

FARM BUREAU IS EXPANDING SERVICE IN 20 COUNTIES

Co-Ops Become Stockholders In Farm Bureau Services.

GAS AND OIL SERVICE Intensify Effort to Serve Farm Bureau Members Everywhere.

Lansing—Responding to widespread demands that Farm Bureau supplies be made more readily available to Farm Bureau members, State Farm Bureau officials August 6th announced a new policy of intensified effort to distribute Farm Bureau commodities, which has already led to definite action in 14 counties, with a half dozen other counties nearing final action.

The new program recently approved by the State Farm Bureau Board of Directors involves the establishment of a closer relationship for mutual benefit between co-ops and the Farm Bureau through the purchase of common and preferred stock in Farm Bureau Services, Inc. and membership in the State Farm Bureau. The plan also includes the establishment of additional branch stores by Farm Bureau Services, Inc., in communities where no adequate service is offered today, as well as aggressive action to spread the new Farm Bureau bulk gas and oil service, which was first introduced into the State in Branch County on July 1st.

Co-ops Services Stockholders

Local Co-ops who have already identified themselves as stockholders in the Services, include: BATTLE CREEK FARM BU. ASS'N at Battle Creek; DOWAGIAC FARMERS CO-OP ASS'N at Dowagiac; ST. JOE VALLEY SHIP. ASS'N at Buchanan and Niles; HOLLAND CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N at Holland and Harlem; KALAMAZOO FARMERS PROD. CO. at Kalamazoo; FARMERS CO-OP. ELEVATOR CO. at Jambstown, Vriesland and Hudsonville; WHITE LAKE MARKETING ASS'N at Montague; STANWOOD CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N at Stanwood; CENTRAL FARMERS ASS'N at Cassopolis; BYRON CENTER CO-OP CO. at Byron Center.

Branch Stores Development

Branch stores are being rapidly put in shape for operation at Pinconning and Bay City, in addition to the bulk gas and oil station at Bay City, and the stores at Saginaw, Woodland, Hart, Lapeer and Lansing. In addition to handling a general line of Farm Bureau brand fertilizer, feeds, oils, seeds, etc., the stores at Pinconning, Bay City and Saginaw have contracted to handle beans pooled by members of the Saginaw, Munger, Bay City and Northern Bay Bean Growers' Associations.

During recent weeks, plans for bulk gas stations, branch stores, or both, have been under consideration in Allegan, Eaton, Berrien, Genesee, Hillsdale and Lapeer counties.

Genesee County Activities

In Genesee county representatives of the County Farm Bureau Board and car-door dealers from all over the county met at the Court House on Thursday, July 23, to urge State Farm Bureau representatives to set up several new stores in the county, as well as to introduce bulk gas and oil service. Locations prominently mentioned as suitable for service include Flint, Swartz Creek, Mt. Morris, Bel-say, Davison and Linden. The outlook appeared to be so favorable that plans were laid for immediately beginning the sale of preferred stock in the Services to farmers in the county, with the amount of service and the exact location of the stores to be determined largely on the basis of the response to the stock offering.

Interested in Gas, Oils

A meeting earlier in the week of the Eaton County Farm Bureau Board and State Farm Bureau officials developed great interest in the possibility of a bulk gas service there, while plans are shaping for an early discussion of a similar project in Allegan county. It is expected that stock sales for a bulk gas plant in Berrien county, probably at Eau Claire, will be started in the next few days. Early action on a similar plant is also forecasted for Hillsdale county.

Rapid progress is also being made in cementing closer ties with additional co-ops.

Services Manager Comments

"Farmers and Farm Bureau members in every part of the State must be given an opportunity to make full use of the co-operative purchasing facilities which the Farm Bureau (Continued on page 2.)

Cities, Regions Have Curious Meat Choices

South Wants Fat Bacon, Lean Beef, North Demands The Opposite

Chicago—"As a man eats, so is he." This was the way that one famed philosopher indicated that he could form a very good impression of any person by finding out what he ate, and how much.

Here, in the center of the meat packing industry, the experts might not be able to tell much about a man's personality by looking over the family menu for a week, but one man, Mr. T. G. Lee, president of Armour and Company, might tell fairly closely what part of the country you are from by your preferences in meat.

South Wants Fat Bacon

In the course of the seventh of a series of addresses on business conditions Mr. Lee recently interested his hearers by describing to them some of the eccentricities of meat, preference, as learned through nationwide experience in his business. "Many of these variations have no reasonable explanation," he said. "It is easy to understand why northern cities demand fatter beef than those farther south, but it is not so easy to understand why northern cities want their bacon lean and the southern ones want it fat."

Cities in the middle west, it appears, want veal from heavier and

older animals; in New York, only light weights can be sold.

New England people buy eight to ten times as much lamb as an equal number of people in the mid-west. Why? No one knows, least of all, Mr. Lee.

Forequarters For New York

Boston will pay a high price for hind quarter beef; New York demands the forequarter, which is a fortunate circumstance for the packer, certainly. New York's preference is explained in large degree by the presence of a large orthodox Jewish population there. Orthodox Jews eat only the forequarters of beef.

If you told Mr. Lee that your meat dealer handled only light pork shoulders weighing from 8 to 10 pounds he would guess that you lived in Scranton, Pa., and probably be right, for that is a distinguishing mark of that city—preference for light pork shoulders. The people may not be conscious of it, but the meat dealers seem to be. Pittsburg buys pork shoulders weighing up to 16 pounds, and neither city will take what the other city wants.

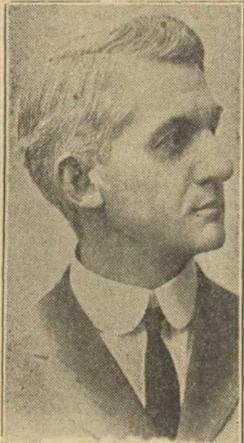
Light pork loins with the shoulder blade removed are in demand in Chicago; Cleveland buys heavy loins with the shoulder blades left in. Consideration of these developed characteristics of trade preference is of invaluable assistance in organizing and distribution of meat supplies, Mr. Lee pointed out.

CITIES TO RECOVER BEFORE FARMERS, SHAW BELIEVES

Says Farms Need Consumer Demand That Good Incomes Bring.

Lansing—Better times for agriculture are likely to await a recovery in industry first, said Pres. R. S. Shaw of State College in addressing the 14th annual Farmers Day gathering July 31.

"Agriculture needs the consumer demand that follows general and gen-



PRES. R. S. SHAW

erous incomes," Mr. Shaw said. Economic depressions are not new, and there is no instance in history when depression was not recalled by a recovery," he said, in recalling the disturbances of 1893, 1898, 1907, 1910, 1921 and 1924. "Present conditions of recovery seem similar to those of the 1893-98 period and are influenced by world wide depression. I venture the prediction that we have passed the low point in the present depression."

The College had some 57 exhibits ready for visitors, taking in all phases of the agricultural college work. Every exhibit was numbered, and the visitors furnished with a guide book locating and describing the purpose of the exhibit or investigation under way, with results to date.

Director V. R. Gardner of the Experiment Station said that in these difficult times the College Experiment Station and the county agent extension service are more valuable to farmers than in prosperous times since their object is to find the most profitable ways of farming.

Farm Bureau Would Lease

Florence, Ala.—The American Farm Bureau Federation is ready and willing to lease the entire Muscle Shoals project, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau told members of the shoals commission at its first business meeting held here last week. No details of the proposed lease were revealed.

DROUGHT RIDES ACROSS STATE; SOME RAINFALL

South Central Portion Got Some Good Rains Past Week.

STATE AN INCH SHORT

Corn, Beans, Pastures, Fruit Hurt, Parched Areas Report.

Lansing—Despite local rains reported in various parts of the lower peninsula during the week just closing, most of that section of the State is very dry and hot. Critical conditions mark many agricultural sections. Localities visited by copious showers report improvement in all crops.

Rainfall Is Spotty

The State had an average of 1.83 inches of rainfall for July; the normal average is 2.87 inches. Saturday and Sunday, August 1 and 2, rain fell in several parts of the State. Where it was needed most, little fell. Rainfall is very spotted. Driving across country one passes through a belt that has had a hard shower, soon he comes into dusty area again. Some miles further he may come into a section where it has rained, and so on. Some regions have been missed by all worthwhile showers. There growth has ceased. Crops are turning yellow under the scorching sun.

One Week's Rain

In the table which follows total rainfall for the week ending August 4 is in many instances nearly all the rainfall for the month of July. Rainfall expressed in inches and hundredths of an inch:

The State Average	1.83
Lansing	1.29
Battle Creek	1.81
Coldwater	2.98
Ludington	1.47
Frankfort	1.41
Paw Paw	1.41
Grand Rapids	2.27
Detroit	2.21
Hart Huron	2.28
Harbor Beach	1.10
Grand Haven	1.10
Monroe	1.10
Bloomfield	0.03
Sault Ste. Marie	0.00
Mackinaw Island	0.02
Hart	0.03
Luther (Lake Co.)	0.00

Best in South Central

While the wet and dry sections cannot be sharply defined, it can be noted generally that the only rains of any consequence were in the south central section. The Thumb district was quite dry, as was the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula. The west shore line clear up into Benzie county was almost arid. The heaviest fall was at Coldwater; several weather stations reported to the East Lansing bureau that they had had no rain at all, according to Dewey A. Seeley, meteorologist.

Harvesting and threshing are mostly completed in the southern part of the state, and this work is now in progress in the north as well. Tree fruits, however, are falling, undersized, because of aridity of many sections. From Harbor Beach comes the report: "Weather dry, corn curling, pastures drying up and beans turning yellow." Frankfort reports: "Apples dropping badly due to the drought."

Lapeer Farm Bureau's Muster Day Is Aug. 20

Lapeer County Farm Bureau will hold a Muster Day program for members and friends at the Farm Bureau Supply Store Thursday, August 20. There will be a basket lunch at 12 noon, with a program of singing and other entertainment at the table after lunch. Ball games will be played between boys and girls clubs from different parts of the county, horseshoe pitching contests for men, and rolling pin throwing contests for ladies. Four attendance prizes will be given. Every township has a committee at work building up the attendance.

Throughout the nation County Farm Bureaus are holding Muster Day programs during August and September, meetings to get the County Farm Bureau membership together for a meeting.

Am. Farm Bureau To Oppose Rate Increase

Chicago—The American Farm Bureau Federation has filed notice with the Interstate Commerce Commission that it wishes to appear at the hearings on a proposed 15% flat increase in freight rates for all railroads, and to oppose the proposal in behalf of organized farmers.

MAKES HIM IRRITABLE

Buffalo—Mrs. Frank Nowak of this city, has sued her husband for divorce because he drinks from 30 to 40 cups of coffee daily. She charges that his excessive coffee toasting makes him irritable.

COMING TO MICHIGAN



PRES. E. A. O'NEAL

O'Neal At Ionia, Mason Picnics

Ionia and Mason County Farm Bureau members have invited members and others from surrounding counties to hear President E. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau at Farm Bureau picnics to be staged in Ionia and Mason counties, August 21 and 22.

Ionia members are inviting members in Barry, Clinton, Eaton, Kent, Montcalm and Ottawa counties to hear Mr. O'Neal and Cong. John Ketcham, representing the National Grange, in a program beginning at 9 a. m. Farmers Day, Friday, August 21, at the Ionia Free Fair.

The Farm Bureau program will be seen and heard from the grandstand, which is free to all. Loud speakers will be used. First event at 9 a. m. will be an old time farmers' horse race for Ionia Bureau members. Entrants will harness their horses and drive them a half mile at a walk, a trot and a run. The Bureau and Fair management will award \$50 in prizes to the first five placings. The Reformatory band will play, and the Portland Grand Chorus will sing. Following the addresses by Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Ketcham, Farm Bureau families from all counties will have a basket picnic in a nearby grove.

Saturday, August 22, Mr. O'Neal will be the afternoon speaker for the Mason County Farm Bureau's annual basket picnic at Amber Grove, six miles east of Ludington, or 3 miles west of Scottville, and just a few rods south of U. S. 31. Members from Manistee, Oceana, Grand Traverse, Newaygo, and Muskegon counties have been invited to attend.

Mr. O'Neal operates a 2,000 acre farm in the Muscle Shoals district of Alabama, his home. He is rated as an authority on the Muscle Shoals nitrate plants question. Like his predecessor, former president S. H. Thompson of the American Farm Bureau, Mr. O'Neal has risen from the ranks. He is president of one of the South's largest cotton marketing co-operatives.

President M. L. Noon of the State Farm Bureau will attend both picnics.

Railroads Have Friends In Rate Boost Effort

Washington—The railroads are not without friends in their efforts before the I. C. C. for a flat increase of 15% in rates and charges. Many large manufacturers support the increase. Insurance companies, bankers' ass'ns and organizations of railroad bondholders support the increase. As holders of railroad bonds and securities, these groups claim that 50,000,000 people are also holders with them, and are affected. Insurance companies declare that further declines in some railroad bonds will make them legally illegible as investments for such companies. Present holdings would have to be closed out. Manufacturers' ass'ns and big city Chambers of Commerce are finding themselves so divided on the subject in some instances that they are taking no definite stand in the matter.

Farm Groups Rally To Defend Marketing Act

Washington—If the Agricultural Marketing Act is to be amended it must be amended by its friends. Such is the slogan of a committee of farm organizations working to co-ordinate the interests of the Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers Union and the Co-operatives. The committee consists of Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau, L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and C. O. Moser, president of the National Co-operative Council.

PRODUCERS ASS'N, FARMERS, COLLEGE TESTIFY IN PRODUCERS' SECTION OF STATE INQUIRY INTO MILK INDUSTRY

Dairymen Can't Make Profit If Getting Less Than 5 Cents Per Quart; Should Retail at 12 Cents a Qt.; Distributors To Testify Next Week.

Lansing—Michigan's state-wide investigation of milk prices, which opened at Lansing August 5 with a detailed study of the production side of the milk industry, brought to light at least two important points:

(1) That figured costs of production show it is physically impossible for Michigan dairymen to produce milk for city trade at much less than five cents a quart if any reasonable margin of profit is to be allowed them.

(2) That an orderly system for placing the milk on the market must be maintained to avoid demoralization of the market from time to time.

The investigation is being conducted by a citizens' commission of ten members, appointed by Governor Wilbur Brucker. Complaints of unfair marketing prices to producers brought about the investigation. A state appropriation of \$5,000 was allowed to defray costs of carrying on the investigation. The commission comprises the following members: Herbert E. Powell, chairman; Paul Voorhies, attorney general of Michigan; Sen. Peter Lennon, Rep. James McBride, Dr. W. O. Hedrick, Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, Judge Ira Jayne, Harvey Campbell, Fred L. Woodworth and Mrs. James E. Hancock. The five last named members were a Detroit citizens committee selected by producers, a few weeks ago, to study the milk price situation in the Detroit area. Governor Brucker asked the entire Detroit committee to become members of the state-wide investigation commission.

Present Farmers' Position

Producing members and officials of the Michigan Milk Producers association and other producers not affiliated with the association as well as members of the college staff of Michigan State College, were called in to testify during the several days' study of production costs. Facts and figures introduced by these witnesses tended to show that farmers have been producing milk at costs varying from approximately two cents a pound to more than three cents a pound at the farm.

The "base and surplus" plan of marketing milk for producers, as used by the Michigan Milk Producers association, was defended in a general way by practically all the witnesses as the best method devised so far to maintain a fairly constant market for fluid milk. A few witnesses who declared they were not satisfied with the "base and surplus" plan were called in to testify because of their apparent dissatisfaction with general conditions in the industry but none of them had any specific suggestions for a remedy through any other plan of marketing.

Producers Stand 12 Pct.

That Michigan farmers are obliged to bear the burden of a possible 10 or 12 per cent "gap" between actual daily sales and anticipated daily sales of fluid milk on the Detroit market was demonstrated in the opening days of the hearing. In other words, the investigation showed, the farmer actually turns onto the Detroit city market about 12 per cent more "base milk" than he gets paid for at the base price. This additional 10 or 12 per cent, it was shown, is put onto the market to safeguard the distributors against extra demand each day. Anything left of this extra milk is returned as "surplus" at the end of each day and is credited to the producer as surplus rather than as base milk. The surplus milk brings a considerably lower price than the base milk.

Asked whether or not the matter of distributing milk in the cities was carried on efficiently or in a loose manner, Prof. Anthony remarked that distribution in general is quite efficiently managed.

Dealer Should Stand It

Covering this point, Prof. Anthony, head of the dairy division of State College, contended that this daily surplus shown by the dealer should be part of the base allowed the producer. Professor Anthony, testifying as a producer and distributor, by reason of his official connection with the college, summed up the situation in general by asserting that, in his opinion, dairy farmers are inadequately organized in Michigan and have not reached a point where the individuals have a sufficient understanding of their own business to enable them to face a market which calls for sale of their entire marketable crop each day. Cost figures submitted by witnesses who showed they know their exact production costs represent the "above the average" farmer, he explained, adding that the ordinary dairyman with a small herd does not keep an accurate and detailed cost sheet for each pound of milk produced.

Surplus Not Profitable

Basing his testimony on the experience of State College, Prof. Anthony stated that the dairy business does not show any profit in milk surplus. In this, he explained, the marketing system which prevents gluts in the fluid milk market proves the most beneficial to the dairyman. The "base and surplus" plan, he said, has been the most satisfactory system devised and should not be discarded at this time. He did not hesitate to state that milk produced to sell on a market of 10 cents a quart could not be made to return a profit to the producer under existing high standard requirements in the cities. Twelve cents a quart for bottled milk, delivered at the consumers' door each day, should not be considered an unequitable price, he said.

Professor A. C. Anderson, employed by the producers' association to correlate facts regarding the relation of production to consumption, testified that the producers have access to any and all records of the Detroit distributors at all times and that the base and surplus marketing plan operates on the showing made through his continuous study of the records of producers and distributors on the Detroit market.

Explains Price Making

B. F. Beach, secretary-manager of the Michigan Milk Producers association, testified that, without doubt, an arrangement this spring, whereby each producer was allowed "an 80 per cent base" instead of 100 per cent, prevented glutting the Detroit market with fluid milk during the period of normally high milk production in the early summer months in addition to saving the hauling costs to Detroit on a lot of milk which was put into manufactured products at the country receiving stations and bought as "surplus" milk. The 80 per cent arrangement followed a two cent drop in milk prices, from 13 to 16 cents a quart, this spring, in Detroit. (Continued on page six)

SAYS BRITAIN U. S., ARE HOLDING BAG IN GERMAN CRISIS

Unwitting Financiers of Cont'd Franco-German Struggle, Says Churchill

Berlin—Winston Churchill, writing in a German publication, pictures the present situation in Germany as a continuation of the struggle between France and Germany, with Great Britain and the United States as the unwitting financiers in the struggle.

"Germany," said Mr. Churchill, "whose logical defensive strategy was to wreck the whole system of war debts and reparations," adopted the plan of borrowing money as fast as the United States and Britain would lend it, "which, regarded purely as war strategy, was a brilliant counterstroke against the Versailles treaty."

Meanwhile, reparations gold, borrowed from England and the U. S. flowed into France's treasury, while England and the United States became more deeply involved in Germany. France had protected herself against the inevitable collapse. Finally, with the Wall Street crash, it began to dawn on various English and American bankers and there began a quiet, but later vigorous demand for withdrawal of money from Germany.

"The result was a crisis that set the whole German structure to trembling and the whole world worrying, with the exception of France, the only country which anchored itself in realities."

France, said Mr. Churchill, is not worrying about Germany going communistic. "If Germany cannot pay," he said, "France will take and hold by force everything she can lay her hands on. Cities, mines and provinces are good security, regardless of turmoil or international finance."

"The old system of exploiting a defeated enemy," said Mr. Churchill, "was to carry away all the gold and beautiful women and other booty that could be carried away and then to let the ravished land get back to its feet as best it could, which might be in a comparatively few years."

"The new plan, however, tried after the World War, was to make a perpetual and highly organized cow out of the defeated nation—something that could be milked ad infinitum."

"Great Britain and the United

Jungle Natives Fished With Ideal Insecticide

Washington—Observance that natives in South America, in the Malay states, in the African Congo were stupefying fish by pouring into the stream a little extract of the roots of certain plants, then catching and eating the fish without harm to themselves put insect fighters of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on the trail of the ideal insect poison,—deadly to insects but harmless to animals and humans. The poison is called rotenone. It occurs in the roots of several tropical plants. Rotenone kills insects that eat leaves or fruit sprayed with it; it also kills on contact. There appears to be an unlimited supply of the plants from which it is made. Two companies in the United States are making it on a commercial scale, the Dept. of Agriculture reports.

BRIEF NAMES ARE QUITE NUMEROUS

One or Two Letter Cognomens Are Found Common in This Country

Chicago—When Mr. H. P. Re, of Coldwater, Mich., died recently news dispatches described him as possessing the shortest name in the country. Several dozen people rose in as many parts of the nation to contest this distinction.

Aaron A., of Chicago, forged ahead several days ago, but a Chinese gentleman named merely "I" bobbed up and seemed to have won what prize might be offered for this distinction. Mr. I is a medical student living in Baltimore. His full name is Tau-Chun I.

In the meantime, however, J. Ur., of Torrington, Conn., appeared on the scene carrying what he believed a name to set brevity records flying. C. Ek and J. Ek, Mrs. V. Ek and C. Cy, all of Duluth, Minn., filed their names. From Fairmont, Minn., came news of E. Py; Clinton, Iowa, submitted three men, C., J., and W. Au. Indianapolis was not even in the running with Mr. Fin Ax.

I find the great thing in this world, is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving.—Holmes.

States foolishly financed this attempt, but France, with a keen sense of realities, protected herself against its inevitable collapse."

STATE'S GRADES WILL HOLD ON FRUIT PACKING

New Federal Grades Allowing Combination Packs Are Not Recognized

Lansing—Michigan's standard grades for fruit packs will control the trade on Michigan markets this fall and these standards will be found less liberal than some of the federal standards recently made public, according to officials of the state department of agriculture.

Packing grades for Michigan apples, for instance, will be held to the standards established by the Michigan laws. Out-of-state fruits offered for sale in Michigan will be rejected unless they comply with our standards, it is claimed.

The new federal standards for apples are so liberal that they permit the sale of grades in combination so that practically anything could get by through retail channels whereas, in Michigan, the producers and the state department have been endeavoring to cut down on the retailing of poor packs by rigid inspection and enforcement of grading laws that have been made quite strict in the past few years, it is said.

State officials frown on the set-up of standards which permit the "combination packs" allowed under federal regulations, recently announced and say they are content to rely on the Michigan standards for another year at least.

OUR PEACH CROP LARGE THIS YEAR

College Says Price of Fruit And Sugar Should Fill Shelves

East Lansing—Prospects of a good peach crop, both in Michigan and the rest of the peach growing states, lead the department of horticulture at Michigan State College to advise housewives to prepare to add a large supply of this fruit to the families winter stores.

Peaches are on the market in quantities from July 15 until late September. The Michigan crop usually starts on the market the middle of August. This state will have three times the number of peaches it had last year.

Locally grown, tree-ripened fruit usually has the best flavor and makes the best canned product. The price of sugar is low this year so housekeepers have an excellent opportunity to preserve a year around supply of peaches.

Varieties recommended for home canning are Rochester, South Haven, Kalamazoo, Engle, J. H. Hale, Gold Drop, and Elberta. Many home canners will be surprised to find that several varieties of peaches have better qualities for the pantry shelves than Elbertas, but any of the varieties named can be used with the assurance that they will be satisfactory.

BEAN GROWERS PAY OFF 2 POOLS

Paid 36c and 14c Better Than Cash Price for Periods Involved

Saginaw—Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., in late July completed settlement for the long term and the short term bean pools, in which probably 1,600 bean growers were interested.

The long term pool, which was for the period Jan. 1 to June 30, paid the poolers on a choice hand picked basis, \$3.86 per cwt., as against the average cash price of \$3.60 paid at Saginaw for similar beans for the period, or a 26c per cwt. advantage for the pool.

The short term pool, from May 1 to June 30, paid on the same basis \$3.51 as against the average cash price of \$3.37 for the period, according to the Bean Growers, Inc., or 14c per cwt. advantage for the pool.

Fourteen Bean Growers locals are now holding their first annual meetings. A July and August bean pool is under way. Some 2,000 bean growers are members, with bean growers locals at the following points:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| Auburn | Merrill |
| Bay City | Middleton |
| Breckenridge | Munger |
| Decker | Pinnington |
| Gera | Saginaw |
| Hemlock | Shover |
| Hinca | Watertown |
| Marlette | Sandusky |

Bean Growers, Inc., members may deliver their beans for cash sale, or for short or long term pool, with a cash advance. The Michigan Elevator Exchange is their sales office.

Smart Police

Holland—Annoyed because a crowd milled around the jail here July 31 to see the Hudsonville bank robbers, police here tossed a tear bomb out the window to disperse the crowd. They didn't think about tossing it into a stiff west wind, which blew the gas back in the police, which swarmed out of their own headquarters, tears streaming from their eyes.

Uncle Ab says the more we know of fact the less we care for myth; and to lose religious myths ought to be a gain for religion.

Michigan Lakes Chain An Inland Waterway

Provides Steamer Depth From Lake Michigan To Lake Huron

Among Michigan's array of 4,187 lakes there are a score or more so outstanding as recreation spots that they have become nationally and even world famous. Many interesting facts about them are contained in the Michigan Lakes and Streams Directory, copies of which the Michigan Farm News offers its readers at \$1.10 each postpaid.

One of the most unusual and important groups of lakes makes up a part of the "Inland Waterway" in the northern part of the lower peninsula. This waterway consists of Crooked Lake, Crooked River, Hay Lake, Burt Lake, Indian River, Mullet Lake and Cheboygan River. It extends from the town of Conway on the shore of Crooked Lake, which is only three miles from Lake Michigan, to the city of Cheboygan, on Lake Huron. There is sufficient depth in all of the lakes and streams in the chain to make possible steamer service its entire length. Burt and Mullet lakes are two of the largest in the state and have extensive resort development.

Several Beauty Spots
Glen Lake, in Leelanau county, has been termed "one of the world's three most beautiful lakes" by visitors. Because of the high hills that surround it, it has also been called the "Switzerland of Michigan." From some of these hills one gains a view not only of Glen Lake, but of Sleeping Bear point, Lake Michigan and the Manitowish Islands.

Another famous one is Crystal Lake, near Frankfort, the water of which is reputed to be so clear one may read a newspaper on the bottom. From the east end of this lake, as one looks toward the opening into Lake Michigan, the view resembles the Golden Gate of San Francisco.

Torch and Elk Lakes, near Elk Rapids, are others of unusual

CONTROL OF FLY MEANS INDUSTRY FOR CHERRY MEN

1931 Crop Infestation Below Previous Season When Loss Was Heavy

Lansing—Agriculture and the department of entomology of State College in an effort to bring about control of cherry fruit fly has shown very good results in the cherry crop this summer, according to a report on the agriculture department's inspection of the 1931 commercial crop.

A year ago the fruit fly did considerable damage to cherries. Infestation, it was also discovered in the wild, black cherries and a move was initiated to wipe out the pest to protect the 1931 crop.

The state department provided inspectors to check possible infestation. The State College department of entomology supplied the producers with information early this spring, mentioning that careful management was necessary to obtain a profitable cherry crop this season. The growers got busy with spraying, etc., so that this season, with but a very few isolated cases, the commercial orchards came through free from infestation.

Infestation Is Costly
In the fight against the fruit fly, the state is very strict in enforcement of regulatory measures. If an orchard is found to be infested, the producer is obliged to pick his crop just as if he were to market the fruit and then he is compelled to destroy the fruit, either by burying it at least two feet under the surface of the ground and covering it with quick lime or by burning the fruit to kill the larvae of the fly. He receives no compensation for the fruit so destroyed.

Much credit for checking the increase of the pest is said to be due to the college for providing the growers with a bulletin devoted to control of the cherry fly pest early this spring, later on the State Department of Agriculture sent a force of nearly 20 inspectors into the cherry region to make a close check on the growing crop to detect possible infestation and to cause the infested fruit to be destroyed at the proper time, before the larvae had a chance to leave the fruit and go into the ground. Once in the soil the "bug" remains over for another season.

This year's clean-up is expected to reduce the 1932 infestation considerably but producers and the state department of agriculture and the college are going ahead with a similar campaign next spring.

Passenger Rate Cut Didn't Get Business

Michigan Farm News readers will remember the News reporting last spring that the Santa Fe and Frisco railroads announcing a passenger rate reduction to 2 cents per mile to stimulate business. Recently the two roads abandoned the experiment, and returned to 3.6c per mile, stating that it did not bring the anticipated increase in business. Nearly every family has an automobile these days, and prefers to use it.

Wabash Is Operating A Dairy Alfalfa Train

The Wabash railway company, co-operating with Michigan State College, is operating a dairy profits-alfalfa special over its lines Aug. 3-14, concentrating on feed programs, more alfalfa, better pastures, soil recommendations, etc. Thirty thousand soil sample envelopes have been distributed to farmers in 11 counties through which the train will operate. Fifty new alfalfa growers, 25 new sweet clover growers, increased use of commercial fertilizer, limestone, and good seed, essential to alfalfa production, will be sought in each county in the all day programs. Farm women will have a program on new dairy recipes and methods. This week the train stopped at Marion, Beulah, Copenish, Cadillac, MacBain and Clare. Next week's stops:

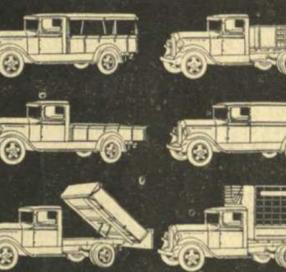
Aug. 10, Mt Pleasant; Aug. 12, Ithaca; Aug. 13, Corunna; Aug. 14, Howell.

The Lake Huron shore line is not so well favored in this respect but Van Etten, Grand and Hubbard Lakes, in the vicinity of Alpena, are extremely popular.

Lying midway between Lakes Michigan and Huron are Houghton Lake, the largest inland lake in the state and the mecca of fishermen, and its companion, Higgins Lake. In Southern Michigan, perhaps the best known is Gull Lake, northwest of Battle Creek and northeast of Kalamazoo.

Lake Michigamme, Lake Cocobie, Lake Fanny Hooe and Manistique Lakes are Lakes of distinction in the Upper Peninsula.

BODIES BY REO.. made for YOUR business



A few examples of Reo's extensive line of quality bodies
Reo Trucks and Speed Wagons ranging from 1 ton to 4 tons. Prices \$625 to \$2800, chassis f. o. b. Lansing.

4-Cylinder, 1 1/2-ton—\$625. 6-Cylinder, 1 1/2-ton—\$725. Chassis f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan. Dual Wheels Extra.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY LANSING, MICHIGAN

DISTRIBUTORS IN MICHIGAN

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| VALLEY AUTO CO.
Bay City, Mich. | REO SALES & SERVICE, INC.
Jackson, Mich. | UNITED AUTO CO.
Muskegon, Mich. |
| REO SALES CORPORATION
Detroit, Mich. | OTIS H. BOYLAN, INC.
Kalamazoo, Mich. | REO MOTOR SALES, INC.
Saginaw, Mich. |
| FLINT MOTOR SALES, INC.
Flint, Mich. | REO SALES CORPORATION
Lansing, Mich. | SHELDON COLE AUTO CO.
Traverse City, Mich. |
| MR. W. D. VANDECAR
Grand Rapids, Mich. | DAVIS-BOOTH MOTOR CO.
Marquette, Mich. | |

Farmers' Buying Guide

Rates on Application

Young People—Do You Possess Business Worth? You can turn your time into value with us. LANSING BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 130 W. Ionia, Lansing.

Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria—Lansing South of Capitol, Townsend St. Food wholesome, reasonable. Also pleasant lounge, swimming pool, recreation and residence for young girls.

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.

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.



Luxury with Economy

A guest at the Morrison enjoys all the luxuries that only a hotel of premier standing can offer. Yet rates are remarkably low because sub-rentals pay all the ground rent; saving is passed on to guests.

CHICAGO'S MORRISON HOTEL
Corner of Madison and Clark Streets

Radio Set in Every Room
In the new 500 room section, soon to be opened, each guest room will be equipped with a modern radio receiving set.

2500 ROOMS, \$2.50 UP
Every room in the Morrison Hotel is an outside room, with bath, circulating ice water, bed-head reading lamp and Servidor. A housekeeper is stationed on each floor.
World's Tallest Hotel — 46 Stories High



WORM CAPSULES FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

Easy To Give

KILL TAPEWORMS AND LARGE ROUNDWORMS IN ONE TREATMENT

A Parke-Davis Product

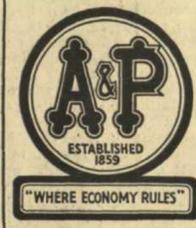
C-A WORM CAPSULES

Quick Action — Low Cost
Practically No Set-Back

Farmers have long felt the need for a worm capsule that would really kill large Roundworms and Tapeworms in Chickens and Turkeys at one treatment. After 20 years search for a product of this kind, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., produced C-A Worm Capsules which are meeting with great favor. Parke, Davis & Co. will send free bulletins on request.

C-A WORM CAPSULES ARE SOLD BY

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORES at
Lapeer Imlay City Midland Woodland
Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n, Ypsilanti
Lansing, at 221 North Cedar St.



GRANDMOTHER'S QUALITY BREAD

ONE POUND LOAF

5c



Always Fresh!

MADE FROM THE BEST INGREDIENTS:

1. Highgrade Kansas Flour
2. Fleischmann's Yeast
3. Diamond Crystal Salt
4. Pure Cane Sugar
5. Sweetened Condensed Milk
6. Pure Lard.

Large 24 oz Loaf
Twin or Split Top

7c

WHY PAY MORE?

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

NON-GAME FISH MAY BE TAKEN, SOLD TO PUBLIC

List Includes Grass Pike, Rock Bass, White Fish, Lake Trout

Lansing—No license is now required to sell non-game fish taken from inland waters of the state.

The provision requiring a license was eliminated from the inland fish law by the 1931 legislature. The new law does not change the provisions necessitating a commercial fishing license for selling fish taken from the Great Lakes.

Persons taking fish to sell from any of the inland waters must comply with all of the regulations for taking of non-game fish.

Perch and pike-perch (wall-eyed pike), which may be sold by persons licensed for commercial fishing, when taken from the Great Lakes, are classified as game fish in inland waters and may not be sold when taken from the inland waters.

Smelt taken through the ice or from the smelt runs next spring and which may be taken in unlimited quantities, may be sold without a license.

The list of non-game fish which may be taken and sold from inland waters without a license are:

Grass pike, calico bass, strawberry bass, rock bass, crappies, bullheads, carp, ciscoes, dogfish, garfish, mullet, pilotfish (Menominee whitefish), whitefish, redhorse, sheepshead, smelt, suckers, lake trout and catfish.

NAT'L WOOL POOL IS SELLING TOPS

Gains Market By Preparing Wool for Spinning Mills

Boston—Michigan co-operative Wool poolers will be interested to learn that their national wool pool, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, has sold some 25,000,000 pounds of wool as tops during the past year.

Tops are combed scoured wool, the material with which the spinner begins his job of spinning yarn. Throughout the East there are large mills confined to this stage of spinning wool, beginning with the tops. They do not buy raw wool. By becoming a top maker and seller, the National has tapped a wool sales outlet that is growing in importance. The National Wool Corporation and other firms selling wool as tops ordinarily do not own the mills manufacturing tops. They select wools and blends suitable for tops and send them to the combing mill, which does the manufacturing on a commission and ships where directed.

Unusually wool often comes out beautiful in tops, and what as raw wool would bring a low price nets much more when converted into attractive, staple wool merchandise which provides the growers an additional return. Tops move well in druggy markets, the National says.

State Officials Sees Trunk Drain Systems

85 Pct. of People Live in Area Having Drainage Problems

Lansing—Michigan is approaching a period in which more and more attention will have to be given the proper handling of surplus surface waters, in the opinion of A. C. Carton, director of Agricultural Industry of the State Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Carton claims that one of the big problems to confront the drainage commissioners of the state for the next quarter of a century will be that of providing adequate outlets for the waters from county and inter-county drains.

Three of the fifty rivers in Michigan, which serve as principal natural drainage outlet units, are the Grand River, the St. Joseph river and the Saginaw river, in the primary agricultural region of the state, he points out, with the Saginaw river caring for the greatest area. This river, with a fall of one

foot in the last 21 miles of its course, he says, presents by far the most difficult drainage problem.

In this particular basin the drainage projects have already developed into inter-county undertakings with as many as six or eight counties participating in the major projects. This, Mr. Carton points out, indicates the trend toward a state trunkline of drainage, to be built up in a manner somewhat comparable to the state highway system.

Eighty-five per cent of the state's population living on about 47 per cent of the land area of the state and in regions where stream flow is slowest, adds to the difficulty of the drainage problem, Mr. Carton contends.

Removal of surplus water from the land is no longer deemed a local problem. Shifting surplus water from one area to another, as was formerly the practice, does not serve to solve the problem in these days of urban subdivisions, sewage dumping and hard surfaced highways.

HALF OF FARMERS MORTGAGE FREE

St. Paul Federal Land Bank Says Credit Available For Farm Use

St. Paul, Minn.—"More than half the farmers in the United States do not have any mortgage debt," according to Mr. F. H. Klawon, president of the Federal Land Bank here, whose territory for Federal Farm Loans includes Michigan.

The Land Banks, said Mr. Klawon, hold mortgages on about 6 1/2% of the nation's farms, or about 410,000, for 1/12 of the total farm mortgage debt of the country, which now stands at 9 billions of dollars.

There are 4,600 local or National Farm Loan Ass'ns, with the borrowing farmers owning 99 2/3 of the stock. The Federal government still owns \$237,733 worth of Federal Land Bank stock. Federal Land bank bonds total more than a billion dollars, and represent the public's money, which has been loaned to farmers, Mr. Klawon said.

There is plenty of credit for farm use, where the risk is good, Mr. Klawon said, stating that the St. Paul bank is making long term loans on present valuation of farm properties, where the risk is good.

Farm Values Are Down \$18,400,000 in 10 Yrs.

Washington—Results of the 1930 farm census shows that the value of farms in the United States has dropped \$18,400,000. The average value of land and buildings of American farms slumped from \$19,284 per farm in 1920 to \$7,614 in 1930 and from \$69.39 an acre in 1920 to \$48.52 last year.

STATE FARM AUTO AGENTS TO CALL ON POLICYHOLDERS

Calls Expected to Reveal Services Agents Can Render.

Lansing—Within the next month, ending September 12, agents of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company will attempt to call on every policyholder to render any service they can, according to an announcement just made by Mr. Alfred Bental for the company.

Policyholders who use trailers will be notified regarding the trailer. They will be advised on what many don't know—that the law requires every trailer to have in addition to the ordinary drawbar, a chain or other hauling device, one on each side of the trailer, connected to the hauling vehicle, and strong enough to haul the trailer. This applies to all trailers drawn by any motor driven vehicle. Recently a trailer without such safety chains broke away from an automobile in Michigan and killed a little girl at the side of the road.

Damage suits, collision losses have been increasing steadily for the past several years. Increased speed and power of automobiles, improved roads which permit faster driving and year round operation, together with the fact that 90% of today's cars are closed cars and operate in bad weather when accident hazards are greater—these things increase the number of accidents. Accident verdicts have been increasing since the tendency of juries today is to make auto accidents expensive for the party held responsible.

BRITISH GOV'T CONTROLS RADIO

Official Decides Program and Operating Station Each Day.

New York—How would you like to sit in a large office, surrounded by a great number of efficient clerks and subordinates ready to carry out your orders, and have as your one job the matter of deciding, every day, what every radio station in the nation should broadcast to listening millions?

There isn't any job like this in the United States, but there is one in Great Britain, and the man who holds this office left for London last week, after an inspection of American radio. The man, Sir John C. W. Reith, director general of the British Broadcasting Corporation was comparing the two systems.

There is no advertising whatever on British radios; there is no radio in the United States without advertising. The two systems are diametrically opposed. Sir John is convinced that the British system is superior. Advertising pays the enormous cost of programs in this nation; on the other side of the water, an annual tax is levied on each owner of the 3 1/4 million receiving sets, all of which are licensed.

Referring to the programs from the government-owned stations in England, Sir John said: "The people may not get what they want all the time, but they get what is good for them to hear." This he told to the federal radio commissioners at Washington. They smiled, but they had to nod agreement with the British official when he added: "Well, gentlemen, I'm sure you would like to have the power over American radio that I have over British."

A Steady Worker

Governor Pollard of Virginia recently pardoned a forger and a short time after got a letter from a business man stating that the ex-convict had applied for a job and had said that his last employer was the governor. The governor replied that the man "had not missed a day's work for two years."

37 of 79 Cars

Detroit—For the week ending July 30 the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, co-operative commission merchants, handled 37 out of 79 cars of stock arriving at the Detroit yards, besides truck shipments.

Letters From Our Readers

Another Side of Farm News Editorial

Editor, Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan, Dear Sir:

As I belong to the Farm Bureau family, I take liberty to state another side on your article (Daring the State to take the Farm) in your last issue.

No sane or sober person but what would agree that organizing was best policy.

It is the talk wherever I go when taxes are cursed and discussed, the time has come when the greater percent of Michigan Farmers can not, instead of will not, meet the great tax imposed upon them.

When the buying and selling base is so far apart it can only bring one result our reserve must be used and to us who have no other source of income, but the farm, we find ourselves broke and in debt trying to keep up.

Last year, in spite of crop failure in yield and price, we farmers made a great effort and by taking what our families and farm needed, we managed, most of us, to meet the greater part of our obligations.

No business can stand on such a basis long. This farm of 100 acres has been in the family perhaps sixty years. It was bought and paid for about 35 years ago. Taxes then were \$35, now nearly \$200.

Farmers are in worse position this year than last. It's no easy thing to see the farm you have worked hard to pay for and make a home go for unpaid tax. I cannot feel I am not sober or sane if I cannot and will not borrow, even if I could, (which I doubt) to pay my 1931 tax.

When the State of Michigan, all other public enterprises, practice the strict economy of the farmer—such sacrifices I hope will not have to be made.

Yours most truly, JOHN F. COCHRUN.

He Throws Them Sizzling Hot

Shelbyville, Michigan July 29 1931

Editor, Michigan Farm News Lansing, Michigan, Dear Sir:

I notice an article in your paper by a man named Wilson, advocating more currency to cure the ills of agriculture. Inflation is never the remedy for hard times; it is what causes them in many cases. Rural banks have so much money on hand that they can't pay interest on deposits, call money is at 1-1 1/2% in Wall Street and time money only a little higher. One of the major troubles of the farmers is that they have already over-borrowed because Government agencies have been used to furnish "cheap money" to farmers. I hope the News will not run in the phantom footsteps of the late Wm. Bryan, shrieking about crucifying the farmer on a cross of gold.

In the same issue of your paper I see an article defending the Farm Board. Why? They have just about ruined the wheat and other grain markets and have entirely demoralized the cotton growers. When Hoover was secretary of Commerce he emphatically opposed any such scheme as wheat stabilization as being unsound but once in the White House he gave in to the long eared professional friends of the farmer, who are simply after votes and fat jobs for political supporters. If the farmers had fewer "Friends" painting to put them on the top of a heap by quick panaceas they would have fewer troubles. Since the Revolution the United States has rewarded soldiers of every war (except the last) with free land and helped them to settle and farm it.

For the past fifty years the agricultural colleges have been teaching us how to increase production by better (or at least more immediately remunerative) agricultural practices. During this period agricultural tools have been perfected which enable one man to produce as much as twenty men raised before. Taking these three facts is it necessary to disrupt the woodpile hunting for a mythical nigger on whom to blame the farmer's troubles or to run shrieking that "Wall Street" is our mysterious enemy?

I have been a member of the Farm Bureau since its start in Michigan and have enjoyed reading the paper but am growing weary of seeing the Farm Bureau and its organ running after a succession of false gods. First the McNary-Haugen scheme, a pure will-o-the-wisp. Now the sacred Farm Board which has done the Farmer more harm than the drought and unlike the drought it carries on from year to year. Incidentally, with the Government at Washington facing a billion dollar deficit, a half billion of the tax payers money is being used to let the "Friends of the Farmer" play with the wheat market.

Here is a thought for the Farm Bureau federation to really do the farmer, in his dual role of producer and tax payer, some good. Line up

all rural congressmen, and what Senators can be gotten, to shut down on all homestead and reclamation work now under way (including Hoover Dam) and to oppose all new schemes of that nature. Concentrate on reforestation and buying up of swamp land instead of spending hundreds of millions for flood control to protect private agricultural corporations by building levees. Fry the fat out of the department of agriculture and reclamation service. Get the government out of business, including the wheat and cotton business. This would be a real job, bitterly opposed by politicians as it would mean a serious shortage in the plum crop. Stop looking for a bogey man in "Wall Street", the railroads, trusts, etc. All those agencies want prosperity and realize that with two-fifths of the population unable to buy their business is not going to be so good.

In State matters if each local Farm Bureau would concentrate on sending a level headed successful farmer to the legislature instead of the wind bag who can shout the loudest about the "wrongs of the down trodden people", the tax situation would soon commence to mend. Also cut down on the agricultural college appropriations so that they wouldn't turn out so many boys looking for jobs as bee inspectors or road census takers. Fire all the county agents, and cut out the State aid to counties, aiding them to get deeper into the taxpay-

ers' pockets. Fight the tendency to control everything from Lansing, and let the townships run their own schools.

Well, I don't suppose you will print this as I am not an "economist" or preacher or even a "Friend of the Farmer", just a taxpayer and dirt farmer who is getting sick of so much bunk. However, I would like to see the first two paragraphs printed or any of the rest also.

Sincerely, J. E. JACOBS.

Michigan Owns World's Largest Holstein Herd

Lansing—The largest herd of Holstein cattle in the world is in Michigan and the state owns it. There are 1,800 head of the cattle; 1,600 of which are pure bred. They are distributed among 14 state institutions, and they supply dairy products for a combined institutional population of more than 20,000, according to the Detroit Free Press.

If the lawn is to be seeded in September, work it every two weeks in July and August to kill the weeds.

THE SMITH SILO Oil Mixed Concrete Staves Government Specifications Non-Absorbent, Acid Resisting. Made at Oxford, Mich. THE SMITH SILO CO., Oxford, Mich.

Play State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich. Safe

Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Over \$94,500,000.00 at risk. \$154,731.89 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, SECY., 702 Church St., Flint, Michigan.

Nobody KNOWS what a Judgment will take- SERVING FARMERS in 29 different States

This is damage suit mobile may be in judgment against \$5000 or \$50000. —always, unless tention is carried. Michigan remain Think of that. One farm, personal and own. Can you cost of proper insur risk such a handi season. Your auto an accident—a you results. It may WHO Pays? YOU proper liability pro Judgments in alive for ten years. may take your everything you afford, for the small acre protection, to cap? NO.

Then become a member of this farmers' organization of national scope before another day rolls round. It is a satisfaction to know that even the you are hundreds of miles from home, you will have your insurance company representative near to help in an emergency. This Company, with unquestionable reputation and resources, has grown in nine years to an enviable place in the field. An immense reserve of \$5,087,994 and a surplus of \$699,000 is back of every policy with a large organization operating in 29 states. These ample reserves are maintained at all times to care for claims, which are settled promptly by square agents, square service, square policies and square adjustments. This exceptional service is yours at low cost. Low—because this Company does not insure abnormal liabilities. Carefully selected agents, who have the farmer's interests at heart, will give you careful, friendly cooperation either in arranging your insurance or in settlement of claims. Now—today—check up your insurance. Get protection before it's too late. Remember, this service is founded on a Cooperative insurance plan to fit the needs of farmers. Use the coupon and get the FACTS about these unusual protective policies.

Vacation time's the greatest risk for Life and Property

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

EVERY 15 MINUTES—A Traffic Death. Who's Next?

Think of it! Nearly 33,000 deaths last year—and now still on the increase. You must contend with the recklessness of other drivers—as well as rain, sleet, snow and other weather hazards. A thousand and one casualties may happen even to the careful driver. Protection is as important as your whole future. An accident without insurance may take everything you own and ruin your life financially. If your car bears the State Mutual emblem—you'll always have excellent protection, whether you drive in United States or Canada. Such protection is far reaching—it takes the constant worry out of motoring. More than a five million dollar reserve back of State Farm Mutual insurance means absolute dependability. Mutual operation, with substantial savings to policy holders provides this protection at rates within reach of every farmer.

THE WIDOW'S BUDGET—How Far will it go?

Old age is much more than just a roof and three meals. Provide for your widow and family. Plan to use our Old Age Retirement and Family Protection insurance. Plan for the children's educational funds, or a savings gift for the small child. Or, a combined savings account and family protection. You can get a State Farm Life Policy to fit your needs and requirements—a policy that will banish the dread of mortgage foreclosure, for instance, and substantially provide for the future. Every farmer should protect the future of himself and his family. Farm agents in Michigan lives near you. He will be glad to explain these policies, and their many advantages.

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

Losses are adjusted by selected agents, who have farmers' interests at heart. Local men who are personally known to you.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Michigan

Without obligation on my part send me information on insurance as I have checked below

Automobile Life Accident

Name Address

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.

WELL DRILLING TOOLS

WELL DRILLS FOR SALE. We have a number of drills suitable for drilling wells from two inch to twelve inch. Also hollow rod, jetting, and cable tools. Edward Christian, Saginaw, Michigan. (7-21-31-1)

FURNITURE

BUY GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE at your own front door at Grand Rapids prices. Write us, tell us what you want, describe it. Our truck will come to your home and show you the merchandise you are interested in. Cash or terms. Write Chaffee Bros. Furniture Co., 106-118 So. Division Avenue or phone 93-496, Grand Rapids, Michigan. (7-11-31-21)

DUE TO PRESENT BUSINESS CONDITIONS we have been forced to foreclose a mortgage and have on hand a \$14,750.00 bill of goods, including a 1929 model four door sedan and complete furnishings for a four room house which will sell for the small balance due of \$37.00. Contract will be rewritten to suit the purchaser and merchandise will be delivered free of charge anywhere in Michigan. The car is in excellent condition and the furniture can hardly be sold from new merchandise. The furnishings include a two piece mohair suite with reversible cushions, a cogs-well chair covered with frizee linen, aavenport table, end table, three candle light junior lamp, a vase base table lamp, walnut console phonograph, 3212 redwood axminster rug, eight piece walnut dining room suite, 9x12 dining room rug, walnut vanity, upholstered recliner bench, chest of drawers, double deck coil spring, five piece breakfast suite, 8x12 conglomolam rug, 28 piece set of silverware, etc. We are not allowed to sell a used mattress, but will include with this a new \$35.00 inner-spring mattress at the same price. Write CHAFFEE BROS. FURNITURE CO., 106-118 So. Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, or call us at 93426 at our expense. (8-8-31-202b)

LIVE STOCK

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. Two about a year old. One herd sire about 4 years old. Ross Fletcher, R. F. D. 6, Cassopolis, Michigan. (8-8-31-1)

3 PIECE SUITES

ACT AT ONCE—WE HAVE PURCHASED from one of Grand Rapids' leading manufacturers, eight 3-piece mohair suites at a tremendous reduction that enables us to sell these regular \$175.00 suits for \$88.00. They are made of the finest quality grey mohair with linen inlaid reversible cushions and have a guaranteed frame construction that will last for years. We offer free inspection subject to return if you are not entirely satisfied and we will make free delivery anywhere. Terms may be arranged for your convenience. Write, or telephone us immediately at our expense. CHAFFEE BROS. FURNITURE CO., 106-118 S. Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. Telephone 9-3426. (8-8-11-1)

WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH. Experienced in farm work. Lived in farm practically all my life. Would work during harvest. William Hathaway, 721 N. Cedar, Lansing, Michigan. (8-8-11)

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR by mature married man, one son. Experienced poultryman. H. A. Wickham, Lansing, R-1, Mich. % A. C. Trowbridge. (8-8-11)

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH Young man, 26, with family. Experienced farm worker. Clyde Warren, 306 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich. (8-8-11)

WANTED—STEADY FARM WORK by an elderly man. Clean, neat, refined. Wages no particular object; interested in good home. Can do general work well. W. H. Wright, % Otto Hart, Bath, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR on general farm, by experienced, middle aged, married man. No children. Claude Winters, 721 South Magnolia St., Lansing, Mich. (8-8-11)

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—MEN TO OPERATE portable hammer mill. Tell all about yourself in your letter. Must have good references. Michigan Portable Milling Company, 1412 West Michigan, Lansing, Mich. (8-8-11-27b)

WORK WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, WIDOW, 54, would like work keeping house for good farmer. Good cook and home worker, neat. From good family. Can give references. Mrs. Ellen Curtis, 1202 Walnut St., Flint, Mich.

NAMES O'NEAL FOR SHOALS BOARD

Non-Political Group To Seek Agreement on Nitrates Plant

Chicago—President E. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau has been named by President Hoover to represent organized agriculture on a non-political committee of nine to determine a method of handling the government nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The President appointed three men and invited the States of Alabama and Tennessee to appoint three each. It is hoped that a program can be developed which Congress will give right of way.

Latest development in the Muscle Shoals matter is a statement by Sec'y of War Hurley that progress in chemistry since the war make the Muscle Shoals nitrates plants obsolete for national defense purposes, and that their future lies in the manufacture of fertilizer.

In commenting upon Mr. O'Neal's acceptance, the American Farm Bureau, recalled its position of Muscle Shoals at the 12th annual meeting, at Boston, December, 1930, when the Bureau said:

"We favor such disposition of this project as will get the most fertilizer for agriculture, will retain title in the government of the United States, will use all the power necessary at Muscle Shoals for making fertilizers and dispose of the remainder so as to benefit agriculture, and preserve the public interests."

Average Michigan Cow Gives 17 lbs. Per Day

Lansing—Michigan milch cows give an average of about 17 pounds of milk daily, according to figures compiled by the state department of agriculture and based on monthly reports of some 800 crop-reporters and correspondents. This average covers the period from 1925 thru 1929. Production is shown to vary from about 13 pounds daily in December to about 23 pounds in June, on an average. The average value of cows, during the past 10 years, in Michigan has been about \$73. The total value of these cows in January 1931, was shown to be about half a billion dollars under what it was a year previous and considerably below the 10-year average. The actual value was estimated at \$1,337,204,000, the department shows.

A Steady Worker

Governor Pollard of Virginia recently pardoned a forger and a short time after got a letter from a business man stating that the ex-convict had applied for a job and had said that his last employer was the governor. The governor replied that the man "had not missed a day's work for two years."

37 of 79 Cars

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CHICAGO'S BRIGHTEST SPOT THE NEW COLLEGE INN AMERICA'S MOST INTERESTING RESTAURANT. Made famous by BEN BERNIE—the Old Maestro—and one of the features that make travelers choose HOTEL SHERMAN. RATES FROM \$2.50 WITH BATH. 1700 ROOMS 1700 BATHS. DRIVE YOUR CAR RIGHT INTO HOTEL SHERMAN. RANDOLPH-CLARK-LAKE-LA SALLE-STREETS CHICAGO

HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

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

Ideas For Selling Home Things

By MISS BARBARA VAN HEULEN
Home Markets Director, M. S. C.

The things that have sold best on the curb and special markets in the city and the roadside markets at home are the things that are a bit different and goods that are guaranteed fresh and home grown and those that are of a standard quality.

Many women have catered to dressed poultry, some to roasted chicken stuffed and ready to reheat; some to baked beans in uniform bean dishes; some to eggs all of one color put up in cartons of 1/2 to 5 dozens.

Home made butter in attractive cartons is a ready seller. Home made bread, both common white and salt rising are sought by city folks; cottage cheese in cartons; cookies and fried cakes; preserves, spiced things, jellies and jams are liked; honey sells good; fresh fruit and fresh vegetables are good sellers; cut flowers in a season too are wanted by many. A few general rules apply to all markets—cleanliness, attractiveness, good weight, good quality, standard variety, courtesy and fair prices.

Keep the dingy boxes, crates, old wash tubs, old pails and such things out of sight; freshen up with paint or white wash; keep the approach to the market free from rubbish and easy to reach.

Keep in mind your winter trade while selling in summer. Arrange to sell your customers via parcel post or by personal delivery during the winter. Contract now for your apples, potatoes or other winter vegetables.

Use paper sacks for goods sold, make an attractive parcel of it, have stickers with your name and address and put one on every package and in this way build up a trade of your own. Try and learn what your customer wants, then plan on supplying it.

Personal Appearance

Wear your clothes to your best advantage. A little attention to small matters means much to your personal appearance, Miss Irene Taylor, State College Clothing Specialist, told the Farm Women's Institute of the College in late July.

Avoid the slip showing below the skirt, make a practice of having it well anchored; keep the straps upon the shoulder by lingerie clasps or snaps on the shoulder seams; keep the seams in the stockings running straight; keep the shoes polished and with fresh ties; keep the gloves mended if necessary; fresh handkerchiefs add to ones appearance. Stand, as though fastened to an imaginary hook at top of head and avoid the stoop; sit back so that lower part of body and shoulders touch the chair.

Clean all spots from clothing by using a good cleaning fluid. If naphtha is used it can be made non-inflammable and non-explosive by mixing 2 tablespoons of carbon tetrachloride to each gallon of naphtha.

Hang clothes on hangers and keep them well brushed with a good clothes brush or whisk broom.

Try to take a bath each day, at least a sponge bath to remove body odors and be made of equal parts of common soda and cornstarch. Use freely under arm pits.

Keep a lemon or tomato on the sink to rub over the hands for stains before using soap. A mild soap is best for the hands and a hand brush is quite necessary at times. Get emery boards at the dime stores for the nails rather than use a nail file. Every time you dry the hands push the cuticle back with the towel and avoid the ragged appearance around the nails.

Buy American brands of cosmetics for purity. Use a good cleansing cream, work it in the skin good then wipe off with tissue or absorbent cotton before applying powder.

When buying powder or rouge ask for a shade that will match your skin; many stores make a specialty of blending powders to fit the individuals needs.

Find Baby's Progress From 6 to 47 Weeks

Minneapolis, Minn.—The chart of the average baby's progress can be stated with almost mathematical exactness. Further, while proud young parents may not agree with the conclusions of research workers of the University of Minnesota child welfare institute, all babies are more or less alike. One may reach one stage of development ahead of the others, but no baby can skip any of them, the scientists claim.

Here's the schedule: at the age of 6 days, the average baby's eyes follow light; at three weeks it will watch a person in the room with it. At 14 weeks it reaches for and touches objects; at 21 weeks things start going into a baby's mouth, regardless of where the baby grabs them. The toe gets to the mouth (grand moment!) at 25 weeks. Between 30 and 31 weeks of age, a baby can sit alone for about a minute. At 45 weeks, it walks when led and can creep. At 47 weeks, it can pull itself up and stand with support.

POOR PA



By Claude Callan

"Well, I finally decided how to make over my old dress," Ma says, "but I'm completely worn out. I've tried on dresses at every store in town."

"Do you mean that you went from store to store havin' clerks show you dresses when you wasn't goin' to buy?" I asked.

"The clerks are employed to show dresses," Ma says, "an' I don't care—"

"They're employed to show dresses to people that want to buy 'em," I says, "It's not right to work the clerks down when you know—"

"Of course it worries you for me to work those pretty little salesgirls," Ma says. "You can't bear to think of them doin' an unnecessary work, but it don't worry you one particle to see me go ahead like a faithful old plowhorse even when I'm sick an' exhausted. Your heart is so big that there's room in it for sympathy for every livin' creature except your wife."

"That's not the point, mama," I says. "Those clerks will find out that you are just wantin' to see how the new dresses are made, an' when they learn that you're not goin' to buy—"

"Don't worry about that," Ma says. "They already know I'm not goin' to buy anything. I've been goin' to the stores for years an' the clerks know I'm just sight seein'. They know what kind of a husband I've got."

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Drought Relief Seed Loans Are Being Paid

Washington—The bulk of agricultural loans made for drought relief this year are to come due in November, according to official reports of recent date. Some of the earliest loans, coming due this summer, have been repaid in full or in part. One of the provisions of the federal loan plan is that payments must begin with the first marketing of the crop on which the loan is based. Money orders for as low as a few cents are said to have been sent in, where the first marketings consisted of sale of garden truck. The checks in payment of the loans have ranged from these few cents to as much as several hundred dollars.

Flowers As Home Decorations

Avoid bright colored flowers with bright vases or those with distinct decorations or of conspicuous design; use flowers that harmonize with the vase, says Miss Gertrude Reis, home decoration specialist at Michigan State College.

Often a cheap container of modest shape and color fit the occasion far better than a more expensive vase which has decorative qualities without flowers. A bean jar, an olive bottle, an ice tea glass, a tumbler, a jam jar, an old sugar bowl or a plain pitcher can be made useful for the flowers that fit them.

Have enough water, have open necked containers, avoid cramping a lot of flowers in a small vase. Don't put many colors together, but use colors that have harmony, put tall flowers with tall flowers and otherwise. Use the natural leaves with the flowers rather than asparagus or ferns.

A bouquet is more decorative if placed on a table or stand with an easel picture and a book or two or magazine of harmonizing colors than it is when standing on a table alone.

Use low flower bowls on the dining table filled with low growing flowers.

Place flowers so bouquet will appear complete from all angles that can be seen. On tables have them alike on all sides; for bouquets on buffets and mantles have them built high in back and rounded out in front and use few flowers with uneven stems placed loose and spreading.

For public use as church or halls, use more striking flowers than for home use and if possible hide the containers.

Combinations such as delphiniums and peach colored gladioli or chrysanthemums and natural oak leaves are always in good form.

Never use artificial flowers if something else can be found. The common bittersweet and teasel and milkweed pod make splendid winter bouquets. Keep them in their natural colors rather than in painted form. Straw flowers, money plant or any other flower that can be dried for winter use are alright for home decorations too as they are not make believe but actual natural growth.

Mrs. Wagar Describes Farm Women's Meet

Was Held at State College During Last Week In July.

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.

This issue is devoted entirely to a brief writeup of the Farm Women's Institute or Short Course held recently at East Lansing, for I know there were scores of women in every county of Michigan who longed to go, yet were denied the privilege and pleasure from lack of funds, or couldn't leave home.

So that all may have a birds eye view of what went on there, I've tried to be ears and eyes for those unable to attend and in a very brief way will attempt to give the high spots of that week.

The attendance was not as large as has been in former years, yet it was as well as one could expect under existing conditions. There were about 70 enrolled for most of the week with a few there for a day or so. About one-fourth were there for the first time.

There were many happy reunions the first two days when those of former sessions renewed their acquaintance with each other and the welcome extended to the newcomer was so genuine and sincere that she was soon at her ease.

On Saturday evening a get acquainted party under the leadership of Miss Hershey of M. S. C. was enjoyed by all as an ice breaker.

Sunday Program

Rev. N. A. McCune of Peoples' church extended an invitation to the women to attend services on Sunday morning which they did, going in a body and listening to a special sermon on "Pricilla and Aquila—Life Partners."

The afternoon was spent in visiting various beautiful spots about the campus and in early evening the group were entertained with a lunch and impromptu program on the beautiful lawn surrounding Prof. Gunson's home.

What did we have to eat? We each had a tray on which we had a plate containing chicken salad, potato chips, 1/2 tomato, a pickle, a piece of celery, one each of white and whole wheat buttered buns and a glass of iced fruit juice following by a dish of banana ice cream and a square of date cake. It was served very quickly and easily by the extension staff.

Mrs. Gunson gave a reading and Prof. Gunson gave a splendid talk on trees for our home yards.

On Monday morning, we gathered in the spacious parlor of the Womans' Building where the meetings were conducted. Three quarters of an hour was spent every morning for devotional in the direction of Mrs. Stockman, Mrs. McCune, Mrs. Curtiss and others. A portion of scripture was read, talks were followed by prayer and sacred songs as a means of starting the day right. Several from the music department rendered special music and singing during this period also.

Dr. Marie Dye, Dean of Home Economics, extended a most cordial welcome and explained the activities of the Extension Department and its far reaching mission. Dr. Dye attended several of the sessions and made herself loved by all for her sympathetic understanding of present farm conditions.

Notes were taken of some of the special lessons given during the short course and they will be found in separate items on this page.

Many new songs were learned during the singing periods and all were invited to participate in games that could easily be repeated in home social functions.

Always after dinner the women were expected to go to their rooms for an hour as a time for rest—a practice that is encouraged in home life in order to keep physically fit to carry the burdens of farm home life.

Unexpected Lectures

An unexpected treat was made available when the program was shifted so all could attend a lecture by the noted Tom Skeyhill of Australia on the life of Napoleon. Mr. Skeyhill is one of the most dynamic orators of the day and to hear him is a privilege of a life time.

One evening we were entertained with a lecture on Life in China by a Lansing lady who spent 2 years there. She brought with her a collection of Chinese handwork which she exhibited and explained.

Another evening was spent out in a field across the river for a campfire program in charge of Miss Sylvia Wixson and her assistants in Club Work. And on another evening we witnessed a home talent play entitled "The Gate to Happiness" by 5 men and 5 women, summer school students. The play was under the direction of Prof. King. This was a splendid 3 act play.

On the last evening a banquet was held, with Mrs. Stockman as toastmistress and "home talent" supplying the entertainment. All pronounced it as good if not better than those requiring paid entertainers.

On one afternoon a garden party was held after classes, on the lawn connected with a practice house on the campus where the farm women met and mingled with the women and wives of the faculty, after which all visited the new dormitory for girls that is almost finished. This is a beautiful building with all modern conveniences and the girl who is so favored as to have it for her home during college life is indeed fortunate.

Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, former state president of P. T. Ass'n gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the Mother and the Schools. "We ourselves have built up a school system that is really out of our hands," says Mrs. Pettengill, "but the functioning of the agencies still depends on us."

The health and safety of the community depend largely on the mother and her interest and her thoughts will follow the child. How about the light in the building, does it protect the child's eyes? How about the heat and the ventilation? How about the drinking water? Fire protection? The equipment? The toilet facilities? The social contacts, things that are not taught from books? The education of the child is almost valueless unless it meets with co-operation in the home."

Rev. Karl Keefer, a minister from Potterville, gave a splendid talk on the Homemakers Contribution to the Country Church and he startled his audience when he emphatically declared that "the women have no business raising the money to support the church, it's a man's job and the men of the church should assume the task. If the church cannot sell itself to the community it should die; it should never be begged for. Women should do the homelike things for the church, should supply it with the things that make it attractive and should be a true Christian sister to every woman who needs a friend."

Chester Graham, a minister and teacher of a community folk school near Grant, Newaygo County, spent two periods in demonstrating folk dances and games and means of entertainment that would tie communities together. We hope later to go into this in a more complete way, together with some details of community music and pageantry as described by Miss Kackley of M. S. C.

Trips were made to the dairy and poultry departments for information along these lines as home helps to increase the family income and a period was spent in the matter of landscaping for beautification of home, school and church grounds, rural cemeteries and road sides.

Many enjoyed a daily plunge in the swimming pool and some tried their skill in archery practice. Each woman had a bed by herself in rooms in the woman's building and all meals were served in the dining room there. The entire cost was \$6.00 for each woman from Saturday afternoon until Friday forenoon. Efforts will be made to make it possible for more to attend another year by giving neighborhood socials to pay a delegate's way and by finding means to release others from home duties.

Avoid constipation; have a regular time for toilet and never put off nature's call. If cathartic is necessary take salts rather than other types of physic.

Have eight hours sleep every night with open window. This means quiet, relaxation and sleep, not lying in bed planning the next day's work.

Have your stockings long enough in the foot; have sensible shoes, those with a straight inner line, flexible shank, low cut, broad toes and low broad heel.

Don't get into the aspirin habit—there's 500,000 pounds of aspirin consumed in the U. S. every day. It is a harmful coal tar product.

Your weight should be about 110 pounds if 5 feet tall and for every inch over add 6 1/2 pounds.

Don't buy patent medicines to reduce, they are harmful, but rather cut down on quantity of food, eat very sparingly of butter, cream and fats and cut down on sugar and starches. Take some systematic exercise each day and only eight hours sleep. Do not try to reduce all at once but aim to lose from 1/2 to 1 pound per week. After 25 it is really best to be some underweight.

For Those Who Cook

By MISS BEATRICE GRANT, of Michigan State College.

Never cook gelatine.

Brown specks on biscuits come when the soda is not sufficiently dissolved before mixing with the dough.

All fats should be cold and hard when using for biscuits so that the mixture does not become oily.

In warm weather use a pastry mixer or a fork for combining fat and flour. In cold weather they may be rubbed together between fingers and thumb.

If sweet milk is used in making biscuits use 2 teaspoons baking powder to each cup of flour.

Buy small cube sugar rather than the large size as it can be used in many more ways.

In making biscuits have everything in readiness, the floured board and rolling pin, the baking sheet and oven hot before putting the moisture in the flour and fat mixture.

Use 1 level teaspoon of tea for each cup boiling water when making tea infusion for iced tea or other drinks. Tea always makes a good base for various iced drinks.

When serving a plain salmon, the red variety is best but when using for moulded salad, the light colored is just as good and is some cheaper.

Make decorations for moulded salads out of green peppers cut in shape of stars or half moons or shredded.

Use ring molds for salads, put dressing in the center and decorate with lettuce or cabbage slaw or celery tips around the outside.

Cook large cucumbers (seeds removed) in salted water for 12 minutes and serve the same as summer squash with butter.

Use uncooked cucumbers in cream soup for a change.

Keep on hand a large jar of prepared syrup made of 2 to 1, sugar and water, to use in summer drinks.

Put lettuce in covered crock in coolest place in ice box so that it will be always ready for table use.

Personal Health

First, take an inventory of yourself, said Dr. Lydia L. Lightning of M. S. C. to women at the Farm Women's Institute at State College in late July.

Be certain that you are not a bundle of defects but rather a strong physical body ready and able to serve you best for work and enjoyment. See to it that your eyes are giving you good service, correct if possible any ear or throat trouble. Have a thorough examination at least once a year. Select clothing and shoes with health in mind.

Second, get the most for health out of your food. Eat three regular meals each day, chew your food well and drink at least eight glasses of water each day. Drink as much water as you like during meals but do not use it to wash down the food.

Much depends on the mental attitude if food does its best; a grouchy one, may cause a headache and indigestion; anger, fear or grief may cause indigestion and many times diarrhea.

AUNT HET



By Robert Quillen

"I've quit tradin' at Bill's place because the clerks in there always acted like I didn't have a lick o' sense. I like to have stores appreciate my business an' I like to be treated polite an' told what's what, but I don't like to be gushed over an' called pet names like I was a little woolly dog, an' I don't want no little snip actin' like she knowed what I want better'n I do.

"If I try on a hat or a coat or a frock that makes me look like somethin' the cat dragged in, I don't want nobody insultin' my intelligence by tellin' me it looks swell. Ain't I got eyes? Don't I know when I look like Fido?"

"When I wantin' a new frock an' everone I try on makes me look bigger and wider, it's hard enough to bear it without havin' a skinny little clerk tellin' me how slender I look in them girlish lines. It's the same as sayin' to me: 'You look a sight, but you're simple enough to buy anything if I tell you it looks good.'"

"Bill calls it good seamanship, but I notice plenty o' women don't risk gettin' a second dose of it."

"A size 46 ain't got no illusions, an' she likes a clerk that offers help instead o' pretendin' it ain't so."

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Why Early August Is Our Hottest Period

The conditions for steady increase of summer temperature in the higher latitudes are an interesting study. To illustrate: the day on which the Northern Hemisphere receives the greatest amount of heat is June 21, the time of the summer solstice. But that is not the time the Northern Hemisphere experiences the highest temperature. That time arrives about August 1. The gradual increase of heat is mainly a consequence of the increased number of hours of sun-up and sun-down over any given area. When such an area is exposed to the sun for more hours than it is turned away, that area is storing up heat.

Four Summer Recipes

By MISS BEATRICE GRANT of Michigan State College

MOULDED SALMON SALAD (4 servings)

Stir together 1-2 tablespoon salt, 1-2 tablespoon dry mustard, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1-16 teaspoon pepper, yolk of 2 eggs or 1 whole egg, slightly beaten, 1 cup sour cream and 1-4 cup mild vinegar. Cook in the top part of a double boiler until smooth and thick. Remove from the fire and set to cool.

Soak 1 tablespoon gelatine in 4 tablespoons cold water for 10 or 15 minutes; then add it to the mixture and line the mould that is to be used with a portion of this mixture and add 3-4 cup of flaked salmon to the balance and fill the mould with it. Put in ice box or other cool place to set. Serve with cucumber sauce.

CUCUMBER SAUCE (15 servings)

1-2 cup cucumbers (seeds removed) cut in small cubes and drained in cheese cloth bag. Let stand 10 to 15 minutes then add 3 cups freshly made tea. Put in large pitcher partly filled with crushed ice and add 1 pint ginger ale just before serving.

Mix thoroughly.

Family Recreation

What the family is tells almost conclusively what the child will be when he has become an adult, according to Miss Lydia Ann Lynde, specialist in child care at Michigan State College.

Play depends on what the individual thinks of it as he is doing it. It has a definite effect on the physical side and has also a wonderful effect on the mental side of the individual.

The social side of child growth is the most difficult side to develop for he has to learn to live and work with others.

Nothing can make a family stick together like playing with each other. Check up on what sort of play you have at your home for the whole family especially games of skill. Have horseshoes, have a family ball team, have a dart baseball outfit, have races, have croquet, have anything that will develop skill and sportsmanship.

Once in awhile have family night and let one member assign games or stunts to others. Take turns in captains. Always remember the little fellow as well as the older ones. Then have recognition nights when each member tells what the others have done that is worthy of recognition and in this way families will cultivate a habit of something besides fault finding and will realize what a fine family they have and all will see nice kindly things other members have done.

Have meals out doors once in awhile. Build a brick oven in the grove and let everyone help with the cooking. Every child is fascinated by fire, let him handle it while you are around, teach him how to handle it with care.

Then don't have a beautiful yard nice to look at but no place for play. Have a place reserved where the children can do as they please. Have homemade play equipment such as a swing from the limb of a tree, a sand pile or a sand box, a tub with water in it, a ladder that they may learn to climb, boxes of different shapes and sizes that he can crawl into and move around, blocks of wood that he may stack up or build, pieces of rope, boards, hammer and nails, a short but strong shovel, a cart, dishes, cans and pails. Let them have things that they can take apart and put together again. Have them use their imagination in making things. Encourage their efforts, for in this way they develop their skill in doing work when they are of an age to work.

ORANGE TEA CAKES

(18 cakes, 2 inches in diameter)
2 cups sifted flour or 2 2-3 cups pastry flour; 1-2 teaspoon salt; 2 teaspoons baking powder. Sift altogether into the mixing bowl. Add 3 tablespoons cold fat and combine until it has the consistency of coarse corn meal. Mix 3-8 teaspoon baking soda in 1 tablespoon cold water then put it in 3-4 cup sour cream. Turn this all at once over the flour mixture and stir vigorously for half a minute. Turn the dough onto a lightly floured board and knead hard for a moment. Roll to 3-4 inches thick and cut with a floured cutter. Place them 1-2 inch apart on baking sheet. Before placing in oven, press a small cube of sugar dipped in orange juice in the top of each biscuit and sprinkle with grated orange rind or use 1 tablespoon of orange juice to 3 of granulated sugar and put on top, or press in bits of pineapple or a pitted sweet cherry as a variation. Bake in a hot oven for about 12 minutes.

MINT JULEP (15 servings)

Add 1 bunch fresh mint leaves (24 leaves with the stalk) to 1-2 cup sugar dissolved in 1-2 cup hot water and 1 cup lemon juice. Let stand 10 to 15 minutes then add 3 cups freshly made tea. Put in large pitcher partly filled with crushed ice and add 1 pint ginger ale just before serving.

SEEK FARM TRAINED MEN

"Commercial and industrial enterprises are more and more looking for young men with agricultural background and training to assist them in carrying on their part in the vast scheme of manufacturing and distributing the goods coming from and going to the farm."—Dean Chris L. Christensen, University of Wisconsin.

Farm News Patterns

(Price 15c each)



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Pattern Service,
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MICHIGAN HOPPERS DO NOT MIGRATE, COLLEGE ADVISES

Where They Appear, Farmers Job Is To Clean Up Own Hoppers.

POISON BAIT CONTROLS

Upper Peninsula Points And Muskegon Co. Report Infestations.

Farmers of some sections of Michigan have come to look upon grasshopper infestation with great concern this summer, with the insects being reported on the increase in the western and northern part of the state during the past week.

Regions in the upper peninsula of Michigan have reported the invasion of hoppers threatening crops to such an extent that a "grasshopper meeting" was scheduled for two days this week with county agricultural agents and leading farmers participating to decide on a general clean-up campaign for eradication of the pest.

Grasshoppers Non-Migratory
Michigan's grasshoppers are of the non-migratory type, according to information from State College. This means that each farmer's job is to clean up his own hoppers. This can best be done by spreading poison bait, college authorities say. Prevention of the hoppers moving in from neighboring fields can be accomplished by laying a barrier of poison bait around fields which are near the infested neighboring fields. The insect will devour the bait and die.

While no definite record of grasshopper damage is on file at Michigan State College for this season, Muskegon county was the first county in lower Michigan to report heavy infestation. Several reports of heavy infestation of hoppers were filed at Chatham, in the upper peninsula, the first of the week. College extension specialists and county agents of the upper peninsula arranged their "grasshopper meeting" to be held at the college experiment station at Catham August 6 and 7.

Hopper Whoppers

From various outside sources have come some "whopper" stories of grasshopper infestation. Northwestern states, especially, have been infested with the insect this summer and the damage there is said to be extensive in certain sections. Some idea of the enthusiasm of newspaper correspondents who have reported grasshopper damage or infestation can be gained from the following reports:

"Bloomfield, Neb.—Grasshoppers are laying millions of eggs and the farmers are fearing another plague next year. Grasshopper invasion is sure to mean a feed shortage in certain sections this summer. G. J. Fenege, with 1,600 acres of land near Hamill, Neb., estimates he has 1000 hopper eggs to each shovelful of earth on his farm near the surface of his grass lands. He claimed the eggs would hatch within ten minutes after being exposed to the sun and proved it by putting a few on a handkerchief. The first one to hatch gave forth a young hopper in four minutes and the rest all hatched in 10 minutes, with young hoppers covering the handkerchief."

"Pierre, S. D.—A farmer drove

his turkeys into a grasshopper infested field and the hoppers and the hoppers were so numerous they attacked the turkeys, stripping the feathers from the birds in a short time."

"Kennebeck, S. D.—Cornfields stripped bare of all vegetation, show ravages of the voracious grasshopper herd. In many fields all living plants have been eaten by the insects."

While entomologists at State College allow credit for reports of fields of growing crops being stripped of all vegetation, such things as hopper eggs hatching out "while you wait" just don't take place under Michigan conditions, they say. As for turkeys being subject to loss of plumage when turned loose on a field of grasshoppers, State College entomologists just haven't any records to substantiate such reports.

Producers' Ass'n, Farmers and College Testify in Milk Probe

(Continued from page one)
swearing a question by Rep. James McBride, Mr. Beach stated that the two cent price cut was a result of a milk price war which he interpreted as a natural outcome of the application of the law of supply and demand.

This witness testified that the big dealers on the Detroit market have a common spokesman but, in their dealings with the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n usually are represented by someone from each company when questions of market delivery or price changes come up.

The producers, Mr. Beach said, have a committee of 40 members whereas the Detroit dealers, when they are all present, total only about 30, so that the result of their parleys from time to time, is not a matter of taking what the dealers have to offer but a mutual agreement in each instance.

Situation At Flint, Detroit

While State College staff members offered testimony tending to indicate that the dairy industry in Michigan does not carry a surplus, in general, the investigation revealed the fact that a surplus of fluid milk does exist in the producing areas around the industrial centers, especially Detroit and Flint. Mr. Powers, manager of the Producers' Ass'n for the Flint area, testified that the city of Flint has suffered a loss of 33,000 persons in 16 months and that about 50 per cent of the remaining workers are on a half-time employment basis. Milk production, in this area, he said, increased 3 1/2 per cent. Mr. Beach testified that the Detroit milk consumption dropped about 25 or 30 per cent during the past 18 months.

Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan, testified that Michigan has shown a population increase of about 30 per cent in 10 years and an increase of about 4 per cent in number of dairy cows in the same period. This point was brought out to answer allegations which lead to the investigation and which were intended to show that there could be no great fluid milk surplus with a heavy shortage of milk cows.

Surplus Sales as Fluid

Other allegations which were instrumental in bringing the investigation to a head included a charge that "surplus" milk was being sold at times as fluid milk. On this point, Prof. Anderson offered testimony showing that, whereas dealers try to operate on a 10 or 12 per cent safety margin for quantity of milk bought daily, represented by the 10 or 12 per cent Prof. Anderson contended should be accredited to the producer as base milk rather than as surplus, dealers occasionally showed actual daily sales representing as much as 25 per cent more than the "base" they paid for. In times of a weak market, however, he explained, the actual sales sometimes do not equal the "base" on which the producer is paid, in certain instances.

Actual purchases of fluid milk this summer, Mr. Beach stated, was approximately 60 tons a day less than the quantity that might have been offered had the producers not agreed to sell up to only 30 per cent of their individual base production after March, when the price war was waged.

No Chain Store Cutting

An effort to show up the chain store organizations in part of the milk price controversy of recent months, Rep. McBride asked Mr. Beach what the chain stores had done in the way of price cutting and to this he remarked that, so far as he had been informed, these organizations have shown no inclination to incur displeasure among their rural patrons by entering in any price cutting, which would reflect on the Michigan producer.

Figures showing producers' daily records indicated that comparatively few producers in the state association keep close to an even production of milk throughout the year, meaning that practically every producer is faced with the problem of taking "surplus" milk price for a certain portion of his milk the greater part of the year.

Up To Public Opinion

The investigation is scheduled to continue until the commission has all evidence to be obtained regarding production costs and cost of distribution. Further than that, nothing definite is expected to be accomplished inasmuch as the commission will not attempt to set any price at which fluid milk is to be sold, due to the fact that it has no authority to do so.

Study of production costs was made at Lansing while the investigation of distribution cost records is to be carried on in Detroit and possibly other

industrial centers. Meeting with distributors was set for Tuesday, Aug. 11, in the Board of Commerce offices in Detroit.

Commission Declares It Will Have The Facts

Importance of the situation which brought the governor's special session of inquiry into existence was manifest in the acceptance of appointment by each and every appointee and in the fact that all but one member of the commission appeared for the initial meeting July 29. The one absent member, Federal Judge Arthur Tuttle, of Detroit, indicated his acceptance of the appointment but was prevented from attending this meeting because of a case which was being considered in his court.

The committee's first move was to select one of its members as secretary. The honor of this choice went to Mrs. James E. Hancock, of Detroit, the only woman commissioner appointed. A special committee was then named, comprising Judge Ira Jayne, Fred L. Woodworth and Herbert E. Powell, to take charge of employing whatever help the commission might need.

Start at Bottom

After the governor's introductory remarks, Mr. Powell, chairman of the commission by Governor Brucker's designation, paved the way for a complete investigation by asserting that the first move should be to consider the producer's costs, then the costs of distribution and out of all the information assembled to arrive at some fair average cost of milk at a figure which would permit producers and distributors to carry on without a loss, but without any attempt on the part of the commission to actually fix prices to consumers.

The first actual move in the commission's activities was by Commissioner Campbell, secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce, who presented 12 cost statements which had been prepared by as many distributing companies in Detroit for the Detroit citizens committee, a committee of five which had been selected by milk producers of the Detroit area to make an investigation in that area. Mr. Campbell suggested that these reports be accepted and audited by some competent auditing concern or by auditors in the Auditor General's department and the facts and figures arrived at by the auditors be taken as a basis of the state's investigation.

Judge Not Satisfied

This proposal, however, did not stand long. Judge Jayne focused attention on the fact that such statements "do not arise to the dignity of evidence" and asserted that the most logical thing to do was to begin by calling in producers and getting facts from producers and then from distributors, first hand, to bear out whatever prepared statements might be presented.

About the first pertinent question that came up was "popped" by Judge Jayne who asked, "Can we subpoena witnesses?" To this inquiry the Commissioner of Agriculture answered that his office carries such authority and that this authority would be used wherever necessary. In this the Attorney General read from the statutes to show that the commissioner has authority to subpoena witnesses and require them to produce evidence, such as statements, books of record and what not, thus placing the commission in position to carry out their work unhampered and, as Governor Brucker intimated in his introductory remarks, with no limitations except the limits prescribed in the appropriation for the work.

Speed Urged

Paul Voorhies, attorney general, urged the commission to proceed without lagging, stating that speed was an essential factor in getting results in any investigation. Out of this suggestion grew an arrangement by the commission, itself, to sit in continuous session so that taking of evidence would require as little elapsed time as possible and thus permit a closer correlation and comparison of facts.

August 5 was agreed upon as the first date on which testimony would be taken. This was planned so that Prof. Anthony, head of the dairy division at State College, could be called in as one of the first witnesses. Professor Anthony had been in Europe for a short time and returned Aug. 4.

Answering Commission Campbell's pointed inquiry as to "what can come of our work", Senator Lennon lost no time in explaining that one of the big things to be gained by the work of the commission would be to clear away any wrong impressions that might have developed and to disprove any statements as well as to reveal any possible fraud that might have been practised. He indicated it would be a wholesome move if nothing more were done than to quiet down agitation which has been growing out of alleged un equitable marketing prices on various foodstuffs.

Judge Jayne ventured the opinion that laws are not needed to control prices but that public opinion, founded on a fair and reasonable understanding of factors entering into the making and selling of articles, is the final adjuster of prices and he intimated that in this instance the public, properly informed, would settle matters regarding the consumers' price of milk in their respective communities.

Detroit Milk Price Up; Hauling Charge Cut

Detroit—August 1 price of milk to Detroit consumers was advanced from 10 to 11 cents per quart, with the intimation that another cent increase could be expected August 15 unless weather and pasture conditions changed. The

increase followed an all-day session of Detroit distributors and Michigan Milk Producers Sales Committee. Other retail milk prices were adjusted accordingly.

It was announced that the milk hauling charge, paid by the farmers, would be cut 10%, as recommended recently by the State Dept. of Agriculture.

June 3 the price of milk per quart to Detroit consumers was cut from 12 to 10 cents per quart, on recommendation of a Citizens Committee in Detroit, appointed by the distributors and Producers Ass'n. Members of the Citizens Committee are now members of the State Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk.

The Producers Sales Committee meeting with the distributors July 31 included: Walter Hough, of Alma; Fred Cook, of Capac; Eugene Kent, of Armada; J. N. McBride of Burton and G. Van Marter of Parma.

The 1 cent increase raises the amount paid producers for base milk from \$2.01 to \$2.25 per cwt. Another cent increase would make it \$2.50 per cwt.

Grand Rapids Producers Win Milk Strike

Grand Rapids—Announcement by a Grand Rapids creamery that the price of milk would be reduced

from \$2.00 per cwt. for base milk to \$1.90 caused the Milk Producers Ass'n there eventually to stop all deliveries to the creamery. In four days time the cut was called off and deliveries resumed.

Lake 46 Weeks Frozen

Banff, Alberta, Canada—People in the temperate zones who have been moping their brows for the last few weeks, will be pleased to know that summer has come, and prematurely at that, to one of the coldest lakes in the world, near here. It is generally frozen for forty-six weeks out of the year, but last week, a thaw freed it of ice, six weeks ahead of schedule.

Wanted—Large Size Tub

Washington—Has anyone a swimming pool measuring 75 by 40 feet, that they will donate to the government for a day or so, so that the world's biggest, correctly proportioned American flag can have a bath? One this size hangs in the court of the post-office building here which will soon be torn down. The new federal building makes no provision for such a flag; the only thing to do is to wash the big banner and store it. The only way to wash it is with soap and pure water, and the flag must be stretched out during the process. Thus, and again, has anyone a bathtub big enough?



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