

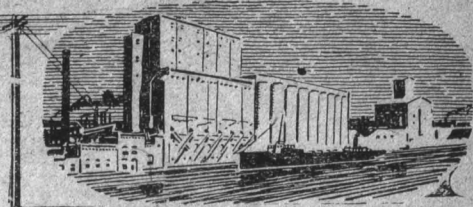
VOL. XIII, No. 1

SEPTEMBER 12, 1925

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



Mother Filling Milk Cans for the City Folks

In this Issue:—Dakota Farmers Profit Through Wheat Pool—Is the Farmer Making the Best Investment Possible?—Mrs Kinch Sees Romantic Adventure on Farm

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL



"Special Heavy"

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The first figures advanced to the members of the Association in the early part of the pool representing their initial advancement, aggregated approximately \$2,250,000; the second advancement, which was made on March 2nd represented \$660,000. All in all these three payments aggregate more than \$3,000,000. According to the Association's method of orderly marketing, the first and original payment constitutes 75 per cent of the marketing value of the wheat at the time of delivery to the pool. The second and third payments come from the fund in the treasury that is an accumulation of the market payments made on the wheat that are made at regular intervals during the year.

The average gain of seventeen and one-half cents to each individual member of the pool when applied to the pool in general indicated that the members who participated in this year's pool's operations realized a profit considerably in excess of one-fourth million dollars. Again judging by the figures given above, had the pool handled the entire volume of wheat produced in the state of South Dakota, farmers would have received \$5,000,000 more for their 1924 crop than they did receive.

The basic average price, Aberdeen, the headquarters of the Association, for No. 1 Amber Durum is \$1.39 which at high premium points runs the price as high as \$1.49. The range of prices paid by the pool run in corresponding amounts

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Report of the Federal trade Commission in volume four of the report on their examination into these costs shows that under the old system it cost the farmer 16.63 cents per bushel in the season of 1912 and again in 1917 and in 1920 this cost had increased to 18.89 cents per bushel or approximately six cents per bushel more than it had cost them to market through the pool and give them the benefit of an orderly market.

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These gentlemen decided to organize what is known as the South Dakota Wheat Growers Association. Further, after discussing the plan a short time further, two years ago on the 28th of June, South Dakota Wheat Growers Association was organized as the result of many weeks and months of careful thought and study on the part of a number of practical farmers who were convinced that the farm market condition would be better if the farmer himself worked out the plan and put it into operation.

Careful study of past experience told them that if a market plan would be effective it must provide a means whereby the farmer could control his product not only to his local station but on through the terminal, to the mill or foreign market. In other words, to control as nearly as possible the delivery of his product to the consumer. To do this a study of past experience told them again that they must have ample finance. Further, that they must not look to the old fashioned grain channels for financing for they would be vigorously opposed to any attempt on the part of the farmers to take into their own hands the marketing of their crop. Past bitter experience in financing his own crop had told him that he must ship it through his loan cooperative elevators. Through these channels had been proved to them beyond doubt that it was not only impractical but extremely costly to become entangled in the contract required by these financial interests and to attempt to operate on a speculative basis.

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financing and operating was adopted. This plan provides a way whereby each bushel of grain finances its own way to market, this providing unlimited money for moving the grain.

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Their growth has not been extremely rapid but considering that they have in two years grown to a business organization, marketing this year three million dollars worth of farm products and showing profits in excess of one quarter of a million to its members cannot be considered slow. In fact, they have given more thought to building well than rapidly.

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Is The Farmer Making The Best Investments Possible?

By R. FARMER TACKETT

WE sometimes wonder if the farmers are making the best investments possible on the farms and in connection with their business. We all have spells when we see or hear of some wonderful story of some enterprise that will pay 500 per cent on our investment. We see this in the papers almost every day and hear it talked on the streets of the cities as well as around the small store out in the rural sections. We will admit that we are always anxious to invest in something that will pay a big dividend on our money. We are very apt to give the matter some consideration at least and if nothing else we will wish we knew the reliability of the concern in order that we would feel safe in taking a block of stock in it.

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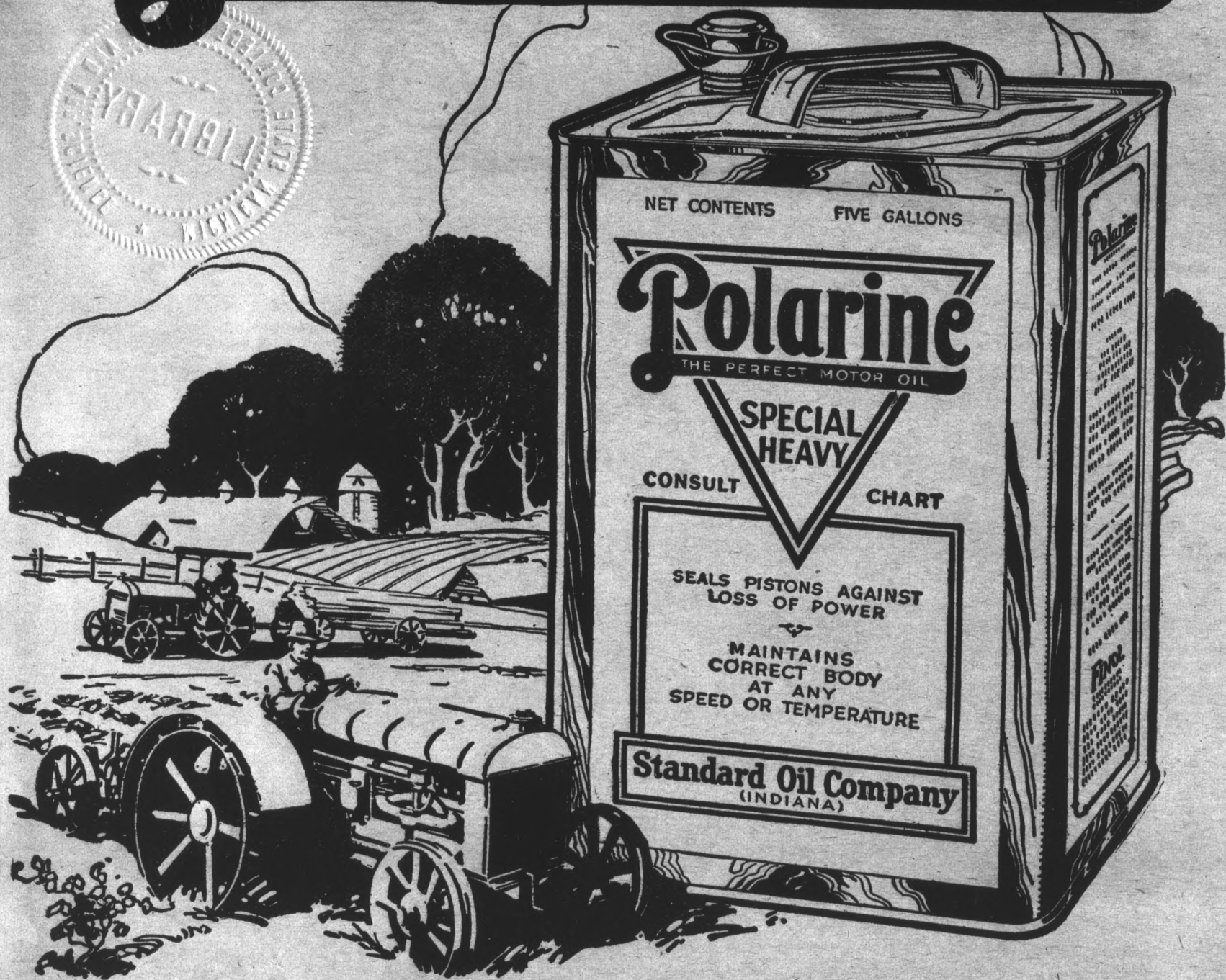
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Mrs. Kinch Sees Romantic Adventure on Farm

Town Girl Came to Country, Helped Husband Succeed, Raised Eight Daughters and Was Helpfully Active in Multitude of Organizations

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

WAY up in the tip of the thumb in the northern part of Huron county, not far from Grindstone City, the traveller along the beautiful Huron shore-line drive will discover a farmstead so unusual as to challenge his attention. An especially mammoth barn and a substantial country mansion vie with an entrancing view over an artistically landscaped slope and out over the blue waters of Lake Huron.

No weaklings could have carved out such a spot. No faint heart would brave the fierce storms which sweep down from the north during the long winter months and rage around this outpost of civilization, this citadel of culture. But it is not of geography that I would speak. Rather with this setting in mind I desire to introduce to THE BUSINESS FARMER readers, the family that established and maintain this home which is so unusual, so interesting, so inspiring.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kinch of Grindstone City are the founders of this homestead. When they were married and started farming their physical holdings consisted of a share in 320 acres. Their intangible assets can be appraised and interpreted only in terms of what they have since been able to accomplish. Today, Mr. Kinch has a farm of 1100 acres, while his wife Isabel owns 320 acres in her own name which is operated by a tenant. Thus the broad fields of the Kinchs' spread over 1420 acres.

Do Things in a Big Way

The main barn on this homestead is a mammoth affair, 200 feet long and 96 feet wide. With its red roof, it is a landmark visible for many miles across the level fields of this region. Certainly this barn is the largest in Huron county. Partial neighbors claim that it is the largest in the state.

Supplementing this main barn are numerous commodious additions and cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and implement sheds. Everywhere appear unmistakable signs that this is a farm where things are done on a big scale by a man who is both active and progressive.

Purebred livestock is seen on every hand. Six breeds of sheep are kept. Mrs. Kinch has purebred Oxfords and Southdowns, while her husband has purebred Shropshires, Romneys and Rambouillets, and also a large flock of good grade Merino ewes. All told, the flocks of ewes and young lambs total over 1200 head. Large numbers of rams are also kept for breeding and sales purposes. Orders for breeding stock are received from widely scattered and distant points in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Superior Tamworth swine are also raised.

But it was not of barns, of plows or blooded stock that I started out to talk. The most interesting thing in life is always the human element and this is especially the case in this instance. Nor is it possible in one brief article to have much to say about each of the ten members of this family. Let us rather focus our attention on the inspiring figure of the wife and mother, Mrs. Isabel Kinch, and then let the husband and eight daughters compose the background of this picture.

A Woman of Varied Interests

A dynamo of energy is Mrs. Kinch, passionately devoted to her large family, extremely and continually active in all movements for the betterment of her community and keenly aware of the responsibilities which come to a person who accepts positions of leadership.

The first afternoon that I called at the Kinch farm I was disappointed not to find the lady of the house at home. I learned that she was entertaining a bunch of twenty-five Huron County Club women at a dinner in Bad Axe. About two o'clock the next afternoon I again approached the Kinch home. When about a mile or two from my destination, I recognized the object of my quest grasping the steering wheel of a shiny coupe in capable hands and driving down the road toward me.

When the two autos met and we exchanged greetings, Mrs. Kinch immediately suggested that we go back to the house and have a good visit. This was just what I wanted, so back we drove. Comfortably seated in the sun parlor of the spacious Kinch residence, I drew out little by little most of the facts which I shall now relate. It isn't easy to get Mrs. Kinch to refer to her activities, achievements and exploits, for though she is a fluent and ready talker, she is one of the most modest women that one could find anywhere. When during the latter part of my stay, she caught me taking notes, she remonstrated vigorously, saying, "I thought that we were just having a good talk. I didn't know I was being interviewed."

From her own confession and from other sources I patched together the following composite picture of the scope of Mrs. Kinch's influence and of her activities and of the contribution which she is making toward community betterment in an organized way. Among other things which no doubt I failed to learn about, Mrs. Kinch is president of the Huron County Federation of Women's Clubs, president of the local League of Women Voters, president of the Seventh Congressional District League of Women Voters and delegate from that body to the national convention, president of the North Huron Community Club, Master of the Huron County Pomona Grange, Lecturer of the local subordinate Grange, and active in boys' and girls' club work and Farm Bureau affairs.

The first boys' and girls' club in Huron county was organized in the Kinch home. Here the neighborhood boys and girls have met many, many times under the capable and inspiring leadership of this public-spirited woman. To the commodious Kinch kitchen, thirty-five feet long, the county agricultural agent has brought his moving picture machine to add to the entertainment and instruction of the meetings.

From this nucleus, enthusiasm for boys' and girls' work has spread, slowly at first, but now more rapidly, until today the whole county is awake to the possibilities and desirability of this type of influence for the farm boys and girls. Mrs. Kinch's own personal attitude toward this one of her many activities is well illustrated by her remark, "The older are facts and we can't do much for them, but the youngsters are not facts but possibilities and we dare not shirk our responsibilities toward them."

The North Huron Community Club of which Mrs. Kinch is president is in fact just a big farmers' club.

Through the enterprise of Mrs. Kinch, noted speakers are brought into the community to appear on the programs of this club. For instance, every summer, Professor Wm. Lyon Phelps of Yale University and Edgar A. Guest, the poet, both of whom have summer homes on the shores of Lake Huron, are secured as outstanding program attractions.

But please do not get the impression that Mrs. Kinch is one of those organization busybodies who neglects her husband, children and

home to chase around the community attending meetings and making speeches. Far from it. In the Kinch household eight daughters have been brought up and a good job of it has been done, too. Moreover, I dare say few farm women are as intelligently and fully informed regarding every detail of what is going on in every department of their farms as is Mrs. Kinch.

Mrs. Kinch says, "I try to make up to my husband for not bringing some boys to him. I try to do some of the things which boys would have done. I remember one fall when Frank had 60 acres of beans, it was so wet he couldn't harvest them by machinery. So I told him that the eight girls and myself would pull and pile them by hand for half, and we did, singing as we worked in the rain."

Romance of Farm Life

Mrs. Kinch remarked, "When I married Frank and came out here to the farm to live I had absolutely no farm experience. Why I didn't know one kind of grain from another and had never even boiled a mess of potatoes in my life. Perhaps it was because everything was so new to me that I found so much adventure in farm life. You know it is adventure that makes life interesting and worth while and I see more fun in one week on the farm than in the city in the whole year. Every last thing on the farm is dear to me."

"So many farm women to go through life hopelessly suffering under the delusion that farm life is a blind alley job. I wish that I could do something to make them see things in a different light and change their point of view. My life's highest ambition is to make farm women see and appreciate the bright side of living on the farm."

"It's the spirit of adventure and of partnership that makes farm life attractive, interesting and fascinating. In our family we like to feel that we are all engaged in a great enterprise together. In the summer we all go out together to bring in the first load of hay. It's a red letter, gala day. Then in the winter we all go out together for the first load of ice. Farm life is just full of romance and adventure for those who can feel and appreciate it."

"I've had so much fun trying various other things since living on the farm. Frank was reminding me the other day of the time when I went into the frog raising business. Then I had a spell of keeping bees. I've tried my hand at landscape gardening for our own place and for the neighbors."

Have the Pioneer Spirit

"But anything which we may have been able to accomplish together here has been due to Frank. He certainly is the right kind of a husband. We have been pioneers together, venturing into hitherto untrod fields. In the early days when we were in the dairy business extensively we had the first milking machine in operation in this region. I remember that we read about the new invention and sent in our order before the company that manufactured them had them on sale in this country."

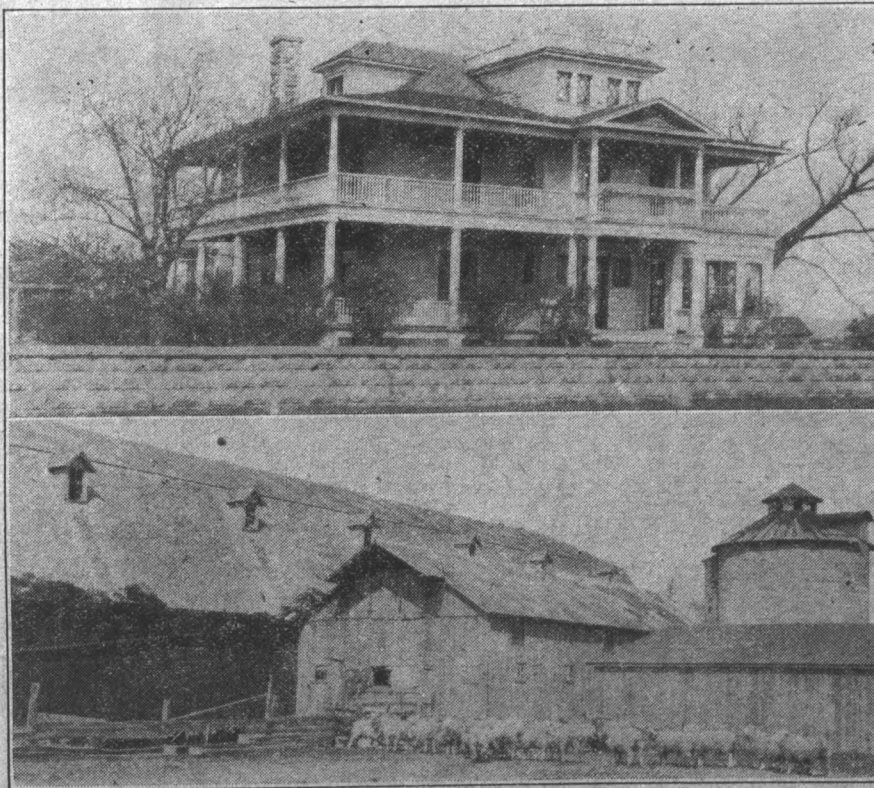
"Then too, I'll never forget how thrilled and charmed we were with that first cream separator. Why, people drove twenty miles in a buggy to see the wonderful machine that could separate cream from milk. On Sunday nights there was always a big crowd here to see it operate."

"But as the years passed and help became scarce we found the dairy so gradually swung over from cows to sheep." Mrs. Kinch did not go on to say that she and two of her daughters had personally spent many weeks exhibiting these sheep at the fairs and spreading far and wide the fame of the Kinch sheep flocks and swine herd. Last fall Mrs. Kinch accompanied the stock to the fairs at Bad Axe, Sandusky, Jackson, Adrian and Hillsdale, where purebreds from the Kinch

(Continued on Page 21)



This is Mrs. Frank Kinch of Grindstone City, folks, a farm woman who finds time to do many things besides her household duties.



Top: One could travel a long way without seeing such a fine looking farm home as there is on the Kinch Farm. The spacious verandas seem to invite the tired traveler to stop and rest.

Bottom: A view of the barnyard with flock of sheep in the foreground.

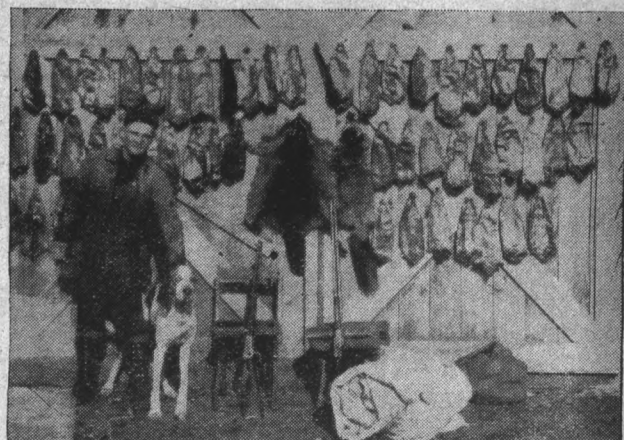
THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



"PROUD OF HER."—"This is a picture of myself with a grade heifer I own and am proud of," writes Wm. Murray, of Melvin.



AMONG THE FLOWERS.—Alberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heininger, of Saline.



GOOD CATCH.—Mrs. Wm. H. Holstrom, of North Bradley, writes "This is my husband with his catch in 10 days around Twin Lakes."



"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG."—Isn't that what Billie Pollard, of Onaway, is saying?



SERVING DINNER.—Here is how orphan pigs get their dinner on the farm of John Baker, near Ithaca. Mrs. Baker is shown here superintending the feeding of several.



TEDDY GUARDS THE WATER JUG.—We are indebted to Bernice Kidd, of Hart, for the print.



HIDING FROM DADDY!—William A. Muchlenbeck, of Saginaw, is never so busy with his work but what he can stop a moment to play peek-a-boo with his small son.



TWO ARMSFUL OF PUPPIES.—Mother dog sits proudly nearby while Jack Lyle, of Decatur, holds her family.



JUST OUT FOR A RIDE.—This is Hugh and Fay Losey, of Springport, with their registered Duroc-Jersey gilt out for a little spin. Verne Losey sent the picture.



EVELYN AND TEDDY.—"My sister and her dog," writes Marguerite Hellwood, of Marlette.



HARVESTING THE BEAN CROP.—Esther and Ruth, daughters of Arthur Rhoads, of Wheeler, forking beans. They do not seem to be worrying much about spoiling their complexion.



THREE PALS.—Lorrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Reimel, of Durand, and two of his pets, twin calves.



Building for America's growth

The early builders of America made their houses of rough hewn logs or of stone or adobe lifted from the earth. Settlements grew to towns, towns to cities. Small stores and shops were built, and these in turn were torn down to make room for bigger ones. Roads, bridges and railways were constructed. Factories and skyscrapers were erected. And so, swiftly, the America of today appeared, still growing.

In the midst of the development came the telephone. No one can tell how much of the marvelous later growth is due to it—how much it has helped the cities, farms and industries to build. We do know that the telephone became a part of the whole of American life and that it not only grew with the country, but contributed to the country's growth.

Communication by telephone has now become so important that every American activity not only places dependence upon the telephone service of today, but demands even greater service for the growth of tomorrow.



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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.)

EXPENSE OF BOARDING THRESHING

My husband and I are living on a farm, working it and getting one-third. The stock, tools, expenses for seed, etc. are furnished. I would like to know, when we have threshers, am I to stand all expense of buying meat, potatoes, etc. for the meals, also preparing them.—Mrs. Farmer, Owosso, Mich.

AS to whether the party of the second part stands all of the expense of boarding threshers depends on term of lease. However, under ordinary conditions the landlord bears a portion of this expense. For provisions purchased the landlord should share the same portion as he receives income, which in this case would be two-thirds. In some cases the landlord also stands a portion of the labor cost in preparing the meals.—F. T. Riddell, Research Ass't in Farm Management, M. S. C.

ONE YEAR TO REDEEM

If a man gets married to a woman who owns a farm, he works on the farm for 15 or 18 years, gets some spending money but no wages, that farm is mortgaged and they are going to foreclose, can this man put in a labor claim? He got but very little clothes. Also how long have you before they can put you off? How many notices must be given before they can foreclose?—H. H. Graden, Mich.

I DON'T see how you could have a claim for labor for working your wife's farm in this case. The mortgager would have one year in which to redeem the farm after foreclosure.—Legal Editor.

LICENSE FOR HALF PRICE

I have purchased a new Ford truck and would like to know when I can get car license for half price.—V. J., Bear Lake, Mich.

—License plates are sold at half rate beginning September 1st.—Chas. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

CUTTING WEEDS ALONG ROAD

I live in Huron county, Michigan. My farm is on trunk line 19 and there is some brush on the side of the road and the township commissioner has notified me to cut it and cut all weeds on my side of road, but he won't allow me any pay for the work. I want to know if the law compels me to do the work for nothing or not. I own the farm and am a tax payer.—R. M., Huron County.

ACT 83 of the Public Acts of 1919 provides that "It shall be the duty of overseer and commissioner of highways to cut or cause to be cut prior to the first day of July, in townships south of range 16 north, and prior to July

18th in townships north of range 16, all brush and weeds within the limits of any highway, etc."

It is our opinion that this work should be done by the overseer or commissioner as a part of his or their duty and if he or they request you to do it you should be paid by them.—H. V. Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

MULBERRY TREE DOES NOT BEAR

I thought I would take the liberty to ask you what to do with a mulberry tree that was planted 20 years ago and has not had any fruit on it yet. It blossoms every year and here are some of the blossoms.—C. W., Goodells, Mich.

YOUR mulberry tree is probably self-sterile and requires cross-pollination with some other variety. Cross-pollination may be brought about by planting a tree of some other variety near the barren one, or you might graft cions from another tree into the top. This should be done in the spring. The ordinary cleft graft may be used.—R. E. Loree, Asst. Prof. of Horticulture, M. S. C.

NOTIFY ENDORSER OF NOTE

How much time after the note is due have they got to notify me to hold me good?—B. F., Mancelona, Mich.

—The indorser of a note must be notified within 24 hours of the maker's failure to pay, unless notice is waived.—Legal Editor.

DUTIES OF COUNTY AGENT

Can a county agent make any charge if called out to cull chickens? Must he come if called?—A Reader, Burr Oak, Mich.

A COUNTY agricultural agent is an employee of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College, and some local cooperating agency, which is either the county board of supervisors or the county farm bureau and in some cases both. His services to the people of the county are paid for by these cooperating parties and there is no other charge for his work.

The business of the county agricultural agent is educational rather than service to private parties. It is his responsibility to teach others how poultry culling is done, and this is accomplished through culling demonstrations and two-day poultry schools, which give an opportunity to all poultry raisers in the county to learn how to cull poultry themselves. It is much more important for a poultry man to know how this is done than to have someone come to his farm and do it for him.—R. J. Baldwin, Extension Director, Michigan State College.

My Father's Business



A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. Warner

TEXT: "And he said unto them, How is this that you sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Luke 2:49.

"NO, my boy cannot go to college. I need him at home to help me in my business." A few years passed and I met the father again. He was mourning his mistake. The son was a failure in life. What had the father done? He had rudely suppressed the native urge that was in his son's breast.

One day Mary found her boy, Jesus, under circumstances that created deep perplexity. "Mother, why are you so anxious about me. Don't you know I must be about my Father's business?" Well, Mary did not understand. But neither did she use an imperial will to crush the divine impulsion in her boy's heart. She just prayed, pondered, encour-

aged, and waited, while Jesus "advanced in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man."

The altruistic spirit is native in the budding and unspoiled heart. A pious "must" urges on to a life of faith and unselfish service. What is to be done about it? Heed it. By this sign conquer. It is the Father's business. "The great secret of success in life is for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes," said Disraeli. What is success? Does a man succeed when he acquires a fortune but lets his soul shrivel up in the process? Or is real success a matter of attitudes, new and renewed, and always ready to heed the high call of God? Until thirty years of age, Jesus was about the ordinary affairs of his home and community. That was the Father's

(Continued on Page 17)

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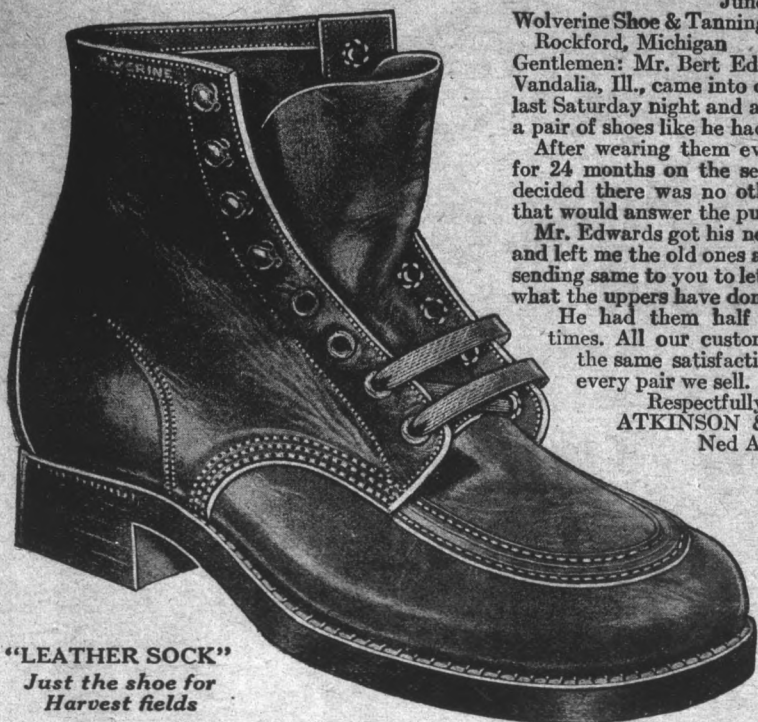
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Everyday wear for 24 months

It's Horsehide—Double-tanned

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There's a real reason for this. Wolverine Cordovans are different from any other work shoes we know of.

It's a different leather to begin with. Genuine Cordovan Horsehide, the toughest fibre leather known. Used for centuries in the fine, old Cossack saddles. The only material ever found able to stand the terrific pounding big league baseball covers receive.

But until recently horsehide could never be used in work shoes. It always "tanned up" too stiff. Now we have a new process. Developed in our own tanneries. We double tan horsehides in a way that makes this tough leather soft as a buckskin glove. It is thick. But you can bend it in your fingers like oiled rawhide.

And it *always* stays soft. Wade through mud and slush. These shoes dry out soft as velvet. A comfort feature found in no

other shoe of the kind. So try Wolverines.

Feel the heavy, soft leather. Pliable as a glove. Tough as rawhide. That's our secret tanning process. You'll say there never was a shoe like it.

We make work shoes exclusively. And we specialize on horsehide. To be sure of the quality of our leather we tan every hide ourselves, in our own tanneries. We produce a model work shoe for every job. Farm, lumber camp, mine or factory—and for every season, too. There's a horsehide Wolverine that will just suit you.

Send today for our catalog. If your dealer hasn't Wolverines please write us and we'll refer you to one nearby who can supply you.

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
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Rockford, Michigan

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Tear this out now to remind you to ask your dealer about Wolverine 1000 mile shoes. If he hasn't them in stock, write us direct and we will refer you to one who has.

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Here's a shoe for the tender foot. Light, soft and easy as a carpet slipper. Fits like an old shoe the first time you slip it on. Suitable for anyone with sensitive feet, or for long wear where you don't have wet weather.

Vandalia, Ill.
June 9, 1924

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
Rockford, Michigan

Gentlemen: Mr. Bert Edwards of Vandalia, Ill., came into our store last Saturday night and asked for a pair of shoes like he had on.

After wearing them every day for 24 months on the section he decided there was no other shoe that would answer the purpose.

Mr. Edwards got his new shoes and left me the old ones and I am sending same to you to let you see what the uppers have done.

He had them half soled 4 times. All our customers get the same satisfaction from every pair we sell.

Respectfully,
ATKINSON & CO.
Ned Atkinson.

Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

When to Sow Wheat

THE writer can remember, when practically all wheat in this section was sown by Sept. 10. Now it is not uncommon to see wheat seeded as late as October 5.



L. W. MEEKS

Why the change? The first change to later seeding was to escape the Hessian fly. Remember when this pest first made its appearance? I do! It took field after field in this vicinity and absolutely ruined them. That was perhaps twenty-six or seven years ago. It was discovered that the fly entered the young wheat plant in the fall, and deposited its eggs in the leaves just about at ground level. In the early spring these eggs produced adults, which laid eggs on the leaves of the developing wheat plant. Maggots from these eggs worked down inside the leaf sheaths and some times several of them were found in one place. They fed on the juice of the straw by scraping it, thereby weakening the straw so it generally fell over. If it did not fall, it could not at least produce a normal well-filled head, the wheat being all shrivelled up, and very small in size. It became evident that if wheat should be sown late enough in the fall the fly would not deposit its eggs in it, and of course there would be no trouble in the spring. So here was the solution. Sow wheat later. How late? Like most all farm questions that is a perplexing one, because seasons, weather conditions, etc., are so changeable that an answer fitting last season might not be suited to this one. However experience covering twenty-five years, as the years with their varying weather conditions, come and go, is a pretty safe guide and this to the writer would show the best wheat seeding date for Southern Michigan to be between September 25th and October 1st. As the fall advances a few days earlier but no where in the lower peninsula earlier than September 20th.

Late Wheat

Late sown wheat will no doubt escape the fly, but it can not escape the winter, and if winter comes early the wheat plant may not be large and strong enough to withstand it. For this reason late sown wheat needs plenty of available plant food just as soon as the plant appears above ground. It also needs a suitable home in the soil, a good bed as well as a well-filled larder. The good bed is easily obtained by properly fitting the soil. The well-filled larder is not so easily provided! Just now we are preparing the bed and how unlike us humans the wheat plant is. In strict variance with our views, it wants a hard, firm bed, and I sometimes wonder if many farmers try to produce this with the least amount of labor.

When a man says he has harrowed his wheat land seven times, it isn't necessarily any better fitted than that of the man who only went over his land four or five times. Its what you accomplish in soil compacting that counts most. Of course, if an old sod has been plowed under, it will need all the harrowing it can get to subdue and break it up properly. But for soil similar to an oat stubble plowed under, it seems, to me a spring tooth drag is not the all important implement to use. It doesn't take very much harrowing to pulverize the top two or three inches of soil. Below this loose surface the soil should be very firm.

It is explained that the young wheat plant starts its roots downward, and continues this downward growth in loose, easily penetrated soil. When the roots encounter firm hard soil, they quite naturally

cease their downward course, and spread out their roots laterally. This is much as it should be, as these shallow spreading roots rise and fall more or less with the soil, as the cold or warmth cause the soil to move. Deeply rooted plants can not move with the soil without breaking many of their roots, and as I understand it this breaking off of too many roots, is the chief cause of wheat winter killing. Just as Grimm alfalfa, with its shallow spreading roots is not as liable to heave and winter kill as the common alfalfa with its deep tap roots.

How to get the soil compacted into a firm hard mass, with only two or three inches of loose soil on the surface, with the least amount of labor, is the task before the wheat grower.

This year we have twenty-eight acres for wheat, and none of it is on our home farm. It seems quite impossible to work wheat into a suitable rotation where we specialize on potatoes. The owners of this land want the oat stubble plowed and fitted for wheat; and occasionally wheat is to be sown on corn ground. We aim to plow the oat stubble just as soon as the oats are removed. It is plowed about seven inches deep, which for us is deep plowing. The field is next harrowed with a good old fashioned wood frame spring tooth drag. Sometimes a float is used instead. Either one is more effective in levelling the surface when used at once after plowing. The field is then rolled, and this, to us, is the all important factor in the preparation of the wheat ground.

Years ago I concluded a common steel landroller was a very inefficient sort of roller. They are too light, weighing only 650 pounds, and, if weighted with stone, the weight is all on the bearings, and they do not wear long. Accordingly yours truly decided to build a good old time plank roller. It is in two sections, built with mower wheels. The mower frames, which contained the roller bearings, were sawed off, and these were used as bearings in the roller. So it is a roller with roller bearings. It weighs 1700 pounds and sod has to be heavy indeed if you can count the furrows after the roller goes over it! No, it isn't a horse killer, because we generally use three horses on it. The tongue is double and easily changed from a tongue for two horses, into shafts for a three horse team.

We lap half when rolling wheat ground, so the field is really rolled twice over, and the firming of the ground by this rolling is marvelous. Horses do not sink in more than half an inch or so, and the manure spreader does not cut in any deeper.

If possible, the field is top dressed with the spreader after this rolling, then harrowed again to incorporate the manure into the soil. It is then rolled twice and is ready for the drill and the drill wheels do not sink in deeper than the thickness of their tires.

Plant Food

Where manure is obtainable, it is to my notion the ideal plant food for wheat—but few farmers have manure enough for all the places they would use it. If one must supplement the farm manure with commercial fertilizer, there is no better place, and none as good, as on the wheat field.

Being compelled to sow wheat late, a farmer must try and make it grow fast; To do this plant food in a very available form must be provided. If commercial fertilizer is used, I believe it is economy to use the best one can get, as the quantity one uses is not as important as the quality. Where one has grown successful crops of clover or alfalfa in the crop rotation, it is doubtful if too large an investment in nitrogen as a part of the fertilizer would be justifiable.

Where the wheat is seeded to
(Continued on Page 23)



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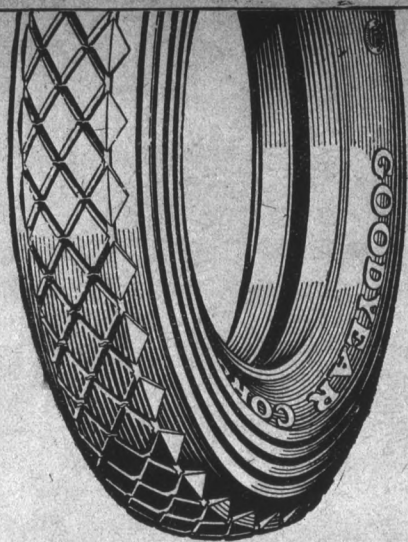
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GOODYEAR

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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

(Continued from August 29th issue.)

"WHAT writing?"

He took the list from his pocket and showed them to her. She separated and looked through the sheets and read the names written in the same hand that had written the directions upon the slip of paper that came to her four days before, with the things from Uncle Benny's pockets.

"My father had kept these very secretly," he explained. "He had them hidden. Wassaquam knew where they were, and that night after Luke was dead and you had gone home, he gave them to me."

"After I had gone home? Henry went back to see you that night; he had said he was going back, and afterwards I asked him, and he told me he had seen you again. Did you show him these?"

"He saw them—yes."

"He was there when Wassaquam showed you where they were?"

"Yes."

A little line deepened between her brows, and she sat thoughtful.

"So you have been going about seeing these people," she said. "What have you found out?"

"Nothing definite at all. None of them knew my father; they were only amazed to find that any one in Chicago had known their names."

She got up suddenly. "You don't mind if I am with you when you talk with this Indian?"

He arose and looked around for the guide who had brought him. His guide had been standing near, evidently waiting until Alan's attention was turned his way; he gestured now toward a man, a woman, and several children who were lurching, seated about a basket on the ground. The man—thin, patient and of medium size—was of the indefinite age of the Indian, neither young nor yet old. It was evident that life had been hard for the man; he looked worn and undernourished; his clothing was the cast-off suit of some one much larger which had been ineptly altered to make it fit him. As Alan and Constance approached them, the group turned on them their dark, inexpressive eyes, and the woman got up, but the man remained seated on the ground.

"I'm looking for Jo Papo," Alan explained.

"What you want?" the squaw asked. "You got work?" The words were pronounced with difficulty and evidently composed most of her English vocabulary.

"I want to see him, that's all," Alan turned to the man. "You're Jo Papo, aren't you?"

The Indian assented by an almost imperceptible nod.

"You used to live near Escanaba, didn't you?"

Jo Papo considered before replying; either his scrutiny of Alan reassured him, or he recalled nothing having to do with his residence near Escanaba which disturbed him. "Yes; once," he said.

"Your father was Azen Papo?"

"He's dead," the Indian replied. "Not my father, anyway. Grandfather. What about him?"

"That's what I want to ask you," Alan said. "When did he die and how?"

Jo Papo got up and stood leaning his back against a tree. So far from being one who was merely curious about Indians, this stranger perhaps was coming about an Indian claim—to give money maybe for injustices done in the past.

"My grandfather die fifteen years ago," he informed them. "From cough, I think."

"Where was that?" Alan asked.

"Escanaba—near there."

"What did he do?"

"Take people to shoot deer—fish—a guide. I think he plant a little too."

"He didn't work on the boats?"

"No; my father, he work on the boats."

"What was his name?"

"Like me; Jo Papo too. He's dead."

"What is your Indian name?"

"Flying Eagle."

"What boats did your father work on?"

"Many boats."

"What did he do?"

"Deck hand."

"What boat did he work on last?"

"Last? How do I know? He went away one year and didn't come back? I suppose he was drowned from a boat."

"What year was that?"

"I was little then; I do not know."

"How old are you?"

"Maybe eight years; maybe nine or ten."

"How old are you now?"

"Thirty, maybe."

"Did you ever hear of Benjamin Corvet?"

"Who?"

"Benjamin Corvet."

"No."

Alan turned to Constance; she had been listening intently, but she made no comment. "That is all, then," he said to Papo; "if I find out anything to your advantage, I'll let you know." He had aroused, he understood, expectations of benefit in these poor Indians. Something rose in Alan's throat and choked him. Those of whom Benjamin Corvet had so laboriously kept trace were, very many of them, of the sort of these Indians; that they had never heard of Benjamin Corvet was not more significant than that they were people of whose existence Benjamin Corvet could not have been expected to be aware. What conceivable bond could there have been between Alan's father and such poor people as these? Had his father wronged these people? Had he owed them something? This thought, which had been growing stronger with each succeeding step in Alan's investigations, chilled and horrified him now. Revolt against his father more active than ever before seized him, revolt stirring stronger with each recollection of his interviews with the people upon his list. As they walked away, Constance appreciated that he was feeling something deeply; she too was stirred.

"They all—I have talked to—are like that," he said to her. "They all have lost some one upon the lakes."

In her feeling, for him, she laid her hand upon his arm; now her fingers tightened to sudden tenderness. "What do you mean?" she asked.

"Oh, it is not definite yet—not clear!" She felt the bitterness in his tone. "They have not any of them been able to make it wholly clear to me. It is like a record that has been—blurred. These original names must have been written down by my father many years ago—many, most of these people, I think—are dead; some are nearly forgotten. The only thing that is fully plain is that in every case my inquiries have led me to those who have lost one, and sometimes more than one relative upon the lakes."

Constance thrilled to a vague horror; it was not anything to which she could give definite reason. His tone quite as much as what he said was its cause. His experience plainly had been forcing him to bitterness against his father; and he did not know with certainty yet that his father was dead.

She had not found it possible to tell him that yet; now consciously she deferred telling him until she could take him to her home and show him what had come. The thrill whistling of the power yacht in which she and her party had come recalled to her that all were to return to the yacht for luncheon, and that they must be waiting for her.

"You'll lunch with us, of course," she said to Alan, "and then go back with us to Harbor Point. It's a day's journey around the two bays; but we've a boat here."

He assented, and they went down to the water where the white and brown power yacht, with long, graceful lines, lay somnolently in the sunlight. A little boat took them out over the shimmering, smooth surface to the ship; swells from a faraway freighter swept under the beautiful, burnished craft, causing it to roll lazily as they boarded it. A party of nearly a dozen men and girls, with an older woman chaperoning them, lounged under the shade of an awning over the after deck. They greeted her gaily and looked curiously at Alan as she introduced him.

As he returned their rather formal ac-

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

Haven't you a picture of your home or farm buildings that we can print under this heading? Show the other members of The Business Farmer's large family where you live. Kodak pictures are all right if the details show up well. Do not send us the negatives, just a good print.



WHERE MR. AND MRS. C. B. MORSE, OF ST. JOHNS LIVE

This is a very good view of the buildings on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Morse, of St. Johns. Everything is modern.

knowledge and afterward fell into general conversation with them, she became for the first time fully aware of how greatly he had changed from what he had been when he had come to them six months before in Chicago. These gay, wealthy loungers would have dismayed him then, and he would have been equally dismayed by the luxury of the carefully appointed yacht; now he was not thinking at all about what these people might think of him. In return, they granted him consideration. It was not, she saw that they accepted him as one of their own, or as some ordinary acquaintance of hers; if they accounted for him to themselves at all, they must believe him to be some officer employed upon her father's ships. He looked like that—his face darkened and reddened by the summer sun and in his clothing like that of a ship's officer ashore. He had not weakened under the disgrace which Benjamin Corvet had left to him, whatever that might be; he had grown stronger facing it. A lump rose in her throat as she realized that the lakes had been setting their seal upon him, as upon the man whose strength and resourcefulness she loved.

"Have you worked on any of our boats?" she asked him, after luncheon had been finished, and the anchor of the ship had been raised.

A queer expression came upon his face. I've thought it best not to do that, Miss Sherrill," he replied.

She did not know why the next moment she should think of Henry.

"Henry was going to bring us over in his yacht—the Chippewa," she said. "But he was called away suddenly yesterday on business to St. Ignace and used his boat to go over there."

"He's at Harbor Point, then."

"He got there a couple of nights ago and will be back again to-night or tomorrow morning."

The yacht was pushing swiftly, smoothly, with hardly a hum from its motors, north along the shore. He watched intently the rolling, wooded hills and the ragged little bays and inlets. His work and his investigations had not brought him into the neighborhood before, but she found that she did not have to name the places to him; he knew them from the charts.

"Grand Traverse Light," he said to her as a white tower showed upon their left. Then, leaving the shore, they pushed out across the wide mouth of the larger bay toward Little Traverse. He grew more silent as they approached it.

"It is up there, isn't it," he asked, pointing, "that they hear the Drum?"

"Yes; how did you know the place?"

"I don't know it exactly; I want you to show me."

She pointed out to him the cove, dark, primeval, blue in its contrast with the lighter green of the trees about it and the glistening white of the shingle and of the more distant sand bluffs. He leaned forward, staring at it, until the changed course of the yacht, as it swung about toward the entrance to the bay, obscured it. They were meeting other power boats now of their yacht's own size and many smaller; they passed white-sailed sloops and cat-boats, almost becalmed, with girls and boys diving from their sides and swimming about. As they neared the Point, a panorama of play such as she knew, he scarcely could have seen before, was spread in front of them. The sun gleamed back from the white sides and varnished decks and shining brasswork of a score or more of cruising yachts and many smaller vessels lying in the anchorage.

"The Chicago and Mackinac yacht race starts this week, and the cruiser fleet is working north to be in at the finish," she offered. Then she saw he was not looking at these things; he was studying with a strange expression the dark, uneven hills which shut in the two towns and the bay.

"You remember how the ship rhymes you told me and that about Michabou and seeing the ships made me feel that I belonged here on the lakes," he reminded her. "I have felt something—not recognition exactly, but something that was like the beginning of recognition—many times this summer when I saw certain places. It's like one of those dreams, you know, in which you are conscious of having had the same dream before. I feel that I ought to know this place."

They landed only a few hundred yards away from the cottage. After bidding good-by to her friends, they went up together through the trees. There was a small sun room, rather shut off from the rest of the house, to which she led him. Leaving him there, she ran upstairs to get the things.

She halted an instant beside the door, with the box in her hands, before she went back to him, thinking how to prepare him against the significance of these relics of his father. She need not prepare him against the mere fact of his father's death; he had been beginning to believe that already; but these things must have far more meaning for him than merely that. They must frustrate one course of inquiry for him at the same time they opened another; they would close for him forever the possibility of ever learning anything about himself from his father; they would introduce into his problem some new, some unknown person—the sender of these things.

She went in and put the box down upon the card table.

(Continued in September 29th issue.)

EXCEPTIONAL RIDING COMFORT

The riding comfort of a motor car is not dependent upon its length, weight or cost, any more than the comfort of a home depends upon its size.

If the seats are deep enough and the proper distance from the floor; if the seat backs are correctly pitched for relaxation; if the upholstery is sufficiently stuffed and there is plenty of leg room; above all, if the springs are rightly designed and of proper length, you will have exceptional riding comfort. Otherwise, you will not.

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MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

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AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

CHALLENGING RURAL LEADERSHIP

THERE is a mysterious kinship between mankind and Nature. It is commonly said and cannot be disputed that man is largely a product of his environment. It is equally certain that the reverse is often true. Certainly, on a farm at least, the local community environment soon becomes the expression of the thinking and doing of the dominant men and women living there.

Because of this fact there is a double interest in the study of rural leaders. They are inspiring as individuals and their motives and achievements are significant because of their potent effect on community progress. It is with these thoughts in mind that we wish to call especial attention to the article on the Kinch family of Grindstone City, which appears in this issue.

If anyone is suffering under the delusion that the present generation is growing soft and flabby let him study the wide-spread activities of Mr. and Mrs. Kinch as related in this challenging and inspiring article. "And there were giants in those days", someone has said. As we read this article we must agree that truly, the giants in body, in enterprise and in vision are not all figures of history, for from every standpoint, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kinch must be numbered among the giants whose lives and deeds are an inspiration and a blessing to their communities and to their state.

In these days when so much emphasis is placed on material things and physical comforts it is timely to turn our attention to the wholesome philosophy of Mrs. Kinch who realizes that happiness is a state of mind which comes not so much from having as from doing and doing not primarily for self, but rather for others.

As we read of Mrs. Kinch's remarkably wide-spread field of unselfish service for her family and her community, we are sure that we have no idea as to how this remarkable woman is able to work all day indoors and out and be off to take a prominent part at some meeting nearly every night. No doubt kind Providence endowed her with unusual health and physique, but we feel that back of it all we must seek to understand the spirit and outlook which actuates and motivates her. And then having analyzed this spirit and outlook, it would be well for those of us who have an honest desire to render the fullest measure of decent, respectable service to our day and generation, to pattern our lives by this inspiring example.

WHY FEWER STUDENTS

WHY does the number of students in agricultural courses decrease while the number in other courses more than doubles? The United States Chamber of Commerce concludes that the late economic depression of agriculture is responsible. Others cite the increasing number of high schools which teach agriculture and the advancement of agricultural extension work. Enjoying these advantages boys who aim to be farmers conclude that they can get along in that business without a college education. Maybe these influences have something to do with the decreasing number of students in agricultural courses but we think there are other reasons. Modern farming requires capital, so does a college education. Young men who intend to farm are likely to feel that they can better devote four years to earning some

capital than to spending it on a course in agriculture. The urgent need of capital to start the business of farming overshadows the advantages of an education. Our colleges of agriculture have encouraged this financial view of college education by stressing too much its business advantages and too little its other advantages. The same thing is true of the teaching of these colleges. They stress the practical as they should; but they sometimes overlook the other things which are equally important in the future life of the student. It is time to show our young men that a college education is not merely for business but is for a richer and happier life. It is interesting to note that in none of this discussion are the colleges of agriculture assailed as incompetent to teach agriculture. Their reputation seems to be secure, and that is the point on which much doubt existed a generation ago.

DO WE WISH TAX EQUALITY?

OUR theory of government is based upon the principle of equal taxation. There is a constitutional desire to treat all men alike in the matter of their financial relationship to the government—civic or national. But the government and all its political subdivisions keep issuing a regular flood of tax-exempt securities for public undertakings of all kinds, thereby furnishing a loophole for thousands of persons to escape all taxation. This is a wheel within a wheel that is working backward. If there were not so many tax-exempt securities, there would not be so much public extravagance.

If we are sincere in our demand for tax reduction and tax equality, why do we not change our tax-exemption laws which permit such unfair distribution of the tax burden.

FARMING IS BUSINESS

FARMING is indeed a business. It has become a specialized business. There are so many factors entering into it that it is a complicated industry. Like any other business if it is conducted along efficient lines it will succeed. If inefficient, wasteful methods are practiced it will fail.

The above is part of a speech made by L. M. Rhodes of the Florida state market commission before a potato growers organization, and is practically the words that are being uttered by all agricultural leaders.

We do not believe there is any one today who realizes that farming is a business any more than the farmer does himself. The day when farming was just an occupation is over and he knows it. All one has to do is to notice the lack of hired help on the average farm now-a-

A PUBLIC SALE IN 1849

An old subscriber sends us the following bill of sale taken from the Anderson, Ky., News of 1849:

PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm and am leaving for "Oregon Territory" by ox team, will offer on March 1, 1849, all of my personal property, to-wit: All ox teams except two teams, Buck and Ben and Tom and Jerry; 2 milk cows; 1 gray mare and colt; 1 pair of oxen and yoke; 1 baby yoke; 2 ox carts; 1 iron plow with wood mole board; 800 feet of poplar weather boards; 1,500 ten-foot fence rails; 1 sixty gallon soap kettle; 85 sugar troughs made of white ash timber; 10 gallons of maple syrup; 2 spinning wheels; 30 pounds of mutton tallow; 1 large loom made by Jerry Wilson; 300 hoop pones; 100 split hoops; 100 empty barrels; 1 32-gallon barrel of Johnson-Miller whisky 7 years old; 20 gallons of apple brandy; 1 40-gallon copper still; oak ton leather; 1 dozen reel hooks; 2 handle hooks; 3 scythes and cradles; 1 dozen wooden pitchforks; one-half interest in tan yard; 1 32-caliber rifle; bullet mold and powder horn; rifle made by Ben Miller; 50 gallons of soft soap; hams, bacon and lard; 40 gallons of sorghum molasses; 6 head of fox hounds, all soft-mouthed except one.

At the same time I will sell my six negro slaves—two men, 35 and 50 years old, two boys, mulatto wenches 40 and 30 years old. Will sell all together to same party as will not separate them.

Terms of sale, cash in hand, or note to draw 4 per cent interest with Bob McConnell as security.

My home is two miles south of Versailles, Kentucky, on McCoons ferry pike. Sale will begin at 8 a. m. Plenty of eats and drink.—J. L. Moss, Wallace's Farmer.

days and still the work goes on just the same, and there is just as much being done as there used to be. It is just a case of the farmer getting organized on a more efficient basis and working with modern farming machinery. He is getting his business down to the place where he can figure it on a "dollar-and-cents" basis and is not leaving so much to guess work any more.

The farmer you see pictured in the comic papers has gone and in his place we find a man who might be taken for a city business man.

PIE REAL FOOD

MOTHER, you better fill the oven with pies. A nutrition expert has been carrying on experiments for the past six months and has just announced to the public that pie is a real food and he believes that it should be placed well forward on the dinner bill, not eaten after you have filled up on other foods. These statements merely prove what the average boy has known since pies were first "invented" but he never could make mother believe it—that is to the extent of getting more than one extra piece.

This expert conducted his experiments on rats and he used two different groups. One group he fed pie and the other group ate rice, potatoes, cabbage, spinach, and bread. The pie-fed rats put on weight faster than the other group. All boys will be glad to learn that pumpkin pie is about the best food, as is also custard. Apple pie fans will regret that their favorite food is not as good as pumpkin or custard, however, there is some satisfaction in knowing it is an excellent source of heat and energy and has slightly more value, pound for pound, than wheat bread.

We wish to say, in behalf of the boys of America, that congress should pin a medal on the bosom of this new hero. And mothers, the boys want more pie.

And we'll take a piece seeing that you are going to cut one.

ADVICE TO POOR RICH MAN

IN our issue August 1st we published a short editorial under the heading "The Poor Rich Man" about a New York millionaire who had asked for suggestions on how to give away his money to benefit the world the most. We are in receipt of a good letter containing suggestions from one of our subscribers and we would forward it to the gentleman if it were not for the fact that he has given out the statement that he is not interested in more suggestions.

"May I tell you what I have always thought I would prefer doing if I were financially able? I would send whatever I could spare to the different sanitariums where crippled children are treated to pay for having their little limbs straightened, their sight restored, and have them made whole spiritually, mentally, morally, and physically, that they might grow into men and women that the community in which they lived might be proud of."

So reads the main paragraph in this letter that is signed only "One who loves his fellow-men." "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." One who sows their gold in such a fertile field will reap a most bountiful harvest.

"SETTIN' PRETTY"

THAT the American farmer is getting back on his feet, slowly but surely, is the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine and we agree with him.

The great surplus of products which was handed down from the war has cleared away and the market can now handle the new crops. Prices are better and farms are not near as hard to sell as they were a year ago. In fact, it seems that there are not so many farms for sale and farmers are paying up back interest on their mortgages and some of them are liquidating the mortgages now standing on their farms.

The farmers of Michigan, as a whole, are situated much better than the farmers in nearly any other state, because of their diversity of crops and for that reason they feel prosperity quicker than the farmers in any other state and usually are the last to feel any slump.

The real serious loss this year has been the hay crop but pastures have been coming along fine the past few weeks as have also corn and the other crops. We do not look for the hay crop to cause any great trouble in Michigan, in fact we believe farmers are, as the fellow says, "sittin' pretty." Isn't that about right?

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

I hear some talk about crop control and how it would help the farmer. Show the farmer how to control the weather first and he'll take care of controllin' his crops.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

KNOWLEDGE AT CUT PRICES

EVERY day we receive letters about the courses of training given by different correspondence schools. Some are about good schools and others regarding schools that seem to be out to get the money only.

One thing that gets people interested, it seems, in many of these schools is their willingness to cut prices on their courses. We feel quite the opposite because we become skeptical when "bargains" are offered. A good school will give the best course they can for the money paid by the student, their interest being in him because a successful and satisfied graduate recommends the training to others more than armful of publicity matter. When a school offers to cut the price of a course it means either they are making a big profit at the regular price or you are not going to get the complete course at the reduced price.

CHRISTIAN ARMY OF AMERICA

"We wonder if the Publisher's Desk in your good paper has any information for us about The Christian Army of America? We have been asked for donations twice this year, for money or anything usually taken by The Salvation Army.

On the credential paper shown is the name of a Detroit man; Hunter is the surname, cannot remember the initials."

THERE is such an organization as the Christian Army of America. So far as we can learn it is not operating on an extensive scale in Detroit as yet, and it is not affiliated with our fund.

We are informed that in Chicago the Salvation Army obtained an injunction against the Christian Army restraining the latter from soliciting in the name of the Salvation Army. Salvation Army officials here say that the methods used by this rival organization are unfair; that solicitors receive up to 50 per cent of their collections; that many people who give think they are giving to the Salvation Army, and that no effort is made by solicitors to correct that impression unless the question is raised.

If any of our subscribers should ask whether they should give to the Christian Army we should advise them that there is no necessity for it, as the Salvation Army is doing good work to which the public is already contributing through the Community Fund.—Gordon A. Damon, Publicity Director, Detroit Community Fund.

CHICKEN MEDICINE

WE have had reports from nearby states about the chicken graft but apparently none of our readers have been victimized as no letters come to our desk. The scheme is to convince the farmers that their chickens are sick and then sell them a bottle of colored water with a pretty label and a long name. There is a writer at the Colorado Agricultural College who uses the title of "Farmer Putnam" and he recently commented on the poultry graft as follows: "Graftin' is one of the best payin' lines in the farming industry at present. This ain't fruit tree grafting, but the common or garden variety of plucking the farmers. Grafters, frauds, swindlers, fakers—they don't care what you call 'em, so long as you part with your money in return for their game.

"One of the best lines now running is the poultry graft. This works

good with the wimmin folks. Us men folks is too strong willed and too smart to fall fur them little games; we spends our money fur oil stocks. This here poultry grafter comes drivin' up to the house in a sudan and after tellin' the lady that he represents some kind of a Poultry Association she lets him take a look at the flock. Of course he gits horror struck; talks about mites, lice, tuberculosis, coccidiosis and all other kinds of ocissess and dossisses. 'Why madam, it's a wonder you've got a live chicken! Your flock is in a dying condition! But don't worry, madam, I'm here to save you. Sign here, gimme the first payment; I deliver the remedies on the spot and you get the benefit of our inspection and expert advice service and so-forth.'

"You pay. He leaves a bottle or two and he goes on to the next house, after sellin' you something that's guaranteed to cure fifty-seven varieties of hen troubles and probably will do your chickens no harm, if they don't take too much of it. Chickens as a rule has got sense enough to abstain from them fake remedies; it's the chicken raiser we got to protect.

"The best insurance policy ag'in them fake poultry remedy grafters is a blooded bulldog, unchained and encouraged with a word or two to go and fetch the seat of the grafter's pants."

FORD DISCLAIMS "BANKERS' SHARES"

A HOST of promoters from New York, Minneapolis, etc., have been circulating owners of Ford automobiles offering them "opportunities" to invest in the Ford Motors Company of Canada.

The circular matter is so drawn that the casual reader would believe the offer of these so-called "Banker's Shares" of Ford Motor Company stock was made either by or for the Ford Motor Company of Canada.

As a matter of fact, the promoter either purchases or promises to purchase one share of Ford Motor Company of Canada stock (present price about \$490) and divides that share up into one hundred interests, which interests they sell for \$7.50 each. Thus, the promoters obtain one and one-half times the actual market value for the share.

The office of Ford Motor Company of Canada advised us that it is not a party to nor does it approve the plan. No provision has been made for giving voting power or the distribution of dividends to the holders of so-called "banker's shares" by the Ford Motor Company. Whether or not the stock of the promoter is actually placed in escrow to secure the banker's shares, depends upon the reliability of the promoter. The Minnesota Securities Commission has ruled that the promoters have been ruled out of New York, under the Martin Act, as operating a fraudulent scheme. All the inquiries to this office state that solicitations were made through the mails, and from outside the State of Michigan. This unfortunately, removes the cases from the jurisdiction of the Michigan Securities Commission.—Better Business Bureau.

DECLARED FRAUDS

THE postoffice department, at Washington, D. C., has issued fraud orders against the following: The Consolidated Listing Company, H. Chambers manager, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Character Study and Character Study, Inc., of New York, and Paul Adams, of New York. The first had a "work-at-home" scheme, and the others operating horoscope schemes. Joseph Martin, Paris, France, was another against whom a fraud order was issued. It was claimed that he was obtaining money for improper pictures that could not be sent through the mails. Do you know any of these concerns?

I would like to know if it would be possible for you to send me the last issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER as I did not receive one. I would like to have one very much. We miss the paper very much and would like to have it very well. Wishing you lots of success and thanking you in advance, I remain, Yours truly.—August Sommers, Bay County.

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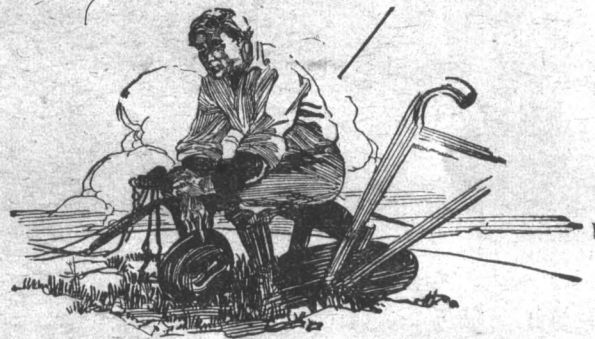
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Report ending September 4, 1925
Total number of claims.....2710
Amount involved.....\$26,903.61
Total number of claims settled.....2218
Amount secured.....\$24,573.11

RAKIN' GRANDAD'S HAY

By Anne Campbell

I've ridden in some carriages
That sure had lots of class;
I've ridden in a motor car
That no one else could pass.
I've ridden in a big white boat
That sailed across the bay;
An' I've ridden on my grandad's rake,
An' raked my grandad's hay!

I might have felt a sort o' pride
When in those other things.
Their cushions were so deep an' soft,
Such easy-ridin' springs!
But since that summer long ago
I've never felt so gay
As when I rode my grandad's rake,
An' raked my grandad's hay!

The balmy air was clover-sweet,
The sun smiled overhead;
An' grandad praised the work I did
Before I went to bed.
I'd like to squeeze his kind ol' hand
Jest like I did the day
I rode upon my grandad's rake
An' raked my grandad's hay!
(Copyright, 1925.)

SIMPLE DRESSES ARE BEST

THAT the elaborately decorated dress if often in poor taste and that a simple hand touch will usually add the necessary distinction and charm is the statement of home extension specialists.

As proof of this statement they point out that the most expensive gowns from the exclusive shops are extreme in their simplicity. An excess of decoration on ready-to-wear garments usually indicates cheapness and a desire to hide inferior workmanship and quality.

The trimming used on a dress must look as though it belongs to the garment. Economical and attractive trimmings can be made effective by using the same material as the garment itself. A list of self-trimmings suggested by the home economic extension specialists includes the following: pipings, folds, bindings, cordings, shearings, tuckings, pleatings, pockets, bound buttonholes, buttons, ruffles and reversed hems.

Simple embroidery adds distinctiveness to a garment if the right colors and materials are used. The following stitches may be employed effectively: chain stitch, blanket stitch, outline stitch, herringbone or latch stitch, lazy daisy stitch, couching, French knots, and smocking.

Many dress accessories and hat ornaments such as beads and pendants may be made at little cost with sealing wax. Hand-made flowers in the form of berry clusters, leaves, apple spray, sweet peas, rose, or poppy are effective means of removing a dress from the ordinary class and placing it among the distinctive.

SAVE STEPS IN THE KITCHEN

THE modern kitchen is used for food preparation and serving only. It is rapidly losing its place as a general utility and catch-all room. The old-fashioned kitchen was used for food preparation and service, passage way from the back to the front of the house, washroom, hanging wraps, separating the milk, laundry work, and farm repair shop.

If the home is small, the kitchen has to serve many purposes. In a well planned kitchen, there are four work centers. They are the food preparation center, consisting of the kitchen cabinet, refrigerator and storage cupboard; the cooking center with the stove, a few much used food supplies and certain utensils; the water center consisting of the sink and such accessories as a garbage can, strainer, knives, brushes, pans, kettle and cleaners.

The fourth center in the kitchen plan is really not a work center but is just as essential. It is the rest center where the housewife can take a few minutes rest while she waits for the oven. The rest center should include a comfortable rocking chair and some good reading matter.

Other considerations in a convenient kitchen include the placing of doors and windows, the type of floors and the woodwork. The number of doors should be small because they use up wall space and increase the lines of travel in the kitchen. It is probably necessary to have two or three doors, outside, basement and dining room. The window area should be one-fourth of the floor area. If the wall space is small, the window area can be increased by placing the windows

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: All of you have heard your husband or the boys mention a "pinch hitter" haven't you? If you are not familiar with these two words ask some of the men-folks the meaning, because a man is "pinch hitting" for Mrs. Annie Taylor this issue. Even editors have to work hard enough to get tired, especially when, like Mrs. Taylor, they have other duties besides their editorial work. So Mrs. Taylor is taking a few days off, away from her household and editorial duties, and the editor is having a real job as "pinch hitter" for her. We hope you will bear with us this time and we promise she will be back in time for the next issue.—THE EDITOR.

Address letters: Mrs. Annie Taylor, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

three to four feet from the floor with the longest line parallel to the floor. A glass on the outside door will also increase the window area. The windows should be placed near the corners of the room instead of near the partitions in order to allow for cross ventilation.

The floors should be easy to clean. Linoleum makes an excellent kitchen floor. It is expensive but will last almost indefinitely. A hard wood floor is good if it is kept in condition. The kitchen should have plain woodwork, no scrolls or fancy mouldings.

USING CHEESE

CHEESE as a concentrated, economical, meat substitute, is finding its way gradually into the daily menus of many homes. It can be stored satisfactorily and cheaply, and if served with foods of the right kind and not eaten in too large amounts, may be thoroughly digested.

Because cheese is of protein nature, it should be served in the place of meat, fish and eggs. Bread or crackers, fruits and vegetables should be eaten with cheese.

So many kinds of cheese are on the market that everyone's taste may be gratified. There are also many ways of preparing cheese, a few of which follow:

Cheese and Potato Puff: ¼ pound grated cheese, 1 cup hot mashed potato, 1 egg, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon parsley chopped fine, and dash of paprika.

Mix cheese and potato. Add salt, parsley, paprika and yolk of egg beaten well. Fold in beaten white of egg and place in a greased pan or casserole. Bake in a moderate oven until golden brown.

Baked Tomato and Cheese: Select good, whole tomatoes. Remove part of contents and stuff in the pimento, cream or Neufchatel cheese. Bake in a moderate oven.

Cottage Cheese Sausage: 1 cup cottage cheese, 1 cup dry bread crumbs, ¼ cup peanut butter, ¼ cup peanuts, ½ teaspoon powdered sage, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, ½ teaspoon thyme.

Mix dry ingredients with bread crumbs. Blend peanut butter and onion with cheese and mix with the bread crumbs. Form into flat cakes, dust with bread crumbs or corn meal, and fry a delicate brown.

Cheese, Rice and Tomato: 1 cup cooked rice, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup grated cheese, ½ medium sized green pepper, ¼ medium sized onion, 3 medium sized tomatoes.

Cook onion, tomato, and green pepper for 20 minutes. Add cooked rice and seasoning, then the cheese. When melted, pour over toast.

USES FOR COMMON TABLE SALT

AFTER several years of house-keeping, I find that common table salt is one of the most useful things I keep in my kitchen. There was a time when, like many other young housekeepers, I thought salt was good only for seasoning foods and preserving meat, but to-

day, I use it in many different ways, and find it practicable.

For instance, when I give my refrigerator a thorough cleaning, after scalding and scouring I rub a generous handful of salt up and down and over every wall and recess in the food chambers; after this procedure the food keeps fresher and the box smells sweeter and cleaner.

When my rugs begin to look dull and faded, from being spattered over daily by many little dusty feet, I sprinkle salt on them and leave it over night; the next morning, when I sweep them thoroughly, I am delighted to see the brightness of every pattern stand out distinctly. Try this and see for yourself what a change there will be in your rugs.

Hot water and salt run through your sink once a week will remove all grease and prevent the drain pipe from becoming clogged and odorous. Try soaking your green vegetables in salt water for half an hour before washing and cleaning them. You will find that all insects will drop off, and your vegetables may be washed in a much shorter length of time.

There is nothing that will remove the "dark brown" taste in the mouth quicker than a thorough rinsing of the mouth with a warm solution of salt and water; this wash is also good for slightly ulcerated mouth. It is a good idea to wash the teeth and gargle the throat once a day, at least, with salt water.—Mrs. G.

THE WAY TO HEALTHY SLENDERNESS

IT may not be true that no one loves a fat man, but though he he were even more beloved than his slenderer brother, it would be folly for him to acquire an excess of avoirdupois. Why? For the simple reason that he will not live very long to enjoy the world's devotion. A fat man, or a fat woman for that matter, is a bad risk from the life insurance standpoint. Any insurance examiner will agree to this. For, overweight necessitates over-activity of the vital organs and their consequent premature exhaustion.

If one is in doubt as to what class one belongs, in this respect, and loves the world sufficiently to wish to remain in it as long as possible, the first step is to get a height and weight chart from the doctor or a life insurance company. Then, if the verdict is "overweight", cut down on the sort of foods that put on the extra pounds. If this method fails to produce results, then the doctor should be consulted, for the increasing bulk may be the result of some physical condition requiring medical attention. Glowing magazine advertisements notwithstanding, there is no permanent or really healthful method of weight reduction which does not include a regulated diet. Bread, butter, sugar, cream, oil, spaghetti, potatoes, cheese, pastry and other fatty or starchy foods must be eliminated entirely. Instead, eat extra quantities of vegetables, such as spinach,

kale, lettuce, parsnips, egg plant, kohlrabi, green peas, string beans, beets, tomatoes, dandelions and whatever else the market affords. Next, walking or some other form of regularly taken exercise which is not too violent for the condition of the heart, should be increased.

There is only one easy way to be thin, and that is not to allow oneself to get fat in the first place, by watching the scales and taking determined action as soon as the first undesired pound or two appear. But if one has once begun to ignore the increasing circumference of one's waistband, nothing is so necessary as courage and perseverance in reducing healthfully. These, however, are indispensable for success in anything, and what is there more vital in life than health?

The overweight person is not immune to such serious diseases as tuberculosis, according to the National Tuberculosis Association. This organization and its affiliated associations spend large sums yearly to help teach the American public how to eat healthfully. The seventeenth annual Christmas seal sale which furnishes funds for this work will be held throughout the country during December of this year.—Helen Loreing Williams.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

NATURALNESS in arrangement is the basis of all Japanese floral decorations; for beauty and effectiveness the housewife can well copy them. The woods, fields and small gardens furnish ample material, and by following the suggestions that Nature itself gives flowers will add to the most charming room. The Japanese choose not only flowers but leaves, buds, seed pods, twigs, vines and even branches for decorations. If the woods and fields which form the background for the growing flowers are dull or neutral in color, then the artificial containers and backgrounds for the flowers should be. Violets belong in loose clusters in low bowls and lilies belong singly or in small groups in tall vases. Vines or drooping branches fall gracefully over mantle pieces or against walls, and sweet peas call for a glass bowl or simple basket with their own green, each flower as nearly as possible to the way it would naturally grow.

Personal Column

Wants Recipe.—I would like a recipe for salt rising bread. There was one in M. B. F. several years ago but I lost it and would like to get another. Corn meal and potatoes were used in the one I had and I would like another like it. Can anyone help me out?—Mrs. M., Antrim County.

To Keep Fish.—In looking over our department I see a request for salted fish. Last spring we caught lots of suckers and my husband's mother told us how to salt them so they will keep. I did a six-gallon crock full and they are in good condition.

Clean as soon as possible after they are caught; cut off heads, split down back but don't scale. They scale easier after freshened to use. Have a wash tub ready with clean, cold water and put them in this to soak out the blood; change the water until the fish leave scarcely any color to the water. Now dry each fish on a cloth and put in a keg or crock, first a half inch layer of salt, then a layer of fish, putting a generous handful inside each fish; another layer of coarse salt and more fish until you have used all the fish; they make their own brine. Weight and cover same as cucumber pickles, and set away in a cool place. Use lots of salt, there is more danger of too little than there is of too much.—Mrs. P.

Fly Stung Aster Buds.—Last year a little green fly stung all my aster buds and spoiled them and this year they seem thicker than ever. I wonder if any of our readers could tell me how to control the pests.

I think our department fine and derive much good from it. May the good work proceed.—Mrs. P. Fairgrove, Michigan.

—if you are well bred!

Engagement Truths.—Never announce an engagement before you are morally certain it is not likely to be broken.

2. Never "show-off" your fiancé to your girl friends too pointedly.

3. While you are engaged give some thought to establishing a sound basis of mutual interests and tastes as a foundation for your projected life together.

4. Do not, because you have read something to that effect, expect your

WANTS INFORMATION ON WAYSIDE STANDS

I WISH some of the readers having wayside stands would tell others what they can sell to tourists. I find dill pickles and others sell well put up in pint and quart cans. These would have to be prepared the fall before. Also all kinds of jelly and jams sell well, besides fresh fruit and vegetables.—Mrs. M.

friends to give you "engagement gifts". There is no social law which calls for such presents, though a linen shower from a group of girl intimates or a little token from a close personal friend need not surprise you.

5. The engagement period offers a splendid opportunity to establish yourself on a proper footing with your fiancé's family and relatives before you marry him.

6. If your fiancé's means are limited, discourage extravagance in entertainment and gifts on his part. The very fact that he knows his income to be modest is apt to spur him on to overdo in this way from a sense of pride, and the feeling that "nothing is too good" for you. It would be better in such case to encourage him rather to devote the money to a fund intended to cover certain needs and demands of the new existence which will have to be met.

There are so many broken engagements because young men and women often do not regard a betrothal as a serious obligation. An engagement should neither be lightly entered upon, nor lightly broken.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

I will bless the Lord at all times; His praise shall continually be in my mouth.—Ps. 34:1.

One way of praising God is to praise the good whenever and wherever you find it.

Recipes

Fruit Rolls—Use a regular baking powder biscuit recipe, but roll out only 1/4-inch thick. Spread 3 tablespoons melted butter, 1/2 cup brown sugar and 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon over dough. Roll it up after covering surface with chopped raisins or currants. Cut in 3/4-inch slices and bake in moderate oven from 12 to 15 minutes.

Cottage Cheese and Nut Roast—One cup cottage cheese, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 cup bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons chopped onions, 1 tablespoon fat, juice of half a lemon, salt and pepper. Cook the onion in the fat and a little water until tender. Mix other ingredients and moisten with the water in which the onion was cooked. Pour into a shallow dish and brown in the oven.

Chess Pie—One cupful of sugar, 3 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls of vanilla, 4 1/2 tablespoonfuls of corn meal (level), 3 tablespoonfuls of milk, butter size of egg. Make a rich pie crust and place in oven long enough to "set" before putting in the cus-

tard, which has been prepared thus: Cream together the egg yolks and sugar, meal and butter (which has been melted), and flavoring. Then add the milk—enough to make batter. After baking the custard, put on the meringue, made of the whites of eggs, stiffly beaten with 3 level spoonfuls of sugar, and bake until brown. This recipe makes a large and most delicious pie.

Potato Fried Cakes—Two medium-sized potatoes, 2 level teaspoonfuls of fat, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 1/2 cupfuls of sugar, 1/2 cupful of sweet milk, 3 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 5 cupfuls of flour. Boil and mash the potatoes. Stir in the butter before they get cold. Then add the eggs, sugar, milk, and flour, sifted with baking powder. Knead more flour in on board if desired. Cut, and fry in deep hot fat. I have found this recipe more economical than the usual way of making them. They do not take in so much fat, and are therefore more healthful. They also stay moist much longer.

HOMESPUN YARN

A bit of mustard gives a tang to macaroni and cheese.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Where everyone is thoughtful, no one can be a drudge.

When clarifying fat, some housewives use a pinch of soda to whiten it and to help keep it sweet.

An old coffee pot is excellent for holding paraffin. The wax can be melted in it, poured from it easily to seal jam and jelly jars, and the rest left in it till it's needed.

Every woman wants her child to have good features and a clear complexion. These suggestions help: Feed it nourishing food, watch its health habits, and don't let it suck its thumbs or a pacifier. If adenoids cause mouth breathing, consult your physician.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

If you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—it appeals to women and is a bonafide exchange, no cash involved. Second—it will go in three lines. Third—You are a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer and attach your address label from a recent issue to prove it. Exchange offers will be numbered and inserted in the order received as we have room.

MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

128.—Lovely percale and gingham quilt pieces for anything useful.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, R.R. Vicksburg, Mich.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5162. A Simple Apron Style—A seamless Apron is here portrayed. The model is easy to develop, easy to adjust and easy to launder. As illustrated, percale was used for its development. One could have gingham or sateen, or rubberized cloth. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

5152. A Practical "Slip" or "Under Dress"—This style is very serviceable for wearing under Tunic Blouses or with an "ensemble" coat. The Facing may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 32 inch material without the facing, and 4 1/2 yards with the facing. Width of slip at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

5179. A Pretty Frock for Youthful Figures—Dotted and plain voile is here combined. The design is also attractive in silk, broadcloth or tub silk. The sleeves may be short or in wrist length. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. To make the Dress as illustrated for a 16 year size will require 1/2 yard of 40 inch plain material for vestee and sleeves, and 2 1/2 yards of figured material for the front and back. With long sleeves 3/4 yard of the plain material is required. With plaits extended the dress measures 1 1/2 yard at the lower edge.

5172. A Practical Group of Garments for Young Children—This makes a splendid set of "first short clothes" comprising three desirable garments. Dress, Petticoat, and Combination—Waist and Bloomers. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material for the Dress, 1 1/2 yard for the Petticoat, and 1 1/4 yard for the Combination.

5177. A Popular Style with New Features—This attractive little play dress has the bloomers with straight lower edges, and a smart toy pocket on the front of the dress. Gingham, percale, crepe or linen could be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. If pocket is made of contrasting material, it will require 1/4 yard 9 inches wide.

5173. A Pretty Version of a Popular Style—Checked gingham combined with cotton crepe is here portrayed. This model is also attractive in tub silk with batiste or linen for the guimpe. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material for the Jumper, and 1 1/4 yard for the Guimpe if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves the Guimpe will require 1 yard.

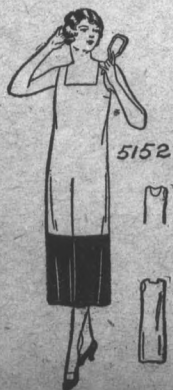
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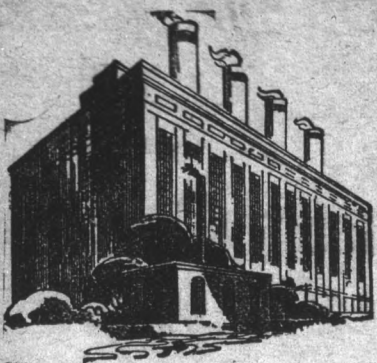
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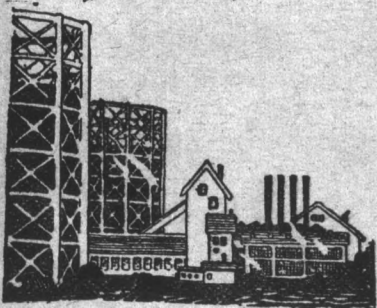
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The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: Have you attended a fair this year? Most of you have, I will wager, and expect to go to one or two more before the fair season is over. There is always one feature that appeals to you more than any of the others, and nearly everyone has a different idea as to the best feature. It is interesting to learn the preferences of different people and their reasons for their choice, and I would like to have you write and tell me what you liked best about the fair you attended. To the writer of the best letter that reaches me by October 1st I will send \$2 and the writer of the second best will receive \$1. Then each one of the first ten will receive a button if they have not received one as yet. Remember, you are to tell which feature about the fair you liked the best and tell your reasons for making this choice, and the contest closes October 1st.

Are you helping me to judge the songs our members composed? I hope you are. More appear on our page this issue.—UNCLE NED.

DO YOUR BEST (Tune—"Yankee Doodle")

For the M. B. F. we all will work
In the best way we know how,
Come! Let's busy and do not shirk
But do our best right now.

Chorus
Oh, we are out for doing our best
And making our best better,
We may not do so very well
But what we may do better.

Let's do our best and busy get,
The M. B. F. we'll work for,
And it will be the largest yet
Of any other paper.

The Children's Page, especially
Will be the very best thing,
We'll do our best, both you and me
To make it interesting.

Our motto now shall always be
To do our best right now;
We'll live by that, both you and me,
To do our best we'll vow.

—Jessie Smith,
Petoskey Mich.

DO YOUR BEST (Tune—"There's Music in the Air")

The Children's Hour is growing
With many cousins so bright,
Their motto "Do Your Best"
Makes them all try to do right.
When one is in time of need
They all do kind, loving deeds,
And are called a shining flower,
Members of the Children's Hour.

They write to Uncle Ned
Who teaches them to be kind;
He teaches them to be brave
And never to lag behind.
They are always found at work
And from this they never shirk,
They never find time to rest,
As they always do their best.

—Erma Cook (Age 16 yrs.)
Elsie, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST (Tune—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp")

When the breezes murmur low,
A soft whisper comes to me
"Do your best" it seemed to say so
sweetly,
"When you're working all the day and
want to play,
Always do your best with happy, joyous
smiles."

Chorus
"Do your best" O, happy children!
You can always do your best,
If you try with all your might,
Working, playing, till the night,
Cheer up some one with the best that you
can do.

You may be so very small,
And you think the work you do
Is not very much in this great world of
ours,
But it is the boys and girls
Being happy every day,
Bring the greatest cheer
Who always do their best.

Though your work is not the same
As your truest, dearest friends,
"Do your best and be remember by them
all!"
Comes the whisper, sweet and low,
Falling on my ear you know,
Then the breezes murmur soft, I hear it
say,

—Blanche Cook (Age 13 yrs.)
Elsie, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST (Tune—"Row, Row, Row, Your Boat")

1
Do, do, do you best
Do, do, do you best,
Whatever it may be;
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,
Then good work you see.

2
Do, do, do you best
In sunshine or rain,
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,
And you won't be ashamed.

3
Do, do, do you best,
In contest or in school,
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,
Then you're your mother's jewel.

4
Do, do, do you best,
Try to make it rhyme;
Verily, verily, verily, verily,
And soon you hear it chime.
—Alberta Brat (Age 17 yrs.)
Charlevoix, Ri, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST (Each verse is tuned to chorus of "Barney Google")

1
Do your best, don't stand gazing at the
skies;
Do your best with a faith that never
dies;
When you've climbed up to the top
Then be sure you will not drop,
Do your best and you're always bound
to rise.

2
Do your best and you can buy a Ford,
Do your best, keep adding to your hoard;
But don't be a miser, or you'll find
That your dark clouds are not lined;
Do your best, do not tumble overboard.

3
Do your best, hitch your wagon to a star,
Do your best, it'll keep tires on your car;
If it's hard and you don't want to do it,
Forget all that and hop right to it,
Do your best for that keeps troubles afar.
—Frances Chaney (Age 15 yrs.)
Morley, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST (Tune—"The Mulberry Bush")

1
This is the way to dust the chairs
Dust the chairs, dust the chairs;
This is the way to dust the chairs,
Doing our very best.

2
This is the way to sweep the floor,
Sweep the floor, sweep the floor;
This is the way to sweep the floor,
Doing the best we can.

3
This is the way we bake a cake,
Bake a cake, bake a cake;
This is the way we bake a cake,
Doing our very best.

4
This is the way to shine the pans,
Shine the pans, shine the pans;
This is the way to shine the pans,
Doing our best.

—Margaret Collins (Age 10 yrs.)
Onaway, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST (Tune—"Taps")

1
Do your best while others rest,
Do, do, your best to win the test;
If others rest upon their duties
Do your best.

2
Do your best for you can,
If you rest and try to do your best
Others can, so can you
Do your best.

3
Do your best after the test,
Before you take your final rest;
Now's the time, follow the rhyme
And always do your best.
—Anna Maud Bliss (Age 13 yrs.)
Bancroft, Michigan.

DO YOUR BEST (Tune—"Yankee Doodle")

Do your best you flag clothed nation,
Do your best today,
Today, tomorrow, all the time,
Just do it, 'tis all I say.

Chorus
Do your best to man and beast,
To trees and to the flowers;
Please do the best of everything;
Write to the Children's Hour.

2
Do your best for Uncle Ned,
For nephews and for nieces,
And you'll receive the Blue and Gold
If you write songs and pieces.

3
Do your best for blue and gold,
Lift high this royal banner,
Do your best as you've been told,
In every place and manner.
—Miss Hildegard Gohlke (Age 13 yrs.)
Ossineke, Michigan.

Why need a traveller never starve in
the desert?—Because of the sand which
is (sandwiches) there.
Why is a little man like a good book?—
Because he is often looked over.

MY FATHER'S BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 6)

business for him. But one day he heard the news that the John the Baptist movement was sweeping the nation. His opportunity had come. It was a fine high call. He was ready. This movement is the Father's business, thought he, and he must have his part in it. Then and there, Mary lost a son but the world found a Savior.

And what has the world found in you, friend? What did it find in St. Paul? One whose motto was, "For me to live is Christ." And in Abraham Lincoln? One who was determined to do the right as God gave him to see the right. It is this determined quality of life to take, always, the upper road that characterizes all real Christians. When you took your vow to make the Father's business the first business of your life, did you mean it? Are Christians today committing everything; their lives, fortunes, and resources to the Christian cause for time and eternity? It is the Father's business that calls for such unfaltering decision and courage.

But in the breast of all men there is that opposing call to the lower levels of living. The Perfect Man was no stranger to this experience. When the great revival in the Jordan valley broke out, a secret whisper said, "You are foolish, Jesus, to commit yourself to this futile movement. Get out into other circles. Assert your leadership and powers before men. You can be as great as Caesar if you want to." And so the tempter stands by every one's side to lead him away from the heights, celestial. There was only one way for Jesus and that was to follow the divine urge of his soul to be about his Father's business in a daily life of lowliness, obedience, and faith. And one day, out of this experience, he said, "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." And to all men he yet says, "Follow me."

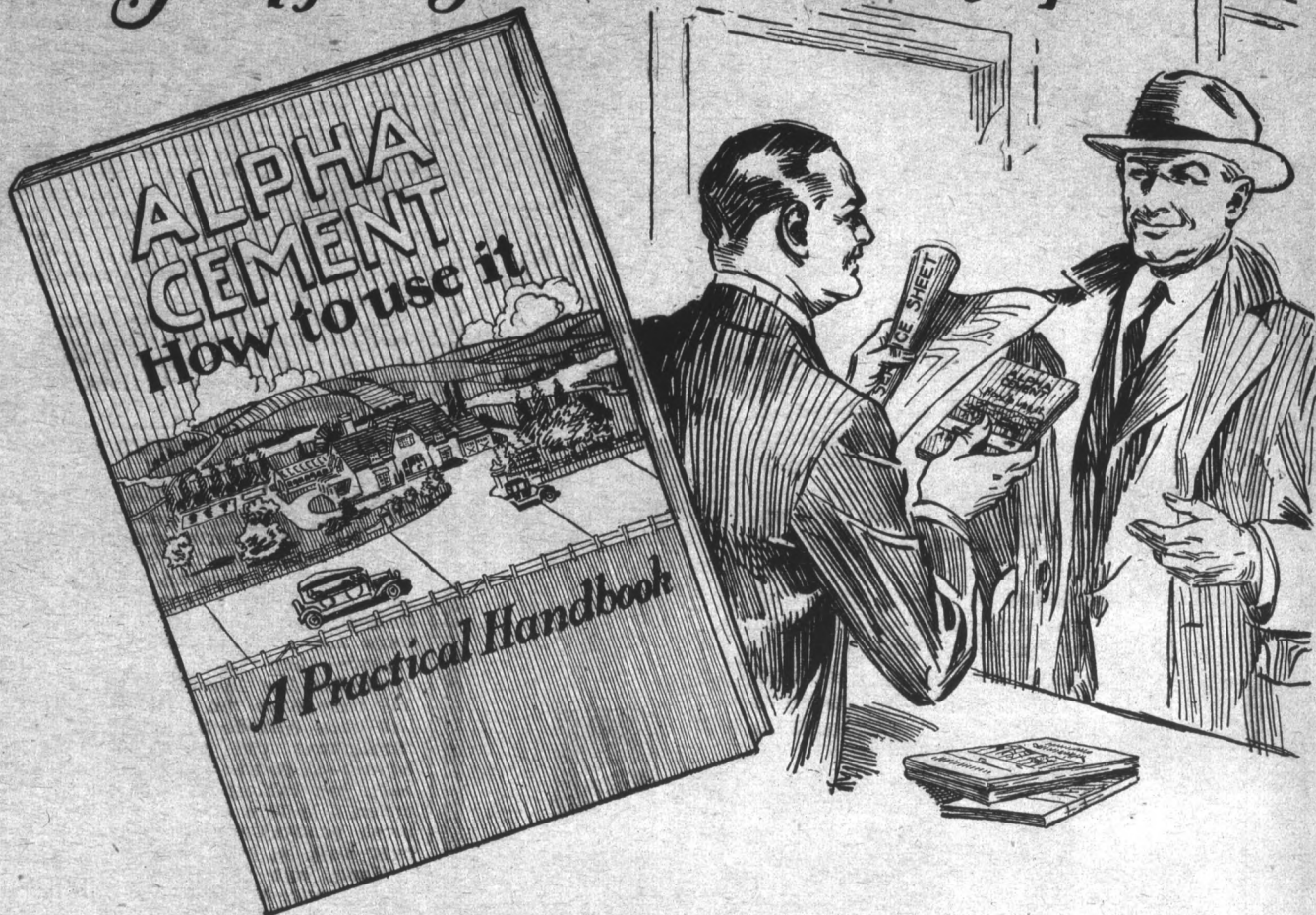
The marvelous thing about Jesus was that he began his life in tune with God, he kept it at such high and uncompromising levels, and he died with that spell of God-consciousness in him and around him. Dr. Cadman is reported to have said recently, "A greater wonder than the virgin birth is that a man like Jesus could be born at all." Really, that is so. He had, always, his heart open to the sunlight of God and every power of his being was set for the carrying on of his Father's business. This was the overcoming enthusiasm of his soul.

But what of our own times? Are we shrinking from this super-heated life? We hear the Spirit of Jesus saying to the Laodiceans, "I would thou wert cold or hot. So because thou art lukewarm and neither hot nor cold, I will spew thee out of my mouth." One thirsts for cold water and may at times enjoy hot water, but everyone dislikes lukewarm water. And the Spirit says, "These lukewarm folks are sickening." Of course they are. What pretentious piety all around us! A piety saturated with worldliness, that lacks vision of God or brotherhood, and that shrinks from the urgent call to faith and duty. "O, there is plenty of time," says this type of Christian, "don't get warmed-up, let prudence dictate." And so, God and angels are witnessing the nauseating spectacle of a fun-mad, money-corrupted and semi-pagan church mainly interested in keeping up its own corporate business, but forgetting the Father's business in lowly service and clean living through the power of Christ.

Is our denominational machine, as now operating, hindering the Father's business? Richard Roberts was introduced to the students of one of our universities as a Presbyterian minister. He replied that he was but a plain Christian minister and a member of the United Church of Canada. This is the corporate name taken in the union of three great denominations of Canada. Are you willing to lose your church name in favor of a bigger movement for God? Are you willing to think and pray in terms of the Kingdom of God rather than in terms of your denomination? And would you not be willing were it not for your denominational boards, organizers, and advisers? Is this

(Continued on Page 19)

The ALPHA Dealer of your Community has a lot of helpful information on Cement improvements



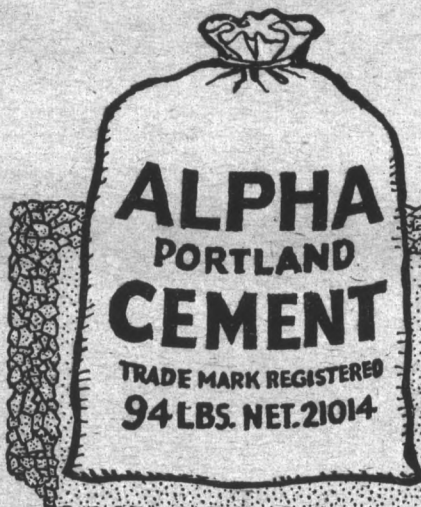
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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising livestock to this department. Questions cheerfully answered.)

REMOVING WARTS

DEAR EDITOR: As I am a reader of the M. B. F. and have received some benefits from it, and saw in the March 14th issue what a brother reader says in regard to warts on cow's teats and what will remove them, I will say I have removed them with castor oil. It will take some little time but it will do the work. Put it on every time he milks. If the teat is wet wipe it dry then apply the oil and they will disappear. It will take some time to do it but if it is followed up it will do the work and no harm to the cow.

I think every farmer ought to read THE BUSINESS FARMER. As long as I want a farm paper it will be my paper.—James Clifford, Saginaw County.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR SHEEPMEN

SHEEP raising on the farm has been yielding a good profit the last few years and from all present indications the future is luminous and encouraging. Sheep have been kept on my farm almost continuously for nearly four generations and I believe from well kept records they have been the most profitable the last few years than any time since the civil war. There has been periods of discouragement throughout the years my family have been in the sheep raising business, but taking one year after another, I believe sheep have been the most profitable livestock we have ever kept on our farm.

Years ago when both wool and mutton was abnormally low in price I reduced the size of my flock, but as the price came back to a higher level I have gradually increased my flock and shall continue to do so as I consider sheep raising is going to have a few years of good times.

One of the obvious encouraging signs of good times for sheepmen is the fact that there is fewer sheep in the world today than there has been for years back. Reports coming in from foreign countries show the flocks to have been greatly reduced in the past few years. A number of foreign countries that have been large producers of flock products in years past are turning their attention to cattle raising, both dairying and beef production. American manufacturers have been for years past heavy importers of wool products. Figures show that this country consumes over twice the wool that her flocks produce. It is self-conclusive that in the years to come the American flock owners could double their wool production and quickly find an urgent home market. Manufacturers are putting more wool into wearing apparel than ever before and the demand for high quality woolen garments is on the increase.

Another encouraging indication that sheep raising is going to be profitable for several years to come is the settled conditions of our tariff laws. Frequent altering of tariff measures has in years past kept the wool market in a rather unsettled condition. Manufacturers are conservative purchasers of raw products, but with the stabilized market conditions ahead they are going to use more wool and pay a good price for the raw material. With a well established home market and prosperous industrial life in this country sheepmen have a solid rock upon which to found their faith that sheep raising is going to be a safe and profitable enterprise for a number of years forward.

With our fast increasing population in this country there cannot help be an accompanying increased demand for flock products, both wool and mutton. From whence are the flock products to come to meet this demand is a prudent question to ask. Surely not from foreign countries as they too are suffering from a wool shortage. Increased production is not likely to come from our western range as this section of the country is gradually being devoted to grain production. From authentic analysis of the situation the only source of increased wool and mutton production of this country to meet our immediate demand must come from an increased number of small flocks maintained upon the farms of America. Our slogan should be more small well-fed flocks on every American farm.

It's a good time to buy a few sheep. Sheep are easy stock to care for. They eliminate a great deal of the hard, laborious labor involved in other lines of livestock production. They do particularly well on cut over land, land that is hilly or undesirable for cultivation. On every farm, or nearly so, meadows, stubble land, fields that cannot be cultivated on account of labor shortage and even well cultivated land can be profitably employed for sheep pasture and are excellent sources of grazing land for maintaining a small flock. I believe in sheep. I know they are profitable.—Leo C. Reynolds.

CURD IN BUTTER

What causes curd in butter? Churned before cream sours, milk is good and of good test, cow is a Jersey, 7 years old, a fine milker. Has good pasture, fresh water twice a day and plenty of salt.—E. C. Newago, Mich.

CURD in butter is usually caused by the presence of very sour cream. Thin cream is especially apt to cause the defect. Due to dry pasturage this year this defect has been frequently reported. We believe in many cases it is due to abnormal composition of the milk. In such cases there is very little that can be done.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, M. S. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

ABORTION

We have three thorough-bred Jersey cows that we bred last spring to a registered Jersey sire and all three cows lost their calves between the sixth and seventh month. Then we do not seem to have any success breeding the cows as we have had them to the sire three times. Previous to this trouble we never had to take them only once. We had one grade cow in the herd that was bred to a Durham sire who carried her calf and freshened all right.—O. J. Sand Lake, Mich.

THE fact that these cows aborted between the sixth and seventh month indicates that they had some infection of the reproductive organs that caused abortion. This may have been due to specific abortion infection or to some other infection. No doubt their failure to breed at this time is due to some disease of the reproductive organs.

Very little can be accomplished in the treatment of the diseases of the reproductive organs of a cow unless the treatment is administered by a qualified veterinarian who has had some experience in such work. You might try douching the vagina three or four times a week with a solution made by adding four ounces of borax to a gallon of clean warm water. About one-half gallon should be used for each douche. If the cause of sterility or mouth of the womb or ovaries, it would probably have no effect.—E. T. Hallman, Animal Pathologist, Michigan State College.

I think your paper is a very good investment so I am sending the remittance of \$1.00 as is necessary to get all the benefits of your offer.—Max Rietze, St. Clair County.

M. B. F. is a good paper, and one cannot afford to be without it after taking it.—Mrs. Hester Garrison, Mecosta County.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. (Adv

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THE BUSINESS FARMER

Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department. Questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered.)

TUBERCULOSIS

I have killed two hens, both had white spots all over liver. Hens did not act sick, but have two or three in the flock that are lame and sick. Can you tell me what is the cause of white spots and if it is anything that makes the hens not good to eat?—J. S. Blanchard, Mich.

FROM the lesions and symptoms which you describe, we feel sure that the hens were affected with tuberculosis. Your local veterinarian could give an accurate diagnosis by holding a post mortem examination, or, if you have any more hens which show the same symptoms and if you would send one to this laboratory alive, we could hold a postmortem examination and give you an accurate diagnosis.—E. P. Johnson, Graduate Assistant, Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene, M. S. C.

CROP BOUND

We have several chickens that seem to have trouble with getting their crops too full. There is a bad odor about them and sometimes greenish-like matter runs from their mouths. What causes this and is there a cure?—Subscriber.

LIKE most poultry disorders that are at all serious it will hardly pay to try to effect a cure with these birds which are suffering from what poultrymen know as "crop bound." However, this condition is not as hard to treat as most diseases and if the simpler of two remedies is effective a cure may be worth trying. Administer a half teaspoonful of sweet oil or castor oil. When this is swallowed begin at the top of the crop and work or knead it with the fingers until part of the crop contents have become loosened. Then administer more oil and work on the rest of the crop. After the mass is well loosened hold the bird head downward and try to work part of the mass back through the mouth. This may or may not be successful. If not an operation is

necessary, but scarcely worth trying by an amateur. Briefly, a short incision is made in the outer skin over the crop and then a similar incision in the crop itself. The contents are now exposed and are removed by picking them out with a pair of tweezers or other handy instrument. After the crop is cleared the wounds are closed one at a time by sewing them together with white silk or cotton thread, making each stitch by itself and tying it with a knot that will not slip.

COVERING CAPACITY OF A GALLON OF WHITEWASH

THE following approximate figures will be of assistance in estimating the amount of whitewash needed to cover wood, brick or plaster surfaces. It is, of course, to be understood that these figures are only approximate since there are many factors, such as condition of the mortar joints in brick work, roughness of the lumber, and previous treatments which will have a very decided influence on the covering capacity of the wash.

Whitewash will weigh, on an average, about 12 pounds to the gallon.

A gallon will have the following covering capacity:

On wood, about 225 sq. ft. 10 ft. by 22 1-2 ft.).

On brick, about 180 sq. ft. (10 ft. by 18 ft.).

On plaster, about 270 sq. ft. (about 8 ft. by 33 ft.).

According to A. S. Jennings, a man with a four-inch brush should cover the following surfaces per hour.

On rough walls, 22 square yards.

On smooth walls, 38 square yards.

On flat surfaces, 40 square yards.

On ceilings, using a step-ladder, 25 square yards.

The subject of whitewash and cold water paint is quite fully discussed in the revised edition of bulletin No. 304-B, which is now available from the office of the National Lime Association.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

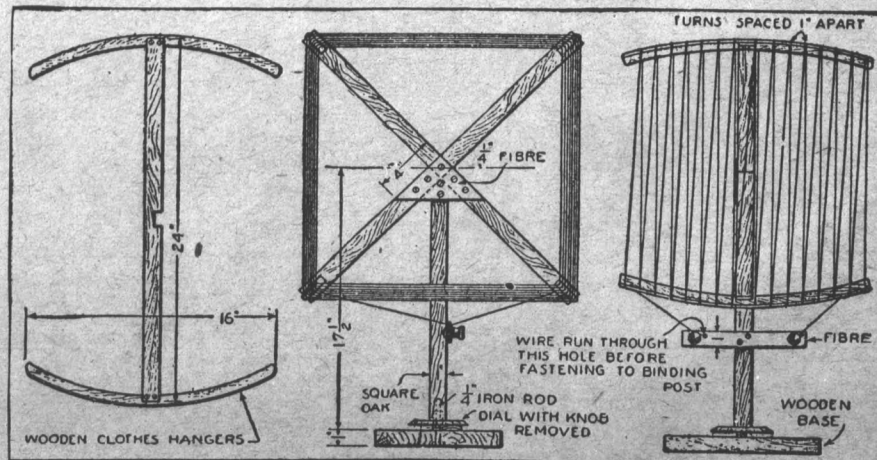
LOOP AERIALS

THE accompanying diagram shows the construction of a loop aerial. The cross-arms and supports were made from a strip of oak one inch square. The wire supports are made from thin wooden coat hangers from which the hooks have been removed. Slots are cut in the cross-arm ends to hold the coat hangers. These are glued and screwed in place. The cross-arms are dove-tailed at the center as shown and then fastened securely to the standard by a piece of one-quarter inch fibre or wood cut in the form of a right triangle measuring four inches on the legs.

The base of the standard is equipped with a dial for noting direction. This was made from an old dial, leaving a brass bushing projecting from the dial. A one-quarter inch hole is drilled in the oak standard

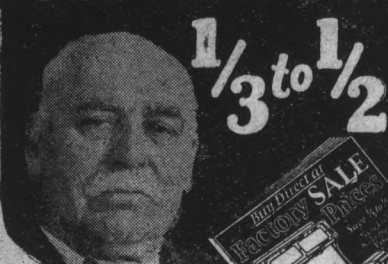
and then followed with a larger drill of sufficient size and to a depth to hold the brass bushing of the dial.

A piece of one-quarter inch rod, threaded on one end, was inserted through the wooden base as shown. This rod is held in place by an old rheostat arm equipped with a small set screw. This arm presses lightly against the dial when in place and holds the loop in any desired position. The wire is wound as shown in the drawing. Excellent results were obtained using stranded bare copper wire and also with No. 14 S. C. copper wire. The arms were notched to hold the wire in place, the turns being spaced one inch apart. Fifteen turns of wire are used, requiring about 120 feet. This loop will cover the broadcast wave length's range when used with a .0005 mfd. variable condenser.—E. Tilton.



The illustration shows the construction of an inside aerial. Inside aerials do not give as good satisfaction as outside wires for long-distance reception, but with a good set and for distances of not more than a thousand miles they give fairly good results. It has been observed that the slightly ball-shaped loop aerial with the turns well spaced is the most efficient type. The one here shown is easily constructed by using four coat hangers for holding the wires.

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MRS. KINCH SEES ROMANTIC ADVENTURE ON FARM

(Continued from page 6.)

farm won more than \$1,200 in prizes.

It is futile in one short article to attempt to give a comprehensive picture of the character and multiplicity of activities of this truly remarkable woman,—mother, wife, partner in the farm business, community leader. It seems almost impossible that anyone could be so extremely busy doing so many necessary and worth-while things by day and still have seemingly limitless buoyant energy and ambition to be off attending some community meeting or other gathering nearly every evening.

It seems to me that the secret of this natural good health and a genuine enthusiasm for life's activities and adventure. Above all Mrs. Kinch believes in a twenty-four hour religion and practical Christianity. Love toward her fellow man seems to be her dominant motive. Believing as she does, she has little patience with those who would allow their religious differences of opinion to breed community or social friction or ill will.

Making the Minutes Count

It was truly an inspiring visit that we had that afternoon, but all too soon it was brought to a close. Mrs. Kinch said, "I am sorry that we can't talk longer, but when I met you I was just starting over to Grindstone City to help some ladies make chop suey for a White Shrine meeting tonight. I must go and do that now (it was about 3:30) and then go on over to Port Austin and get my two youngest girls, who are seniors in high school there, and then hurry back and do the milking and get supper for our four hired men. You see that row of tenant houses? They're all empty now. We used to keep married men but can't get them any more, so have to hire single fellows. It makes a little more work for me."

But, of course the daughters would help with the supper. Everybody in the Kinch household is taught to be a useful member of the family and of Society at large. The White Shrine meeting to which Mrs. Kinch was going that evening was way down at Bad Axe, twenty-five miles away. But then, what's that short distance to her? One night that week she had been over to Sebawaing, fifty miles away, speaking to a mother and daughter banquet.

The last time I saw this truly remarkable woman she had driven in her own car to radiate and preach the gospel of the proper relation of the rural woman to her home and to her community. Speaking on this occasion to a County-Wide Farm Bureau rally Mrs. Kinch not only held the attention of the farm women, but of the men present as well for back of her very interesting and forceful talk was a sample of what she was advocating—a farm woman who is an up-to-date, intelligent wife, mother and business partner and a active, helpful member of the large community in which her good influence is so remarkably effective.

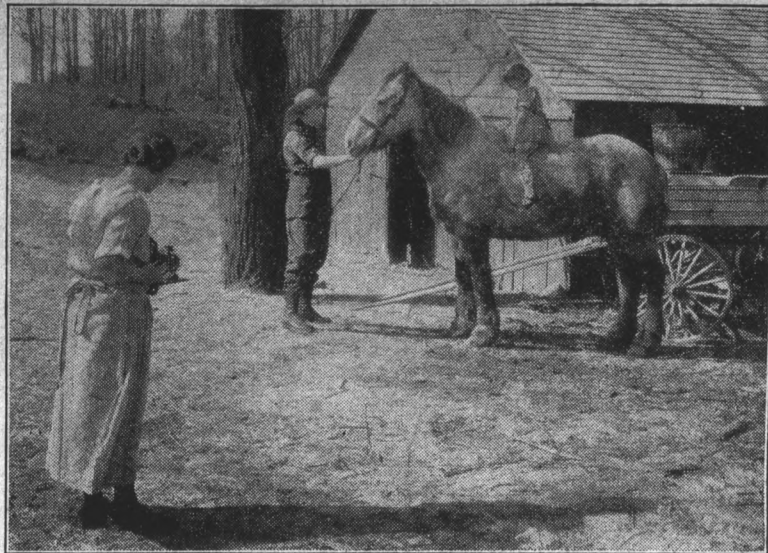
Enclosed find dollar for renewal of my subscription of your paper. Dollars are not found every day but we are going to the farm so need the information your paper sends out along different lines.—M. P., Genesee County.

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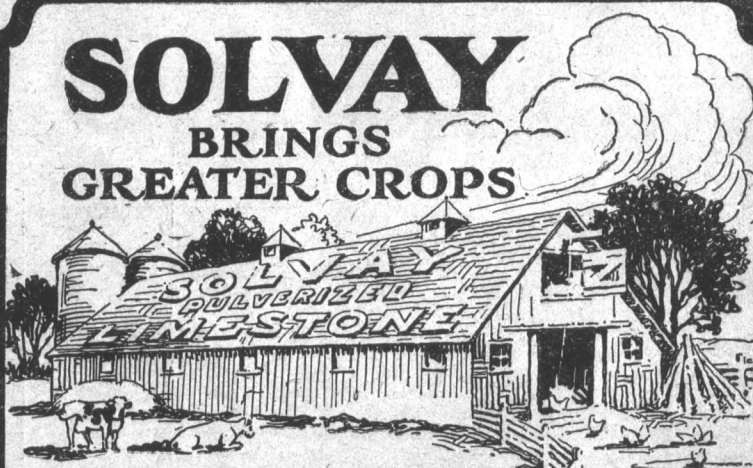
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MARKET FLASHES

Shall We Sell Our Wheat or Wait?

Farmers Ponder Over Possibility of Higher Prices

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

THE general business interests of the United States are in normal condition, and manufacturers are making favorable reports, although there have been times when transactions were on a considerably larger scale. Money is easy, and the Chicago banks are making loans at 4½ per cent. Country banks are standing by their customers who are in good standing, and farmers are more favored than in recent years, especially wheat and live stock farmers. Prices for farm products generally are high, this applying particularly to wheat and cattle, hogs and sheep. Prices for live stock have been remarkably speculative in recent weeks and fluctuations covered a very wide range, with the best beef steers selling a short time ago for \$16.25 per 100 pounds, which was \$1 higher than a week earlier. Before the later decline in prices the prices paid for cattle were the highest recorded since 1920. Hogs, despite the declines from the year's highest prices, are still returning liberal profits to owners, and values are far higher than in most past years. In short, lots of money is made in the live stock industry, and this is emphatically the case in sheep, lambs selling extremely high. The receipts of sheep in the markets of the country this year have run about the same in volume as a year ago, but the marketing of hogs has undergone an enormous falling off, which accounts for the boom prices for hogs and all hog products, fresh and cured. Horses are having a fair sale in the Chicago market, pairs of heavy drafts of the better class selling at \$450 to \$490. Common horses are bad sellers. It is interesting to learn that to encourage orcharding in Williamston county, Illinois, the Sunny Side Land company has bought 4,000 peach trees to be planted this fall on the surface of an old coal mining property near Herrin.

Farm Taxes Lowered

Action by the Iowa executive council in lowering farm land valuations will save farmers of the state nearly a million and a half dollars, according to compilations completed at the state farm bureau headquarters here.

Farm bureau figures show a reduction of 11.21 per cent in the valuation of farm property for taxation as compared with 1923. City lot valuations were increased 7.30 per cent, personal property decreased 24.67 per cent, telephone, telegraph, express companies and transmission lines increased 23.81 per cent and railroads decreased .25 per cent. As a result of the decrease in personal property, which includes live stock, farmers' taxes are also decreased approximately \$59,574,831, the bureau estimates.

"Shall We Sell Our Wheat?"

With the 1925 wheat crop in the bin and shock, farmers are pondering over whether to sell in the near future or to wait for higher prices. Within a short time prices have weakened materially under lessened buying and ample offerings, and this has caused many farmers to wait for reactions before selling. A short time ago wheat was sold in the Chicago market as much as 10 cents lower than at the best time of the previous week, and a reaction was started on the expectation of crop experts that the total winter and spring wheat crop of the United States would be under 700,000,000 bushels, comparing with 873,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Quoting an expert, Charles Michaels, after allowing for the durum wheat in the northwest which must go for export, as it is not wanted in this country, and the surplus on the Pacific coast, there is a close adjustment of supplies to demand east of the Rockies, and the tendency is to look for the May delivery to be

maintained around \$1.50 at a minimum this season. Another crop expert, Frank Ridgway, says: Wheat growers who are now offered from 40 to 45 cents a bushel more than they were offered this time last year—when they sold their wheat around \$1 a bushel and then saw it selling within four or five months for double that amount—are wondering if there is danger of repeating the mistake they made in selling the 1924 crop."

Within a short time sales for September delivery were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of wheat at \$1.55, comparing with \$1.23 a year ago; corn at 93 cents, comparing with \$1.18 a year ago; oats at 38 cents, comparing with 48 cents a year ago; and rye at 90 cents, comparing with 87 a year ago. The visible wheat supply in the United States is decreasing rapidly, instead of the usual increase when a new crop is being marketed, and a short time ago it was down to 32,556,000 bushels, comparing with 69,119,000 bushels a year ago. Corn stocks are normal, while during a recent week there was an increase of 66,884,000 bushels in the oats in sight, bringing stocks up to 50,706,000 bushels, comparing with 11,403,000 bushels a year ago. On the other hand, the rye supply in sight was down to 4,542,000 bushels, comparing with 15,289,000 bushels a year ago. Statistics show that wheat is in a much stronger position than oats. Continued dry weather causes fear that the corn crop will be injured.

Cattle Sell Wide Apart

This has been a wonderful summer for the owners of well finished cattle, whether yearlings or longer fed lots, and far higher prices were paid them in most past years. On the other hand, poorer kinds show little rallying power, and consumers wanted the choicer cuts of beef as a general rule. Only a short time ago prime steers sold as high as \$16.25, with heavy cattle outselling the best finished yearlings, but later sales were at great reductions in values. The opposite end of the market failed much of the time to show any particular advance over recent years, and common steers sold around \$6.25. The marketing of cattle of all kinds at western receiving points for the year to date

has been of normal proportions, and grass fed lots form an increasing share of the daily offerings. These cattle are sold greatly below the prices paid for decent corn-fed cattle, and because of the largest receipts of western range cattle of the season in western markets, these have sold lower. Within a short time there has been a great inducement for farmers to purchase stockers and feeders in the Chicago market, large receipts having resulted in further reductions in prices and there is an especially good demand for the cheaper grades costing from \$5 to \$7.25 per 100 pounds and weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. It is plainly evident that cattle feeders are showing more faith in the cheaper kinds of stockers and feeders than in the best fleshy kinds selling of late at \$8 to \$8.50. Within a short time large supplies of stocker and feeder steers have gone to such important eastern states as Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, costing from \$5 to \$6.50. Inferior, off-colored light stockers sold as low as \$4 to \$4.75, while stock calves suitable for finishing as baby beef sold largely at \$6.50 to \$7.25 for well-bred calves. Stocker and feeder heifers sold mostly at \$4.50 to \$5.50, stock cows selling at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Milch cows are in fair demand at \$75 to \$90 for most good springers, with a few of the best Holstein springers at \$100. Backward cows were slow of sale and over.

Breeding Ewes Wanted

Continued great prosperity in the sheep industry is causing many farmers of the middle west to buy breeding ewes, as well as feeding lambs, but breeders are not offered at all freely, nor are many feeder lambs for sale, as most of the lambs coming from the range country are marketed in fat condition. Naturally, feeder lambs come high, while many sheepmen have been purchasing good numbers on the ranges at proportionately higher figures than they could be bought on the market. There were late sales on the Chicago market of feeding lambs at \$14.50 to \$15.75 per 100 pounds, while killing lambs sold for \$13.50 to \$15.35 and buck lambs at \$11.75 to \$14. A year ago the best killing lambs were selling at \$13.75, four years ago at \$9 and fourteen years ago at \$6.25. The demand for breeding ewes is unprecedented, with nowhere near enough to go around, and buyers pay from \$8.50 to \$13, yearlings included.

Judging from the increased aver-

age weight of the hogs going to market, stockmen have believed that it would pay them to hold until the swine were fat and heavy. Hogs marketed of late in the Chicago stock yards averaged in weight 253 pounds, being the heaviest since August, 1922, three pounds more than a week earlier, eleven pounds more than a year ago; twelve pounds more than two years ago, and five pounds heavier than the five year average. Within a short time the general average of prices was the lowest since last May, but stood \$2.65 higher than a year ago, \$3.50 higher than two years ago and \$2.10 above the five year average. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date aggregate 22,900,000 hogs, comparing with 28,503,000 for the same period last year. Late sales of hogs were \$10.10 to \$13.35.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Detroit, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Market extremely dull at Wednesday's close. 50 to 75 cents lower than Tuesday. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10.25@11; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9.50@10.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@9.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@7; handy light butchers, \$5@6; light butchers, \$4@4.75; best cows, \$4.75@5.25; butcher cows, \$4@4.50; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$2.25@3; choice light bulls, \$5@5.50; heavy bulls, \$4.50@5; stock bulls, \$3.50@4.50; feeders, \$5@6.25; stockers, \$4.50@6.50; milkers and springers, \$45@90.

Veal Calves—Market 50 cents lower; best, \$14@14.50; others \$4@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady. Best lambs, \$14.75@15; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.75; light to common lambs, \$8.25@10.50; buck lambs, \$13@14; fair to good sheep, \$6@7.25; culls and common, \$3@4.50.

Hogs—Market prospects lower. Mixed hogs, \$13.35@13.40.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market dull; very little trading; mostly lower. Calves—Receipts, 300; market slow; no change in prices. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; market active on light hogs; heavies steady to 10 cents higher; heavy, \$13.25@13.75; mixed and yorkers, \$13.65@13.85; light yorkers, \$13.50@13.75; pigs, \$13.50; roughs, \$11.50; stags, \$7@9. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 400; market slow; no change in prices.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; active; good and choice, 140 to 210-lb selections, \$12.75@13.15; top, \$13.30; majority, 225 to 300-lb butchers, \$12.50@13; packing sows, largely \$10.65@11; bulk, better strong weight killing pigs, \$12.50@13; heavyweight hogs, \$11.90@13; medium, \$12.35@13.25; light, \$11.35@13.30; light lights, \$11.25@13.25; packing sows, \$10.35@11.15; slaughter pigs, \$12@13.15. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; better grades, fed steers, 15c to 25c higher; spot, up more on heavies; no strictly choice offerings here; best matured steers, early, \$14.75; yearlings, \$14.50; grassers and short-feds, steady to strong; stockers and feeders, steady; she stock and bulls, steady to strong; spots, 10c to 25c up; bulk, \$12@13. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; fat lambs, weak to 25c lower; mostly 15c to 25c off; early sales, westerns, \$15@15.50; some held higher; early bulk, natives, \$14.75@15; few to city butchers, \$15.50; 82-lb California clipped lambs; \$13.50; odd lots, fat native ewes, steady at \$6.50@7.75; few choice light weight feeding lambs, steady at \$15.75.

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington, D. C.)

For week ending September 5.

ANOTHER week of low prices has rounded out a full month of downward trend. The whole main list, grain, feeds, hay, cotton and some lines of live stock and general produce, sagged off a little further. But prices are as a rule still considerably above the low point of the year and some are much higher than last season. The weakness is explained by the increasing new supplies, the somewhat better crop conditions and the moderate production with good demand and a fairly satisfactory position for producers, in most parts of the country.

Butter receipts are lighter since the heat wave in the west and prices recovered somewhat. Quality seems not quite up to midseason standard. Storage stocks are increasing faster than a year ago. There is still talk of heavy fall production.

Live stock has lost a part of the recent advance, but finished heavy weight steers and light hogs still are nearly four cents above the year's low points and about double last year's lowest. Recent weakness seems partly seasonal and partly the result of forced selling from the southwest. Outlook seems good for all lines of feeder stock.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Sept. 9	Chicago Sept. 9	Detroit Aug. 25	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.69	\$1.57 ½	\$1.71	\$1.26
No. 2 White	1.70		1.72	1.28
No. 2 Mixed	1.69		1.71	1.27
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.04		1.11	1.25
No. 4 Yellow			1.10	1.20
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.49	39 ½ @ .40	.49	.62
No. 3 White	.46	39 ½ @ .40 ½	.46	.60
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.04	.93 ½	1.15	.93
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.40		4.70	5.75@5.80
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	2.00@2.10	1.90@2.10	3.25	1.50@1.60
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	24.50@25	27@30	24.50@25	22@23
No. 2 Tim.	22@23	24@26	22@23	20@21
No. 1 Clover	18@20	20@21	18@20	19@20
Light Mixed	24@24.50	26@28	20@21	21@23

Wednesday, Sept. 9.—All grains are in a firm position. Bean market quiet. Potatoes steady. Hay firm.

IS THE FARMER MAKING THE BEST INVESTMENT POSSIBLE?

(Continued from page 3.)

Don't you believe that an investment of two hundred fifty dollars for the proper equipment will pay a large dividend?

What about farm machinery? Do we always find proper shelter room on the farms? We are ready to



Week of September 13

SUNSHINY weather with moderately cool temperatures about the first day of the week beginning September 13 is to be expected in Michigan. Shortly after the beginning of this week the temperature will begin to warm up rapidly. By Monday or Tuesday there will be an increase in cloudiness, stronger wind forces and rain. In some sections the precipitation will be heavy.

About Tuesday or Wednesday the skies will again clear and the temperature fall suddenly to much lower readings.

From all indications it appears that the balance of the week will remain cool for the season with some unsettled weather, cloudiness and showers during the latter part.

Week of September 20

At the very beginning of this week in Michigan the temperature is expected to make a decided upward move which will continue over Monday. Readings will reach considerably above the seasonal normal. During most of this same time there will be showers and rains in many parts of the state.

About Tuesday storm conditions will clear temporarily for the week with a slight drop in temperature.

During the next few days there will be but little change in the temperature of the state. However, the sky will become cloudy and the weather generally unsettled to showery. About Saturday the temperature of the state will be cooler.

Fall Warm and Wet

The average temperature during October, November and December in Michigan this year will range slightly above the seasonal normal. Precipitation will be plentiful for all needs of growing crops over most districts of the lower peninsula of the state during this same period.

agree to the fact that the farmer is losing money when the expensive farm machinery is exposed. Why not save this loss by providing a place for storage? The loss will stop when the building is erected and the machinery placed in it. The loss from exposure will equal a high interest rate. One trouble on the average farm is that we lose by neglect on the things that the average man in any other business will care for.

Do we find any fields where an investment in some good fertilizer would pay? I know of a number of instances where an investment in this line would yield much larger dividend than the best bank stock. Very often this investment will yield three hundred per cent. We have seen this yield in just the additional crops to say nothing of the improvement in the land. Of course, this may be an exception in most cases but we are usually safe to say that it will yield a dividend from fifty to one hundred per cent. Another advantage in this investment is that it is a quick return on the money. We do not have to spend months and years in trouble wondering whether or not the proposition is going to pay. We do not get this quick return on the "Wild Cat" investment although it is sometimes promised, and we never hear of it again.

We have mentioned the investments in houses on the farm and also the fertilizer. Now, what about the farm tools needed? How many farms do we find where there are all the farm tools that can be used to an advantage and save time and labor. It may be that a mowing machine or corn planter is needed. There are times when one of these implements would be worth numbers of dollars just for one day's use. Of course, we can sometimes borrow one from our dear neighbor but suppose he is using it on the very day we have our land ready to plant or the hay is ready to be cut. Then we have to wait until the next day and it rains. Here our hay is ruined or we have to work our land over again before we can plant it. Before we can realize it the week is gone and we are in the same old rut. At last we get the corn planted but it is so late that some of the long dry spells ruin it and the crop is a failure. Do you know of an investment in any kind of a bank that would have been worth more than to have invested one hundred fifty dollars in a planter and mowing machine? Also this dividend will come in each year. We can save our money when the time is here and not have to wait and in most cases lose.

A farm will never pay when conducted on a careless scale and no study is made of its conditions. It must be conducted on the business plan just the same as the banking business or any other line of work. When we see things we need let us buy some of them even if we have to borrow the money. In most cases the profit will overcome the interest on the money we borrow to get it.

BROADSCOPE FARM, NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 8)

clover, the benefits accruing from the use of commercial fertilizer being the salvation of the clover or grass seeding.

We will sow some timothy at time of sowing the wheat. It does not always seem advisable to sow any great quantity of timothy in the fall, for it often interferes with the clover seeding in the spring, sometimes nearly, if not quite killing out the young clover. A little timothy sown in the fall is quite a success in the first year of the meadow. We will sow it back of the disks on the drill, as experience has shown that much timothy seed is covered too deep if sown in front of the disks.

One of the corn fields is to be sown to wheat this fall, and as usual we will go over the ground just once with the disk harrow. We often wonder how we ever run the farm without a disk harrow. Commercial fertilizer will be used, as this field is so far removed from the barns and yards that manure is not easily taken to it. However, with fertilizer for plant food, and clover for humus, the field is quite productive.

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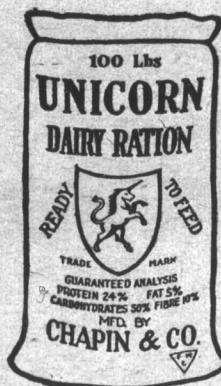
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That statement is not a promise. It is a fact. It can be proved by anyone, at any time, in any barn where average dairy cows are fed.

It is a statement made by a responsible company, 51 years in existence.

When any other feed mixture is found that makes milk at a lower cost than Unicorn, this company will make it.



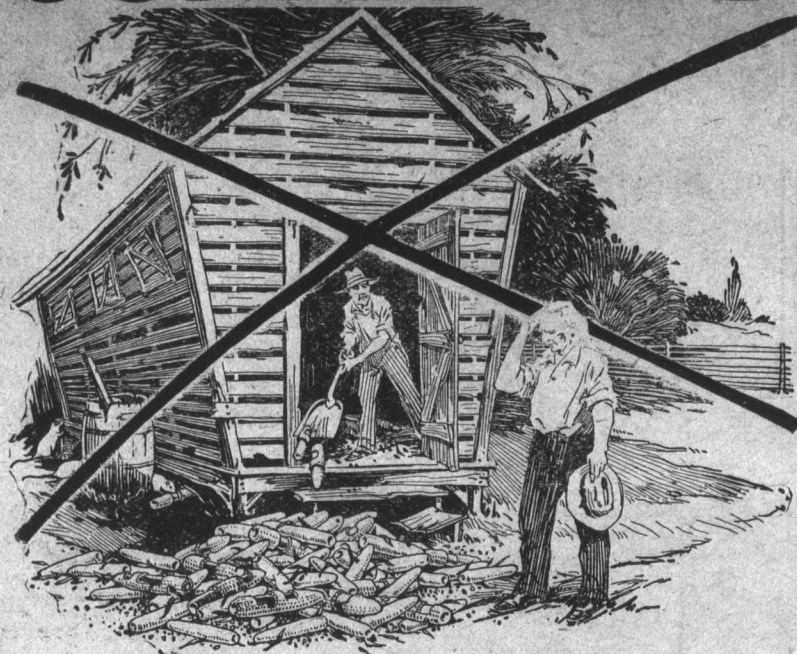
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CONDEMNED



Left by the Rats--- A litter of cobs—and corn with the hearts gnawed out. Worthless rubbish that represents a big investment in seed and fertilizer and hours of work in the broiling sun. Is it any wonder the wooden crib is being condemned by thousands of farmers? These men realize the needless waste of the wood crib not only through rats but because of improper ventilation and mould. They are providing

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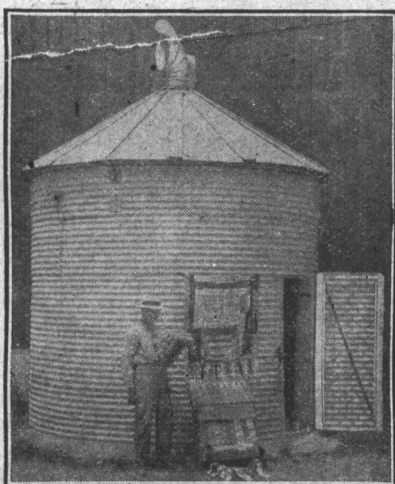
for their corn and grain crops, because they know these loss-proof buildings enable them to obtain every dollar from their crops and thus bring larger profits.

Peter J. Lux, Shelbyville, Indiana, champion seed corn grower, says of his Martin Crib,

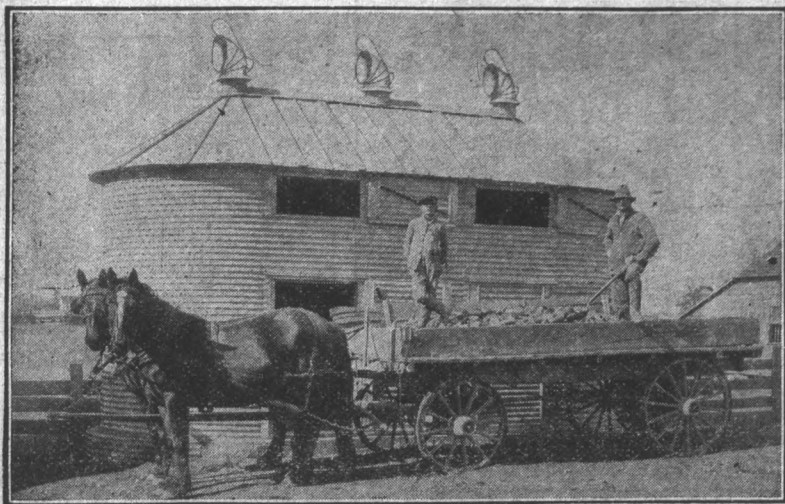
"I consider my Martin the best crib ever built and a real corn saver. It surely keeps out rats and other vermin and cures corn so as to retain all the solid matter. I have had my crib 8 years and estimate that it has already paid for itself several times."

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Dec. 31, 1921.....	137,392.51
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