

## BEET ACREAGE AT 130,000; ELEVEN PLANTS TO OPEN

### 1931 Season Very Successful; Prospects Are Good This Year

Lansing—Success of sugar beet producers and sugar plant operators with the 1931 sugar beet crop has resulted in more than doubling the number of plants to operate in 1932 and the acreage. The gain is from 6 to 11 out of 16 plants in Michigan, and from 60,000 acres harvested in 1931 to plantings of 130,000 acres or more for 1932.

Sugar beets returned the growers a gross of \$60 to \$65 per acre last year, with an average yield of 10 tons per acre. The beet crop paid the farmer twice as much as any other large acreage crop, it was said.

Sugar plant operators did very well in 1931 despite the declining price of sugar. Many changes that have come about in handling the crop and plant operation were important in this respect. One plant's profits was \$400,000, another \$275,000 and so on. Despite the continued decline in sugar, the outlook is believed fair for 1932, with \$5 to \$6 per ton to the grower for beets.

Following are the plants to operate in 1932 and the acreages contracted to date:

MICHIGAN SUGAR CO.	
Plant	Acreage
Caro	11,000
Sebewaing	15,000
GREAT LAKES SUGAR CO.	
Blissfield (in Mich.)	10,000
St. Louis	8,000
MONITOR SUGAR CO.	
Bay City (Columbia plant)	17,000
NORTHEASTERN SUGAR CO.	
Bay City (Mich. Sugar Plant)	15,000
WEST BAY CITY SUGAR CO.	
West Bay City	7,000
CRYSTAL WHITE SUGAR CO.	
Alma	16,000
Lansing	9,000
MT. CLEMENS SUGAR CO.	
Mt. Clemens	10,000
ISABELLA SUGAR CO.	
Mt. Pleasant (Columbia plant)	14,000

Plants operating in 1931 were St. Louis, Sebewaing, Blissfield, West Bay City, Columbia at Bay City and Mt. Pleasant. Two had a 50-50 contract with the growers, St. Louis and Blissfield. The others guaranteed the growers a certain price.

Only West Bay City plant is guaranteeing the growers a price for beets this year, said to be \$5 per ton. St. Louis, Blissfield, Alma, Mt. Clemens and Lansing have contracts providing the growers and the plant will share the proceeds of the sugar crop 50-50. The other plants have a sort of sliding scale 50-50 contract with the growers.

In past years sugar plants found it increasingly difficult to get their acreage and that helped close some of them. Now the companies are refusing further acreage and are scaling down some of their contracts.

Growers will find labor plentiful this year at \$14 to \$16 per acre as against \$18 last year and \$23 the year before. Truck service will be cheaper.

## Economists, Wilson Discuss Money Before Legislators

### Agree on Need For Inflation, Currency Managed in Public Interest

Lansing—Meeting with members of the Legislature's Agricultural Club on their invitation for the third time in two weeks, Lucius E. Wilson on May 5, heard Professors Patton, Wyngarden and Urey of the State College Economics Dept. discuss his articles in the Farm News for a managed currency and their views on the present situation.

In the opinion of the editor of the News, several hours of discussion, with questions asked by members of the Legislature, made it clear that the State College men and Mr. Wilson are in agreement on these points:

That the world nor the American people can pay the public and private debts contracted in periods of high prices with the income from goods or wages today; that some form of inflation is desirable; that a currency managed in the public interest is desirable; that the 1926 level of prices for American wages and goods was a "beautiful price level" and is where we would like to be again.

Professor Patton interested with his view that the quantity of money in circulation is less important than who has it and what it is used for. Corporations of various kinds are the great earners of money, Mr. Patton said, paying out large shares for labor and materials, with the profits gradually concentrating the growing wealth in their possession, which they invest in other plants, securities, etc. Wealth concentrates in the hands of the few. Mr. Patton urged recovering a large part of great corporate income and personal income by income taxes, to be re-invested in public works, and even public relief work at this time. No one can sell in a large way with 7 to 8 million idle and several millions more on low income, Mr. Patton said. We are entering the fourth year of unemployment. Local governments are near the end of their resources. Income taxes are not a burden on business, Mr. Patton said. If there are no profits, there is no income tax, but the property tax is always a dead weight.

"If we have a currency, shouldn't we have enough? Doesn't that imply management," asked Rep. Chas. Reed of Clio.

"The Goldborough bill in Congress proposes to bring prices back to an average of 1920-29. How?" asked George Roxburgh, master of the State George.

"By a managed currency. The 1926 price level was a beautiful level. The Federal Reserve has been trying to bring it back, but it can't be blamed for its failure to accomplish it," replied Dr. Wyngarden.

"We need a managed currency and a regulated production. Unlimited credit brings trouble," said Senator Connolly of Spring Lake.

"Congress pumping \$2,000,000 worth of currency into business to replace at least 15 billion dollars worth of bank credit which all here today agree is gone will do nothing," said Mr. Wilson. "Theorists say that the 2 billion will provide 10 billion in credit. That is if the public regains its confidence and bankers forget their fright. Money is not plentiful. Sam Insull couldn't get \$10,000,000 on 300 million dollars of dividend paying collateral. Two good Livingston county dairymen of my acquaintance found that the best they could do for small loans was a commission of 20 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent interest.

"A managed currency which is flexible and will push money into circulation when bank credit is frightened out, and can be withdrawn accordingly as confidence returns, is the answer to ruinously high priced money and is the first step out of depression," Mr. Wilson said.

Those present included:

SENATORS  
Conley  
Davis  
Gansser  
McNitt  
Skinner  
Smith

REPRESENTATIVES  
Boyle  
Brake  
Brown  
Bushnell  
Campbell  
Dykstra  
Fuller  
Goodwine  
George Roxburgh, Grange  
C. H. Bramble, Grange  
Webster Peares, Dept. Instr.  
E. E. Unrein, Farm Bureau, Farm News  
Dr. H. S. Patton, State College  
Dr. H. Wyngarden, State College  
Prof. Orion Urey, State College

## Want Township Officers Pay Cut From \$5 to \$3

Hersey—Voters of Grant township, Mecosta county, arguing that taxes are prohibitive, prices for farm products are below 1914, adopted a resolution at their spring election April 4, recommending that the pay of the township officers while in session be reduced from \$5 per day to \$3, about the 1918 basis. The resolution called upon State Senator William Turner and Representative Walter Jackson to take appropriate action in the legislature.

## Wool Production

Australia produced 1,250,000,000 lbs. of wool last year or more than three times the total consumption in the United States, which is around 400,000,000 lbs. Our production of wool about equals our consumption. Michigan produces a little more than 8,300,000 lbs. annually. Seventeen southern Michigan counties produce about half our annual production.

Clear glass bowls are excellent for dainty flowers, whereas heavy winter flowers, such as jack-o-lanterns and pussy willows, are more effective in large jars.

## RESERVE SYSTEM BUYING U. S. BONDS TO ISSUE CASH

### Money In Circulation Boosted \$25,000,000 Per Week Past 7 Weeks

In connection with the series of articles by Lucius E. Wilson in this paper on the money situation, it is interesting to note that Gov. George L. Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York testified before a committee of Congress last week that seven weeks ago the Federal Reserve System decided to purchase Government securities at the rate of \$25,000,000 per week and has been doing so, with some benefit, for the purpose of increasing the amount of money in circulation and improving commodity prices. The volume and rate of such purchases is to be increased, Mr. Harrison said.

Such a procedure was recommended by Mr. Wilson in his March 26 article in the NEWS as a Government means of holding commodity prices at a certain level, 1926, for example. Mr. Wilson said:

"When the price of commodities drops (below 1926) the Commission (for a managed currency) would go into the market and purchase United States bonds, putting out currency therefor. If the price of commodities rose above the index-figure for 1926, the Commission would sell Government bonds for cash, and put the cash away in its vaults. Thus the supply of money in circulation could be regulated in keeping with the price-index."

Mr. Harrison was being questioned by the House Banking and Currency Committee regarding the Federal Reserve attitude toward the Goldborough bill (H. R. 10517) "for increasing and stabilizing the price level of commodities" to 1926 levels, according to the United States Daily.

Mr. Harrison opposed the bill, stating that while the Federal Reserve should do what it can to stimulate credit and prices, he believed that announcing a definite program to raise prices to 1926 would not be wise, and that it would be something the System could not accomplish by itself. "Any number of things might happen to prevent it," he said.

Editor's Note: It is reported that Federal Reserve bank purchases of Federal gov't bonds have reached \$100,000,000 per week and that at that rate the bank will reach its legal limit for such holdings within the next six weeks.

It might cause the world to think we are going off the gold standard, or embarking on ruinous inflation. Foreign deposits might be withdrawn, foreign investors might sell U. S. securities in such volume as to force us to change our policy in two or three weeks. At home there might be a revival of fear, withdrawals from banks, Mr. Harrison argued.

"Suppose there was a slowing up half way to the 1926 level and then (Continued on page 4)

## Counties Get All of Weight Tax; Slice of Gasoline Tax

### Believe Horton Act Will Take Road Tax Off Real Estate; Farm Bureau Sees Its Program On Highway Taxation About Complete

Lansing—Most important tax relief promised by the special session of the Legislature became a certainty May 5 when the House followed the Senate in approving with minor amendments, Senator Horton's bill providing for return to the counties the entire weight tax of about \$20,000,000 annually, instead of half of it as at present.

Also providing that the McNitt township road maintenance funds, started at \$2,500,000 in 1932 and increasing to \$4,000,000 in 1936 and thereafter, be paid to the counties from the State highway gasoline tax receipts rather than be deducted from the State highway gasoline tax. The Horton bill is effective Jan. 1, 1933.

### Bill Seeks Real Relief

The Horton bill provides that the weight tax funds shall be returned to the counties as follows: 1/8 divided equally between the 83 counties, which is of special assistance to 67 counties with less than 55,000 population; 7/8 in proportion to automobile license fees paid in the respective counties.

### Farm Bureau Comments

"The State Farm Bureau's program to relieve real property of highway taxes and transfer them to road users in accordance with their use of roads appears near completion in ten years time," said Sec'y Clark L. Brody after the House approval of the Horton bill. "First, there was a four year fight for the gasoline tax to insure that automobiles should build and maintain trunk line, highways and retire some \$50,000,000 of trunk-line bonds then resting on real estate. The next successful step was the McNitt-Smith-Holbeck Act which will now provide gas tax funds for county care of township roads, and finally the Horton Act which we hope will enable most of the counties to clean up road debts and maintain local highway systems without a tax on real estate."

## Reductions in State Budget Save Taxpayers \$6,000,000

### Are Effective July 1 and Will Reduce State Tax Accordingly

Lansing—Reductions in the State Budget, effective July 1, suggested by Gov. Brucker in his message to the special session, are expected to save taxpayers in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000, as the bill stood in the closing hours of the session May 6.

The bill includes salary reductions for most State employees, ranging from 5 to 15% or more; reductions in operating expenses for all institutions; suspension of new building and fixes the limits permitted on construction under way; provisions that require a scaling down of State

## WOOL IS ROLLING INTO MARKETING ASSOCIATION POOL

### Pool's 8c Advance Frequently, Beters Local Buyers' Prices

Lansing—Wool is rolling into the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n 1932 wool pool here. The volume received is considerably more than last year at this time.

The pool is advancing 8 cents per pound. Farmers bringing wool in and joining the pool said that at Carson City, Montcalm county, local buyers were paying 5 cents a lb. for wool, at Chesaning, Saginaw county, "the grading was extra close" and 7 cents the price. At Vernon in Shiawassee county, 7 cents. At some points local buyers are not in the market at present; 7 to 9 cents per lb. seems to be the offer.

It is not unusual to see trucks with a ton or more of wool unloading at the pool's East Shiawassee street warehouse here. Farmers are bringing wool in cars, trailers and trucks.

The Co-operative National Wool Marketing Ass'n at Boston, which is making the advances through the Michigan Wool Marketing Ass'n, one of 26 State wool pools affiliated with the National, advises that with the co-operation of the Federal Farm Board it has funds available to finance advances on 400 million lbs. of wool. Present advances by the National represent 50 to 55% of present Boston values, the National said, saying that despite the bad conditions existing, this should result in substantial additional returns to the grower when the wool is sold.

Prices MUST advance if existing debts are to be paid and business improve, said the National. It believes that some progress in this direction may come before the end of the year.

### Chick and Egg Show At College May 17-20

East Lansing—The 5th Michigan Baby Chick Show and the 8th Michigan Egg Show are to be combined this year and will be held at Michigan State College May 17 to 20 inclusive.

Entry blanks should be secured from county agr'l agents or Prof. J. A. Hannah, State College Poultry Dept., East Lansing. Entries must be filed with Mr. Hannah by May 13. Chicks and eggs should reach the show Monday, May 16, or early May 17. Chick entries are 25 chickens and 2 pairs. Eggs, one dozen, with two extras. There are no entry fees. Entries become property of the show and will be sold to defray expenses.

# Wilson on Invisible Government of Financial Control

## Responsible to No One and The Power Behind Deflation

### Advocate of Managed Currency Presents View From Abroad That Monetary System Is Root of Present Panic; Farm News Articles Stir Public Interest

By LUCIUS E. WILSON

Honorable J. M. Kenworthy, member of the British House of Commons, writing in the May number of Current History, for American readers, summarizes the economic fundamentals of the present panic in a striking way. He says:

"We pray to be given each day our daily bread. Yet there is too much bread, too much wheat and corn, meat and oil, and almost every commodity required by man for his subsistence and material happiness. We are not able to purchase the abundance that modern methods of agriculture, mining and manufacture make available in such bountiful quantities.

"Some economists call it overproduction; but there cannot be overproduction with millions of people living on the border line of starvation in the backward countries and many more millions below the poverty line in the advanced and more highly developed industrial communities. The problem is one of underconsumption and can only be solved by increasing the purchasing power of the masses of the people.

**Need Is More Pay**

"The need today in the world is not for bread but for more pay, more money so as to enable its inhabitants to consume what they produce. Instead of praying to be given our daily bread when the farmers in India, Rumania, Canada and the United States complain loud-

after the poor and indigent, the sick and the insane, either nationally, as in Great Britain and Germany, or through the States and local governments, as in the United States. But it is becoming more and more divorced from, and less powerful than, the invisible government; and this invisible government takes the form of financial control.

### Answerable To No One

"In the United States the invisible government consists of the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank, 'Wall Street' and a few powerful bankers, aided by their economists and statisticians. Naturally it keeps in touch with the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the political leaders of the party in power. But it functions independently and is directly answerable to no one."

### The Money Problem

"Now it is becoming increasingly evident, and recognized by all informed persons, that the monetary problem itself is at the root of all our present difficulties."

### How Gold Has Sagged

"The world production of gold in 1903 was 15,934,268 fine ounces, equal in value to \$347,000,000. In 1929 the production of gold for the whole world was 20,191,478 ounces, or \$403,000,000.

"In 1903 the production of the leading basic commodities for the

whole world, excluding Russia, was valued at \$26,049,000,000. In 1929 with world production far below capacity, the value of commodities produced was \$46,500,000,000.

"Obviously the production of commodities had outstripped the production of gold during the 26 years. Each of the former gold discoveries—the looting of the New World by the Spanish conquerors, the Australian and Californian gold rushes, the opening of the mines in South Africa and in the Klondike—led to an expansion of trade and industry. But now we have discovered in modern banking and credit practice—if we will only use it,—something



LUCIUS E. WILSON  
better than new gold fields!"  
These extracts from the essays of a British writer and statesman are illuminating and encouraging. Al-

though Mr. Kenworthy's purpose was to convince American readers of the desirability of inter-governmental action in maintaining bank credits, nevertheless he recognizes the essentials of the present situation and goes far in agreeing with us.

### Invisible Government's Program

The "invisible government" of America, located in New York City, and constituted by the group known as "international bankers" is determined to preserve the gold standard, regardless of the ruin that may be visited upon the masses of Americans. If the gold standard is retained, it will always be possible for this single group of bankers to corner the basic money of the nation, and thus absolutely control the credit structure that is based on it.

The gold stock of America is cornered today. Every well informed person knows that. The resources of three New York banks are entirely sufficient for the purpose. This is the fatal defect in using gold as money. There is so little of it, that a "corner" can readily be engineered by the banking groups in New York. If the basic money of America was ten or twelve billions of dollars—instead of four billions, with half of that permanently locked in the vaults of the Treasury—it would not be possible to bring together a small group of ultra-rich institutions that could corner the basic money.

Until American voters get this fundamental fact about money, thoroughly fixed in mind, we shall remain the stupid victims of a fiscal system which can be made to rob the masses every few years.

### Quotes Senator Couzens

Nothing truer has been said about the panic than the statement made by Senator James Couzens last September.

"All these wage reductions" said Senator Couzens, "originated in New

York. It has been charged for a year or more that the New York bankers were back of a wage reduction movement. Some of them disclaimed it. None of them admitted it. It appears now they were waiting for the psychological moment to put it over. It all originated in the banking center of the world."

Senator Couzens declared that wage cuts means "going back to the same condition as heretofore existed, namely, unequal distribution between capital and labor of the profits of industry." He assailed what he called the "muddle through" policy of national leadership which seems "determined to maintain the status quo of the capitalistic system."

### Mr. Sullivan As Apologist

But Mark Sullivan, an eastern newspaper writer of wide fame, who is charged with being one of the foremost apologists for the international banking group; rushes to the defense of the "status quo".

Mr. Sullivan quoted Senator Couzens as saying: "The boosting of the value of the dollar is undoubtedly a concerted effort to make it more difficult for debtors." Then Mr. Sullivan throws all restraint to the winds and asserts: "This is utterly false. The rich as a class have been more hurt, relatively than the poor. The bankers are sweating blood over the rise in the dollar. Ask any banker if he is pleased with what has taken place. You don't need to ask him. Take a look at his worried face."

The "worried face of the banker" distresses Mr. Sullivan more than the want, hunger, idleness and suffering of the millions who have been driven over the line of poverty into the slough of wretchedness Mr. Sullivan conveniently ignores the well known declaration, made by Albert Wiggin, the head of the largest bank in the world, when he told America a year and a half ago, that wages must be slashed and com-

modity prices cut until the scale of American labor and American products fell to a point as low as in Europe. Mr. Sullivan also forgets the refusal of the Federal Reserve to take any measures looking toward an increase of the stock of currency, through the two dreary years preceding last February. Furthermore, he fails to note that the Federal Reserve never did undertake to increase the stock of currency until the policy was forced on it by an enraged Congress.

### Finding Mr. Sullivan's Worry

In short, Mr. Sullivan resorts to the old trick of substituting loud assertions for unpleasant facts; and offering violent denials of easily proven truths. It is absurd to say that the rich have suffered more than the poor. The farmer who borrowed a thousand dollars in 1926, expecting to pay the debt in produce at the current prices, finds that he must sell three times as much milk, or wheat, or live stock as would have been sufficient to pay the debt when it was contracted. In other words his debt is no longer a thousand dollars;—it has become three thousand of the kind of dollars he borrowed.

Every loan made by the super-banking group in New York has doubled or tripled in value in two years. The "worried look on the face of the New York banker," which excites so much of Mr. Sullivan's solicitude, is caused by the belated discovery that commodity prices and wages can be forced so low as to bankrupt the borrowers and thus prevent them from paying at all.

### Local Banks Not In It

In discussing the part played by bankers in this panic, there must be drawn a sharp line between the super-banking group in New York which engineered the depression, and the independent banks throughout the country. The independent banks had nothing to do with the concerted action resulting in the de-

(Continued on page 8)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Make Farmers of the Unemployed?

Two nationally known automobile manufacturers last week told us how to solve unemployment for the present. Place them on farms part or full time and let them raise their own food. It's as simple as that.

Henry Ford gave President Hoover a plan for combining farming and factory work. He believes that factory workers could raise much of their food during a small part of each year and save about \$500 thereby. His plan has not been made public.

We can imagine a few minor problems. For example, the business of switching 100,000 more or less Ford employees between the factory and their farms outside Detroit without serious loss of time and effort. However, this might be remedied by tearing down such portions of Detroit as is necessary for farm lands. Other minor problems: How to convert thousands of city bred employees into competent gardeners? The answer might be the firing of incompetent, unteachable or slacker gardeners. How to convert the educated eyes and palates of these gardeners to their own products after they have purchased for so long the choicest vegetables produced by good farmers? This might be a serious problem.

R. E. Olds, pioneer automobile manufacturer of Lansing, unable to see any time in the near future when industry will run full force or full time, would get all of Michigan's unemployed out of the cities and onto ten acres of "reclaimed land" to make their living there until prosperity returns.

Mr. Olds, addressing the Lansing Junior Chamber of Commerce April 19, advocated legislation to provide every unemployed family with 10 acres from our thousands of acres of "reclaimed lands," a ready cut house which the family could erect for itself, and five years freedom from taxes. Cities and villages should provide seed for planting in lieu of the present welfare assistance, Mr. Olds said, according to the press.

"The plan," Mr. Olds was quoted, "would stimulate the lumber and mill business and ten acres would produce all the food any family could use. They could sell vegetables enough to get spending money. I let one man use two city lots and he raised enough to take care of his family and sold about \$1,200 worth per year. I know that ten acres will give any man a start and a livelihood until better times."

Mr. Ford might re-arrange his business and the lives of his workers for some success with his farm-factory plan. He could do it if anyone could. But we seriously doubt a \$500 per year savings to a family from such operations, nearly \$10 per week.

Mr. Olds' plan would accomplish one thing if it were carried out, —in practice it would transfer the cities' unemployed and all their distressing problems from the backs of city industries and citizens to those of rural taxpayers. Of course no unemployed family with an iota of common sense would move his family to the cut-over lands, the sand plains or other "reclaimed lands" that have been settled and abandoned by several sets of settlers who starved themselves off.

Mr. Olds' plan is mentioned here as a remedy of an ordinarily large employer of labor for unemployment. Evidently, Mr. Olds believes it's going to be worse in the city than it might be on a "reclaimed farm."

Where does the farmer come in on these ideas? Bless you, he hasn't been thought of yet, but he might move to town to replace those who leave the welfare rolls for 10 acres of "reclaimed land."

What They Say of Wilson Articles

Quotes Horace Greeley on Money System's Oppression

Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan, Editor:

I was very much interested in your March 12 editorial on "The New Honest Dollar." I notice that comments and offers to help in the tremendous task of monetary reform will be appreciated by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

This I am particularly interested in, because I have tried for nearly a year in many different magazines and farm papers to get the truth to the people just as Mr. Wilson is doing, but all to no avail. I have had every kind of an excuse, but not one was willing to print one word of enlightenment on the real cause of panics such as we are having today. I certainly very heartily agree with everything Mr. Wilson writes. I just saw your paper for the first time on March 26 and Feb. 27 numbers.

I have been giving considerable time to the study of the money question for about seven years and have written several lectures on it. One entitled "Our Inevitable Government" or "Why the American People do Not Enjoy Continuous Prosperity," another "Consolidation of Property by Taxation" and "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," or a "Challenge to Every American Voter in 1932," all of which go to the heart of the cause of this useless, man-made money panic and the considerable oppression for every statement made.

I have been a salesman for 15 years and have always had considerable experience as a bookkeeper in banks so I know what I am talking about.

I heartily agree with a statement made by Horace Greeley on slavery, which is as follows: "We boast of having liberated 4,000,000 of slaves. True, we have struck the shackles from the former bondman and brought all laborers to a common level, but not so much by clearing the former slaves as by practically reducing the whole working population to a state of serfdom. Whilst boasting of our noble deeds we are careful to conceal the ugly fact that by our iniquitous monetary system we have nationalized a system of oppression more refined, but not the less cruel than the old system of chattel slavery."

If this is unbelievable, look about you and see the ten million jobless men and women and the eight hundred thousand destitute farmer folks who have lost their homes in 1931 by tax sales and mortgage foreclosures. Approximately 400 farms were sold for every day including Sunday for taxes or mortgages during 1931. The Federal Reserve System is a mathematical impossibility illogically constructed and destined for failure. It has already failed utterly, and is even now crushing the United States under a burden of debt.

The purpose and function of the Federal Reserve Money System is to create debt, and to collect more and more interest on the debt created. Interest on debt is its only source of profit, without an interest bearing debt, the system could not exist.

The money borrowed from banks is the sum of the principal; and there is no source other than banks from which money, newly coined by the Government, can be obtained.

Therefore, there is no money in circulation with which the interest charge on the sum of the principal can be paid as it becomes due. Read this over carefully until you are sure you understand it.

Doing business on bank credit instead of Government cash is the true cause of industrial depressions, panics and hard times. The credit of an incorporated and privately owned banking system cannot

be substituted for Government cash any longer if the well being of the American people and permanent national prosperity is to be attained. This in brief is my belief.

GEORGE L. HOUGHTON, Hart, Michigan, April 14, 1932.

Plow, Wait, Plant,— Kills Bean Maggot

By RAY HUTSON

Entomologist, Michigan State College

The bean maggot, sometimes called the seed corn maggot, is one of the worst enemies of sprouting beans in Michigan. Almost any crop put into the soil as seed may be attacked during the process of germination.

The ravages of the bean maggot are worse in soil rich in organic matter from fresh manuring or from plowing under of cover crops before planting.

The bean maggot overwinters as a maggot in the soil. It is, of course, most numerous in soils which have been planted to leguminous crops, although it may be present in land heavily infested with Canada thistle, which seems to be affected in very much the same way. The reaction of maggots in the soil when the land is fitted for the planting of beans is very much the same as that of any other hungry animal confronted by a desirable food supply.

Germinating beans draw all the maggots in the vicinity. In satisfying their hunger, the bean plant is very seriously injured. Any condition favorable to the overwintering of large populations of bean maggot will be conducive to a heavy damage to beans planted on such soil. Any action which will upset the routine of the bean maggot will aid the bean grower in getting a good stand of beans in spite of the bean maggot.

The control of this insect depends on fitting the land early for planting and allow such a period of time before beans are put into the soil during which larvae will have a hard time finding anything to eat.

Land on which a leguminous crop is already growing and which is to be fitted for beans the following spring should be plowed in the fall or very early in the spring. Such procedure gives time for the roots and tops of plants already in the soil to decompose prior to the time the beans are put into the soil.

Fresh stable manure freshly applied to the soil will be utilized by the insects in the same way as the decaying roots and tops of plants. Therefore, land that is to be planted in June should be manured in plenty of time for the manure to become well-rotted before the seeding.

Shallow planting averaging one-half inch allows the bean plants to appear above the ground quickly enough to avoid injury or destruction of the growing tip or "bud" which is sometimes eaten out by the bean maggot.

1931 Corn Champions Tell Us How They Did It

They describe their use of high quality seed, commercial fertilizer, barnyard manure, green manure, alfalfa and clover in the rotation and good cultural methods.

The Michigan Corn Growing Contest which has been conducted annually by the Farm Crops Dep't of Michigan State College divides Michigan into 3 regions—southern, central and northern part of the lower peninsula, including the Thumb, to permit farmers in each region to compete with farmers operating under similar climatic conditions.

By RHEO WELLING, Waldron, Hillsdale Co., 1st in Region 1, 112 bu. per A.

The methods I used in producing my 1931 corn crop are very simple. Last year was my first experience with Farm Bureau fertilizer and I must say it was the finest I ever used. I was pleased with it in every way.

I plowed the ground (this was in corn the previous year) about the middle of April, rolled it down and followed with a spike tooth harrow.

Next, I went over it with a spring tooth harrow at four or five day intervals until planting time.

On May 15th I planted the field with the rows three feet apart and the kernels spaced about one foot apart in the row.

I used Gilbert's Yellow Dent seed, and 165 pounds of 20% superphosphate to the acre. The fertilizer was drilled in the row at planting time.

After the corn had started through the ground I went over the field with a spike tooth harrow. This broke the crust that had formed and also uprooted the tiny weeds that had started.

Starting June 3rd I cultivated the corn at ten day intervals until June 22nd, when it was too big to get through without doing much damage. The cultivations were all shallow, especially the last one, this leaving the ground level.

By M. Q. DICKERSON, Bloomingdale, Van Buren Co., 2nd in Region 1, 102.77 bu. per A.

I did not use commercial fertilizer in growing my 1931 corn crop, which may account for the fact that I was second in yield in the state instead of first.

The cultural methods used in growing my 1931 corn crop may be of interest and were as follows: Plowed in November, 1930; ten tons of manure applied per acre in February and March, 1931; dragged four times with a spring tooth harrow in April and May at weed killing intervals; planted May 24 with Registered Pickett Yellow Dent corn carefully selected in my fields in September 1930; cultivated twice, the second and last cultivation being on July 6th. The planter was set to drop three kernels per hill and a crow and rodent repellent was used, thus insuring a very nearly perfect stand.

The ability of an athlete to produce the goods depends largely on his physical condition. The ability of a field to produce a heavy crop depends on its physical condition or tilth.

I am therefore giving the history of this six acre field since it was first plowed as follows:

1910—Corn  
1920—Oats  
1921—Red and Alsike Clover  
1922—Corn  
1923—Oats  
1924—Sweet Clover pasture and manure  
1925—Corn  
1926—Barley  
1927—Sweet Clover pasture and manure  
1928—Corn  
1929—Oats  
1930—Sweet clover pasture plus fall plowing and manure  
1931—Corn 102.77 bushel per acre.

I use the word pasture in each case after the words Sweet Clover because in all three cases I used the field from May to September for pasturing from 12 to 15 cows.

The manure mentioned is spread or applications and does not include that dropped in the field during pasture periods.

I feel that this field is well supplied with nitrogen, but expect to use an application of 0-20-20 on my next corn crop. I am sorry we won't have a 1932 corn growing contest, for I find it both interesting and profitable to grow more corn.

As far as 1932 is concerned I'd say, Hit the line hard and grin for, "When the whole blame world seems to go to pot, And business on the bum, A two cent grin and a lifted chin, Helps some, my boy, helps some."

Shallow planting can be accomplished in firm soil.

Therefore see that the ground is cultivated, or rolled after being thoroughly pulverized. Avoid the use of a harrow after cultipacking or rolling and seed directly into the firm soil.

The above advice is by way of insurance since if the early season proves to be dry there is less likelihood of attack.

By B. & W. CRANDALL, 3rd Belleaire, Antrim County, Region 3, 95 bu. per A.

In reply to your letter of April 21 as to how we grew our 1931 crop of corn.

This field is a sandy loam and has a southwest slope, and had been into alfalfa for ten years. In the spring of 1931 we gave it a light coat of well rotted barnyard manure, four tons to the acre. The latter part of April we plowed it, and double disced it four times, and dragged it once, and planted the corn May 12.

We used the A. A. Quality brand of fertilizer made by the American Agricultural Chemical Co., using 60 lbs. to the acre in the hill of their 4-16-4 analysis.

This corn was cultivated two times, but I believe it would be better if it had been cultivated some more on account of weeds, as we had to go through later and take out quite a few weeds.

This light number of cultivations was just an experiment with us, and I believe it is all right if you can keep the weeds under control.

We wish to thank the Farm Bureau and you also for the interest you have taken in the corn growing contests.

Zulus Wear U. S. Army O'Coats Near Equator

The popularity of surplus new and second-hand United States Army uniforms, and parts of uniforms, results in the frequent sight of giant Zulu natives walking the streets of Durban, South Africa, on a hot afternoon in heavy army overcoats, apparently so proud of the garments that they are unable to bear the thought of putting them aside, according to a report from Consul Hugh S. Miller, in the United States Daily.

How long will it take to pay the cost of the World War? The boys and girls of this generation will no doubt be compelled to pay the greater part of it, but if history repeats itself, their children and the generation to follow will still have a portion to pay.

Some of the glamour of war would melt away if schools in all nations would teach the misery, the heartaches, the sacrifice and the long drawn out cost of war.

By H. ALFRED STURM, Pigeon, Huron County, 1st in Region 2, 95 bu. per A.

I do not think my method of farming is any different than that of any other farmer who is trying to make a success of it. I am using the four year rotation:

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover  
Corn  
Beans  
Grain

I always seed the alfalfa or sweet clover with the grain and use it either for hay or pasture, or plow it down as green manure.

I reseed every year, and only use it for hay for one year, unless I wish to grow alfalfa seed, then let it stand the second year, as the seed will be much cleaner.

The field where I grew the corn for the contest was seeded in 1929 to Spartan barley and sweet clover. The following winter I top dressed the new seeding with about 7 loads of manure per acre, which gave the new seeding protection in winter and a wonderful start in the spring.

When seeded I applied 150 lbs. 20% superphosphate per acre. It is also like to sow Spartan Barley as a nurse crop for a new seeding. It ripens sooner and does not grow as rank as either 6 row barley or oats.

In 1930 I pastured this field and plowed in the fall.

In 1931 on May 2, with McCormick Deering 10-20, I double disced and harrowed this field once over with one operation, and likewise again on May 14. Cultipacked it on May 15 and planted on May 16 with planter using 125 pounds of superphosphate per acre in the row.

The variety of corn I grow is Golden Glow. A successful crop of corn depends a lot on the selection of good seed. I have been growing this variety for 8 years, and tried to improve it every year by selecting the best ears.

I am a charter member of the Farm Bureau and am well pleased with the service I have received. I have used Farm Bureau fertilizer exclusively ever since the Bureau has been handling fertilizer and am satisfied with its results. I use from 5 to 7 tons every year.

By GEORGE RAE, Bay City, R-4, Bay Co., 2nd in Region 3, 65 bu. per A.

In producing my State corn championship in 1931 and the success I have had every year that I have entered the corn growing contest I have used high grade Farm Bureau Fertilizer. The analysis was 14% superphosphate. I find Farm Bureau fertilizer very convenient to apply as it runs very easily through the drill, thus making it possible to have the proper amount applied all over the field.

My yields have been consistent and high, averaging around 70 bu. which speaks well for the grade of fertilizer. I have had several inducements to change to other brands but could not see where I could gain anything by changing as I am among the winners in the contest year after year with Farm Bureau fertilizer. So why experiment with a change?

In regard to cultural methods used in 1931, my land was very well prepared before seeding, making it unnecessary to do much cultivating as I consider roots of the corn are damaged by too much cultivation. I always check row 3 ft. by 6 inches and never leave more than 3 stalks in a hill.

Per Cent of Total State, County, Township Taxes

Table with columns: State, County, Township, 1932, 1931

Taxes Up, Income Down

In face of this general increase in public expense and taxes, Mr. Hawley compares the decline in prices paid for farm products between March, 1933, and March, 1932, as follows:

Table with columns: 1933, 1932, Decline

Decrease in farmers' income ranges from 45 to 80%.

34,000 Michigan Farms, 1 in 5, Have Electric Power

Ann Arbor—More than 34,000 Michigan Farms, 20 per cent of the total number in the state, are now connected with electric power stations, according to the Utilities Information Bureau here. This compares with 6,800 electrified farms, or 4 per cent, as recently as 1926.

Among new uses of electricity which received considerable attention on Michigan farms during the past year were the heating of earth in hotbeds and forcing tables, incubating and brooding of chicks.

About 3,500 farms are lighted with electricity by means of home plants of the storage battery type.

Kicks In The Pants

Lansing—The Buffalo N. Y. Live Stock Exchange, old line dealer organization, is writing Michigan cooperative live stock shipping ass'n's suggesting a kick in the pants for the Farm Board by way of writing their Senators and Congressmen to help abolish the Farm Board.

The co-ops appear to get more fun and profit in kicking the old line pants by shipping to the Producers Co-op Commission Ass'n at East Buffalo. The Producers has 36% of the business. Some 16 or 18 old line firms divide the other 64%. Maybe that's what's wrong.

To A Neighbor's Plow Horse

By R. S. Clark

Calamity descended on Clem Hicks a week ago; Catastrophe and tragedy and maybe more beside. The big bay gelding, Charlie, the one they petted so, Just fell down in the furrow, and snorted twice, and died.

Clem was plowin' in a gully when it happened, I could see; Just using Fan and Charlie, while the third horse stood aside, And everything was going as it should, it seemed to me, Till Charlie sort of stumbled, and just fell down and died!

I left my team a-standing, and went to be on deck, And we men drag dead horses with a log chain,—by the neck, I've seen men drag dead horses with a log chain,—and he didn't whistle none. But Clem went for the stone-boat,—and he didn't whistle none.

We dug the grave together, and I rolled Charlie in While Clem was on an errand, so he wouldn't hear him plunk. Then Clem, with just two horses, and a mighty pickly grin, Went plowing on around the piece, for he's a man of spunk.

There day by day I see him, a-plowing round and round With just two-thirds the horse-power he had a week ago. But it's just a case of "have to", for the money can't be found To buy another Charlie like the one they petted so.

And I observed to Marthy that though no man can know What time he'll hear his Maker call, and see the blinding light, I hope to be like Charlie was, when my time comes to go, And die right in the harness, with the tugs pulled middling tight.

COMPARES MASON CO. TAXES, FARM PRICES 1923-32

Taxes Up 25 to 88 Pct. While Commodities Bring 45 to 80 Pct. Less

Ludington—Since 1923 in Mason county the State tax has increased 25%, the county tax 88%, and the township tax has remained about the same, according to a comparison of 1931 taxes with those of 1923 made by Wesley S. Hawley, secretary of the Mason County Farm Bureau.

In our March 26 edition the NEWS presented a similar comparison for Monroe county, made by Mrs. Wagar. The Mason county road tax has decreased 7% since 1923, due to an increase in weight tax receipts from the State, Mr. Hawley said. Roads and school taxes account for 40 to 90% of all taxes. The county bonded indebtedness is \$75,000 in road bonds. There are 154.24 miles of county roads and 670.3 miles of township roads.

The school tax has remained about the same, notwithstanding a 75% increase in primary money received. School taxes average from 25% to 75% of all taxes, according to the community, Mr. Hawley reports.

Hospitalization, medical care, poor funds, etc., for indigents cost the county \$12,116.70 in 1931, exclusive of the amount paid to the State hospital. Total paid for charity (all funds, including the above item) was about \$40,376.21 last year, almost 50% of the entire county levy. The mother's pension list now totals 85, an 80% increase since 1923, according to Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Hawley said that Feb. 29, 1933, some 550 pieces of farm property were advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes. Resort property was not included in his list. Also, that Mason county shows a 19% decrease in unoccupied farms between 1920 and 1930.

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Lake Superior is 333 miles long, from Duluth to the head of St. Marys River, and has a width of 160 miles and its greatest recorded depth is 1,180 feet.

A workman is known by his tools. Yet many an otherwise careful housewife struggles along with inconvenient or badly worn knives, can openers and stirring spoons.

There is a suspicion that Europe not only wants us to pay for the last war, but to finance the next one.

A Little Jumping Goat Gave Its Name to TAXICAB

Taxicab is an abbreviation of *taxi-cabriolet*—a vehicle carrying an instrument for automatically registering the fare. The name *cabriolet* is the diminutive of the French *cabriole*, meaning "a leap" like that of a goat, and was applied to this type of carriage because of its light, bounding motion. *Cabriolet* came from the Italian *capriolo* meaning "a somersault," from Latin *saper* "a heave," *sapa* "a she-goat." There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY "The Supreme Authority"

Write for Free Booklet, which explains how you may obtain a command of English through the knowledge of word origins.

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SEEDS and PLANTS

SEED CORN—CERTIFIED GOLDEN Glow, grown from ear to row system. Seed ears selected from standing crop. Fire dried, shelled, graded. Purity 99.8%. Germination 97%. \$2.35 bushel. Prompt shipments. Increase yields by planting high producing bred seed. Ralph G. Collins, Mt. Pleasant Mich., phone 29-3-4. (4-23-14)

CERTIFIED GOLDEN GLOW CORN \$1.50 bushel, shelled, graded. Maple Grove Seed Farms, Shephard, Michigan. (5-7-13-p)

WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR or month by married man, 37, small family. Neat, good habits, pleasant, good milk, good with stock. George Galvin, 2511 W. St. Joseph St., Lansing, Michigan. Phone 5328. (4-23-14)

FARM WORK BY MONTH OR YEAR or would rent furnished farm. Married man, 31, no children. Capable farm help. Albert Kroupa, 1310 Rosedale St., Ann Arbor, Mich. (5-7-14)

FARMERS Insure in Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Net assets and resources \$37,728.36. Has paid members over \$4,385,657 in losses in 24 years of operation. Its policy written to cover needs of the Company's liability in case of loss. Insurance at cost. For further information, write our home office.

W. V. BURRAS, President, H. K. FISK, Secretary.

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Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to 150 Michigan shipping ass'n's, have at Buffalo and Detroit their own sales offices, top notch salesmen, 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.

**Farmers' Buying Guide**

**Hotel Kerns**—At Lansing. Many years farm organization headquarters. Comfort at easy rates. N. Grand at Mich. Center of city. Cafeteria, garage. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50.

**Beekopers Supplies**—NEW LOW PRICES. Largest stock. Perpetuate the family name with a distinctive Memorial. Let setting. Attractive works in Western Michigan. Simpson Granite Works, 1333 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.

**Memorials**—AND MARKERS largest stock. Perpetuate the family name with a distinctive Memorial. Let setting. Attractive works in Western Michigan. Simpson Granite Works, 1333 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.

**Garden Seed**—Write the Farm Store, Lansing, Mich., for prices list on their high quality, adapted true-to-name, guaranteed garden seeds.

**Berry Baskets**—A HIGH GRADE BASKET for \$4.50. Also 75¢ at crates. Quantity rates on larger lots. M. H. HUNT & SON, 310 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

**Monuments**—BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED monuments of the most beautiful granite and marble. Call or write. We employ largest monument works in Western Michigan. Simpson Granite Works, 1333 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.

**Home and Family Section**

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

**What Other Rural Women Are Doing**

Are extension classes for farm women in other states the same as we have here in Michigan? We have been asked.

In Michigan we find different groups who are taking the same lessons from the same college specialist. The idea in the project is identical, yet the manner of relaying it back to the home member is varied. We find groups holding evening meetings following a pot-luck supper and the men in another room discussing their problems, winding up with a neighborhood social time. We find afternoon club meetings carried on in a precise business way; we find all day neighborhood women meetings; we find many social times and community gatherings intermingling with trips to the lake, park, museum, or art gallery; we find groups discussing organization, taxation, curb markets, schools, and all sorts of community betterment.

**Programs Elsewhere**

In Virginia groups from 12 counties had county booths at the State fair last year, each showing some different feature of the work.

In Wisconsin rural music and rural drama state contests are being held. Many of the plays are written by rural people.

In Arkansas summer camps have a prominent place and the same can be said of Nebraska, South Dakota and Idaho.

**Women Advanced In Farm Bureau**

Women are taking their place in the administration of the Farm Bureau organization in all parts of the United States.

Mrs. Sewell is director of the Home and Community department of the American Farm Bureau.

In five states women are State Farm Bureau vice presidents. In three states the state secretary is a woman, and in three other states women hold the office of secretary-treasurer.

In Missouri the editor of the State Farm Bureau's weekly newspaper is Mrs. Charles Schuttler.

Twenty-one states have women on their state boards of directors; six of them have two women, one state has three and still another has five. One state has a woman as director of organization. Thirty-two out of the 43 Farm Bureau states have home and community chairmen.

In Michigan there has been a woman on the state board of directors ever since the Farm Bureau came into existence, and in many counties women have served on the county board. In five counties women are serving as secretary of the county Farm Bureau and there are 32 county Farm Bureau home and community chairmen.

**Wilson On The Invisible Gov't Financial Control**

(Continued from page 1)

flation. They are nothing more than unhappy victims of a game that is so big it overwhelms them. (The super-banks are embarked upon a policy of destroying the smaller independent banks all over the nation.

Unless we can bring about a reform in the currency system within another year or two, the independent banks are destined for ultimate disaster. They are not powerful enough to seize their necessary shares of gold, the only legal reserve banks can have, against the vast monetary dictatorship of the super-banks. The Senatorial Committee on Money and Banking at Washington, always ready to incline an ear to the "invisible government" in New York, is giving sympathetic consideration to various legislative schemes that would wipe out the entire state banking systems of the nation.

**Time For A Stand**

The "invisible government" is engaged in a policy of wage cuts and commodity price slashes, that can mean nothing except a permanently lowered standard of living for every man or woman who lives by work. If we are to judge the probability of such a policy being put through by the complete domination exercised over both the old parties at Washington in recent months, we shall be driven to an unwilling admission that it is likely to come. But if we pin our faith to the courage and determination of Americans to preserve for themselves a decent share of the abundance that nature and science and invention have brought to us, then we have ground for optimism.

**Managed Currency Plan**

The advocates of a managed currency offer a clean-cut, concrete, easily understood plan to provide a growing monetary system, which will keep pace with our increased production, and with the multiplying powers that come as a result of more and more machinery.

In its simplest form, the managed currency plan aims at increasing the stock of money in circulation, whenever commodity prices sag. Congress could establish by appropriate legislation, a National Currency Commission charged with the responsibility of maintaining the commodity index-price at the 1926 level; and to effect this purpose, the Commission would be clothed with power to issue its own paper money. In passing, let it be noted that the Federal Reserve has similar power, and therefore granting the power to the National Monetary Commission does not involve any departure from precedent.

If commodity prices fell, the Commission would go into the open market and buy government bonds—possibly other bonds as well—paying for them with its own money. On the other hand, if commodity prices soared, the Commission would take the bonds out of its vaults, and resell them to the public for cash, placing the cash back in the vaults. Thus the total stock of money in the country could be regulated so as to stabilize the price of the dollar.

**Plans For Operation**

There are many variations in detail which may be brought into this matter with Dr. H. S. Patton of the State college, he brought forward the fine idea that the increased currency should be used in a program of public works, thus offering employment at once to the idle, and putting the money into the hands of the ultimate consumer with absolutely no delay. The Monetary Commission, with this end in view, could go to the Secretary of the Treasury and buy from him an issue of government bonds, paying for them with the currency of the Commission. The money could be employed at once in road building, flood control, the development of waterways and many other valuable public works. The bonds, which would bear the usual interest coupons, would be stored in the vaults of the Commission. So long as the Commission retained possession of the bonds, the coupons would be clipped and turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury, without charge. Thus the taxpayers would be liberated from the burden of interest. This suggestion is thoroughly sound. If it were in operation today, we could face the coming winter, confident of our ability to go through with decreasing want. In fact the panic would be over.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has given more aid to disseminating the doctrine of a managed currency than any other organized institution in America. It is entitled to the vigorous support of every farmer and every business man who wants to see an intelligent effort made at once, to get out of the wicked deflation. Week after week the Farm News has given space and encouragement to the series of articles that have appeared on this matter.

The need—the great and immediate need—is for volunteer leaders in every county of the State, who will undertake to organize meetings at which this vital subject can be discussed, and where a united course of action may be determined. Letters are coming to the editor in steadily increasing numbers, from men and women who are realizing that their economic future is tied up in monetary reform. As you read this article today, write to the Editor that you will enlist as a volunteer, to do whatever you can to spread the gospel of an honest dollar.

A delicious flavor can be added to sliced ham by spreading each slice with brown sugar to which has been added some prepared mustard, then covering the meat with milk and baking until tender.

**Michigan's Best Chicks 1 CENT EACH**

Yes Sir! We mean just that. Smiley-Tancred Leghorns won the grand Championship at the last Michigan egg laying contest for most and largest eggs and this year among ALL BREEDERS THAT HAVE ENTERED TWO PENS WE ARE THE ONLY BREEDER THAT HAS BOTH PENS ON THE HONOR ROLL, positive proof that our Leghorns stand supreme.

Get our catalog at once or better still drive over and see Michigan's finest and largest trapnest breeding farm, select the grade of chicks you wish from the catalog. You buy one hundred at the regular price and we will let you have another hundred for ONE CENT EACH—Read on

**FREE PEDIGREED CHICKS FROM 300 EGG BLOODLINES**

With each 100 chicks we will give you free: 10 pedigreed chicks with one hundred special Grade chicks, and five free with each 100 standard Grade chicks. Think of it! We are sharing the very cream of our foundation stock with you at prices asked for hatchery stock. Now you too may have a real foundation and raise your own stock the quality of which will be greatly superior to anything you have ever owned. The pedigreed chicks will be unrelated to the others and will make ideal breeding mates. Furthermore, we positively guarantee that every pedigreed chick carries direct 300 egg blood. This offer is good until June 15th and all orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, first come—first served. This ad will not appear again, so drop us a card RIGHT NOW—tomorrow may be too late.

SMILEY FARMS — Not a Hatchery — A Real Trapnest Breeding Farm.  
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**FARM BUREAU FENCE**

It will give many years of efficient service at low cost. It is made by a large steel manufacturer, with years of experience in the manufacture of high-grade field fence. When you buy Farm Bureau Fence you get sound value for every dollar. There is a style and size for every purpose.

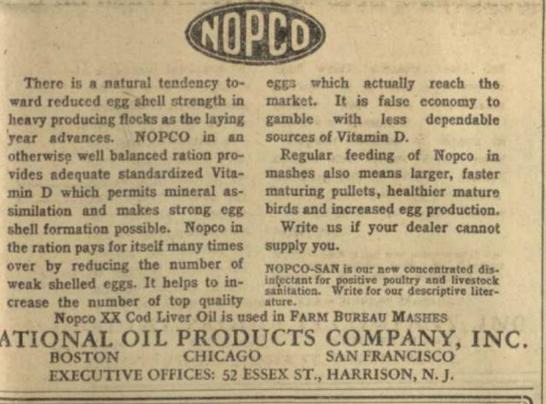
Best service can be obtained from Farm Bureau Fence when it is erected on Farm Bureau Steel Posts. These rigid, durable posts are made of high-carbon rail steel to the same quality standards as govern the manufacture of Farm Bureau Fence.

Use good, dependable Farm Bureau products in the new fence you are planning to build this spring!

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Lansing, Michigan

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The EXTRA shell strength of all eggs produced makes the year 'round feeding of Nopco Cod Liver Oil a most profitable investment.



There is a natural tendency toward reduced egg shell strength in heavy producing flocks as the laying year advances. NOPCO in an otherwise well balanced ration provides adequate standardized Vitamin D which permits mineral assimilation and makes strong egg shell formation possible. Nopco in the ration pays for itself many times over by reducing the number of weak shelled eggs. It helps to increase the number of top quality eggs which actually reach the market. It is also economy to gamble with less dependable sources of Vitamin D.

Regular feeding of Nopco in mash also means larger, faster maturing pullets, healthier mature birds and increased egg production. Write us if your dealer cannot supply you.

Nopco-SAN is our new concentrated disinfectant for positive poultry and livestock sanitation. Write for our descriptive literature.

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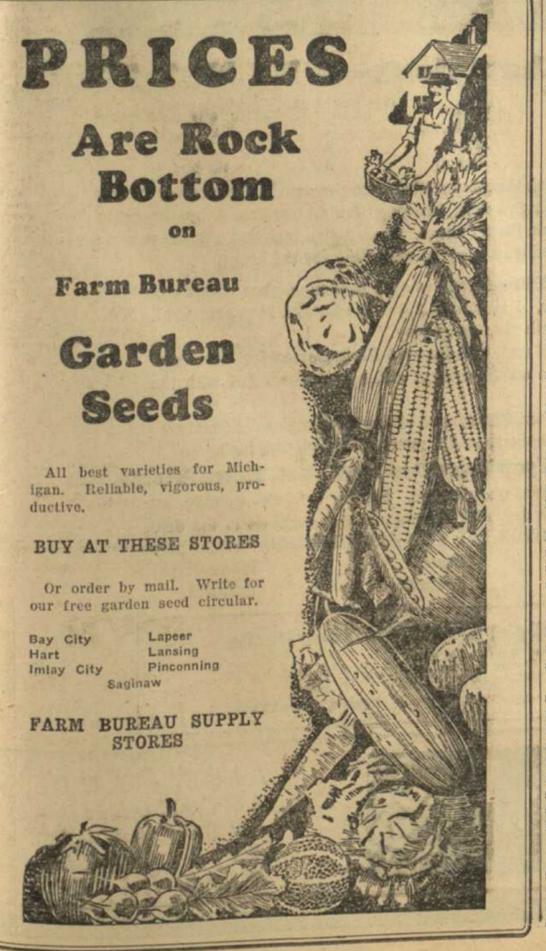
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Saginaw

**FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORES**



**Five Meat Recipes**

**BAKED LIVER IN SOUR CREAM**

Place a slab of liver in a baking dish in a baking pan; cut small notches in the top surface of it and in them put narrow thin strips of salt pork. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add a cup of sour cream and bake in a slow oven till liver is tender, about an hour or more. When done, remove the liver and make a gravy of the juices in the pan.

**RICE RING WITH CREAMED HAM**

Cook 3 cups of rice in double boiler with 2 1/2 cups of milk for 1 1/2 hours. Season with salt, pepper and butter. If you have a green pepper or a canned red pepper, cut fine and mix with rice. Pack in buttered ring mold, set in shallow pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven for 30 minutes.

Make a white sauce of 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 tablespoons of melted butter and 1 1/2 cups of milk. When thoroughly cooked add 1 1/2 cups diced cooked ham. When hot add 2 beaten egg yolks. Unmold the rice on a platter and pour the creamed ham in center. A garnish of parsley adds to the attractiveness.

**BAKED HAM AND POTATOES**

Put a slice of ham in a baking dish and cover with pared and thinly sliced potatoes. Pour 2 cups of milk over it, cover, and bake about 2 hours in a moderate oven.

**CORN TOMATO CHOWDER**

Grind one large slice of salt pork and cook with butter chopped onion till done, then add 1 pint of canned tomatoes, 1 pint of canned corn and 1 pint of water. Cover and let simmer about an hour. Then add 1 cup of diced potatoes and cook till they are done. If too thick to serve add scalded milk.

**HAM SANDWICH FILLING**

To 1 cup of chopped ham add vinegar to moisten, also 1 tablespoon peanut butter. Season with celery salt and pepper.

**Plan Scholarship In Memory Of Mrs. Louise H. Campbell**

The newly elected State Advisory Committee of Extension Home Economics voted to sponsor a scholarship fund in memory of the late Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, who was the State Leader in Michigan for ten years. Award will be made to the 4-H club girl who has made the best scholastic record in home economics at Michigan State College at the end of her junior year. To receive the scholarship she must have been a club girl for at least two years.

It is the hope of the committee to attain a fund of \$1,000. With more than 1,000 groups enrolled in home economics extension this goal does not seem difficult to attain. Many former friends of Mrs. Campbell will welcome this opportunity to further the ideals to which she devoted her life.

A similar scholarship was started a few years ago by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus with a goal of \$6,000 to be built up through annual gifts of ten cents each from Home Bureau members.

The fund is now well above the \$6,000 mark and the income each year goes to a senior student in the College of Home Economics at Cornell University. The student must be one who wants to become a Home Demonstration Agent or a Club Leader. Five seniors have already been helped. The first year a hundred dollar award was made, and each succeeding year a little larger until this year the sixth winner received three hundred dollars, as will every girl who wins it in the future. This scholarship has been named The Briden Home Bureau Scholarship in honor of Mrs. Carrie Briden, their first state president.

After the goal of \$6,000 was completed for the first fund, it was decided by the organization to create other gift scholarships as rapidly as the desired amounts were accumulated. The second one is to be in honor of Martha Van Rensselaer, the first home demonstration agent, a cotton gown.

Any group giving the matter a bit of thought, can plan many pleasant and profitable gatherings even if the extension classes are not in session. All can do much, through example and invitation to interest neighbors or the one who naturally wants to participate in neighborhood activities but hangs back, feeling that they are meant for others but not for her. Many times she is the one who would derive the most benefit and pleasure of any if she were invited and made welcome.

**Wool!**

sell it yourself to the eastern mills

Through the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n

**WE ADVANCE 8c per lb.**

WOOL GROWERS, we are advancing 8 cents per lb. on Michigan wools delivered our warehouse at Lansing. That is close to and sometimes all wool buyers will pay for complete title to your wool this year.

The Association makes your FIRST PAYMENT 8 CENTS per pound. You will receive any further net return the Association can secure from the wool by grading it, accumulating large quantities of expertly graded wool together, and selling the graded wool direct to eastern mills through our affiliate, the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston, which represents 26 State wool marketing ass'ns and sells more than 100,000,000 lbs. of wool.

For the past 8 years the farmers wool pool in Michigan has netted its members more than the average local buyers' price. In many instances the extra return has been very substantial. Many have pooled wool with us for 12 straight years. It pays to sell by grade. Poolers must wait until the pool is sold for final returns. Private operators have to do the same with their stocks.

If Michigan Wool Dealers consider your wool at 8 or 10 cents per lb. a safe investment for their funds, why isn't it good business for you to pool your wool, take the 8 cents advance and have the investment for yourself?

It costs the private trade and the pool about the same to sell wool to the eastern mills. The wool pool deducts all sales, storage, insurance expenses from the final returns. This year OUR ADVANCE starts you about even with the local buyer. Why not favor yourself?

**DIRECTIONS**

Prospective members should write for our Wool Marketing Contract which is a farmer contract, clearly and plainly stated and reasonable. No fancy business. On return of signed contract, we will ship wool sacks (capacity about 200 lbs.) and shipping tags.

Association members may draw their wool to our Lansing warehouse, 728 E. Shawansee St., any week day; open from 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. They may ship by rail or truck collect. Wool is weighed on delivery; wool sacks weigh 4 lbs. and are deducted. Cash advance of 8c per lb. on net weight of wool, made at once. Inbound freight, if any, is deducted from cash advance. Also, nominal Wool Marketing Ass'n membership of \$1.00 per year.

The wool pool cannot guarantee any certain profit, nor a certain final settlement date. Market conditions control that. Generally, the pool has made money for its members.

**Mail This Coupon Now**

Mich. Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n, 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing.

Date.....

Please send me a 1932 Wool Marketing Contract. You to furnish sacks for shipping wool at your direction.

I expect to have about ..... lbs. of wool.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... R. F. D. ....

SHIPPING POINT .....

### TREATED POTATO SEED ESCAPES MOST DISEASES

Agr'l Agents or State College Bullt. 125 Will Give Full Information

East Lansing—Selection of high grade seed potatoes and an inexpensive treatment of this seed will control several of the most important of Michigan potato diseases and will aid farmers in this State to produce the grade of table stock which consumers demand and for which they are willing to pay top market prices, according to the farm crops department at Michigan State College.

**Scab, Scurf, Black Leg**  
Potato scab, black scurf and black leg can be controlled by treating seed potatoes with a solution of formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate.

**Fusarium Wilt**  
Fusarium wilt can be reduced to a minimum by discarding the seed piece cut from the butt end of the potato. Tubers which show brown stains in the flesh should be discarded unless the grower is certain this discoloration is not caused by the wilt or other disease.

**Mosaic Disease**  
Another group of potato diseases can be controlled only by the use of seed from selected stock. Seed stock of this sort is produced by growers who can distinguish plants affected with mosaic or other disease of that type and who remove from their seed plots all diseased plants before they produce tubers which may become mixed with the crop when harvested.

**The Treatments**  
Any grower of potatoes can easily and cheaply treat his seed potatoes with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate. County agricultural agents will visit any farmer and give detailed directions for this treatment. Special Bulletin No. 125, published by Michigan State College, gives complete information on all potato diseases and control methods. This bulletin will be mailed to anyone who requests it from the Bulletin Clerk at East Lansing.

### \$80,000,000 P. O. CUT WOULD HIT RURAL DELIVERY

Would Drop 30,000 Employees; Bring Many Tri-Weekly Rural Service

Washington—If Congress approves an \$80,000,000 reduction in appropriations for the Post Office Department, three-fourths of it must be taken from the working force, which will mean discharge of 30,000 to 40,000 postal employees, consolidation of about 8,000 rural routes, tri-weekly instead of daily delivery on 9,000 more, discontinuance of mail delivery in every small town and one daily delivery instead of two in cities, Postmaster General Brown told the Senate Appropriations Committee recently, according to the United States Daily.

Mr. Brown said of the \$805,000,000 appropriations asked for the department, some \$570,000,000 is wages paid to 350,000 postal employees. The balance is in long-time contracts with railroads, steamship companies and others for transportation of mail, for postoffice rentals, etc. An \$80,000,000 cut in the ensuing year would have to come out of the working force, with the service curtailments mentioned, Mr. Brown said.

Postal employees prefer to take a 30 day layoff without pay which would stagger employment and be equivalent to a 10% pay cut, Mr. Brown advised.

### SPENT ONE DOLLAR IN EIGHT MONTHS

That Was a New York Farmer's Cash Outlay 100 Years Ago

Ithaca, N. Y.—An old account book has just come to light giving all the transactions Samuel Stoddard, farmer, had at the little country store near Pinckney Corners 100 years ago. Pinckney Corners was near the present village of Copenhagen, Lewis County, New York.

In the eight months covered by this record, from January to August, 1831, Stoddard used exactly one dollar in cash. His store bill for himself and his family ran up to \$33.78. Farmers then were literally jacks of all trades. So here is how Stoddard paid part of his store bill; that is, these were the commodities Stoddard disposed of to the storekeeper, and the prices he received for them: 49 pounds of butter, at 14 cents, \$6.86; three thousand shingles, at \$1.50, \$4.50; two skins, \$1.25; two cords of wood, \$1.25; and one dollar in cash.

Shingles were cheap in those days. So was wood. Stoddard grew most of his own food. In fact his food bill for eight months was only \$2.83. It was made up of these items: tea, 24¢; pounds, \$1.10; sugar, one pound, 14¢; molasses, one-half gallon, 25¢; butter, 1 1/2 lbs. 19¢; fish, 10 1/2 pounds of cod-fish, 83¢; 11 1/2 pounds of haddock, 52¢. Stoddard sold butter in June for 14

cents. He bought a little in February at 12 cents. So we judge he bought poor butter. He was strong for fish. He was fond of chewing tobacco, using 3 pounds and 11 ounces which cost him \$1.29.

The main expense was cloth, \$15.00. Only one cake of soap was bought, "military soap," 10 cents. The only outlay for the kitchen was 50¢ for six tumblers. For wearing apparel we find a few outlays such as these: one bonnet, \$1.63; 1 pair shoes, \$1.25; one pair shoes, \$1.00; one pair of shoes (evidently for baby) 25¢. Then there is this item, five and one-half yards of ribbon, 56¢. Calico, gingham, and sheeting were the principal clothes bought. One luxury was of a three-

fourths yard of lace, for 37¢. During these eight months no farmers sold any eggs at this store. So Samuel Stoddard lived, carried on, reared his family, and probably found life satisfying.

### Value of Beans in Can

Michigan white beans for which the elevator operator receives \$2 per cwt. at his elevator show the canner an expense of about 9/16 of a cent per can for beans when canned, according to a Michigan elevator operator. It is said that about 4 ounces of dry beans go into a 1 lb. can of baked beans.

### Reserve System Buys Bonds To Issue Cash

(Continued from page 1)  
selling began. Suppose the 1932 levels were reached. There might then be wholesale liquidation by those who bought for the rise," Mr. Harrison observed.

Mr. Harrison maintained that the Federal Reserve has done just as much toward checking deflation as it could have under a Congressional order to do so. No power can say it will raise the price level and make good on it. There are too many factors outside the control of any one agency, he said.

Gov. Harrison said that since all

prices and business activities have decreased about 50%, the Federal Reserve System has increased its holdings of government securities from the 1929 low point of 147 millions to over 900 millions, and has reduced its discount rate from 6% to 1 1/2%.

The quantity theory of money in relation to the price level works ultimately and the relation of the volume of credit to the normal expansion of business agrees fairly well with the price level line, but it cannot always be relied upon, certainly not as far as Federal Reserve operations are concerned, because Federal Reserve operations have no determining effect on the total volume of credit, Gov.

Harrison said.

In the matter of the Federal Reserve system speeding up its purchase of government securities, Mr. Harrison replied: "We cannot push reserves out into banks faster than they can utilize them. Some days the amount of securities offered or available is not so great as other days."

**MASON COUNTY CHAIRMAN**  
Mrs. Floyd Wood of Custer has been named Home and Community chairman of the Mason County Farm Bureau by the board of directors.

At least six glasses of water a day should form a regular part of the reducing diet.

### Speed Comes High

Speed comes high. The Chicago Motor Club says, after an exhaustive investigation, that a mile-a-minute in your automobile is from three to four times more expensive than when your speedometer says 40 to 50.

Oil consumption at 55 miles per hour is seven times greater than it is at 30.

Tire wear at 50 is twice as much as at 40. Gasoline consumption at 55 is one-fourth more than at 30. In addition there's a wear and tear on the car at the higher speeds.

## THE BEST SEED YIELDS The Most and Costs No More



It's a pleasure to make hay in Farm Bureau alfalfa like this. 62 tons from 20 acres in two cuttings.

FARM BUREAU'S Michigan grown, selected, tested seeds are sold to you for their ability to produce heavy yields of top quality hay or grain. That's why we have come to sell more than half a million pounds of alfalfa seed annually, and other seeds accordingly. Your local Farm Bureau distributor has these Farm Bureau Seeds in stock:

#### ALFALFAS

Certified HARDIGAN and certified GRIMM Eligible for certified seed production. Unexcelled for hay. Farm Bureau's MICHIGAN VARIEGATED A Great, Low Cost, Heavy Yielding, Long Lived Hay Producer

(Two 1932 Seed Bargains Below)

Genuine MONTANA GRIMM (uncertified) UTAH-MONTANA Common Alfalfa

These hardy, highly productive western grown varieties are among the best for Michigan

#### CLOVERS

Red Clover, Alsike, Mammoth, and Sweet Clovers High test, thoroughly cleaned, heavy yielding. The best clover seed Michigan grows.

#### HUSKING and ENSILAGE CORN

Certified M. A. C., Picketts, Golden Glow, Polar Dent and Clements White Cap. Uncertified Farm Bureau Yellow Dent Husking Corn. Ensilage Corn: Farm Bureau Yellow Ensilage, Farm Bureau White Cap, Red Cob, Leaming.

These varieties will grow and mature in those sections of Michigan for which they are intended. Guaranteed high, vigorous germination. Field selected, dried, shelled and graded by corn specialists.

#### CERTIFIED ROBUST BEANS

Also light and dark red kidney beans

#### OATS and BARLEY

Certified Wolverine oats (for light soils) and Worthy oats (heavy soils), are Michigan's best and heaviest yielding oats. Certified Spartan barley generally outyields other varieties 3 to 10 bushels per acre.

**OTHER FARM BUREAU CERTAIN-SEEDS**  
Timothy, Sudan Grass, Millets, Field Peas, Michigan Grown Manchu Soy Beans

**SEED GUARANTEE:** Only Farm Bureau guarantees to the farmer to the full purchase price of the seed its vitality, description, origin and purity as described on the analysis tag.

**For Farm Bureau ALFALFA SEED**  
—see your local distributor of Farm Bureau Seeds

Let us show you... Michigan Variegated—

This coupon will bring you a sample of Farm Bureau MICHIGAN VARIEGATED alfalfa seed and our descriptive circular.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



MAIL TO Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

### To Florida on 1 Qt. of MIOCO OIL

5 Qts. of (?) Oil to Return



In 5 gallon cans and drums at Farm Bureau prices that will save you money. 25,000 Michigan, Ohio and Indiana farmers use our oils and greases.

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

"December 18, 1931, our family of four started for St. Petersburg, Fla., in our Essex coach," Cornelius Bus, manager of the South Haven Fruit Exchange, Allegan county, writes us.

"Before leaving we had the Fruit Exchange drain the old oil and put in 5 quarts of Farm Bureau Mioco No. 40.

"We drove the 1,386 miles in three days. We added one quart of oil on our arrival at St. Petersburg. Since the oil in the crankcase was of good color, we did not change until we left a week later.

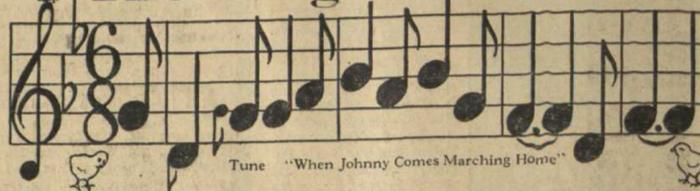
"The station attendant remarked in true southern style, 'Mister, you sure are draining good looking oil out of your crankcase!'

"He put in 5 quarts of another oil. We ADDED 5 quarts on the way home!

"Naturally, we had the Fruit Exchange change to Mioco Oil upon our return. I am glad to recommend it and believe it will pay anyone driving a car to use Farm Bureau Oil."

ASK YOUR FARM BUREAU DISTRIBUTOR FOR MIOCO, 100% Paraffin Base BUREAU PENN, 100% Pennsylvania oil

## The Song of Success



Tune "When Johnny Comes Marching Home"

I Never Raised Chicks Like These Before. Hooray!

NOVICE or expert—hatcheryman or commercial poultryman—poultry folks of all kinds tell us this same story that we've set to music. Always it's unanimous—because all of them feed Farm Bureau Mermash.

They tell us that even the cockerels, (knowing they are doomed to become broilers), are so happy getting Mermash that they cheerfully, contentedly grow into the finest, full-feathered, weighty, red-combed, vigorous birds that top the market.

While the pullets—condemned to be mere wage slaves—always toiling to help produce the "daily dozen," do so good-naturedly, with a song on their lips and ambition in their gizzards.

If you haven't used Mermash Chick Starter—go to your Farm Bureau distributor and price it! Be prepared for a pleasant shock—because it's priced so low.

It's the unchallenged leader as a starter for chicks, turkeys or ducks.

### FARM BUREAU BINDER TWINE

At Lowest Price in History of the Trade



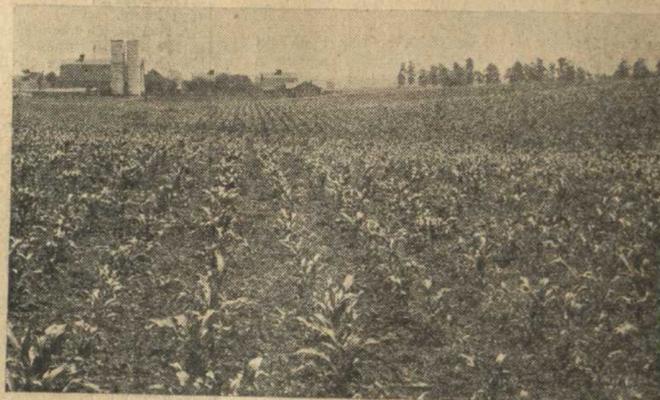
SMALL BALL

You take NO chances on Farm Bureau Guaranteed Binder Twine. Pure Manila, Java and African fibres make it extra strong, smooth and trouble free. Insect treated twice. Goes through 9 combing machines for perfect smoothness. Automatic measuring machines insure even size. Made in large balls and small balls in 500, 600 and 650 feet per lb. See your Farm Bureau Distributor for this twine.



LARGE BALL

## FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS AID



### Corn Yield Champions—WHY NOT YOU?

RHEO WELLING	ADDRESS	CHAMPION OF REGION	YIELD PER ACRE, SHELLED CORN
ARTHUR JEWETT	Waldron	1	112 bu.
H. ALFRED STURM	Mason	2	92 bu.
	Pigeon	3	95 bu.

These men produced the most shelled corn per acre in their respective regions in the 1931 Michigan Corn Growing Contest conducted by the Farm Crops Dep't of Michigan State College. Each region included a dozen or more counties and many good corn growers contesting for the honor.

MR. WELLING said, "It was my first experience with Farm Bureau fertilizer. I must say it was the finest I have ever used. I was pleased with it in every way."

MR. STURM said, "I have used Farm Bureau fertilizer from the time it came on the market and am well satisfied with the results."

In the 1930 Corn Contest two of the three regional champions used Farm Bureau fertilizer as did many others placing high.

**Farm Bureau Fertilizers For Low Cost, Extra Yields**  
Highest quality nitrogen, phosphorous, potash carriers—Quickly available plant food—Extra dry, free running, easy to regulate in the drill. ASK YOUR DISTRIBUTOR FOR THE FARM BUREAU FERTILIZER FOR

Corn	Beets	Muck Crops
Beans	Potatoes	Pastures

#### The Right LIME For Your Needs

1. Agstone Meal (bulk only).
2. Farm Bureau Pulverized Lime (bulk, or 20 lb. bags).
3. Farm Bureau Hydrated Lime, 50 lb. sacks.

Ask Local Farm Bureau Dealers for Prices

## Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan

LIFE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AT A "FARM RISK RATE"