quality products. Attractive prices. Square deal. Write today to Dept. A-22, MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, FURNISH rig and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powder. BIGLER COMPANY, X682, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED POSITION—OUR SUCCESSFUL farm manager, 36 years of age, widower, no children. This man is honest, clean and a hard intelligent worker. Graduate U. of W. and life experience as farmer. Address him, HERMAN R. FRANZEN, Akron, Lancaster County, Pa.

WANTED GOOD MAN TO WORK GOOD farm on shares. CHAS. UPLEGGGER, Rhodes, Mich.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE Senator Dunlap, Gibson and Dr. Burrill, 60 cts. per hundred, \$4.00 per thousand. Postpaid. Progressive Everbearing, \$1.00 per hundred. Postpaid. Only best Red Raspberries, \$1.00 per hundred, \$9.00 per thousand. Postpaid. ROBERT J. DeGURSE, Ovid, Mich.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS—MICHIGAN'S leading variety. O. D. FINKBEINER, Greenwood Farm, Clinton, Mich.

GENERAL

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—COW AND Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into Harness or Sole Leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. THE GROSSBY FUR-ISH FUR CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS. GURLEY makes, complete set. MRS. MARY ARTHUR, Marietta, Mich.

the Michigan tuber back on a price level with other producing centers. Commission merchants are expecting an improved demand at western markets within the near future.

Prices

Detroit—Michigan, \$1.07@1.13 per cwt.
Chicago—Wisconsin round white, 90c@1.05 per cwt.
New York—Michigan, \$1.27@1.38 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$2.08 per cwt.

HAY

Hay markets generally are steady to firm with prices showing little change from a week ago. Country loadings are reported very small on account of storm conditions at many shipping points. Receipts are therefore only fair and markets show more strength in consequence.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; standard, \$15.50@16; light mixed, \$15.50@16; No. 2 timothy, \$14@15; No. 1 clover mixed, \$13@14; No. 1 clover, \$13@14.
Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$19@21; No. 2 timothy, \$15@17; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$17@18; No. 1 clover, \$12@14.
New York—No. 1 timothy, \$25; No. 2 timothy, \$24; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$25; No. 2, \$23@24.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$19@20; standard, \$18@19; No. 2 timothy, \$17@18.
Chicago—Alfalfa, No. 1 and choice, \$24@27; No. 2 and standard, \$17@21.

WOOL

Quieter European markets, less activity in the west and a more waiting attitude in eastern centers have resulted in taking the edge off wool trading in the midwest, with many operators feeling that prices have reached their peak. The tone is still firm, however, with no recessions from the top price levels, and with fair amounts of the various grades of wool moving.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, Tuesday, February 27.
BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 50@51c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh, according to quality, 36½@37c per doz.
APPLES—Greenings, \$1.50@1.75; Baldwins, \$1.65@1.90; Spy, \$2@2.50; other varieties, \$1.50@1.75; western boxes, \$2@3; in barrels, Greenings, \$5; Baldwins, \$5.50.
HONEY—Comb, 23@25c per lb.
POPCORN—4@4½c; Little Buster, 7½@8c.
DRESSED CALVES—Best, 18@19c; medium, 13@18c per lb.
ONIONS—\$3@3.25, sack of 100 lbs; Spanish, \$1.75@2 per crate.
DRESSED HOGS—90 to 130 lbs, 11@12c; 130 to 160 lbs, 9@10c; heavy, 5@8c per lb.
LIVE POULTRY—Best chickens, 25@26c; leghorns, 22@24c; stags, 22c; medium and large hens, 25@26c; small hens, 24c; roosters, 17c; geese, 20c; ducks, 28c for large and 24@25 for small, per lb.
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Week of March 4

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week but rise again the next day.

Tuesday will be unsettled if not actually stormy on or immediately after the middle of week there will be an increase in wind, rain or snow. These conditions will continue thru the rest of the week with storm damage more or less certain in various sections.

Week of March 11

Cold, fair weather and with temperatures more or less steady are the conditions expected during opening days of this week. For the last half readings will continue lower each day reaching a minimum about Friday.

Centering on about the 15th, Michigan will experience rain, sleet or snow and gales. By end of week the sky will clear and temperatures reach moderately cold readings but rapidly begin rising. In fact, conditions are such as to bring on a decided warm wave at the end of this or beginning of next week. Maximum temperatures of about 50 degrees will occur in central and southern Michigan at this time.

With the warm temperatures will be some severe local storms of wind, rain or hail. Heavy local rains, if not cloud bursts, are probable although the greatest damage will most likely be from wind.

This predicted warm spell will not mark a record for Michigan March warmth nor will the cold to follow next week constitute a record but we believe the change will be rapid and marked enough to cause inconvenience to many.

IF YOU CAN RAISE TON OF PORK FROM LITTER

(Continued from page 3.)

bers may nominate any litter or litters of pigs farrowed on their farms between March 1 and May 15 for an award. 2. Litters must be nominated at the time of inspection on the special blank provided for this purpose. 3. Nominations must be certified by the committee on inspection and forwarded by this committee through the county agent to the state leader of the club immediately after inspection.

Official Weights of Litters—1. Litters shall be weighed on the day they are 130 days old, if possible. If this is not possible they may be weighed any time within three days preceding or following this date. The gain for the intervening days shall be pro-rated at the average daily gain made by the litter since birth and added to or subtracted from the scale weight. 2. Litters shall be weighed by a committee of two or more disinterested farmers, representing the swine or general agricultural interests of the county or township. 3. Reports on weights and the eligibility of litters to an award shall be certified by the committee on weighing on the special blanks provided for this purpose, and forwarded through the county agent to the state leader of the club immediately after weighing.

Basis of Awards—1. Only one prize shall be awarded to a member. 2. Awards shall be made on the basis of the weight of the litter as herein provided, but no award will be made unless all the requirements set forth under memorandum of ratons, ear-marking of litters, inspection of herds, nomination of litters and official weights are complied with fully and correctly. 3. Awards shall be made by the executive committee of the Michigan Ton Litter Club, under the conditions outlined in the paragraph above. 4. Prizes shall be presented at the annual meeting of the Michigan Swine Breeders' Association.

Officers of the Club—1. The officers of the Michigan Ton Litter Club for 1923 shall consist of the Presidents of the various Swine Breeders' Associations of the State, namely: W. E. Livingston, Parma, Michigan, of the Michigan Poland China Swine Breeders' Association; F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Michigan, of the Michigan Chester White Swine Breeders' Association; O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Michigan, of the Michigan Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, and Lloyd Aseltine, Okemos, Michigan, of the Michigan Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, with V. A. Freeman, Michigan Agricultural College Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, East Lansing, Michigan, acting as State Leader of the Club.

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(Continued from page 24)

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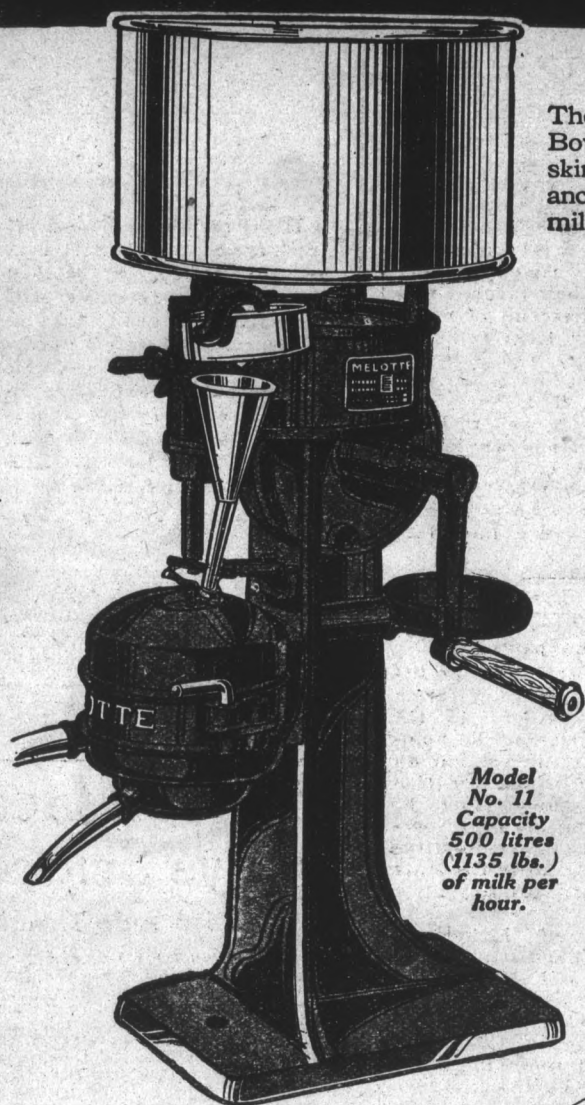
BARRED AND WHITE ROCK HATCHING eggs for sale from exhibition utility stock. Farmers' prices. Dawson's Farm, R. 4, Muskegon, Mich.

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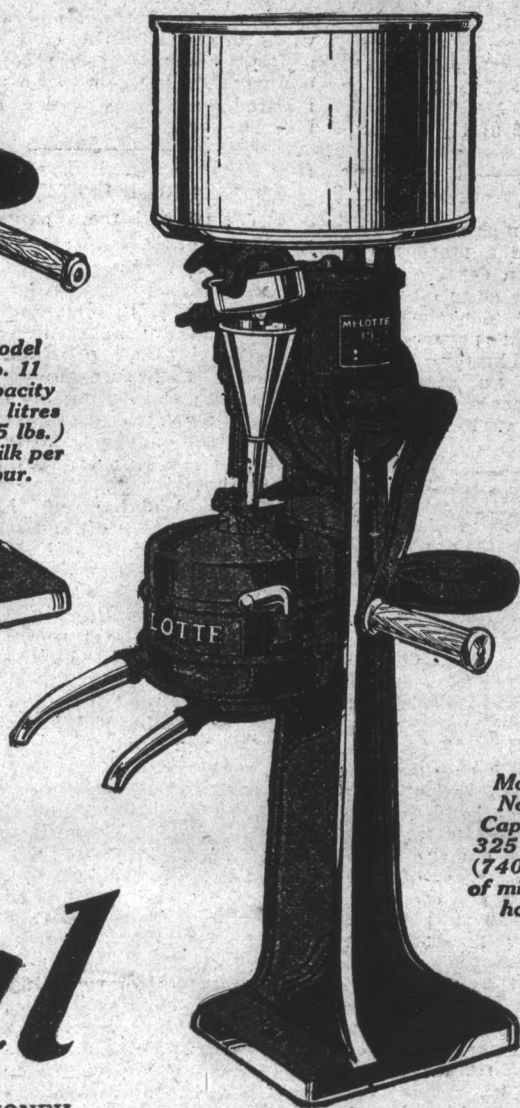
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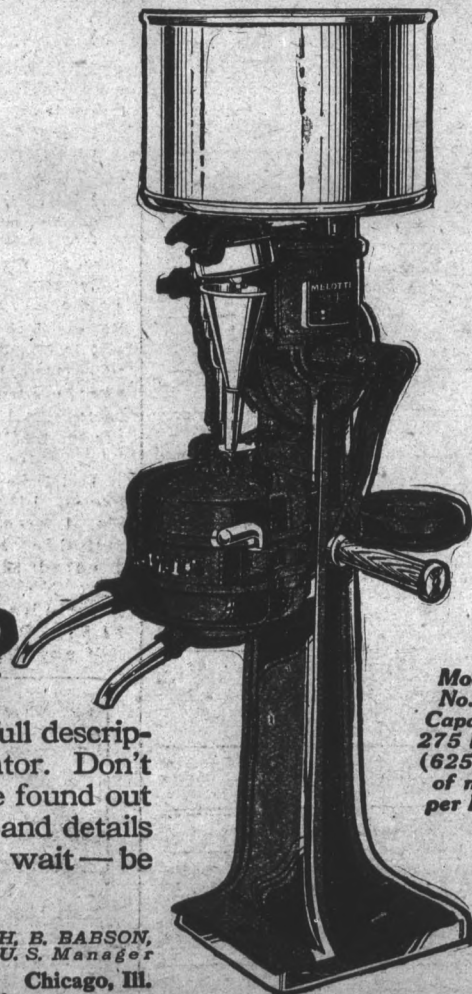
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