

FLAY JOBBERS AS MICH. BEAN GRS. INC., ORGANIZES

Growers Say Boycott, Price
War Threats Used To
Block Co-ops.

SAY ELEVATORS AFRAID

Bean Jobbers Ass'n Protests
College Work In Co-op
Organization.

Saginaw—Organization of a new state-wide co-operative commodity marketing organization—the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., and sweeping condemnation of threatened boycotts, price wars and other methods ascribed to "certain so-called bean jobbers' efforts to block co-operative marketing of beans came about at a meeting of directors of 8 bean growers ass'ns at Saginaw, February 10.

The growers interested are the recently organized Northern Bay Co., Mungler, Auburn, Bay City, Gera, Saginaw, Merrill and Hemlock Bean growers Ass'ns, including probably 1,500 or more bean growers in Bay, Gratiot and Saginaw counties, who are operating short term and long term bean pools and on cash sales. The co-operative Michigan Elevator Exchange at Lansing is their sales agent.

Bean Jobbers Come Back

The next day, February 11, at Detroit a resolution was adopted at the Michigan Bean Jobbers convention, condemning the State College marketing dept and other branches for using taxpayers money to help farmers organize a bean marketing service to compete with established independent business. This, the text of the Bean Jobbers resolution indicates, is a decidedly dumb idea in the opinion of privately owned bean elevators and not good for the farmers' best interests. The Bean Jobbers' resolution was forwarded the Governor, the State Board of Agriculture and others, asking that something be done about it.

At a general meeting of the Bean Growers members at Saginaw the afternoon of February 10 the present situation regarding the co-operative handling of Michigan beans was explained in detail by Gifford Patch, Jr., and A. B. Love, bean marketing specialists, both of State College. Dr. H. S. Patton of the College Economics Dept spoke on the development of co-operative marketing in this country.

Bean Growers Resolutions

Following the explanation of the co-operative bean marketing situation, the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., adopted the following resolutions, copy of which were forwarded to the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n:

WHEREAS, we the members of the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., have been informed that the independent elevator owners and operators of the territory within which our local associations are operating have refused to co-operatively handle beans for our membership, and

WHEREAS, verbal agreements had been entered into, in some instances prior to the organization of our locals, with independent elevator owners and operators for handling of our beans, and

Boycotts Reprisals

WHEREAS, these owners and operators now inform us that they will not handle beans for our membership and state as the reason that they have been threatened with boycotts and reprisals by and on the part of certain so-called bean jobbers. Such reprisals and boycotts to take form of refusals to do business with any elevator owner or operator handling beans for the co-operatives, price wars and expulsion from membership in the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association.

WHEREAS, we are further informed by these elevator owners and operators that a resolution is to be presented at the next annual meeting of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association to be held in Detroit, Michigan, February 11, 1931, which will make it impossible for any elevator owner or operator to obtain or retain membership in the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association if such owner or operator handles beans for our local co-operative associations.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., deplors the action of the so-called Bean Jobbers who have by threat of reprisal and boycott intimidated elevator owners and operators to the end that they will not handle beans for our association, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we condemn such actions and tactics as being un-American, unfair, and contrary to the best interests.

(Continued on page 2.)

Compares '30 Taxes With '96 and 1900

Bellevue—After reading in the January 24 Farm News a comparison by Earl Peterson, Clinton county farmer, of prices paid farmers for farm products in 1896 (McKinley Prosperity Prices) with 1900 (Bryan Free Trade Prices) and 1930 prices, a Farm News reader at Bellevue, Eaton county, presents us with a statement of the taxes paid on a certain 40 acres in his possession for 1896, 1900 and 1930, with this comment: "I have just read in the Farm News a comparison of prices in 1896, 1900 and 1930 I did not find the tax comparison for those dates. Why not tell both sides of the story?"

TAX	1896	1900	1930
State	\$2.42	\$2.72	\$9.28
County	2.70	1.52	8.28
Town	2.07	.86	5.06
School	3.60	4.32	22.20
Co. Road	1.14
Road Repair	8.64
Hi-way Impr.	4.56
TOTALS	\$10.79	\$9.92	\$59.12

ADV. STATEMENT MAY UPSET PALM OLEO TAX DODGE

Coloring Comment in Oleo
Advertisement May Be
A Boomerang.

Washington—February 13 and 14 dairy interests will be here in full force to tell the Internal Revenue Department what to do, and Congress what it wants concerning the marking of oleomargarine and the tax which it shall bear.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Farmers' Union, the National Milk Producers' Association and the Creamery Butter Manufacturers will "move in" on the administration and Congress in a fight which has been a merry one ever since the dairy industry discovered the ruling made in November by Internal Revenue Commissioner E. A. Burnett, permitting the oleo manufacturers to use bright, yellow colored palm oil for the purpose of coloring their oleo and not paying the 10c per lb. tax on colored oleo. Bills to close the oleo tax loophole are in Congress, with a vote expected soon.

Probably the first intimation which the dairy industry had of the ruling made by Commissioner Burnett was a large advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post. These ads, which have appeared periodically ever since then, have been the dairyman's greatest aid for they merely had to show them to the Congressmen to reveal what the oleo interests are doing. In some states it is against the law to sell colored oleomargarine. In such states the oleo manufacturers get around this by selling the oleo together with a little package of coloring matter to go along with it. A footnote to the advertisement points out that the white oleo has all of the "superior qualities" of the yellow oleo.

Keen dairymen spotted this footnote immediately and explained to the Congressmen that the oleo people themselves thereby admitted that they are using the yellow oil wholly for coloring oleo which otherwise would be white and, therefore the oil is put into the product primarily for the purpose of coloring it.

"NATURAL YELLOW" OLEO IN MICHIGAN

Lansing—Nationally advertised oleo is now appearing in Michigan groceries with advertising emphasis laid on its natural yellow color. Price has been cut 3 cents per lb., and the package carries a coupon worth an additional 3 cents, for the purchase of more oleo perhaps.

Big Time Coming At Live Stock Banquet

Lansing—Annual banquet of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will be held at Hotel Olds Thursday evening, February 19, at 6:45. All ass'n and individual members of the Exchange are invited. Banquet cost will be 50 cents. The Exchange is providing a big evening's entertainment. There will be one speaker—Mr. Fred Smith of New York, world traveler. Other features will be a WJR orchestra, University of Michigan quartette, radio entertainers and a humorist. Annual meeting of the Exchange will be at the Olds Friday. P. O. Wilson of the National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n, and F. M. Simpson of Swift & Co. will speak. Business affairs include election of 3 three year directors.

COST OF CLOTHES, FURNITURE, FOOD IN 1896, '00, '06

Newspaper of Those Days
Tells Us What We
Paid.

BUGGIES CAME HIGH

Shoes \$3 to \$5, Bedroom Suite
\$14, Men's Suits From
\$8 to \$15, Etc.

Lansing—January 24 the FARM NEWS published a Clinton county farmer's summary of prices paid farmers for their products in 1896, 1900 and 1931.

We have had letters from readers submitting taxes they paid on farm property for those dates, and have been asked to report what farmers paid for clothes, furniture, food and other items in those days. Reference to the files of the Lansing State Republican for 1896, 1900 and 1906 reveals that price advertising by merchants was quite rare.

Advertising 25 and 30 years ago was different. It generally spoke highly of the goods and the merchant himself, but said little about price, dismissing that subject with such statements as "You will not be disappointed in our goods" and "Our prices are reasonable."

In 1906

Prices of fuel, food, clothing, etc., began to be more noticeable in 1906. Pocahontas coal sold for \$5 as against about \$10.50 today. Sugar was selling at 22 lbs. for \$1, about where it is today. The Rock Island railroad was advertising an excursion trip from Chicago to San Francisco at \$33, about half the fare today.

In February 1906, merchants were impressing the public that their goods were in accordance with the Pure Food and Drug Acts to come into effect June 30, 1906.

1896 and 1900

Turning back to 1896 and 1900 to keep in line with the figures quoted on prices paid farmers and taxes paid by farmers for those years as against today, we find:

In 1896, men's hats sold at \$1; ladies' oxfords were at 90 cents, while men's shoes were priced higher, up to \$5 for the best grades. Men's suits were from \$10 to \$15. One article which has disappeared was "ladies' bicycles, at \$50." Lace curtains were priced at \$2 a pair. Women will smile to recall the old "covert" suits, the "ensemble" of years ago. They sold for \$10. The best furniture store in Lansing was selling three piece bedroom suites for \$14, back in 1896.

In 1900 furniture was still cheap, at least in light of prices of today. A kitchen cabinet sold for \$5, a refrigerator for \$15, and couches of plush or leather from \$4 to \$15, were featured in furniture ads. Shoes for men were selling for \$3; suits of good quality were \$8.

Buggies and Accessories

There was one article which is hard to find today, and that is a buggy. These were selling for \$110, and, as in the case of modern automobile, the necessary, or at least desirable equipment, was extra. In this case, a storm apron was \$30 extra. One clothing store in Lansing regularly advertised a complete lunch, with the menu printed in the paper for 10 cents. It would cost 75 cents in any marble top restaurant today, and possibly \$1.

Men's overcoats were at \$10 to \$20 in 1900. Household items would be cheered at the prospect of buying heavy fleeced blankets at 50 cents a pair, but this was the average price in 1900. It was about this time that automobile coats were heard of. They were priced at from \$10 to \$25, and the advertisements evidently were addressed to the very "best" people only.

Wooden sidewalk lumber was advertised, but no prices were mentioned. House builders were asked to consider the merits of gas heaters at \$2.25. The matter of heaters in 1906, however, was not much more important, save that gasoline heaters were beginning to make their appearance. The price was \$2.50.

31 Years Ago

Women will remember "rust proof" corsets. "Bon Ton" corsets came at from \$2 to \$6 a pair, and these were very high class, for the average corset was at \$1 "a pair." It would take a woman to explain why corsets were sold in pairs. Chickering pianos at \$450 might sound high, but consider Wilton rugs, 9 by 12, for \$35, or Axminster rugs, same size for \$22. Bed spreads were \$1.50, and there were colored ones, too. You could get an entire silk Easter outfit, madame, for \$35. The man of the house could get barn paint for 80c a gallon, and if he wanted to recover from his efforts by some refreshment, the offer of "four full quarts

(Continued on page three)

First Portrait



The first portrait ever made of George Washington, painted in 1776 by Charles Wilson Peale when Washington was 44 years old, and recently returned to the United States after 150 years in Europe. The portrait shows him standing at the Battle of Trenton, and gives a striking impression of his great stature. The first President was nearly six feet four inches in height. It is considered a superb likeness to the Stuart portraits. The Peale portrait will hang in Mount Vernon de Paris at the International Exposition.

NINE RAILROADS OFFER 2C FARE

Drop From 3.6c Per Mile
To Rebuild Passenger
Business.

Lansing—December 27 the Michigan Farm News stated that the St. Louis-San Francisco railroad and petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce its passenger rates from the standard 3.6c per mile to the familiar 2 cent rate of pre-war days. Purpose—to regain their passenger business. No objection being made by the I. C. C., the Frisco announced that February 1 the 2 cent rates would go in effect on its lines in 9 southwestern states. Seven competing railroads in that territory fell in line.

The Chicago and Northwestern announced that February 1 would see "an experimental return to 2c per mile passenger rates" for 3 months on certain branches in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which may be extended to other sections of its lines.

Loss Prevention Meeting

Lansing—Fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Loss Prevention Ass'n will be held at Lansing, February 19, preceding the annual banquet of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange. Business sessions open at Hotel Olds at 11:00 a. m.

When Europe Collects, Uncle Sam Is Paid

London—Americans who have been taunted by other nations with the theory that world-wide economic ills are traceable to the insistence on the part of the United States to collect its war debts, while others of the former allies are mutually writing off the debts of their fellow nations, should be gratified by a statement made here last week by Sir Robert Horne, ex-chancellor of the exchequer, which office corresponds to that of the secretary of the treasury in America. "There could be no more gross misrepresentation," said Sir Robert, who pointed out, "The truth is that what we pay to America on our war debt to that nation, is compensated to us by what we are receiving from our debtors on the continent of Europe. There has never been any disposition of any of them to discharge our obligations to them."

5,063 Farmers Attend 25 Co-op Meetings

Lansing—Some 5,063 farmers attended a series of 25 Farm Bureau Service meetings held at various Michigan co-operative ass'ns during the last two weeks in January at which Farm Bureau feeds, seeds and fertilizer service was described and farm policies for 1931 were discussed. Battle Creek Farm Bureau meeting was attended by 722; Lapeer Farm Bureau Supply store had nearly 500 at its meeting.

How Brucker Cut Budget

	GREEN'S Budget	BRUCKER'S Bill	Per Cent Decrease
University of Mich.	\$10,136,569	\$ 9,325,644	8.0%
State College	3,378,856	3,108,548	8.0%
Extension	670,000	600,000	10.4%
Other Institutions	25,308,109	24,728,550	2.3%
Agriculture	887,900	796,000	10.4%
Conservation	1,486,389	1,065,404	28.3%
Legislature	400,000	461,919	*61.919
Public Safety	1,620,000	1,312,200	19.0%
Other Departments	10,263,692	9,677,190	5.7%
Lands, Bldgs., Etc.	14,533,312	6,430,980	55.8%
Turner Act Aid	4,000,000	4,000,000	100.0%
Misc. Continuing	7,665,932	7,465,932	2.0%
Appropriations	11,082,238	10,854,968	2.2%
Other Misc.	4,688,683	6,088,683	*1,400,000
Deficiency			
TOTAL	\$96,134,280	\$81,915,118	\$14,219,162

*Increases over Green budget that developed in compiling Brucker budget.

GOVERNOR PROPOSES \$14,219,162 SLASH IN STATE'S TWO YEAR BUDGET; FARM NEWS MAKES AN ANALYSIS

Drops \$4,000,000 Turner Act Aid for Poorer
Schools; Covert Road and Malt Tax Not
In Brucker's Budget, Which Replaces
Gov. Green's Recommendations.

Lansing.—Legislators, taxpayers, followers of business at the capitol and newspaper editors, are still debating the real significance of the administration budget bill which was submitted in both houses this week by spokesmen for Gov. Wilber M. Brucker.

The bill represents the new governor's beliefs in State economy. It calls for a total of about \$71,000,000 in appropriations for the two year period beginning July 1, 1931. It replaces on the desks of the 132 legislators the voluminous book in which is printed in great detail, the budget for the same period as recommended by the outgoing administration of Governor Fred W. Green.

Apparent Difference \$25,000,000

The Green budget totaled \$96,000,000. Because the Brucker budget is more than \$25,000,000 less than the Green budget, the assumption has been in some quarters that the difference in estimated state administration expense is this same amount.

Analysis shows, however, that despite the very appreciable slashes made in appropriation requests, that the difference is actually \$14,219,162. The budget differences:

\$96,134,280.24—Green
\$70,935,013.54—Brucker

\$25,199,166.70—gross difference.

From this gross difference, however, the total of more than \$10,000,000 must be subtracted, because of the fact that three large appropriation bills, not included in the budget bill, must be levied on general property, despite the fact they are not included in the budget as submitted by Gov. Brucker.

The Brucker theory in not including the three large appropriation bills, is that they are responsibilities not determined by his administration—that they were left on his doorstep, as it were. These bills, and their exact amounts, are:

\$6,088,683.04—deficit
\$4,429,500.00—Hartman bill
\$ 461,920.98—legislature

\$10,980,104.02—Total

The totals, added to the Brucker budget bill, make for a grand total of \$81,915,117.56, which, subtracted from the Green budget, make for a net difference, or saving of \$14,209,062.68.

Sees \$2,000,000 Relief

In his message to the legislature, which accompanied the budget bill, the governor frankly pointed out the presence of the three other bills, but called attention to the fact that even with these, the general property tax for 1931 would be about \$27,000,000, and for 1932, about \$28,000,000, or an average of about \$27,500,000 annually, which would be materially less than the last Green property tax of \$29,500,000.

In the tabulation above, the "deficit" item, is the one incurred by the previous administration; the Hartman bill is the amended measure for institutional buildings. This measure, sponsored during the Green regime, provided building expenditures of \$24,000,000 for a four year period. The amendment would spread the remaining \$12,000,000 over four years, instead of the two which would be left, under the original provisions. The half million dollar item is the expense of maintaining the legislature for the current session.

Legislature May Balk

There is an additional consideration, and some political writers have carried the analysis to the point of determining a net difference of slightly more than \$4,000,000 for the biennium, by pointing out many slashes recommended by the governor, which the legislature will almost certainly reinstate, for lack of any other course to pursue.

Items Brucker Dropped

The Turner school bill, which normally calls for \$2,000,000 annually, for distribution to poorer school districts (its mechanics are being questioned at this session), does not appear on the budget. The governor sympathizes with the principle involved, but believes the measure "should be self-supporting."

An item for \$127,000 for the fish division of the conservation department, has been stricken out with the comment that a general road license law should yield more than double this sum.

The Covert Road Act tax item and the malt tax finds no place in the Brucker budget bill; the governor advocates repeal of the malt tax. He is not favorable toward any special forms of taxation, if they can possibly be avoided.

For this reason, not taking into consideration any special tax raising schemes, he told the legislators that unless they increased the budget from his recommendations, the general property tax would be lower than it was last year and the deficit would be paid in full.

Governor's Comment

"This budget bill represents my own best judgment at the present time of our state needs," Governor Brucker said, adding, "I have had the benefit of the unselfish counsel and advice from the new State Finance Advisory Council. The members of this body are from different walks of life and advise that the retrenchment here recommended is in perfect harmony with the action of business and industry as well as that taken by every thrifty family in our State."

The Advisory Council referred to by the Governor is an unofficial body of men acting upon the invitation of the Governor in the study of ways and means to reduce tax burdens and to generally improve the fiscal system of the State.

Postum Co. Entertains Eaton Co. Farm Bur.

Battle Creek—150 members at the Eaton County Farm Bureau met at the Postum Company club house here recently. After a trip through the factory, the Bureau members were entertained at luncheon by the company. Ten Postum company products were served. Speakers at the meeting were Sec'y C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau, and Hans Karde, Eaton county agr'l agent. Pres. George McMullen presided.

Protein in Greenbacks But It's Expensive

Bridgeton, N. J.—Farmer William Mattox dropped his wallet in his stable. Pearl, a cow, chewed it up. The wallet contained \$420. Farmer Mattox had Pearl opened, recovered \$70. Pearl alive was worth \$85; Pearl dead was worth \$30. Net loss: \$405.

Dog Portrait—\$1,000

Washington—Congress has been asked to spend \$1,000 to buy an oil painting of a dog. It isn't an ordinary dog, however, but a war veteran dog, one "Stubby", who joined the army early in the war, served through four major offensives and was decorated by General Pershing. The war department wants a picture of the animal.

WISCONSIN CLOVER SHORTAGE

Wisconsin's clover seed crop for the state in 1930 was estimated at 275,000 bushels as compared with 346,000 last year. Prices, because of the United States shortage, are advancing.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Brucker Needs Taxpayers' Help

There has not yet been sufficient time to fully analyze Governor Brucker's budget bill and accompanying message fully, but it does appear that the Governor has made an earnest effort to put into practice his program of economy and tax relief to property owners.

The budget bill and accompanying measures propose a cut of \$14,219,000 below ex-Governor Green's estimates for the next two years. This is not enough, apparently, to satisfy the Governor himself, for he urges the Legislature to cut still more where cuts are needed, but discourages any increases.

Yet the Governor has succeeded in outlining a way of averting a threatened 20% increase in the State property tax and in showing how an actual decrease can be made. This, in itself, is an accomplishment of the highest importance. The ball has been started rolling down hill. It is up to the farmer and the home owner to see that it keeps on rolling in the same direction.

Mr. Brucker's largest single item is a reduction of over \$8,000,000 in the State's scheduled building and land purchase program. Practically all of this money will have to be spent some day. The Governor has merely applied the principle of "kitchen economy," postponing costs of permanent improvements wherever possible until the people are more able to pay for them. This seems to us to be a step in the right direction.

The next largest proposed saving is the Turner Act fund totalling \$2,000,000 per year. The Governor declares he favors the principle of State aid for poor schools, but is opposed to the plan of levying this tax on property. In this he is in hearty accord with the previous administration and with many of those who supported the Turner Act when it was passed.

The Turner Act was originally intended to be financed from the proceeds of the cigarette tax, which was defeated at a referendum. The elimination of the Turner Act appropriation will be well received if the Legislature performs its duty in substituting new revenues to carry on this work.

Similarly, a reduction in the Conservation department is to be met largely from a proposed rod license on fishermen.

Here and there through the budget are scattered a few items of increased expense, most of which are small. One, however, that which is shown as the "deficiency," is considerably over \$1,000,000 and deserves special comment. It results chiefly from the failure of certain counties to report the charges against the State for the hospitalization of tubercular persons in county sanitariums. These items of expense are incurred under the statutes and like many other so-called "deficiency" items are sums which must be paid even though the State has very little way of knowing how much the items are to be. It is to cure this kind of trouble in part that the Governor proposes to stop the system of State pay for transportation of persons committed to State institutions.

Taken as a whole, the Governor's budget deserves the endorsement of farmers and property owners. It promises some immediate relief. If adopted it will represent a powerful start toward still further economies all down the line.

Every dollar that is cut off will bring a protest from some interested party, and if we are not careful the combined pressure of those who stand to lose will upset the whole plan. It is up to the taxpayers to voice their approval of this reduced State budget, and if they are wise they will not wind up by trying to make an exception of their own pet measures. Reductions, to be effective, must come all down the line.

Where 5 Farmers See Farm Profits In 1931

Farmers' Week Talks by Leaders in Five Lines Shows Them Going Ahead as Usual, Using Best Seed and Stock; Striving For Quality; Tell Their Methods.

East Lansing—"How Am I Going to Meet Present Day Agricultural Problems?" is a question that interests every Michigan farmer.

Five successful farmers told a big Farmers Week audience Wednesday night, Feb. 4, how they are proceeding in their respective lines to make farming pay.

There was a dairyman, a live stock man, a fruit grower, a poultryman and a general farm crops man. The FARM NEWS summarizes the five talks.

It is to be noted that every one of these men is going ahead with his business as usual, is confident that the future is secure for farming. Each is constantly striving to improve the quality of his finished product. He considers the best seed, sufficient good fertilizer, careful crop and soil management, and the best attention to marketing as fundamental for success in 1931. Each credits State College and county agricultural agents for valuable ideas. They bank on alfalfa. Here is what they say:

E. P. Reynolds

Dairyman, Olivet, Eaton County
"I am 50. I returned to farming in 1918 on a farm that had been rented and run down. I was without capital. I bought when things were high, and when I came to sell the bottom had dropped out. I turned to dairying, and pure bred. In 1923 Co. Agt. Tenney got me into a cow testing ass'n, a most valuable aid. I started with 4 pure bred heifers as foundation stock. Was unfortunate with my first sire, but had better luck later. I would urge farmers in dairying: "1. Join a cow testing ass'n. "2. Build on good foundation stock. "3. Feed properly. "Unless good breeding is followed by good feeding, you may never know the value of the breeding. To feed properly, raise as much feed as possible. Of my 70 plow acres, 25 are in alfalfa.

"I am giving attention to improving my permanent pasture through use of fertilizer. I am also developing temporary pasture through soy beans. "Have we an outlook when prices are low? I firmly believe dairying has a future, because: "1. Population is increasing. "2. Demand for dairy products is going up every year. "3. Food habits of people are changing. Less meat and cereals are being eaten; more dairy products."

Otto Wegner

Live Stock, Riga, Lenawee Co.
"I farm 185 acres of clay loam. Not much pasture. We feed cattle and hogs. We feed all we raise and buy more. We haven't raised wheat in 8 years or oats in 3 years. We believe we can buy oats cheaper. Our principal feed crop is barley. Cash crops are squash and sugar beets. "This year's drought led us to put beet tops in the silo. They are coming out good. "We have a two year rotation, barley, seed to Hubam (an annual sweet clover) or to the regular biennial sweet clover. Our other crop is corn. Phosphate is our fertilizer. "We have one-sixth of our farm in alfalfa. Ten years ago Pres. Shaw said when grain prices go down, it's a good time to put more of the farm into alfalfa. We like the annual Hubam as a sweet clover. We sow it in barley. We can plow in the fall with no sweet clover to come up the next spring. "Tractors—once our farm was all fenced. Tractors changed it. We made the fields long, changed their directions. Fields start near the barn. We get to work at once, and finish up at home. "We try to buy our feeding pigs and cattle when the other fellow is selling and sell when the other fellow hasn't much to sell. We buy feeding pigs in November and again in the spring. We expect to work harder and make adjustments for economy in 1931."

George Duval

Fruit Grower, Fennville, Allegan Co.
"I believe that success in 1931 can come through following State College and successful growers. "Production for quality means principally production for size and color. In this program must be considered fertilizing, spraying, pruning, thinning, etc. Thinning fruit is credited with 10% of the results in attaining size and color. "Let me give you some actual 1930 figures from the Fennville Fruit Exchange on the net returns to growers for good fruit and poor grade fruit: Best Poorest Average Per Bu. Per Bu. Per Bu. Pears \$9.81 \$9.11 \$9.62 Peaches 1.60 1.06 1.36 "Pears were low last year. Peaches paid best, but with the above difference between the net return for the best fruit as against the poorest or the average, it is plain that growers can well afford to invest from \$10 to \$150 per acre to improve their crops, according to the situation."

E. W. Ruehs

Poultryman, Caledonia, Kent Co.
"The poultry business has come from small beginnings not many years ago. It is now one of the most profitable of all farm enterprises. The Michigan Elevator Exchange is the sales office for the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., ass'ns.

years ago to where it is equal to half the value of the dairy business, is 50 times more valuable than the sheep business, 3 1/2 times the hog business and is equal to 1/5 the value of all crops. "It is estimated that 2,000,000 chicks die annually from coccidiosis. Figure that loss at 10c per chick. Fowl pox claims 700,000 more. "Poultrymen must lick disease or disease will lick them. We should put our problems with State College and see that the College has the money to go ahead. Disease is gaining. "A poultryman needs a farm for the chicken business and he must be a good farmer. Poultry is no backyard proposition. Plenty of empty hen houses mark the folks who thought it was a joke. If you are going into the poultry business, get started right: "1. Buy chicks with eggs bred in them. "2. After you get them, you must feed and manage to get the eggs out of them. "Many order chicks from the best catalog. The best day you can spend is to drive to the hatchery and see the chicks you'll get. Ask your hatcheryman where the eggs came from, how about the males? And so on. "Sell clean eggs only and improve our market. Eggs are the only food sold on which the market quotation is based on a dirty product."

Fritz Mantey

Farm Crops, Seeds, Fairgrove, Tuscola Co.
"Most any one can grow one or two good crops, but to do it for years is something else. We figure a ten year average for more crops, more manure, commercial fertilizer and use green manure whenever possible. "We use a rotation good for the farm and the best seed obtainable. We cultivate as often as necessary to keep down weeds and Nature does the rest. The Extension service of State College has been a great help to me. "Sweet clover is our best green manure. I sow it every time a grain crop is grown, every two years unless alfalfa goes in. "I think some complete fertilizer is needed always. I use 100 to 125 lbs. sown with the seed and usually broadcast superphosphate a week in advance of the seeding. "Our rotation was beets, barley and sweet clover, followed by beans. Pure bred brought me into corn and seed corn. I like barley because the straw does not cover the ground to hold back the alfalfa.

Father 99; His Family 69-81 In Same Village

Tecumseh—Most unusual is the experience of Mr. John Hubbard, aged 99, a resident of Tecumseh in Washenaw county for 66 years. Mr. Hubbard's three sons and daughter live in Tecumseh too—Arthur, 81, Adelbert, 79, Dan, 76; and Mrs. Eva Hopkins, 69. Mr. Hubbard is a veteran of the Civil war.

FAMINE EVERY YEAR

For the past two thousand years China has had at least one famine each year. Plant breeders from Cornell have been working with the University of Nankin on a five year program of crop improvement.

Deflation suddenly increases the demand for quality foods. The demand for Grade A milk in New York City is holding up better than the demand for Grade B milk.

Paint the inside of bureau drawers with a smooth enamel, instead of lining them with paper; it makes cleaning easier.

The demand is growing for lighter cattle, and a popular demand all the year around is for finished steers weighing from 750 to 1100 pounds.

Iron kitchen utensils are smoother and are thought to wear better if they are rubbed with fat and baked before using the first time. When foods take up too much fat in deep frying, it may be because the fat is not hot enough.

Letters From Our Readers

Likes The News

Stanton, Mich. Jan. 27, 1931.
Editor, Michigan Farm News: I like your paper. It seems to go at things in the right way to accomplish something.
L. T. STEERE.

If Prices To Farmer Kept Up With Taxes

Ionia, Mich. February 2, 1931
Editor, Michigan Farm News: I read your article regarding prices paid to farmers in 1898, 1900 and 1931 with much interest. I looked up tax receipts on a certain 300 acres of land in Ronald township which has been in the Mattison family for more than half a century and found the tax amounts as follows: 1896 \$65.24 1900 82.86 1931 624.76 The 1931 figure is almost 8 times more than taxes in 1900 and nearly 10 times more than in 1896. Had prices gone with taxes wheat should now be \$5.40 per bushel, beans \$10 per cwt., and wool \$1.20 per pound, and so on through the list.
CHARLES MATTISON.

Prices and Services In 1830's and 40's

Ovid, Mich. Feb. 3, 1931.
Editor, Michigan Farm News: Referring to the comparison of prices paid to Clinton county farmers for products in 1896, 1900 and 1931, Elias Upton of Charlemont, Mass., great-grandfather of R. L. Beckwith of Clinton county, kept an account book from which these entries are taken: January 1833 2 lbs. wool grease 16c Making 14 bbls. \$1.40 February 1833 A turkey 75c Cloth for pantaloons 2.00 Cutting pantaloons 1.25 October 1838 1/2 lb. snuff 9c Rum, 1/2 pt. 8c His son, Josiah Upton, came to Clinton county, Mich., as a young man. A grandson, F. W. Upton, lives in this vicinity. Justin Beckwith, a son-in-law of Elias, came to Clinton county about 1861. A couple of items from Mr. Beckwith's account book before he came to Michigan: May 1845 19 lbs. veal at 2c 58c Digging roots, 3 days \$2.25 Pair gloves 50c February 1847 5 lbs. roots at 75c 3.75 November 1847 4 lbs., 8 oz. roots at 50c 2.25 MRS. R. L. BECKWITH.

BASE TAXES ON ABILITY TO PAY

Farmers And Industry Meet In Tax Conference At Chicago.

Chicago—Taxation according to ability to pay, and a careful study of the inter-relationship of Federal, State and local taxation for the securing of better co-ordination, as well as better budgeting, auditing and accounting procedure, and more protection for taxpayers from excessive levies, are the prime needs of the nation's largest taxpaying interests, according to resolutions adopted by delegates to a National Conference on taxation called by the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, February 5 and 6, and attended by representatives of national organizations of taxpayers including steam and electric railroads, banks, property owners, and others who are hard hit under present tax laws. Further conferences on both a national and state basis were recommended. Michigan was represented by Judge Arthur Lacy, National President of the Property Owners' Division of the National Estate Association and by R. Wayne Newton, Director of Taxation for the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Gandy Belts Are Now Made In Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids—Michigan farmers, threshermen, elevators and others having use for good belts will be interested to know that the original, stitched cotton duck Gandy Belts are now being manufactured in a modern plant at Grand Rapids. The stitched canvas belting, invented by Morris Gandy in England during the latter part of the 19th century, is said to have no equal for agricultural purposes. Gandy belts were made in Baltimore from 1875 until March 1, 1930, when the F. Ranville Co., Grand Rapids, pioneer Michigan belt makers, bought the Gandy business and moved it to Grand Rapids. Do not over cook cabbage; if anything under cook it. Cabbage is valuable as a raw vegetable but much of its value is lost if overcooked.

Silver King Coal is big, blocky, clean burning. Ask your coal dealer for a trial ton. **Republic Fuel Company** BAY CITY and LANSING OFFICES

In Appreciation of Pancakes

By R. S. Clark

Frosty winter mornin's
When the stock is fed,
Every critter chewin'
In barn and sty and shed,
I go in to breakfast
As cheerful as can be,
'Cause I know there's pan-
cakes
Waitin' there for me.
Not the common flapjack
Anybody bakes
But them select creations
That only Marthy makes.
Not the saggy white kind;
Anaemic-like and wan,
But healthy lookin' brown
ones
With maple syrup on.
Marthy she's strong minded
Her tongue's a trifle rough
But when it comes to pan-
cakes
Marthy knows her stuff.
I have heard old woodsmen
Tell of lumber camps
That served a hearty break-
fast
For forty hungry scamps.
They have done some braggin'
When I was around
But when they brag of pan-
cakes
I don't hear a sound.
Nothin' they can tell me
Will alter my idear;
I've et Marthy's cookin'
Nigh on thirty year.

I know what I speck of
And they've a lot to learn
No man's tasted pancakes
Less he's tasted her'n.
We don't care for corn flakes
Like they advertise
That's double crisp and puffy,
Nine times natural size,
But when you're et a panful
You're hungry as before—
One good healthy pancake
Is worth the lot, and more.
I don't relish fancy food
That's flavored up so high
But pancakes suits me per-
fectly,
And I don't use 'em dry.
I don't mind some sausage
Or such like on the side
Or maybe several hen's eggs
That's just correctly fried.
But don't forget the pancakes
So I'll know I've et;
That's my Marthy's strong
hold;
Marthy don't forget.
And so, these frosty mornin's
I visit each and all
And give my many boarders
Their breakfasts great and
small.
And when I've served their
rations;
To each his favorite food
I feel I've earned my pan-
cakes—
And life is mighty good.

Why Not Buy 1931 Wheat Instead of Producing It?

Jas. Nicol Sees Economy And Surplus Relief In Futures.

Lansing—"Have you ever thought about buying wheat under the present day conditions instead of raising it?" asks James Nicol of South Haven, president of the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., former State Farm Bureau president, and former long time member of the Chicago Board of Trade. "Wheat for July 1 delivery," said Mr. Nicol, "is selling at Chicago from 65c to 70c per bushel. Wheat for September delivery is 1c cheaper, which includes storage, insurance, etc., for 60 days after July 1. Cash or actual wheat stands at 82c per bushel. "No farmer east of the Mississippi can raise wheat for 65c or 70c per bushel. Then why not raise something else? If you need wheat, why not harvest it now by farmers getting together and buying such July futures wheat as they need? Such a contract calls for delivery of No. 2 wheat of the best quality. You get the finished product. "Agencies outside the United States are responsible for pointing down U. S. wheat futures by selling July and September deliveries. But if American farmers were to start buying those July contracts at present prices and plow under their wheat this spring, acreage would be reduced, surplus would be cut and prices would stiffen.

CORN KING GREW 86 BU. SHELLED CORN PER ACRE

State College Winners In 1930 Growing Contest Announced.

East Lansing—Mr. George Rae of Bay county produced 86 bu. of shelled corn per acre to win the title Corn King of Michigan for 1930, in the 8th annual Michigan corn growing contest, sponsored by State College. Mr. Rae, a former student at the Michigan Agricultural College in the class of 1905 is one of the leading farmers in his community, and has achieved distinction as a producer of pedigreed seeds. He attributes his success in corn growing to the proper tilling of his land, the use of commercial fertilizer, the growing of alfalfa and sweet clover and to the use of high quality pedigreed seed of an adopted variety. Mr. Rae's average yield of 86 bushels of shelled corn per acre on his five acre field was the highest yield recorded by any farmer in Michigan during 1930. His variety is M. A. C. Yellow Dent, developed at the Michigan State College and recommended for planting in central Michigan. He has been planting this variety for the past eight years and has found it to be a consistent high producer under variable soil and seasonal conditions. The corn growing contest is a cooperative project which has been conducted in this state since 1923. It is under the direction of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College and the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. There were forty-two farmers who completed the 1930 season as contestants and furnished the required cost account records. The prizes given to the winners are awarded on the basis of margin above cultural costs per acre. The state is divided into three regions or corn growing areas and by a cooperative arrangement with several companies valuable prizes are given to the four high contestants in each region.

PRIZES AWARDED

1st. One ton 20% super phosphate, donated by the Michigan Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
2nd. Forty Red Top Steel Posts, donated by the Red Top Steel Post Co., Chicago, Ill.
3rd. One-half bushel of Hardpan Alfalfa. Seed donated by the Michigan Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
4th. One 50 lb. bale of Binder Twine, donated by the Michigan Industries, Inc., Jackson.
THE PRIZE WINNERS AND THEIR YIELD PER ACRE (of Shelled Corn)
Region 1
1st. Rhea Welling, Waldron, 72 bu.
2nd. Wayne Clement, Britton, 65 bu.

ROADSIDE MARKET ADVICE IS GIVEN

Miss Van Heulen of State College Invites Women To Write.

Paw Paw—Miss Barbara VanHeulen, recently appointed home marketing specialist at State College to aid Michigan farm women in developing markets for their products, spoke to women at the recent Van Buren County Extension Institutes. Markets are being arranged for women living away from through roads. The roadside market was recommended as the best outlet for home products. Advice was given on building roadside stands, most profitable days and hours, and products to be handled. Also on proper placing of signs, size of sign letters, neatness of yard and buildings. Miss VanHeulen said that items sold by women at such stands had produced incomes as high as \$700 per year. Fruits, baked goods, produce, home made things such as rugs, balsam pillows, bittersweet, ferns, etc., are sold from such stands. Any woman who is interested is invited to write Miss Barbara VanHeulen, Women's Market Specialist, State College, East Lansing, Mich.

WISCONSIN FARMERS ACT

Approximately 2,500 Wisconsin people, living in rural communities and on the farm, are acting on the stage, this year, in local one-act plays for their community club or farm club, reports the Department of Rural Sociology, of the Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Flay Jobbers As Bean Grs. Organize

Continued from page 1.)
ests of the bean industry of Michigan, and
To Farm Board
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of our association be authorized and directed to make application directly to the Federal Farm Board for loans to be used for marketing and handling beans of our members, and
Federal Inspection
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Directors be authorized and directed to negotiate with the proper authorities to the end that we may have federal inspection of our beans, and
Right To Organize
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we, the growers of the Michigan Bean Growers, Incorporated, reaffirm our rights to organize and

operate a purchasing agency collectively by the growers for the purpose of marketing our own products, and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to the President and Secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association to the end that there may be no misunderstanding as to our attitude and position.
Bean Growers Officers
The Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., organized by electing the following officers and directors:
President, E. W. Irwin, Munger Ass'n.
Vice president, George Emerick, Saginaw Ass'n.
Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Fox, Hemlock Ass'n.
Directors, H. J. Wilson, Merrill Ass'n.; Paul Schroeder, Auburn Ass'n.; J. P. Hartley, Northern Bay Ass'n.; Harold Frahn, Gera Ass'n.; Carl Kohla, Bay City Ass'n. All are

FARMER MEASURES CROP DIVIDENDS FERTILIZER PAID

Duane Rainey of Eaton Co. Reports on Farm Experiments

WHEAT PAID \$2 FOR \$1 Fertilizer Boosted Corn Yield 10 and 20 Pct.; Speeded Maturity.

East Lansing—Mr. Duane Rainey, formerly with the State College Farm crops department but the past few years farming near Charlotte, Eaton county, has been co-operating with the College by operating his farm as a demonstration farm. Recently he explained "Results of the First Year Experiments on my Demonstration Farm" over the College station WKAR as follows.

"The demonstration farm is to show that commercial fertilizers in conjunction with other good soil management practices can be economical-

ly used. Since this is a demonstration farm you may be interested to know a little something about the farm.

Description of Farm
There are 125 acres, all tillable, located at Charlotte, 20 miles southwest of Lansing. The soil is called Miami Sandy Loam. Probably 75% of the surface soil is or was acid, but is underlaid with an alkaline clay subsoil. We have some stone, though not many and the surface is slightly rolling. The farm has been tilled. When we obtained the farm we believed that the productiveness of the soil would very largely determine our returns, and exercise a major influence on how we should live. Our taxes, interest, cost of plowing, fitting seed beds, seeding and most of the harvesting costs are the same per acre whether the yield is 30 bushels or 60 bushels per acre. Consequently our aim has been to increase the fertility of our farm. To do this practically everything is fed on the farm and while some feed is sold a greater quantity of plant food is returned through the purchase of feed stuffs and commercial fertilizer.

Lime Was Needed
"Lime has been applied every year starting with 22 tons in 1925. By the way, we bought the place in August, 1924, and moved here in April, 1926. On most of our land we have been able to get profitable crops of alfalfa and sweet clover with applications of only one ton of ground limestone per acre. You remember that alkaline subsoil in many places just below the plow, that's the explanation. Yet there are a few places where 2 tons have not been enough. At the present time all the acid surface soil has been limed and most of it at 2 tons of ground limestone per acre.

"Lime, of course, has been applied mainly that we might grow alfalfa and sweet clover; and then, too, it makes the commercial fertilizer more efficient.

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover
"Every field has now been seeded to either alfalfa or sweet clover, though one year 20 acres of our sweet clover heaved so badly it was a failure and one 5 acre field had only an indifferent stand of alfalfa which was cut

but one year and plowed down. This is a dairy farm, at least we call it that, carrying upwards of 20 cows, we have 19 now, with nearly as many head of young stock. For them, we usually plan on about 30 acres of alfalfa and 20 acres of sweet clover. These crops give a lot of organic matter to plow under.

The Rotation
"Our main rotation is corn followed by oats or barley seeded to alfalfa or sweet clover. The sweet clover will be pastured one year and plowed down; the alfalfa is cut 2 or 3 years and plowed down. The alfalfa, we think, will help us most by using it in short rotations.

"It happens that we have a covered barnyard, so that when the weather is such that we are unable to get to the fields with the manure spreader, the manure is stored under cover. "One other practice to increase fertility has been to use super phosphate. In general this has been the 44% applied on corn and small grains 90 to 125 lbs. per acre. "As a demonstration farm we have generally used 3 analyses of fertilizers on each crop. The Soils Department harvests representative areas from each analysis, the data thus secured should show which elements give the best yield on this type of soil and also something of their relative importance.

Wheat Demonstration
"We raise a few acres of wheat. Our first demonstration was the broadcasting last spring of 100 lbs. of ammonium sulphate per acre on wheat. This material was applied with a fertilizer attachment on a grain drill. In a very short time the topdressed wheat was well ahead of the strip without the sulphate. That which was topdressed was much darker in color and appeared to have a larger vegetative growth and more vigorous. The yield of the topdressed 33.3 bushels per acre, and check 24.5 bushels. The increase of the fertilized area was 8.5 bushels.

"This was a poor piece of wheat to begin with, being put in where we had pastured some Sudan grass and disced it up that fall. It was dry in 1928 and did not get a very good start due, I believe, to the after-effects of the Sudan.

Fertilizer \$1 Brings \$2
"The sulphate was applied April 11 and during the spring we had good rains to carry the fertilizer into the soil so the plants could use it. This was one of our best experiments and shows a return of approximately \$2.00 for each dollar invested in fertilizer with wheat at only 75c per bushel.

"We have a small hammer type of feed mill. We thought that if we had one bin of barley and one of oats both feeding into the mill to mix the feeds one of them might get plugged up and then it would either be all barley or all oats being ground. So this year we sowed a mixture of 400 lbs. of Worthy oats and 300 lbs. of Spartan barley.

"One strip had no fertilizer, the next 16% phosphate, the next 2-16-2 and 2-16-8 balance of field at the rate of 350 lbs. per acre. Yields (respectively) 44.4, 49.6, 47.3, 59.5 bushels per acre.

"This increase of 15 bushels per acre for the 2-16-8 still lacks about 5 bushels of paying for the fertilizer, however, when we remember the drought of last summer, it seems to me that such an increase is about all one could expect under such circumstances; and then, too, practically all the potash and phosphate not used by the plants will remain to help boost the yields of 1931 crops.

Frost and Fertilizer
"We had another field of oats and barley on one of the lowest fields. There was a frost on part of the field when the oats were up about 8 or 10 inches as I remember. The result was that where there was no fertilizer the yield was severely cut while the next strip which had the fertilizer came through with very slight injury. The yields were 33 bushels for the frost part, 63.3 bushels where no frost and no fertilizer, 69 bushels where fertilizer had been applied.

Fertilizer Boosts Corn Yield; Speeds Maturity
"There were two fields of corn, on one of them, 200 lbs. of fertilizer broadcast per acre and then 125 lbs. drilled with the seed. On the other piece we went over the ground drilling as deep as possible 175 lbs of fertilizer per acre and then going over the field again drilling 125 lbs. of fertilizer per acre with the seed. The field on which we broadcast fertilizer is more fertile yet this was partly compensated for by using a 2-16-2 on it and a 4-16-4 on the poorer field. The soil is much the same and while both started off fine the drought caught them. The second field, on which the fertilizer was drilled deep in the row, and all the fertilizer in the row, was planted just a week later. It soon caught up with the broadcast field and looked the best all summer.

"Fertilizer on the broadcast field increased yield 10% and on the field with fertilizer all in the row it increased the yield 20%. In this field the corn was cut and shocked. At that time samples were taken to determine moisture percentages as the fertilized corn looked much the riper. At the time of shocking the ears of corn on fertilized rows contained 38% moisture while the unfertilized contained 53%. This is in line with experiment station results showing that fertilized corn will mature ahead of the unfertilized."

Whether you ship two cases or forty cases of eggs each week you can profit by the reputation of your pack-

CANCER "CURES" ARE CONDEMNED

Univ. of Michigan Authority Gives Facts and Suggestions.

Ann Arbor—Cancer is an abnormal and malignant degeneration of body cells which may occur in any person so predisposed whenever age or some special irritation permits degeneration to begin, and is not a disease caused by a special germ or chemical substance, hence so-called cures which attempt to treat it from those angles are foredoomed to failure, declares Dr. Aldred Scott Warthin, Director of the Pathological Laboratories of the University of Michigan in an editorial in the Annals of Internal Medicine.

"During the last forty years an almost annual exploitation of "cancer cures" has occurred, and falling, as all such must fall, has passed into oblivion, but carrying with them the hopes of many unfortunate persons," stated Dr. Warthin. "The first type of treatments to fall were those which took for granted that cancer was an infectious disease caused by some germ or other living organism. Today, after innumerable experiments, there is no evidence to substantiate this view. Since no germ is present, and cancer shows no tendency to cure itself by developing anti-bodies, any treatment based on serums or vaccines is theoretically impossible and practically worthless."

"An even older method of approach is the attempt to destroy cancer cells within the body," states Dr. Warthin. "Zinc, arsenic and other corrosive pastes and salves have been used for many years under the impression that they would "eat out" the cancer. Usually, however, the effect was to stimulate the growth and frequently to develop ulceration and gangrenous sloughing as well. Quacks and "Indian herb doctors" were special offenders in this field. However, the attempts of science to obtain a medicine which might be taken to kill the cancer cells has been equally fruitless since to kill all the cancer cells by chemicals would mean the death also of the body cells, and probably that these cells would die before the cancer cell because of the greater freedom of the latter from the general body metabolism and chemistry."

"Cancer is not simply a local disease; we know now that it is primarily a disease of the entire organism, an anomaly of the individual constitution. The general constitutional predisposition determines whether an individual can have cancer, its particular site is the organ or tissue which is most susceptible. The predisposition, not the cancer proper, is properly inherited. The cancer develops, when, because of irritation, age or other condition, the body cannot maintain all cells at normal and malignant degeneration occurs in some of them."

"The public ought to know these facts to protect themselves by early attention. The situation is not as hopeless as it might seem, however. Three lines of attack are open—breeding out the inherited family strains, which requires a wider popular faith in eugenics than prevails; correction of congenital anomalies and removal of sources of irritation to avoid development; and early and complete surgical removal, the best hope for a permanent cure in individual cases."

AGRICULTURE IN BRUCKER'S COUNCIL

Farm Bureau Man Named To Finance, Accounting Advisory Bd.

Lansing—Agriculture is represented upon the Advisory Council on State Finance and Accounting created by Governor Wilber M. Brucker as a part of his campaign for governmental economy and administrative reform.

The Council is non-salaried and is to advise the Governor upon the following matters:
1. System of Accounting employed.—To advise as to proper methods to secure one system so that one statement of the State's financial status can be obtained which is understandable to all.
2. Finance.—To advise as to proper methods of economy in State Government so as to maintain expenditure at minimum. Also to advise in what manner the State may assist in economizing by legislation or otherwise, in cost of local government.
3. Budget.—To advise as to proper methods to secure a paring of State costs for the next biennial.

The members of the Council are: Clarence L. Ayres, Chairman—President, American Life Ins. Co., Detroit; Charles E. Beecher, Warren—Attorney at Law, Former United States Ambassador to Japan, Detroit; Ralph C. Morley—Morley Brothers (Wholesale Hardware), Saginaw; Heber W. Curtis, Vice-President, Old Kent Bank, Grand Rapids; R. Wayne Newton—Director of Taxation, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing; Stuart Perry, Editor and publisher, Adrian Telegram, Adrian, Michigan; John M. Bush, Cleveland Cliffs Corp., Marquette; Frank W. Blair, Chairman of Board, Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., Chairman of Board, Union Guardian Trust Company, Detroit; William J. Smith, President, Old National Bank, Battle Creek.

Uncle Ab says that if more persons have resolved to get more sleep in 1931 than they did in 1930, and keep that resolution, the world will be a better place.

Farm Bureau Collects \$1,096.62 For Farmers

Lansing—The Traffic Dept. of the Michigan State Farm Bureau reports that during January it completed collection for farmers of loss and damage claims and secured adjustments for them amounting to \$1,096.62. The department received and filed new loss and damage shipping claims amounting to \$1,772.75 and over-charge claims amounting to \$24.47.

HEAR PLANS FOR SCHOOL, HIGHWAY TAX REDUCTION

Kent County Farm Bureau Hears R. Wayne Newton.

Grand Rapids—Methods for relieving the burden of educational and highway taxes on real estate were presented to the 12th annual meeting of the Kent County Farm Bureau here January 21 by R. Wayne Newton, tax director for the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Equalization of the school levy for operative purposes at not more than 5 mills tax was proposed through distribution of a \$1,500,000 State appropriation in addition to the Turner Act \$2,000,000. Another proposal was that the State should gradually take over maintenance of all township roads by appropriating from State highway funds \$2,000,000 for that purpose the first year and gradually increasing the amount.

A bill suggested to the recent state meeting of supervisors proposes a \$2,000,000 township road maintenance appropriation in 1932, to be increased to \$4,000,000 by 1935 and to continue at that figure thereafter. Such township road maintenance would be handled by the county road commission. It provides that any township electing to use the proposed Act shall not raise to exceed a 5 mill tax for combined road repairs and improvement funds.

The Indiana system of curbing tax expenditures was explained. Ten taxpayers may petition the tax commission for a hearing if they believe certain proposed expenditures are unwarranted. The commission has power to stop the spending if the charges are sustained.

Five new directors elected by the Kent Bureau are: For one year, Ernest W. Ruehs, Caledonia; 3 years, Miles Bowman, Rockford; Charles Montgomery, Kent City; Floyd Yeiter, Lowell; and F. J. Walsh, Cedar Springs.

Thomas President of Farm Bur. Milling Cor.

Columbus, Ohio—L. A. Thomas of Farm Bureau Services, Lansing, Michigan, was elected president of Farm Bureau Milling Corporation at its annual meeting here February 10. D. M. Cash of the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co. is sec'y-treas. H. Hull of the Indiana Farm Bureau is vice-president. Directors include the foregoing and Sec'y C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Sec'y Murray Lincoln of the Ohio Farm Bureau and H. S. Agster of the Indiana Farm Bureau. Farm Bureau Milling Corporation is operated by the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana Farm Bureaus in their production of open formula dairy and poultry feeds. All three states use the same formulas, the same bags, etc.

Ionia Bureau Supports Gov. Brucker's Program

Ionia—Resolutions backing Gov. Brucker in his economy program and his attitude on aid for the township road system were adopted by the recent annual meeting of the Ionia County Farm Bureau at LeValley church. Ionia's board of supervisors was present to hear M. B. McPherson, state farm bureau director and member of the State Tax Commission, discuss taxes. Dinner was served to 140 by women of the church. Officers elected were: Charles Mattison, president; Charles Brooks, vice president; Jilly Chamberlain, secretary; Mrs. Rilla Partridge, treasurer; Mrs. Jay Chamberlain, ladies chairman. The board voted to hold the first quarterly meeting for members at Ronald Grange hall during the last week in February.

Cheese Bar—119 Varieties

Paris—While most Michigan men may like cheese just as it comes from the grocer, people who travel in France apparently insist that wine is the natural culinary companion of this dairy product. In the St. Lazaire railroad station here, a cheese bar has been opened which stocks 119 different kinds of the commodity, with a schedule indicating just which of the numerous kinds of wine is most palatable in combination with the kind of cheese ordered.

Go Back to Camels

Peiping, China—Those who claim that mankind cannot lay aside the machine in this advanced age should have a good look at the transportation system in use by merchants of Sulyan province who come from the interior to this city. They have reverted to camel train complaining that freight rates on railroads eat their profits away.

Cost of Clothes, Etc., In 1896, 1900 and 1906

(Continued from page 1.)
of whiskey" for \$3.20, express prepaid, was set forth in an advertisement which ran for many months, perhaps years.

Wages were small, farm prices were very low, but these are a few of the prices we paid in 1896 and 1900.

These were in the days when patent medicines, whiskey ads, magazine and book advertisements were much more prominent than they are now. Days when lack of information as to prices was supplemented by eloquent assurance that "We have whatever you want, for less than you would believe," as one man had it.

Such a Little Error, Too
Ernest Trimmer tells of a typesetting error in a local newspaper which came near ending in a tragedy. There was just one letter out of place in an item which stated that: "The Ladies' Aid meeting was held at the home of Mrs. — yesterday afternoon." But that was enough.

UNDERMAN CHICKS

Our chicks are hatched from free farm range breeders. Every chick is Michigan Accredited, which means it is from breeders that have passed the official inspection of poultry specialists under the supervision of Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Rigid culling and careful breeding of Underman's chicks account for their popularity and profitability. Get Our New Low C. O. D. Prices. Get Our Catalog and new prices on White Leghorns, Brown Banded Rocks and R. I. Reds. HUNDEMAN BROS., Box 60, Zeeland, Mich.

Keystone Quality S. C. White Leghorns and Rocks

from rigidly culled and masterfully mated stock which develop into producers that will assure you of an income above cost another season. Order early to assure positive shipping date.

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

"More Than 75% of Our Business Each Year Is With Old Customers"
15 years breeding for production is back of Royal Leghorn Chicks—Have won at Michigan Egg Contests over all entries. Records up to 303 at other contests. Pedigreed males head matings. You will want some of these chicks for next winter's production of large white eggs. Write for catalog. Order now at reduced prices. Royal Poultry Farm & Hatchery, S. P. Wiersma, Owner, Box F, Zeeland, Mich.

Chicks at Wholesale Cost

5 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 45c
Hardly sturdy baby chicks from heavy egg producers. English White Leghorns, Anconas or Brown Leghorns 84c, Banded Rocks or R. I. Reds 94c, Mixed 75c, Heavy Mixed 84c. With your order we will give you Free Feeders and Foundations and also 8 chicks free per each 100 you order. No down payment required. We pay postage. We guarantee 100% live delivery.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY

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All Rubber Repossessed
Army arctic, size 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Months of wear. Money back if not satisfied. plus 15c Davis Brothers, Postage Lansing, Mich. 98c

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Mermashes (either 16 or 18%) and Eggmaker are all doing their bit toward helping you own a new hat this Easter. Both the Mermashes and Eggmaker are producing eggs at feed costs ranging from 9.3c to 13c per dozen in many many flocks.

If there is any chance to produce eggs profitably, Farm Bureau Mashers will do it. We are not telling you this fact. The poultrymen using our mashers are telling it to us.

More people are using our poultry feeds than ever before—more tons of mash are sold every month than in the same months previous years. Why? Ask a user.

P. S. Mermash Chick Starter will make a beginning that assures a happy ending. Try it. Ask your distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies about these feeds.

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LOOK 10 CHICKS FREE

on all orders sent in before March 1st, for our 200-351 egg record bred chicks. We have 20 varieties of chicks from 6c up. Write now for our FREE catalog describing our DIRECT HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS, the world's best layers of LARGE, WHITE EGGS.

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Mermash 16% will grow better chicks—mature them earlier—give them more vigor and pep—and cost you less than any chick starter you can buy. We don't tell you this. Poultrymen tell us. See your Distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies. Ask him the price of Mermash.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan

Moonlight Preferred

A Novel -- By Arthur Weigall

In Six Parts

A man called John Anderson is found dead in his bed in an Alexandria hotel. Col. Tesserton, the British Consul, thinks he's been murdered. The Commandant, Rawden and Dr. Loland believe he killed himself. The death is a great shock to Herr Kenser, the Hotel Manager. Dolores, beautiful daughter of Tesserton, identifies Otto Reiss, a German anarchist, as the man she saw with Anderson the night before. A young man, Charles Lestrangle, arrives from Cairo and falling in love with Dolores, introduces himself to her on the beach. She agrees to see him again on the morrow. (Copyright, 1929, by Arthur Weigall, Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

CHAPTER 2.

While Dolores was thus enjoying the thrill of conquest in the garden, her father was suffering the distress of defeat in the manager's room. He had failed to get into communication with Gerald Rawden, and had therefore decided to cross-examine the redoubtable Otto Reiss, unaided.

Herr Reiss bowed. "I am at your service," he said, affixing his spectacles.

"I suppose you have heard that one of the guests here at the hotel—a Mr. Anderson—was found dead this morning?"

"Yes, I was told about it by my dragoman. A terrible affair!"

"You were seen talking to him in the garden last night," Colonel Tesserton remarked.

"You surprise me!" the German answered, beaming at him.

"You were the last person to see him alive," said the Colonel.

"Dear, dear!" murmured Herr Reiss. "That accounts, perhaps for a certain suppressed excitement in his manner."

"What did you talk about?" Colonel Tesserton asked. "You believe in anarchy, don't you?"

Herr Reiss smiled benevolently. "I perceive my unmerited reputation has preceded me. I can never understand why people think that I advocate anarchy; all my writings are in defense of public liberty, ordered and controlled by the State."

"Nevertheless, the police find it necessary to watch you," Colonel Tesserton replied coldly.

"Of course they do," the German agreed. "I am a Republican, and dare to say so."

And you say that he had similar views?"

"Oh, no; on the contrary, he put up a very intelligent apology for the other side."

The Colonel got nowhere with Reiss but the latter put him on a new track.

"You are on the wrong scent, Colonel. Truly you are, he insisted. There must be a motive in murder. What motive could I have had?"

"The motive was robbery," Colonel Tesserton replied.

"O, indeed!"

"His money had been stolen."

"But I am not in need of money: I am not poor," Herr Reiss smiled. Now listen, Colonel: I will give you what you call a tip. Did you happen to notice a gentleman who arrived at the hotel this afternoon, a certain Mr. Lestrangle?"

"Yes," Col. Tesserton replied. "What about him?"

Herr Reiss responded, "but I will say this to you: watch him. I asked the Manager who he was, and he said that his name was Lestrangle, and that he had arrived from Cairo this afternoon."

"Yes, he told me that also."

"Well, he did not come from Cairo. I happened to see him wandering about in the open ground behind the city this morning. Also he told the Manager that he had been camping in the desert for some weeks; but that cannot be so, for, in that case, he would be far more sunburnt than he is."

With this Herr Reiss rose to his feet, and remarked that he did not think that he could be of further assistance, but that he was always at the Colonel's service, took his unpermitted departure.

On the following morning, Colonel Tesserton conferred with his friends, Captain Rawden and Dr. Loland, regarding the burial of the dead man; and as soon as the three of them were seated the Colonel told of his interview with Otto Reiss.

"My general impression," he said, in conclusion, "was that the man had something to hide. He has been implicated in crimes of violence more than once."

"It has never been proved," Captain Rawden remarked. Anderson was nobody of importance, apparently."

"We don't know who he was," Colonel Tesserton answered mysteriously.

"He may have been a man marked down for assassination by Reiss's particular secret society."

At that moment the Commandant's confidential clerk entered with a cablegram which he had just decoded.

"From Scotland Yard, sir," he said, as Gerald Rawden picked it up.

There was a brief silence, and then the Commandant uttered a low whistle. "Good Lord!" he exclaimed. "Listen to this! Reason to suppose that the person referred to in previous cable, was very high-placed person incognito. Complete secrecy necessary until identification established. All references to deceased should continue under name John Anderson, of London."

Colonel Tesserton struck the arm of his chair with his hand. "There now!—what did I tell you?" he exclaimed triumphantly. "It was a

political assassination."

Dr. Loland sighed. "Well, I suppose I shall have to embalm him," he said.

The Commandant enjoined the strictest secrecy upon his clerk; then, turning to the Colonel, he said: "Well, that certainly supplies a motive if there was foul play by Reiss; but there's not enough evidence against him to justify us in asking the German Consul to take any steps for his detention. All the other facts still point to suicide."

The question was further complicated by the arrival of George Benton, English Postmaster General in Alexandria, who called on the three men with the following story:

"The night before last I went for a sail after dinner. A long tack brought me close in to the cove below the hotel considerably past midnight; and on the beach I saw a fellow sitting near the huts, wearing something white.

"I fancy he had a beard, and I'm sure he was a white man. Then I turned out to sea again. Just as I was turning I heard a shot. I didn't think of it again until I heard about this suicide. Then I thought I'd better tell you."

"It's plain enough," said the Colonel, "he was shot on the beach and carried back to his room."

"We don't know the man Benton saw was Mr. Anderson," Dr. Loland remarked.

"If it was, and if he shot himself on the beach, we might still find bloodstains," said the Commandant. "It's possible we might see something if we made a search."

"Let's go now," the Colonel suggested.

"I'm game," Mr. Benton declared. Once on the beach, Benton led the way, but as he passed round to the front of the bathing huts he stopped short.

"I'm afraid we're not alone," he said, turning to the others.

Colonel Tesserton followed the direction of his finger, and saw a man and woman, each clad in a bathing costume, lying side by side and face downwards, their chins supported by their hands. They were deep in conversation. One glance was sufficient to convey to the Colonel the astounding fact that the woman was his daughter.

"Dolores!" he exclaimed, whereat the girl gave a violent start and scrambled to her feet, picking up her bath robe as she did so, and pulling it about her.

"Why father!" she cried. "What are you doing out here?"

Her companion reached out for the large towel which lay beside him, and, draping it majestically about him, assumed a sitting position, gazing with pained dignity at the intruders.

"My good girl, what time do you suppose it is?" the Colonel inquired, while the three men politely raised their hats.

"What's it matter what time it is?" she replied.

"Well, you want your lunch, don't you?"

"There's no hurry. It's much nicer down here." She turned to her companion. "Let me introduce you," she said, as he rose to his feet. "My father, Mr. Lestrangle."

The two men bowed, and thereafter she introduced the young man to the other three.

Charles Lestrangle turned to Colonel Tesserton. "I am staying here at the hotel," he explained, "and I owe my present good fortune to the camaraderie of the sun and the sea."

"Eh? What good fortune?" the Colonel asked.

"Making the acquaintance of your daughter," he replied, smiling most engagingly.

"Oh, I see; yes, yes, quite!" Colonel Tesserton responded.

"But what brings you here, father dear?" Dolores asked, as Mr. Lestrangle turned to the others, making some remark about the weather.

The Colonel put his hand to his mouth and said, in a stage whisper: "Investigations." Then drawing her aside, he added: "We want to be alone."

She nodded, and presently picking up and opening her parasol, she prepared to take her departure.

"Shall I see you back to your house?" asked Charles Lestrangle.

"I'll run back to the hotel and jump into some clothes in a jiff."

"That's very kind of you," she replied; and before her father could raise any objection he had waved his hand and hurried off.

Colonel Tesserton frowned. "I don't think you ought to talk to strange men like this," he whispered.

"Oh, why not?" she asked. "He's awfully nice. You remember last night I told you I wanted to get to know him."

She made her adieu and strolled away in open revolt against the conventions of her life.

In the hall of the hotel she had to wait but a few moments before her new friend reappeared in a grey flannel suit, carrying his hat in his hand.

"I hope your father didn't scold you," he laughed.

"I didn't give him the chance," she replied.

Dr. Loland is the Police Doctor." Charles Lestrangle's face suddenly became grave.

"So that's the mysterious Mr. Lestrangle," said Rawden, when Dolores had passed out of sight.

"He seems quite a nice fellow," the Colonel remarked, in a tone of surprise.

"Your daughter evidently finds him very pleasant," said the Commandant, perhaps a little bitterly.

"I shall make a point of getting to know him, so I can cross-question him," the Colonel declared.

Mr. Benton led them to the front of the last but on the west side of the cove. "It was somewhere here," he said, pointing to the sand; and there with the four at last grouped themselves excitedly around a small patch of caked and slightly discolored sand, which was carefully collected in a handkerchief for analysis.

"Well, what do you say now?" Colonel Tesserton asked, as they came to a halt in the hotel.

"It could not have been murder," Dr. Loland protested.

"Well, you fellows will think I have been reading romantic novels," said the Colonel, "but I believe this Mr. Anderson, alias some high-placed personage, was ordered to kill himself by a secret society. He fled from London to Egypt, only to walk into the arms of Otto Reiss, and perhaps Kenser, too, who were members of this society, and finding no escape, he went down to the beach to drown himself."

"His courage failed him, perhaps, and the watchful Reiss finished him off. But as a warning to others, the assassin wanted the actual death of the traitor to be reported, and not merely his disappearance, and therefore he didn't think the body should be left on the beach, but placed in all its ghastliness on the bed in his room. So he carried it back there, knowing that if he was seen doing so he could always say he was trying to render aid, and then, finding that he had been seen, and having ascertained that his life was extinct, he crept back to his own room."

"Well," said the commandant, "that's as good a story as anybody else's. And it's much more exciting than Loland's. I suppose the pistol in that case belonged to Reiss."

"Yes," the Colonel replied. "It was of German make."

"They lunched and then Tesserton was left alone in the hotel wondering what to do next. At this juncture Lestrangle saw him, waved and spoke to him."

"I saw your daughter home safely," he said. "What a charming girl she is!"

"I'm glad you think so," replied the Colonel.

"I do indeed! She's not only beautiful, but she's got brains. That's the thing that counts really—brains! A clever man, a clever mother; a clever woman, a clever father; that's what they say in Russia. . . . She takes after you in looks, too. I thought you were brother and sister when I first saw you together."

This astounding lie gave the pleasure which was its purpose. "What!—with my grey hair?" the Colonel chuckled.

"I didn't think it was grey: I thought that was the moonlight on it. I supposed you were a man of about thirty or so—about my own age."

"It must be that I've got a young heart."

"Yes, that must be it; and, of course this wonderful climate. I've been feeling splendid ever since I've been here, in spite of the heat."

"Have you been in Egypt long?"

"No, only a few weeks. I've been camping in the desert."

"Really," Colonel Tesserton exclaimed, with pretended surprise. "You don't look particularly sunburnt."

"Well, you see," he replied shyly, "I hardly ever went out in the sun. I took nearly all my exercise at night."

He proceeded to explain that he had been studying the habits of jackals.

"Whereabouts were you camping?" the Colonel asked.

"About thirty-five miles above Cairo, on the west side of the river, right back in the desert behind Professor Thompson's camp at Lisht, near Kafr el-Ayyat. D'you know Thompson? He's been digging amongst the tombs around the Lisht pyramids."

There was, however, one remaining point to be cleared up. Herr Reiss had said that he had seen Mr. Lestrangle walking about in the open ground behind Alexandria on the morning on which the death of the so-called John Anderson had been discovered; yet he had not appeared at the hotel until the afternoon, and had then let it be understood that he had just arrived from Cairo.

"Did you come here to the hotel straight from the station?"

"The young man hesitated in a somewhat suspicious manner. "Why do you ask?" he inquired.

"I ask," he said, "because you were seen here in Alexandria that same morning. Is it true?"

"Yes, as a matter of fact it is," came the reply.

"Then you came down from Cairo on the day before?"

"Yes. But I didn't want it to be known."

"Why? Why on earth not?"

The young man gave a plausible explanation of missing his servants who failed to meet him at the train of going to see the city sights, drinking a bit too much and finding himself on a divan in a low down Arab cafe on the outskirts. He had then gone for a walk and at that time Reiss must have seen him.

The Colonel found the explanation satisfactory and concluded that Lestrangle was not one of the "gang."

The next morning, Saturday, Dolores awoke to find herself achingly in love. She knew the symptoms well, for thrice in her life she had suffered from rudimentary attacks.

Her new friend had been remarkably reticent in regard to his life and his circumstances; yet there was nothing about him to suggest that "stern, silent Englishman." Her melancholy battled with her excitement as she came out on the veranda where the table was set. Nor did her father improve matters by asking her, almost at once, if she were going to see Mr. Lestrangle again that day.

"I'm sure I don't know," she answered. "If he's on the beach I suppose I shall see him. . . . Why? Is there any reason for avoiding him?"

"Oh, no," he said quickly; "except that we don't know anything about him. I have a sort of a feeling that he isn't quite English, or has mixed a lot with foreigners, or something."

"Perhaps that's why I like him," she replied. "I'm tired of my own countrymen's outlook."

Dolores went down to the beach a few minutes earlier than usual; but Charles Lestrangle was there before her, and came striding across the sand looking thoroughly exotic in a newly purchased bathrobe draped over his bathing suit.

She herself was wearing a vivid green kimono over her light blue bathing costume and her copper-colored hair had been carefully arranged.

"Oh, you are late!" he exclaimed. "I've been waiting hours for you."

"No, I'm early," she replied. "None of the other bathers are here yet."

Then making her way to the square patch of shade cast by the grass matting in front of one of the bathing huts, she closed her parasol and sat down upon the sand, the young man at once seating himself beside her and impressing an ardent kiss upon her fingers.

"But you mustn't do that," she protested.

"Why not?" he asked. "It is the ordinary polite salutation, isn't it?"

"Well, on the Continent, yes; you're English, aren't you?"

He hesitated, tossing the sand aside. "As a matter of fact, I'm not," he said at length. "I was educated in England, and I'm in London for part of almost every year, and all my financial interests are in England. But actually by birth I am an Austrian."

Dolores was intrigued to hear it. "Oh, how nice!" she exclaimed. "I like Austrians. D'you come from Vienna?"

"No, I'm a provincial. I was born in a town called Stanzow. You've probably never heard of it: it is in Carpathia."

"That's a kingdom of its own, isn't it? My geography's a bit hazy, I'm afraid."

"Yes, it's a little kingdom," he replied, "but it's practically a part of the Austrian Empire."

"Your name, Lestrangle, is French, isn't it?"

"I suppose it is, or rather Norman. We must have been originally Normans." He smiled as though the thought amused him.

"Before we go any further I want to know who you are and all about you." She looked very straightly at him.

"Oh, there's nothing much to know about me," he replied; "I'm just a freelance, a homeless chap without a single tie of any kind, no relatives and no work."

"No work?"

"No, I have retired. I am fairly rich, but I do wish you wouldn't be so inquisitive."

"I want to know all about you," she insisted.

"Well, I'll tell you. I was the managing director of a business concerned with armaments. One of the reasons I resigned was that I don't approve either of militarism or of secret diplomacy."

"But your money comes from the business, I suppose?" she said ruthlessly.

"No, it doesn't. My capital, I told you, is all invested in England, and it came from estates I had inherited. I've been traveling about since then—free, absolutely free!"

"Was that why you went into the desert?" she asked.

He looked at her. "Yes," he answered, after a pause. "That was why. I couldn't get at in the desert. Nobody knows where I am now, and soon I shall be forgotten. I haven't an obligation or a tie or a duty in the world!"

"Nobody is really free," she said. "You might think I was free, but I'm not. I'm in bondage."

"To what?" He sat up and stared at her.

"Oh, I don't know. I can't put my finger on it exactly. My father lets me do pretty well what I like, but our house and our whole life is one of bondage. We are the slaves of regularity."

"How d'ye mean?" he asked.

"Oh, clocks, you know, and dinner bells, and routine, and all that sort of thing," she smiled.

"I know!" he exclaimed. "There is one face I hate—the cold face of the clock; that cold, expressionless, unyielding face; I smashed a clock once."

"Are they very proper in Stanzow?" she asked.

"Rather!" he said. "And they're all mad about etiquette. They make a tremendous fuss over their King—I mean the monarchist party does; the majority of the people, I fancy, are republican at heart, but they all like the pageantry and pomp, you know. The court is one of the strictest in Europe."

"Poor King!" she murmured.

"Yes, poor chap, they say he hates all himself," he said.

"Are you a republican?" she asked,

looking anxiously at him.

"Yes, indeed I am!" he answered. "But only because I have a burning love of freedom for all men. Just think what it must mean for a king to know that all the intimate and domestic side of life has got to be spent with a woman chosen from half a dozen who are the only eligible persons he can marry. He is lucky if the girl he takes as his queen is even tolerable as an occasional companion; and yet he has to behave to her as a lover and have children by a woman who in ordinary, decent life would at best be a friend of his! It is monstrous!"

"It must be worse for the girl," she said.

"It is awful for them both," he replied. "I speak with feeling, because I am in love."

She looked at him with melancholy eyes. "I wonder if you are," she said.

"Oh, yes; there's no doubt about it, Dolores," he sighed, suddenly becoming very serious. "I'm hopelessly in love. I only want one thing in the world, and that is for you to love me. I want you to marry me; and I realize that if I were a king I couldn't ask you to be my wife."

"Why do you keep talking about our getting married?" she cried. "I hate your joking about it."

He sat up and stared at her. "But I'm not joking, Dolores," he said. "It's you who won't take it seriously. I have made up my mind. I am only waiting for you to make up yours."

He clambered onto his knees and knelt in front of her.

"Dolores, look at me. I'm asking you a definite question. Will you be my wife?"

She vouchsafed him a single glance. "Of course I will," she whispered.

He took her by the shoulders, and pulled her towards him.

(To Be Continued Feb. 28.)

FEDERAL INTERMED. CR. BANKS LOAN TO STATE CO-OPS

St. Paul Loans in 4 States Benefit 110,000 Farmers.

Washington, D. C.—Approximately 110,000 farmers in the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin served by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul have benefited by loans since it was established in 1923," said F. H. Klawon, president of the bank, who is here conferring with the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"These loans have been made to 9 farmers' co-operative marketing associations with a membership of upward of 89,000. The associations have offered their pooled commodities in storage as collateral for their notes given to the bank. These commodities include wool, canned fruits and vegetables, cheese, alfalfa and sweet clover and tobacco.

"During 1930 loans of this kind totaled \$8,390,726 and renewals \$1,936,522, which is about three times as much as was loaned in 1929 on such commodities.

"The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, of course, makes loans to the farmers' organizations upon their pooled products and not to the individual farmers. However, the money which is advanced to the co-operatives is usually used by them to make advances to the growers so they may have a liberal proportion of the current sale price of the commodities at the time they deliver them to their co-operatives. The law specifies that the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank may loan up to 75 per cent of the current value of these products. Loans made during the latter half of last year bore a very low rate of interest—4 per cent. This was due to the ability of The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank to sell their debentures, from which source they obtain their money aside from their capital, at the low rate of 3 per cent.

"The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul also has a function which is distinct from the making of loans to farmers' co-operatives and that is the discounting of farmers' notes which have been given for agricultural or livestock purposes to local lending institutions such as livestock loan companies, agricultural credit corporations or banks. Since The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank has been doing business, it has discounted farmers' notes for 171 such financial institutions and it has handled, for them more than 21,000 farmers' notes. The loans are made by these local institutions to farmers who wish to have the funds for a sufficient time to complete the agricultural or livestock operation for which they are borrowing.

Ordinarily the loans run from six months to one year. In the case of dairy loans they sometimes run a year and a half. The law makes it possible to lend on breeding herds up to three years but ordinarily the loans are made for one year where such collateral is accepted and then renewed if the collateral is adequate and in good condition. Local lending institutions are permitted to charge farmers as much as 2½ per cent more than they pay The Intermediate Credit Bank in interest on the notes which they discount with it. Thus, the local institutions at present pay The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank 4 per cent interest, the current rate, and are permitted to charge farmers up to 6½ per cent."

Ice Fishing and Spear Regulations Published

Inquiries concerning details of the spearfishing laws are being received by the Law Enforcement Division of the Department of Conservation. The Division has prepared an outline to help those who wish to spear or fish with hook and line through the ice, as follows:

A spear without the use of artificial light may be used on inland lakes open to the public for fishing, for taking grass or great northern pike, mullet, suckers and red-sides during the time these lakes are frozen. Spearfishing on streams or ponds created by the backwaters of an artificial barrier in a stream is prohibited during this period.

All species of fish except large and small mouth black bass, brook, brown and rainbow trout, may be taken by hook and line through the ice on inland lakes or non-trout streams during the winter season.

Five ice lines which are single lines with single hooks attached may be used if attended at least every hour.

Spears with or without the use of artificial light may be used on non-trout rivers and streams during April and May for taking all species of non-game fish except grass pike which may be taken only during the month of May. Grass or Great Northern pike may not be taken during April by any means whatsoever.

Rives-Henrietta Have Third Winter Fair

HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.

Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

Farmers Week Items To Interest Women

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

The past week was Farmers Week at State College at East Lansing. While the attendance was larger than ever before and hundreds of our farm women enjoyed a day or two or three there, and had an opportunity to hear the splendid programs arranged for their benefit, yet we know there are thousands who could not attend.

So we are giving over our entire page in this issue to the story of the Homemakers Section, with the hope that it will give to that great army of farm women who were denied the privilege of first hand participation, a partial picture of the several sessions and various speakers. We fully realize our inability to send the spirit, the atmosphere, the personal contact and the satisfaction that accompanies these gatherings, but our hope is that each will find some portion of the message helpful to themselves.

Health For Women

"Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen of Chicago, considered by many as the greatest woman surgeon of this age, was one of the speakers for the Homemakers' Section and it was deemed a rare favor by the hundreds of women who were fortunate to hear her give in such a common place way, the wholesome advice on health for the homemaker.

She said over and over again the best way to avoid sickness is to keep one's body in good working condition, to constantly build up a reserve resistance by choosing the proper vitamins in one's food. Plenty of milk, 1 egg and brown bread, or 3 tablespoons of all bran with fruit such as oranges, tomatoes or prunes taken every day will give one a sufficient quantity of all 5 vitamins. This does not mean one must live on this limited menu but rather that one can add to it whatever one desires so long as these articles are included in the diet. Of course, one must use discretion in the amount one eats or in avoiding that which seems detrimental to the individual.

"Constipation is the cause of more diseases than any other one thing," said Dr. Van Hoosen, "but do not take medicine to overcome the difficulty." This advice is applicable to all conditions. Pills and lotions are irritating and only aggravate the trouble. Leave medicine alone but make the correction thru foods.

"For one troubled with chronic constipation, take 2 teaspoons of whole flaxseed (the common kind at 25c a can). Take it regularly at bed time. Take it dry, one teaspoon at a time and follow quickly after each spoonful with a drink of water. This is not a medicine but rather a food.

"One can also take a teaspoon of salt in 1/2 pint of water the first thing in the morning followed by another glass of clear water. This serves as an inward body wash.

"Don't find fault with the girl who dresses thinner than her grandmother

Ornamental Shrubbery

Decorate your yard. Have some pride in the old home. Make it look like you are really glad to live there. And Listen! Shrubbery adds to the farm's value. Write and ask us about our beautiful flowering shrubbery and hedge. NAGLE'S NURSERY, Benton Harbor, Mich.

NEW LOW PRICES
On Fruit Trees, Berries, Shrubs, trees, vines, roses, plants, the famous celery City quality at new low prices direct from Nursery to you. Write today for New cut price 1931 catalogue. CEBLEY CITY NURSERIES, Kalamazoo, Mich. Box 100

Farm Bureau AUTO ROBE Blankets

All wool, single blankets, dark grey, solid color, stitched ends. Splendid for camping and good for home use, size 66x80. Price \$5.00, postage prepaid.

CLOTHING DEPT. MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU LANSING, MICH.

Enduring as the Hills

The twelve Federal Land Banks have served American Agriculture admirably through the most trying decade of its history. Yet, on September 30, 1930, the capital, special and regular reserves and undivided profits of these Banks exceeded \$100,000,000. The stability of the Federal Land Bank system has thus been proved.

Invest your funds in tax-exempt Federal Land Bank Bonds. Interest paid twice yearly.

Write for FREE pamphlet

FEDERAL LAND BANKS are located at

Springfield, Mass. Louisville, Ky. St. Paul, Minn. Houston, Tex.
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Columbia, S. C. St. Louis, Mo. Wichita, Kan. Spokane, Wash.



AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN



"That man come by here this mornin' sayin' he hadn't had no work for two weeks an' his baby didn't have nothin' to eat except one more can o' condensed milk. I give him a dollar an' a half to buy milk with, an' blessed if he didn't walk straight to the corner fillin' station where his old rattle-trap Ford was parked an' spend it for gasoline.

"I found out he really was hard-up, too, but you just can't help that kind o' folks by givin' 'em money.

"It's like the farmers around here was year before last when they borrowed Government money to make a crop with. They got it in a lump an' seven of 'em that I know had new cars inside a week.

"It just ain't in human nature to spend money sensible if it comes easy. If there's a widow in this town that ain't got a new sedan, it's because her husband didn't have no life insurance.

"Pa has loaned money to his kin folks time an' again to keep 'em out of the poor house or pay for an' operation they was needin' desperate, an' it's been spent for ever' fool thing from massage machines to lightin' rods.

"Them that sweats for money don't spend it none too sensible an' them that gets it easy ain't got no more judgment than a loose cow in a roastin' ear patch." (Copyright 1931, Pub. Synd.)

- 1 pair street shoes
- 1 pair dress shoes
- 1 pair bedroom slippers
- 1 pair rubbers

- Hose—
- 2 pair silk hose
- 3 pair cotton hose

- Hats—
- 1 winter hat
- 1 spring hat

- Accessories—
- 1 purse
- 1 gloves

Then this list was expected to be purchased the following year in order to keep the wardrobe complete.

- Coats—
- 1 spring coat—\$10.00

- Dresses—
- 1 sport dress—\$6.95
- 1 silk dress—\$7.95
- 3 house dresses—\$3.00
- 2 aprons—60c

- Underwear—
- 1 corselette—\$2.00
- 2 vests—70c
- 2 pair bloomers—\$2.00
- 2 union suits—\$2.00
- 2 slips—\$1.50
- 2 outing gowns—\$1.50
- 2 cotton gowns or pajamas—\$1.50

- Shoes—
- 1 pair street shoes—\$5.00
- 1 pair dress shoes—\$5.00

- Hose—\$4.00
- Hats—\$5.00
- Gloves—
- 1 pair chamoisette—\$1.00

Total—\$62.00

(This chart may well be studied and see how near it could be applied to one's own personal inventory. Can these figures be made to cover the clothing expense of the average woman? Bear in mind that this list is made to fit in a three year schedule and so naturally would be around three times that amount for the period. Will \$30 cover the cost of your coats for 3 years? Will \$30 cover your shoe bill for 3 years? Will \$55.20 buy all of the dresses, including your house dresses and aprons that you will need in three years? What does your underwear cost a year? How much more does it take to dress a large woman than it takes for the average? Can a small woman get by on a lesser amount? Editor).

When eating cake, the first thing one tastes is the fat that was used in greasing the pan, so use extreme care in this process. A bit of butter melted over hot water and allowed to settle is the best for greasing purposes. Use only the oil but not the sediment and your cake will not stick to the tin. If one must use other fats in the batter but do not choose them for greasing the pan.

Nutrition Exhibit

Three thrifty meals for 30c per person for a family of 4.

Breakfast—for each:
1 raw Michigan apple.
1 popover with butter.
Dish of whole wheat cereal with milk and sugar.

Coffee with cream for adults, milk for children.

(The whole wheat cereal is made from wheat from the granary, looked over, washed and soaked for 12 to 18 hours then cooked in double boiler for 4 hours.)

Dinner—For each:

A serving of rice potatoes, Harvard beets, baked parsnips with sausage, rye bread with butter, ginger bread with marshmallow and lemon sauce. Tea for adults and milk for children.

(Harvard beets are diced, buttered and juice thickened with a little corn starch. Add a little sugar and vinegar.)

(The parsnips are split in halves length ways and baked with a long narrow cake of pork sausage on top of each piece. Keep just a little water in the baking pan to keep from burning.)

Supper—For each:
2 baked potatoes (for father and son) (one for mother and small child).

1 good sized stuffed onion (parboiled, stuffed with cheese and bread crumbs and then baked).

Whole wheat bread with butter.

Shredded cabbage salad mixed with pickle relish, covered with sour dressing with pimento for decoration.

Whipped cherry jello for dessert. Cocoa for all.

Economy for the Dining Table

Miss Mary L. Barber of the Home Economics Department of Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, demonstrated the following recipes in her talk on economy in food preparation. Extracts from the talk she gave throughout the demonstration follow the recipes.

CASSEROLE OF BEEF

1 small onion, cut in small pieces fried a delicate brown.

1 quart of cooked beef cut into 1 inch cubes.

2 cups beef gravy

To this add 1/2 cup diced celery; 1/2 cup thinly sliced carrots; 1 cup canned tomatoes; 1 teaspoon salt; dash of pepper and 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce (or some chopped pickle, or chopped mustard pickle or chili sauce.) One can add chopped green pepper if it is on hand.

Put in casserole and bake 1 hour in moderate oven. If juicy, do not cover.

If one desires, one can then add 1 cup cooked peas, beans or mushrooms or small potatoes that have been cooked until just done in boiling salted water. Reheat and serve hot. This is sufficient for an average family.

CABBAGE AU GRATIN

Shred 1 medium sized cabbage and cook in a small amount of salted water until tender (about 15 minutes).

Drain and mix with white sauce to which grated cheese has been added. Cover with cornflakes and bake in moderate oven until a delicate brown.

ECONOMY OMELET

Scald 1 cup milk in double boiler; add 1/2 teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons cornmeal and cook ten minutes or till thick, stirring occasionally.

Add 1/2 cup grated cheese, then take from fire and add to the well beaten yolks of 2 eggs and then fold in the beaten whites.

Put in buttered casserole and bake in a slow oven for from 20 to 30 minutes. This serves 4 people.

APPLE BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening

1/4 cup sugar

1 egg (well beaten)

1 cup sour milk

1 cup All Bran

1 cup white flour

1 teaspoon baking powder

1/2 teaspoon soda

1/2 teaspoon salt

Raisins or dates may be added if desired. A small slice of apple, rolled

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

We specialize in live poultry, eggs and veal. Used egg cases for sale in lots of ten or more, by freight or express. Also new coops for sale. Shipping tags and market information are sent free for the asking.

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We assist farmers in the matter of claims for stock killed or injured on railroads; their rights in the matter of drains, crossings, damage by fire set by locomotives, etc., damage to farms by gravel operations, power dams, etc.

We audit freight bills free and collect overcharges. Patronage dividend allowed on claims collected for Farm Bureau members. All farmers save by using this service.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Traffic Dept., Lansing, Mich.

POOR PA

By CLAUDE CALLAN



"These Jimpsons are queer people," I says to Ma. "Last week Mr. Jimpsion didn't have money to buy food, but he got a loan from his brother an' yesterday he bought his wife a fine dress an' had company for dinner."

"Well, I don't know what is best," Ma says, "but I do know that Mrs. Jimpsion always seems to be happy."

"By tomorrow Jimpsion will be without food again," I says, "an' he'll be threatenin' to do somethin' desperate."

"He at least tries to make his wife happy," I says, "to buy her fine clothes one day an' talk starvation to her the next."

"I don't see that it's makin' her happy," I says, "to buy her fine clothes one day an' talk starvation to her the next."

"She at least has one cheerful day," Ma says, "an' that's more than some wives have."

"I hope you don't think we ought to live like the Jimpsons," I says.

"I wouldn't mind havin' a new dress as often as Mrs. Jimpsion does," Ma declared.

"The Jimpsons waste money when they have it," I says, "an' then they beg or borrow. With them it's always a feast or a famine."

"Well, I don't know," Ma says. "They are so foolish that with them it's always either a feast or a famine, but we're so wise that with us it's always a famine." (Copyright 1931, Pub. Synd.)

Berrien Bureau's Ann'l

Berrien Springs—Some 258 persons attended the annual meeting of the Berrien County Farm Bureau here January 24. V. L. Everson of the Farm Bureau Oil Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., serving Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus, described the oil business. Sec'y C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau spoke on state organization activities.

It is now considered proper when eating to cut your salad with your knife, so do not leave the lettuce leaf or cabbage cup that heretofore seemed only decorative. Both are valuable as a food.

In sugar and cinnamon placed on top of each muffin batter before baking, makes a delightful variation.

To open a fruit jar (especially if fruit or meat has been canned the cold pack way), put jar upside down for several minutes in a dipper of warm water. This softens the rubber and one can easily run point of knife under rubber and allow the air to enter.

Never use a can rubber the second time for canning purposes.

When shredding onion, cut it on a piece of parchment paper and then burn the paper and thus avoid tainting any other food with the flavor of onion.

Always reheat canned meat before using.

When a recipe calls for celery to be cooked, use the outer stalks and the small leaves, saving the inside tender stalks for table use.

Dry celery leaves in the warming oven until thoroughly dry then crush fine and put in a glass jar for use in flavoring dishes calling for celery. Sift dried celery tops and mix with salt for best kind of celery salt.

Silver Polishing Cream at a cost of 12c per pint.

1 pint boiling water, 4 ounces whitening, 1/2 tablespoon of household ammonia. Dissolve soap in water, stir in other ingredients and stir until cool. Pour in wide mouthed jar.

Dustless Duster—Soak any soft non-linting cloth in kerosene for 24 hours. Then dry for 24 hours or longer.

Furniture Polish at a cost of 12 cents per pint.

1 cup crude paraffine oil, 1/2 cup turpentine, 1/2 cup vinegar. Put into a narrow-necked bottle. Cork tightly. Shake well before using.

Floor Wax at a cost of 20 cents per pound.

1/2 pint turpentine and 2 ounces beeswax. Blend together over hot

Farm News Patterns

(Price 15c each)



6942. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 48 inch size requires 5 1/4 yards of material 39 inches wide. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 3/4 yards.

7085. Ladies' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 4 yards. For contrasting material 1/2 yard 39 inches wide is required, cut crosswise.

7097. Ladies' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size with long sleeves requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. With short sleeves 1/2 yard less. For collar in contrasting material, a piece 40 inches long and 6 1/2 inches wide is required cut on a true bias, and for cuffs a piece 15 1/2 inches long and 3 inches wide cut lengthwise.

7092. Ladies' Morning Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves it requires 4 1/4 yards. For contrasting material 1/2 yard 35 inches wide, cut crosswise is required.

7107. Girls' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 35 inch material, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 1 3/4 yard will be required. The godet insert, and the cuffs of contrasting material requires 1/2 yard 35 inches wide, cut crosswise.

7106. Girls' Ensemble Costume. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This costume will require 3 1/2 yards of one material 35 inches wide for a 12 year size. To make as illustrated in the large view will require 2 3/4 yards of striped material.

6942. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 48 inch size requires 5 1/4 yards of material 39 inches wide. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 3/4 yards.

6957. Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 35 inch material. The cuffs and belt of contrasting material requires 1/4 yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise. Tie and bash of ribbon require 3 yards.

7095. Misses' Dress. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 3/4 yards of material 39 inches wide. For contrasting material 1/2 yard cut crosswise is required.

6989. Girls' Bloomer Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. A 4 year size of one material and with short sleeves will require 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. With long sleeves 2 3/4 yards will be required. For contrasting material 1/4 yard 35 inches wide is required, cut crosswise.

SPRING PATTERN BOOK 32 pages, 174 designs in latest styles. Also Dressmaking Hints and Fashion notes.

ORDER BLANK MICHIGAN FARM NEWS Pattern Service, 11-13 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Enclosed find _____ cents For pattern _____ Size _____ Pattern _____ Size _____ Spring 1931 fashion book _____ Name _____ R. F. D. (or Street) _____ City _____ State _____ (Patterns are 15c each, fashion book 15c. Send silver or stamps.)

Kitchen Devices

We were told that a basket containing cleaning utensils, polishes and cloths would save many a step if carried from room to room on cleaning day.

A Silver Cleaning Pan was an ordinary enameled pan containing some zinc scraps that could be secured at a tin shop. When required for use take enough hot water to cover the silver that is put in the pan coming in contact with the zinc scraps and use 1 teaspoon each of salt and baking soda to 1 quart of water. Take out in a few minutes and wash in clear water and polish with a soft cloth. We were cautioned against using on oxidized silver or on silver that has been soldered.

Silver Polishing Cream at a cost of 12c per pint.

1 pint boiling water, 4 ounces whitening, 1/2 tablespoon of household ammonia. Dissolve soap in water, stir in other ingredients and stir until cool. Pour in wide mouthed jar.

Dustless Duster—Soak any soft non-linting cloth in kerosene for 24 hours. Then dry for 24 hours or longer.

Furniture Polish at a cost of 12 cents per pint.

1 cup crude paraffine oil, 1/2 cup turpentine, 1/2 cup vinegar. Put into a narrow-necked bottle. Cork tightly. Shake well before using.

Floor Wax at a cost of 20 cents per pound.

1/2 pint turpentine and 2 ounces beeswax. Blend together over hot



6357. (9) Patterns of Essential Garments for Baby. Designed in One Size. It will require 36 inch material.

The robe 1 1/2 yard
The Cold Feet Gown 1 1/2 yard
The Wrapper 1 1/2 yard
The Slip 1 1/2 yard
The Booties (one pair) 1/4 yard
The Coat with Cape 2 yards without cape 1 1/2 yard

The Sack 5/8 yard
The Pinning Blanket, Flannel 5/8 yard
The Cap 1/4 yard

Price 15c.—Use Farm News Pattern coupon in ordering.

water (never put over fire). Then add 1 1/2 ounces aqua ammonia and 1/2 pint water. Stir vigorously until mixture is smooth and creamy. Keep in a wide mouthed covered jar.

Cream soups are especially good for luncheon dishes.

INDIANA TAXPAYER NOT AT MERCY OF TAX SPENDERS

Newton Tells Tax Limitation, Spending Control Had By Law.

EASY TO GET ACTION Tax Commission Investigates On Petition by 10 Taxpayers.

East Lansing—Indiana tax payers have a system for investigating proposed taxes and expenditures and for limiting the tax that can be spread that has saved taxpayers in 80 counties some \$5,000,000 in recent months, and is saving them money every day," R. Wayne Newton, tax director for the State Farm Bureau told some 170 attending the Farm Bureau Tax Breakfast at State College February 4, during Farmers' Week. Forty-two legislators came out to hear the talk.

"Any 10 tax payers can appeal any proposed tax or appropriation to the state tax commission and get an investigation," Mr. Newton said. "The commission's decision to allow or refuse the tax or expenditure is final."

"Indiana first enacted such a law in 1919. That year county proposals for \$19,000,000 in extra expenditures were appealed. The commission disallowed \$11,500,000. This aroused the tax spenders, who were successful in repealing the law in 1920 and transferred spending control back to the counties. The next year the counties boosted taxes \$36,000,000. In 1921 the Indiana legislature re-enacted the law, essentially as it is today, as follows:

1. "The Tax Commission supervises and can set the price of bonds.
2. "The Commission provides

budget forms in great detail for townships and counties. They must be made out and published before money can be appropriated.

3. "When money is appropriated local governments cannot exceed the respective budgets or switch funds.

4. "Any budget or appropriation or proposed tax can be appealed by 10 tax payers to the commission for an informal hearing. After the hearing the Tax Commission has power to revise, cut or disallow the proposal. The decision is final.

"Since 1921 the Indiana Tax Commission has sustained local taxing bodies in a majority of cases. It has found reason to O. K. more often than to disallow, but these figures are significant to the taxpayers:

"In bond issues appealed between 1921 and 1927 the Tax Commission approved \$33,000,000 in bonds and killed \$22,500,000 in bond proposals.

"In 1921 it approved 42 appealed tax budgets and cut \$1,500,000 off 39 others.

"In 1927 it cut \$4,000,000 off.

"From 1922 to 1927 appeals to the commission resulted in disallowances of \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 annually.

"Following are several typical appeals filed by taxpayers and the Tax Commission decisions:

"Several citizens of Carroll county, Ind., believe they had reason to protest an increase of 4-10 of one mill in their tax rate.

"They asked for an investigation. The commission found the county had a cash balance on hand of \$192,000 as against a budget of \$50,000. The Tax Commission disallowed the tax increase sought and did away with the county tax for each of three years until the cash balance on hand was brought down.

"Officers in another county sought a sinking fund tax. Appeal to the Tax Commission revealed funds on hand to pay the obligations and that the tax was designed to create surplus funds to spend. Disallowed.

"Another county appropriated \$25,000 for bridges but did not state where the bridges were to be built. A taxpayers' protest to the commission resulted in the item being taken out of the county budget and off the tax roll.

"The American Farm Bureau has recommended the Indiana plan of controlling taxes and expenditures to farmers because it works," said Mr. Newton. "It works in Iowa. While The Michigan State Farm Bureau is not definitely sponsoring the Indiana plan for Michigan, it recommends its study because the economies effected are worth while, and because the savings that can be made can be used to reduce existing taxes."

LAWMAKERS OFFER ECONOMY PLANS

To Curb Admin. Bd.; To Cut Road Bond Interest \$200,000.

Lansing—Economy measures which have reached the legislature since its convening on January 26 include one to curtail appropriating power of the state administrative board in such a way that obligations could not be incurred by that body without specific consent of legislature.

The bill by which \$50,000,000 in outstanding highway bonds bearing from 4 1/4 to 5 1/2 per cent, might be retired in favor of the same amount of bonds as prevailing low money rates, and also reached the legislature. A saving of some \$200,000 annually for the next ten years is claimed by the administration for the plan.

Senator Fred W. Harding of Detroit, introduced a bill which would allow only one coroner in any county of the state, instead of the two allowed under the laws at present. This is an economy measure which bears directly on the matter of local government.

Senator Lennon's bill setting March 1 as final date for renewal of automobile license plates, was passed in the senate, but the house is manifesting a disposition to limit this date to 1931 only, the dead line for future years to remain at February 1, the present final date. The purpose of the measure is to ease the burden of the license as much as possible, for those who are in financial straits.

Senator Ernest T. Conlon of Grand Rapids would ban trading stamps in the state by a measure which imposes an annual license of \$5,000 on every retail store handling them, to be paid by the companies issuing the trading stamps. Merchants' associations in the state have asked for the bill, the giving of stamps being an unwelcome sales detail to most of them. They want the legislature to defeat the contracts with the dealers by the imposition of a prohibitively high license.

Los Angeles—Those who curl contemptuous lips at "thriller" movies, in the belief that many of the scenes are not genuinely filmed, will be surprised to know that accidents in the film industry during the past five years have killed 55 actors and workers and injured 10,794 more. Compensation totaling \$421,850 has been paid by the state of California.

In 1929, when a flood of war pictures were made, 16 deaths were written in the books of "hair raising" movies. Collision of two cabin planes in mid-air, and the dropping of another plane and nine actors into the Pacific ocean composed the bulk of the fatalities in 1929.

An accident of sufficient gravity to warrant its report to the industrial accident commission occurs in the film industry every 15 minutes. Some of the causes are almost humorous despite the pain undergone by the actors. One was pinched in the eye by a lobster; another suffered when synthetic or artificial snow lodged in an eye; still another man hit himself in the left eye while driving a spike in a stage set. A fist fight before the camera brought serious injuries to one of the combatants. A zebra hurt one man; a bug bit a companion actor. Hot soup drunk during the filming of a scene scorched the alimentary canal of a film worker. Cat bites figured in reports, and as a further contrast one man contracted a skin disease when his hair was clipped so he could play the part of a bald-headed Indian. Perhaps one of the most unusual was compensation paid on a case of hands strained from typing during the filming of a picture. Realism comes high in human material and in money.

VIOLENT SCENES IN MOVIES TAKE TOLL

55 Killed, 10,794 Injured in 5 Years; Some Odd Accidents.

Los Angeles—Those who curl contemptuous lips at "thriller" movies, in the belief that many of the scenes are not genuinely filmed, will be surprised to know that accidents in the film industry during the past five years have killed 55 actors and workers and injured 10,794 more. Compensation totaling \$421,850 has been paid by the state of California.

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Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 4 cents a word. Where there are to appear two or more, the rate will be 3 cents a word each insertion.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS
CHICKS—FOR ACCREDITED WHITE Leghorn, Barred Rock, White Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red chicks of high quality write Albion Hatchery, Albion, Michigan. Prices right. 2-14

CHICKS
HIGH CLASS BARRED ROCKS—Imported R. O. P. Males—Dams 242,243 eggs—mated to High Hens. Fine plumage, well barred. Limited number only. Low price for this quality. 15 other breeds. Write for description and prices. State Farms Association, Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. 2-14-14-16

TURKEYS
FOR SALE—TURKEY—MAMMOTH Bronze Tom, 2 years old. Well marked, heavily bronzed. Mrs. Archie Granzo, Six Lakes, Michigan. R-1.

POULTRY SUPPLIES
FOR SALE—2,400 EGG QUEEN INCUBATOR, Hot water system. Blissfield Co-operative Co., Blissfield, Mich. b.

LIVE STOCK
CATTLE
GOOD BULL BUY, YEARLING JERSEY. Dam's record 540 lbs butterfat. A show animal. Price \$75. A. Nick Larsen, Fennville, Mich. 2-14-21

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
Heifer 3 yrs. Due July 25. Must sell before March, will sacrifice for \$100. Also certified Wolverine Oats, purity 99.8. Carl F. Eisen, St. Clair, Michigan.

HOGS
FOR SALE—25 HEAD PURE BRED Duroc sows and gilts, 3 male white colts, 4 months old. Farmers' prices. Phillips and Mitchell, Charlotte, Michigan. 2-28.

FOR SALE—DUROC GILTS, BRED
Two bear pigs. From Grand Champion. Harold Shafley, St. Johns, R-2, Mich. 2-28-31

HORSES
FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED PERCHERON Stallions. One coming 4 yr. old, one coming 3 yr., one coming 1 yr. old. W. A. Conkey, Montgomery, Michigan.

DOGS
FOR SALE—EXCELLENT COLLIE pup. Breeding rabbits for sale. Reasonable. Mrs. Ida Foote, 519 Christianity St., Lansing, Mich. b.

HAY and STRAW
FOR SALE—30 TONS CHOICE Alfalfa hay. Lester Allen, Ithaca, Mich. 2-28

FARMS
FARMS FOR SALE
WANTED—EVERY FARMER TO make our acquaintance when in Lansing. We have the largest number of good farms in Eaton, Barry, Ingham and Clinton counties for sale and exchange. Send in your listings or notify and they will receive our immediate attention. D. V. Whipp, Realtor, 232 So. Capitol, Lansing, Mich. b

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM, GOOD
land, buildings, stock and tools. Farms or will trade for small farm. Clinton Lesley, Grant, Michigan, I-2.

FARMS AND COUNTRY HOMES
all kinds at all prices, free list. Send for yours. C. C. Otis, Kalamazoo, Mich. 2-28b.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS,
stock, tools, what hay and grain. 1 mile south of Plainwell, Michigan. Write to Lula E. Burke, Plainwell, R-3, Michigan.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING
for a house and lot or a farm of any size, address A. E. Everett, South Lyon, Michigan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD EIGHTY
acre farm on M-35. Mile south McBride, good buildings, water piped in house. Stock and tools if wanted, or trade for small farm. If interested write. E. L. Church, McBride, Michigan.

FOR SALE AND TRADE—5 to 200
acre farms located near East Lansing and Lansing. For full information, call or write East Lansing Realty Co., phone 2-148 224, East Lansing, Mich.

WANTED TO RENT—FARMS
WANTED—TO RENT FARM. Everything furnished, or work by year. Frank Kelly, 1011 Bement St., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED
farm by year. Would like dairy farm. Married man, 39 yrs. old. Farmed all my life. Write Roy Leist, Lansing, R-1.

FARM MACHINERY
SALE—EXCHANGE—WANTED
FOR SALE—3 HORSE POWER OLDS GAS engine and buzz file. All ready for work. Cheap if taken at once. Anna Juenker, St. Johns, R-4.

FOR SALE—SHARPLES SEPARA-
tor used about four months. Will sell cheap or trade for cow. Original cost \$115.00. Harry H. Miner, Grant, Michigan, R-1.

FOR SALE—McCORMICK DEERING
15-20 Tractor and three bottom Oliver plows. Nels Nelson, Blanchard, R-3, Michigan.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE EQUIP-
MENT of farming tools. Good chance for young man to secure a start at a reasonable price. Elsie Doolittle, Tekonsha, Michigan.

FOR SALE—NEW HAMMER-MILL
complete with roughage chute, blower, husser and grain sifter with actuator. Ideal for one having electric current. Will reduce 15%. Geo. E. Rice, Centreville, Michigan.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
SACRIFICE SALE—A GRAND RAPIDS made two piece Living Room Suite for \$115.00—Free with every Living Room Suite sold, an eight piece Walnut Dining Room Suite which sells regularly for \$69.00 and a three piece Walnut Bed-room Suite which sells regularly for \$50.00. In other words, three brand new suites sold all together for \$119.00. CHIFFEY BROS. FURNITURE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 106-118 Division Ave., South. Telephone 9-2426. Open every night until nine o'clock. Free storage until wanted.

TOURISTS—ON YOUR
trip stop Midway Camp, 2 1/2 miles north of Niles Mich. on U. S. 31. Conveniences, safe, comfortable. W. C. Quick, Prop.

FARM HELP—WANTED
WANTED—MAN WITH TWO SONS to help 400 acre dairy farm. Everything furnished. References required. Lester Allen, Ithaca, Mich. 3-28

WANTED—FARM WORK
WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 19, farm work by month or year. Dairy farm experience. Homer Polner, 2117 William street, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH
by young married man. Would like a tenant house. Have two children. Farmed all my life. Write Leonard Dunlap, DeWitt, R-3, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR
by married man, 31 with two children. Raised on farm. Experienced. J. J. Campbell, Box 162, Hanover Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR
by single man 19. Raised on farm. David Coffey, Mason, Michigan, R-2.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY SINGLE
man, 24, Robert Crampton, care of Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH
or year by young married man, one child. Howard Wardell, East Goler St., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR
by mature married man. Farmer all his life. Good with stock. B. L. McCoy, East Lansing, Mich. R-1.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH
or year by single man, 30. Brought up on farm. Henry Van Tubbergen, 315 W. Genesee St., Lansing, Mich.

MAN AND WIFE WANT WORK ON
farm by month or year. No children. By March 1 or before. Good references. John Hirt, Grand Lodge, R-5, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY SINGLE
man, 20. Former farm operator, good with cattle, horses and sheep. Write Glenn C. Earl, Lansing, R. 2. Can be reached by telephone, 795-P-12.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MATURE
single man. Always farmed. Roy Carter, 417 E. Grand River, East Lansing, Mich.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS
work on farm, dairy preferred. Experienced. Good references. C. J. Elwood, R-50, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH
or year on general farm by middle aged, married man. Former farm operator, good with cattle, horses and sheep. Write Glenn C. Earl, Lansing, R. 2. Can be reached by telephone, 795-P-12.

HOG AND HORSE COUNT GOES DOWN

Horse Total Hits Bottom; Breeding Slump Drops Hogs Again.

Lansing—The value of all livestock on the farms of Michigan on January 1, was only 32 percent of the value of a year ago, the decrease being estimated at \$7,000,000 according to a report issued here by Verne C. Church, agricultural statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stationed here.

The downward trend in commodity prices, together with a shrinkage in the number of all kinds of all species of animals except mules, account for the reduction. The greatest proportionate decrease is registered for hogs, the number of which is the lowest for any of the 13 years for which estimates are available. The hog population is estimated at 532,000, a decrease of 17 percent from the 630,100 on farms a year ago, and the 1930 number was itself 21 percent less than the level of 797,600, estimated in 1929. While hog prices are inclining slightly upward, the declines in number are attributed to curtailment of breeding operations dictated by the low price for pigs in 1928, together with the short corn crop for 1929, the report indicates.

The report details that the minimum number of horses in the state of Michigan for the immediate present has apparently been reached, the level of about 393,000 head for January 1 being about the same as for the two years past, in face of a previous steady annual decline since 1917. Mules were stationary at about 6,000; the estimate for two years ago being some 7,000 head.

LOWER TARIFF ON MAPLE SUGAR

President Acts Upon the Advice of Tariff Commission

Washington—The American Farm Bureau, State Farm Bureaus and others interested in the proposal to change the tariff on maple sugar and syrup are decidedly upset by the change made by the President upon the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. It is the first change in agricultural products rates since the new tariff law went into effect. The new law changed the rate on maple syrup from 4 cents to 5 1/2 cents per pound and on sugar from 4 cents to 8 cents. Now, under the flexible provision of the law, the rate has been reduced to 4 cents on syrup and 6 cents on sugar.

A large delegation from Vermont appeared before the Tariff Commission last November to take part in the hearing and to aid the Farm Bureau which was struggling against the efforts of importers and possibly also the American Tobacco Company to get the rates reduced. Such eminent counsel as Everett Saunders, former Secretary to President Coolidge and Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to President Wilson, appeared to argue for lower rates. It is thought here in Washington by some that the strenuous kick Canada has been registering regarding a number of our tariff schedules possibly had something to do with the reduction in the tariff on maple sugar and syrup.

When announcing this reduction February 5, President Hoover also made reductions on wood, flour, pig skin leather and straw hats.

Uncle Ab says when a man boasts about never having been thrown from a horse, it means he has never done much riding.

Save time in cooking gelatin desserts by heating only enough liquid to dissolve the gelatin and sugar.

Don't put bananas in the refrigerator; chilling causes darkening of the skin.

To test rice in cooking, rub a grain or two between thumb and finger and one can tell at once if done.

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Illustrates in natural colors our heavy yielding, Big rooted, Healthy, Northern grown MASTODON and all varieties of Strawberry, Raspberry and small fruit plants. Shows how to grow them all around the place. Biggest quality stock at low prices. \$3.00 PER THOUSAND. Buy GUARANTEED. Write for our FREE ILLUSTRATED EXCELLENCE BOOK. Don't let any other book get in DASS NURSERY CO., Box 2, BRIDGMAN, MICH.

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KNIGHT'S plants have been the standard of excellence for over forty-five years.

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New "Clear-Away" Values

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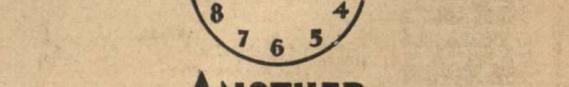
A very substantial price reduction has also been made on Farm Bureau SUITS, BED BLANKETS, ROBES, Etc.

Write for samples and information—better yet, come in Farmers' Week or anytime, and make your selection first hand.

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The United States Lost 37,541 Men in Battle in Our 19 Months Participation in the World War

Automobile accidents in the United States in 1930 took some 32,500 lives. Thousands more were injured. Property and personal damage claims in the courts reach an enormous sum.

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The most necessary and serviceable accessory an automobile owner can have is adequate and complete automobile insurance against loss by collision, public liability or property damage, fire, or theft. A policy that will defend him in court, will provide trained help on the spot in any accident, will assume the financial risks involved, as provided for.

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Feb. 19-20 for the annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange. Noted speakers on livestock marketing and related subjects will address the banquet at Hotel Olds the evening of Feb. 19 and the business sessions next day.

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300 acres, Pine land. Fair buildings. On lake. 7 1/2 miles from Kalamazoo. 32 resort lots included worth price asked for entire farm. Write or call Bertha Price, 1904 North Edwards, Kalamazoo.

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Ask your coal dealer for a trial ton.
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NOW A Glazed Stave Silo
Three years of research and development have produced the silo that experts call perfect. Not NEW—but a combination of the permanence and beauty of tile with modern practices of silo construction. Absolutely smooth, acid and moisture proof walls, no absorption from ensilage or a crumbled, acid eaten silo. Here's the perfect STAVE silo at a cost actually less than other good silos. Write today for details.
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MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Eggs are rich in vitamin D—the sunshine vitamin. For this reason, they are especially recommended for use in winter, when sunshine is scarce.

Cheese is an excellent meat substitute because it is rich in protein and fat and contains calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin A.

When using cabbage, cut out the hearts and slice them in thin strips and serve as a relish with your meal.

If winter comes it brings the best chance to get tools and utensils in order before the spring rush.

A long-handled dustpan takes much of the drudgery out of sweeping.

Shelled nut meats are no more expensive than the unshelled, when you consider the labor of shelling.