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Farm News

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

THE NEWS
A Progressive Newspaper
For Michigan Farm
Homes

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

Vol. X No. 14 FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1932 FIVE CENTS PER COPY Issued Semi-Monthly

INDIANA PROPOSES TO DIVIDE AUTO GAS, WEIGHT TAX

Special Session Considering Measures to Relieve Local Taxes

Indianapolis—The Indiana legislature convened in special session July 7th, to cut government costs. Thirty-six bills were introduced in both houses, most of them demanding reduction in salaries of state and local office holders, and slashing of road costs.

Governor Harry G. Leslie implored the members to forget politics and to do the thing the people demand, trim the tax load on real property.

The senate was geared in such rapid action, that reported for passage a measure which seeks to give all budget making bodies autocratic powers to cut any and all salaries of public employees and to abolish any office other than those provided for in the Constitution.

Bills were presented in both houses calling for radical reduction in the money available for the State highway commission, as proposed by the recommendation of the Citizens Tax Committee. These measures provide that the highway commission shall have half the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees, the other half to be distributed to the counties, cities and towns. At present the highway commission gets the motor license fees and 3/4 of the gasoline tax.

Tax Reducers Begin With 159 Proposals

Indianapolis—159 bills introduced in its first week indicates that the special session of the Indiana legislature is minded to revamp the whole structure of State, county and township government to conform with the taxpayers' financial condition. Some of the bills provide for:

- Reducing all State and county public salaries.
- A 10 per thousand limit on property tax.
- Limiting penalty for redemption of property sold for tax to 10% of purchase price, plus cost of sale.
- Dividing gasoline and auto weight taxes evenly between State and local governments, counties to receive 2/20th and cities 1/20th.
- Removal of all county officers from the system. Fees to go into general fund. Officers to be paid salaries.
- Moratorium on mortgage foreclosures for 5 years, if mortgagor pays interest on time.
- Moratorium on issuance of county highway bonds for 3 years.
- Providing for consolidation of counties and reduction in number of public officials.
- Pol tax for women as well as men.
- For optional school attendance officers.
- Proposes State income tax.

Lake Owners Spoil Their Private Eden

When the property owners around Tecum Lake, Oscoda county, permitted the installation of a dam at the outlet which increased the size of the flooded area from 175 acres to 270 acres they created a situation that results that they let the public fish there or that they cannot fish themselves, according to an opinion given the Conservation Department by the office of the attorney general.

The entire situation hinges around the fact that back in 1925 the Conservation Department planted some fish in the lake.

For some time the lake was operated as private waters and the public was excluded. Those owning the lake could fish there at any time of the year, irrespective of the regular fishing seasons. Then the dam increased the size of the lake and the entire situation has been changed.

One of the property owners was arrested for fishing out of season. He claimed that since it was a private lake he could fish when he pleased. The conservation officer thought differently. Now the office of the attorney general has substantiated the officer's attitude.

Under a state law no person may fish in a lake in which fish have been planted by the state, unless the public is privileged to fish there, provided the lake has an area of more than 250 acres.

The owners of the submerged acreage must have consented to the construction of this dam at the outlet which caused the increase in size and therefore must not now complain because the increased area opens the lake to the public to take fish planted therein at public expense," the opinion says.

Seeking Disease And Insect Proof Potato

The earliest potato plant came from Mexico and still exists. It bears no marketable potatoes, but is disease and insect proof. Prof. Reddick of Cornell is trying to cross this original strain with some of our modern varieties to see if a disease and insect proof commercial potato plant will be developed.

Farmers Close to Marl Should Get This Bull.

East Lansing—The use of marl to correct soil acidity in Michigan is recommended by the soils department of Michigan State College for farmers who live near enough a natural marl deposit to make the application of this material more economical than the correction of soil acidity by other forms of lime.

The problem was to develop some type of equipment which would successfully excavate the marl and at the same time be so simple in construction that it could be purchased and operated by one farmer or a group of farmers. A special bucket which meets these requirements has been perfected by Prof. H. H. Musselman.

There are still thousands of alfalfa growers who could use marl to great advantage and who have not investigated the possibilities of removing this material from nearby beds.

Anyone interested in utilizing marl should obtain Special Bulletin No. 224, "Marl", which is sent free to those requesting it from the Bulletin Clerk, East Lansing.

They represented about 15,000 grain and bean producing farmers who market between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000 worth of those products through their locals and the Exchange annually.

Despite the depression and one of the worst business years in the nation's history, the co-operative exchange reported an increase in volume of business over the two previous years, 1930 and 1931, and a profit earned. The Exchange paid a 5% dividend to local elevator members on outstanding stock.

The Exchange reported that it is in strong financial position and with "ample funds to conduct business in normal fashion without having to borrow money." The financial statement showed \$6 worth of cash assets for every \$1 the Exchange owes. Annual report of L. E. Osmer, general manager, is given in this edition.

All directors and officers were re-elected as follows: Carl Martin, Coldwater, president; Milton Burkholder, Marlette, vice pres.; H. H. Sanford, Battle Creek, sec'y. They are directors, together with: W. E. Phillips, Decatur; E. W. Irwin, Saginaw; George McCalla, Ypsilanti; W. J. Hazelwood, Mt. Pleasant; Frank Gilmore, Parma; Del Protzman, Elkton.

ELEV. EXCHANGE HAS \$6 CASH FOR EACH \$1 OWED

600 Attend Annual Meeting; Represented 15,000 Farmers

East Lansing—The pride of Michigan's hay fields will fight it out during the annual Farmers' Day at College July 29, in a contest to pick the state's championship team of pitchers and loaders.

There will be two classes in the test—one for teams of two pitchers and one loader; and one for teams which will use mechanical loaders, with two men loading and one driving. In both cases, the time required to load and return to the starting point, the weight of the load, and the construction of the load will be taken into account in awarding the championships.

Many local champions among the hundreds of Michigan farm communities have already filed entries for the event, which is something new in the way of Farmers' Day entertainment. The contest will be run off late in the morning in the college fields, with teams and equipment drawn by lot.

A woodlot thinning contest for farmers who are interested in forestry work will be another of the morning features on Farmers' Day. A quarter acre of the college woodlot will be marked off with every tree numbered. Farmers who enter the contest will list the trees which should be cut out.

The college forestry department will conduct a demonstration of scientific thinning at the close of the contest, and awards of windbreak evergreens or seedlings will be made the farmers who finish on top in the competition.

Three Oaks Shp. Ass'n Has a Good Meeting

Three Oaks—Eighty-six out of a possible 99 stockholders of the Three Oaks Shipping Ass'n were represented at the best annual meeting of the Ass'n in years here July 8. One hundred and ten started the meeting with a potluck supper and afterwards packed 52 youngsters off to the picture show while the business meeting went on. A proposal to sell the Ass'n's business to private interests was debated and rejected. Representative J. C. Boyle and C. L. Nash of the State College Economic dept spoke.

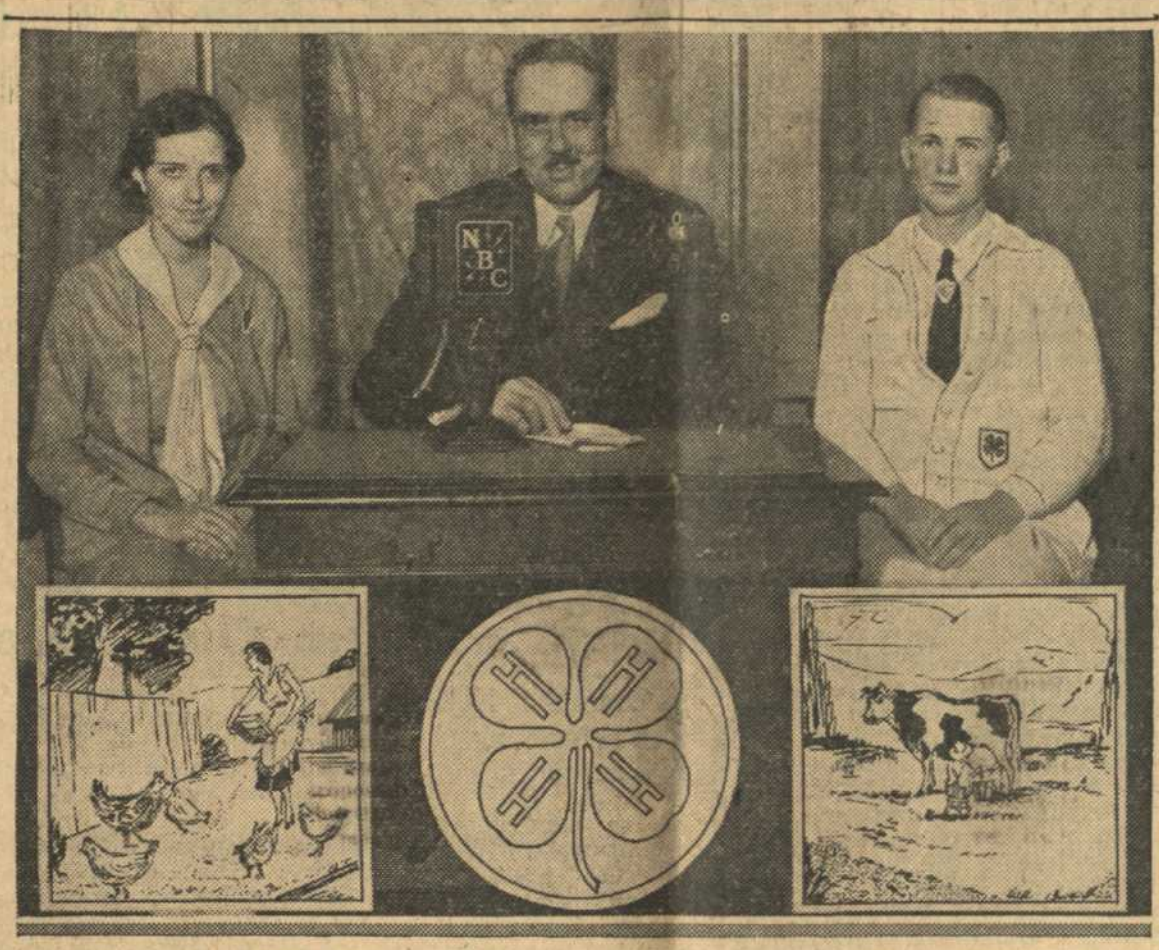
Farm Loan Banks Slow Up On Foreclosures

Washington—All federal farm loan banks have adopted a policy of foreclosing only on evidence of complete inability to pay out on the obligation, according to a letter from President Hoover to Senator Steiwer of Oregon.

"Low prices have impaired the ability of thousands of excellent farmers to meet their obligations, when under normal circumstances they would not need help at all," said Senator Steiwer in expressing the opinion that most of the farmer borrowers can pay out if they are helped a little at this time. The matter was presented to the President last October. He took the matter up with the Farm Loan banks and recommended that the Congress furnish the banks with additional funds and powers to treat farmers indebted to them with proper consideration in these times, it was stated.

Tapioca is a product of tapioca flour which comes from the root of the cassava, a tropical plant similar to our sweet potato.

ALABAMA GIRL, CONNECTICUT BOY WIN 4-H HONORS



Edna Earl Smart, of Troy, Alabama, and George Kingsbury of Coventry, Connecticut, shown with Judge Gordon, national food authority and radio broadcaster, at the recent Sixth National Camp of 4-H Clubs in Washington, D. C. One hundred and sixty boys and girls, four from each state, who have done outstanding work in home and farm activities for a period of three years, are selected each year.

FARMERS' DAY AT COLLEGE JULY 29

Hay Loading and Wood Lot Thinning Contests Scheduled

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Live Stock Cut Saves Shippers Av. of \$7.60

Hudson—Reductions in minimum weights on shipments of Michigan live stock to the Detroit market will average savings of \$7.60 per car to the shippers, it is estimated. Savings will run from \$3 to \$11 per car, says the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which initiated the movement at its annual meeting in 1930 and conferred with the railroads about the matter on numerous occasions. The railroads made the reduction voluntarily and effective until December 31, 1932, pending further action.

Shipments to the Detroit market only benefit by this reduction, which provides for minimum weights on hogs in 36 foot single deck cars being lowered from 17,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs., and 40 foot single deck car minimum from 18,000 lbs. to 17,000 lbs. Mixed single deck loads cattle, calves, hogs or sheep, current hog minimum and rate. This provision will greatly benefit shippers of light loads.

The side-saddle was introduced in England in the 14th century for the use of the queen who was deformed and could not ride astride.

Find Cure for Damping Off Fungus of Spinach

The damping-off fungus has been the plague of spinach producers. Cornell's agricultural experiment station has discovered that a few cents worth of cuprous oxide or red oxide of copper dusted thoroughly on the seed has doubled the spinach stand and increased yields 15 to 25%. If growers are not equipped to dust the seed, it may be soaked in a diluted solution of copper sulphate for an hour and spread out to dry. The treatment is effective with tomato, beet, eggplant, peppers and cucumber seed.

LARGE FORTUNES FADE WITH TIMES

Tremendous Shrink in Values Cuts Fabulous Incomes And Estates

New York—In 1929 there were 513 persons in the United States with incomes of more than one million dollars a year. By the end of 1930 this number had shrunk to 149, and now in the summer of 1932 the folks with the million a year income have become so rare that the species is almost extinct.

The great railroad fortunes, founded by the Harrimans, the Vanderbilts and other pioneers of the steam era, have dwindled. The oil millionaires, from the Rockefellers to the Sinclairs, are being drained. The czars of the banking world, the steel industry people and the great motor car builders have seen their fabulous incomes drop like the mercury in a thermometer on the bleakest day of winter.

A barometer of the declining incomes of our richest men may be found in recent estate appraisals. A striking example is that of Samuel Mather, pioneer Cleveland steel and shipping man. He died in 1931, leaving an estimated fortune of 40 million dollars. An inventory of his estate this spring showed that it had shrunk more than 33 million dollars in three years and that the estate was actually worth only a little more than 6 million dollars.

Charles M. Schwab has said there are no more millionaires. Nicholas Murray Butler, recently defined a present-day millionaire as "any man who has \$500 in cash."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is reported to be hard pressed for ready cash and wearing his 250-million-dollar "Radio City" development around his neck like a financial millstone.

Free Groceries Riot

Cleveland—Several women fainted and one man was cut when shoved through a glass window in a rush of 6,000 persons for 1,500 baskets of free groceries Saturday.

The food gifts were to celebrate the opening of a new fruit warehouse. The traffic jam necessitated calling three emergency police squads.

FARM PRICES WILL LEAD IN UPTURN

Cornell Men Describe What Should Happen When Prices Rise

Farmers will benefit most whenever the depression ends, according to G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of the New York state college of agriculture. The economists explain that a violent decline in prices makes the whole price situation chaotic for many years. Present farm prices are entirely out-of-line with the gold supply and must rise.

The reason farm prices are out-of-line, they say, is because of the economic law that when prices fall, producer's prices fall more violently than consumer's prices; and when prices rise, producer's prices rise more violently than consumer's prices.

If, by some means, the 1929 level of wholesale prices for all commodities were restored, farm prices would rise higher than they were in 1929, because some reduction in distributing charges has been made. Farm prices were as high as other wholesale prices from 1925 to 1929. Any rise in price level, they say, will result in a greater proportionate rise in farm prices.

Weather Bureau Gives State Crop Conditions

Lansing—General Michigan crop and weather conditions for the week ending July 20, as reported by Dewey E. Seeley at the U. S. Weather Bureau Station at East Lansing were:

Unusually heavy rains fell July 14-15 in east-central portions of the state and moderate showers in the remaining sections of the eastern lower peninsula and also in the upper peninsula. Some damage was done to crops on low ground by flooding in Clare, Gladwin, Midland and Saginaw counties, but showers on the whole were very beneficial.

No rain of consequence was reported in the western half of the lower peninsula and crops are beginning to need moisture badly in most of that area. Very warm weather prevailed throughout the week and crops grew rapidly, especially corn, which is now tasseling in southern counties.

Potatoes, beans, sugar beets and truck also made good growth, but are beginning to suffer from drought in some sections. An abundant crop of raspberries and cherries is being harvested. Fair weather with much sunshine the last half of the week was favorable for haying and harvesting. Most wheat is cut in southern and central counties and some has already been threshed. Oats and barley harvest is progressing rapidly.

With proper care, purple or black raspberries should last long enough to grow six to eight profitable crops and red raspberries ten to twelve crops.

ELEVATOR EXCH. TOPS WORST YEAR OF DEPRESSION WITH MORE BUSINESS, AND PROFIT; IS STRONG FINANCIALLY

Sold 4,781 Cars of Grain and Beans for Members of 96 Locals, Says L. E. Osmer, Mgr., in His Report; Comments on Business, Railroad And Money Situation Today

ANNUAL REPORT of L. E. OSMER
General Manager, Michigan Elevator Exchange, before Annual Meeting of Delegates at Lansing, July 12

Last year your attention was called to the fact that every major deflation since the year one ended in either June or July. We all know that last June or July did not see the end of this depression, but everyone of us sincerely hopes, and leading economists would have us believe, that June, 1932, did make the turn. Since June 1st hogs have advanced in price practically sixty per cent; cotton and sugar are both sharply higher; and a few bright spots are beginning to show on the financial horizon.

Every manufacturer and wholesaler realizes that there can be no buying power and, consequently no general recovery, until agricultural prices improve. Therefore, everyone is looking for some signs of advance in grain prices to change sentiment and bring an up-swing in commodities.

Financially Strong

Since the last stockholders' meeting of this Exchange two of Lansing's leading banks have suspended, including our friend and standby, the City National Bank. Our line of credit has shrunken very materially, but fortunately your Board of Directors have been very Scotch in the distribution of any cash for the past two years, and as a result the Michigan Elevator Exchange is today in a very liquid condition and has ample funds to conduct business in a normal fashion without having to borrow money.

It is good to be able to report to our stockholders that every year since the incorporation of this business a net profit has been shown, and a still better report to present to our stockholders is, that 1931 tonnage exceeded 1930 and 1932 tonnage exceeds either of these years. For the worst financial year in this country's history and the terrific depression that has been with us all, an increase in tonnage makes us feel very proud of the Exchange.

	Crop Year 1930-1931	Crop Year 1931-1932
Wheat	1,841 cars	1,691 cars
Oats	533 "	424 "
Corn	670 "	410 "
Rye	191 "	263 "
Barley	188 "	370 "
Buckwheat	4 "	7 "
Beans	1,335 "	1,626 "
Total Carloads	4,762	4,781

Those of us in the Lansing sales office deeply appreciate the very loyal stockholders who have stood by year after year with their business and make this showing possible.

Port Huron Picking Plant

It is a pleasure to be able to report that the bean terminal at Port Huron is standing squarely on its own legs and earning money. Mr. King reports more than five hundred carloads of beans processed this crop year thru the Port Huron Branch. The net profit, of course, in a year like this was small, but that Port Huron Branch is a service we offer to our stockholders and if the plant breaks even for the year we figure our stockholders have had the good of a terminal bean plant, ready at all times to assist our friends during the rush season.

Some elevators, whose chief tonnage is beans, will show a loss this season for the reason that when the bean market went under \$3.50 last fall, making a brand new low figure, many of our friends in the bean business decided there was a possibility of an advance in bean prices from that low point, and we have found considerable more holding of beans by elevators, both old line and co-operative, than for many seasons. Beans continued to go down in price along with other commodities and some of our best friends in the bean territory are not going to have a very good season. Many of our own stockholders, who have backed our judgment of the bean market in the selling of beans, passed us by this season and backed their own judgment on their own local conditions.

The management of this Exchange should always give to the member elevators the very best market advice we can gather, but it is entirely up to the local manager from this point on. So many pools have been wrecked by backing entirely the judgment of one salesman or one board of directors and we have felt that distribution of responsibility is a good thing.

Charitable Beyond Good Judgment!

Economists the world over, in survey of the past three years of the so-called depression, are now claiming that American people as a whole, have been charitable far beyond what has proven good judgment during the past fifteen years. Their contention is, that one of Mother Nature's first rules has to do with the survival of the fittest. It is, of course, a hard law on those unfortunate enough not to survive, but a heavy debate can always be started on whether it is always good judgment to sustain the weak in business.

Any large railroad or large bank today finding itself in trouble due to any cause whatsoever, mis-management, poor management, etc., has the way open to go to Washington and be sustained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is another name for the common tax payer. Would it not be better if our railroads and our banks knew their affairs must be continued without this easy source

(Continued on page 2)

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Five Rules for Getting There

Five rules for personal or organization success given by Mr. James Gheen of New York City in addressing the 12th annual meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at Lansing July 12 are well worth remembering:

1. Know exactly what you want to accomplish.
2. Want it hard enough to work hard for it.
3. Confidently expect that you are going to get it.
4. Be determined to persistently pursue your program to a successful conclusion.
5. Be willing to make the necessary sacrifices to accomplish your end.

"Any worthwhile effort means more work not less, and in these days we have to have more sand than usual," Mr. Gheen observed.

Banks Should Insure, Guarantee Depositors

Whoever places money in a bank for safekeeping should be guaranteed that it will be there for him in full amount whenever called for, even in case of failure of the bank. The way to accomplish that end is through compulsory Federal depository insurance for all banks, in the opinion of Congressman Roy Woodruff of Bay City.

After hearing the debate on such measures in Congress and reading extensively on the subject, Mr. Woodruff says that he believes that if all banks were to pay in not more than one-half of 1% of their resources annually a fund could be created that would guarantee every individual and commercial depositor the immediate payment of his account should the bank fail, instead of waiting for months or even years to find much of the deposit lost forever.

Why is it not feasible to oblige banks to insure their depositors? Mr. Woodruff inquires, noting that in the six months ending December 31, 1931, more than 3,000 of our banks closed their doors with tremendous losses to innocent depositors.

To the argument that such a guaranty would encourage dishonest and inefficient bank management, Mr. Woodruff points out that stockholders and directors of banks are liable for 100% assessment on their holdings in case of a failure. Thus it is to their interest to provide efficient, honest management. As a safeguard under such an insurance plan, the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Reserve System should be empowered to step into any bank and remove any official when examination of the bank reveals mismanagement or dishonesty, Mr. Woodruff said.

The risk involved in insuring all the bank deposits in the United States may be considered very great. So is the potential risk insuring against fire all the goods, buildings, homes, barns, and automobiles we have, but we do it very satisfactorily. The total value insured against fire is undoubtedly much greater than our total bank deposits. Enormous losses are paid daily without ripping business or the public mind. They enable the insured to resume business again. Why shouldn't banks insure and thus guarantee their depositors against the hazards of conducting the banking business?

Wool Growers Ass'n Has Become Powerful

Concentration of a large share of the American wool clip in the hands of the co-operative National Wool Marketing Corporation and 32 associated State wool marketing associations enabled the "strong hands" marketing policy of the wool co-operative to hold the general grade wool market about 5 cents per lb. higher in 1930 and 1931 than it would have been otherwise, in the opinion of large wool dealers here.

The Federal Farm Board observed recently that Boston fine wool prices for 1930 and 1931 averaged 23c per lb. over the same grades in London, as against a 15 cent difference for the years 1921-29. In June 1930, the American wool tariff was increased 3 cents per lb. Deducting that, the National Wool Marketing Corporation's credit in the wool trade for holding the price up an additional 5 cents per lb. is checked from another angle.

From the day of its organization, the National Wool Marketing Corporation policy has been that wool is valuable property and cannot be forced upon the market without disastrous results. Private firms may profit through large and quick turnovers with a cent more or less profit per pound; sometimes their banks force them to convert wool into cash for whatever it will bring. The Wool Marketing Corporation has no such pressure to worry about. It has refused to meet the very low prices that have appeared from time to time. It won't undersell to one firm against another. It knows what the market should be and operates accordingly.

The Wool Marketing Corporation policy is not one that disposes of its stocks in a hurry. Mills buy as they need wool, which makes the profitable marketing of large quantities of wool a season to season job. Mills prefer steady to higher wool prices. It's more profitable and the chances for being undersold are diminished. The National's policy is steadily gaining business in these times. An improvement in business would be very profitable for the National Wool Marketing Ass'n members.

Convenience Has Always Found Willing Buyers

Great is the convenience of motor truck service. Even in these days when anything may happen—when a new process, an invention or a change in style may wash out old, successful industries almost overnight—it is difficult to picture anything but continued growth of the motor trucking industry.

If highway trucking companies were ever forced to provide their own rights of way as do the railroads, we believe commercial trucking companies would disappear. Free use of concrete or gravel highways, except for the gasoline, weight and truck taxes gives trucks a great advantage over the railroads. The highways are built and maintained by the public and pay no tax. Railroads build their own and pay tax on the property.

Railroads are putting more sound argument into their effort to get back some of the live stock business they have lost to trucks. At the Detroit market trucked in live stock has increased from 5% in 1921 to 62% in 1931.

Admitting the great convenience of motor truck shipping, railroads contend that shipping live stock by truck costs about 15% more, all things considered, and that today 15% extra cost is of great importance.

Railroads say that motor truck rates to Detroit from Michigan points are two to three times as high as rail rates; that yardage charges on trucked in stock are 50% greater than by rail, due to small consignments; that insurance and commission charges are about twice as high on trucked stock as on that shipped by rail.

We have seen local live stock shipping ass'ns with large business meet the threat of individual truckers by providing a live stock pick-up truck service of their own. We have noted that both truck and express companies send trucks to get much of their business. Convenience and attractive rates have lost railroads a tremendous volume of freight to trucks, which also deliver the goods to the consignee's dock, thus saving cartage charges on both ends.

If the railroads could provide their own truck pick-up and delivery service for certain classes of freight they have lost to cross-country trucks, they may be able to show shippers other economies that will win that business back. Otherwise, we believe the trend will continue to the trucks. Convenience is something like water. It isn't natural for it to flow uphill.

Elev. Exch. Tops Worst Yr. With More Business

(Continued from page 1)
of help? There are many people in the United States today who blame the large bankers of New York City for much of the financial distress today. Their apparent terrible judgment in huge loans to Europe and South America, which are being largely borne by the public, puts a terrific strain on the resources of these people who bought bonds and many of the smaller banks who have been forced to suspend can credit their losses to following the judgment of the large international bankers who loaded them up with bonds now selling for ten cents on the dollar.

Railroads' Big Mistakes
The railroads of this country now realize they have made a terrific mistake to sit back and let the truckers run away with a good share of their business while railroads maintained war time freight rates. The farmer in Michigan today is bid one-half the 1914 wheat price and the railroad assesses freight rates double the 1914 rates. This cannot prevail. When the Michigan farmer reads in his daily paper the salaries railroad presidents are now drawing it makes him see red. A salary of \$125,000 a year to a railroad president under present conditions and with the railroads running into red figures, seems out of order and entirely uncalled for. A salary practically double that of the President of the United States, while having to go to the treasury of this country for loans, cannot be swallowed as fair by the average taxpayer.

The billions of good American dollars turned over to Europe and South American countries guarantees that our grandchildren will be paying high taxes to balance the so-called budget. The writer believes that what we need more than anything else today is a moratorium of the breed of politicians, of which we have a great surplus, whose only thought is VOTES. We need some hardening of heart arteries when foreign countries beg for money, and most of all we need some national leader in whom full confidence and trust can be placed. Fear of betrayal by officials elected and chosen to protect is the feeling of many of our citizens today.

The Money Question
The question of inflation of our currency is vital. The present tariff walls designed to protect home industry and farmers of this country have resulted in every nation on the globe putting up similar barriers against trade and shipments from the United States. Consequently, world trading is at a new low ebb. Finance is a delicate question and the gold standard has been with us so long that government officials tremble when the question of suspension of the gold standard is even thought of, but more and more we see evidence of a desire for some sort of inflation in currency that will make for more credit, better commodity prices and return of world barter and trade.

At the close of this crop year we again pledge to our stockholders the very best service we know how to render. The Michigan Elevator Exchange is favorably known from coast to coast and from the Gulf to Canada. With your help we propose to keep this name good.

L. E. OSMER.

No Important Inflation From Home Loan Act

Washington—Informal opinion of the U. S. Treasury department is that the Home Loan Bank measure, just passed by Congress, will not result in an important inflation of the currency.

The measure gives national banks wider bank-note issuing power by enabling them to deposit additional classes of government bonds with the Treasury and issue their own national bank notes against them. Since business is slow, the Treasury expects the immediate result will be that local banks will take advantage of the Home Loan Bank measure, if signed by President Hoover, to issue more national bank notes to replace their Federal Reserve bank notes and thus further reduce their indebtedness to the Federal Reserve System.

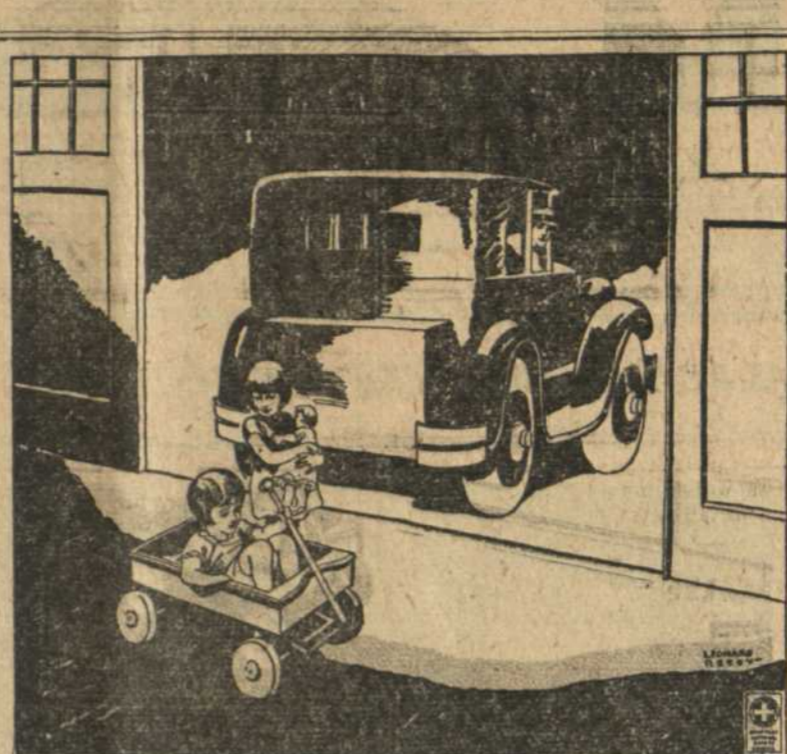
The Treasury holds that the only way the government can force more money into circulation is through the payment of public debts, such as an immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus certificates in cash. Such a proposal was opposed by the Treasury and was defeated in the Congress just closed.

Dairy Interests And Tariff Body in Row

Washington—Charging so much secrecy in the Tariff Commission's procedure, so that public hearings have degenerated into farcical affairs, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Ass'n has secured a Federal court restraining order to prevent the Commission from forwarding its report on the cost of producing casein in the United States and in Argentina to President Hoover. The purpose of the suit is to test the procedure of the Commission, said Charles Holman, sec'y of the Dairy Ass'n, which includes 51 large co-operatives and about 350,000 dairy farmers.

The Dairy Ass'n claims that interested parties have no opportunity to know anything of the type of evidence presented to the Commission or anything of the Commission's observations as to costs. At a recent Commission hearing dairy interests asked that the Commission make public evidence alleged to be concealed from the interested parties. On denial of the request, U. S. dairy interests walked out and the suit followed.

LOOK BEFORE YOU BACK!



More than one father has killed his own child as a result of backing his automobile out of the garage without first making sure that the path was clear, reports the National Safety Council, which urges motorists to exercise unusual care when starting out for a ride. Remember, the child who may have been in the house when you left doesn't take more than a few seconds to run outside, perhaps to bid you farewell or beg for a ride. Bear in mind, when backing, that your best bet is not only to blow your horn but also to look out to see if anyone is in the way ere proceeding.

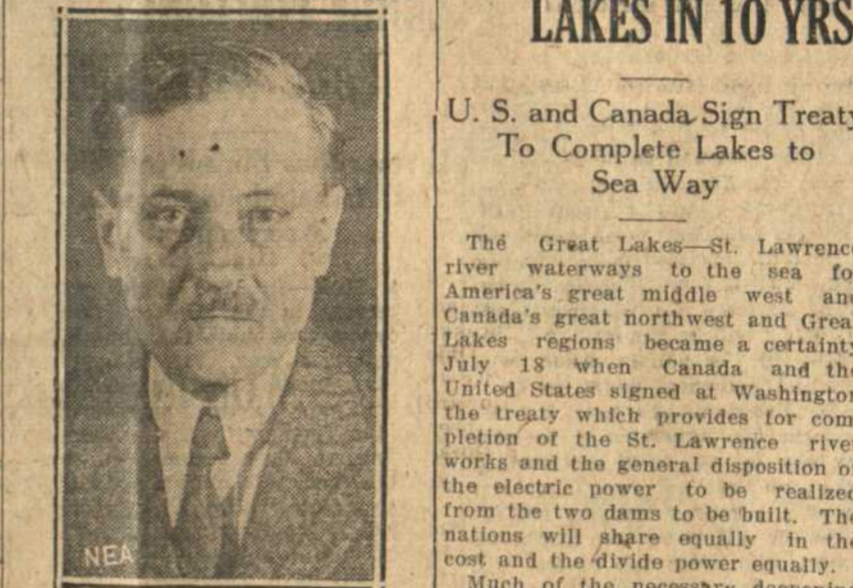
Strange Facts About Other Races and Our Own Ideas

Some of Our Pet Notions Are Punctured by Science

Ann Arbor—The popular pastime of praising the superiority of our own race or civilization would be less common if we knew that many of our pet notions have been proved by science to be in fact boomerangs that can return and puncture our supposed superiority. Dr. Carl E. Guthe, director of the University of Michigan museum of anthropology, told the University Public Health Symposium here.

"Because we labor under the illusion that ours is the highest civilization that ever existed, and that our race is the highest achievement of evolution, we are guilty of saying and doing many silly and absurd things in order to prove to ourselves that we are all we think," said Dr. Guthe. Science, delving in the history of man from ape-man to the present has found no absolute scale of values for declaring any race or civilization superior in the light of all facts, but has rather acquired a healthy respect for the achievements of all peoples, ancient and modern, declared Dr. Guthe. We boast of a superior indus-

STONE SCORES FÔES OF FARM BOARD



Washington—Enemies of farmers' co-operative marketing work and the Federal Farm Board were successful in this Congress in substantially reducing the operating finances of the Federal Farm Board, but were unsuccessful in a drive to abolish the Board. Asked by newspapermen who is behind the drive to cripple the Farm Board, Chairman Stone replied:

"Largely representatives of men handling farm commodities under the old system and they are willing to do everything they could to destroy the Agricultural Marketing Act and the effectiveness of what we are trying to do under it. "And yet, take the representatives of the cotton shippers who have been here before Congress, before every committee where anything was brought up concerning this Act, demanding that the Act be rescinded, demanding that appropriations be done away with. What has their system brought the South in the last fifty years? Almost slavery. And what have they offered to Congress to remedy that situation? Not one single constructive thought of any kind. "These men only represent about 800 people who handle cotton and there are 2,000,000 farmers in the South who are broke, or almost so, due largely to the old system, and I am working for the betterment of the two million. "It's the same in all commodities. The only thing the old system is concerned about is volume, because the profit that the old handler makes on farm commodities in most instances, is a fixed charge."

BEET AND CANE SUGAR

Beet sugar is just as satisfactory for canning, jelly-making and all other purposes as is cane sugar, say home economists at the University of Wisconsin. A finely granulated sugar is to be preferred to a coarse sugar, but nowadays beet sugar and cane sugar are equally well refined and there is no difference between them.

BARRY CO. GROUP HEARS WILSON ON MONEY REFORM

Explains Principles of Plan For a Managed Currency

Hastings—"As long as the American people were enjoying prosperity there could be no critical examination of our money system, but now that times have changed and stark necessity dogs a man's footsteps, he is ready to give attention to this matter," said Mr. Lucius E. Wilson in addressing the Farm Bureau and Grange leaders and business men from Hastings, Nashville and other Barry county towns at Podunk church July 7. "What is the state of business? Today's carloadings are 32% of 1928. Where have the other 68 cars gone? Steel mills are operating at 13% or a little better today. Where has the other 87% gone? Where are the people represented by this loss in business?"

The Collapse of Credit
Mr. Wilson argued that the present collapse was caused primarily by the collapse of an enormous paper credit structure reared upon an insufficient supply of money by the banking system. As long as things were going strong the system worked. At the first serious shock to public confidence, everyone began to want his money. The banking system had loaned as credit the same cash dollar to ten or more different people at the same time and was forced to call in \$10 in loans to keep pace with every dollar demanded by depositors. That explains most of the present distress and where a great portion of the nation's "money" has disappeared—why money is dear and commodities are so cheap.

"The amount of money and credit we have shrunk tremendously in relation to the volume of goods and services we produce," Mr. Wilson said. "The first step out of this panic is an increase in the supply of money and a consequent improvement in prices. "I urge a managed currency, which means that our stock of basic money should be made to increase or decrease with our production. Today our dollar takes all kinds of fights. Not long ago one-half bushel of wheat brought \$1; today it takes more than 3 bushels, to get \$1 and so on.

In a managed currency system the United States government, through a Currency Board, would keep the supply of basic money in tune with the increase in production through population gains, inventions, machines, etc.

Principles of the Plan
"We know that the Dept of Labor has kept accurate cost statistics in the production of some 280 commodities for years. It's a very good measuring stick for values. Let us assume that the Currency Board would make 1926 prices standard because most debts were contracted in the 1919-1929 decade and 1926 is very close to the average price for the commodities for the 10 year period. "To increase the supply of money to the 1926 level the Currency Board would buy government bonds, paying for them with U. S. money. Incidentally, the bonds in U. S. vaults would save the government interest, which is poison to the present system. If production lagged and it became advisable to reduce the volume of money, the Board would sell Government bonds and return the money to its vaults. A managed currency would enable the nation to have enough money in circulation."

Those present at the meeting were:
Allan C. Hyde, Assyria; A. M. Edmunds, Battle Creek; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Harton, Bellevue; Jesse A. Ossgood, Cloverdale; E. E. Smith, Delton; W. B. Hayward, Delton; Bill Lindsey, Delton; Dan Erb, Delton; John G. Killek, Delton; Bert Brown, Delton; Addie Brown, Delton; Leon J. Moon, Dowling; Maurice J. Healy, Dowling; Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Andrus, Hastings; Lee Howard, Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hathaway, Hastings; Mrs. John Young, Hastings; Grace Osborn, Hastings; Elmer Hathaway, Hastings; Earl R. Boyes, Hastings; Gerald Smith, Hastings; Fred A. Smith, Hastings; E. Hubbell, Hastings; Earl H. Coleman, Hastings; Morris O. Hill, Hastings; Frank D. Ferris, Hastings; Andrew A. Mathews, Hastings; Archie D. McDonald, Hastings; J. F. Edmondson, Hastings; Gilbert Scott, Hastings; W. J. Field, Hastings; Edward Groat, Hastings; Elmer E. Bush, Hastings; Robert G. Gibbens, Kalamazoo; Mary Ruth Gibbens, Kalamazoo; Rev. S. R. Wurts, Nashville; E. W. Pennock, Nashville; E. W. Brumm, Nashville; W. D. Wallace, Nashville; Will G. Hays, Nashville; Henry F. Remington, Nashville.

Gather At Ann Arbor To Hear Wilson Talk

Ann Arbor—Farm Bureau, Grange, co-operative organization and other farm people who heard Lucius Wilson discuss the need for a managed currency as the practical, sound, and controllable method of getting more money into circulation, to increase prices as the first step out of this depression and as a preventive against another disappearance of money through a credit lapse, were:

- ANN ARBOR MEETING**
July 8, 1932
- CLINTON COUNTY**
C. L. Burton, St. Johns
- GENESEE COUNTY**
A. W. & Mary Billings, Davison
- HILLSDALE COUNTY**
A. N. Brown, Jonesville
C. S. Bator, Jonesville
S. A. Green, Hillsdale
- INGHAM COUNTY**
C. V. Ballard, East Lansing
C. H. Fowler, Lansing
H. H. Baraun, Mason
- JACKSON COUNTY**
S. J. Culver, Jackson
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Loomis, Jackson
Mr. and Mrs. Roy D. Cuff, Jackson
- LENAWEE COUNTY**
J. E. Gilson, Deerfield
B. F. Harsh, Jasper
M. C. McLaughlin, Deerfield
- LIVINGSTON COUNTY**
D. H. Hoover, Howell
Merle S. Granday, Howell
Gessie Lawson, Howell
Robert J. Wright, Howell
- MONROE COUNTY**
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wagar, Carleton
C. W. Andrews, Monroeville
C. E. Downing, Willis
J. W. Lewis, Mayhew
Henry V. Hasemann, Milan
- OAKLAND COUNTY**
H. J. Richmond, Farmington
- WASHTENAW COUNTY**
Chas. Finkbeiner, Chelsea
Chas. L. Haas, Ann Arbor
Jennie Buel, Ann Arbor
Ann Arbor
Laura M. Bradley, Ann Arbor
Flora C. Buel, Ann Arbor
Chas. McCalla, Ann Arbor
Walter Rorabacher, Ann Arbor
H. W. Hayes, Chelsea
A. G. Stein, Ann Arbor
A. G. Hagen, Ann Arbor
E. T. Brockway, Ann Arbor
Frank W. McLane, Ypsilanti
Paul Ungrodt, Ypsilanti
G. C. Warren, Ann Arbor
C. H. Remond, Ann Arbor
John Watkins, Ann Arbor
E. A. Gallup, Ann Arbor
Edward D. Groat, Ypsilanti
Donald F. Comstock, Ypsilanti
- WAYNE COUNTY**
J. G. McPherson, Detroit
A. F. Klages, Romulus

State Farm Life Policy

will provide for your family, or yourself, as required, in case of:

- (1) PREMATURE DEATH
Monthly income or cash settlement of **\$5,000**
- (2) ACCIDENTAL DEATH
Monthly income of **\$98** for 10 years or **\$10,000**
- (3) TOTAL DISABILITY
Free insurance during total disability besides **\$50** monthly income
- (4) RETIREMENT
\$45 monthly income after 65 or cash, **\$5,000**

Our Complete Coverage Plan guarantees money when it is needed the most.

State Farm Life Insurance policies are especially adapted to farmers. We shall be glad to tell you about them and without obligation on your part.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
State Agent
Michigan State Farm Bureau
Lansing Michigan

LIVE STOCK MEN SELL YOUR OWN

Buy your feeders . . . Finance your purchases . . . Sell them finished . . . Co-operatively all the way.

You can send your stock to Detroit or East Buffalo yards and sell it direct to the packers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which is as near to you as your nearest shipping ass'n or your stock.

Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to 150 Michigan shipping ass'ns, men, and handle a large volume of stock on both markets.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by \$50,000 bond meeting U. S. Government requirements
MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCH.
Detroit
PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N
East Buffalo, N. Y.

Was Easy on Waiters

Washington—For dinner the last Saturday night congress was in session members of the house which had been alternately meeting and recessing all afternoon, had ham and eggs in one of the recesses. That was the extent of the house restaurant larder and the waiters, instead of taking orders, said, "You can have ham and eggs."

Farmers' Buying Guide

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 \$2.50.

EXTRA PROTECTION

Build your fire loss. You do not know how much protection you have against fire losses.

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich.



RESTAURANTS

... serve your needs or whim or purse at Hotel Fort Shelby. Breakfasts begin at 25c; luncheons as low as 35c. Dinners 90c and upwards.

Hotel Fort Shelby is more than a truly great hostelry. It embodies veritably all the facilities and accommodations to be found in the downtown area of a metropolitan city.

Advertisement for Hotel Fort Shelby, featuring the name in large stylized letters and contact information for E. J. Bradwell, Managing Director.

Home and Family Section

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

Need Sound Thinking This Fall

By EDITH M. WAGAR. A few years back, the slogan for women's organizations interested in civic affairs was "Every woman an intelligent and informed voter."

Not only has this been the hope of the League of Women Voters, a non-partisan organization of women who banded together as soon as suffrage was granted to the "weaker sex" in order that they and their sisters would not be weak voters, but it has been taken on by the Women's clubs, the Home Economics clubs and also the women of farm organizations.

But really, it has become a tremendous job for the best informed to learn the details of the numerous questions of the day; it is no mean task to decide just what effect each new problem is to have on our own personal lives. We cannot always get full information until after election as to what the outcome is going to be.

It takes a pretty level head and an unbiased mind to determine the course one should take in so many matters. We may declare we do our own thinking but many subtleties are used to influence the thinking of individuals and we all fall for it more or less, unknowingly perhaps, but never-the-less we do for we are human.

How many of us know much about the Reconstruction Finance Corporation? Has it helped the general public? Will it set the wheels of industry moving? Is it a special privilege for special interests? These are the questions we should put to ourselves and then hunt the answers.

Does the farmer want more credit and more opportunities to borrow, or does he prefer a chance to pay the debt he already owes?

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.

and cannot tolerate, yet the independent thinker and voter is the greatest asset to any community during such days as these of distress and uncertainty.

Household Helps

When the cane seats of chairs have become stretched, take a teaspoonful of washing soda and dissolve in a quart of boiling water. Dip a cloth in this solution and wipe the underside of the seats, leaving the chairs turned upside down to dry.

When washing handkerchiefs, pin all together with a large safety pin before washing; wash together and hang to dry together; this saves a lot of handling.

When washing tafetta ribbons, use warm soft water and good laundry soap. Do not wring or squeeze out the water as this makes creases which will not iron out.

Ammonia has many uses in the home. For taking out blood stains it has no equal. Even if the stains are old and dark, strong ammonia water will dissolve them very quickly.

It's been a long time ago, says Maria, but when we were young, any young man who leaned over us in the tender manner of the guy in the cigarette ads, and then found nothing better to say than that intimate moment that "Do you inhale?" would have gotten the ladylike equivalent of those days for a sock on the jaw.

Summer Stains

Fruit stains on the tablecloth, salad oil spilled on summer dresses, or automobile grease on Junior's new flannel trousers cannot be expected to "come out in the wash."

"Take stains out early while they're young, if you want them to come out easily and if you want to save your clothes," declares Miss Cecelia Abry, of the home economics textiles department at the University of Wisconsin.

"For the black grease from automobiles, try rubbing ordinary lard thoroughly into the spots. That loosens the grease, and the smudge can then be removed with carbon tetrachloride or some other good solvent."

Household Helps

When ink is spilled on a tablecloth melt a candle immediately, take some of the tallow and spread on the spot. Let the tallow dry. All signs of the stain will disappear when the cloth is washed.

To remove water spots on furniture, rub the spot with a cloth dipped in household ammonia. Polish with a soft cloth.

Successful in Campaign To Take Highway Costs Off Real Estate

Lansing—Outstanding measures enacted in Michigan in behalf of Michigan farmers and with the aid of the Michigan State Farm Bureau include:

1. Gasoline tax to remove State highway expense and \$50,000,000 in bonds from general property tax. Enacted in 1923.

CLEO HAD NO USE FOR ZOO'S HYPO

Serum Needle Failed Before Armor in Hippo's Hide

Farmers who have been forced to administer serum to cattle, hogs or sheep have realized that some animals fall to understand "it is all for the best." But for real trouble they should consider the plight of "Cleo," keeper of the zoo in Swope Park, in Kansas City.

"All we need is a long, strong, hypodermic needle," said the veterinarian. Cleo was napping on the concrete floor when Mr. Clark and the veterinarian approached with a horse-needle and ten cubic centimeters of anti-septic serum.

"I don't know," said Mr. Clark. "The book says her hide is insensitive." "The book must be right," said the doctor. "Let's try again."

That's dangerous," said Mr. Clark, outside the pen again. "She weighs 3,800 pounds. You might as well be hit by a steam locomotive."

Bean Grower Locals Are Holding Ann'l Meetings

Lansing—Locals of the Michigan Bean Growers Ass'n, located mostly in the Thumb of Michigan, are holding annual meetings.

Getting Rid of Cats

A reader of the New York Sun wrote to the editor the other day inquiring how to get rid of cats which gather nocturnally in his back yard.

How Many Marriages In the U. S. Each Year?

How many marriages in the United States each year? 1,060,695 during 1931 says the Dept't of Commerce, which was 6% less than in 1930.

Per thousand of population there were 8 1/2 marriages in 1931, statistically speaking, against which there were 1.49 divorces during the year.

Nevada, as might be expected, has more divorces in proportion to her population than any other State. She had 5,260 divorces last year or an increase of 101% against 1930, but she also had 7,630 marriages, the largest percentage increase for the nation. It was 25% higher than 1930.

What a relief that thought is to the owner of an automobile if his car is involved in a traffic accident that may bring a big damage suit, a bill or suit for damage to property of others!

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

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

His Telephone Saves Him Many Trips to Town

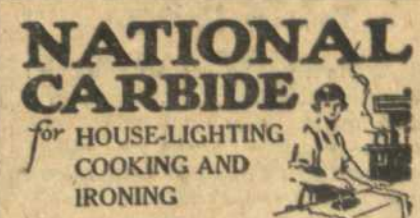
A farmer recently told us how his telephone saves him trips to town on many occasions.

Often he telephones neighbors who are going to town and has them bring out supplies for him.

You will find your telephone extremely useful in many ways.

AND IN CASE OF FIRE, SICKNESS OR ACCIDENT, ENABLES YOU TO SUMMON AID IMMEDIATELY.

permitted only 5,091 divorces. It may surprise you to know that California and Texas led in divorces with over 15,000 each, or nearly one divorce for every three marriages performed in these States in 1931.



NATIONAL CARBIDE for HOUSE-LIGHTING COOKING AND IRONING. BUY with Confidence! USE with Confidence! RECOMMEND with Confidence!

I'M INSURED!

What a relief that thought is to the owner of an automobile if his car is involved in a traffic accident that may bring a big damage suit, a bill or suit for damage to property of others!

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HOARDS ADVISES CO-OPS REGARDING TAX ON CHECKS

Those Who Issue Many May Reduce Tax Through Treasury Ruling

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.—Hoards Dairyman July 19 in the following copyrighted article explains how creameries, co-operative ass'ns or other businesses buying products from many people and normally issuing many checks can avoid having the 2c tax on checks become discriminatory. The article:

THE TAX ON CHECKS

The new federal law that recently went into effect provides that a tax of two cents shall be paid on "drafts, orders, or checks drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company." This has brought a storm of protest from dairy companies buying milk or cream and issuing many checks, and from employers of labor paying by check.

Senator Reed of Pennsylvania is authority for the statement that the law has no thought of taxing payments of this character and where many payments are to be made, the tax can be avoided by issuing orders of the following character:

The John Doe Dairy Co.
Jonesville, Kansas July 1, 1932
Pay to the order of Richard Roe \$10.42
Ten and 42/100 Dollars
The John Doe Dairy Company
Payable at The First National Bank,
Jonesville, Kans.

This is an order on the company and not on the bank. Senator Reed states the Treasury Department has advised him that under the law this type of order is not taxable. "At the end of the day," says Senator Reed, "all of these orders which have been honored at the bank are lifted by a single check drawn on the bank itself, and the purchaser pays the 2 cents on that check; so that it is perfectly possible for these farm co-operatives and all purchasers of dairy products, poultry, and eggs throughout the country to use this form of order."

Mr. Reed then suggests the form of bank check to take up the many orders at the close of each day, as follows:

The John Doe Dairy Co.
Jonesville, Kansas July 1, 1932
Pay to the order of First National Bank Dollars
For
The John Doe Dairy Company
By

To The First National Bank
Jonesville, Kansas
This is the regular form of check or order on a bank, and as such would be charged with the regular two-cent tax. None of the orders which it took up would be charged with any tax.

If this system of payments is adopted, proper arrangements must be made with the bank at which these orders are payable. If the bank pays these orders and charges them to your account, each order would be subject to the two-cent tax. The orders, as they come in, must be held by the bank until the close of the banking hours each day. The bank then merely totals them and telephones you the total amount. You then send the bank a single tax-paying check and take up these orders. The bank has nothing more to do with them and they are not then subject to the tax.

Half Ass'n Wool Graded; 14,500,000 lbs. Mohair Sold

Lansing—About half the 450,000 lbs. of wool received to date by the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n here has been graded, re-sacked by grades and is ready for sale. Grader Upham of the Nat'l Wool Marketing Corporation continues with the grading. Harvest work has dropped the deliveries of wool to a low point for the present.

Last week the National Wool Marketing Corporation announced the sale of 14,500,000 lbs. of mohair to eastern mills. This sale interests Texas and other far west wool producers. The growers realized 15 cents per lb. on the mohair.

The Michigan Ass'n has received but one lot of mohair this season—41 lbs. Mohair is used extensively in the furniture and automobile upholstery, in Palm Beach suitings material, for Pullman and railroad passenger car seat upholstery. Mohair is produced by the angora goat. It's exceptionally long fibre possesses strength, lustre and durability not found in any other material animal product.

Only 842 Immigrants Enter Nation in May

Washington—Depression has affected immigration tremendously. Out of a possible 14,838 immigrants for May, under the quota arrangements with 21 countries, only 842 were admitted. The probability of unemployment has caused the immigration service to instruct consuls abroad to take particular care in determining that the prospective immigrant is not likely to become a public charge.

THUNDER AND SOUR MILK

Contrary to popular belief, thunder does not have anything to do with the souring of milk, dairy specialists assert. Just before a thunderstorm the atmosphere is unusually warm or even uncomfortably hot. This warm condition is ideal for bacteria to work, and the sour milk is the result. The heat and bacteria do the souring, not the thunder. More attention to cooling the milk is suggested to prevent souring at these times.

Self-Feeders Becoming Increasingly Popular

Self-feeders are coming into use rapidly in the feeding of all classes of stock. They have been especially adaptable to fattening hogs. One reason for this is that hogs can select their own rations very satisfactorily, if given access to the different feeds available.

Unquestionably it takes less labor to fill a self-feeder every week or every several days, than it does to hand-feed pigs twice a day. Feeding experiments with fattening pigs have shown almost without exception, that it takes less feed to produce 100 pounds of gain on fattening hogs when self-feeders are used.

CHILDREN AND MILK

It isn't difficult to persuade the children to drink their "quart of milk a day," when the milk is sweetened and flavored with three tablespoons honey and a few drops of lemon or orange extract.

STOMACH WORMS KILL MANY SHEEP

Regular Drenching, Shifting of Pastures Best Control

"If possible drench your flock of sheep regularly every four to six weeks during the grazing season," says D. H. LaVol of the State College animal husbandry department. "This will help prevent pastures from becoming contaminated with large numbers of worm eggs, and it will help to check multiplication of the worms. Many sheep are carriers of worms and although unnoticeable in the flock have a greater opportunity of spreading infestation when on grass."

It has been estimated that heavily infested sheep may pass as many as three million stomach

worm eggs in 24 hours. Since the larvae are capable of living five months under water, six months under freezing conditions and around eight to twelve months in the soil, you have some idea of the problem of control.

"Part of the life cycle of most internal parasites of sheep is completed outside of the body. This being the case, certain control measures can be practised at that time through good cultural methods.

This is usually done by interchanging pastures, through the use of new pasture and by weaning the lambs early or changing onto fresh pasture, such as new seeding in stubble, second cutting hay fields and on supplementary pastures, such as rape, sudan grass, etc. Most larvae and adult worms can be controlled by drenching, thus stopping the completion of the life cycle.

"Under general conditions in Michigan it would be advisable to drench the flock at least three times during the grazing season; once, preferably before turning on reg-

ular pasture to eliminate adult worms now in the system of the sheep, again in the latter part of June when the young lambs are also treated and the third, from four to six weeks later. This will help eliminate any worms acquired since the last drench. Flocks in which losses occurred last year and those being pastured on the same pastures should be given a large number of treatments and at more regular intervals.

"The treatment most commonly used by successful sheep men in the state is a drench made up of a combination of copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40). All ten of the prize winners in the Wolverine Lamb production contest used this treatment while seven of this number drenched their flocks three or more times. This treatment is easy to administer, cheap in cost, effective and comparatively safe for the removal of parasites. Eyes with lambs can be drenched without harm if handled carefully, while young lambs over a month old can

be given small amounts without ill effects.

"Plan to drench your flock at least three times this season, it will pay you good dividends not only in direct results, but also as a preventive measure. Good flocks of sheep should be kept healthy; don't wait until they become infested. Stomach worms alone cause over 50 per cent of the deaths of sheep in this country and it is not uncommon to hear of cases where entire flocks are practically wiped out in one year's time.

"Cleaner flocks in Michigan means higher returns for all. Follow your county's program for the improvement of native lambs, this includes docking and castrating, the use of purebred rams, dipping and systematic drenching."

GROWING OWN GLADS NOW

Prior to 1900 most of the gladiolus varieties grown in American gardens were of European origin. Today 60 percent of the varieties in trade are of American origin.

Farm Population Makes Largest Gain in 10 Yrs.

Washington—Farm population of the United States increased by 648,000 during 1931 to a total of 31,260,000, the largest gain in 10 years. The surplus of births over deaths on farms was estimated at 441,000. The balance of the farm gain was made up of 207,000 persons who actually returned to farming. The Dep't of Agriculture figures did not include the movement of unemployed to small tracts near the cities, "which is not a true return to farming but is an attempt to obtain low cost housing and a partial subsistence from the land."

1,375,000 Payless Days

Nearly 275,000 postal employees, excepting supervisors and rural carriers, were obliged to take five days leave without pay during July so that the department might reduce expenses in proportion to steadily declining revenues.

PROBABLY YOUR LAST CHANCE

For Such an Alfalfa Seed Bargain

This is a season of normal rains, when our alfalfa seed yield is likely to be small, with advancing prices. Last summer was dry and a great seed producing year. Never has good Michigan alfalfa seed sold at such low prices as it is selling now.

Sales have been heavy. Stocks of Michigan Variegated are about exhausted. Farmers are now buying the very best, certified, Michigan grown FARM BUREAU HARDIGAN and GRIMM at prices about half those a few years ago.

There is still time between now and mid-August for a bargain summer seeding of HARDIGAN or GRIMM at a seed cost of \$2.00 per acre or less. 6 to 8 lbs. of this extra quality seed per acre is enough. You'll get 3 tons or more hay per acre from it.



OUR DEALERS OFFER FARM BUREAU

HARDIGAN

Certified
Michigan Grown

GRIMM

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED

and

MONTANA GRIMM

At The Lowest Prices Ever Quoted



Mermash Makes Good Layers

265 hens raised on Mermash 16% by John Docter of Ellsworth averaged 197 eggs per hen in one year with a net profit above feed cost of \$300. The birds were fed Mermash 16% from the time they were hatched. (Farm account records.)

Some 50,000 farmers in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana feed Mermash to their poultry. They agree that it is the best starting, growing and laying mash they have ever used. Chicks, pullets, laying hens respond to Mermash's content of food iodine, contained in the ocean kelp and fishmeal in the feed. Iodine, an important food element, is lacking in Michigan soils and crops. Mermash supplies it to poultry which pays for it with cheap gains and egg production. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer about Mermash's low price.

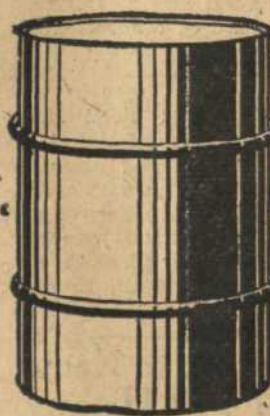
DON'T PUT IT OFF—PUT IT ON

It is best to apply lime several months to a year before the seeding. That provides plenty of time for the lime to react with the soil acids and sweeten the soil. There need be no fear that the value of lime applied even a year in advance of seeding will be lost, says Dr. C. E. Miller, head of the State College Soils Dept.

Lime is beneficial, if needed, whenever applied, but for best results, apply it well in advance. It may be applied on sod which is to be plowed for a cultivated crop. Apply your lime this summer. See your co-op ass'n or Farm Bureau dealer for our superior, low priced lime.

1. AGSTONE MEAL ground limestone (bulk only).
2. FARM BUREAU PULVERIZED LIME (bulk or 80 lb. bags).
3. FARM BUREAU HYDRATED LIME, 50 lb. sacks.

Repair Bills Are Harder to Pay



Garage labor charges and parts prices for repairs are still very high. You can avoid premature repair bills for worn out auto, truck or tractor parts, loss of power with waste of gas and oil by careful use of high-quality lubricating oils and greases.

You can't get out of oil or grease more service than its quality will give. That's why Farm Bureau oils and greases are paraffin base. Refined and compounded by the long, quality building process rather than short methods which ignore some impurities harmful to motors. Good, 1,500 miles or better oil costs less than repairs.

Ask your Farm Bureau dealer about our low prices for 5 gallon cans and larger drums of MIOCO or BUREAU PENN. Ask about our greases and fly sprays.

You Can't Go Broke This Way

Everybody agrees that the proper fertilizer applied to wheat boosts the yield considerably and pays.

If it were proved that the following crop, alfalfa for instance, has its yield increased by the SAME fertilizer to again pay the cost of fertilizer and a profit, that would be something, wouldn't it? Can't go broke that way.

State College Soils Dep't reports a farm in Tuscola county which applied 500 lbs. of 4-16-8 for wheat in comparison with a non-fertilized part of the same field. Fertilizer increased the wheat yield by \$19.10 worth. The following alfalfa showed an increase in yield sufficient to pay for the fertilizer and pay a \$12.79 profit.

This and other farm experiments along this line prove that it pays to use 250 to 500 lbs. of fertilizer on the alfalfa nurse crop. IT PAYS to use Farm Bureau Fertilizers because they contain the highest grade, quickly available plant food ingredients. They are extra dry and granular, free running and easy to regulate in the drill. You'll like the price.

WHEAT—OATS—RYE—CORN

You can depend on FARM BUREAU BINDER TWINE to make harvests trouble free as far as twine is concerned. The twine looks better. It is made of better fiber to be extra strong, smooth and trouble free. Insect treated twice. Machined 9 times for perfect smoothness. Checked 4 times by automatic machines for even size and strength. No knots or lumps. A perfect twine at 1932's low price. In 500 and 600 foot sizes. Your Farm Bureau dealer will supply you.



SMALL BALL



LARGE BALL

KILLS FLIES!

FARM BUREAU FLY SPRAY has no superior for cattle and other out door uses. The price is right. Our KILL-FLY for household use kills flies, mosquitoes, moths, ants, other insect pests. Will not stain curtains or furniture. See your co-op.

For Farm Bureau Products

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Write Us If You Have No Dealer
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

KILLS WEEDS!

ATLACIDE, the chemical weed killer, is an efficient, cheap, labor saving, positive weed killer. Not poisonous or inflammable. Kills quack, poison ivy, thistles, all weeds. 1 lb. per 100 sq. feet. Spray or dust.