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TWP. ROAD REPAIR BILL TO COME OFF YOUR TAX LEVY

By State Aid Counties Will Take Over Twp. Roads In 5 Years.

AID TO START IN 1932

Governor Expected To Sign Bill Affecting 50,000 Miles of Road

Lansing—Township road repair taxes should be a thing of the past within the next five years as the result of passage by the legislature this week of the McNitt-Holbeck bill, which provides for state aid to counties for gradually taking over the maintenance of the entire 50,000 miles of township roads in the state.

Dykstra Highway Bill

The senate also passed the Dykstra bill which will put the matter of state and city highway contracts on a firm business basis. This measure prescribes the percentage of the cost of highway construction and maintenance costs for trunk lines within the limits of cities and villages. If cities of 50,000 or more, the state will pay half, the city the other half.

South Dislikes Tax On Vegetable Shortening

Memphis—The cotton growing South is much stirred up by legislation in South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois to tax vegetable shortening and limit its use in state institutions. The South says that its annual cotton seed crop is valued at 250 millions and that 80% of the cottonseed oil is sold as vegetable shortening.

Strawberries are not cultivated the year they fruit. Just weed them by hand.

How Counties Will Share Township Road Aid

AS PROVIDED BY THE McNITT-HOLBECK TOWNSHIP ROAD BILL

The following table shows the actual levies, by counties, for township road repair and highway improvement taxes for the year 1930 and the NEWS estimates of the aid each county will receive under the McNitt-Holbeck bill in 1932.

Table with columns: Twp. Rd. Repair and Highway Improvement Tax, 1930; Estimated Aid Under McNitt-Holbeck Bill for 1932; Per Cent of 1930 Levy. Lists counties from Alcona to Wayne.

BENEFICIAL RAINS IN SOME PARTS THE PAST WEEK

Crops In Good Condition To Respond To Favorable Weather.

SOME FROST DAMAGE

Lack of Rain Since April 19 Increases Deficiency Since July 1, 1931.

East Lansing—Beneficial rains were reported from various parts of the state for Wednesday of this week. Ludington .52 of an inch, which would go down several inches; Grand Rapids .36; Grand Haven .34; Alpena .42; Sault Ste. Marie .66 and Lansing .17 inches.

Total Deficiency Rising

April 15 the rainfall deficiency from the beginning of the drought, July 1, 1930, stood at 13.57 inches for the Lansing area, and around that for the rest of the State, particularly in the southern peninsula.

Summary of Conditions

April was the tenth straight month for Michigan that the monthly rainfall has been less than normal; Lansing area has not had a month of normal rainfall since January 1930—14 months.

Fair and unusually cool weather

prevailed most of the week. The rainfall was light and scattered. Rain is greatly needed. Frosts and freezing temperatures prevailed on several dates, but the damage reported was not great.

Offers Bill to Abolish State Property Tax

Wayne Co. Senator Suggests A Graduated Income Tax.

Lansing—A significant move from the standpoint of the property owner, and especially the farmer, was made on May 7 by Senator Fred W. Harding, of Wayne county. He offered a joint resolution for the total and permanent abolition of the state property tax, which Michigan inherited as a territory, back in 1835, as part of the old constitution of 1787, formulated for the original Northwest territory.

GOVERNOR VEToes MALT TAX BILL; WAS FOR T-B AID

Property Tax Now Likely To Support Proposed T-B Program.

Lansing—Gov. Brucker vetoed the malt tax bill May 8. The Senate refused to accept his veto message but laid it on the table which places the Senate in position for an attempt to over-ride his veto at a later date if it chooses to try.

RURAL BLOC IS STOPPED ON THE TOBACCO TAX

Deny Secret Session, But Events Indicate An Understanding.

Lansing—Tuesday evening, May 5, became an important date in the minds of some 30 odd members of the House of Representatives, largely from rural districts when they found in the daily papers on Wednesday that they had secretly foregone their oath to the Governor and sworn a bloody oath to silently, secretly and fraudulently pass a tobacco tax and a sales tax and possibly prepare for a special session to begin in September.

Wool Production

World wool production is still near the peak reached in 1928, and although production in 1931 may not be much below that of 1930, prices now prevailing are likely to reduce production materially in the next few years.

All Done

Murcia, Spain—Several streets which formerly bore names of Prince Alfonso and others connected with the monarchy, were renamed today and given names of persons who have been figures in the republican movement.

Barnes Tells How and When Farm Bd. Is O. K.

Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board and Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, addressed that body of business leaders at its recent annual meeting at Atlantic City.

Chamber replied by condemning the Farm Board co-ops as a threat to established private business.

This year Chairman Stone advised American business men not to criticize the Farm Board too strenuously without full information. Mr. Barnes, following Mr. Stone, pledged the Chamber's support to the Farm Board "up to the point where those activities do not infringe on the economic interests of private business."

Do You Agree With Lucius E. Wilson on the Depression?

Financiers' Relief Plan Is Declared Bondage

Shows What 100-200 Year Bonds, Cancellation Of European War Debts, 20 pct. Wage Cut Would Do; Offers a Plan to Solve New Public Debt Interest.

By LUCIUS E. WILSON President, General Organization Co., Chicago

Special to Michigan Farm News. More than eighteen months have slipped past since the stock market crash. That event marked the beginning of the worst collapse of business since 1893. From that date up to the immediate present the pages of newspapers and magazines have been crowded with fatuous predictions of the return of prosperity. The public has been fed every sort of vapid advice ranging from an urgency to regard the panic as an hallucination, through the "buy-now-and-bring-back-prosperity" stage, past the oratorical drive of alleged unemployment studies, and finally to the vast programs of charity in which

should be stripped of the savings of years. Bankers and big business leaders assured us that was a proper and natural outcome. Nothing was to be done about it except to bear our economic cross with becoming fortitude. Very lately some of the leaders of the banking and railroad fields have gravitated toward a program which they tell us must be adopted and applied. It is such a shocking program that its publication ought to arouse the American Farm Bureau Federation to vigorous action if the Farm Bureau is alert to the most dangerous and at the same time the most subtle invasion of the economic rights of the public that has been disclosed in this century. Here is the banker-railroad proposal: (1) Issue bonds in sufficient quantity to cover the entire national debt of about eighteen billion dollars, and have these bonds run for two hundred years. (2) Handle the debts of the railroads in the same manner—except that the railroad bonds are proposed to mature in one hundred years. (3) Cancel the European war debts. (4) Utilize the Bank of International Settlements as a clearing house for all foreign trade. This would tend to lessen the shipments of gold between nations in adjusting



LUCIUS E. WILSON

trade balances. (5) Make a drastic cut in wages. The figures most frequently suggested call for at least a 20% reduction. Those five planks constitute the

platform on which the presidents of some of the great banks and railroads tell us we must stand if we are to enjoy prosperity again! Before bending our necks to the yoke let us look into each one of these proposals. Burden For 8 Generations The idea of converting the eighteen billions of national debt into bonds running two hundred years is nothing short of astounding. The eighteen billions would be swollen by interest into one hundred and sixty-two billions. Eight generations of Americans would struggle with it. No man can predict what commodity prices will be in ten years not to mention two hundred years, and all debts have to be paid in goods and services in the last analysis. Already the decline in the prices of farm products since 1919 has been so great that it would require more bushels of wheat to pay the present debt of eighteen billion dollars today than would have been necessary to pay the entire twenty-six billion dollars of debt at the end of the World War. If future declines were an infinitesimal fraction of past reductions in prices the national debt in the course of two hundred interest-bearing years would take an appalling quantity of goods and services. The farmers in 230 would have to raise more wheat, corn and cotton than two worlds could

consume, and still not be able to meet the debt. In addition to the economic absurdity of the two hundred year bond issue there is the tremendous hazard to the life of the nation if we were forced to enter another war while the treasury was staggering under the debt of the World War. No patriotic American would tolerate a scheme which leaves the nation unable to finance a defensive war for two hundred years. Allen enemies could not strike a more fatal blow. 100 Year Rail Bonds When it comes to one hundred year bonds for railroads, the advocates can make a better looking case although the scheme is manifestly an economic monstrosity. The railroads are aiming at combination into four great systems east of the Mississippi River. The rates they charge for moving freight and passengers are fixed by the Inter State Commerce Commission under the law, and must be high enough to pay costs and interest. When the roads are thus combined and harnessed with hundred year bonds the farmers will be paying at least a billion dollars a year in useless and illogical freight charges. The National Credit Reserve Plan which is offered to you and other citizens would eliminate the interest on railroad bonds and provide for the payment of the principal of the debt

in twenty years without hampering the roads at all. The details of the National Credit Reserve Plan must be understood before the full force of this statement is realized. The bankers and railroad presidents who advocate the hundred-year-interest-bearing bonds are not acquainted with the fundamentals of the National Credit Reserve Plan. Nor will they give it attention until great organizations like the American Farm Bureau Federation raise such a cry that it must be heard. War Debt Cancellation The cancellation of European war debts has been urged so many times and under such diverse circumstances that one wonders why the trick has so many resurrections after it is repeatedly killed. If we forgive Europe the ten billions that she still owes us the American taxpayer will have to pay the bonds himself. The reason that American bankers keep up the endless chatter in favor of canceling the debts is simple. The bankers have loaned large amounts of American money to private borrowers abroad. Many of these loans are shaky. By relieving foreign nations of their war debt burden the private loans are strengthened. In other words our good American bankers are willing to let the farmers pay ten (Continued on page 2.)

FARM NEWS

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Farmers Are Interested In This Law Suit

Right of agricultural scientists in the employe of the State or Federal governments to carry on experimental investigation work in behalf of the farmer is being challenged in federal court at Wichita, Kansas.

The Grohoma Growers Ass'n of Oklahoma City has filed suit for \$25,000 damages against the head of the Kansas State college farm crops department, the superintendent of the College experiment station and two county agents, charging that these men conspired to damage the sale of Grohoma seed, a new sorghum controlled by the Grohoma Ass'n. The complaint charges that the Kansas College staff men published findings to the effect that Grohoma is susceptible to smut and does not yield as well as other sorghums. Peculiar fact in the case is that the suit is brought against the college investigators individually and not against the institution employing them. So far as is known the suit is the first of its kind.

Recently Michigan State College Farm Crops Dept. advised Michigan farmers through the Michigan press that Grohoma is not adapted to Michigan and will not mature here. The College quoted the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture advice that Grohoma seed was being sold at 20 to 50 times the price of other sorghum seed.

A President From The South

Edward A. O'Neal, new president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is the first man from the South to hold that position. Grandson of a Confederate army general, descendant of the first surveyor-general of the territory of Alabama in the time of Presidents John Adams and Andrew Jackson, his ancestry, his occupation and his co-operative interests qualify him as a representative of the South.

President O'Neal was born near Florence, Alabama, the Muscle Shoals region, Oct. 26, 1875. Today he operates a 2,600 acre plantation there. Educated at Washington and Lee University, Mr. O'Neal returned to southern agriculture. In 1921 he became a charter member of his County Farm Bureau and its president. In 1922 he was elected vice president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, and in the next year its president. He has served as president for eight terms. He has helped organize and is president of the Alabama Farm Bureau's Cotton Ass'n, its Poultry Ass'n, its Supply Ass'n, and its Credit Corporation. In 1924 he was elected vice president of the American Farm Bureau and has been returned to that office at each succeeding election. When President Thompson resigned to become a member of the Federal Farm Board, the Farm Bureau directors made Mr. O'Neal president.

Do You Agree With L. E. Wilson on Depression?

(Continued from page 1)

billions of European government debts and thus relieve private European debtors from taxes that might be heavy enough to interfere with the payment of private loans that were floated by American bankers. This is the explanation of the gracious spirit of philanthropy that provides such a becoming halo for New York and Chicago bankers. Almost anybody can be Prince Bountiful with the money of the public.

The fourth proposal, namely the use of the Bank of International Settlements as a clearing house for trade balances between the nations possesses merit, but the danger to America lies in the certainty that the Bank of International Settlements is to become the inexorable force which will fasten the gold standard on the public with no possible chance to modify its severity or release us from an international money tyranny.

Wage Slash Analysis
The last plank in the railroad-bankers platform is the proposal to cut wages at least 20%. This comes at a time when factories are already staggering the employment of workers so as to give half of force half a week's work in each week. The weekly income of such workers is halved. To take 20% more away from the wage earner must spell disaster. The precious fallacy that is used to bolster up this attack on the employe who is already working part time is the statement that living costs have been cut about 20% and therefore twenty per cent less money-wage will buy as much food as before.

This venerable piece of chicanery has been the means of deluding the public for many years. In listening to it people forget that living costs include many things besides the price of food. In cities the price of gas and electricity and street car fare remain as though no panic had oc-

urred. The burden of taxes has increased instead of diminished. Interest which is the largest single factor in the actual cost of living (although not one person in a thousand realizes it) mounts steadily.

Banker and Deflation
It is extremely difficult to give a reader an understanding of the viciousness of 'deflation' as bankers advocate and practice. As a people we are what Frank Vanderlip said we were, "economic illiterates". In periods of deflation the prices of wheat, milk, cotton, shoes, clothes and a thousand other commodities are sharply reduced. These are the things that come from the farms and factories. They are produced by human labor and ingenuity. They are exchanged for money and credit. The banker does not produce the food or clothing. He deals in credits which he manufactures out of a very small amount of cash reserves and a very large amount of thin air. He also holds the debts which you own. The debts are expressed in terms of dollars and these debts do not decline when the price of your produce skids downward.

Throughout the disastrous fourteen months that have dragged their weary length along the debts of nation, state, county and private individuals have remained absolutely fixed in terms of dollars. These debts are the bankers' merchandise; he is the manipulator of a system that saves his particular kind of merchandise from 'deflation'. That is why he can watch your commodities and services lose two-thirds of their value, and not feel disturbed.

No 20% Debt Cut
The wage cut would be a defensible thing if the banker would accept a similar cut of 20% in the debts he holds. Under that condition the 'cost of living' actually would decline. But as long as the debt structure of society remains fixed and only food and clothing are reduced in cost, it is nothing more respectable than intel-

lectual trickery to argue that wages should be cut in the same proportion.

National Credit Reserve Plan
This disposes of the banker-railroad program. But it does not mean there is no better or saner way to make for a return of prosperity. On the contrary the National Credit Reserve Plan offers a clean-cut and practical proposal which will stand the most critical examination and which will bring about the following results:

1. Stabilize commodity prices in far greater degree than has been possible in the past.

2. Remove the underlying causes for many bank failures, especially among the smaller banks, because the currency available for cash reserves would be larger from year to year.

3. Supply a sufficient asset currency, as a supplement to the present inadequate, and therefore dangerous currency-and-credit system.

4. Encourage the building of schools, permanent highways and other basic public improvements, while preserving a low tax rate.

5. Effect a reduction in land taxes, both city and country, probably amounting to 25%—or at least a saving of the total land tax one year in five.

6. Cut the price to the consumer of electric light, power and gas without crippling the utilities that deliver the service.

7. Make possible a steady decrease in freight rates and passenger fares on railroads without reducing the net earnings of the roads or preventing needed improvements in equipment or road bed.

Where Interest Figures
Think of America for a moment as a vast tank into which the farmers, manufacturers, miners and others pour their goods and services. After being mixed together these goods and services are boiled down into money. Society takes a dipper and passes a portion with a rough equity, to all who have put anything into the tank. But about once in seven years the tank goes dry before the dipper has "gone around". The money is exhausted. There can be no more "passing around" of the dipper until something is added to the tank.

What has happened to the money? What became of it? These natural questions ought to be asked. When you examine the tank you find a very large faucet in the bottom labeled "interest" and through this faucet is drawn off so much money that we must go on starvation diet from time to time until we can "catch up".

This is the first of a series of discoveries that the American people must make and consider. There are other factors of importance that form a part of the economic network which will require attention in proper sequence but interest is the first.

Interest is paid on debts. Therefore you should study the debt-system of the country if you are to understand the root of the interest burden and find a way to lighten it.

Who Says Taxes
As a matter of convenience let us classify debts so as to make them understandable. The first class will include only four types of debts: state, municipal, railroad and public utility. These four are bracketed together because they have essentials in common. States and municipalities are tax-levying bodies; while railroads and public utilities, operating under the supervision and authority of state or federal commissions, are taxing bodies in fact, if not in name.

Into the second class we can dump the endless variety of debts that arise in the transaction of private business—bank loans, mortgages on private property, individual borrowings and the like.

The third class is the debts to the Federal Government.

Place for Reform
The first class is the only one in which we are concerned today because it is the only one that can be completely reformed and made to help society instead of penalizing it. The debts of states, municipalities, railroads and public utilities are evidenced (in most cases) by bonds running for long terms and bearing interest. States issue bonds for highways, state buildings and other improvements. Municipalities likewise issue bonds for tangible improvements. Counties and school districts, are included in the general term of "municipalities". Railroads and public utilities issue bonds secured by mortgages against the property.

Never To Be Paid
During the last thirty years there has been a very great increase in these four varieties of debts. Worst of all has come a general acceptance of the theory that railroad bonds and public utility bonds should never be paid. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway is putting out bonds this year which do not mature until 2037. These are "interest and refunding" bonds, which is a polite way of saying that the new bonds are issued to replace old ones on which some of the interest remained unpaid. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is also putting out a refunding issue that falls due in 2003. No one really knows when the original dollar was spent. The interest on these railroad bonds will amount to four or five times the principal. A hundred years from today people who are passengers or shippers of freight over these roads will still be paying interest on dollars that doubtless were spent a quarter of a century ago.

A Straight Jacket
At the same time that the investment bankers who control railroad financing are quietly carrying forward the policy of refunding the railroads with hundred-year bonds, a determined effort is being made to combine all the railroads east of the Mississippi into four great trunk line systems. When this is completed and

Marthy's Housecleaning Plans

By R. S. CLARK

Now, Hiram, you just listen here to me.
Suppose you lay that paper down a spell
And while I darn the socks you set and be
Attending strict to what I've got to tell.

You think you're tired from followin' the team
But woman's work is tiresome, too, you bet,
And sometimes after supper I could scream
To see me set and darn—and you just set.

Why, men don't know what work is, anyhow;
They far it so the horses do it all.
That sheep-pelt cushion on the sulky plow
Just proves that man's ambition's mighty small!

And all this work piled up in front of me—
Land sakes, I don't know where I shall begin.
Look at those curtains. See that filthy rug
And all this woodwork grimmer than sin.

This house is nothin' less than a disgrace.
Taint fit for pigs, much less for Christian folk
Why, every inch of paper in the place
Is positively rotten black with smoke.

See that big spot where that old chimney leaks.
Look, Hiram, right below that stovepipe hole.
I'm just ashamed of all those stains and streaks;
A body might suppose we burn soft coal!

You've got to get that front room heater down
And store it and the stovepipe in the shed.
And don't set there a yavin' like a clown
I'll bet you ain't heard half of what I've said.

Tomorrow mornin' I'm a goin' to clean
And you're a goin' to help me, Hiram, too.
Now what I say 's exactly what I mean
So don't think up some other job to do.

Those mattresses must all be carried out
And every stitch of bedding put to air
There ain't so much a man can help about,—
It's worth the work he does to get him there.

But you can beat the rugs and move the bed
And sort of help me while I scrub and sweep
And do the million other things I've said—
Good Land Alive! Hey, Hiram!—Sound asleep!

the roads are harnessed with hundred-year bonds with interest at 4½%, agriculture and industry will be in an economic straight jacket. A farm or factory in this territory will be compelled to pay passenger and freight tariffs high enough to meet the interest requirements on the hundred year bonds. There will be no chance of reducing the debt or cutting the interest burden. No avenue of relief will be open.

Imagine a generation of Americans who have so completely lost their sense of economic direction that they carelessly acquiesce in a debt-policy that does not even contemplate the payment of the debt! Your grandfather and mine, trained in a school of thinking that regarded debt with horror would turn over in their graves if they knew what is being done now.

In acquainting yourself with the debt-system of today you should know that state and municipal bonds unlike railroad or utility bonds are paid at maturity. But the interest burden grows because the debts are increased to meet the needs of a growing people. Hard-surfaced highways have called for many bond issues by states. Such bonds usually run for twenty or twenty-five years. The interest is as much as the principal. The highway systems of Michigan, Illinois or New York so far as they are financed by bonds will cost the taxpayers two dollars for each dollar's worth of road. The additional dollar disappears in interest.

Interest Runs Up
The interest that will be paid on these four types of bonds this year will amount to two billion dollars. This is about two-thirds of the value of the entire output of the automotive industry. It is approximately one-third the entire net savings of 120,000,000 people in America. If the interest that is paid on the other classes of debts is added to this one item you will find that the nation can work and scrape and save for a year, and the net earnings will be consumed in interest.

Each year new bonds are issued by states, municipalities, railroads and public utilities. The emission of new bonds equals or exceeds the annual interest. Thus we are recapitalizing the interest and compounding it on ourselves! Such a patent absurdity cannot continue forever. There must be an end to it sometime.

The reason for directing attention to the bonds of states, municipalities, railroads and public utilities is the immediate possibility of making them the foundation of a general plan that aims at removing the fundamental causes of business panics.

Plan for Relief
There are two basic requirements in such a plan:
(a) It must reduce the interest burden on society and afford a means of actually paying the debts instead of constant refundings.
(b) It must increase the stock of money in circulation; this will:

(1) make possible a larger ratio of cash reserves to the loans created by banks;

(2) tend to steady commodity prices because credit inflation will be lessened; the possibility of a credit squeeze and the consequent slaughter of goods will be reduced

(3) stabilize the relationship between debts, interest and money.

All of these requirements are met by utilizing bonds of states, municipalities, railroads and public utilities as the basis of an asset currency.

National Credit Reserve
By proper legislation Congress can set up a central bank of issue which for want of a better name may be called the National Credit Reserve. It will be under the control of a Board which will be representative of the entire nation. Places on this

Board will appeal to the ablest men because of the tremendous opportunity to do statesmanlike things in a big way. The method of selecting and appointing the members of the Board should be determined when the law is drawn. The powers of the National Credit Reserve will parallel, in a broad way the powers of the Federal Reserve banks. The National Credit Reserve however, will handle nothing but the four types of bonds named above, and will not be required to accept any issue. Discretionary power in establishing the legal and economic standards that will be demanded before any loan is considered will be defined and conferred upon the Board. Outstanding bonds in the hands of investors will not be considered—only new issues in their entirety.

How It Would Work
Let us take a typical case to illustrate the operation. The state of Kansas for instance is contemplating a new system of hard-surfaced highways. Suppose that the bond issue is for twenty-five million dollars. The state will print the bonds, take them to the National Credit Reserve Bank and exchange them for new currency issued by the bank. The bonds will be locked up in the vaults of the National Credit Reserve. At the end of the first year the state of Kansas will be required to make a payment on the principal of the bonds. Let us say that the payment will be 6%. The National Credit Reserve will receive the payment and immediately call in and retire an equal amount of the currency which has been issued against the bonds. Thus at the end of seventeen years the state of Kansas would have paid the bonds, the National Credit Reserve would have retired the currency and the people of Kansas would have a highway system which had cost the taxpayers only twenty-five million dollars. This is made possible because the bonds carry no interest except such fraction of one per cent as would be required to pay the cost of the transaction and create an insurance fund or reserve, to care for any possibility of delinquency.

Compare this process with the present system under which the state of Kansas, in issuing bonds, would be compelled to pay the current rate of interest (about 4½%) as well as the cost of retelling the bonds through an investment banker to individual or corporate customers. Each bond would carry a page of interest coupons that would amount to as much or more than the principal of the bond. The highway system so financed would cost the taxpayers fifty million dollars or more by the time the transaction was liquidated; although only twenty-five million dollars worth of roads were built. Half of the taxes would "evaporate" in interest.

The advantage to the public at large and to the taxpayers in particular is perfectly clear. When the National Credit Reserve has been in operation twenty years it would amount to as much as a complete holiday for land taxes one year in each five.

American farmers must supply the backbone of the support for the National Credit Reserve Plan. Clearly the big bankers will oppose it. Railroads would embrace the Plan if they were in the hands of men interested in carrying goods and passengers at the lowest price compatible with good business; but unfortunately the policies of railroads are fixed by investment bankers instead of railroad men.

Support for the National Credit Reserve Plan will come from small business men, from labor, from small bankers and from the white-collared workers. To these classes it would bring a tremendous advantage probably as much as a 25% increase in available income. The Plan can be

put through the next Congress if a million voters unite for the purpose. This is the time for volunteers to offer support.

Michigan Wool Pool Resents Ohio Invasion

(Continued from page one.)
be obtained later on the better grades of wool.

The activities of the Ohio organization in Michigan are directly detrimental to the efforts of Michigan growers to build their own organization. With twenty-nine large wool growers' organizations pooling through the National Wool Corporation set up by the Federal Farm Board and controlling last year over 125,000,000 pounds, or approximately one-third of the wool grown in the United States, we believe there is every reason for Michigan growers to support their own growers' organization as the Michigan unit of this great national wool marketing program.

This action on the part of the Ohio Association is the only invasion in which one of our state organizations has not respected the other's territory. The Michigan State Farm Bureau and affiliated commodity organizations have never solicited business in the territory of other State Farm Bureaus or commodity organizations.

We want to be sure that it is clear to our people that we have no connection with the Ohio pool at Columbus, and believe that the best interests of the Michigan wool grower will be served by standing by your own Michigan organization and sending your wool to its warehouse at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Yours very truly,
Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n.
C. L. BRODY, Sec'y.

Persistent

Rushville, Ill.—For more than half a century Charles N. Doyle courted Katherine Lambert. Thursday he married her at Monmouth, Ill. Both bride and groom are past 70.

TOO MANY ORANGES!

The bearing acreages of oranges and grapefruit are steadily increasing. About 66 per cent of the total shipment of oranges in the United States move from November to April inclusive.

Beneficial Rains In Some Parts of State

(Continued from page one.)

aged 8 below normal. Low temperatures and frosts have retarded growth.—H. H. Waters.
Ludington: Temperatures averaged 5 below normal. Heavy frosts and freezes nearly every night but fruit buds still backward and apparently not seriously injured. Perhaps some damage to cherries. Ground very dry. Not much planting done yet.—C. H. Eshleman.

Grand Rapids: Heavy frosts on 1st and 4th and killing on the 3rd. Very little damage done to vegetation because of its backward condition. All vegetation much in need of rain.—W. H. Tracy.

Paw Paw: Some are saying 50 percent of grape crop frozen. Sweet cherries losses were 30 to 100 percent depending on location. Plums, peaches, sour cherries, apples show little damage. Young clover seedling heavily damaged. Honey bees not working. Seven frosts in 8 days. Asparagus froze back to ground.—V. C. Sherrod.

Newberry: A little planting done. Practically no growth in vegetation.—John Brown.

Expect Reo 1½ Ton Trucks About June 1

Lansing—It is understood that about June 1 the Reo Motor Car Company will introduce new lines of four cylinder and six cylinder, one and one half ton trucks. Although offered in the highly competitive lowest price field it is said that both of these new Speed Wagon models by comparison show many features associated heretofore only with trucks in the thousand dollar and above price class. Among these may be mentioned larger crankshafts supported by maximum number of bearings having more liberal bearing areas, large piston displacements to provide ample power, extra deep frames, large hydraulic brakes in the interest of safety and high speed, cam and lever steering, heavy duty transmissions designed for truck service and full floating axles. It is understood that Reo will a little later announce a four-tonner.

Nearly half the world's population uses soy beans daily as a protein food. In New York state, the soy bean is recommended as an emergency pasture crop.



for more fancy fruit...

GRASSELLI SPRAY and DUST PRODUCTS

They are certified as to quality and are preferred by many leading growers

- GRASSELLI GRADE—Arsenate of Lead Powder
- Calcium Arsenate Powder
- Bordeaux Mixture Powder
- Lime Sulphur Solution
- Dry Lime Sulphur
- Oil Emulsion
- Monohydrated Copper Sulphate
- Casain Spreader
- Sulphate of Nicotine
- DUTOX—Our Non-Arsenical Insecticide

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY

Incorporated Founded 1839
629 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO
1330 E. HANCOCK AVE., DETROIT, MICH.
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We'll Sue You!

A threat frequently heard not long after strangers or even neighbors get tangled with each other in an automobile accident, with more or less damage for someone to pay for.

It sounds bad and is bad if you get sued and have to hire a lawyer, fight the case, and maybe pay damages. Win or lose, it's hard on your pocket book.

Hard too is the situation where you SHOULD sue the other fellow for damage he may have done to you but can't afford to risk what it costs to do so. You pay your repair bill, etc., and try to forget it.

Isn't it a good idea to carry an automobile insurance that will stand all legal expense and fight the case for you and assume the loss in case you should be sued? A policy that will repair your car and take care of the property damage if there is any? The semi-annual expense of such a policy in the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company is very reasonable.

We have more than 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 29 states in this national Legal Reserve Company

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO.
Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
State Agent, Lansing, Mich.

PENALTIES ON 1929, 1930 TAXES OFF IF PAID BY JULY 1

Miller-McBride Emergency Tax Relief Law Is Now In Force.

TO SAVE SOME 15 PCT.

Applies to State, County, Twp., School Special or General 1929-30 Taxes.

Lansing—All persons owing general or special taxes for the years 1929 or 1930 now have until July 1, 1931 to pay them without penalties, fees, or interest charges in accordance with the Miller-McBride law just passed by the Legislature and which takes immediate effect.

"It is perhaps the most important piece of emergency legislation passed by the present legislature," was the comment of Louis Webber, executive secretary of the Michigan Real Estate Association, and leader of the movement for this legislation. He added:

"Nothing has been accomplished thus far in the legislature which brings such direct and immediate relief to Michigan taxpayers as this measure. To those property owners whose taxes for the years 1929 and 1930 are not paid, it means a saving of approximately 15%."

Farm Bureau's Advice
Michigan State Farm Bureau officers urge all farmers who have not yet paid their 1929 or 1930 taxes in full to make every effort to do so. They point out that it is cheaper to borrow money at the bank to pay these taxes than to lose the opportunity to save this interest. Those with mortgages who find it difficult to secure further credit are advised to get in touch with the holders of the

mortgage, as the tax takes priority over the mortgage and it is to the interest of the mortgage holder to advance additional money to take advantage of this special reduction in taxes.

Text of the Act
The provisions of the act are as follows:

"Section 1. Any nineteen hundred twenty-nine and nineteen hundred thirty state, county, township, and school district taxes, general and special, which are unpaid at the time this act goes into effect, may be paid between the effective date thereof and July first, nineteen hundred thirty-one without penalties, fees and interest charges. All persons collecting said taxes are hereby empowered to receive said taxes paid during said period without and give receipt in full therefor, and all penalties, fees and interest charges on said taxes so paid are hereby waived and cancelled."

"This act is ordered to take immediate effect."

CARLOT LOADING DATES ANNOUNCED BY WOOL POOL

Ass'n Reports Considerable Wool From All Parts Of State.

Lansing—Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n today announced the first of a series of carload marketing points and dates for the annual Michigan wool pool, now being assembled, and which for the second year is operating with the National Wool Marketing Corporation of some 26 state wool pools, in co-operation with the Federal Farm Board.

The 1931 Michigan wool pool is receiving considerable wool from all parts of the state by freight and by truck to its warehouse at 1927 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind., where it shares warehouse and grading facilities with the Indiana Wool Pool. Wools are weighed promptly on arrival and the weights are sent to the Secretary's office at Lansing, which makes a cash advance of 14 cents per pound on Michigan wools, 12 cents on western lamb or feeder wools. The pool is urging its members to tie wool with paper twine only. An unusually large amount of wool is coming in from the northern half of the lower peninsula. The pool is furnishing wool sacks.

Carload pooling enables poolers to benefit by carload freight rates to the warehouse. Dates arranged for the period up to May 29 are, with other carlot pooling dates, to be announced later:

PLACE	DATE
MARCELLUS	Thursday, May 14
HASTINGS	Friday, May 15
RICHLAND	Tuesday, May 19
WATERFORD	Thursday, May 21
HOLLY	Friday, May 22
MANCHESTER	Friday, May 29

Sale of Colored Oleo Prohibited in Michigan

Governor Signs Lennon Bill; Johnson Oleo Tax Hits Snag.

Lansing—Senator Lennon's bill to prohibit the sale of colored oleo in Michigan and imposing higher license fees on retailers of oleo has been signed by the Governor and will be in effect within 90 days. Organized farm and dairy interests backed the bill.

Representative Johnson's bill, which originally provided a flat tax of 6 cents per pound on all oleo, passed the House. After being threshed around in the Senate for a couple of weeks it was shunted into the Senate committee on taxation, of which Senator Lennon is chairman.

Senator Lennon, however, is in the hospital and cannot serve on his committee; he is friendly to the Johnson measure. Senator Claude Stevens of Wayne, advanced to chairmanship of the taxation committee, is not regarded as friendly to oleo legislation, which the Wayne delegation has opposed. Thus the Johnson oleo bill is considered dormant. However, with the end of the session near, it is possible that some bill greatly desired by Senator Stevens may be in another committee, destined to stay there as long as the Johnson oleo bill is kept buried. Pressure of this sort becomes acute in the final days of every session. Senator Frank Smith of Luther, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture, has commented grimly, "The oleo fight isn't over yet."

Tax Spenders Dislike Bill to Control Them

Culver Bill Enables 10 Tax Payers to Check Need For Spending.

Michigan Municipal League to the Culver Bill seems now to be without a sufficient justification except upon the grounds of "general principles" as was stated by one representative of the organization. However, it seems to us that the time has come when Legislators will want to inquire into what "general principles" are behind the opposition to a bill that has had the support of virtually all of the major organizations of taxpayers in the State.

Culver Bill Endorsed
The Culver Bill follows the lines endorsed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Michigan State Farm Bureau. It was drawn as a result of conferences attended by the Michigan Manufacturers Ass'n, the Michigan Real Estate Association, and the Michigan Railroad Ass'n as well as the Farm Bureau.

The Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Council on Finance and the National President of the Property Owners' Association have appeared on the floor of the House to urge its passage. It is well known that the measure is regarded as an integral part of the administration economy program. If the Legislature refuses the taxpayers protection from excessive local taxation the responsibility for future local increases will rest squarely upon those who vote "No".

The "Indiana Plan" comes with a record of 10 years' success in the State where it originated. Farmers and business men in Iowa where it is also in force recommend it. Its opposition comes entirely from the spenders not from the payers and we have full con-

Local Expenses Largest
Legislators who have freely admitted that the bulk of all taxes are raised locally, and that there can be no real savings unless the people back home do their part were found wavering on the Culver Bill, which, as amended, seeks ONLY to assist the taxpayers to enforce some kind of control of budgets and bond issues in districts where there is pronounced distress because of excessive taxation, or in districts where the overwhelming majority of taxpayers favor State review of budgets.

Some Officials Disturbed
Members of the House have been flooded by letters protesting against the Culver Bill, but almost all of these letters appear to have come from officials rather than from taxpayers. It further appears, that the great majority of these protesting officers were opposing the original Culver Bill rather than the present substitute, and that very few of them would be affected by the bill as it now stands. The continued opposition of the

vidence that a Legislature that has the courage to cut the budgets of State offices will not hesitate to permit some reasonable regulation of local expense. Otherwise their efforts toward economy will be both pitiful and laughable.

434 Farmers Become Farm Bureau Members

Lansing—Evidence that farmers are turning to their organization for assistance in times of adversity is reported from State Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing where signed membership agreements have been received from 434 farmers during March and April. This number includes 376 annual memberships and 58 life memberships. Life members enjoy the full benefits of membership, including patronage dividends, without any further payment of dues beyond the cost of the life membership. All Farm Bureau memberships are joint memberships as between husband and wife and will belong to the survivor upon the death of either.

POTATOES DO BEST PLANTED CLOSELY

Wide Space Between Plants Causes Hollow Hearts, Oversize Tubers.

East Lansing—Close spacing of seed pieces in planting potatoes will reduce the percentage of hollow and oversize potatoes and will increase the total yield in seasons of normal rainfall, says the Farm Crops department at Michigan State College after years of testing the effects of planting distances.

The use of plenty of seed planted 12 to 18 inches apart in the row is one of the means that the college recommends for improving the quality of Michigan potatoes, which have been discriminated against in some of the terminal markets. Consumers do not give repeat orders for table stock potatoes which show a high percentage of hollow heart.

Two years' tests of the effect of close planting in seasons of normal rainfall, show that potatoes planted 18 inches apart outyielded those planted 36 inches apart by 47 bushels per acre and that the percentage of hollow potatoes was reduced from 16 per cent to 3.6 per cent.

Trials made on the effect of fertilizers upon the yield of U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes show that during the four years, 1927 to 1930, the College plots produced 30 bushels more of the No. 1 grade on the fertilized areas than on the unfertilized. The application used in these tests was 500 pounds of 4-16-8.

FARM SCHOOL TAX RELIEF BLOCKED IN THE SENATE

Tax Committee Declines To Aid In Improving Turner Act.

Lansing—Hope for school tax relief in overtaxed districts received a severe setback Friday, May 8, when the Senate Taxation Committee voted against reporting out a substitute for Senator Turner's amendment to the Turner Act of 1929.

The latest edition of the Turner Act represented a compromise between the present law and the recommendations of the Educational Finance Commission appointed under a joint resolution of the last Legislature.

Among the other important measures which are snowbound in senate and house committees at present are the following: Senator Rushton's bill to regulate rates charged for automobile insurance, passed in the

senate, referred to the house insurance committee.

Representative McNitt's two bills, one to repeal the present plumbing code, the other to write present regulations into laws, instead of leaving them alterable at the discretion of the commissioner of public health, never saw the light of day since they were referred to the house committee on public health.

Representative Thomas's income tax bill, passed in the house and now resting in the senate taxation committee, is also considered dead by many.

The production of creamery butter for 1930 is estimated to have been 3.7 per cent under that of 1929. To keep the sink drain free of clogging grease, pour a cup of kerosene down the drain and follow it the next morning with a gallon of boiling water.



The last word in a permanent silo. Write for illustrated literature explaining how we manufacture and erect them. Special Discount on Early Orders. Michigan Silo Co., 171 Portage, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Dream of Pharoah

One-fifth of the increase of the land was to be stored in the seven years of plenty to provide for the seven years of famine. Joseph headed the first life insurance enterprise in the world.

All years are years of more or less plenty when we are well and strong,—when tomorrow, next week and next year or several years are planned with confidence.

Time brings changes. The young man, and the man in his prime does well to store something as he goes for that older man he will come to know as himself. For the protection of the family dependent upon him now.

Modern life insurance is the method whereby thousands of people associate their resources for mutual helpfulness. A State Farm Life Insurance policy is especially adapted to farmers' needs. We are glad to explain, without obligation.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan State Farm Bureau
State Agent -- Lansing, Mich.

KALAMAZOO SILOS
BUILT OF VITRIFIED GLAZED TILE. Used everywhere! Also glazed tile for all kinds of buildings. Special offer now! Pay later. Write for FREE Catalog. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Save Money—Build with Tile

Farm Mixers Wheel Barrows Scrapers Farm Carts Hand Carts
LANSING COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan

Farmers' Buying Guide

- Rates on Application
- Hotel Kerns**—At Lansing. Many years farm organization headquarters. Comfort at easy prices. N. Grand at Mich. Center of city. Cafeteria, garage. Rates \$1.50 to \$3.
 - Beekeeper's Supplies**—Berry Baskets Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (2)
 - Young People**—Do You Possess Business Worth? You can turn your time into value with us. LANSING BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 130 W. Ionia, Lansing.
 - Stop at Herkimer Hotel**—Grand Rapids. Modern. 213-27 Division Ave., So. Free parking spaces. Rates \$1.25-\$2.75 daily. You'll enjoy stopping with us.
 - Hotel Hermitage**—Grand Rapids. European. 209 rooms. With bath, \$1.50 and \$2 per day. Without bath \$1 and \$1.50. John Moran, Mgr.
 - Garden Seed**—Write the Farm Store, Lansing, Mich., for price list on their high quality, adapted, true-to-name, guaranteed garden seeds.
 - Berry Baskets**—Beekeeper's Supplies Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (1)
 - Monuments**—BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED monuments of the most beautiful granite and marble. Call or write. We employ no salesmen. You save the difference. Largest monument works in Western Michigan. SIMPSON GRANITE WORKS, 1358 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.
 - At the College**—Make the Union Bldg. Cafeteria your eating quarters when in East Lansing. Good wholesome food, rightly prepared. Reasonably priced. Endorsed by Michigan State Farm Bureau.
 - Bee Keepers**—Wax, Grafting Lanterns, beeswax, tin cans, etc. Send for illustrated catalog. Price list. A. G. Woodman Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 - Chicks, S. C. Tom Barron**—English strain, white leg, large size, top-over combs, all bred from pen stock birds, records 200 to 270 eggs. Mated to pedigreed males for 7 years with records of 240 to 300 eggs. Write for circular and bargain prices this year. HILLSIDE HATCHERY, Holland, It-3, Mich.
 - Seed Inoculation**—BACTERIA CULTURES by the method used by Michigan State College. Made by a Bacteriologist of 25 years experience in such work. Only 50c per culture for one bushel of seed. Write for free circular. THE EDWARDS LABORATORY, Lansing, Mich.

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.
GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

Play Safe
State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich.
HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.
Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Over \$94,500,000.00 at risk. \$464,731.89 net assets and resources. Paid over \$4,058,647.14 in losses since our organization, June 14th, 1908. A broad and liberal policy. 3,994 new members last year. Write for a sample copy and for an Agent to call.
H. K. FISK, SEC'Y, 702 Church St., Flint, Michigan.

Do You Need Help?
We advise and assist in problems concerning telephone, electric power line, transportation company, oil pipe lines or other rights of way over farm property.
We assist farmers in the matter of claims for stock killed or injured on railroads; their rights in the matter of drains, crossings, damage by fire set by locomotives, etc., damage to farms by gravel operations, power dams, etc.
We audit freight bills free and collect overcharges. Patronage dividend allowed on claims collected for Farm Bureau members. All farmers save by using this service.
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Traffic Dept., Lansing, Mich.

GOING TO DETROIT TO SEE WHAT AILS MICHIGAN SPUDS

Michigan Growers At Produce Terminal May 10-11 to Observe Market.

Lansing—Sunday and Monday, May 10 and 11 scores of potato producers and others interested in Michigan's \$20,000,000 crop, now getting a pretty hard drubbing in the markets, are going to visit the Detroit Union Produce Terminal and see for themselves how Michigan potatoes appear on the market with potatoes from other states and what happens to them.

A special train starting at Frankfort in Benzie county will travel diagonally across the State to Detroit, picking up potato men. They will come from other parts of the State to gather at the Port Shelby Hotel where Sunday they will dine together and talk potatoes.

Monday morning at 5 a. m. they will go to the Detroit produce Terminal, one of the world's largest, to see potatoes handled and marketed, to discuss methods of improving markets for Michigan potatoes, to observe auctions, inspection, grading, distribution of vegetables and compare the quality of Michigan potatoes and their sales with those from other states.

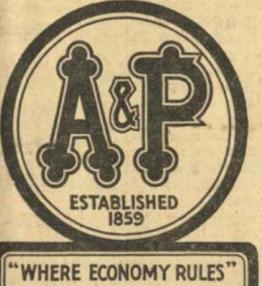
During the past two years that Michigan has had trouble with frost injury, etc., other potatoes have been taking our natural markets. Detroit received 1,730 cars of Maine potatoes last season as against 128 in 1930. Other Michigan cities report somewhat similar experience. In the past 7 years Detroit's receipts of Michigan potatoes have increased from 1,600 to 2,300 cars per normal year.

Idaho ships potatoes into Michigan, but not in great volume. Idaho has taken much of the Illinois market, forcing Wisconsin and Minnesota to go elsewhere, including Michigan. This state has been losing her Pennsylvania and Ohio markets.

Scores of local potato improvement meetings have been held in recent weeks along the Pennsylvania, Ann Arbor and Wabash lines, all well attended. The Potato Improvement Ass'n campaign is sponsored by farmers, the State College, State Dept. of Agriculture, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Michigan Potato Shippers Ass'n, Michigan railroads and others.

In order to make a stepping-stone walk safe as well as attractive, choose stones that are large enough for the foot.

ONE FARE FOR FOOD



How Distribution Costs Have Been Cut!

A & P brings food to your table on a straight line from the sources. That is why A & P food costs so little. Its price is not taxed by the expense of roundabout journeys. There are no road-side bills to pay. The shortest road, unobstructed by half-way houses, is the A & P route to its stores. That is why A & P can pay growers and other producers well, yet charge its customers very low prices.

American statesmen say our big country's hardest problem is how to cut "the high cost of distribution." What they mean is that too much money is spent on the usually long road between the field and the consumer.

A & P has solved this problem for people who buy in its stores by providing direct rapid transit for food at one small fare.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC CO.

CHICK AUCTION TO CLOSE 4TH ANNUAL SHOW AT COLLEGE

Michigan Is Likely to Have World's Largest Chick Show May 12-15.

ADMISSION IS FREE

Thirteen States Have Entered 24 Varieties of Chicks.

By J. A. DAVIDSON Field Manager, Michigan Poultry Improvement Ass'n

East Lansing—The Fourth Annual Michigan Baby Chick show will be held at Michigan State College Live Stock pavilion, Agricultural Building, from noon, Tuesday, May 12, to Friday afternoon, May 15. Admission to show is free.

More entries have been received than were received at this time last year. It promises to be the largest baby chick show ever held in the world—larger by about 2,000 chicks than the show last year.

Entries have been received from North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Ontario and Michigan. Entries were closed May 9.

The Entries Twenty-four varieties of chicks are included in the entries already received:

- Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, etc.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

10 chicks free with every 100. Ask for free catalog, telling about our large type Barron and Australian blood White Leghorns from Pedigreed males of 200 to 300 egg breeding.

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, S. C. TOM BARRON English strain, white leg, large size, longover combs, all bred from pen Stock Birds, records 200 to 270 eggs. Mated to pedigree males 7 years with records 240 to 300 eggs.

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE

Herefords HEREFORD BULLS, REPEATER and Woodford breeding at sensible prices, A. M. Todd Company, Menasha, Mich. (3-14-15b)

DOGS

REGISTERED GREAT DANE PUPS, Male 122, female 83. J. L. Brown, Grand Lodge, R-4, Mich. (4-25-21-p)

HAY and STRAW

WHOLESALE CARLOT DISTRIBUTORS hay and straw. Always an outlet. The Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Mich. (5-9)

SEEDS and PLANTS

PLANTS THAT GROW, THOUSAND Dunlap Strawberries four-fifty prepaid. One hundred twenty-five for dollar. Hundred Mary Washington Asparagus Dollar, prepaid. Root & Son, Paw Paw, Michigan. (5-9-21-p)

FOR SALE—CLEMENS WHITE Cap Yellow Dent seed corn. Hill selected. Black dried. Graded. \$4. H. P. Gilkey, 161 South Prospect St., Kalamazoo, Mich. (5-14-31)

NURSERY STOCK OF ALL KINDS—Strawberry plants, Dunlops, Fremers, Mastodon, Everbearers, Red, and black raspberry plants, \$2 per 100. Shrubs—Flowers, Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich. (4-11-41-s)

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—15-30 McCormick DEERING tractor, Motor nearly like new, and three bottom P. & O. plow, Howard Jenks, Plymouth, R-1, Mich. (4-11-31p)

FOR SALE—KOHLER ELECTRIC Light plant, 100 volt, 1500 watts. Almost new. Also good gas engine 1 1/2 h. p. Both in excellent condition. W. H. Campbell, White Pigeon, Michigan. (5-9-21-p)

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—\$75.00 FOUR ROOM outfit of furniture complete in every detail and in the best of condition for balance of contract due of \$365.00. Includes three piece moquette living room suite, \$312 fringed velvet rug, walnut dining room table, junior lamp, walnut console phonograph, eight piece walnut dining room suite, \$212 dining room rug, walnut vanity dresser, chest of drawers, bed, double deck coil springs, five piece breakfast suite and congoisium rug. Can be bought for a down payment of \$35.00, easy terms on the balance. Will store free of charge for future delivery for a small deposit of \$10.00. CHAFFEE BROS. FURNITURE CO., 106-118 South Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Telephone 9-3438. (5-9-21-212b)

FOR SALE—FISCHER & CO. Walnut Straight Piano in the best of condition for balance of contract due of \$40.00. Easy terms. Other pianos from \$25.00 to \$75.00. CHAFFEE BROS. FURNITURE CO., 106-118 South Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Telephone 9-3438. (5-9-21-41b)

S. C. R. I. White White Pekin Ducks White Indian Runner Ducks Each entry of chicks is individually scored and the chicks are judged for condition on arrival, vitality, activity, color, type, uniformity of size, uniformity of color, freedom from disqualifications, leg color, weight and other qualifications that go into the making of top quality chicks.

Premiums consist of 17 very beautiful trophies that have been contributed by various poultry feed and equipment manufacturers.

Baby Chick Auction It is necessary to defray the expenses of the show by selling the chicks at auction on Friday afternoon.

This presents an opportunity to buy some of the best chicks America produces at a most reasonable price.

Last year the chicks averaged between 7 and 8 cents per chick, which is a very low price considering the quality of the chicks.

The chick auction starts at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, May 15.

Inspiration

Those first warm days that come in Spring Stand by themselves, alone; Beguiling every living thing With witchery all their own.

Then, every eye is turned ahead Along the forward track. The past has died. Forget the dead! And let no man look back.

But, every heart athrill with hope, Salute the earliest flowers Along the sunny garden slope; The future still is ours!

Last year we failed. But now we see Next season's promise clear Away with carking memory— Dry stalk of yesterday.

And hark the first warm Spring-time Dances That set our souls on fire! With eager forward upward gaze Stand! live what we aspire!

The attorney general of Kansas is bringing ouster proceedings against all farming corporations in Kansas engaged in the raising of crops for profit.

Demand for lamb and mutton is likely to remain around the present level until consumer income improves.

When polishing the stove, place paper bags on your hands to keep them from being stained.

COCCIDIOSIS KILLS 2,000,000 CHICKS; IS CONTROLLABLE

Sanitation Controls Special Ration Saves Affected Chicks.

East Lansing—Coccidiosis, an infectious disease, destroys about 2,000,000 chicks annually in Michigan. It is particularly fatal to chicks between 4 and 8 weeks of age, although it destroys both older and younger chicks.

Coccidiosis is caused by an animal parasite which infected birds discharge with their droppings. The organisms cannot infect from chick to chick but must pass through a stage of growth outside the chick's body before they can cause the disease in another bird.

Damp floors, moist feed, wet, hard ground, puddles of water furnish ideal conditions for development of the parasites from the harmless stage to the infecting stage.

Chicks pick up the active parasites. They multiply in the mucous membranes of the chick's intestines and produce disease by destroying those membranes.

Chicks infected with acute attacks may die quickly without showing marked symptoms. Large numbers may die at once because large numbers were infected at once at the same puddle of water or feed trough, etc.

Prevention and treatment, according to Dr. H. J. Stafseth in "Chick Diseases in Michigan," State College Extension Bulletin No. 53 (revised) Jan. 1930, from which this article is quoted, are:

1. Do not allow chicks to eat raw egg shells as infection is often found on them. Shells of hard boiled eggs are safe for feeding.

2. Eliminate dampness, wet places from all poultry houses and yards as much as possible.

3. As a disinfectant for coccidiosis parasites use Iodine suspensoid Merck as directed by the manufacturer instead of the common disinfectants.

4. The cleaning and disinfection of the brooder house should take place every fourth day. The disinfectant will kill only the organisms it comes in contact with.

Chicks which show symptoms of the disease should immediately be fed an all-milk ration which contains at least 40% of dried milk powder and continue for 10 days.

The ration containing the skim-milk powder will cure the diseased birds if they retain enough vitality to eat.

Court Flattens Iowa in Attack on I-B Test

Some 1,100 Cedar county, Iowa, farmers who gained national agricultural attention by seeking an injunction to restrain public officials from carrying out the compulsory bovine tuberculosis test law lost their fight recently when the district court declined to grant the petition.

FIRST AID When a child swallows a coin, button or other small object, the most effective treatment is to give him plenty of bulky food to eat to help protect the intestinal canal against injury. There is no advantage in giving a cathartic or laxative.

You can always put a lot of dependence in the man who boasts that he has the best neighbors in the world.

Every Child Needs 1. A safe, wholesome home with parents who provide love and security.

2. Regularity in daily schedule and good balance in day's activities.

3. Habits of cleanliness.

4. Regular bowel movement.

5. Three hours of vigorous outdoor play every day.

6. Plentiful rest and sleep.

7. Companionship with other children.

8. Clothing which protects and does not restrict action.

9. Well planned appetizing meals.

10. Frequent health examination and good medical care when sick.

11. Protection from illness.

a. Absolute prevention of diphtheria by toxin-anti-toxin and prevention of small pox by vaccination.

b. Reduction of the number of unnecessary colds and so-called children's diseases.

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

Treated Seed Stops Diseases of Potato

East Lansing—Treatment of seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate will prevent the damage caused by scab, black scurf, and black leg which seriously injure the quality and sometimes reduce the yields of Michigan potatoes.

The seed should be treated before sprouting has begun and before the scab is cut. Corrosive sublimate corrodes metal and the treatment must be given in wooden containers.

The treating solution is made by dissolving four ounces of the chemical in a few quarts of hot water which is then added to 30 gallons of water. The potatoes must be submerged in the solution and left for 30 minutes, after which they should be removed and spread out in a cool place where they will dry quickly.

The solution loses its strength gradually, and one ounce of corrosive sublimate which has been dissolved in one quart of water should be added to the solution after treating each two batches of seed. A new solution should be made and the old one discarded after treating six batches of potatoes.

Corrosive sublimate is a DEADLY POISON. Great care should be taken to prevent children or stock obtaining any of the chemical or the solution made from it. Treated potatoes CANNOT be used for food.

Disinfectant NO GOOD UNLESS THE JOB IS THOROUGH

Dr. Stafseth Gives Outline for a Thorough Disinfection.

"Most people have an exaggerated opinion of what a disinfectant will do," according to Dr. Stafseth in "Chick Diseases in Michigan," State College Bulletin No. 53. "It should be remembered that the penetrating power of any disinfectant is rather slight. For this reason the sprinkling of a little disinfectant solution on top of litter, dropping boards covered with droppings, on dirty floors, or the ground does little or no good."

"In order to kill germs, disinfectants must come in contact with them; so that it is essential that a thorough cleaning should precede the application of the disinfectant solution. The following outline for procedure in disinfecting poultry houses should be followed:

1. Remove litter and if it cannot be disposed of in a place where poultry will not come in contact with it for at least three years, it should be burned.

2. Clean as thoroughly as possible, using soap and water or hot lye solution; if necessary, scrubbing with a stiff brush in order to remove droppings or other organic matter that may stick to the surface to be disinfected.

3. Apply the disinfectant liberally, that is, flood the surface to be disinfected to about 100 parts of couple of hours before sweeping it off.

4. The floor, perches, dropping boards and the lower part of the walls (2-3 feet from the floor) should be included in the disinfecting process.

5. Use the disinfectants in proper solution. Coal tar disinfectants may be applied in two or three per cent solution (2 or 3 parts of the disinfectant to about 100 parts of water). If crude carbolic acid is used, a five per cent solution is necessary. Other disinfectants should be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

NOTE: Do not rely on fumigation for disinfection of poultry houses' Feeding and drinking utensils should be boiled, if possible, for at least ten minutes. Scalding may be fairly effective if boiling water or steam is used and the scalding continued for fifteen minutes. If disinfectants are to be used the utensils should be carefully cleaned by first scrubbing with soap and water. Any standard disinfectant diluted as indicated above may be used. When metal utensils are used, avoid disinfectants that corrode metals.

Disinfecting of Incubators In disinfecting incubators it is also necessary to clean mechanically before applying the disinfectant. The exact method of procedure will depend upon the type of incubator. Some incubators must be washed out by using a hose and then sprayed with a disinfectant until all inner parts are wet thoroughly. In the case of other incubators, certain parts can be submerged in a disinfectant solution or one may apply the disinfectant with brushes or rags. The thing to do is to select the most convenient method without sacrificing efficiency. Dilute the disinfectants as indicated above.

Soil cannot be disinfected chemically. Contaminated ground should be left exposed to the sunlight for several months after which it may be subject to cultivation. In this way one will assist nature in purifying the soil. Some disease producing germs live longer in soil than others. As a general rule one should not use the same runs for chicks often than once in three years and this may not be entirely safe if the ground should be badly contaminated with coccidia or black-head germs.

Antiseptics in Drinking Water In order to prevent the spread of certain infectious diseases, particularly those spread through the discharges of the mouth and nostrils, it may be advisable to use antiseptics in the drinking water. For this purpose potassium permanganate may be employed in about one-tenth per cent solution (approximately 3/4 teaspoonful of potassium permanganate to 1 gallon of water). This solution is purplish or deeply wine colored. A disappearance of this color indicates loss of antiseptic power. It is, therefore, necessary to watch the solution and to renew it or add more of the drug when fading out is noticed. The use of such a solution must not be considered as a cure or as an absolute preventive. It is merely an additional precaution to be employed along with isolation of infected individual birds, cleaning and disinfection of houses and utensils.

FRIENDSHIP "Sometimes we hesitate to ask Our friends to tea, for fear To offer tea without some cake Would wrong to them appear. Why hesitate? We're only kind, That we should fall to see, That friendship is the finest thing To serve with bread and butter."

In the country, you preserve your identity—your personality. There you are an aggregation of atoms; but in the city you are only an atom of an aggregation.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

When planting annual or perennial flowers, it is well to give them a background to protect them from the whipping of the wind rather than putting them in beds in the middle of the lawn.

DISINFECTANT NO GOOD UNLESS THE JOB IS THOROUGH

Dr. Stafseth Gives Outline for a Thorough Disinfection.

"Most people have an exaggerated opinion of what a disinfectant will do," according to Dr. Stafseth in "Chick Diseases in Michigan," State College Bulletin No. 53. "It should be remembered that the penetrating power of any disinfectant is rather slight. For this reason the sprinkling of a little disinfectant solution on top of litter, dropping boards covered with droppings, on dirty floors, or the ground does little or no good."

"In order to kill germs, disinfectants must come in contact with them; so that it is essential that a thorough cleaning should precede the application of the disinfectant solution. The following outline for procedure in disinfecting poultry houses should be followed:

1. Remove litter and if it cannot be disposed of in a place where poultry will not come in contact with it for at least three years, it should be burned.

2. Clean as thoroughly as possible, using soap and water or hot lye solution; if necessary, scrubbing with a stiff brush in order to remove droppings or other organic matter that may stick to the surface to be disinfected.

3. Apply the disinfectant liberally, that is, flood the surface to be disinfected to about 100 parts of couple of hours before sweeping it off.

4. The floor, perches, dropping boards and the lower part of the walls (2-3 feet from the floor) should be included in the disinfecting process.

5. Use the disinfectants in proper solution. Coal tar disinfectants may be applied in two or three per cent solution (2 or 3 parts of the disinfectant to about 100 parts of water). If crude carbolic acid is used, a five per cent solution is necessary. Other disinfectants should be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

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When planting annual or perennial flowers, it is well to give them a background to protect them from the whipping of the wind rather than putting them in beds in the middle of the lawn.

A man is that large irrational creature who is always looking for home atmosphere in a hotel and hotel service around the house.—Detroit News.

An ordinary nut cracker is most handy in the kitchen to loosen or unscrew metal bottle caps, oil can caps and things of like nature.

"QUALITY CHICKS" "SCIENTIFICALLY HATCHED" "REMEMBER—" "Quality Remains Long After Prices Are Forgotten"

Do not rely on a few birds to make your poultry pay their feed costs. Get "QUALITY CHICKS" from the WASHTENAW HATCHERY, and increase the egg average of your entire flock. Leghorns and Barred Rocks are all headed by R. O. P. Certified Males of 240 to 265 egg records. Information gladly furnished on request. WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Geddes Road, Phone 9808, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Keystone Quality S. C. White Leghorns and Rocks from rigidly culled and masterfully mated stock which develop into producers that will assure you of an income above cost another season. Order early to assure positive shipping dates. CAPITAL KEYSTONE HATCHERY, 1110 Ontario St., Lansing, Mich.

Accredited Chicks Strong, Vigorous, From Heavy Laying Accredited Flocks English and Tanned White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Red. Also mixed chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order NOW. Our free catalog gives full description and tells how to raise them. PULLETS. Ask about our low prices on pullets, eight weeks and older for delivery after May 15. WINSTROM HATCHERY, Box B4, Zeeland, Michigan

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LOWEST IN YEARS—Guaranteed Pure Bred. R. O. P. Pedigreed—200-291 Egg Breeding. Large Type Barron Leghorns and Rocks CHICKS SPECIAL PRICED FOR MAY AND JUNE—PULLETS 50c. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinarian. Can make shipments at once. 100% live delivery. Catalog free. Chicks shipped C. O. D. Pullets shipped C. O. D. on approval. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, Michigan, R-2, Box 31.

HOLLAND HATCHERY baby chicks Big, husky, pure bred chicks from Holland Hatchery are chicks that are produced from one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. We have customers who have purchased from us for ten, fifteen, up to eighteen consecutive years. Surely a remarkable endorsement of truly satisfactory dealings as well as satisfaction. A surprising percentage of our business is in foreign lands and satisfied customers. White Leghorns (English type and American) Barred Rocks and Anconas.

Send \$1.00 Down—Pay Balance on Arrival Spec. Mated Grade AA Leg. 1,000 500 100 Grade A Leg. and Anconas. 100.00 50.00 20.00 Barred Rock, White Rock and H. L. Red 75.00 38.75 8.00 Assorted, light and heavy mixed 50.00 47.50 10.00 HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Van Appledorn Bros. R-7-B, Holland, Mich

WELL BRED CHICKS Sired by 200-301 Egg Pedigreed Males Offered now at POSITIVELY THE LOWEST PRICES for the season. If egg prices advance we will have to raise these prices. Get your order booked at once and be protected on these prices. Seventeen years of Hatching Experience and Breeding back of every chick we hatch. Several generations of R. O. P. Trapnest breeding. 197 Acres R. O. P. Breeding Farm.

ALL CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED Why buy ordinary chicks when you can get our well bred chicks at the same price? Never before have chicks of such quality been offered at such Low Prices. Be sure and get our New Prices before you order. We have S. C. White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Anconas, Rocks and Reds. Extra Special prices on Mixed lots of leftover chicks. Write today for Free Catalog and New Low Prices. Book your order before prices advance. Ask for prices on 8-10 week-old pullets.

TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM R. 1, Box 315 ZEELAND, MICH.

PULLETS Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns Larger Leghorns—Larger Eggs. That's what you get when you buy from us. Owners report 200 egg flock averages and over. Hillview Leghorns won Penley Tribune Chick Growing Contest with 990 eggs competing. Hillview Quality speaks for itself. Don't be afraid of present low egg prices. Eggs will be high next fall. Hillview Leghorn Pullets are priced low.

HILLVIEW POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, Mich., R. 1, 141

IT PAYS To Sell Wool on Grade Through the Michigan Wool Pool

WE MAKE A PROMPT CASH ADVANCE ON YOUR CLIP For many years the Michigan farmers' wool pool has given such satisfactory service that leading wool growers use it year after year.

Michigan Farmers Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n is now affiliated with the National Wool Marketing Corporation, recognized by the Federal Farm Board. Last year 33% of the nation's wool was in pools affiliated with the National. This year we expect more.

Write the Secretary of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n at 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, for information, wool pooling contract, wool shipping sacks.

Ship wool freight collect (or truck) to our Warehouse at 1927 West Main Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Wool weighed promptly on arrival. Secretary's office at Lansing will send cash advance promptly—14 cents per lb. on native Michigan wools, 12 cents per lb. on western lamb or feeder wools.

Write for pooling contract and sacks now. Watch for announcement of assembling points for carlot wool shipments to the pool warehouse. Tie fleeces with paper twine only.

As wool producers work together to control the marketing of their total clip, the better off they'll be.

Use This Coupon Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n Lansing, Michigan Date..... Please send me a 1931 Wool Marketing Contract. You to furnish sacks for shipping wool at your direction. I expect to have about..... lbs. of wool. NAME..... ADDRESS..... R. F. D..... SHIPPING POINT..... Don't delay filling out and returning this application.

HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

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

How to Sell Home Grown Flowers

By BARBARA VAN HEULEN
Home Marketing Specialist
At Michigan State College

Many women enjoy raising flowers, and if profit can be added, it makes a pleasant way of increasing the family's income. Of course, flowers must be sold near home. If you do not have highway frontage, have some good nearby highway market sell them for you on a commission basis. Perhaps some store would handle them or resorters buy them at your yard, if you have an interesting sign to show them they can do so. A neat white sign, saying "Cut Flowers", with perhaps a colored picture cut-out of gladioluses or some other showy flower pasted at each lower corner and shellacked to stand the rain, would attract buyers.

Bouquets That Sell
Calendulas are good sellers. Mixed with the beautiful annual larkspurs and baby's breath they make a gorgeous bouquet irresistible to any buyer.

Gladioluses always have enthusiasts. Plant only your small plump bulbs—not the older flattened ones, for you want large fine blooms. Keep your colors separated on the stands. They make a better showing this way, and persons wishing a mixed bouquet can always ask to have them so arranged when they buy.

Zinnias should be sold the same way. Mammoth, medium and tiny pom-pom varieties are all good. Soft rose shades, brilliant reds, as well as the darker reds are pleasing to the public. Yellow zinnias do not, as a rule, come in pretty tones, being nearly always of a greenish cast and hard to use in most rooms.

Asters are great favorites. Strange, to say, mixed bouquets of these sell well. The large, chrysanthemum types are best.

Winter Bouquets
Then the winter bouquets. The Chinese Lantern plant, bittersweet, Chinese Money plant, (sometimes called the Silver Dollar plant) dried baby's breath, the large varieties of Immortelles, and the black berried Ligustrum Vulgare all find a ready market. They do not have to be sold as fast as the fresh blooms, and persons buying them are willing to pay a good price for them as long lasting. It is best to secure the plants at a reliable nursery, and in two years a

AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN

"O' course everybody will say Sue is marryin' him for his money, him bein' on the rheumatic side o' forty an' her just celebratin' her twenty-first birthday for the third time, but it ain't so. At least it's only part so.

"She's marryin' him because she loves him, but she wouldn't love him if he didn't have no money.

"I admit all these romances between flappers an' grandpas looks o' forty an' her just celebratin' her twenty-first birthday for the third time, but it ain't so. At least it's only part so.

"It's just easier to love a man that's got somethin' you need, an' hard to put up with a man without no extenuatin' circumstances.

"You take widows. When I was a girl, most of the widows was poor an' they either had to fall in love or take in washin'. Most of 'em preferred fallin' in love; an' persuadin' a widow to say 'yes' was about the same as askin' a presidin' elder to have more fried chicken.

"But now widows get enough life insurance an' trust funds so they can afford to monkey with pet charities or politics, an' most of 'em stay single. They don't marry because they don't fall in love, and they don't fall in love because they don't need a provider. It's them that want somethin' right bad that think Santa Claus so wonderful.

"Pickin' a husband is like buyin' in land. You like a wild place that's got pretty scenery, but you finally decide on the one that produces good crops."

(Copyright, 1931, Publishers Synd.)

very presentable showing of their sales will be entered in your account book.

Planting and Prices

Plant all your flowers in rows, far enough apart so they can be cultivated with a little hand cultivator. This will save much labor. Arrange them in reasonable sized bouquets which you can sell at 50c each, for this is the best selling level. Persons feeling they can pay more can always buy more than one bunch, but the large bouquet which must exceed the half dollar price is a hazard.

Kitchen curtains in pairs are preferable to the one-piece curtain as they may be parted in the center to give more light and a better view.

These Things Do Our Hearts Much Good

An Article on Trees, Home Changes, and Mother's Day.

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.

An unusual, yet splendid idea of home beautification has been put in practice on a farm in Minnesota. To assist in keeping home ties a bit stronger, these folks have planted a blue spruce in their yard as each grandchild is born. The new baby's name is placed on the tree planted in its honor. I well remember the hickory tree down the road from my girlhood home that was considered mine and the prized nuts it bore to be enjoyed by the family; and the sweet apple tree in the orchard that I called my own.

Those trees are the first to be sought when ever I go back. If they had been planted there and dedicated to me during my infancy, I'm most certain the whole farm would have been even more inviting and precious to me as time went on.

Maybe we have felt that this year we'd let Arbor Day go by; there's so many trees being planted by the thousands these days by those in charge of reforestation in our state. But let's take a look round home and see if another shrub over in that vacant spot would not be an improvement or why not plant a row of elder bush next to that chicken yard fence. Perhaps some of that brilliant red osier from the swamp could be brought up to the yard to add color to the drab days of next winter.

Spring Suggestions.

Spring brings the suggestion of taking a mental inventory of the home changes that can be brought about from time to time during the year; we can go over the siding on

the house and nail down those boards that have been gradually loosened; we can use up the paint that was left from that odd job by applying it to a window box or on the back steps that have needed it so long. We can clean up the furniture and then brighten it up with a coat of varnish or perhaps enamel the kitchen chairs and table to harmonize with the walls and linoleum; or the boy's or girl's room might be made more inviting by adding a touch here and there, keeping well within the bounds of the family resources.

Mothers Day.

There's no better time to show appreciation for all that mother means to us than around mother's day. If mother has been still spared to you, a gift of some kind, be it ever so simple will give cheer to her for many a day. A plant, a bunch of flowers, a book or a box of candy will all touch a tender chord. If she is not where you can see her personally nothing can take the place of a good, long, cheery letter, one that tells her the intimate things that mothers always love to hear about their families.

If she has passed on, extend to some other motherly soul a timely word of comfort and encouragement, and the spirit mother will be pleased.

It's a good time to visit the cemetery and drop a flower or remembrance on her last resting place. There is no better time to look after the care and upkeep of that family burial lot. There is no better time to take a self inventory and check up on one's self as to how near we have come to the goal so fondly hoped for by the mother who risked her life that we might be, and who watched and worked and prayed that our lives might be filled with an abundant share of happiness and success.

"Judge" is Retired

Kenosha, Wis.—"The Judge" a mule that played a prominent part in William Hale Thompson's unsuccessful attempt to be re-elected mayor of Chicago, has been retired to a farm here.

"The Judge" lampooned Judge Lyle, whom Thompson defeated for the Republican nomination.

How It Happened

Minneapolis, Minn.—In 1891 Johnny McKenzie asked Fanny Rutherford to marry him. She wouldn't, but she didn't marry anyone else either. Neither did Johnny. But he did go to Australia; she stayed here and taught school. Recently McKenzie died and left his fortune of \$150,000 to the girl who had turned him down 40 years ago.

RECTOR REVEALS FAMOUS RECIPES

Describes His Onion Soup; Also, French Pancake Dessert.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Dishes which made Rector's restaurant famous were prepared by George W. Rector, son of the founder of Rector's, and now in charge of dining car cookery of the Milwaukee Railroad, in a talk given to students of hotel management at Cornell. Mr. Rector emphasized the preparation of medium cost delicacies.

One triumph of the thrifty French housewife, he says, is onion soup au gratin. One quart of beef broth and four large onions are the basis for this nourishing and full-flavored soup. He sliced the onions thin and browned them in two tablespoonfuls of butter, adding more butter when necessary to keep the onions moist while cooking. When the onions were tender, the beef broth with a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of pepper were added. This was brought to the boiling point, and on top of the soup toasted slices of small round rolls were placed. These were sprinkled with grated parmesan cheese, and then were placed under a broiler and browned for about ten minutes. This soup, which is sold in many restaurants for from forty cents to a dollar, may be made at home for about two and a half cents a serving, he says.

FRENCH PANCAKES

The thin dainty French pancake called crepe Suzette, has become popular as a dessert in this country as well as in France. Mr. Rector's recipe calls for two cupfuls of pastry flour, sifted with a pinch of salt, four eggs, two cupfuls of milk, and a teaspoonful of orange juice. Break the eggs into the bowl of flour and mix them well. Next add the milk slowly, stirring constantly, and also the orange juice. Strain the mixture to be sure it is smooth. The pancakes should be cooked in a small frying pan, with butter, and should contain just enough of the thin batter to cover the bottom of the pan. Spread each pancake with currant jelly or any other jelly or preserve, and roll it up. Sprinkle it with powdered sugar and serve.

White House Phones Busier Under Hoover

Washington—President Hoover uses telephones more than his predecessor Calvin Coolidge did. There were 385,275 calls from the White House in 1930. There are 102 extensions and Mr. Hoover has several private lines in different parts of the building. Coolidge disliked the "contraptions". There were only 65,301 calls out during Mr. Coolidge's occupancy in 1929.

Michigan Flock Leads

Farmingdale, N. Y.—A pen of white leghorns entered by W. S. Hannah & Sons of Grand Rapids, Mich., is leading the 9th annual New York State Egg Laying Contest at the end of March, the sixth month with 1,328 eggs. The pen also lead for March with 275 eggs.

POOR PA

By CLAUDE CALLAN

"Mama, did you marry for love?" our daughter Betty asked Ma while I was readin' the paper.

"Yes, dear," Ma answered sadly.

"Did you have a chance to marry a rich man?" Betty inquired.

"I had what amounted to a proposal from a rich man," Ma says, "an' I've heard that he has always given his wife everything her heart could desire."

"Haven't you regretted not takin' him?" Betty asked, an' I listened for Ma's reply.

"I guess everything turns out for the best," Ma says, evadin' Betty's question. "I guess what we lose in one way we'll gain in another."

"Your mother means," I says with warmth, "that she hopes for some blessin' to offset the ill fortune of havin' married your father."

"I didn't say that," Ma announced, "but I won't dispute anything t'at such a wise man says."

"It's the first time you haven't disputed my word," I says. "I've been wonderin' when you would agree with me on somethin'."

"I'm flattered to know I've been in your thoughts even to that extent," Ma declared. "From the way you stare at other women I imagined you had forgotten me entirely."

"And just to think," Betty spoke up, "that you two married for love. Well, that decides the question for me, an' I'm goin' to marry a big, noble fortune."

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New Ideas For Pie and Rhubarb

A PIE THAT'S DIFFERENT

Line a pie tin with crust and fill it with any favorite jam or preserves. Then cover with a layer of cake batter and bake as one would any cake of pie.

This recipe is fine for individual desserts, using patty pans instead of a pie tin.

When spread with whipped cream and decorated with a cherry on top, they make a most pleasing dessert for a party or luncheon.

RHUBARB RELISH

By Isabella Smithson

1 quart rhubarb cut in small pieces
1 quart onions cut fine
4 cups brown sugar
1 pint vinegar
1/2 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon black pepper
1/2 teaspoon red pepper
1 tablespoon salt
Cook until tender.

KITCHEN IDEAS

To size a rug, dissolve a quart of dry glue in a gallon of hot water then stretch the rug wrong side up on the floor and spread the solution with a brush, repeating if necessary.

To remove grass stains from white canvass shoes, add a few drops of ammonia to a teaspoon of peroxide and rub the stains with the mixture; then wash with clear water.

When taking a pie from the oven,

RHUBARB BETTY
Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes
1 quart sweetened rhubarb sauce
1 quart fine dry bread crumbs
4 tablespoons melted butter
Cinnamon or nutmeg
Mix butter with the crumbs. Place rhubarb and crumbs in alternate layers in a greased baking dish and sift spice over the top. Bake in moderate oven about 15 minutes. Serve hot with or without hard sauce.

HARD SAUCE
1/4 cup butter
1/2 cup powdered sugar
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg
Cream together. Secret of good hard sauce lies in long beating. Chill before serving. For variety substitute brown sugar and flavor with grated rind of an orange.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING
Cook 5 cups milk and 1/2 cup corn meal in a double boiler 20 minutes. Add 1/2 cup molasses, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon ginger; pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake for 2 hours in a slow oven. Serve hot with cream or vanilla ice cream.

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.

Place on a wire rack that all sides may cool evenly. This helps to keep the crust crisp.

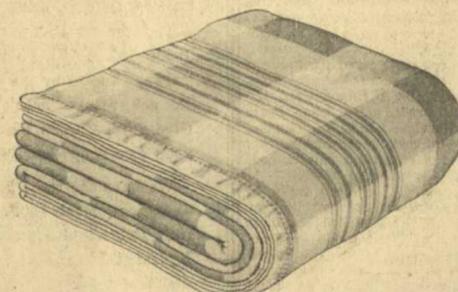
A few juniper berries placed on a tin that has been heated until very hot, will quickly drive the odor of cooking out of the house.

Uncle Ab says that world peace would be assured tomorrow if the people responsible for making wars had to fight them.

If cabbage must be planted in a field infected with club-foot, lime heavily with hydrated lime at least six weeks before planting.

THIRD ANNUAL MAY TIME BLANKET SALE

FROM MAY 1 TO JUNE 15—DELIVERY MADE DURING SEPTEMBER



One of our 70x80 inch double bed blankets.

AT THESE NEW LOW PRICES!

1930 Maytime Sales Price
Maytime Special \$6.95 \$8.75
Companion 4.95 6.35

This is your ANNUAL opportunity to order for FALL DELIVERY at rock bottom prices thick, fluffy, soft, strictly virgin wool Farm Bureau bed blankets, at a very great saving.

During the summer season our mill is glad to have us place a large group order and allows us a very advantageous price which we pass on to you. We guarantee your satisfaction or your money back.

Maytime Special Blanket—\$6.95

This attractive blanket made from virgin wool is soft, fleecy and carefully woven. It is a double blanket—70x80, large plaid, bound with four inch saten ribbon. Your choice of eleven different, fast colors.

The Companion—\$4.95

Ideal for the extra covering, is a very exceptional value. It is single, solid color, same size as the Maytime Special and is bound with four inch super saten ribbon. Your choice of seven different fast colors.

Colors indicated on attached card which is to be used for ordering.

Clothing Dept.
Mich. State Farm Bureau,
221 No. Cedar St.,
Lansing, Mich.
Please enter my order for _____ blankets to be shipped during September.
MAYTIME SPECIAL—\$6.95 COMPANION—\$4.95
Double—70x80 Single—solid color—70x80
Rose and White Red and Black Blue Tan
Tan and White Corn and White Rose Lavender
Black and White Grey and White Green Corn
Green and White Blue and White Green Peach
Pink and White Lavender and White Peach
Peach and White

(Check below) Name _____
Ship C. O. D. _____
Will mail check _____ P. O. _____ County _____
Sept. 1st _____ Member _____ Co. Farm Bureau

Remember, that the Farm Bureau member, in addition to this very special price, is credited with a patronage dividend on his statement for dues.

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(Price 15c each)



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
Pattern Service
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Enclosed find _____ cents for pattern _____ size _____
Pattern _____ Size _____ Summer 1931 Fashion Book
Name _____ R. F. D. (or street) _____
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(Patterns are 15c each, fashion book 15c. Send silver or stamps.)
NOTICE! Be sure that you address your pattern order envelope to the Michigan Farm News, 11-13 Sterling Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In DETROIT



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Motorists are relieved of their automobiles at the door without service charge. Write for free road map, and your copy of "Aglow with Friendliness," our unique and fascinating magazine.

Hotel Fort Shelby
"AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS"
E. J. BRADWELL, Manager
DETROIT

CORN SPEEDED UP ESCAPES FROST, INCREASES YIELD

Fertilizer Matures Heavy
Feeding Corn Plant
Early.

East Lansing—One way to increase the profits from the corn crop is to reduce the cost of growing each bushel. This can be done by feeding the corn plant well enough to permit the production of the maximum number of bushels on each acre, according to the soils department at Michigan State College.

The corn plant is a heavy feeder and in Michigan must grow rapidly to become mature before there is danger from frost. To enable the plant to make this growth the soil must contain an abundance of plant food which is readily available.

Barnyard manure is an excellent source of plant food for corn, and, if the supply is large enough, a heavy application will supply the necessary plant food. It is also possible to supplement barnyard manure by adding 30 or 40 pounds of acid phosphate to each load of manure. The phosphate helps to supply needed plant food and also hastens the growth of the plant and aids it to mature earlier.

Complete fertilizers may be used advantageously on light soils or in cases where the supply of barnyard manure is too small. Such a complete fertilizer should have an analysis of approximately 2-16-2. If the soil is exceptionally poor, it will pay the farmer to use a higher grade fertilizer such as 4-16-4 or 2-12-6.

Commercial fertilizers may be spread over the entire surface of the field or may be drilled in the rows or hills. Fertilizer spread on the entire surface has a greater effect on the crops which follow the corn but a somewhat larger amount of fertilizer is required. Usually 200 to 300 pounds is used with this method. If the fertilizer is applied in the hill, 125 pounds per acre will be sufficient; and 200 pounds can be used if the fertilizer is drilled along the rows.

ALFALFA SEED POOL DOING WELL

Farm Bureau Aids Growers
Dispose of Largest
Crop.

Lansing—During the 1930 drought Michigan raised the largest crop of certified Hardigan and Grimm alfalfa seed in her history, and possibly larger than ordinary weather conditions will permit her to grow again.

To market their record volume of certified seed, some 80 producers, members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n, called upon Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing to assemble, sack, store and market their seed through an alfalfa seed pool—the first in the State.

Announcement has been made by the Farm Bureau Services that on April 30 all the certified Hardigan and Grimm of No. 1 grade (75% of the 130,000 pounds in the pool) had been sold and settlement made with the growers at a price more than satisfactory to the growers' committee. The growers are now selling their No. 2 grade, eligible for recertification, through the Farm Bureau Services pool.—Grimm \$24.75 and Hardigan \$27 per bushel.

The growers' committee with final authority as to price, etc., is: Dorr W. Perry, Caro; Dr. D. J. Monroe, Elkton; E. T. Lelpprandt, Pigeon; David Inglis, Van; George Kueffner, Saginaw.

Alfalfa Licked Drought, More of It Going In

Lansing—Reports to Farm Bureau Services, Inc., from farmers throughout Michigan through the Record of Performance reply postcard that accompanies all Farm Bureau seed indicates that alfalfa generally withstood the 1930 drought; clover failed frequently. Hardy strains of alfalfa came back in good shape with the first moisture. Considerable summer seeding of alfalfa is expected.

Record of Performance is a new idea in seed service. Packed in the top of each sack of Farm Bureau Seed is an envelope for the farmer to take a sample of the seed and attach the seed tag thereto, giving him a complete record of his purchase. A similar sample is stored at the Farm Bureau seed warehouse. There is also a standard reply postcard with questions to answer regarding the performance of the seed, yield etc. and space for personal comment. Information collected by the Farm Bureau in this manner is used to improve its seed service.

Two Michigan Men

Topeka—Among the 19 names suggested for the 1931 Capper medal and \$5,000 award for distinguished service to American agriculture is Eugene Davenport of Woodland, Mich., formerly dean of agriculture at the University of Illinois. Liberty Hyde Bailey, author and horticulturist of Ithaca, N. Y., famed graduate of Michigan State College is another.

Espie's Imitation Ice Cream Bill Enacted

Lansing—The Espie ice cream bill was virtually law this week with its passage in the senate, with slight amendments in which the house is expected to concur. The features of the measure, that dairy products, milk and cream, must be used in the manufacture of the product, were retained safely.

The Michigan Hotel Men's association approved the measure in its final form, as did the agricultural members of both houses. The most noteworthy provision of the bill is that

all so-called ice cream not made in accordance with the dairy standards, would have to be plainly labeled: "Imitation Ice Cream"; the premises on which the product is sold would have to bear a sign in block letters six inches high. "Imitation Ice Cream Sold Here." This is calculated to discourage offering anything but genuine ice cream to the public. Institutions such as churches and lodges, manufacturing their own ice cream in lots of less than 50 gallons a month, would be exempt from the measure.

Toast marshmallows in a pan in a hot oven.

Strange Scenes At Paris Int'l Exposition

Paris—Tigers, polar bears, rhinoceri and other mighty beasts from everywhere roam about in the Hagenback natural zoo which is part of the Paris International Exposition, which opened May 6. There are neither cages nor fences in this zoo; animals are at liberty in a natural setting of woodland. Wide and deep lagoons separate them from visitors to the exposition. A miniature railroad takes one through the far flung exhibits. Three thousand native peoples from all parts of the world provide a living picture of home life and

customs as they are in every part of the world. A band composed of American Indians in feathered bonnets and tribal dress attracts more attention than the French Foreign Legion band.

Widows of Famed Men Live Secluded Lives

Washington—Widows of famous men so successfully seclude themselves in Washington that few know their whereabouts.

Admiral Dewey's widow, who died recently, once took a brilliant part in Washington society, but had, in her later years, completely withdrawn from

all social life. She spent hours, friends say, sitting at an upper window of the home which she had shared with the admiral, watching traffic. All about her were mementoes of the hero of Manila Bay. She kept his room just as it was when he occupied it.

The lives of most of these women reveal much romance. Their interest in life seems to end with the death of their husbands. They apparently prefer to dwell in their memories instead of seeking new interests.

Mrs. William C. Gorgas, whose husband sought to conquer yellow fever, lived in Washington until her death a few years ago.

Pictures of her husband were in every room in her quiet Washington home. She liked to entertain persons who had known him and who could talk over old days in Panama when she aided her husband.

Mrs. Robert E. Perry, widow of the discoverer of the North Pole, is another who finds much pride and solace in the souvenirs of her husband's daring. Though at present at her old home in Rumford, Maine, Mrs. Perry spends much of her time in Washington with her daughter, Mrs. Edward Stafford.

The widow of Gen. Phil Sheridan has lived quietly in the capital for years, her windows looking out upon the statue of her famous husband.

Wiser Investments Mean More Profit



Champions Used Farm Bureau Fertilizer

George Rae, Champion Corn King of Michigan for 1930, who produced 86 bushels of shelled corn per acre, praises Farm Bureau Fertilizer very highly and is a consistent user of it as an aid to improving his crops.

Fritz Mantey with the second highest yield of the state of 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre, likewise uses Farm Bureau Fertilizer on all of his crops.

Adolph Baur of Huron county, last year increased a bean yield by 110 lbs. per acre with Farm Bureau Fertilizer, over a fertilizer put out by a competitive company, who claimed it as their highest quality fertilizer.

R. V. Beardslee of Shiawassee county increased his yield of early potatoes 50 bushels per acre, using 300 lbs. of 4-24-12 Farm Bureau Fertilizer. These are all 1930 results. This unusual fertilizer is "always known by the company it keeps" Do not results speak for themselves? Give Farm Bureau Fertilizer a trial with your own crops—and see the difference!

We have the right lime for your needs—Agstone, Meal (bulk only) Farm Bureau Pulverized Lime and Farm Bureau Hydrated Lime, 50 lb. sacks. Ask your distributor for prices.



Farm Bureau Feeds with "Manamir" supply animal protein, iodine and other minerals in digestive form.

* Wisdom

Poultrymen are using more and more

Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds—

Their wisdom is shown by the fact that they lower their production costs on our mashes. Their wisdom is again apparent by the tremendous increased use of Farm Bureau Mermash 16% Chick Starter.

Better chicks—bigger chicks—more chicks saved—and reduced costs, all prove the wisdom of using Farm Bureau Chick Mash.



EACH time you buy dairy or poultry feed, seed, fertilizer, binder twine or oil, you then and there determine your opportunity for profit by the wisdom of your investment.

Farm Bureau Feed, Seed, Oil, Fertilizer and Binder Twine are NOT offered to you at cut prices. Farmers that use these commodities always find that their dollars buy more tangible results in Farm Bureau Products than elsewhere. Better satisfaction, better results are obtained. Check closely the following:

- *1. Farm Bureau Mermash 16% grows more chicks and better ones at lower cost.
2. Milkmaker lowers production costs.
- *3. Farm Bureau Seeds give adapted, live, vigorous, guaranteed seeds.
- *4. Farm Bureau Fertilizer aided the champion corn growers to attain their state records--increases bean yields and makes potato growing more profitable.
- *5. Farm Bureau Oil protects your car, truck or tractor and produces more miles of perfect lubrication per dollar.
6. Farm Bureau Binder Twine (600 ft. length) costs only two cents more per acre and saves time, temper and trouble.
7. Buy co-operatively and help yourself to more profit and genuine satisfaction.

SEE YOUR LOCAL

DISTRIBUTOR OF FARM BUREAU PRODUCTS

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan

221 North Cedar Street

"BUY CO-OPERATIVELY"
...SEED...FEED...
TWINE...TIRES...
LIME...SUPPLIES



LIFE - AND
AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
AT A "FARM
RISK RATE"

+Certified Robust Beans

95% Germination

Buy no beans except with guaranteed germination, as the general crop is running extremely low this year. Tests from various parts of the state run from 34% to 95%.

Manchu Soybeans

are the best variety for hay and seed in Michigan. Be sure to get guaranteed variety and germination. It will pay you to see your local distributor of Farm Bureau Seed.



FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

send your feed and fertilizer sales slips on Farm Bureau Branded Feeds and Fertilizers to Farm Bureau, Lansing, for patronage divided purposes.

PROTECTION

for both Livestock and Crops

CAMBRIA FENCE means dependable protection for your crops, poultry and livestock. It forms a strong, durable barrier for turning stock and guarding poultry and crops.

Cambria Fence is a woven-wire, hinge-joint, cut-stay, standard field fence, made of full gauge wire with a heavy zinc coating which does not crack, flake or peel. There is a style of Cambria Fence for every farm use. Ask your Farm Bureau distributor.



*"Then the One-Hoss Shay fell apart—all at once."

Of course, your auto will not do likewise, even if low grade oil is used—but undue wear on bearings WILL cause trouble and repair bills—with your car gradually "going to pieces," when poor, inferior oil is used.

Mico and Bureau Penn (100% Pennsylvania Oil, permit No. 349) oils will insure long life and efficiency to your motor. These oils will lower expenses and save you a heap of trouble. Your tractor will push acre after acre behind it with minimum overhauling. Perfect lubrication for auto, truck or tractor—when Farm Bureau Oils are used.