

NOWDAYS
Only A Red Light
Will Stop Some
People

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE NEWS
A Progressive Newspaper
for Michigan Farm
Homes

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

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TAX RELIEF APPEARS CERTAIN UNDER THE BRUCKER REGIME

NEW OLEO RULING DISARMS THE LAW TO SHIELD BUTTER

Smart Chemist Enables Palm
Oleo, Butter-Color, To
Evade 10c Tax

FARM BUREAU PROTESTS

Grant Hearing January 10;
Michigan Congressmen
Reply.

Lansing—"A severe blow at the dairy industry at this critical time", protested the Michigan State Farm Bureau recently to the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, asking that it suspend its November 12, 1930, order which permits the use of duty free, unbleached palm oil for the manufacture of oleomargarine closely resembling butter at 1/4c per lb. tax instead of the 10c per lb. tax imposed on oleo colored to resemble butter.

Palm oil has a natural butter color. A recently discovered and patented British process has rid it of a peculiar taste, paving the way to make oleo resembling butter and escape the 10c per lb. coloring tax. 200,000 Lbs. Arrive

December 9 a steamer arrived at New York carrying 200,000 lbs. of yellow palm oil, refined in England, coming into this country duty free for the manufacture of oleo, which will be taxed at 1/4c per pound. Palm oil comes from Java, Sumatra and a little from China and the Philippines.

Not only are dairymen up in arms over the new loophole in the oleo law, but oleo manufacturers are divided in regard to the ruling.

The Farm Bureau and dairy interests have in protesting the Revenue Bureau's ruling, asked the Bureau to suspend the ruling and call a hearing of all interested parties. The Farm Bureau has asked Michigan Congressmen for support now and in any legislation that may develop.

Congressmen Respond; Palm Oil Hearing

Lansing—In reply to palm oil oleo protests from dairy interests, Congressmen and others, Sec'y Brody of the State Farm Bureau has been advised by Michigan Congressman that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has called a public hearing on the palm oil oleo question at Washington January 10.

Michigan Congressmen replied to Mr. Brody's letter of protest and appeal for help, as follows:

Senate

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS
Detroit

"I am referring your letter and resolution to Commissioner Burnet. I am expressing the view that hearings should be held as you suggest and that the order should be suspended, if in force, until hearings are held."

SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG
Grand Rapids

This will reply to your protest of December 28th regarding the new oleomargarine rule. I entirely share your point of view. I have already filed a strong protest with Commissioner Burnet of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. You may depend upon my continuing interest and activity in this same direction."

House

REP. EARL C. MICHENER
Adrian, (2nd District)

"I have this day addressed a letter to the Bureau, asking for a reconsideration of this ruling, and a public hearing if the ruling can not be changed without this hearing.

"I shall be glad to confer further with the Michigan delegation when those who are absent from the city return. No one appreciates more than I do the necessity of doing everything within our power down here to help agriculture and our dairy industry."

REP. JOHN C. KETCHAM
Hastings, (4th District)

"I agree with you that this action is a most disastrous blow to the dairy industry and particularly so just at this time. I will be glad, indeed, to join in a very active protest against this ruling and if that is ineffective, in legislation that will correct it. In response to my protest an advised that a hearing has been granted January 10."

"As I indicated to you (in a previous letter) the farm organizations have arranged for a hearing on January 10th, following which undoubtedly (Continued on page three)

ENVOY



C. BASCOM SLEMM

President Hoover has appointed C. Bascom Slemm, secretary to president Coolidge from 1923 to 1925, Commissioner General of the United States to the International Colonial Exposition at Paris in 1931. The United States will reproduce Mt. Vernon, exact as to size, decorations and furnishings, on a site overlooking the River Seine at the Paris Exposition grounds.

WHITE MEN TELL US OF CHRISTMAS IN ARCTIC DARK

Alaskan Natives Fond Of
Strange Eskimo Ice
Cream.

FROZEN FISH A GIFT

Whites Eat Caribou, Arctic
Owls, Hares, Wild
Geese.

Point Barrow, Alaska, Dec. 25 (by radio)—Christmas in this northernmost point of Alaska was celebrated in darkness by a feast and weird dancing that continued far into the night, said the Associated Press on Christmas.

School children gave a program in the little white church here and gifts of frozen fish and Eskimo clothing were exchanged. The mission gave each person a package of assorted presents. Each child received a small toy and a big bag of candy and nuts.

The feast for the natives consisted mainly of "Eskimo ice cream," made by whipping to a froth reindeer tallow, seal oil and whale blubber. Whale flesh, frozen meats and fish rounded out the menu. About 400 Eskimos gathered here for the festivities.

Radio From Europe
The half-dozen white inhabitants assembled at the new manse to exchange gifts and enjoy a wild goose dinner.

The village is enjoying practically a 24-hour Christmas radio program from all parts of the world. Reception of programs from European stations is exceedingly good.

Christmas, 25-40 Below

From Coppermine, in Northwest Territory on Coronation Gulf, within the Arctic Circle, the most northerly radio post in the world, and the base from which Major L. T. Burwash began his epic flight to discover the relics of the Franklin north pole expedition of many years ago, came this Christmas story, by radio, from young Canadians stationed there:

"Coppermine River, N. W. T., Dec. 25.—On Christmas morning the silence of the sleeping village was shattered by the roar of the engines as the operator sends his daily weather report south in order that civilization may be warned of approaching storms. Hours later the yellow glare of seal oil lamps shining from the ice windows of the igloos and the brilliance of the aurora dims as the twilight which represents day asserts itself."

"Visiting natives came from afar today to view the marvels of wireless. Electric lights impress them most. They ask how it can be possible to put wires inside the bulbs. They spent Christmas day in being feasted by the missionaries and in dancing.

"The marine department radio station. (Continued on page two)

Digest of Governor's Message To the Legislature

Jan. 8, 1931

Economy Program Urged

NEW LAWS

"It would be well for our law making bodies to consider seriously the thought of a legislative holiday."

TRUNK LINE STREETS

"I would recommend that a definite plan of State participation in the cost of constructing, widening and maintaining trunk line streets through cities should be written into the laws."

"The arbitrary law which prevents the State from participating in bridge and grade separation construction within cities of over 16,000 population should be repealed, and the State's participation in that part of the cost not borne by the railroads be fixed by law. Contracts of the State with cities over a period of years should be legalized by the Legislature so as to permit of the cities borrowing in anticipation of a fixed annual revenue.

TOWNSHIP ROADS

"I believe that a maximum of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1932 and \$2,500,000 for 1933 should be set aside by the State Highway Department for use in this connection. The money so set aside should be proportioned to the non-trunk line mileage in each township and limited to use in that township.

"The townships should raise a like amount by taxation and the counties should appropriate at least a like amount. This will make a sizable fund available in 1932 and 1933, with state, county and township each contributing.

"A provision should be written into the law that the county must take over some definite proportion of the township road mileage annually until the township mileage is all absorbed. Traffic density should determine the order of taking over these roads and the money be spent only on such a system as the state and county shall adopt.

COVERT ACT

"It would be a distinct injustice to the large number of counties who have used the act wisely to repeal it because of its abuse by a few. But its continuance must not be tolerated without protecting measures."

"Full protection against its misuse could be secured by amendments requiring a greater percentage of petitioners, limiting the qualifications of petitioners, requiring a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Supervisors and other necessary changes."

ECONOMY

"The people have spoken in support of a program of economy and I most strongly urge your efforts toward an effective action as is commensurate with the honor and dignity of our State."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"In the interests of governmental economy, there must sooner or later be brought about a modification in the set-up of the units of local government."

"Unquestionably consolidation of many of these local offices to the end that one may serve where two or more had previously been deemed necessary, would result in large economies."

MALT TAX

"The so-called malt tax law ought to be repealed. It is wrong in principle, extremely difficult of enforcement and not in keeping with the dignity of our State."

POOR SCHOOLS

"An act providing for relief of the poorer school districts is commendable in principle and unfortunately very necessary. We must lend state aid to give equal opportunity for education to all; however, some source of revenue other than the general property tax must be devised with which to finance it."

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

"Our state institutional building program has been launched and should receive friendly support, but modification is now necessary."

"I believe the program should be extended out over a period of at least another two years. By doing so we will reduce the general property tax at the rate of approximately \$3,500,000 per year for two years, without materially interrupting the execution of this important welfare work."

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

"In connection with the Workmen's Compensation Law, it has become apparent that employees are subjected to an unfair disadvantage in being denied compensation for certain occupational diseases contracted in the course of and arising out of their employment."

OLD AGE PENSIONS

"Penury in advanced age is a misfortune which may beset us all. It is therefore our common obligation to assist those who are stricken in old age. Bills with this in view will be offered you by those interested. These should be analyzed carefully and the best features accepted."

AGRICULTURE

"Never before in the history of this or any country has the agrarian been confronted with the condition that he is in at the present time. Nations have suffered from want and hunger, but never until the present time has a country like ours suffered from a surplus."

"This new condition necessitates a readjustment in our agricultural program. The solution, as I see it, at least so far as Michigan is concerned, lies along three lines:

"First, a realization on the part of the rural dweller that the farm is his home; that it is the natural place for man to live and best enjoy those things which nature has provided.

"Second, that the farmer so far as possible and commensurate with the equities, be relieved of some of the burdens of taxation so that he will not be compelled to sacrifice all and leave the home.

"Third, that he produce those things which are consumed in the home market, thus removing himself as far as possible from the competition with the farmers of the Old World who have a lower standard of living and consequently a lower production cost."

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

"Some satisfactory form of Teachers' Retirement Fund ought always to be maintained."

SMALL LOAN LAW

"Amendments designed to remedy abuses which the law has brought about and to scale down the interest rate will be presented for your consideration."

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAYS

"I propose to bring to bear every energy of the State to have the Federal Government hasten progress on this project."

TO DUGOUTS!



GOV. WILBER M. BRUCKER

Gov. Brucker, 36, World War veteran with long service on the Western Front, informed every State Dept head the day after his inauguration that the "kitchen economy" mentioned in his campaign and inaugural address meant among other things immediate reduction of employees to a minimum for efficient operation, and the cutting of "long" salaries. When it dawned that the pronouncement was really high explosive designed to blow some folks out in the cold, there was a great diving for cover of any sort. When he advised the legislature that a program of utmost economy is in order, everybody below the rank of department or division commander hugged the ground closer. Taxpayer spectators are sitting on the hills, waiting for the smoke to clear away and see what they have gained in the first attack.

CUT THE PAYROLL REDUCE SALARIES, BRUCKER INSISTS

Instructs Every Department
To Cut To Actual
Needs.

DEMANDS FULL REPORT

Prompt Action on Economy
Pledge Stuns State
Employees.

Lansing—State employees and officials of all save the very highest in rank, were developing some frayed nerves at the end of the first full week in January, because of the stern order issued January 2 by Gov. Wilber M. Brucker which calls for cutting down the force and reducing salaries paid some of those who remain, "regardless of whose feet are tramped on."

"Economy in state administration starts at this table," Governor Brucker said to the administrative board at their first meeting Friday morning, Jan. 2, as sounds of workmen tearing down the yellow pine inaugural platform on the east steps of the capitol were heard. It was his first official act in applying the "economy in State administration" promise of his campaign. He spoke bluntly regarding economy in his inaugural address New Year's day.

"To the six State department heads who compose the state administrative board, the Governor said: "Reduce the number of people in your departments before the legislature does it, or before I have to do it for you. Also cut salaries, especially those in the higher brackets."

Governor To Scan Dept's
At the state capital and the state office building workers and division managers are attacking their jobs with new zest, each apparently trying to seem as necessary as possible. For Governor Brucker has asked only for reduction of forces to the lowest point which still allows for efficiency. Thus, everyone wants to appear busy and thus too vital to be fired for fear of impairing the efficiency of the department in which he works.

Members of the board, as well as appointive heads of departments, must submit to the Governor during January, a full report of conditions in their respective offices, with definite recommendations as to who should go and whose pay should be cut. This action is unprecedented in modern times. The size of the state payroll has increased (Continued on page two.)

HIS FIRST ACT IS RETRENCHMENT; NEWS DESCRIBES TAX REDUCTION PLANS ON WAY TO LEGISLATURE

Four Powerful Groups of Citizens Support Tax
Limit Plan; Governor Would Curb Covert
Act; Suggests Township Road Aid;
School Tax Justice Sought.

By R. WAYNE NEWTON
Director of Taxation, Michigan State Farm Bureau

It is improbable that there has ever been a time in the history of the State when farmers and other taxpayers of Michigan faced a new administration and a new Legislature with such strong grounds for high hopes of tax relief as today.

The keynote of the new administration was sounded on New Year's day while the new governor stood addressing a shivering throng gathered to witness his formal induction into office, amid the roar of cannon from the 119th Field Artillery.

"The time has come for retrenchment," Governor Brucker said. "The state must take the leadership. There must be but one answer to all,—a sound program of strict and rigid economy in all government expenditures. We must get back to that old-fashioned remedy called 'kitchen economy'. Reduction in taxation can come only when strict economy has actually been accomplished."

Smiles of Cynical Were Short-Lived.

Words like these have been spoken before, and if there were those who listened with a cynical smile, they can be pardoned. But those smiles were short-lived, indeed, for no sooner had the day of congratulations passed than there descended upon the State Administrative Board and the heads of departments a stern and purposeful Governor who served notice on every branch of the State Government that the State would take the lead in economy, and that every responsible official must reduce his budget to the minimum of actual necessity or be prepared to face the wrath of the Chief Executive of the State and the Legislature. Verily, economy and tax reduction bid fair to come into their own under the leadership of a Governor who both speaks and acts on the subject. The moans of professional tax spenders are already being heard, but their moans should be drowned out by the overwhelming roar of applause on the part of the taxpayers.

When it comes to translating his economy views into legislation so that the state can be permanently benefited by the wholesome Brucker platform of "kitchen economy," it is certain that constructive bills of this sort will have the strongest backing of any measures that have come up in recent years.

Control of Expenditures
The Michigan State Farm Bureau has for many years been a leader in the fight for laws to enforce economy on all government units, state or local. In addition the Michigan Real Estate Association, through both its dealers' and property owners' divisions seems prepared to sponsor the Indiana plan of controlling expenditures.

Readers of the Michigan Farm News will recall that the Indiana Plan was recommended by the American Farm Bureau Federation a year ago and has the enthusiastic and constant endorsement of the Indiana Farm Bureau. The plan gives 10 or more taxpayers affected by any local budget or bond issue the right to appeal to the State Tax Commission for a review. After holding a review the commission has the power to reduce or eliminate any unnecessary expense that has been proposed. Indiana taxpayers claim that \$80,000,000 of tax increases have been eliminated by this one law. Thirty-three counties have lower local taxes now than 5 years ago, as a result of the Act.

In addition to the Real Estate Association and the Farm Bureau, the Michigan Manufacturer's Ass'n and the Michigan Railroad Association have given their support to the Indiana Plan or some variation of it, forming perhaps the most powerful taxpayer backing that any one type of legislation will have during the session. On the other hand the opposition of professional tax spenders will be particularly strong against this type of economy legislation, if for no other reason, simply because it actually worked.

Covert Act Recommendations
A further measure of utmost importance to farmers, both as a tax reduction measure and as a step toward more equal taxation is the proposal of Governor Brucker to restrict the excessive use of the Covert Act, which has been badly abused in some parts of the State. In this, the Governor is in harmony with both the Commission of Inquiry into Taxation and the State Good Roads' Association.

These groups have combined to recommend amendments to the Covert Act to bring about the following results:
1. Require petitions from 75 per cent of all property owners in the proposed road district, which owners

must own at least 75 per cent of the property located within the district. The law now allows the owners of 1/3 of the frontage to petition for a road. Other property owners falling in the district and subject to special tax have no voice in the matter.
2. Allow no taxpayer's signature unless his own taxes are paid when he signs.
3. Void petitions at end of three years unless acted upon before that time. Some petitions are on record now that are more than 10 years old, with many signers dead or gone from the district.
4. Let no road contract under the Covert Act if more than 25 per cent of the property in the district is delinquent for taxes.
5. Require approval of two-thirds or three-fourths of the County Board of Supervisors. A majority only is required now.
The Michigan State Farm Bureau went on record last fall as favoring the repeal of the Covert Act, but the Bureau has consistently taken the position that amendments such as those suggested would be supported, since they would have the effect of repealing the most objectionable features of the law.

Connecting Road Law Repeal

Closely akin to this Act is the connecting road law which permits the counties to create special assessment districts to build connecting roads not to exceed 4 miles in length without even a petition. This law is an outright steal. It should be repealed. As one member of the legislature said, whole counties could be plastered with tax sales under this one act if the county officers felt like doing it.

While we are on the subject of highways, there is sure to be a strong demand for township road relief legislation, and there is a real chance for the passage of such an act at this session. Here again the dominant personality of Governor Brucker has entered the picture, this time laying down for the consideration of the Legislature, the outlines of a plan of meeting the side road problem.

Township Road Relief

Briefly, the Governor proposes that from 2 to 2 1/2 millions of dollars be set aside annually by the State Highway Department to con- (Continued on page 2.)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Sharp Thinking Gentlemen Pull a Fast One On The Dairy Industry

Recently a chemist discovered how to divorce from butter-colored palm oil from Java, Sumatra and China, a certain peculiar taste which had barred that oil from the oleo industry, and enormous profits through possible evasion of the 10 cents per pound tax on colored oleomargarine.

With that chemist's discovery, the fight to protect dairy products against oleo and imported oils took a new angle at Washington. The 261,816,000 lbs of palm oil imported into the United States last year to make soaps that "keep that school girl complexion" and so on can be increased tremendously if the palm oil oleo people are successful in holding their present advantages, now under fire of our dairy interests and our meat packers. The packers see their animal oils industry threatened.

All oleo pays 1/2 cent Federal tax per pound as a matter of keeping it under Federal regulation. Coloring oleo from its natural white to resemble butter was so profitable that dairy interests secured legislation years ago to tax all oleo ARTIFICIALLY COLORED 10 cents per pound.

Astute British gentlemen reasoned that if cheap palm oil having a natural, butterlike color, could be refined to suit the public taste, it would be worth while to attack the 10 cent tax on oleo made from palm oil as uncalculated for, since palm oil's yellow color is natural, not artificial.

All this has come to pass. It is understood that the British Embassy at Washington and a corporation in New York making oleo from palm oil protested the palm oil oleo tax to our State Department about the same time. Presently our Treasury Department's Bureau of Internal Revenue upheld the "natural color" contention and ruled that palm oil oleo should not pay the 10 cents per pound coloring tax. The astute gentlemen worked quietly and softly. No hearings were asked; none were called. The Bureau of Internal Revenue considered the point and ruled favorably. Dairy interests protested angrily that their first news on the subject was the government ruling removing the tax.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is to be congratulated for its prompt protest to Internal Revenue Commissioner Burnet, to Michigan Congressmen for support in seeking suspension of the ruling and getting a hearing for all interested parties.

It is quite likely that Federal legislation will be sought to take care of the situation, although it can hardly be hoped for in this session of Congress. A suspension of the ruling, pending the hearing, is the thing to be sought now.

1931 Outlook—Summary of 1930

The new year finds farmers faced with the necessity of reducing production costs, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its January 1 summary of the agricultural situation.

Forced to operate under conditions of low-priced farm products and a relatively high level of wages and charges, the Bureau reports efforts by farmers to cut costs by using only their best land, improved equipment, productive stock and seed, and by careful planning of work.

Reviewing agricultural events of the past year, the Bureau says that "the year 1930 proved to be one of rather bewildering developments. A great drought reduced corn, hay, and pasture to the smallest crops in many years. A major industrial depression curtailed the market for cotton, meat, milk, and various other products. A precipitous, world-wide decline in general commodity prices put further pressure especially upon raw materials, including farm products. An accumulated supply of wheat added to the distressed market position of that important crop. Even among bad years, 1930 stands unique.

"Agricultural production, as a whole, declined in 1930. In 1930 the total output of the principal crops was 7 per cent less than in 1929 and 13 per cent less than the previous 10-year average. Notwithstanding drought and feed shortage, the total slaughter of meat under Federal inspection in the first 10 months (amounting to 10 1/2 billion pounds), was about 4 per cent less this year than last.

"The amazing thing, from the farmers' standpoint, was the sweeping decline in prices. The crops of 1930 had an aggregate value of \$6,274,000,000, based upon average farm prices December 1. This compares with a total value of \$8,675,000,000 a year ago. Thus, the 5 per cent smaller crops of 1930 had a December value about 28 per cent less than in the previous year.

"Similarly in the case of livestock, the packers paid a total of \$1,554,000,000 for all cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, and lambs slaughtered during the first 10 months of 1930, under Federal inspection. The comparable figure last year was \$1,783,000. Thus, approximately 4 per cent less meat brought about 8 per cent less money.

"A striking thing, in the face of the past year and of the many hard years since 1920, has been the stability of agricultural production. The wheat report issued December 19 showed only about 1 per cent reduction in winter wheat acreage and a 4 per cent increase in rye, compared with a year ago. The December pig survey shows only about 1 per cent decrease in this fall's pig crop and indicates that the number of sows farrowing next spring will be about the same as last spring."

STATE WIDE SERIES FERTILIZER, SEED MEETS JAN. 19-31

Farmers Invited to Hear Sims and Maurer on 1931 Crop Plans.

Lansing—Crop profits in 1931 will depend largely on fertilizer and seed management. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is announcing a series of 24 farmers fertilizer and seed meetings at 24 convenient points throughout Michigan, beginning Jan. 19 and closing Jan. 31.

John W. Sims, former soils specialist with Michigan State College, former outstanding county agr. agent, now with the Tennessee Corporation, manufacturers of fertilizers for Michigan, Ohio and Indiana co-operatives, will speak on fertilizers, fertilizer practices and discuss them with farmers.



JOHN W. SIMS
Boyd Rainey, of the Services fertilizer division, will speak on the general service program.

T. C. Maurer, Farm Bureau Services seed specialist, will talk on the seed situation and 1931 crop opportunities.

Some of the meetings will have dairy and poultry feed talks by R. H. Addy or C. M. Kidman, dairy and poultry feed authorities. Several special feed meetings will be held at points mentioned. Farmers and their wives are invited to these meetings. They are called at convenient times. At a number of them dinner or supper will be served. Those interested should see the local Co-op Ass'n sponsoring the meeting and get further details. Following is the schedule of meetings.

- Jan. 19—Mon.—Bay City, 10:30 a. m., Ravenna Inc., Ravenna.
- Jan. 19—Mon.—Spartan, 1:30 p. m., Liberty Bldg., Spartan Co-op Ass'n.
- Jan. 20—Tue.—Grand Rapids, 10 a. m., Sells Local Leader School, Auspices County Agr'l agent, K. K. Vining.
- Jan. 21—Wed.—Rives Junction, 12 noon, Odd Fellows Hall, Auspices Rives Co-op Ass'n, Potlatch dinner.
- Jan. 21—Wed.—Howell, 6:30 p. m., Methodist Church, Auspices Livingston Co-op Ass'n. Free supper at 6:30.
- Jan. 22—Thur.—12 noon, Mr. Sims will broadcast over station WKAR, State College.
- Jan. 22—Thur.—Oxford, 12 noon at K. of P. Hall, Auspices Oxford Co-op Elev. Co. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 22—Thur.—Essexville, 8 p. m., Hampton Town Hall, Auspices Hampton Local Bay County Farmers Union.
- Jan. 23—Fri.—Lapeer, 10 a. m., Lapeer County Farmers Day, Auspices Farm Bureau Supply Store. Free dinner at noon, Methodist Church.
- Jan. 23—Fri.—Akron, 6:30 p. m., Auspices Farm Bureau Local, Roy Sears, Mgr. Free supper at 6:30.
- Jan. 24—Sat.—Elkton 10 a. m., Auspices Elkton Co-op Farm Producers Co., Methodist church dining room. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 24—Sat.—Highland, 6:30 p. m., Auspices Highland Producers Ass'n. Free supper at 6:30.
- Jan. 26—Mon.—Fowler, 10 a. m., Holy Trinity School Auditorium, Auspices Farmers Co-op Elevator. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 26—Mon.—St. Louis, 6:30 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Auspices St. Louis Co-op Creamery. Free supper at 6:30.
- Jan. 27—Tue.—Saginaw, 10 a. m., Keshville church, Auspices Farm Bureau Supply Store. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 27—Tue.—Midleton, 6:30 p. m., Methodist church, Auspices Midleton Farmers Elevator. Free supper at 6:30.
- Jan. 28—Wed.—Battle Creek, 10 a. m., Auspices Battle Creek Farm Bureau. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 28—Wed.—Kalamazoo, 10 a. m., at Y. W. C. A., Auspices Farmers' Produce Co. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 28—Wed.—Centerville, 6 p. m., Auspices Centerville Co-op Ass'n. Free supper at 6 p. m.
- Jan. 29—Thur.—Sturgis, 10 a. m., Auspices Sturgis Grain Co. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 29—Thur.—White Pigeon, 10 a. m., Auspices White Pigeon Co-op Ass'n. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 29—Thur.—Eau Claire, 6 p. m., Auspices Eau Claire Farmers' Exch. Free supper at 6:30.
- Jan. 30—Fri.—Niles, 10 a. m., Methodist church, Auspices Niles Valley Shipping Ass'n. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 30—Fri.—Berrien Springs, 10 a. m., Place of meeting to be announced later. Free dinner at noon.
- Jan. 30—Fri.—Benton Center, 6 p. m., Pearl Grange, Auspices Benton Center Fruit Exch. Free supper at 6 p. m.
- Jan. 31—Sat.—Presport, 1:30 p. m., Auspices Presport Co-op Creamery.

SPECIAL FEED MEETINGS

Speakers, R. H. Addy and C. H. Kidman, Farm Bureau Services dairy and poultry feeding specialists.

Letters From Our Readers

Sod Buster At Odds With the Sportsmen

Barry County December 27, 1930.

Editor, Michigan Farm News.

Dear Sir: Again our Conservation Dept has called a meeting of sportsmen's organizations to prepare a program of what they want in the way of legislation at the coming session of the legislature, and from the newspaper reports of the meeting, farmers were conspicuous by their absence.

From the reports of Ben East in the Grand Rapids Press, only two were present at the meeting. One of them turned the meeting into a burlesque by telling of how hunters had killed his bull; this being so funny the sportsmen could not settle down to serious business afterwards. No doubt it is a great comedy to a bunch of sportsmen when farmers protest against the shooting of their poultry and livestock, but if he should use a shotgun to protect his crops from pheasants, or should spear a few suckers from a stream that has been planted to trout, that is tragedy.

The attitude of our conservation commission towards the farmer was very well shown on the passage of the Horton anti-trespass law. After the part "giving the farmer the right to arrest and turn over to regular officers any one found hunting on his land," had been eliminated, the conservation department ordered its officers to ignore the law against hunting on posted lands and let farmers make their own complaints and prosecution.

Some of the sportsmen writers are in a great "pickle" for fear our state will get like England and only the wealthy be allowed to hunt. But the writer has seen no great protest from the sportsmen over the shooting and killing of a farmer because he did not stop to be searched by a State Trooper. I believe the old English law allowed the shooting of all poachers.

From reading reports in the newspapers of the state of cases in our courts seems it is a greater crime to kill game a few days before the legal season opens or take fish that are slightly undersize, than it is to drive while drunk on our highways and main people for life. The writer believes in obeying the laws, but is not man's life worth more to his family and the State of Michigan than all the deer in the woods?

A few weeks ago a leading daily of Western Michigan ran a half page advertisement headed—"Giving the other fellow a chance, That's Sportsmanship." Are the sportsmen's organizations and conservation commission giving us farmers a chance?

Four years ago the State Grange at its meeting passed some resolutions on game laws, and the outdoor editor of one of our leading papers said in nearly these words, "The Grangers undoubtedly are excellent farmers, but when it comes to game laws they should leave them to someone that knows something about it."

That seems to be their whole attitude. Farmers, you don't know anything about it.

OLD SOD BUSTER

DISCUSSES HOME CANNING OF MEAT

Adds Variety and Provides Quick Meals in Emergencies.

Madison, Wis.—Steaks, roasts and chops that are almost like fresh meat may appear on the table the year round if the homemaker has canned some meat during the slaughtering season. Canning a whole beef, hog, lamb, or veal at one time is quicker and cheaper than cooking the meat for each meal separately. Mrs. Margaret McCordie, specialist in house management at the Wisconsin college of agriculture, has found.

It is not only for reasons of economy that both farm and city women are canning meat for future use. Canned meat, if carefully done in as many ways as possible, provides a greater variety in meals than is possible to most farm homemakers when canned meat is not used.

If the meat is to be canned, there needs to be no waiting for steady freezing weather, and the animal can be slaughtered when it has reached just the right degree of finish, so that the choicest of meat can be had. Moreover, there is no loss when the weather suddenly turns warm during the winter.

With a supply of canned meat on hand, an emergency meal for unexpected guests or extra hired help is easily prepared.

Since meat spoils very easily, Mrs. McCordie emphasizes the importance

FAST ONES

It was somewhat of a blow to the father of six girls, who, while reading a telegram announcing the birth of a seventh daughter, looked up and saw a sign which read: "If You Want a Boy, Call Western Union."

"Madam, will you please get off my foot?"
"Put your foot where it belongs."
"Don't tempt me, Madam, don't tempt me."

Rastus: (After narrow escape at railroad crossing) "Whaffo' yo' blow yo' horn? 'At ain't gwine do no good."

Sam: "Boy, 'at w'nt my ho'n. 'At was Gabriel."

Hubby: "You're going for a drive with me, aren't you?"
Wife: "I'm not the one to back out."

"Yes, it would be better for the garage if I did."

Mrs.—"Dear, I saw the sweetest little hat down town today."
Mr.—"Put it on and let me see how you look in it."

"Officer," said a 300-pound lady, "could you see me across the street?"
"Madam, I could see you three blocks away."

"I've never kissed a girl in all my life."

"Well," cried the flapper, "don't come buzzing around me. I'm not running a prep school."

Hubby: I miss the old cuspidor since it's gone.
Nativy: Well, missed it before.
That's why it's gone.

Edward, a colored boy, had recommended his mother for the position of cook, but when she came, the farmer's wife asked doubtfully, "Do you suppose you will be able to do the work? You don't look very healthy."

"Yes, ma'am, I is able. I ain't never been noways sickly in my life—ain't never had nothin' but small-pox an' Edward."

"A fine old Queen Anne mirror, folks. A real antique. What am I offered?"
Antique Hound: "Is it cracked?"
"No, but we can crack it for you."

Witticism (getting on bus): "Morning Noah, is your ark full?"
Driver: "Nope, only one monkey so far. Come on in."

"A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity," Willie he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey and stopped him from doing so, what virtue would I be showing?"
Willie (himself): "Brotherly love."

"Your wife has been delicious all day," said the nurse, in a worried tone, "calling for you and crying for money."

"Hah!" snorted friend husband. "Delirious, nothing."

Visitor—"You say you have 14 attorneys in this town? Any of them criminal lawyers?"
Nativy—"Well, some of 'em are. The trouble is you can't prove it on 'em."

Patron—"May I have some stationery?"
Hotel Clerk (haughtily)—"Are you a guest of the house?"

Patron—"Heck, no. I am paying \$20 a day."

"And how is your husband getting on with his reducing exercises, Mrs. Jenkins?"
"You'd be surprised—that battleship 'e 'ad tawered on his chest is now only a rat boat!"

"How are you getting on, now you are married?"
"Oh, life is very different."

"How is that?"
"Before marriage she listened whilst I talked, during the honeymoon she talked and I listened and now we both talk and the neighbors listen."

12% Less Fall Pigs

Lansing—The number of fall pigs in Michigan for 1930 is 12 per cent less than for 1929, according to a detailed statement on the subject issued by Vern E. Church, agricultural statistician, following the 1930 Pig Survey. The report was gathered through the co-operation of 1600 hog raisers in Michigan and through the efforts of postmasters and rural mail carriers.

of extreme cleanliness in the preparation of meats for canning. Only the meat which is absolutely fresh and from healthy animals should be canned.

For variety, and in order to make use of the different cuts, some of the meat may be canned as steak, the larger pieces for roasts, and the flank and plate can be rolled and sewed with coarse thread for rolled roasts. These larger pieces must be processed somewhat longer than the smaller pieces since the heat penetrates them more slowly. The smaller pieces can be ground into hamburger, seasoned in different ways, and canned as patties or meat loaf. Liver can be sliced, seared and canned just as is the steak.

The method of canning and the kind of cans used will depend on the equipment which the housewife has on hand. Glass jars can be used as for vegetables and processed in the wash boiler for at least 3 1/2 hours. If tin cans are used, these too can be processed in the boiler. More of them can be put in at one time than of the glass jars thus saving time and fuel. Tin cans can be cooled immediately after processing by plunging them into cold water.

The safest and most convenient way to can meats is to use the tin cans and process them in the pressure cooker. Complete directions for canning meats by either the hot water bath or pressure cooker method are given in Circular 176 on Successful Home Canning which may be secured by writing to the college of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin.

A Rime of Winter

By R. S. Clark

When Old Mister Winter
Sort of knuckles down
Then I'm glad, by ginger,
We didn't move to town.

Then I take my comfort
Charin' all the stock,
Firin' up the tank-stove,
Carin' for my flock.

Then the critters need me,
And what I like to do
Is tend to helpless critters
That need my tendin' to.

Take it in the summer
Things is out to grass
And don't need any service
Nor notice when I pass.

Then the farm work's heavy
But stack don't need the
chores;
All so independent-like
And livin' out of doors.

But now its mighty different
Every head we got
Is glad to see me comin';
Likes my looks a lot.

When I grab the handle
That works the stable door
Every critter hears me;
Welcomes me, and more.

They ain't foolin' neither
What they say is true.
They are mighty hungry
They do need tendin' to.

When they're all a-cheerin'
Sort of at their ease
Then I go in to breakfast
As happy as you please.

Here's my winter theory
'Bout that team of mine:
'Feed 'em what they need
And groom 'em till they shine."

I like to turn the horses out
And see 'em short and prance.
They're hard workers. Let 'em play
Now they've got a chance.

Marthy sometimes tells me
It's a wicked thing
To operate a barnyard
Like I was a king.

But she's just the same herself

With chickens in the spring
Hovers several hundred head
Right beneath her wing.

Marthy and I are both alike
And what we like to do
Is tend to helpless critters
That need our tendin' to.

Tax Relief Is Likely Under Brucker Regime

(Continued from page 1)

stitute 1/2 of a township road improvement fund, the balance to be raised in equal amounts by the counties and townships, and the entire amount to be allocated to the several townships in proportion to the non-trunk line mileage in each. At the same time he proposes that the counties be required to take over a portion of the township roads each year until the whole burden is transferred to the county. Prior to this pronouncement former State Highway Commissioner Frank F. Rogers had agreed to draft a bill along very similar lines to be submitted to a committee including representatives of the Supervisors, the county road officials, the State Grange, the Rural Mail Carriers, the Farm Bureau and others.

New Dykstra Bill Liked

No more auspicious beginning has ever been made on any program of road tax legislation, and a large share of the credit is due to State Representative Ate Dykstra of Grand Rapids who has voluntarily withdrawn his bill requesting a three-way split of the weight tax, and is now sponsoring a measure for the relief of the cities which has won the commendation of almost all outside interests. Representative Dykstra has also expressed his willingness to support a suitable township road measure.

School Tax Justice

An equally important question which will be before the law makers is that of school tax relief. It is now generally recognized that the results obtained under the Turner Act leave much to be desired if there is to be anything approaching a genuine equalization of educational opportunities and costs. The Educational Finance Commission and Michigan State College have been studying this subject intensively in recent months. It appears that these two agencies are finding much in common and that their reports will provide the basis for sound legislation.

These studies have had constant encouragement from many groups, notably the State Department of Public Instruction, the Michigan Educational Association, the State Grange and the State Farm Bureau. As a result of the wise leadership of Representative Charles Reed, chairman of the Educational Commission there are real grounds for looking forward to a school tax of not to exceed 5 mills on true value in school districts that are practicing reasonable economy. Here again Governor Brucker has placed his stamp of approval on the efforts that are being made, although he has warned that if additional state funds are required they must come from some other source than the general property tax.

"Tax Reduction First"

There will, of course, be many other tax measures of interest to farmers, including a tax on oleomargarine, an income tax on other ideas as to raising new revenue. However, it is probably that the advocates of new taxes will have ample cause to remember the words of Governor Brucker uttered on New Years Day, when he said: "Let us sternly face realities and take the first decisive step in accomplishing tax reduction. Not until then will come the question of overhauling the system of taxation."

White Men Tell Us Of Dark Arctic Christmas

(Continued from page one)

tion here entertained the whole population at Christmas dinner, which consisted of ptarmigan soup, two Arctic owls in lieu of turkey, also arctic hare and caribou, followed by canned Christmas pudding. The 'piece de resistance' was fresh potatoes preserved by freezing. * * *

"Special parking space was provided for the conveyances of the guests—dog teams which had to be kept separate to prevent their tearing each other to pieces. * * *

"The weather is cold—from 25 to 40 degrees below zero, and the house is banked with snow to the eaves. This keeps out the ice winds."

Cut Payroll and Pay Gov. Brucker Says

(Continued from page 1)

annually since the time of the world war; the functions of state government have also increased, and so have the number of things Michigan citizens expect of their state government.

The Governor's broadside was fired at the first meeting of the state administrative board, generally an almost social, and certainly always a sociable event, at which time mutual congratulations are passed between newly sworn-in officials.

He Makes It Clear

There was no lack of friendliness at the first board meeting, but neither was there any lack of candor and force on the part of Governor Brucker, as he spoke in a slow, measured voice to his "cabinet," whose members must have been amazed.

"What I mean," said the chief executive, "is good, old-fashioned kitchen economy. I mean that if anyone in any of your departments has not enough work to do, he or she must go; there is no place for such an employe. There are some officials whose jobs carry high salaries considerably out of line with the work assigned to them. These salaries will have to be reduced. I want each of you to do this in your own department and save yourself the embarrassment of having the legislature do it for you. If necessary, I'll insist on it, personally."

The first department head to report informally on the matter, was Col. George R. Hogarth, director of the department of conservation. He said he had 10 or 20 "old men" whom he would "have to fire" in order to reduce the size of his payroll. Other department heads are open in the admission that every name and job in their offices are being carefully checked over so that dead wood may be cut out within the month.

Governor Brucker gave no indication as to what percentage of payroll would have to be cut off, leaving this to the discretion of department heads for the present at least. His only comment regarding the order being issued at the height of unemployment was this: "While I realize that this order will cause some pain, the pain of the man paying state taxes must be considered at this time."

Highway Gets U. S. Funds

Certain it is, that every department official has been placed in a difficult position. Perhaps the most peculiar situation will develop in the state highway department where road construction work has already been pledged as an effort to reduce unemployment this winter. Just how Grover C. Dillman, highway commissioner, is going to proceed with his extra construction work, and reduce the size of the force while trying to aid the unemployed, is a matter for him, decidedly.

The state highway department, however, has been awarded an extra \$2,500,000 by Congress to be spent on federal aid highways this year in the recently approved federal relief measure which embodied a fund of \$80,000,000 for public roads. The normal amount of federal government awards Michigan for this purpose, is about \$3,500,000 so that a very large if restricted program may be entered upon by the state highway department, without spending any state money whatever. The extra \$2,500,000 must be spent before next September 1, or the unexpended portion will be revoked. The sum is in the nature of an advance, and will be repaid to the government by the state in five installments of \$500,000.

However, this situation might be, capitol observers are prone to agree with Governor Brucker in his belief that some of the departments seem overstuffed.

Wilbur Brucker is Michigan's first "poor" governor. He campaigned asking the question: "Can a poor man be elected governor?" Now, in office with his sole income limited to the pay of his office, \$5,000, he probably feels that if he can live on this, some of the many officials under him, who are drawing \$7,500 to \$10,000 and more, should be able to live on considerably less than they get now.

HOW MUCH WILL HIGHWAY GUARD RAILS ABSORB?

Cables Rejected If They Break at Less Than 15,000 Lbs.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan highway engineers have long sought some sort of means to prevent motorists from running off of embankments on curves in the roadway. Solid, immovable embankments are impracticable from the standpoint of expense and damaging characteristics, according to F. N. Menefee, Professor of Engineering Mechanics in the University of Michigan in charge of the University Materials Testing Laboratory. Light railing which merely invites the motorist's attention to the danger but does not offer resistance seems to be not only useless but is full of potential dangers. Wooden rails easily splinter, and the records are full of cases where splintered rails or planks have pierced the sides of cars injuring or killing the occupants.

The steel cable has been used in Michigan for several years with great success than other forms of rail. The cable is tough and strong, yet flexible. A 3,000 pound car at 30 miles an hour contains about 90,500 foot-pounds of energy. This energy must be used up before the cars will come to a stop. The steel cables used by the State of Michigan are required to withstand at least 15,000 pounds of tension before they break. Being flexible and mounted on posts which have some flexibility and which in turn are set in the ground, which by yielding permits them to absorb shock without breaking, the energy of the moving car is largely spent in overcoming these yielding resistances.

The energy of the car could be absorbed if the cable could pull its anchor 6 feet with a force of 15,000 pounds. This might mean pulling a few posts out of the ground or breaking them off, but while this destruction was taking place the car would be slowing down. The yielding resistance is the quality which makes this type of road guard so much to be preferred to others.

In buying this cable the State specifies that it must have a tensile strength of at least 15,000 pounds, and in order to determine whether it meets specification a six foot length is cut from every so many feet and sent to the University for testing.

Here the cable is cut in two places and the individual wires in each end are spread apart and turned back on themselves in a hollow cone-shaped type of grip which is filled with molten zinc to prevent its slipping out. The prepared specimen is then put in a testing machine and gradually loaded to destruction and the load at breaking carefully noted. If the cable does not withstand fifteen thousand pounds the shipment may be rejected.

Gd. Rapids Co-op Mgrs. To Meet at Lansing

Lansing—Co-operative ass'n managers in the Grand Rapids district will meet at Lansing, Tues., Jan. 13, at noon, E. T. as guests of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Arthur G. Taylor, sales authority, will speak.

GIVEN WRIST WATCH
Guaranteed timekeeper. Latest style. Jeweled movement. Latest mesh bracelet, and beautiful ribbon strap. Sell 50 pkts. Vegetable flower seeds. 10c pkts., remit per plan in our catalog. We trust you. American Seed Co., Dept. C-12 Lancaster, Pa.

Many Times Have Oleo And Butter Clashed

Tax Laws Since 1886 To Penalize Imitation Of Butter.

Editor's Note—Palm oil was first used in oleo in 1902. Not until 1930 did a chemist banish palm oil taste and make it possible for oleo to be colored and evade the 10c per lb. coloring tax. Following is a history of oleo's attempts to evade the color tax.

Washington—Oleomargarine was first manufactured in the United States in the early 80's of the preceding century. It was made in semblance of butter, being artificially colored. There were no restrictions nor regulations, governing the manufacture and sale, says the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review. Because of the numerous frauds, due to the substitution of oleomargarine for butter, dairy interests of the country compelled national legislation on the subject in the law of 1886 being put on the United States statute books.

The law then enacted, required the payment of 2c per lb. Internal Revenue tax, but, it permitted oleomargarine to be colored yellow.

Color Tax in 1902
With the rising prices of butter, it became evident that 2c per lb. was not sufficient tax to deter unscrupulous persons from perpetrating the same frauds. Again, at the instance of the dairy interests, the law was amended in 1902.

The amended law raised the tax on artificially colored oleomargarine to 10c per lb. and placed a tax of 3/4c per lb. on uncolored oleomargarine. The law reads: "Provided, when oleomargarine is free from artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow said tax shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound."

The 1930 Law
In recent years compounds of oils and fats have been manufactured without the admixture of milk or cream, which the manufacturers of oleomargarine designated as "water goods," and these they artificially colored, contending that this did not contravene the then existing law. This new situation was likewise attacked by the dairy interests of the

country, resulting in a new amendment being enacted in 1930, through the passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill. A new definition was given to oleomargarine, to the effect that any fat or oil or any combination of them, made in imitation or semblance of butter, and made in any way whatever, is oleomargarine, and is subject to all of the provisions of the law of 1902.

But the law at present still contains a definite weakness. Under its provisions the 10 cent a pound tax applies only when oleo is "artificially colored," and the Internal Revenue Bureau apparently holds that if the "butter-yellow" color of oleo is due to natural ingredients the resulting product may be manufactured for only 1/4 cent tax and still may be made in imitation and semblance of butter.

First Use of Palm Oil
Shortly after the oleo law was enacted in 1902 manufacturers of oleo began to use palm oil to give the oleo a yellow color and avoid the 10c tax. But the oil had a disagreeable odor and taste and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled that since the oil could not be used in considerable quantities making the product unsalable, the evidence indicated that it was used merely to color the oleo artificially. He said:

"This office rules that where so minute and infinitesimal quantity of vegetable oil (3%) is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine as is proposed to be used of palm oil, and through its use the finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow, it cannot be considered that the oil is used with the purpose or intention of being a bona fide constituent, part or element of the product, but is solely used for the purpose of producing or importing a yellow color to the oleomargarine, and therefore that the oleomargarine so-called is not free from artificial coloration and becomes subject to the tax of ten cents per pound."

The fact that the palm oil, used in large quantity, made oleo unpleasant to the taste prevented its use, regardless of Bureau rulings. But with the refined oil now available at a low price the door is opened wide with this latest ruling.

Give Short Course For Seed Producer

East Lansing—Seed production problems and the methods for avoiding or solving them will be the subjects for scrutiny by those entering the short course in seed production and marketing to be given by members of the farm crops department at Michigan State college January 26 to 30.

The use of fertilizers on the various seed crops, weed control, the proper cleaning and grading of seed, and the judging of the quality of seed will be a part of the practical work given during the course of study. Much of the time will be spent in laboratory work.

Members of the soils department at the college and a number of prominent seed producers of the State will assist the crops department in the instructional work. A visit to the W. K. Kellogg demonstration farm at Augusta will be made to provide an opportunity to inspect a modern seed drying house equipped with the latest seed-handling equipment. The common plant diseases and ways to decrease or prevent losses from them will be explained by a specialist in plant pathology. Many of the most common and most destructive diseases can be prevented by simple, inexpensive precautions.

PACKERS CONSENT DECREE MODIFIED

May Sell Other Products at Wholesale But Not At Retail.

Washington—The Packers Consent Decree of 1920, whereby the Big Five packers of that day, under fire as a trust, pledged the U. S. government they would get out and stay out of all lines of the food industry except the packing and wholesaling of meat was modified here Jan. 5 by the District of Columbia Supreme Court after a lengthy hearing—on request of the packers, supported by many interests, including farm organizations and co-operative live stock interests throughout the country.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange and the Michigan State Farm Bureau supported the modification decree as opening additional markets to farmers.

The Packers, in asking for permission to engage in handling other products, also asked to get into the retail meat business to meet retail competition offered by chain stores and 1,300 packers not bound by the Decree. This was denied on the basis that it might destroy independent merchants.

They will be allowed to handle vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, fish, sugar, coffee, teas, cereals, flour, grape juice and some other products wholesale, up to the doors of retail groceries, but no further. They may not own any interest in stockyards, railroads or market newspapers, now forbidden them by the Consent Decree.

Packers claimed that since 1920 chain store systems have developed, are allowed to pack meat, and do all the things forbidden to the Big Five Packers, producing a competition the packers could not stand. Packers said that under the Consent Decree they ship meat to all parts of the nation in their refrigerator cars but have to roll the cars back home again empty, unnecessarily increasing cost of meat transportation to both producer and consumer. They were not allowed to offer the cars to carry any other kind of produce. Judge Bailey held that there is no monopoly in the packing business and no danger of there being one. The decision is held to be of much importance.

Van Buren Institutes Stress Farm Income

Paw Paw—Fifth annual series of extension institutes in Van Buren county, sponsored by Co. Agr'l Agent Wm. F. Johnston and the Agr'l high school teachers in the county, will be held in 12 towns during the week of January 19. Subjects to be handled by local authorities, College, State Farm Bureau and Commercial firms representatives will be: (1) Woman's Marketing Project and Farm Income; (2) Feeds and Feeding—Livestock and Poultry; (3) Forestry—Potential Values, Economic and otherwise; (4) Small Fruits.

STARVING ARKANSAS FARMERS HEARD BY U. S. SENATE

Votes \$15,000,000 More of Drought Relief To Buy Food.

Washington—Drought-stricken farmers were in the limelight in Congress, immediately after the holiday recess, when the senate approved an amendment to the drought-relief bill passed on December 20, appropriating, over vehement administration protests, another \$15,000,000 to the \$45,000,000 already provided.

The added sum represents the senate's ideas of the need for food loans to farmers. The original \$45,000,000 was for loans for which to purchase seed, fertilizer, fuel and oil for tractors, in sowing their 1931 crops. The White House will certainly frown upon any such measure coming down Pennsylvania avenue for President Hoover's signature.

Farmers or Livestock?
The senate indicated that \$30,000,000 would be adequate for drought relief. The senate clung to \$60,000,000. The conference committee compromised on \$45,000,000, and in that form, the measure was passed. The argument was heard that farmers were as worthy of loans for food, as were the livestock, regardless of the fact such loans might constitute a form of dole.

The occurrence which galvanized the senate into action as soon as its members gathered in January was the riot which several hundred starving farmers staged in a small Arkansas town during the holidays. These men stormed merchants' stores, demanding food. The Red Cross took care of their emergency needs, and quiet was secured temporarily.

The senate amendment was approved after Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas has sponsored it, with the backing of Senator Joseph Robinson, Democratic leader, also of that state.

The immediate affect of the senate's action in recalling the measure for amendment, will be to delay release of the funds until the sum is finally fixed. The department of agriculture is prepared to authorize the loan within a week or 10 days after final approval of the act by the president, according to C. W. Warburton, secretary of the national drought committee.

EATON CO., MICH. READY
Charlotte—Organization of Eaton county's committee to handle this country's share of loan funds available through passage of the drought relief bill, was completed recently. The request for organization of a committee of five, consisting of one banker and four representative farmers, was received from Michigan State College. The men appointed will handle loan applications as soon as the money is finally made available by Congress.

SEC'Y HYDE LIFTS CORN SUGAR BAN

Corn Sugar Industry To Take 20,000,000 Bushels.

Washington—Corn sugar has been placed on an equal footing with cane and beet sugar by a recent ruling of Sec'y Arthur Hyde of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Twenty-three years ago when the Federal Food and Drug Act was enacted, corn sugar was a muddy, brown product, less than 50% sweet. A Dept. of Agriculture ruling required that its presence in canned goods be stated on the label, which was wise at the time, according to Mr. Hyde. Since that time corn sugar or dextrose has been improved tremendously, but the label ruling has continued, to the detriment of corn sugar.

In making the new ruling Sec'y Hyde said that years ago Dept. rulings declared that the presence of any oil except olive oil in salad dressings, etc., must be stated on the label. As wholesome, edible oils have been developed from cottonseeds, peanuts and corn, these restrictions have been removed, and in his opinion corn sugar is now eligible for removal of the discrimination.

The new ruling says that when

Oleo Ruling Disarms Law Shielding Butter

Continued from page one
edly we will know whether or not the matter can be reached excepting through legislation. Evidently the proposition hinges around the use of the word, "artificial." The opinion of the Department as set up in the letter seems to have been very carefully worked out and I would not be surprised if this action would necessitate an immediate drawing of the battle line between oleomargarine and butter interests. Both our Committee and the Committee on Rules have been talking about the matter for sometime, and I would not be surprised if this would be the movement that would bring the whole thing to a climax.

"In such action, or any other that will be of advantage to the very important dairy interests of the State of Michigan you can depend upon me to co-operate to the limit."

REP. CARL E. MAPES
Grand Rapids (5th District)

"In talking over this matter with Congressman Ketcham I learn from him that the Commissioner has arranged for a hearing on the matter on January 10, 1931. I understand that Mr. Ketcham will write you in detail in regard to the matter so that I will not attempt to go over the same ground.

"I shall be glad to co-operate with your Board in the matter in any way that seems advisable."

REP. ROY O. WOODRUFF
Bay City (10th District)

"I have your letter of the 26th., and the copy of resolution accompanying it, and am filing with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at once a request that the order covering the use of unbleached palm oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine be suspended, or that a public hearing be held in regard to continuing in effect such an order or policy."

REP. W. FRANK JAMES
Hancock, (12th District)

"I am in receipt of your letter of December 26th, and will take the matter up with the Treasury Department and write you again as soon as possible."

Internal Revenue Bur. Explains Oleo Position

Washington—Defending its Nov. 12, 1930, ruling exempting oleo made from palm oil from the 10c per lb. coloring tax. The Bureau of Internal Revenue in a letter to Cong. John Ketcham of Michigan states that the Bureau considered the ruling very carefully before releasing it, and that under the letter of the law the Bureau found itself without authority to deny the use of unbleached palm oil in the manufacture of oleo at the lower rate of tax, provided the oil is free from artificial coloration and is used in substantial quantities."

The Bureau cited the 1902 Act stating the oleo NOT artificially colored shall be taxed at 3/4c per lb. and Regulation 9 of the same Act stating that:

"The use of naturally colored ingredients in the manufacture of oleomargarine which impart to the finished product a yellow color in imitation or semblance of butter will not be regarded as artificial coloration if such ingredients form a bona fide component part of the manufactured article and serve substantial functions other than producing color."

Evidently, when dairy interests wrote the 1902 and 1930 oleo legislation they didn't figure on some smart chemist making naturally yellow palm oil attractive to the taste, or perhaps they were unable to go soled length in making all yellow oleo taxable at 10c per lb. regardless of the source of the color. But today they have the question on their hands in a big way.

Ionia To Hear Beamer

Ionia—E. A. Beamer of Blissfield, president of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and nationally known as an officer in national co-operative live stock marketing work, will address the annual meeting of the Ionia Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at the court house here January 21.

corn sugar (dextrose) is sold as sugar, the packages must be labeled, but its use in packing or processing any article in which sugar is a recognized ingredient will not require a statement that corn sugar has been used. No natural product, such as honey, may be adulterated or imitated by the use of any type of sugar.

It is believed that the new ruling will send 20,000,000 bushels or more of corn into the corn sugar industry.

Learned of His Fate From the Newspapers

Lansing—Perhaps the first man to feel the January 1931 "after-inauguration" effect of campaigning on the "wrong side" last fall was Grove M. Rouse, former head of the bus division of the public utilities commission, a \$4,000 per year job. Mr. Rouse campaigned for Alex J. in September. Within an hour after the inauguration New Years day he answered the telephone to be asked by newspapermen what statement he had to make about leaving office. It was news to him. He wasn't fired. The utilities commission merely appointed as successor Joseph E. War-

ner of Ypsilanti, veteran representative, defeated last fall. Mr. Rouse is a prosperous lumberman, residing at Atlanta, Mich.

Mr. Rouse promptly announced himself candidate for state senate sergeant-at-arms, which he held for the past three sessions, leaving his utilities post during each session. Capitol "grape vine intelligence" is that Governor Brucker relented a bit, and ignored almost certain selection of Mr. Rouse to the sergeant-at-arms post, a job that carries more prominence than pay, more intimacy with law-makers than actual power. Rouse got the job.

There is no ailment more difficult to cure than willful ignorance.

VILLAGE VIEW Chicks direct from POULTRY FARM

BABY CHICKS: For the past year we have imported the Large Type Breeding Hens. Weighing 6 lbs. each, direct from Tom Barron at England to again improve the Village View Stock. Many commercial egg farmers in this vicinity are buying their chicks from us year after year because the Village View Chicks develop into Big Lob-combed Birs and heavy producers of large white eggs that sell at a premium in May and thereafter.

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Tell Your Wife

(FROM AN EDITORIAL IN WALLACE'S FARMER)
Last fall, an Iowa farmer died. Like most of us, he couldn't imagine his own death; other people died, but he couldn't—not for a long time, anyway. He had two farms. He was supposed to be well off. But he hadn't made a will; he hadn't kept his family informed on his affairs.

Right now his wife is doing housework for wages; his son is looking for a job in town; his daughters are wondering where their share of the estate went to. When the estate is settled, the widow will get but little more than a thousand dollars; the others will get less.

What happened? In the first place, he carried no insurance. There was no cash handy to meet pressing obligations. He had some debts, debts for which he wasn't being pressed because he had a good reputation as a farmer. Collection of these debts was pushed after his death, since the security—the ability of this man as an active farmer—was gone. The farms were mortgaged; interest and taxes were coming due.

These are things to figure on. And even if you live for a half-century more, as we hope you do, these precautions will be worth while. You'll be surprised how many good ideas about farming your wife and your children will develop if they learn what you are doing and know that you count on their co-operation.

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April Sowing A Novel -- By Rosemary Rees In Six Parts

Mary Brandon comes to New Zealand from England as a cook in a small hotel where Jim Carlyon has lived for ten years in a state of continued drunkenness. Mary interests him; he sees she is a lady and is fascinated by her. She taunts him with his vice and his failure to go to the war and he seizes her and kisses her violently. Ashamed of himself he apologizes and is further shamed by her scorn. Sally Sargent and her daughter, Joan, sheep owners, stall their car and are forced to spend the night in the inn where Mary works. They are fascinated by her and think they have seen her before. Mrs. Sargent invites her to her home. She also tries to persuade Jim to give up drinking and sends him some books. A young rancher, Lindsey Gerard is attentive to Joan. Sally keeps trying to place Mary.

Mary takes riding lessons of Hennessey, a man of all work, and makes a friend of him. Doctor Stewart arrives and discovers he has met Mary in France casually. He also discloses the amazing information that he refused to pass Jim for war service. Mary finds herself trembling as she thinks how she taunted him. She asks his forgiveness. Later he saves her life. Mary begins to distrust the Baylisses. Jim gives up drinking. Joan in love with Stewart, imagines he's lost his heart to Mary Brandon. He tells her he's taking Mary and Jim to the sports meeting. He thinks Joan is in love with Gerard.

Mary loses faith in Carlyon when an incident occurs that leads her to think he has been drinking again. She agrees to go to Dr. Stewart as housekeeper and leaves the little hotel for good.

She becomes the victim of gossip in her new position but Mrs. Sargent and her mother are her stout champions. Mary reveals to Joan that Stewart is in love with her (Joan). Carlyon buys a little place of his own. The community is shocked to hear of his arrest, charged with cattle stealing. Stewart and Mrs. Sargent furnish bail.

PART VI

To Mary Brandon, the news of Carlyon's arrest came as a shock so great as to partially paralyze coherent thought. Was this the man she had been almost persuaded to love? That she did love—she'd be honest with herself at any rate. She loved him in spite of all he'd done, and despised herself for her own weakness. At the end of that horrible day when the Beverly paper announced his committal for trial at the next sitting of the supreme court, she talked of the case to Stewart.

"What has he done exactly?" she asked. "Done?" echoed Stewart, "the poor devil hasn't done anything except deny the charge." "Isn't it better if people plead guilty?" "Perhaps, if they are guilty." "Don't you think he is?" A sudden wild hope sprang in her! Perhaps he had not done this thing after all! Stewart looked at her steadily. It was the first moment since he had known her during which he felt himself out of sympathy with her.

"You knew Carlyon at Whangamata," he said, "did he strike you as being a thief?" She shook her head a trifle pitifully. "No. I would never have thought that of him, but he pledged his word to me about—something—and he broke it . . . within an hour . . . I couldn't trust him then."

Stewart got up from the table with a slightly impatient movement. "I don't know anything about that, of course," he answered, "but I do know that he's not guilty of this charge; and thank Heaven there's someone else in Beverly who agrees with me, and that's Mrs. Sargent. We're going to get him off between us, and we've got the cleverest lawyer in Beverly—Ellis Weldon—for his defense. Carlyon seems almost dazed. He sticks to his story that he bought the stock from Mrs. Bayliss, but he has nothing to prove she sold it to him, and she, of course, denies it."

The words struck suddenly some chord in Mary Brandon's memory. Where had she heard a phrase like this? Ah, yes! Mrs. Bayliss, herself, had said it. That night on the beach. "If Jim takes the stock . . . who's to prove I sold it to him?" That was what she had said. Mary had forgotten those first words in what had followed. She had no clue then to their importance, but now the sentence was illuminating.

She swung round and faced Stewart, her eyes blazing. "He didn't do it! He didn't do it!" she said. There was a curious note of joy in her voice. "I know now, I remember—on the beach I heard Mrs. Bayliss talking to Brett. It's Bayliss and his wife and Brett and—yes and Wiremu—they're the thieves—those four. Wiremu was there after they'd killed the Friestian." . . . she could scarcely speak for her excitement. Things that had been vague before leapt to her mind now with an amazing clarity. How could she ever have believed the man she loved guilty of so sordid a crime? Faithless to her, perhaps, but not a criminal! And she could clear him!

And it must have been there—in the Gorge Valley—through the secret tunnel—that they hid the stolen sheep and cattle. And Brett up at Otane with Wiremu—I knew that day that they were plotting . . . and when Sophia brought that meat, it was stolen . . . that's why they buried the skins. And perhaps the whiskey they sent to Otane was a bribe to get the Maoris to work with them—that's why they let them use the valley . . . Where did all that cattle come from?"

immense importance in this case, but if it can be proved that the witness is not to be relied upon—" "Oh course she isn't to be relied upon," thought Gladys. "Anyone could see that in a moment." "Is it true that before you left England, you were accused of the murder of your husband?"

"The court was so still that one might have heard the proverbial pin drop. Never in the whole history of Beverly had there been so dramatic a moment in any trial. Everyone hung upon Mary's answer.

"No," she said. "Be careful, Lady Mary,"—the use of the title added another thrill as Curtis knew it would—"I have here papers speaking of the case. "I was very unhappy with my husband," said Mary, her voice distinct. During a quarrel I struck him. He fell, and I discovered he was dead. I thought I had killed him, and gave myself up. It was proved that he had died of heart failure, with which my blow had nothing whatever to do. I could not bear to make use of his money, and I came out to New Zealand, calling myself Mrs. Brandon, in order to earn my own living and forget the past."

If Alfred Curtis's question had been irrelevant Mary's words were also irrelevant, and yet His Honor allowed her to finish. He remembered the affair perfectly. And in the sadness of the woman's simple statement was the hint of very bitter tragedy. "We've heard enough, Mr. Curtis," said the judge. "I remember the case and I fail to see that the somewhat tragic history of the witness impugns her veracity or reliability."

Gladys sat dumfounded. Was this justice? A lot of foolish men influenced by a woman's good looks. Vamps, of course, always scored.

But when Mary left the witness box and passed out through the curious staring crowd, it really didn't seem as though she were enjoying a truly vampish triumph. Stewart and Sally walked with her to the door.

"She's coming home with me, Alick," said Mrs. Sargent; "and she's going straight to bed. Joan's just bringing up the car."

Mary was shivering when she reached the Sargent home. Sally, having dispatched Joan for hot water bottles, brought in a nightgown and a thick silk dressing-gown of her own.

"Now, then," she said briskly, "in-to bed you get as quickly as possible."

Mary Brandon looked up at her hostess from the chair on which she sat. "Why are you so kind to me, Mrs. Sargent?" she asked with a very pitiful look in her white face.

"I don't know that I'm particularly kind," Sally returned in her own matter-of-fact manner. "I've asked you to come here so often, and you've refused so often, that now I've simply kidnapped you. Into bed, my child."

Joan coming into the room announced that Stewart had arrived. "Now where's my patient?" he asked. "Joan you've no business to prevent me from coming in to see her."

"I'm not preventing you," retorted Joan. "I'm showing you the way." Her voice was that of the good comrade once more.

"Don't you let her stay in bed too long tomorrow, Mrs. Sargent. I'll cook my own breakfast, but she'll have to get the lunch. She's not going to leave me without a full week's notice."

"I'm not going to leave you at all," returned Mary feebly, "until you get married." There was a little wistful gleam of humor in the sad eyes, and he saw it, and although her retort left him somewhat at a loss for an adequate reply, it relieved his mind.

Mary was sleeping when Sally opened her door softly and spoke to her after dinner. At ten o'clock—after she had heard the news that the case was over, and Carlyon acquitted—she opened the door again.

"Is that you, Mrs. Sargent," asked a voice from the bed. "Yes, it's me," answered Sally ungrammatically. "Jim Carlyon is acquitted. Of course we knew he would be."

"Could we have the light?" Sally switched on the electric light, and was somewhat surprised to see her guest sitting up against the pillows, her dark hair loose and soft about her flushed face, and hanging in two heavy coils upon her shoulders. A little too flushed Sally decided that she was, but she certainly looked most lovely.

ly she fears? No one in my world knew the real Paul Durant. I knew him that first night of my marriage. My instinctive fears—my instinctive loathing, oh, they were more than justified. A wife is at the mercy of the man she marries. Civilization decrees that—they are there alone together—shut into one room—" "After that first night I left him. I went to my mother—I told her as much as I could—I couldn't tell her everything—I begged her . . . I explored her . . . to save me. I was half mad with terror. She took me back to him by the first train; I had never seen her so angry in my life before. "Did I know what I was doing?" Had I given one thought to the scandal I was creating? To make her and my sisters the laughing stock of London; after the triumph of my marriage. And for what? A little puritanical folly. Afterward I appealed to my sisters—they were both married before I was—but they, too, told me my duty lay with my husband."

"When the war came I had been married for three years and from 1914 to 1918 I only saw my husband once. He was in the east. "After the war he came back to London—" Mary rose and walked over to the window. "I can't tell you what I went through then . . . I couldn't tell anyone . . . the shame and the physical suffering. And then one night . . . in my big bedroom in Park Lane . . . it ended. We'd gone through one of the usual scenes, and suddenly it seemed to me I'd reached the limit of endurance. There was a tray with cake and fruit on a table. I seized one of the big silver knives. My one idea was that I must kill myself somehow, but he caught my arm and I struck him. Nothing was very clear to me after that. I suppose rage and hatred lent me strength. We struggled together for some time; his dress shirt was torn open and I struck there again with all my force. The knife was blunt, but it penetrated the flesh and drew blood, and suddenly he seemed to crumple up and fell at my feet. I knew he was dead before I felt the stillness of his heart, and I was glad. I can't help that; I'm glad still. Every hour that he lived he was a power for evil, and his money magnified that power to enormous proportions."

"As I said today in court, my blow had nothing to do with my husband's death. He died of heart failure during the struggle between us. "My sisters and my mother were infuriated with me, and after I refused to take one penny of Paul Durant's money they cast me off. "There isn't much more to tell. I wanted to get away from England; I sold one or two of my own things—I couldn't use money from gifts or jewels given to me by my husband—and came out to New Zealand. "Mrs. Sargent," she went on, "do you wonder that I couldn't accept your friendship without letting you know something of myself?"

Her eyes were fixed on Sally—eyes wide, strained and pitiful. Sally rose and crossed to her. Mary rose, and then stretching out her hands in a sort of blind appeal, she burst into tears.

Sally held the pitifully sobbing woman in her arms. "It's all over, my dear—all over," she said quietly. "You're here amongst friends—don't forget that."

Mrs. Sargent kept Mary with her next day, and Alick Stewart came to lunch. He remarked that Carlyon had gone home that morning, and that Bayliss and his wife, Brett and Wiremu had been arrested. He—Stewart—was going up the next Sunday to lunch with Carlyon.

"It's very wonderful the way Carlyon pulled himself together," he remarked. "He hasn't touched a drop of liquor since that first day you talked to him at Whangamata, Mrs. Sargent. He's awfully grateful for all you've done."

Mary stared with wide eyes at Stewart. Had he forgotten Poturu? "He sent me a very charming note," answered Sally; "but as to gratitude I think I owe him a great deal more than he owes me."

"You mean for what he did at the sports?" Sally nodded. "Suppose I'd had to return to Beverly and break the news to Millicent that June had been killed when riding one of my ponies? Wouldn't that have been terrible? And Millicent would never have believed that it wasn't my fault. But Jim Carlyon was so quick. He was standing talking to me when we saw the pony galloping down the track, and poor little June dragging by the stirrup. He just rushed out before I had even time to realize what had happened, and caught the bride as the pony passed us, and pulled him up."

"And June wasn't in the least hurt?" "A few scratches, that's all." Alick Stewart laughed. "Poor old Carlyon didn't get off so lightly. He had a beautiful black eye for nearly a week. He looked as though he'd been in a free fight."

"He was knocked down, you know, and dragged, too—by the bridle—and I think the pony's fore leg struck him on the head."

"Yes. He had a nasty touch of concussion." "When I reached them—puffing and panting like a grampus," went on Sally, "someone was pouring brandy down his throat. He tried to push it away, and it spilled all over his coat. He got up and staggered off, saying, 'Must give message, must do that—'"

"Yes, some chap found him wandering about, and brought him to me." Mary had been looking from one to the other during this conversation, and her heart had almost stopped

beating. What had she done? She'd wronged Jim Carlyon bitterly. She must see him—must tell him—and ask his forgiveness. He mightn't be so ready to forgive. She'd shown herself—three times—lacking in any generosity of feeling towards him. She'd thought ill of him without giving him any chance to defend himself. Carlyon would be right to forget her. She wasn't worth remembering, if her love held so little faith. But she must see him—must at least ask his pardon.

Later, when Stewart was leaving, she spoke to him apart. "Will you take me up with you on Sunday?" she asked. "To see Carlyon?"

She nodded, wide, anxious eyes fixed upon his face. "Of course I will," he answered heartily.

When Sunday came Mary put on a golden yellow linen dress and a wide black hat. "If she cares for Carlyon," thought Stewart, "he's winning some beauty."

It was a beautiful drive—climbing hills, from the top of which were exquisite peeps of the bay behind them, and the tumbled peaks and valleys before—and then running down steep winding curves to the bed of the river which gleamed blue in its channel of white, sun-baked silt.

They reached the top of the ridge, but there was no house in view, only a patch of native bush on the hillside before them hid the homestead, so Stewart explained. Mary got down and opened the gate, and the car passed through. Stewart was looking a trifle dubiously at the rough green paddock—plentifully strewn with half-burnt logs.

They followed round the edge of the bush and then came in sight of the house. It was in a clearing, and the big native trees, and tall tree-ferns grew close beside it. The house itself was like any other little five-roomed cottage in the country.

There was the flower garden in the front, with steps from the verandah leading down to it. It was not in the least like that cottage of Mary's dream—with peach blossom and guilder-roses tossing in the sweet spring breeze—but this was real! A little home amongst the hills.

Carlyon came to meet them. He wore riding-breeches and gaiters, and a soft shirt with the sleeves rolled up; the sun shone on his dark hair, and his tanned, clear-cut face. Stewart hailed him. "Brought you a visitor, Carlyon," he said. "Don't think much of your road. Oh, by Jove—" He clapped his hand to his pocket as though he'd forgotten something. Carlyon had now reached them.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Left my pipe in the car. You take Mrs. Brandon up to the house, will you? I'll cut back and get it."

Carlyon opened the little gate leading into the garden, gay with a jumble of color—small, late roses, sweet williams, marigolds, and larkspurs—and Mary passed through.

"I ought to have let you know I was coming, I suppose," she said; "but I only decided—it seemed such a nice day—" She felt she was floundering badly and stopped.

Stewart, having gained the friendly shelter of the bush, pulled his pipe out of his pocket, and began to fill it. "I'll give them half an hour," he observed.

Meanwhile Carlyon and Mary had walked up the straight garden path—past a shady willow tree—and into the living room. Mary sat down as soon as she entered because she felt she couldn't stand, and she wanted her back to the light. Carlyon stood opposite to her, looking past her to the open window.

"Do you mind if I take off my hat?" she asked. "My head aches rather." "Of course not," returned Carlyon. "This room's very hot, I'm afraid. Would you rather sit under the willow tree in the garden?"

She shook her head and there was another silence. "I had to come," she went on at last. "I've got to ask your forgiveness."

"For what?" How cold and far away his voice sounded. "I did you a great injustice. That day at Poturu . . . when you came to me . . . after the accident . . . I thought you'd been—drinking."

Carlyon was looking at her now. "But you knew I wouldn't do that. I told you so, and you promised to believe me."

"I know. I failed you first at Whangamata. Judged you a slacker who'd shirked his duty . . . In the war. Failed you again at Poturu, and I thought—at first—that you'd . . . stolen the cattle." "His eyes were fixed on her face in frank amazement. "You thought that?" he asked. She nodded. It was very difficult to speak. He gave a short laugh. "Well, I don't suppose, it matters much in the long run what your opinion is of me."

He had not moved, but his eyes were on her. She put out her hand in a sort of mute appeal. "Say it more kindly," she said brokenly. "I don't deserve it, but . . . be kind to me."

"What do you mean, be kind to you?" asked Carlyon again. His face had gone white, and he was speaking in a low, quiet voice. "How shall I say I forgive you? How shall I be kind?"

Suddenly he took her in his arms with a sort of fierce hunger. "You're trying me too hard," he said. "I'm only a man, and I want you. God, how I want you—and you come like this. I swore I'd never kiss you again until you came to me willingly, but—"

Mary put up her hands, and drew down the dark head to her own. "Kiss me, and say that you forgive me," she whispered.

Their lips met, and again Carlyon knew that sense of swooning ecstasy. He'd never let her go again—never. He'd fight the world for her! "You're mine," he whispered. "Mine!" And then his lips found hers once more.

They broke apart at last, and looked at one another. "Are you playing with me?" asked Carlyon in a husky voice. She shook her head. "I love you, dear," she answered simply. "I've never cared like this before."

"You'd come here?—to this poor little house?" "It's a beautiful house. Oh, dear love, I want you—you—don't you understand?"

They kissed again, and he thrilled to the passion in her lips. He'd fight more than the world for her.

A love story, they say, should end with wedding bells, but there were no bells rung for the marriage of James Carlyon and Lady Mary Durant. The ceremony took place at eight-thirty in the morning. "Why choose such an uncomfortable hour?" asked Sally plaintively and Stewart, who gave the bride away, and Sally and Joan, who were the only witnesses and Mrs. Royden, who was waiting at "The Cottage" for the return of the wedding party, were the only residents of Beverly who knew anything at all about the matter.

As they left the church Joan remarked casually to Stewart, "That's the sort of wedding I'll have." "When?" asked Stewart promptly, his eyes on her face.

"Next week, if you like," returned Joan, coolly meeting his level gaze and speaking with her old slow drawl but with a heightened color.

It was not next week, but it was not long delayed, and the argument as to who proposed, and who accepted is one which is likely to recur at frequent intervals in the Stewart household as long as Joan's dimples answer to Alick's chaffing smile.

Sally lent James and Lady Mary Carlyon the ancient buggy, in which she and Peter had so often travelled on the coast road, and a pair of ponies—not so ancient—with which to drive back to their home amongst the hills.

Mary thought that as they approached the tiny homestead the air of surprise which she had noticed on that first day was accentuated.

To the little house the astonishment was natural. "Now who can these two people be, driving up in this rattle-trap of a buggy?" it asked itself. Though kindly hearted, and wise in worldly gossip, the little homestead—having been born in the backblocks of New Zealand—did not express itself either with grammatical exactitude, nor elegance of phrasing.

"Is it—but surely it can't be—James Carlyon, one of that I've heard spoken of as the landed gentry in England—who one day may inherit Merestone Manor . . . and Lord Barroholm's daughter, who I've read of in the Overseas Mail. She married a millionaire, didn't she? No, it couldn't be toffs like them. They'd have a grand car to travel in, not a shabby old buggy; and they'd never choose to live in a five-roomed wooden house—however flashy the new paint and paper's made us."

But when the ponies were unharnessed, and the couple entered the little homestead, it lost its look of wonder and astonishment, and whispered with something of relief, "I thought they couldn't be those two swells. I'm glad of that. I wouldn't feel at ease in entertaining them. These are only ordinary homely folk—they won't despise me. They came in holding hands like Jack and Jill, and they laughed into each other's eyes, and they said, 'Our little home,' and then—not in any grand, stand-offish way at all, but for all the world like old McAndrew's daughter and her young man they kissed each other."

THE END.

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Hereafter, all dividends to members will be reported to the member annually, at the time Farm Bureau membership statements are sent out. The first \$10.00 of earnings will be applied against membership dues and the balance will be paid in cash or held at compound interest to apply against a LIFE MEMBERSHIP, as the member prefers.

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NOTE: Members with feed contracts expiring May 1 will not be affected until after that date.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Purchasers of clothing will pay the regular price. If they are members their patronage dividends will be accounted for on their annual membership statements.

SEED CLEANING. Members using this service will pay the regular cleaning charge and their patronage dividend will be accounted for on their annual membership statements.

TRAFFIC CLAIMS, ETC. The service of the Traffic Department will be available at the regular charge for collections. This entire charge to members will be accounted for on the annual membership statements.

CLASSIFIED ADS IN THE MICHIGAN FARM NEWS. Classified ads will be run for members at the regular rates and the patronage dividends will be accounted for on the annual membership statements.

REMEMBER, all Farm Bureau Members are building credits toward a life membership and will have no further dues to pay after a few years. Use of the above services will help you pay for your life membership and may also reduce the number of years necessary to secure it. LIFE MEMBERS will receive their dividends without paying dues.

With this announcement the new membership plan adopted last fall comes fully into operation, and justifies the slogan:

"Farm Bureau membership is a sound investment and not an expense."

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS COMPANY

Jan. 10, 1931.

HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.
Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

WHAT IS LEAST PLEASANT THING IN FARM LIFE?

Pig Pen Location, Flies, and "Eternal Tracking" Listed By Women.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED

For Every Bad Situation, Some Woman Has Found An Answer.

By MRS. EDITH WAGAR
Some time ago we sent out requests to several farm women asking them to tell us what in their estimation is "the most disagreeable things about farm life."

Our idea was not a matter of hoping for sympathy or of courting a wail of discontent. Nothing of the sort, but we really hoped for a heart to heart confession of some of the drawbacks that are still the lot of farm people. And we had in mind that our great family of Farm News readers could become a "mutual benefit association" for the exchange of ideas so that in time many of these drawbacks might be eliminated.

Surprised, Pleased, Disappointed
But really, we are surprised, pleased, disappointed and thankful for the excellent response. We are happy to publish these replies, in part at least, with the thought that they may do just what we hoped they would for many farm homes.

That Pig Pen!
Here's one I know will strike home to many women—"The pig pen was and still is my greatest trouble, but I have planted trees, which helps a little." This comes from one of our most prominent Farm Bureau women and I am sure we all have experienced the same trouble. Now what can we do about it? Any suggestion towards lifting this disagreeable part of hog raising will be received thankfully.

The Eternal "Tracking"
"Oh! It's the eternal tracking in and the sweeping and scrubbing that must follow," another writes. Now, I wonder how we can help her? I'd say, have some sort of walk around the house, especially between the barn and the door that is most used, then have a good strong foot scraper, a broom and some sort of rug at the door. I'd do my best to train all members of the family to make use of these dirt chasers. Then I'd get the easiest kind of a broom or brush to push over the floor and a long handled dust pan. I've been telling some of the electricity friends that farm women need some kind of an electric mop. Why not? It's only by making known our needs that we get people of genius thinking along those channels.

Pesky Flies
Another says, "It's the pesky flies" and we all say amen to that, I'm sure.

We know on farms where there's livestock, there's apt to be more flies than in many other places. Now, our job is to find ways and means to keep rid of them. We find that it helps tremendously if the manure is kept hauled out rather than allowed to stand in the barnyard from one season to another. Keep garbage and other things that might attract flies covered. Have flytraps outside. Kill the first fly; keep the doors and windows screened with screens that actually fit. I saw at a farm electrical exhibit one day screens that were "charged" in some way so that whenever a fly or mosquito came in contact with the screen it was killed instantly, although there was no danger to humans. Of course, this was still in the experimental stage, but who knows! This may be the way our homes will some day be kept free of the "pesky fly."

Tramps
Another living on a trunk line writes that "The most objectionable feature just now is a lot of tramps, some of them appearing anything but harmless." Please, some of you, living on these traveled highways, tell us how you handle or avoid this annoyance. Do you feed them and take them in for the night? Do you listen to their tales of woe? Do you meet them at the door with a cheery "good morning, what can I do for you?" If not, what do you do? We all want to know.

Long Hours; Prices Low
Another woman who is progressive in thought and working for her community at all times says, "Working hours are too long, and prices on our farm products are too low; we cannot put in the conveniences such as bath room, running water, electricity, etc." I believe in produce being graded and let people pay for the grade they want to buy. Let the farmer set the price on what he produces as others do.

For Traveling Husband
Then another woman said in a half joking way that the most annoying thing to her was "packing her husband's suitcase" as he is one of the "traveling kind." Now that job can be made very much easier if it is kept "packed" to a certain degree. For one who travels much, it pays to have a special supply of all necessary toilet articles to be always kept in the bag or suitcase; then keep a number of handker-

POOR PA BY CLAUDE CALLAN



"You can spare yourself the trouble of shavin' an' dressin' up," Ma says. "Dairy an' Grace are not coming over, so you can look as terrible as you please. There'll be nobody here to see you except me."

"I wasn't thinkin' about Daisy an' Grace," I explained. "I just thought I'd fix up a little."

"You always happen to have that thought when girls are comin'," Ma says. "You're married to me, so what's the use exertin' yourself to look nice when I'm the only one that will see you."

"Now mama, you know—" "You sit around the house lookin' like a tramp when I'm the only one that has to look at you," Ma says, "but if a silly girl is comin' here you dress up like you was goin' to a reception."

"Mama, I think—" "It's no wonder there's so little romance in married life," Ma says, "when the husband thinks the wife enjoys bein' around him when he looks like a scarecrow."

"I guess I'm guilty, mama," I confessed, "but what about yourself? You wear sloppy shoes an' a faded house dress an' you've got your face greased when I'm the only one that will see you, but—" "That's all I got to wear," Ma says.

"But when young men are comin' here," I says "you try to fix up so you'll look younger an' prettier than our daughter Betty."

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chiefs, a night gown, night shirt or pajamas, a change of underwear, an extra pair of hose, some stationery and stamps, extra collars and even a fresh shirt, always in the bag. As soon as the good man arrives home, sort out the soiled articles and replace them with fresh ones and it will only take a moment to have him ready for the next trip, no matter how suddenly he is called.

What Would You Do?
And then there were several who wrote so beautifully of farm life that it makes us almost feel that there is nothing that should be said on the other side. Nevertheless, we all know that there are many, many farm homes still without the comforts of certain conveniences, and their occupants are hoping and praying for some way to present themselves where they can see their way clear to gradually acquire some of them.

These same people see the same beauties, the same attractions, the same advantages of life in the open spaces that the more fortunate ones see, but at the same time they feel the great lack of opportunity to enjoy those conveniences that do contribute so liberally to a contented farm life.

To those who are blessed with the things that are denied others, I beg you to imagine yourselves in the place of some less fortunate and tell us what you would do if you had the same annoyance.

And if there are other problems yet to solve, we would appreciate hearing about them, perhaps we can offer some timely help. Remember, it will always be through the happy discontent of some one that new ways will be created and new devices invented to make better the old practices.

Other comment on this subject are invited by the Farm and Home and what farm women have done to overcome objectionable situations are invited by the Farm and Home editor of the News.

Homespun Yarns
Hot cranberry sauce is good with waffles on wintry mornings.

Eggs and milk are relatively cheap and can be used economically in the low-cost diet.

The stout woman should emphasize verticle lines in her clothes and not wear colors that will make her conspicuous.

A broom placed just outside the door and used for brushing snow from the feet saves work for the housewife.

Because only a little food value is lost in the drying process dried fruits are a satisfactory addition to the winter diet.

To stimulate a love of reading in the child, see that he has a comfortable chair of suitable size and a good light beside it.

The small child's jealousy of a new baby is often corrected by helping him to think of himself as the newcomer's protector rather than his rival.

Interesting Farm Women

When one attempts to count the men who are leaders of agriculture in our state, we find ourselves confronted with large numbers, but we are unable to select off hand the leadership of our farm women because but a comparative few have been active in a public way.

However, we find any number of rural women doing big things in a quiet way, and we know that right there is a force that would be equal to any emergency if called to face it.

It is our hope to introduce from time to time some of the many farm women of Michigan who not only make splendid homes for their families but are interested in other things as well.

At this time, allow us to present Mrs. Reuben Lee, living near Lowell, Kent county:

Mrs. Lee is one of a family of nine born on a farm in the timber country of Osceola county. Her father was a minister and singing teacher as well as a farmer. Her mother was a teacher. On account of long distances from school privileges, the family was taught the rudiments of music as well as the three R's in their own home, beginning public school attendance only when large enough to endure the long walk and trials of the times.

The children were taught to look upon work as necessary and honorable, were taught a reverence for Godly things, good manners imbued with moral courage, and were "spanked" into obedience if necessary.

The Red Letter Days
Mrs. Lee speaks of "sugaring off" days as the red letter ones of her years, for they not only were filled with the joy of all family work, but the proceeds meant new shoes and more books. One pair of shoes a year was the custom, new ones usually coming at Christmas time.

Notwithstanding the handicaps and privations, Mrs. Lee speaks of her girlhood days as a period of happiness and pleasure. She began teaching at a very early age and later attended the Ferris Institute, then more teaching, and later marriage.

Four children bless their farm home in Ionia county near Lowell and the early home environment has followed down through the next generation for the Lee place is a social center for young people.

Their home spells comfort and good cheer; they have hosts of friends who are always welcome; they are active in church circles, belong to the Grange, P. T. A., fraternal and community organizations, assist with Extension work, and lend a hand to any community effort.

Vacations At Home
Having a lake on their farm, they have devised a way whereby they can have a vacation and still remain at home and attend to farm duties for they have built a log cabin on the hill overlooking the lake which they use for a summer home and picnic ground.

For several years Mrs. Lee took



MRS. REUBEN LEE

'fresh air' children from Detroit for the summer weeks, giving them wholesome food and motherly care.

Her outstanding accomplishment is her ability to write, although she modestly speaks of it only as a hobby. During her early school days, she won a prize offered to any pupil in a school of over fifty scholars, for their best essay on "Loyalty." This seemed to be the starting point to what has since developed into quite a literary channel, for it was followed by many successful attempts while still in school. Since marriage, Mrs. Lee has at times written for papers and magazines specializing in feature and children's stories. Several times she has been awarded quite generous checks for her contributions.

When asked to extend a message to farm women, she hesitated, but on second thought sent this most worth while greeting—"I think it is just as easy to see the joy in labor that must be done, as to think of our tasks as burdens to be borne."

"I can get as much fun out of cooking a wholesome meal for hungry men and boys and watching their evident delight and satisfaction as I can in a game of bridge or a round of golf, though I enjoy both upon occasion."

Favorite Recipes

This recipe column is established with the hope of a mutual exchange among our readers. We desire reliable recipes, appropriate for general farm use. We will appreciate contributions.

POTATO PUFF

By Mrs. L. E. W.

2 cups mashed potatoes
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 eggs
1/2 cup scalded milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
Stir the melted butter into the potato and beat thoroughly. Add eggs beaten very light and then the milk and seasoning. Bake in a buttered dish in a quick oven for 20 minutes or until nicely browned. A good way to use left over mashed potatoes.

ONE EGG MUFFINS

By Mrs. A. W.

1 1/2 cups flour
1 tablespoon sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
Measure, mix and sift the dry ingredients, add the milk, beaten egg and melted butter; beat hard. Half fill well greased muffin tins and bake in a hot oven from 20 to 25 minutes. Makes 6 large muffins.

DUTCH COFFEE CAKE

By Mrs. M. S.

1 bowl of yeast sponge
1 cup sweet milk
1 cup sugar
1/2 cup shortening
2 eggs
Stir in flour to make stiff batter. Let raise, then mix stiff and roll. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon on top, let raise again then bake in a moderate oven.

GRAHAM FRUIT PUDDING

By Mrs. M. S.

1/2 cup white flour
1 cup graham flour
1/2 cup molasses
1 egg
1/2 cup sour milk

1 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon spices (mace, cinnamon and cloves)
1/4 cup shortening
1/2 cup chopped nut meats
1 cup raisins
Steam 2 hours.

CHEESE SALAD

3 cups milk
3 egg yolks
1 cup soft cheese
Salt
Paprika
1 1/2 tablespoons gelatin
1/2 cup cold water
Scald milk in double boiler, add cheese and stir till smooth. Add half hot mixture to egg yolks and when well blended stir into remainder in boiler. Cook 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Soak gelatin in cold water. Add to hot mixture. Stir well and pour into ring mold or individual molds. Let set, then turn out on plate. Garnish with lettuce or green pepper, fill center with mayonnaise dressing or with mixed vegetables chopped such as cabbage, celery, sweet pickles or lima beans, celery and beets.

OYSTER COCKTAIL

For the sauce in an oyster cocktail use:
4 tablespoons grated horseradish
4 tablespoons tomato catsup
1/2 teaspoon salt
A speck of nutmeg
1/4 cup lemon juice
4 tablespoons vinegar
Chill thoroughly.
Add chilled oysters just before serving.

GLAZED CARROTS

By Mrs. R. Jones

6 medium sized carrots
1/2 cup brown sugar
4 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Salt and pepper
Scrape and cook carrots, sliced in halves. Roll in brown sugar and cook in butter until they begin to brown. Add lemon juice and serve at once.

BROWN BREAD

By Ruth Sherman

2 cups sour milk
1/2 cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup wheat flour and 2 teaspoons soda sifted together
2 cups graham flour

AUNT HET BY ROBERT QUILLEN



"I didn't even know Bill was married until I seen him on the street needin' a shave."

"It's right funny the way gettin' married affects different kinds o' men. You take one that's been used to lookin' sloppy an' most likely he'll go back to the way he was raised after the honeymoon wears off. He'll slick up white he's courtin' an' maybe shave regular for a month after the ceremony, but after that he goes back to lookin' like a refugee."

"Ella's man still spruces up, but he was raised stylish an' probably never skipped a Saturday night in his life. Jane's husband is a swell dresser, too, but its vanity that keeps him sanitary. He's got a notion he's purty."

"I used to think men went back to lookin' like neglected step-children a month after they was married because they had quit lovin' their wives, but I learned better when me an' Pa was married."

"They do it because they can't help theirselves."

"When a girl gets married she buys enough new clothes to do a year an' gives her old wore-out things to her sisters, so she ain't got no excuse for lookin' a mess after the honeymoon except plain laziness."

"But a man don't have no new clothes except them he's married in, an' when the time comes to change 'em, he has to go back to holey ones."

"He might shave ever' day, clothes or no clothes, but it ain't nature. You never seen a woman usin' lip stick on ironin' day."

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Farm News Patterns



7056. Ladies' Maternity Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 39 inch material for a 38 inch size if made with revers. Without revers it requires 5 1/2 yards. For contrasting material 1/2 yard is required 39 inches wide, cut lengthwise.

7063. Misses' Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 4 yards of 39 inch material if Jumper and Blouse are made of one material. For the Jumper alone 1 1/2 yards is required. For the Blouse alone, 1 1/2 yard is required.

7070. Girls' Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. The tie requires 3/4 yard 35 inches wide, cut crosswise.

6652. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 35 inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material 1/4 yard is required 35 inches wide cut crosswise.

7060. Ladies' Apron Frock.
Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of material 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 6 1/4 yards 1 1/2 inch wide.

7069. Girls' Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size with long sleeves requires 2 1/2 yards of material 39 inches wide. With short sleeves 2 1/2 yards.

7074. Girls' Bloomer Dress.
Designed in Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards 35 inches wide for the Dress with Long Sleeves, and Bloomers. For contrasting material 1/4 yard is required cut crosswise.

6807. Ladies' Slip.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 1/2 yards 39 inch material. To finish the lower edge with lace requires 2 1/4 yards. To finish with bias binding requires 2 1/2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide.

5031. Infants' Set.
Designed in One Size. If made as illustrated the Dress requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch lawn or nainsook, and 2 1/2 yards edging 3 1/2 inches wide for the ruffle. The Gown requires 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material. The Sack 3/4 yard of 27 inch material, and the Cap 1/2 yard of 18 inch material.

Bar Immigration For 2 Years, Reed Urges
Washington—Barring of all immigration into the United States for a period of two years is proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania.

This restriction would apply to the rest of the world. Tourists, temporary visitors, immediate relatives of American citizens, persons protected by treaty provisions and government officials would be exempted. Filipinos would be barred from entering the mainland of the United States.

know far enough in advance, so that she can make arrangements for it. Because of the limited sale for fancy work, women are advised to send in samples of their work if this is what they wish to do, for in many cases the French women do the work so much more cheaply our women cannot afford to compete with them. All women wishing to go into this marketing work, are advised to get in touch with their home demonstration agent, or the county agricultural agent, or the state home marketing specialist at East Lansing, so they may proceed along organized lines with standardized work which will find its outlets through responsible channels.

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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SAGINAW BEAN GROWERS ASS'N STARTS BUSINESS

Offers Growers Season Pool, Short Term Pool, Cash Sales.

Saginaw—Saginaw Bean Growers Ass'n, first unit completed by Michigan bean growers, the Michigan Elevator Exchange, and the State College Agr'l Economics Dep't for ordering marketing of Michigan beans by the growers, recently announced that the Ass'n is doing business and that deliveries can be made by growers to Farm Bureau Services, Inc., elevator at 220 Bristol Street, Saginaw, according to their choice of the following methods for the balance of the present season:

1. Season pool, Dec. 15, 1930, to June 30, 1931, under which growers will receive the average price of sales of all beans for the period, less cost of handling.
2. Short term pool for May and June, 1931, operating as above for the two months.
3. Cash sale to the Ass'n whenever delivered, at the current market price.

Members delivering ordinary run beans to the Ass'n for pool or storage may have an advance of \$2 per cwt. on request at delivery. Additional advances are planned from time to time until full settlement has been made.

Beans received for pool or cash sale will be screened, grade determined, weighed, loaded on board cars and records kept at a substantial saving to the growers, according to the Ass'n.

Additional Michigan bean marketing Ass'ns, affiliated with the Michigan Elevator Exchange, are now being organized.

Live Stock Delegates To Buffalo Named

Jackson—Michigan district of the Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and New York live stock exchanges owning the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n live stock sales agency at East Buffalo yards, met here this week.

Michigan delegates elected to the Producers annual meeting at Buffalo February 9-10 are Frank Benham of Homer and Dr. F. E. Stiles of Battle Creek.

Buffalo Producers increased its business in 1930 and sold 36.4% of all live stock arriving by rail at Buffalo, and did 5% more business in 1930 than in 1929, it was said.

J. H. Campbell, ass't hog salesman at Buffalo, said that the outlook for heavy hogs is even poorer than it has been, but all other classes of stock should do better, depending considerably on the resumption of city buying power.

Newaygo Farm Bureau Endorses Co. Agent

Fremont—Newaygo county voters will vote on retention of the county agr'l agent this spring. Newaygo County Farm Bureau at its recently annual meeting went on record as favoring continuance of the work and urged all voters to support it. The meeting was large. The County Farm Bureau reported itself in excellent condition. Officers elected were: President, Nels Hanson, of Enslay; Vice president, Howard Slade, White Cloud; Sec'y., George Warren, Sheridan. Directors, Duncan Becker and George Warren, Clark Brody, sec'y of the State Farm Bureau, was the principal speaker.



Sell Your Own

You can send your stock to Detroit or East Buffalo yards and sell it direct to the packers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which is as near to you as your nearest shipping ass'n or member who is affiliated with us. Get the FULL RETURN from your stock.

Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to nearly 300 Michigan shipping ass'ns, have at Buffalo and Detroit their own sales offices, top notch salesmen, and the largest volume on both markets. Our business is to get you the most your stock will bring.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by bond meeting U. S. Gov't requirements.

Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich. or Producers Co-op Com. Assn. East Buffalo, N. Y.

Early American Simplicity and Oriental Ornateness to Meet



East meets West in architecture and in person at the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition in Paris, May to October, 1931, where two of the most striking national displays will be America's Mount Vernon, reproduced in actual size, and the mammoth Temple of Angkor-Vat, from French Indo-China.

These two majestic buildings, prime examples of Colonial simplicity and Oriental flamboyance in architecture, will be near neighbors in the great Paris exposition grounds, where France itself is spending more than \$30,000,000 to show the world the story of its material and intellectual progress through the ages.

Virtually all the world will be there. Three thousand natives from such remote spots as Iceland, Madagascar, Samoa, Somaliland, Guam, West Africa, Tibet, and Cambodia are now preparing to sail for Paris, where they will set up their native temples and houses, theaters and schools and restaurants and cafes in the beautiful Park of Vincennes, only a few minutes ride from the gay boulevards.

The United States exhibit, headed by Mount Vernon with Miss Anne Madison Washington, great-great-niece of General George Washington as hostess, will include displays of art and industry from Alaska, the Virgin Islands,

Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and Samoa. This exhibit is under the supervision of C. Bascom Slemm as U. S. Commissioner-General to the Exposition, Congress having appropriated approximately \$300,000 for the purpose.

The Exposition, Europe's greatest since the Paris Exposition of 1900, will be a tremendous pageant of contrasts. Buddhist shrines and Icelandic fisher huts will occupy adjoining plots. African Jungle savages will live in their primitive lean-tos beside golden Marquesans and sturdy Esquimaux. The visitor will be able to eat, drink, visit theaters and displays in "ninety languages".

The Exposition, then, will be a dramatic refutation of Kipling's famous "Never the twain shall meet". Paris offers a true meeting of Orient and Occident, of Christian, Moslem, Buddhist, Shintoist, of white, brown, black and yellow men in an exposition that offers all the benefits and delights of a complete world tour.

Officers of the American Committee to the Exposition include General John J. Pershing, Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France, George Harrison Phelps of Detroit, and C. Bascom Slemm, U. S. Commissioner-General to the Exposition.

WORLD TRAVELER, MEAT EXPERTS AT LIVESTOCK ANN'L

Mich. Live Stock Exchange Convenes At Lansing Feb. 19-20.

Lansing—A world traveler and speaker on business and social conditions, and two men to tell what is now going on and what is coming in the marketing of live stock and retail meat are promised for the annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Feb. 19-20 at Lansing according to President E. A. Beamer. The meeting opens with the annual banquet of the Exchange at Hotel Olds Thursday evening, Feb. 19 at 7 p. m. Mr. Fred B. Smith of New York, who has crossed the Atlantic 70 times and the Pacific 12 times in his travels as a representative of Johns Mansville Co., J. C. Penney Co., and others will speak. He is believed to be one of the best informed men today on world business, and on economic and social conditions in this country today. Mr. Smith is chairman of the Committee on World Wide Alliance for International Friendship.

The usual program of music and entertainment has been arranged, with an old time dancing party to follow.

Business sessions of the Exchange will be held Friday, Feb. 20 Mr. P. O. Wilson, manager of the New National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n, affiliated with the Farm Board, will speak on present day methods of marketing live stock.

Mr. F. M. Simpson of Swift & Company will speak about and demonstrate package meats prepared by the new "Instant Freeze" system, which promises to revolutionize the entire system of meat distribution.

This will be the 12th annual meeting of the Live Stock Exchange, which serves nearly 300 co-operative live stock shipping ass'ns and others, representing many thousands of Michigan farmers. It has its own sales offices at Detroit stockyards, and with Ohio, Indiana and New York live stock exchange, owns the Producers Co-operative Commission Association at East Buffalo yards. Both handle the largest volume of stock on their respective markets.

Coyotes Increasing In Lower Peninsula

Coyotes or "brush wolves", which some twenty years ago first appeared in numbers in the wilder parts of the upper peninsula, continue to show up in similar areas below the Straits.

Two of these animals have been reported taken in Charlevoix county this fall, the last on December 16 about four miles northwest of Boyne Falls. They have been previously found in Otsego and Crawford counties to the east of Charlevoix; and have been authoritatively reported as far south as Midland county.

According to the game division of the Conservation Department these animals will probably continue to elude hunters and trappers in sufficient numbers so as to become established in most of the larger wild land areas of the lower peninsula.

"Senator Joe" Ford 50 Years In Legislature

Lansing—Unofficially, the state senate has 33 members, one more than the present constitution provides for. The 33rd member is "Senator Joe" Ford—Joseph C. to be exact. No man living has served the state over so long a period for on January 5, he marked the 50th anniversary of his appointment to be keeper of the senate cloak room.

Mr. Ford was born a slave in Virginia in the 1830's. He is reticent on the subject of his age, even if on few other topics. It should be said now, with no reflection on any regularly elected senator, that the colored man's command of English might well be envied by some members of the upper house. Let no man think that "Senator Joe" is merely a cloakroom attendant. He is a well educated man, despite the fact that he never attended any school.

During the administration of Gov. David H. Jerome, Mr. Ford was first appointed to his post by Lt. Gov. Maurice S. Crosby, January 5, 1881, when he was about 40 years old. He was then a Pullman porter on the Pennsylvania railroad, which organization he served with leave of absence during sessions of the Michigan legislature for over 54 years. He retired some two years ago, rewarded with a life-time pass for himself and wife over the entire system.

One of Joe's favorite stories concerns the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1912 when Henry Ford was spoken of as a candidate for the United States senate. Someone in the press box heard mention of "Senator Ford" of Michigan. Scouting a story, they sought out "Senator Ford" and so delighted were they with the man's appreciation of the humor of the situation that nationally known newspapermen interviewed the self-controlled and bubbling man, had his picture taken, and "Joe" achieved considerable newspaper attention throughout the country.

The appointment of "Joe" to his old post by Lt. Gov. Luren D. Dickinson was a foregone conclusion when the session opened.

3,000 Room Hotel Won't Hold Cannery

Lansing—Michigan bean jobbers, brokers and others interested in the canning industry will attend the National Cannery convention at Chicago January 19 to 24.

Howard Kittle, associate marketing specialist for the federal department of agriculture, with offices here, will speak January 21, before delegates of the bean division, dry bean section, on "Federal Grades," on which subject he was quoted extensively in an exclusive interview published recently in the "Farm News".

The delegates will come from all parts of the country, and the magnitude of the plans may be judged from the fact that the entire Stevens hotel at Chicago—world's largest hotel with 3,000 rooms—has been reserved for the convention, and it has already been found inadequate. The Michigan Elevator Exchange will have men there in the interests of its marketing division.

With live hogs worth 8 1/2 cents a pound on the farm, a 225 pound hog will furnish sugar-cured ham at 17 cents a pound, bacon at 19 cents, and pork chops at 17 cents, says the University of Illinois.

JAN. 21 LIFE INS. DAY IN AMERICA

87 1/2 Pct. of What 65 Million Persons Will Leave Is Insurance.

Lansing—Wednesday, January 21, is Life Insurance Day throughout the United States. On that day all insurance companies in this country will try to present life insurance to 1,000,000 people.

"During the past 85 years life insurance has grown in the United States and Canada so that today some 65,000,000 persons are now insured for a total of 115 billions of dollars," says Alfred Bental, Michigan director of insurance for the State Farm Life Company, "only 7% of the economic value of human life is covered by insurance today."

"Life insurance constitutes 87 1/2% of all property left by our population. In 1929 some 111,800 death claims, nearly 300 daily, amounting to \$64,800,000 were paid on policies in force less than one year!"

"Life insurance is the only absolutely certain means of accumulating an estate to secure comfort and security to one's family, or for old age. According to the Harvard Dep't of Economics, only 1 in 100 profits through speculation; 97% lose money; 2% break even and only 1% show a profitable return."

"Only 3% of savings accounts last for 10 years, and only 15% of building and loan stock is carried through to maturity."

"Every State Farm Life Insurance agent in Michigan plans to present life insurance to 10 families or more on January 21," Mr. Bental said.

Advices on Cutting Live Stock Losses

Detroit—Announcing its annual meeting at Lansing Feb. 19 the Michigan Live Stock Loss Prevention Ass'n calls to attention of shippers that shipping fever losses, bad in fall and winter, can be reduced by care. Warns the Ass'n: Do not drive stock hard; rest before loading; do not allow to fill on water until they have had rest and native grass or non-legume hay. Heavy fill of water is dangerous. Avoid crowding in car. Bed cars well. A little sand covered with straw does well. In very cold or blizzard weather line north or west side of car with paper to cut down dangerous exposure. Activities of the Loss Prevention Ass'n greatly reduced hog losses the first six months of 1930.

Little Rhody

The Michigan Farm News has received the agricultural census report for Rhode Island, which gives us some interesting information. "Little Rhody" has but five counties. They have 3,322 farms, less than we have in many of the more populous Michigan counties. All land in farms amounted to 279,361 acres, not as much as in a single county in some of our midwestern agricultural states. Of that amount some 67,000 acres is considered crop land, about 100,000 acres in plowable and woodland pastures, and the balance in woodlands and other lands not used for pasture or crops. Farm land and buildings were valued at \$34,507,749. Farmers in Little Rhody own \$2,718,369 worth of machinery and implements.

\$300,000 Spent To Bring Tourists Here

Lansing—The State of Michigan spent \$150,000 for advertising purposes during the past two years, according to the Conservation Department.

These funds, authorized by the 1929 legislature and known as the Rushton-Hartman advertising act, were matched dollar for dollar by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, East Michigan Tourist Association, Southeastern Michigan Tourists and Publicity Association and the Michigan Tourist and Resort Association.

A continuation of the State's share in an advertising program was recommended in the report of the educational division of the Conservation Department.

The report states that Michigan has for many years been devoting public funds to the development of a number of the so-called natural resources which tend to encourage and build up the tourist and resort industry, and that increasingly large amounts of private funds are being invested in this industry. Attention is called to the fact that the tourist and resort business is competitive between states and counties.

McPherson To Address Ionia Farm Bur. Ann'l

Ionia—Annual meeting of the Ionia County Farm Bureau will open at LeValley church, 6 miles south of Ionia, at 10:30 a. m. E. T., Thursday, January 15. Dinner will be served at noon by the ladies of the church. M. B. McPherson, chairman of the State Tax Commission, director, and former president of the State Farm Bureau, will speak. Reports, election of officers and other business will be transacted.

Classified Ads

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

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR BY MARRIED man, 30, with family. Experienced and can furnish references. Worked on fruit farm past season. Fairly good auto mechanic, carpenter and painter. Write Gerald Hewitt, Fenwick, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY THE month by married man, one child. Dairy and general farm experience. Has ability. Alfred Jones, 114 1/2 South Clemens street, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—USED OHIO HAY PRESS in good running order, will bale 3 ton or more per hour. If interested write Geo. Wruble, Harbor Beach, Michigan. 1-10-31

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR BY MARRIED man, 40, with family. Farmer, good at repair work, etc. Can look after estate, handle general farm, lake property, etc. Good references. Herman Ellis, 11 Mile road and Dartmouth, Royal Oak, Mich.

ATTENTION! FARMERS ARE YOU looking for a manager for your co-operative feed store or elevator? Have worked at co-op work since 1904. Can produce results. Write Co-operative Manager, Box 19, Michigan Farm News, 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—TO RENT 40 to 80 ACRE general farm, by capable farmer, where owner is capable of financing everything and letting renter pay out each year or would take a farm for work, etc. Can everything is furnished. Can furnish the best of references. Farmed one of Norman Horton's Lenawee county farms five years. Write W. M. Langthorn, 29 1/2 S. Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich. Lansing telephone 21-898.

CHICKS—FOR ACCREDITED WHITE Leghorn, Barred Rock, White Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red chicks of high quality write Albion Hatchery, Albion, Michigan. Prices right. 2-71

Meeting Agriculture's Intermediate Credit Needs A FULL BILLION DOLLARS—

have been loaned by the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in the last seven years to finance production and marketing of farm crops.

These funds were loaned—

1. Directly to more than 90 Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations on warehouse receipts so that they might carry out their programs of orderly marketing.
2. To more than 600 local institutions—Banks, Agricultural Credit Corporations and Livestock Loan Companies—which took farmers' notes given for agricultural purposes and discounted them with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

These banks thus have made available "intermediate" credit at low rates of interest with a maturity between commercial loans and long-term mortgage loans.

Write for free booklet to the nearest Intermediate Credit Bank listed below.

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

Springfield, Mass. Baltimore, Md. Columbia, S. C. New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Omaha, Neb. Wichita, Kan. Houston, Tex. Berkeley, Cal. Spokane, Wash.



Special January Overcoat Sale

This sale makes it possible for you to secure a tailored-to-your-measure Overcoat at less than "hand-me-down" prices.

A very substantial price reduction has also been made on Farm Bureau made-to-measure Suits, Blankets, Robes, etc.

We will be very glad to send further information and samples upon request.

Clothing Department

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich.

brakes helpless! CRASH!

As roads get icy, how many careful drivers will suddenly find themselves in the fix told by the headline!

Bumping into some other car, or a culvert or pole, or being bumped by someone else.

In either case there is usually a repair bill for your car; maybe property damage for someone to pay, and too frequently a suit for heavy damages.

TAKING A CHANCE

and betting all your possession, present and future, that you'll never have a serious accident is all right if you CAN'T do anything else. But you CAN be insured against financial loss from collision, property damage, public liability, with defense of suits and all necessary legal assistance, and loss from fire or theft at very low annual rates, in the

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO. of Bloomington, Ill.

We have written nearly 60,000 policies in Michigan; nearly 500,000 in the United States. Write us for further information. There is a State Farm Mutual agent near you.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU State Agent Lansing, Michigan

You Never Get Rich

On the few dollars a ton you save by using inferior feeds or unbalanced rations.

Your chance for profit is in getting all the milk your cows can produce. This means a scientifically balanced ration, fed according to production.

Farm Bureau Milkmaker is the choice of dairymen who make money. It is made and sold in the co-operative way. Farmers of Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Michigan control the formulas. Their agricultural colleges approve them. Results prove their value in the ration.

Raymond Wurzel's herd (626 lbs. fat average) and Doan Straub's herd (621 lbs. fat average) as well as five others among the ten best herds in Michigan use Milk-maker (means moneymaker) as the balance for home grown feeds.

Try this ration with timothy hay and corn stover:

	Digestible Protein
100 lbs. ground oats	9.7 lbs.
50 lbs. ground barley	4.5 lbs.
100 lbs. Milkmaker 32%	29.8 lbs.
250 lbs.	44.0 lbs.

This makes a ration carrying 17.6 per cent Digestible Protein at a mighty low cost.

More milk—and more cow left when you feed a balanced ration. See your Farm Bureau distributor for Milkmaker.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Lansing, Michigan