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Farm News

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE NEWS
A Progressive Newspaper
for Michigan Farm
Homes

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

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URGED TO GUARD RURAL RIGHTS IN TWP. ROAD ACT

McNitt-Holbeck-Smith Law
Application Brings Up
Questions.

TWP. RIGHTS STATED

Improvement Demand, Ap-
peal Right, Other Matters
Covered.

Lansing—Immediate action by county and local Farm Bureaus to safeguard rural interests under the McNitt-Holbeck-Smith township road law, was urged this week by R. Wayne Newton, director of taxation for the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

"The new township road law will greatly relieve farmers' road taxes, but prompt and forceful action by the local Farm Bureaus can add thousands of dollars to the benefits to be derived," Mr. Newton said.

County Farm Bureaus should protect farmers against any attempt to force the townships to improve mileages before they are taken over by the counties. Contrary to some reports that are being circulated, the counties have no right to insist that the roads shall be improved before they are taken over, not to make it a fixed policy to take over only such roads as are so improved. The provisions of the act on this point are as follows:

"PROVIDED, however, that preference shall be given to post roads and that all roads so taken over shall be contiguous and connecting with the county road system, state trunk lines, or main city or village streets, and so far as possible, shall be roads having the heaviest travel."

This, according to Mr. Newton, means that the state of improvement of the road is of importance only to the extent that improvement may lead to increased use.

Provision For Appeal
The mileage selected by the several counties to be taken over in 1932, and in each future year, must be approved by the State Highway Commissioner, so that County Farm Bureaus will have an opportunity to appeal from any county decisions which fall to carry out the spirit of the law in this regard.

County Farm Bureaus are also urged to take steps to insure that local residents shall have preference in all construction, repair, and maintenance work done on township roads. There is nothing in the law that would prevent the counties from hiring local labor, or from contracting with the townships for the maintenance of the roads that are taken over, where the residents are satisfied with this arrangement.

Townships should also be discouraged from incurring expenses for general improvements of township roads remaining temporarily under their jurisdiction, but should confine themselves to maintaining the roads in passable condition. This is proposed because the new law provides a way for spreading part of the cost of improvement world over the whole county after the roads are taken into the county system. This means that the city as well as the county will participate in paying for the improvements.

County Farm Bureaus should be active both in holding down township levies, and in obtaining from county boards of supervisors recognition of the justice of charging a material part of the improvements made by the county to the county at large.

Still Local Control
Finally, County Farm Bureaus should work to counteract the claim that the new law takes the roads out of local hands. The supervisors, who are the leaders in the several townships, collectively control the county road commission, except where the commission is elected, and any failure of the commissions to administer the new law fairly and economically would constitute ample grounds for their removal by the supervisors.

Mr. Newton stated that he believed the great majority of county road commissioners were preparing to make an earnest effort to carry out the true spirit of the new law which was intended as a measure to equalize and reduce farm taxes. He added, however, that inquiries received at Farm Bureau headquarters indicate that many farmers have misconstrued the law, and expressed the opinion that county road officials would welcome the co-operation of taxpayers' groups, such as the local Farm Bureaus, in launching their work under the new act.

"Here, young man, you should not hit that boy when he's down."
"G'wan! What d'you think I got him down for?"

MECHLING WINS CASS ALFALFA CONTEST



Mr. John Mechling, Cass County alfalfa field contest winner, standing more than knee deep in Grimm alfalfa.

Cassopolis.—Mr. John Mechling of Mason twp., was adjudged winner of the Cass County Alfalfa Field Contest in a field of 18 contestants recently by R. E. Decker, of the Michigan State College Farm Crops Dept.

Mr. Mechling's field had perhaps the thickest stand of the 18 fields entered. He sowed 8 lbs. Farm Bureau Grimm alfalfa per acre, June 26, 1930, on land

that was wheat stubble, plowed in the spring. Barnyard manure was used on the wheat, and some was applied in preparing for the alfalfa. Seven yards of manure were applied per acre. The land was packed before and after seeding with a cutti-packer.

Howard McKenzie and Karl Smith took second and third places with remarkably good fields.

Present Day Students Born 40 Yrs. Too Late

Early Day Stenographer For
State College Took
Notes For All.

Reflections on college days at Michigan State College bring memories of "those good old days," days when students didn't need to carry any notebook to class to jot down the high spots or the weak spots of a professor's lecture.

Forty years ago, for instance, the professors at the college put themselves out to quite an extent to provide each student in their class with a printed copy of every class lecture delivered.

In those old days there wasn't any such thing as getting off with the excuse that "I couldn't read my notes on that point." With a copy of the day's lecture in hand, each student was expected to prepare himself for the next day's quiz on the subject of the lecture.

Turning back a few unprinted pages in the college history, recently, Dan Kinney, who was an energetic youth of 18 in those good old days, told of how he, as the lecture stenographer for the college for more than two

years, back in the early nineties, pounded off the lecture as he sat at a typewriter while the professors stood by or sat beside him and dictated.

There weren't any shorthand notes to get cold. Everything that was dictated went directly into print, so to speak.

Kinney, an unusually good speller and a speedy typist, struck off mimeograph stencils on his "new style" typewriter, a style that has long since fallen into disuse for the many and more improved styles of machines.

When the lecturer had finished dictating his lecture to the stenographer, he went directly to his class room and delivered the same lecture to the students. While he was telling his story to the students, Kinney was busy running off whatever number of mimeograph copies might be required for the members of the class. Each student was given a mimeographed copy before the close of the class period. Thus, high speed prevailed even 40 years ago in preparing printed matter.

There were 19 professors in the college in those days, Mr. Kinney recalled, and there were as many as 200

(Continued on page four)

FARM BD. WHEAT CHIEF DENOUNCES THE GRAIN TRADE

Exposes Means Used By Grain
Trade To Discredit
Farm Board.

Chicago—"Pressure being brought to bear on the Federal Farm Board, by professional politicians and grain traders, to announce indefinite holding of The Grain Stabilization Corporation's wheat supplies, should not deceive grain producers as to the real situation," George S. Milnor, president of the stabilization corporation, said today.

"For months the grain trade contended that the stabilization supplies of wheat acted as a weight on the market and there was persistent clamor that this wheat be released to the trade for handling. Now, with the harvest on, the trade clamors for the very thing that it previously opposed, contending that a 'definite statement' from the Federal Farm Board would open the market and raise grain prices. The statement was issued July 1, and although it was definite and positive the trade, supported by certain politicians, continues to harass the Farm Board with demands that none of the stabilization wheat be sold. It would appear certain, therefore, that one or the other, perhaps all, of the following conclusions are true:

1. "The grain trade desires the holding of the Farm Board wheat in order that it may profit through continuation of large storage fees.
2. "The grain trade hopes to weaken the Farm Board's position by forcing it to continue to spend large sums to carry the surplus wheat.
3. "The grain trade seeks to discredit the Farm Board in the eyes of grain producers and thereby destroy the co-operative marketing machinery that is being built up in spite of grain trade opposition.
4. "The real fight of the grain trade, of course, is against co-operative marketing. It is doubtful whether any statement by or any action of the Farm Board would meet with the approval of the grain trade. This has been repeatedly

Indiana 4th State to Eradicate Bovine TB

Washington—Indiana joined the honor roll of States practically free from bovine tuberculosis when the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on July 1, officially designated the entire State as a modified accredited area. This is the fourth State in which tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced to one-half of 1 per cent or less, the others being North Carolina, Maine, and Michigan. The achievement in Indiana required the testing of approximately 3,000,000 cattle from which about 30,000 reactors were removed.

College Trims Activities To Fit \$125,000 Cut

East Lansing—Extension work of Michigan State College is being mapped out for the coming year with considerable curtailment of activities due to a budget slash of \$85,000 for extension services handed down by the State Legislature this spring. This cut, together with a reduction in the mill tax appropriation, amounting to approximately another \$40,000 cut, affecting the entire institutional program of the college, means operating on close to an absolute minimum of expenditures, college officials say.

Certain activities in the lines of extension work which have been carried on by full time workers will be put on part time basis, it is said, with a closer correlation being brought about in the various branches of extension services.

Mich. Dept. of Agr. Budget Cut \$88,915

Lansing—The Michigan State Department of Agriculture faces the problem of going through the next two years on a budget reduced by \$88,915 a year, according to Herbert Powell, commissioner of agriculture.

The committee met 4 hours and voted 4 to 1 to drop the retail price of milk 2 cents per quart, the distributors to stand 1 cent and the producers the other. Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n said the cut cost their people about \$5,000 per day.

GOVERNOR NAMES BODY TO PROBE MILK INDUSTRY

State-Wide Inquiry Into Milk
Production, Distribution
Cost Ordered

CO-OP WELCOMES NEWS

To Query Spread Between
2c on Farm and 10c
In City

Lansing—Gov. Brucker July 24, in response to petitions from groups of milk producers, announced a commission of 10 members to make inquiry into the cost of production and distribution of milk in Michigan.

The commission will be known as "The Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk" with instructions to go to work promptly and report to the Governor as soon as a report is ready, in whole or in part. The Commission's first meeting is July 29, 1:30 p. m. at the Governor's office in Lansing.



GOV. BRUCKER

Events leading up to the Commission's appointment were a Legislative resolution last spring by Rep. McRae of Detroit for an investigation of Detroit milk prices, a series of farmer meetings in eastern Michigan protesting the price received by farmers and the price paid by consumers in the cities. The appointment came on the heels of a call paid the Governor this week by a group of milk producers which included such political figures as Senators Lennon and Orr, Representatives McBride and McRae. They demanded an investigation asking, "Why does a milk distributor pay the farmer 1 1/2 cents a quart and charge the consumer 10 cents a quart?"

Nathan P. Hull, Lansing banker, president of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, which represents 15,000 or more organized milk producers in the Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Pontiac and Grand Rapids areas and sells their milk for them, conferred with Gov. Brucker just before the Commission of Inquiry was announced. So did Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture.

The Commission

Members of the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk are:

HERBERT E. POWELL, Chairman
Comm. of Agr., Lansing.

PAUL W. VOORHIES,
Attorney General, Paul G. Eger,
Ass't Atty Gen. will act.

PETER B. LENNON,
State Senator, Lennon.

JAMES N. MCBRIDE,
State Representative, Burton.

DR. W. O. HEDRICK,
Prof. Economics, State College, E.
Lansing.

JUDGE ARTHUR J. TUTTLE,
Federal Judge, Detroit.

JUDGE IRA JAYNE,
Detroit.

HARVEY CAMPBELL,
Sec'y, Detroit Board of Commerce.

FRED L. WOODWORTH,
Collector of Internal Revenue, Detroit.

MRS. JAMES E. HANCOCK,
Detroit.

The Citizens' Committee

The last five are members of the Detroit Citizens Committee, appointed jointly June 3 by the Michigan Milk Producers and Detroit milk distributors to make a recommendation as to what to do about the price of milk in Detroit, in face of a Detroit Newspaper's campaign that farmers were getting 2c a quart and consumers were paying 12c.

The committee met 4 hours and voted 4 to 1 to drop the retail price of milk 2 cents per quart, the distributors to stand 1 cent and the producers the other. Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n said the cut cost their people about \$5,000 per day.

Brucker Promises Facts

"There will be no impediments in the path of the Commission," Gov. Brucker said in drawing attention to the fact that while the Commission as such could not issue subpoenas for unwilling witnesses, the Commission

(Continued on page six)

An Increase in Money Needed, Wilson Says

No Relief Until Commodity
Prices Go Up, Elev.
Exchange Told.

Lansing—What this country needs today is an adequate supply of money, an expansion of the supply of money to keep pace with the increase in production and productivity which has increased about 60% since 1920, Mr. Lucius E. Wilson of Chicago told 600 at the annual luncheon of the Michigan Elevator Exchange July 14.

"We are in an inexcusable panic that is wrecking the lives of thousands of people. Money is not real wealth. Our real values are in food, furniture, clothing, etc. In America we are deluged with food; in the midst of plenty we have bread-lines," said Mr. Wilson.

"We have a condition in the world not known in generations. Germany is out of money. Her banks are now closed for two days to stop buying and selling. Permitting Germany a moratorium to postpone debt payments 1, 2 or 3 years merely takes the strain off the wholly inadequate money supply of the world.

Says Revision Is Needed

"A short time back a professor of economics at Columbia University said there can be no relief until there is an increase in commodity prices. It has taken 22 months to get that idea."

The reason that commodity prices are so low is that there is not enough money to buy and sell freely, according to Mr. Wilson. He said that since 1920 machines have increased to productivity of man as much as 60% but the supply of money has not expanded accordingly. It now takes twice as much wheat or services to pay taxes, etc., fixed in terms of dollars. Many men believe with me that we will not see an end to the present situation until the monetary system is revised, said Mr. Wilson.

Urging his audience to study the relationship of farming and personal services to our money system, Mr. Wilson pointed out that there is a total of 10 billion dollars in gold in the world, of which the U.

S. has accumulated 4 billion and France 3 billions.

Last year, said Mr. Wilson, when it was boasted that the U. S. had 4 billions in gold we did a business through checks and other paper of 735 billions. Last December, he said, the Federal Reserve bank had 2 billion in gold and loaned in credits 24 billions.

Suggests Credit Currency
"We can't increase the world's supply of gold," said Mr. Wilson, for none knows where to get it. If we stick by the gold standard, we must re-value it, make one gold dollar into 6 or 8 gold dollars. I believe we will go to a different kind of currency—a credit currency.

"Under the Federal Reserve Bank



LUCIUS E. WILSON

law a bank can take a firm or a person's note and discount it. That means the bank delivers your notes to the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank in its turn, an arm of the Government, has the power to print paper money, having a 40% gold reserve. The 60% is air. That is the heart of the Federal Reserve system. (Continued on page two)

LOWER YIELDS OF WHEAT ARE LAID TO SMUT

College Gets Much Complaint
Regarding Smut In
New Grain.

Weather conditions and careless handling of seed wheat are combining, this season, to make serious inroads upon the 1931 wheat production records of the state, authorities claim. Smut has been exceptionally prevalent in many of the Michigan wheat fields this summer, it is reported.

Field workers from Michigan State College have found a number of wheat fields that will probably show a yield of 50 bushels of grain this summer. In other instances what would have been very high yields of good grain will show up as only ordinary yields running heavy to smutty grain.

The fields where seed was treated properly last fall are showing the greatest resistance to smut, it is claimed. Last summer's long dry spell did much to encourage the development of smut in Michigan and this summer has offered some more encouragement to the disease.

It is said that while the lesson learned this year may be quite costly, it undoubtedly will be a worthwhile lesson to wheat producers who may have become a little too lax in preparing their seed. With market conditions as they are, the presence of even a little smut will be very hard to excuse, it is pointed out.

Rubber Heel Inventor Dies at Age of 77

Lowell, Mass.—The man who first rubberized the nation, Humphrey O'Sullivan, an Irish immigrant who invented the first rubber heel for shoes, has just died here, at the age of 77. The innovation, which was first regarded as an affection on the part of the wearer, swept the country in a few years, when O'Sullivan, one time newspaper printer, applied his knowledge of advertising to the problem of making his product known in every corner of the nation. Most of his early profits went into newspaper and periodical advertising.

GOLD AND HOGS TODAY

Two years ago, an ounce of gold would exchange for 194 pounds of hogs in Chicago. In July it exchanges for 318 pounds. The supply of hogs in the United States is ten per cent less than it was two years ago.

ELEV. EXCHANGE COMES THROUGH YEAR WITH GAINS

Declares Patronage Stock
Dividend; Is Well Set
For 1931-32.

HANDLED 4,762 CARS

Bean Business Was Large;
2,000 Members in Bean
Growers, Inc.

Lansing—Nearly 600 directors, managers, farmer stockholders of some 80 farmers' elevators comprising the Michigan Elevator Exchange, attending the 11th annual meeting at Lansing July 14, heard that their central sales organization had come through a trying 1930-31 season in good financial condition, that it is amply prepared for the 1931-32 operations, had paid its regular 7% dividend recently on all outstanding stock, and at the meeting declared a patronage stock dividend of \$13,500 for division among the elevators, according to their volume of business through the Exchange.

The Exchange handled for its affiliated elevators and some 15,000 farmer members on the 1930-31 crop 4,762 cars, 80 cars less than 1929-30, as follows:

Wheat	1,841 cars
Oats	533 cars
Corn	670 cars
Rye	191 cars
Barley	188 cars
Buckwheat	4 cars
Beans	1,335 cars
Total	4,762 cars

General Manager's Report

General Manager L. E. Osmer said in his report:

"The history of depression shows that every major deflation period since the year one has ended in either June or July, and inasmuch as this is the month of July your manager can begin a review of last year's operations with this cheerful news. We only hope they do not mean next June or July, because none of us in the elevator business in Michigan care to go through another year like the one just behind us.

"In a wholesale grain and bean business the bank is the medium of exchange, and what a year this was for banks! Instead of stony-eyed Shylocks, as bankers have at times been painted, the present depression has shown very conclusively that bankers generally have been altogether too liberal with credit and have made loans in the last few years on a basis which has left altogether too many banks filled with frozen assets and no cash. Any success the Michigan Elevator Exchange may have attained in the last ten years has been due, in no little part, to the splendid co-operation of our Lansing banks.

Every 40 Years

Students of economics claim they see on the horizon many favorable signs that the worst of what has been the most terrific price deflation in history, is behind us. Our own judgment is commodity prices should, shortly after the turn of the year, begin to show a slow upward climb. Business charts show that each forty years this country goes through some similar sort of panicky period and forty years ago, likewise eighty years ago wheat was selling for less than 50c a bushel and all other commodity prices were in the dumps. A study of these same charts show that each time within three years wheat doubled and trebled its deflated price and carried all other commodity prices upward in its advance.

Why "Constitution" Is Traveling by Tow Line

Washington—Shippers Protested aren't enough old salt sailors to man the U. S. "Constitution" on its projected trip to American seaports? Not Ernest S. Jahncke, assistant secretary of the navy. "Of course there are today American seamen who could handle the fine old frigate under sail," he said here, with some spirit. He added that the only reason the once great fighting ship was being ignobly towed from port to port was the impossibility of maintaining any regular schedule with dependence on sails.

Hoover's Trans-Atlantic Telephone Calls \$7,000

Washington—One of the obscure items of the history-making Paris conversations which resulted in the postponement of payment of war debts and reparations, is the fact that President Hoover is the chief executive to use the trans-Atlantic telephone. This he did, and often, during the negotiations, and the bill came to more than \$7,000. He was talking to Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, and to Henry L. Stimson, secretary of state.

"Things that a fellow thinks don't amount to a darn sometimes pile up a mountain of trouble. Just the other night my wife was working a crossword puzzle and she looked up and said: 'What's a female sheep?' And I said, 'ewe', and there was another big war on."

(Continued on page two)

FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923.
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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

Subscription: 1 yr.—\$1; 2 yrs.—\$1.50; 3 yrs.—\$2, in advance.

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How About Advertising High Speeds?

Our magazines and periodicals, says Public Safety, are flooded with statements to the effect that certain brands of automobiles are made to deliver "Speed . . . far in excess of all reasonable demands"; "90 miles an hour"; that "80 miles an hour seems like 50—that 60 miles an hour around a curve is accomplished with a greater feeling of safety and security than 40 miles an hour in other cars."

Here is high powered salesmanship intended to sell automobiles because of the fact that certain cars can be driven at rates of speed which, under normal operating conditions, cannot be considered as otherwise than excessive.

Honestly, and regardless of where you live, do you know of any piece of public road where you would feel safe or justified in driving 90 or even 75 miles an hour?

Our youths are keen enthusiasts as well as authorities on the relative merits of automobiles. If Dad does not test the high speed of his new car, isn't his son going to try it out?

Some of our most tragic auto accidents involve brand new "high speed" motor cars. They occur on our newest, straightest and widest highways—they happen in spite of clever traffic signals and adequate police protection—they take place in fine weather and during daylight hours. The cause is evident. It is driving too fast for existing conditions.

Anyone who is interested in safe, as well as speedy and efficient transportation, cannot help but enter vigorous protest against the use of automobile advertising slogans which scream such tragic suggestions as "Drive our cars at 80 miles an hour and you will be convinced why you should own one!"

Daring the State to Take the Farm

Sober-minded farmers will, of course, turn a deaf ear to efforts now being made in a few parts of this State to foment a taxpaying strike, for it is very difficult to see wherein present conditions can be greatly improved by losing one's farm at tax sale or by rolling up interest and penalty charges that will be added to the original levy if the land is finally redeemed.

However, it is time to point out that the idea of a farmers' tax strike is not original with its rural Michigan advocates. On the contrary, a rather elaborate network of agencies is operating in the United States today urging hard-pressed farmers to refuse to pay rent, taxes, etc. They are opposing the Federal Farm Board, the Farm Bureau, and the farmers' co-operative movement in general, and are endeavoring in other ways to create as much discontent, unrest and dissatisfaction as possible. Many of these movements are openly and avowedly connected with the Communist party and are frankly operating to force civil strife and revolution.

The Communist program includes hatred of God and all forms of religion; the destruction of private property and the right of inheritance; promotion of hatred, strikes, riots, sabotage, and bloodshed, and the ultimate establishment of the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat into one world-union of Soviet Socialist republics with a capital at Moscow.

It is not the purpose of the NEWS to seek to be sensational. We do not charge that the agitators for taxpayers' strikes among Michigan farmers are necessarily in the pay of Moscow, nor that they are consciously promoting the cause of civil war.

However, we do most emphatically claim that the program which these people are urging upon the farmers of this State fits hand in glove with the Communistic program for revolution, and constitutes a threat to the State and Nation as well as to every farmer who owns a farm or expects to own one.

Every legitimate end that might be sought by a GENERAL farmers' tax strike in Michigan could be ACCOMPLISHED peacefully and at far less cost to the farmers through general support of existing farm organizations such as the Farm Bureau and the Grange.

As we said in the beginning, sober-minded farmers will not be influenced by any plan of action which is based upon the idea that the way to save farming is to dare the State to take the farm. Yet, the fact that such ideas are able to attract any following whatever is a further evidence of the need of a better organized agriculture,—one prepared to defend itself from attacks launched from within as well as from without.

Elevator Exchange Comes Through Year With Gains

(Continued from page 1)
The Exchange claim our market letters to stockholders are altogether too pessimistic. It is true we have at all times stressed the factors which might make for decline in prices because we realize it is human nature for our managers as well as directors (being farmers) to usually be long of the market and optimistic. The one and only function of the Lansing sales office is to assist a local manager in selling the grain and beans entrusted to his care at the very best price possible and at the most opportune times, and to constantly urge against piling up grain and beans in the hope of making extra earnings on speculation.

Eleven Years Record
"It is an absolute fact that any local manager of a co-operative elevator who has gone along with our Lansing office and who has co-operated with us has each and every year shown satisfactory earnings and it is an undisputed fact we have not had to apologize for services rendered to any stockholder who has chosen to work closely with us.

"We are commencing our eleventh year in business associated together. In these eleven years we have built up a very extensive trade all over the United States and our list of satisfactory customers continues to grow.
"Your Exchange is in excellent financial condition with ample lines of credit to take care of emergencies and, with the same continued friendly co-operation we have had, there is no reason whatever why the coming year should not be a satisfactory one to our member elevators, even though commodity prices are very low and margins necessarily will have to be much thinner than before."

Service to Bean Growers
The Exchange Bean Dept. reported a market that started at \$8 per cwt. for a few days in late August and early September and worked down to \$3.10 by June. The \$3 per cwt. duty on beans did little good early in the season, but on today's outlook for beans it is thought that the tariff will keep out 90% of the foreign beans.

The Exchange bean tonnage was larger last year. In spite of the depression, the Exchange maintained all buying stations for beans, furnished capital to carry as much as 100 cars of stored beans at a time, and loaned growers a total of \$120,000 on advances.

The trade seems to be returning to navy beans, the Exchange said, in reporting that it is in the best position to handle bean business that it has ever been. The Exchange is sales agent for the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., Co-operative now being organized. Eleven bean growers locals have been organized, with a total membership of about 2,000.

Elevator Exchange Re-Elects Officers

Lansing—President Carl Martin of Coldwater, Vice president Milton Burkholder of Marlett and Secretary H. D. Horton of Hastings were re-elected for one year by the Michigan Elevator Exchange directors at the close of the annual meeting here July 14.

The annual meeting re-elected these directors for 3-year terms: W. J. Hazelwood, Mt. Pleasant; H. H. Sanford, Battle Creek; Frank Gilmore, Parma. E. W. Irwin of Gilmore was re-elected for one year to complete the three year term of M. R. Shisler of Caledonia, deceased. Other directors are: George McCalla, Ypsilanti; W. E. Phillips, Deatur.

Weather Man Tells Limits As a Prophet

East Lansing—What will the weather be on November 18? Or on next Christmas day? Who knows? No one, according to Dewey A. Seelye, of the U. S. weather bureau here. People frequently ask him for weather predictions which would be impossible to give with the accuracy demanded by United States weather experts.

A few days ago the telephone rang. A man wanted to know what the weather would be every day of the coming week. This, Mr. Seelye was unable to give, and he explained that the government is not in possession of any methods by which weather can be predicted for more than 36 to 48 hours in advance.

"But I have had almanacs in the house which gave the weather for every day of the year to come," protested the questioner.
Reference to the almanac brought a smile to the face of the weather man, but he merely said that his station couldn't duplicate this kind of prediction.
"Almanacs generally use four sets of daily weather predictions," he said later to the representative of the Michigan Farm News who sat across the desk. "They use a different one each year for four years; for the fifth year they use the first one again. That makes 365 guesses a year. In that many chances some of them are bound to be right, or nearly so. But the government doesn't try to keep that far ahead of the weather. We're forced to content ourselves with the present limits of the science."

All nuts on an automobile should be tight except the one doing the driving.

MICH. SUGAR BEET PROSPECTS BEST IN SOME YEARS

Crop Excellent; The Growers' Contractors Make Beets Look Good.

TO LEAD OTHER CROPS May Amalgamate Plants in 3 States Under One Management.

East Lansing—Prospects are that sugar beet growers and sugar beet plants operating in Michigan this season will net better than they have in previous years, according to Mr. C. R. Oviatt, beet specialist at State College.

Growers contracts average 20% less than 1930, which was a year of high prices for beets. Others crops are down 50%. The plants won't sell sugar for any more, perhaps, but their operating overhead is reduced considerably.

The sugar beet crop is estimated at three weeks ahead of normal and the best in 10 years. Fine stands of plants are the rule. Labor cost is down \$5 per acre. The acreage per farmer averages less; some doing all their work themselves.

The total beet acreage in Michigan this year is 65,000 acres as against 85,000 in 1930 when 10 plants operated. Six plants operate this year, four of them under lease to local capitalists and others apart from the plants' stockholders and bondholders. They are the St. Louis, Blissfield, Mt. Pleasant and the Columbia plant at Bay City. The Michigan Sugar Co. is operating its Sebawaing plant and the West Bay City Sugar Co. is operating its West Bay City plant.

There is a movement under way to amalgamate the Ohio, Indiana and Michigan sugar beet plants under a single management for the next season. If this is done, it is possible that several Michigan plants will be scrapped. Friends of the plant see in it greatly reduced operating overhead, efficient management and handling of the crop, proper distribution of the acreage, etc., all of which they say is to the advantage of both plant and producer.

80 Elevators in the Mich. Elev. Exchange

Lansing—Fifteen thousand Michigan farmers are stockholders and patrons of the 80 farmers elevators which comprise the Michigan Elevator Exchange. Thousands of other farmers are patrons of these elevators.

The Exchange was founded in 1920 when 20 farmers elevators each subscribed \$200 each for working capital. Today the Exchange has \$104,850 in capital stock outstanding, all built out of earnings. It has \$44,312.88 in undivided patronage dividends, and reserve funds totaling about \$47,000. The 80 affiliated elevators:

- Albion Elevator Co.
- Alligan Farmers Co-op Ass'n
- Ashtabula Elevator Co.
- Battle Creek Farm Bureau Ass'n
- Belleville Co-op Elev. Co.
- Beaumont Co-op Elev. Co.
- Blissfield Co-op Elev. Co.
- Breckenridge Farmers Elevator
- Bronson Co-op Ass'n
- Brookly Co-op Ass'n
- Byron Center Co-op Elev. Co.
- Caledonia Farmers Elev. Co.
- Caro Farmers Co-op Elevator Co.
- Central Farmers Ass'n, Cassopolis
- Chebaning Farmers Elev.
- Coleman Farm Bureau
- Constantine Co-op Buying & Selling Ass'n
- Coppsville Co-op Elev. Co.
- Co-operative Elev. & Mfg. Ass'n, Pigeon
- Crosswell Co-op Co.
- Deerfield Farm Bureau Local
- Deerfield Co-op Ass'n
- Delton Farm Bureau Elev. Co.
- Dowagiac Farmers Co-op Ass'n
- Eau Claire Farmers Exchange
- Elkton Co-op Farm Produce Co.
- Falmouth Co-op Mktg. Ass'n
- Farmers Elev. Co., Charlotte
- Farmers Co-op Elev. Co., Fowler
- Farmers Co-op Elev. Co., Hudsonville
- Farmers Co-op Elev. Co., Kinde
- Farmers Elev. Co., Marshall
- Farmers Elev. Co., Minden City
- Farmers Milling Co., Mt. Clemens
- Farmers Co-op Elev. Co., Orono
- Farmers Produce Co. of Bridgeport
- Farmers Co-op Ass'n, Prattville
- Farmers Produce Co., Cass City
- Four Counties Co-op Ass'n, Marcellus
- Fowlerville Farmers Co-op Ass'n
- Grand Blanc Co-op Elev. Co.
- Grand Lodge Elevator Co.
- Grass Lake Farmers Elevator
- Hamilton Farm Bureau
- Hastlet Elevator Ass'n
- Hastings Co-op Elev. Ass'n
- Highland Producers Ass'n
- Holland Co-op Ass'n
- Home Farm Bureau
- Ida Farmers Co-op Co.
- Jones Co-op Ass'n
- Leoni City Farm Bureau
- Lake Odessa Co-op Ass'n
- Lawrence Co-op Co.
- Livingston Co-op Ass'n, Howell
- Marquette Farmers Co-op Elev. Co.
- Mason Co-op Mktg. Ass'n, Scottville
- Memphis Co-op Co.
- Michigan Farmers Elev. Co.
- Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elev. Co.
- Nashville Co-op Elev. Ass'n
- New Haven Farmers Elev.
- Oxford Co-op Elev. Co.
- Pharm Co-op Elev. Co.
- Phinwell Co-op Co.
- Portland Farm Bureau
- Reading Co-op Commerce Co.
- Rockford Co-op Elev.
- St. Joe Valley Shipping Ass'n, Niles
- St. Johns Co-op Elev. Co.
- Shover Co-op Elevator Co.
- Stanton Elevator Co.
- Three Oaks Shipping Ass'n
- Trotton Farm Bureau
- Breckenridge Farmers Elev. Co., Wheeler
- Washington Co-op Co.
- Whitehaven Co-op Ass'n
- White Pine Co-op Ass'n
- Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n

A poultry farm with 900 birds requires about \$15,000 in capital.
Have the poultry house ready so the pullets can be moved in promptly when they begin to lay.

ALFALFA FOR SEED LOOKS GOOD TO MANY FARMERS

First Crop Set Seed Well; State's Largest Yield In Sight.

East Lansing—Short hay crops and a shortage of Michigan adapted alfalfa seed have focused the attention of Michigan farmers on production of alfalfa for seed this season. State College authorities report. Quite a number of alfalfa producers watched their first growth of alfalfa this spring with a view toward leaving the crop for a seed cutting instead of using it for a hay crop.

Alfalfa developed for seed did unusually well on the first growth this summer, field workers have learned; some fields show prospects of a yield of five or six bushels to the acre. The state has prospects for its largest alfalfa seed yield.

Seasons like the past two, with Michigan farmers looking for only the safest bets, are said to have affected the alfalfa raising in the state in a most wholesome manner. Michigan grown alfalfa is coming into its own in fine fashion this year, the college reports, because Michigan farmers have resolved themselves to the fact that there is no other seed quite so adaptable to Michigan conditions as seed from hardy Michigan plants.

With the shortage of hay following last summer's long dry spell, the old alfalfa crop this summer is a life saver for many dairy farmers and other farmers as well.

An Increase in Money Needed, Says Wilson

(Continued from page 1)
tem. (As the notes are paid, a corresponding amount of Federal Reserve bank notes may be retired).
"Suppose," said Mr. Wilson, "we should set up another agency to handle long term notes, U. S. State, municipal and railroad bonds and issue money against them? If such bonds are no good, then no life insurance company or savings bank is solvent today.

Tax Interest U. S. Pays
The tax debt burden of America has grown very rapidly, said Mr. Wilson, declaring that our difficulty rests on our monetary system and the debt growing out of it.

"This year," he said, "the interest on the Federal Gov't debt, State and local gov't debts, railroad bonds and public utility bonds will total 3-1/2 billions, 8 times as much as the annual German reparations, and German says her back is broken. I include railroad and utility bonds as taxes because the governments set their rates and we must pay them.
"Bankers will not take any action in this situation; manufacturers can't. If there is to be any movement along this line, it must come from the organized farmer," Mr. Wilson said in concluding.

Illustrates Plan
Mr. Wilson illustrated his proposed credit currency with a \$25,000,000 road bond issue proposed for Kansas. Ordinarily, said Mr. Wilson, Kansas will issue \$25,000,000 in bonds and build the roads.
By the time the bonds are 95% off interest will run the cost of the roads to a total of \$50,000,000. Mr. Wilson would provide an agency with money issuing powers to which Kansas, for example, could take her \$25,000,000 in bonds and get in return that much in new currency, with the State bonds as security, and without interest. The State would retire the bonds in sections during a period of years, and thereby retire that much of the currency.

In the end, said Mr. Wilson, the State of Kansas would have paid \$25,000,000 for \$25,000,000 worth of roads, plus a small handling charge.

DR. RICE DISAGREES WITH L. E. WILSON

Says Wilson Plan Can't Set Aside Financial System That Quick.

Lansing—"We're rich but we're busted; we've got a surplus of wheat that people would buy if they had the money, but" said Dr. M. S. Rice, Methodist minister of Detroit, second speaker on the Elevator Exchange luncheon program, regarding the Wilson address for an expansion in the money supply, "our financial system can't be set aside that quick."

"Money is not a commodity," said Mr. Rice; "it is a medium of exchange. This gold business of which we have heard is the most delicate thing in the world. Last week our supply of gold had reached 5 billion, half the gold in the world."

Mr. Wilson had left the meeting to make a train. In his absence Mr. Rice made no further comment other than to disagree with Mr. Wilson as stated.

Dr. Rice, choosing Lincoln for his thought, reminding his audience that in times of stress nations produce real leaders, not in times of prosperity and indulgence; he recalled that our fathers had gone through more depressing times and had left our nation better than they found it. This is no time for us to be groaning and going about with bowed heads, said Dr. Rice.
"One thing," said Dr. Rice,

Philosophy and Pie

BY R. S. CLARK

Kind of got to thinkin',
Here the other day,
How life is just a total,
Of what we think and say.

Nothing but the total
Of what we are and do;
A sort of running total
That we keep adding to.

Mostly life is pleasant
But now and then it's tough,
Or looks that way to us because
We don't see far enough.

Mostly all my labors
Are pleasant ones for me,
I enjoy plain farm work
Most remarkably;

But not without exception;
One job I admit
Always seems the nicest
When I'm through with it.

Down in Butler's cathole,
A mile away, or so,
There's a wet location
Where huckleberries grow.

Great big juicy plump ones,
Good beyond compare;—
And every season someone
Kills a 'sauger there!

Now I don't like mosquitoes,
Nor I'm not fond of flies,
But I am mighty partial
To Marthy's berry pies.

And every summer season
You can bet a dime
I'll be in that cathole
In huckleberry time.

For it is my contention—
And I speak as one who knows—
The high bush huckleberry
Is the noblest fruit that grows!

Hornets make me nervous
And so do rattlesnakes
But I provide the berries
For the pies that Marthy makes;

And one good quarter section
Of Marthy's cross-barred kind
Removes all recollection
Of the cathole from my mind.

So it is with many trials
We meet with here below,
We wish they might be easier,
But they won't make them so.

But we can ease them plenty
If we only live our eyes
And see, beyond the bushes,
A dandy row of pies.

"We've got our whole idea geared up to get rich. We are spoiled in our expectation of life. We're all in debt and put in our time steaming about it."

AGRICULTURE CAN STAND RATE TILT, RAILROADS SAY

Shippers Question Rail Wages Surpluses, Wisdom of Increase.

Washington—Railroads of the nation stoutly maintained that all business, including agriculture, although its prices are lowest in 30 years, can stand the 15% general increase in rates and charges now being asked by the roads in hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which opened July 15.

Falling railroad earnings were represented by the roads to be a threat to the entire financial and industrial structure of the nation.

The roads stated that with the 15% increase they expected to be able to resume important improvement projects and that it should help employment considerably.

Shippers' Question
Representatives of the shippers questioned all of these points and raised others.
Asked if he did not think railroad wages were too high, Pres. Scandret of the Milwaukee railroad did not reply, as Commissioner Myer, presiding, stated that railroad wages are handled by another commission, the U. S. Mediation Board.

Asked by Wilbur Laroe, former Commission examiner, if the railroads in asking the rate increase had taken into consideration an increase in surplus from 1-2 to 3 billion dollars in recent years, Pres. Scandret made no reply. Mr. Laroe said that if the railroads made no profit for 7 years they could pay dividends out of surplus for that period.

Pres. Scandret was of the opinion that agricultural products would move as freely over the railroads at 15% higher rates as they do now.

Pres. J. J. Pelley of the New York, New Haven and Hartford was of the opinion that wheat at its present low price could stand the increase. Informed that farm products are as low as 30 years ago, and asked if he considered it good business or good policy to "impose the highest freight rates ever known," Mr. Pelley replied, "It is our policy."

Trim Shipper's Time For Preparing Case

Washington—Shippers protested without avail the I. C. C. order July 23 advancing date for shippers' presentation of evidence in the 15% freight rate increase case from Aug. 31 to Aug. 10. Railroads made the motion to advance the date, urging early completion of the case. Shippers claimed that they should have had the full time originally announced for preparing their case.

FOR REDUCING

Buttermilk is a refreshing, nutritious drink. Because it is low in fat but contains as much protein and minerals as whole milk, it is especially recommended for use in reducing diets.

MICHIGAN CO-OPS PROTEST FREIGHT RATE PROPOSAL

Bureau, Elevator, Live Stock Groups Hint Self-Help Is Passed Up.

Lansing—Presidents of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the Michigan Elevator Exchange and the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, representing 85,000 farmer producers, have filed petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting proposal of the railroads for a 15% increase in freight rates, and ask that it be denied.

"While our associations are in full accord with any sound legitimate movement that might have a tendency to bring about favorable conditions, not alone for railroads, but business in general, we cannot concede to the opinion of the applicant that a 15% increase in rail freight rates would result in anything other than harm to rail transportation and other industry as well, the farm organizations' petition said.

"We believe that other, and well directed efforts on the part of the railroads, heretofore ignored, would do much more to solve their present difficulties and increase their revenues to a greater extent than any additional increase in freight rates," the petition concluded in asking permission to present evidence at the Commission hearings (start July 15 and August 31) and examine and cross-examine witnesses.

SOMETIMES THESE THINGS COME TRUE

Boy Promised Mother That He Would Become Governor; He Did.

Atlanta, Ga.—The thick semi-tropical darkness of a southern night was a backdrop on a tense scene on election night in 1907. Two men, both of national fame, were pitted against each other in the race for governor. One was Richard B. Russell; the other was Hoke Smith. It was June; the polls had closed late in the afternoon and the state waited.

In the Russell home, the family group gathered in the parlor. "Mrs. Russell paced the floor, her eyes over traveling to the long box-like telephone on the wall. With her was her nine-year-old son, Richard B. Jr. Her husband, in the center of a cigar smoking and tobacco chewing group in his downtown headquarters, was having the returns telephoned to that hot parlor as fast as they were received. Between calls from there the woman on whom the weight of the occasion hung heavily, twisted the bell handle of the telephone and called the newspaper office. The tide was turning. It looked like Hoke Smith.

Bells began to peel out; factory whistles were tied down. Red flares were being lighted for the parade of victory. The phone rang. The woman listened tensely for a moment, then turned away in tears. Up sprang Richard, Junior. "Never mind, mother, don't cry! When I get to be a man, I'll be governor, and you'll be the first lady of this state. You see!"

Last week Richard, Jr., was sworn in as Governor of Georgia at the age of 33, the youngest chief executive in the state's history. His 70-year-old father, now chief justice of the state supreme court, administered the oath, and his mother, later the first lady of Georgia, watched the ceremony, this time through tears, but of another kind.

10 PCT. CUT URGED IN DETROIT MILK HAULING CHARGE

Dep't of Agr. Recommends On Milk Producers' Ass'n Request.

Lansing—Recommendation was made on July 11 by the Michigan Department of Agriculture for reducing the cost of hauling milk into Detroit 10 per cent. This recommendation followed an investigation of milk hauling costs as sought by the Michigan Milk Producers' association in a petition to the state department June 17.



Herbert Powell

Two days of investigation work in Detroit on June 23 and 24 followed with about two weeks of work, tabulating data that was obtained, some of it through correspondence, gave the department the cost basis on which its recommendation of a 10 per cent reduction was made, according to Herbert Powell, commissioner.

The department figured that a reduction of approximately 1% could be effected through lower tires and repair costs for motor vehicles used in hauling milk. About 1 2-10% reduction was seen possible through lower cost prices of motor vehicles, about 2 5-10% through lower gasoline and oil prices, as compared with a year ago and another 5% was recommended because of the proportionately fewer miles of unimproved roads over which the milk has to be hauled.

The investigation revealed the fact that about 30 per cent of the milk companies have ceased hauling milk because of a small margin of profit or because there was no profit in the business for them. These concerns, for the most part, operated over the poorer roads so the 70 per cent now in business are concerns that have the more improved highways to haul on. It was on this point that the department made its recommendation of a five per cent cut in hauling charges, the biggest single item of cost reduction.

While the department went into the whole question of milk hauling costs a year ago and made recommendations for equalizing the costs of hauling, the recent investigation was asked by the Milk Producers Ass'n merely to determine the extent to which hauling charges might be reduced, Mr. Powell stated. With this one thought in mind, the department merely considered comparative factors, such as reductions in equipment and repairs costs and costs of fuel and motor oils, by checking these items against similar items of a year previous.

Lack of information afforded by records of the smaller companies handicapped the department in its investigation, Mr. Powell said, because many of the small companies could not show definitely what the

actual costs of the several items were and some could not even show their actual hauling costs. Because of this condition, the department pointed out in its recommendation, too drastic reductions could not be suggested without endangering the life of some of the smaller operating companies, some of whom were found to be rendering a distinct service to patrons without any appreciable margin of profit even through larger companies were found operating on a profitable basis on similar mileage charges.

Although the department has no jurisdiction in the matter of hauling charges its recommendations a year ago, with a few minor changes, were accepted by producers and haulers.

HOOVER HAS 28 COLLEGE DEGREES

But Columbia's Butler Has 40; Nation's Great Honored

New York—While many thousands of graduating college students gained the privilege, during the last few weeks, of writing the initials of one degree or another after their names, dozens of distinguished Americans gained several degrees from universities and colleges throughout the land, without doing any graduating at all. These were honorary degrees, however.

Colleges give honorary degrees for various reasons. Some for publicity gained by giving them to well known people. Others to curry favor from wealthy men who may give the school an endowment. Still others grant honorary degrees in open recognition and admiration for outstanding public service.

President Hoover gained a new degree this year; it came from the University of Porto Rico. This brought his total to 28 degrees. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, here, gained two more, one coming from Budapest. This raised his collection to more than 40. Only the doctor knows just how many there are.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, and president of Stanford University, in California, on leave of absence, received four new ones, a record for this summer. Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, polar explorer and aviator, gleaned three new ones. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war under Woodrow Wilson, received three. Senator Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey was granted three, raising his total to ten. Charles Evans Hughes, chief justice of the supreme court, who already has twenty honorary degrees, didn't score at all this year.

AMEN ON A SWORD

Koenigsberg, Germany—Christians were in this section at least as early as the Viking period. This fact became established by the discovery of a Viking period sword with the word "Amen" inscribed on it. The sword was unearthed at Lochstadt, East Prussia, near here. It indicates that early Christian missionaries were established here in the early dawn of European history.

NEW IDEAS MARK COLLEGE FARMERS PROGRAM JULY 31

Visitors Get Complete Guide To All College Test Work.

East Lansing—Visitors to Michigan State College for Farmers Day, Friday, July 31, will find the day's program laid out somewhat different from the usual program for various "days".

To afford the several thousand guests the best opportunity to avail themselves of the parts of the program most interesting to them, the college in arranging a field tour as the morning part of the program has mapped out the college farms in a manner that will make it unnecessary for guides to accompany the guests.

This is to be the 14th annual Farmers' Day in Michigan, an event that grew out of a summer soils conference and a wheat conference which has been held on separate dates for several seasons.

The musical and speech making parts of the Farmers Day program will be held in the afternoon so that the entire forenoon can be given over to the field tour.

The tour is scheduled to start on Farm Lane, just east of the dairy building and the "Ag" building. Visitors will be given mimeographed copies of a tour log and will find every point of exceptional interest along the route marked with numbers corresponding to numbered descriptions on the log. With this arrangement, a person will be able to follow the numbered places along the route and, by checking the description opposite the numbers on the printed log, will be able to make the tour as rapidly or as slowly as he chooses.

Thus, a soy bean farmer may spend the whole forenoon studying soy beans grow or a barley farmer may want to spend considerable time in the barley test plots and merely take a look at the soy beans.

In a few places about the farms there are to be members of the college staff stationed to give the guests short talks from time to time throughout the forenoon, telling of some of the work being carried on. In most instances, however, the printed log will carry the information of greatest importance for each subject.

The tour includes the college horticultural plots, farm crops plots, curiosity plots, egg laying contest, forestry nursery plots, grain plots, test plots, soy bean crop and culture plots, sugar beet, flax, corn, beans and alfalfa nursery and some soils plots. The college orchards and garden truck plots will be visited and fields showing some of the new oats, the Markton oat, which the college has been raising for sufficient increase to offer the first seed this year.

The Markton oat was developed in Oregon and has increased from a small seeding to about 200 bushels that will be available for Michigan.

Some interesting experiments in beet breeding and culture and a few small grain mixtures for feed will be shown on the tour. Pig feeding experiments on pasture and other pasturing experiments will be shown and thoroughly described.

Each summer, in the past few years, has seen about 5,000 farmers assembled for the annual Farmers Day at the college. This summer's program is being arranged to accommodate even more than in the past, it is reported.

Town and country church choirs are to compete for honors in singing contests as a feature of the afternoon program. A band concert will follow a short speaking program in Steepy Hollow, on the west part of the college campus.

Farm Canvas Hose For Irrigating Fields

Farm Mechanics Idea Saves Water, Does Good Job, Low In Cost.

East Lansing—First season experiments with a system of canvas hose irrigation gives indication of some very satisfactory prospects for the muck farmer or the farmer on light soils where the problem of watering crops is difficult because of the quick drain-off, State College authorities inform the News.

The College Farm Mechanics staff has been working on irrigation by means of a long hose, made of ordinary canvas sewed into tubes. The scheme of watering with this type of conductor is surprising in that water waste is held down to a very low minimum as compared with the furrow method of watering.

While nothing definite has been established in the matter, except that the actual cost of hose runs about six or eight dollars for each acre of irrigation. A few farmers have worked with the college staff this season in an effort to prove a few worthwhile points, especially the question of relation of cost to crop production increases.

One of the most important points in this summer's experimental work on irrigation, the college reports, is the work on certified seed potatoes. Although this summer has not been exceptionally dry, addition of water to the growing crop at specified intervals throughout the season, to maintain a somewhat constant soil humidity, is being done to try to increase the seed yield.

The college, in checking on Michigan rainfall, shows that on an aver-

Control For Alfalfa Seed Chalcid Is Given

Washington—Simple control measures effectively applied may reduce the large annual damage done in alfalfa seed growing regions by the clover-seed chalcid, Farmers' Bulletin 1642-F, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says.

The clover-seed chalcid is a small, wasplike insect, found in practically every locality in the United States where clover or alfalfa seed is produced. Alfalfa seed is worthless after attack by the chalcid. The harm is done by the chalcid depositing its eggs in the alfalfa seed pod. The egg hatches and the young larva develops inside the seed. When the insect is mature it gnaws its way out and leaves the seed an empty shell.

Although the chalcid is widespread, growers have found that effective control is possible by cleaning up fence lines, ditch banks, and stack yards, and co-operation in planning the harvesting of the crop in the locality.

The bulletin is a revision of a former one on the subject and contains much new information. Copies of Farmers Bulletin 1642, Chalcid Control in Alfalfa-Seed Production, may be obtained free by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\$2,000,000 VETO TO HIGH COURT

Senators Object to Governor Reducing Budget Items

Lansing—Judge Carr of the Ingham Circuit court has passed direct to the Supreme Court the question of whether Gov. Brucker exceeded his veto power rights when he recently REDUCED specific budget appropriations made by the Legislature instead of vetoing or approving in their entirety total appropriations for certain purposes.

June 18 the Governor vetoed 3 appropriations in their entirety and pruned 350 others (chiefly by 10 per cent cuts in salaries, etc.) to save taxpayers \$1,009,931 in 1931 and \$952,456 in 1932.

Senators Joe Foster, of Ingham county, and Arthur E. Wood, objected and filed suit. The suit apparently hinges on the Court's Constitutional interpretation of the word "item."

Inquiry has been raised as to whether the Senators have a right to sue on the question.

"And what would I have to give you for one little kiss?" "Chloroform."

Byran Untiedt Suffers From Injuries Again

Holly, Calif.—Bryan Untiedt, Colorado school bus tragedy hero, who was entertained in the White House by President Hoover last spring, suffered bruises and a cut leg, in a motorcycle accident last week. His injuries were not serious.

Cheerless homes produce morbid minds—Herbert Hoover.

Power Equipped Separators At Greatly Reduced Prices

Trade in your old separator for a new Sharples Electric or Engine drive. SHARPLES CO., West Chester, Pa.

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

Play State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich. Safe
Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Over \$94,500,000.00 at risk. \$44,733.30 net assets and resources. Paid over \$4,058,647.14 in losses since our organization, June 14th, 1908. A broad and liberal policy. 3,994 new members last year. Write for a sample copy and for an Agent to call. H. K. FISK, SEC'Y, 702 Church St., Flint, Michigan.

CO. AGENTS VISIT LIVE STOCK EXCH.

See How Co-operative Sells Stock Shipped To Detroit.

Detroit—About 60 county agents from various live stock producing counties in Michigan were guests of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange on Tuesday, June 30. They arrived about 7:30 A. M. and were conducted through the various departments at the stock yards by J. H. O'Mealey, Secretary of the Exchange, Howard Porter and O. B. Price of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Sorting and grading demonstrations of the different classes of live stock were given by the salesmen.

Discussions on feeding and marketing live stock were held, these proving of general interest to all. The group were guests of the Detroit Packing Company for lunch, after which an extensive inspection of the plant was made. Killing of all classes of livestock was witnessed and methods of processing meats was delved into and discussed from every angle. The day was closed by an enjoyable sightseeing trip around and in the city.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange, during June, sold 36% of all livestock consigned to the Detroit stock yards for sale.

On Monday, July 6, Earl Rea, cattle salesman for the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, sold 52 head of medium to good short-fed heifer calves belonging to J. A. Bartley of Alma, Mich., shipped through the Breckenridge Live Stock Association. J. W. Doyle, Manager of the association, accompanied the shipment to Detroit. Twenty averaged 570 and were purchased by Charles Hyman, owner of the West End Beef Company, at \$7.50 The other thirty-two averaged 590 and were bought by Herb Burdick, head cattle buyer for Michigan Beef Company, at \$7.35.

E. A. Beamer, president of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, accompanied by his son, came over to see that the county agents were well taken care of during their visit to the Detroit Stock Yards.

Average weight of hogs sold at Detroit Stock Yards for June 1931 was 222 pounds. For June 1930, 216 pounds.

Why Banks Failed

Bank failures in our best agricultural states are blamed on the enormous decline in the prices of agricultural commodities, by Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation in an article which appears in the July issue of Bureau Farmer, official publication of the national organization.

"All their assets were frozen," explains Mr. O'Neal. "Out of the total record of 1,345 failures, the Central states, the great wheat and corn and livestock section reported 699 failures involving 235 millions of dollars. In some sections of the nation, the country banks have entirely disappeared. If something is not done soon, there will be no more country banks left."

Copper License Plates

The highway commission of the state of Arizona has recommended use of copper license plates for motor vehicles for 1932 upon this suggestion of the governor of the state as a means of encouraging use of this Arizona mineral.

Wheat 25c, Crude Oil 10-22c in Southwest

Kansas City—Wheat 25 cents a bushel and less, oil 10 cents to 22 cents per barrel for the lowest to the best grades. Both of these great products of the southwest—Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, were bringing \$1.50 or better a short time ago. Oil has dropped from \$1.57 per barrel in the past year.

Wheat producers with production costs of around 60 cents per bushel find themselves selling at 25 cents. Recently southwest farmers developed a movement to hold their wheat off the market; southwest business groups extended debt periods in hopes of better prices coming.

Oil producers having small wells find themselves investing 35 to 55 cents per barrel for pumping and getting 12 to 13 cents for the oil. Owners of both small and large wells are considering closing down, even though water may ruin their wells. If 20,000 oil wells in Kansas were to shut down, probably 30,000 men would be thrown out of work.

There is little or no ultra-violet light in the sunshine early in the morning or late in the afternoon, or on days when the sky is cloudy.

Farmers' Buying Guide

- Young People**—Do You Possess Business Worth? You can turn your time into value with us. LANSING BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 130 W. Ionia, Lansing.
- Hotel Kerns**—At Lansing. Many years farm organization headquarters. Comfort at easy prices. N. Grand at Mich. Center of city. Cafeteria, garage. Rates \$1.50 to \$3.
- Beekeeper's Supplies**—Berry Baskets Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (2)
- Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria**—Lansing 1/2 block South of Capitol, Townsend St. Food wholesome, reasonable. Also pleasant lounge, swimming pool, recreation and residence for young girls.
- Monuments**—BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED monuments of the most beautiful granite and marble. Call or write. We employ no salesman. You save the difference. Largest monument works in Western Michigan. SIMPSON GRANITE WORKS, 1358 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.

You Wouldn't Ride With Dynamite!

Maybe once in a while when some explosive is needed on the farm, but you wouldn't want to have it in the car every time you made a trip.

Lots of car owners are driving cars today that for lack of proper insurance are loaded with a possible legal liability that may blow them sky-high financially if they are ever unfortunate enough to get into a serious driving accident. And who knows?

There is only one safeguard against that kind of financial dynamite. That is adequate public liability, property damage and collision insurance in a strong, legal reserve company that fully protects its policyholders and pays its claims promptly. Cars should be insured against fire and theft loss, of course.

We offer full auto insurance coverage and nationwide service in a legal reserve company at low rates that save money for you.

We have 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 26 states.

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

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
State Agent, Lansing, Mich.

SMUT RESISTING OAT ANNOUNCED

Crop Impr. Ass'n to Increase Markton Oat For Farmers.

About two hundred bushels of seed oats from the Markton Oat, a new variety of smut resisting oat, is to be made available this season to Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n members for seed increase to commercial volume, Michigan State College, said this week.

The Markton oat is not a Michigan product but was brought out through the experimental efforts of the Oregon Agricultural College. Michigan State College has developed an increase over several seasons which gives the first seed offering this year.

The new oat is expected to prove very satisfactory, especially on lighter soils. It is a little better on yield than other Michigan favorites and its smut resisting quality is expected to add to its popularity, when once established as a feed grain.

The Markton oat is fairly early in maturing and develops a free-flowering head on long, stiff straw.

Michigan State College has several acres of this new crop in the field this season and will pass out all available seed for seed purposes only to the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n this summer.

Shoes Fixed Site Of Battle Of Gettysburg

Veteran Looks Back 68 Years; Began When Shoe Hunting Forces Met.

SITE WAS AN ACCIDENT

Fate Decided Northern Army Searching Foe Should Meet Him There.

Sixty-eight years ago on a Friday night, July 3, shortly before midnight, a dust-covered Confederate cavalry officer in charge of gathering up the wounded from the field of battle stood waiting before the tent of General Lee. At last the gray outline of Lee's charger, Traveler, appeared in the dim moonlight. Lee dismounted wearily. "This has been a sad day, general," he said. Then he leaned against his horse in utter exhaustion, seemingly unaware of the other's presence. "Oh, it's too bad, it's too bad!" he exclaimed, his head drooping upon his breast. Then he roused himself, straightened his shoulders and gave one final command before he drew back the flaps of his tent and entered the valley of his Gettysburg alone. The great battle of Gettysburg was definitely at an end, says W. P. R., writing in the Kansas City Star.

July 4, 1863, saw the bruised and battered forces of the South and Lee's retreat back to Lee's own beloved Virginia. It was not the confident and eager army that had crossed the Potomac only a week or so before for the invasion that Lee and Jefferson Davis had hoped would bring recognition to the South by Great Britain and France. The flower of the army lay there where they had fallen, a carpet of twisted forms woven together with scarlet threads. Three out of eight in Lee's army were casualties; out of the magnificent army of 80,000 veterans only 50,000 returned to Virginia fit for duty.

Both Armies Badly Battered

Too often in our classification of Gettysburg as a great northern victory and the decisive battle of the war—which is entirely true in its larger aspects—we overlook the fact that as a military engagement it was almost a draw, and that the Union troops suffered nearly as severely as those of Lee. True, the proportion of loss among the Confederates was much larger, but that was partly due to the fact that Meade had the larger force. His loss of 25,000 men out of an army of 90,000 was staggering. Those who criticized him for not "following up his advantage" and crushing Lee before he could withdraw overlook Meade's great losses in the three days of heroic struggle.

So, too, have we been prone to overlook the bloody and bitter struggle of the first two days of the battle as the great spectacle of Pickett's charge, the final, desperate gamble for victory, rises to challenge the imagination. Men fell in tiers, say the accounts of that heroic advance of Pickett's Virginians. And yet that charge was the only real action the final day of the battle, and Pickett had only 5,000 men in command. Three-fourths of them were killed or wounded, but at Bloody Angle near Little Round Top on the afternoon of July 2, the second day of the battle, 15,000 men in Blue were killed or wounded.

"The fighting the second day was terrific," says E. T. Heite of Merian, Kas., a 90-year-old veteran of the army of the Potomac, whose memory of the great struggle in the Pennsylvania borderland still is green. Mr. Heite enlisted in May 1861, and served with the 71st Pennsylvania infantry until July, 1865, engaging in all the major battles of the Army of the Potomac without missing a roll call. He never was wounded, though men were shot down all around him. Out of his original company of 100, only thirteen remained when the war ended. Seven of these had been wounded.

"I was lucky," he says. "That is the only explanation. Our company was no exception. Others suffered as badly. The war was a terrible thing. But as long as it had to be it was best that it happened when it did. As terrible as it was, it would have been much more appalling if it were fought with modern implements of war. The machine gun, the airplane, the gas and high explosive shells—it is a good thing for America that these things were not then in existence."

Seated in the shade of two majestic oaks on his spacious lawn—he transplanted them as saplings from a field at Linwood boulevard and Charlotte street thirty years ago—Mr. Heite recalls incidents of that great struggle at Gettysburg, when he, a Pennsylvania boy in his early twenties, was in Hancock's corps in the center of the Federal line along the crest of Cemetery Ridge. It was against this point that Pickett's famous charge was directed.

Battle Really An "Accident"

"Pickett's charge was a magnificent, beautiful thing," he recalls. "It was the most impressive sight of the entire war. Nothing that I have even seen written about it has been overdrawn. That charge will live forever as the high point of the crucial battle of the Civil War, and yet the worst fighting came the second day, when Lee tried to turn our flanks. The final day, with Pickett's charge as the grand climax, held nothing to compare with it as far as fighting was concerned." The battle of Gettysburg really was an accident. Neither army had

deserves the blame. With Pickett's charge the battle ended. The star of the South lost its luster and began to fade. But yet it was not for two years until it finally flickered out.

Mr. Heite arrived at Gettysburg the night of July 1 after a 38-mile march and took his place in the Union center. He was there all through the second and third days.

Respect For Stonewall Jackson

"The hardest fighting for us came the second day. Pickett's men reached only the stone wall in front of us. They broke through farther down the line. It was all over in less than half an hour, although it seemed a lot longer. I wondered what they could hope to accomplish by sending 5,000 men against our line. Later I read Pickett's story—that he had thought he was to lead a general assault.

"As it was we could have captured Pickett's entire command if we had had a couple of smart generals, simply by swinging a couple of regiments around and bottling it in. We didn't have the generals the South did, before Grant took command. The South had the best officers. Stonewall Jackson was the one that I admired most. He was a holy terror. You never could tell where he was or where he was going to be the next day. We might go to sleep at night facing him and wake up to hear him in battle thirty miles away. It got so that every time we heard firing in the distance we'd say 'There's Jackson. If he hadn't been killed at Chancellorsville, the result might have been different.'"

After the war Mr. Heite returned to Philadelphia for several years. He came to Kansas City in 1881 and opened a greenhouse out in the country, at Linwood boulevard and Holmes street.

W. P. R.

Union Forces There First

The men in blue reached the town first. Then came the men in gray. They keep on coming, thinking only of militia is before them and the first shot will send them scampering home. But the men in blue are from the famous Iron Brigade—veterans of many a battle. They clash. The men in gray are hurled back. Another detachment hears the firing and hurries up. Men pour into battle on both sides. Before the day is over the two small detachments have grown into armies, brigades falling into the battle as they arrive. Bit by bit the men in blue are pushed back with great losses, back through the town, back through the fields, pushed back to a ridge three miles distant, which gets its name from the fact the town's cemetery is there. The two armies swept through Gettysburg, leaving the streets paved with the dead and the wounded. Thus ends the first day of the battle. The Confederates, flushed with victory, prepare for the second.

Unknowingly Lee has pushed the Federals back to the strongest natural position in the district, a horseshoe-shaped ridge, with two hills, Culp's Hill at the northern extremity and Little Round Top at the south, to guard the flanks. It is almost an ideal arrangement for defense, and yet if Lee can push in the ends of the horseshoe he will have the Federals trapped. The next day this is what he tries to do, but by this time the whole Union army is in line. The attempts to turn the flanks fail. Charge after charge is made; countercharges follow. For a moment the two hills are in the hands of the Southerners; now they are won back again. So ends the second day.

The Final Day Pickett's

The final day is Pickett's. Having failed to roll up the Federal flanks, Lee has decided upon a frontal assault. Pickett's fresh brigade is chosen to lead the attack. All morning it lies there at the foot of Seminary Ridge, where the Confederate batteries are concentrated to pound away at the Union line a mile away, across a valley of open fields. All morning it lies there in the blistering July sun, while the smoke of the greatest cannonading of the war hides the two lines. About 2 o'clock the Federal batteries cease fire, waiting for the attack they know is to come. At 3 o'clock the Confederate batteries grow silent, and as the pall of smoke lifts the waiting Federals see a sight never duplicated in all history.

Across the valley and through the wheat stubble comes Pickett's brigade, marching to death as though in dress parade—three lines nearly a mile long, with the brigadiers riding in front of their men and before all the gallant figure of Pickett himself, calm, confident, proud that it is his men that shall have the honor of breaking the Federal line. It is a tragic, glorious picture. A thrill of admiration holds the men in blue. Five thousand men, the flower of Virginia, are marching out to battle an army moving forward in perfect alignment. The men in blue feel like cheering this sublime exhibition of courage. But war demands that they must shoot them down. Shoot them down, kill lest they be killed themselves. How pitifully cruel that it has to be! There is no animosity in the hearts of the men in blue, waiting there—only regret that war makes it necessary to take the lives of such heroic men.

The High Water Mark

On come Pickett's men, while bursting shells cut great holes in their ranks; showers of canister and grape mow them down. They pause, dress their lines, advance again. Death marches with them. Finally they reached the Federal line, but only the bleeding remnant is left. They break through. They battle furiously, but it is futile. Unsupported, they cannot hold what they have won. It is fall back now, back over the field strewn with the bodies of the men who were their comrades, back to the lines where Pickett, who so miraculously escaped the death that took most of his officers is to eat his heart out over the sacrifice of his men.

Somehow, somebody blundered. The support which Pickett has been promised never materialized. Lee himself always took the blame. "It was my fault," he said, "all my fault." And yet historians have wondered if "Marse Robert" really

deserves the blame. With Pickett's charge the battle ended. The star of the South lost its luster and began to fade. But yet it was not for two years until it finally flickered out.

Magazine Of Michigan Describes Every Lake

Location, Size, Fish, Bathing, Other Information On 4,187 Lakes.

Lansing—A school boy studying the geography of Michigan's inland lakes would have to memorize more than 50,000 facts if he were to become thoroughly familiar with his subject. It is made evident from the descriptions of 4,187 lakes given in the Michigan Lakes and Streams Directory, copies of which may be obtained from the Michigan Farm News at \$1.10 per copy, postage prepaid.

The Directory is the first book of its kind ever to be issued anywhere in the United States. So complete is it in its inventory of Michigan's lakes that officials of the Izaak Walton League of America, headquarters of which is in Chicago, are urging similar surveys in other states where wild life and recreational resources are important.

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Big Buyer Tries Out Purchasing for Home

Hotel Keeper Learns Some of Housewives' Problems In Buying Economy.

A portly, prosperous appearing man walked into a meat market in a southern Ohio city recently, with an expression of satisfaction written on his face.

Only the week before, he had sold his 200 room hotel, and had retired to a new home, with no care other than planning for his family of five children and his wife. This was the first day of his marketing, a simple task, seemingly, for a man who had been buying for the hotel dining room and cafeteria, for many years.

"I'll take some pork chops—about three dozen," he said dreamily to the meat dealer who beamed at the size of the order. The customer reflected to himself: "H'm, we might need a bit of cold meat for a snack at night. I'll get something to keep in the ice box." Ajoud, he added. "About five pounds of cold sliced ham, too." His expression changed when he was told the total of his purchases.

NAT'L GRANGE AT MADISON NOV. 11-20

First Time in This Region Since Grand Rapids In 1919.

An outstanding event of agricultural interest, and one of the big farm conventions of the year in the Central West, will be the 65th annual session of the National Grange, which meets at Madison, Wisconsin, November 11-20, and which will bring together several thousand people from all the 32 different states in which the Grange is organized.

The decision to meet in Wisconsin was a recognition of the agricultural importance of the vast section occupied by this and adjoining states. The coming session will be the first time the National Grange has ever met in Wisconsin; with its last convention anywhere near this territory, the Grand Rapids session of 1919.

Prominent men from the National Capital will address the Madison session; important problems of agriculture and the welfare of rural life in general will be earnest topics of discussion; and the policies which the National Grange adopts will be awaited with keen interest throughout the nation.

The climax event of the session will be the conferring of the Seventh Degree—highest in the Grange ritualism—on Friday, November 13, at the beautiful Masonic Temple at Madison. This will be given twice, afternoon and evening, with at least 3,000 initiates expected. It is considered one of the most beautiful of all ritualistic presentations, and the east of Grange members who put it on include men and women from more than a score of different states.

The University of Wisconsin and the Madison Association of Commerce are co-operating heartily to make the coming Grange convention a great success, and some of the sessions will probably consider jointly with the University the problems confronting rural life. The business men of Madison are greatly interested in extending a royal welcome to the Grange guests, and the facilities of the city will be taxed to the limit to entertain the expected crowd.

Many new subordinate Granges are being organized in Wisconsin and adjacent states, in anticipation of the coming convention; and the whole Central West is certain to feel the impetus of this big farm gathering. During the early fall, in both Wisconsin and Illinois, special State Grange

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GERMANS SPLURGE AS RUIN LOOMS

Drop In Mark Value Feared; Germans Buy Food, Clothing.

What happens to individual citizens of a nation on the verge of going into bankruptcy, and faced with economic wreck? How does the average German, for instance, conduct himself to conditions in his nation, which are being settled by the current Paris conference, while the rest of the civilized world looks on?

Berlin today presents a picture of prosperity to the strangers strolling its wide boulevards and shopping sections in the fashionable West End, it is observed in a copyrighted dispatch from the Associated Press, Berlin correspondent.

In fact, the dispatch continues, great and unprecedented spending was going on last week, inspired by a fear that the mark would fall in value, and that what money citizens possessed might drop to a fraction of its value. The government, on the other hand, was urging the people, by radio and through newspapers, that the coming era was one of price deflation, rather than otherwise. Nevertheless, thousands began a wild scramble to convert their ready cash into food and commodities.

Men bought shirts by the score, some are reported to have bought 40. Women bought shoes by the dozen. Householders laid in year-long stocks of rice, tea and other staples which would remain well preserved for many months on the kitchen shelves. Dry goods stores shortened their hours to stem the tide of demand, which they could not supply at times. Banks closed their doors for the sake of prudence, but the buying continued on the part of those who had previously removed their funds, or who were keeping their wages in cash. Germans realized that marks cannot be eaten and that a crisis must be met with food.

HOUSEWIVES AND GRAPES

Surveys in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati show that housewives prefer to buy table grapes in two and four pound baskets, but will buy a twelve quart basket for juice or canning.

Sessions will be held, at convenient centers, for conferring the sixth degree, to accommodate those members of the Order who wish to go to Madison and receive the Seventh Degree in November.

Rainbow Trout Move Across Lake Michigan

A swim across Lake Michigan doesn't offer many obstacles to a rainbow trout. In fact, according to the Department of Conservation, such a trip is rather ordinary.

The Institute for Fisheries Research of the Department has reported that a trout tagged by Smith Brothers, commercial fisherman at Port Washington, Wisconsin, July 18, 1930 was recently caught at Junction Dam on the Manistee River. It also reported that a rainbow trout tagged at Junction Dam was later caught by Richard Lade and son three miles north of Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

There seems to be proof, according

Florida Cans 3 Million Crates of Grapefruit

Tampa, Fla.—Approximately three million field crates of Florida grapefruit were canned last season, according to figures on the citrus fruit industry made public recently by fruit growers of Florida. The grapefruit canning industry began 10 years ago on a small scale and has developed consistently. Much of the fruit was used for juice alone; the juice is canned for commercial purposes.

to the Institute, that rainbow trout (steelheads) which live as adults on the Wisconsin side of the lake, use the Manistee River in Michigan for spawning purposes.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Many Successful Farmers Use Long Distance Telephone Service

1. To buy and sell.
2. To obtain latest produce quotations.
3. To keep in touch with markets and general business conditions.

Following is a list of Day Station-to-Station rates for Long Distance calls between representative points. Evening and night rates are still lower:

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Muskegon to Grand Rapids.....	.30
Ann Arbor to Monroe.....	.30
Benton Harbor to Niles.....	.20
Flint to Saginaw.....	.30
Manistee to Cadillac.....	.40
Port Huron to Mt. Clemens.....	.30
Ionia to Battle Creek.....	.35
Bay City to Big Rapids.....	.65
Holland to St. Joseph.....	.45
Hastings to Hillsdale.....	.55

A New Service To Farm News Readers

WE WILL COLLECT CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR YOU

We have made arrangements with the Traffic Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for ALL its services, as follows:

1. To file claim and collect for stock killed or injured in rail shipments, or on right-of-way, where transportation companies are liable; collect overcharges on freight or express bills; for loss or damage in shipment; for damage by fire set by locomotives, etc.; for damage to property by gravel operations, power dams, etc. Nominal service charge to help carry expense made ONLY if claim is collected.
2. To advise and assist farmers in problems concerning electric power lines, oil pipe lines, transportation company or other rights of way over farm property. To advise farmers regarding their rights in highway matters, drains, etc., and assist them have corrected such troubles as arise therefrom. Advice given on oil and gas leases. Better have the lease inspected before you sign it. No charge for service unless we collect a claim for damages, etc.
3. To check your freight and express bills free. It pays to have this done. Mistakes will happen. New rates make changes.

SPECIAL—If you have a question concerning livestock, poultry or other farm operations, why not ask the FARM NEWS? Competent authorities will give the answer. The service is free.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan

HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.

Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

Cold Meats For Hot Weather

Hot roast pork and apple sauce may be just the thing for a cold winter day, but the very sound of the words has little appeal to the appetite on a hot summer day.

Cooking the meats ahead of time and slicing and serving them cold is one solution of the hot-weather meat cookery problem which Miss Stella Patton of the home economics department at the University of Wisconsin suggests for the homemaker who wants to keep her family well supplied with good muscle-building protein the year 'round. A relish of horseradish and whipped cream, or of chopped pickle or chili sauce adds to the flavor of the meat and also makes the plate more attractive.

Meat Salads

Meat salads are a good choice for the main dish of a meal on sultry days. Pork and veal, either separate or the two taken together, make a very tasty salad. For this, she dices the lean meat, discarding all of the fat, and adds diced celery, green pepper, and perhaps a small amount of hard cooked egg. The yellow of the egg and the green of the pepper make an attractive color combination.

Chicken salad, which is always popular, can be dressed up for special occasions with blanched almonds. Stuck whole into the salad, these are interesting to the eye and also add flavor to the salad.

Jellied Beef

A recipe for jellied beef which Miss Patton recommends calls for: 3 cups of minced boiled fresh beef, 1 1/2 cups boiling soup stock, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, 1/2 teaspoon onion juice, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon paprika, 1 1/2 tablespoons gelatin, 2 tablespoons cold water.

The minced meat, onion juice, salt, and paprika are added to the boiling stock and simmered for five minutes. The gelatin is mixed with the cold water and allowed to soften in the meantime. The Worcestershire sauce and the softened gelatin are then added to the first mixture, which is cooled slightly, turned into an oiled mould and chilled. When unmoulded for serving, it may be garnished with asparagus dipped in French dressing, or with sliced tomatoes and lettuce.

Jellied Veal

Veal may be substituted for beef in this recipe, and with this Miss Patton likes to use lemon rind instead of onion juice for seasoning. The jellied veal is attractive garnished with lettuce and sliced hard cooked egg, sliced tomato or string beans moistened with French dressing.

Lowell, 100 Yrs. Old; Celebrates Aug. 6-8

Lowell—This village, August 6 to 8, will observe the one hundredth anniversary of its founding by staging a celebration that would do credit to a town far more pretentious in size.

Lowell has a wonderful background of romantic history and Indian lore. Here in this beautiful Grand River valley had dwelt for centuries the red man, following the pursuits of peace and war, happy in the life of the forest and stream with the abundant game afforded; here came the early fur traders and French voyageurs, followed by the white settlers and the gradual conquest of the forest and the making of homes. Later began the historic lumbering days when the streets of this pioneer town of Lowell were thronged with lumber jacks, gayly dressed in their Mackinaws, colored sash and high-topped caulked boots—all came to this town in the valley "where the rivers meet."

This historical past with its romantic background will all be brought before the visitor to Lowell during this centennial celebration in a wonderful pageant in which more than 100 people will participate and which will be worth coming many, many miles to see.

Other attractions will be so numerous and varied that space will not permit mention of all, but there will be one of the most magnificent parades of floats ever presented anywhere—and ball games and horse races and wonderful bands.

Lowell, Mich., invites the world to her doors on August 6, 7 and 8, 1931.

Washtenaw Bureau To Have a Muster Day

Ann Arbor—Washtenaw County Farm Bureau has notified the American Farm Bureau Federation that it will take part in the Farm Bureau's Muster Day program during the month of September. On that day the members will rally for a meeting and demonstration of strength; they will re-affirm their allegiance to the Farm Bureau; new members will be added. The days' title is borrowed from Colonial Days when at regular intervals the farmers and citizenry of that day had a Muster Day to reckon their strength and preparedness for defense.

When a lanky, lanky girl inherits a fortune she becomes stately and tall.

POOR PA

By CLAUDE CALLAN



"Why don't Betty straighten up her own room?" I says to Ma. "Our son Joe keeps his room lookin' nice an' I don't see why Betty can't do the same."

"Well, she's pretty busy with that business course she's takin'," Ma says, "an' she's not at home as much as Joe is."

"It seems to me that girls have changed a lot," I says. "When you was a girl—"

"Here's her new knickers in the middle of the floor," Ma says. "She just turned 'em inside out gettin' 'em off an' left 'em lyin' right where she got out of 'em. An' look at her smokin' set. I'll declare she never cleans it. Pick up her ridin' boots an' put 'em in the closet. I do wish she'd get this punchin' bag down from here."

"This looks like a boy's room," I says. "Look at this rifle."

"That's the rifle she won a medal with when she was in college," Ma says. "She was the best shot in the club."

"Well, times certainly have changed," I says. "It's no wonder you feel safe when Betty is out at night with the boys an' then worry when Joe is out with girls. What girls picture is this Betty's got on the table?"

"That's not a girl," Ma says. "That's Betty's new beau an' she has got him out at the park now teachin' him how to swim."

(Copyright, 1931, Publishers Synd.)

Kitchen Ideas

Instead of greasing your bread after taking it from the oven try greasing it before you put it in and see how much softer it is.

Save celery tops and dry them in the oven. They can then be crushed and stored in a bag for future use in flavoring soups, sauces and dressings. The flavor is better than celery salt.

If the surface of your range looks rough, it is probably due to an accumulation of stove blacking. Rub vigorously with sand paper and it will soon be as smooth as when new.

Salted nuts quickly lose their freshness. Before serving heat for a few minutes in a moderate oven.

To remove the printed matter from sugar, salt or feed sacks, soak them first overnight in clear kerosene, then wash in strong soap suds.

Out-of-doors pillows, used on the porch swing or garden seat, should have an inner covering of oilcloth, then an outer one of gingham or cretonne. These will remain uninjured through a rain.

When a large number of candles are necessary for a birthday cake decoration, try forming the figures of the years with candles rather than one for each year.

When making pumpkin pies, add 1-4 cup shredded coconut to a pie and the result is a delightful change to the usual pumpkin pie.

When preparing parsley for garnishing, chop it very fine, screw it up in the corner of a clean cloth, then pour cold water over it and squeeze it as tightly as possible. Then shake it out of the cloth and it will fall like a green powder. Unless it is done in this way, the parsley will gather in little lumps.

Baked pineapple slices can be served with baked or boiled ham or pork.

Plant Lettuce Now For Fall Use

Lettuce, early August started. Should in fall be tender hearted. Plant a good variety of lettuce about the last of July or early in August. Pick a good rich moist spot. Plant shallow, not over a quarter inch, better not that deep. If you are afraid the soil will dry out before the plants come up—and it very likely will—cover the row with boards, bur-lap, or straw. Watch for the seedlings to break ground and remove your covering promptly.

Be sure to pick a good variety. Try Mignonette; even if the little rascal doesn't head, its leaves will be prime. An excellent leaf variety is Prizehead. Both Mignonette and Prizehead are a little reddish. I have always been partial to red-heads myself. There are many other good varieties for late planting. Big Boston and Wonderful or New York are popular head lettuces. Grand Rapids is very commonly grown for leaf lettuce.—Bob Adams.

The Magic Of July

By Jessie Felt Limbeck

Dear heart, sweetheart, the days are drifting by,
The green will turn to golden in the magic of July,
June with all her singing birds, her wealth of fragrant flowers
Now is but a memory of happy, sunlit hours;
So let us welcome heat and toil for harvest time is nigh
When green shall turn to golden in the magic of July.

Dear heart, sweetheart, the time is coming soon
When we will work together beneath the harvest moon;
When ripened fields shall yield their toll of shining golden grain
The gift of Him who sends to us the sunshine and the rain;
And like a benediction the harvest days draw nigh,
For green will soon be golden in the magic of July!

Summer Flower Hints

If you are a lover of the iris, do not put off getting a start now, for the time to transplant iris is immediately after blooming, rather than in the fall as is the case with most perennials. Some even move them during the blooming season so as to be certain of the variety chosen; and they appear to have no difficulty in doing so.

Lilac bushes and spires and most all other spring flowering shrubs should be pruned as soon after the blooming season as possible, for the flower buds for next year form on the new growth. New growth is encouraged when the bush is judiciously pruned immediately after the last flower has shriveled.

Transplant perennial phlox in September, as this allows time for new roots to form before freezing weather. If the first blossom head is cut off as soon as it has faded, the stalk will send out new flower heads, equally as fine and thus prolong the blooming period of the plant.

Delphiniums may be safely moved in the fall. In fact, fall planting is considered best.

The climbing roses should be pruned as soon as through blooming, some advocating cutting out at the ground the canes that bore

flowers this year so that the sturdy new shoots may have a chance to develop.

Most of the shrubs can be propagated by laying a shoot, split a little and anchored in the ground to take root. Or take cuttings from the wood between the soft and sappy and the hard and woody. Take a cutting with a "heel" if possible. Put in a box of soil and keep moist and protected from the wind and sun.

Transplant oriental poppies while they are dormant but hesitate about moving them at any other time.

If you want a start in roses, take cuttings or the stalks from bouquets and put them in the ground under a glass fruit jar, that is inverted over them with the can mouth pushed well down into the dirt, then leave it alone until spring. Do not lift the can for any purpose whatever. The next spring the cuttings will have rooted and can be transplanted to a permanent place.

During the growing season is the time to mark the specimens of native shrubbery growing in the woods and fence corners that we wish to transplant in the yard or garden next spring.

Many of our most beautiful landscape parks and estates owe a great deal of their beauty to the native shrubbery that has found company with cultivated stock. It's ours if we take time to make the selection and give a little thought to its location and use.

Women's Week July 25

What the farm wife can do for herself, for her home and for her community has been woven into a week's program for Farm Women's Week, sometimes referred to as "Mother's Vacation," at Michigan State College, for the week of July 25 to 31.

This summer's women's week is to be the sixth annual affair of its kind and the program consists of lectures, demonstrations and discussions. Some of the best known authorities on their respective subjects have been secured for the lectures and demonstrations and those who attend the classes will be given opportunities each day to enter into open discussion on the topics studied.

General headquarters of the conference or school will be in the home economics building.

Social hours are being planned to follow the dinner hour and programs of unusual entertainment features are to be provided for each evening, the short course department of the college reports.

Home Markets

In 1930, the income from the sale of surplus farm products at 29 curb markets in North Carolina, under Extension supervision, was \$273,930.

The women who sell home products at the market in Gulf Port, Miss., last year came within \$24 of the \$10,000 goal they had set for the year. They are not only selling their products on the market, but are serving a business men's lunch of farm home products and have developed a real catering trade.

The University of New Hampshire is assisting farm people in developing a tourist's home trade by holding an annual state wide conference early each spring. One hundred and thirty-nine people registered at the last one. A committee was appointed to develop a road map of the state showing the location of approved homes. One tourist home proprietor stated she had found it good business to have a well equipped children's play ground where it can be seen from the road, another has a tennis court; another had printed a small four page pamphlet that she sent to her friends and former patrons.

Costs 60c Per Day

Washington—It costs 60 cents a day to educate a child in the average public school.

The office of education of the Interior Department, after gathering statistics from a representative group of units, said that the average annual cost of each child was \$108.87.

These figures included teachers services for nine months, heat, janitors' services and in most instances school supplies, books and library facilities.

AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN



"I was comin' out of the post office when it happened. Bill just stood there an' let the fellow cuss him an' didn't do nothin'. A few years ago, when he was poor an' wore old clothes, he'd o' lit on the fellow like a brick house; an' the only way I can figure it is that gettin' rich an' wearin' dignified clothes has took the spunk out o' him."

"Ever'body kind o' lives up to the way he's dressed."

"Look what's happened to men folks. I seen one startin' to the dressin' room when I was on the train goin' to Liza's last week. He had a shavin' brush, a safety razor, a tube o' shavin' cream, a cream to use after shavin', a face lotion, a box o' powder, a tooth brush, a tube o' tooth paste, a mouth wash an' a bottle o' slickem for his hair."

"If he'd o' showed that mess in front of old time tobacco-chawers that shaved blue, they'd o' called him a dude."

"An' they'd o' been right, too. Men have got so they're more female than women."

"An' my notion is, that accounts for women actin' mannish an' bossy. Nature tries to keep things even, an' when men stop actin' like males, the women try to make up the difference."

"If men get to wearin' lace, you'll see women chavin' tobacco an' wearin' pants in five years."

(Copyright, 1931, Publishers Synd.)

Makes Berry Jelly Without Using Pectin

Michigan Farm News, Editor:

At a canning demonstration last Friday I heard a number of ladies wish they could make berry jelly without using commercial pectin. So I am sending my way:

I wash fresh picked berries. Then slice either Wealthy or Yellow Transparent apples, having twice the amount of berries.

Add to berries and just cover with water.

Cook until apples are tender, then strain in close weave jelly bag.

Measure liquid and add same measure of cane sugar; bring quickly to boil.

Boil hard for 10 minutes. One quart of berries makes 10 glasses jelly.

Be sure and use a large kettle as jelly should boil up to twice the depth of juice.

I have made red and black raspberry jelly after this recipe and had lovely products.

MRS. LIBBIE CRAVEN, Shultz, R-1, Michigan, Barry County.

CANADIANS LIKE BUTTER

Canadians eat more butter than any other people in the world. Their per capita consumption of butter amounts to nearly 30 pounds a year.

Geologists estimates that 1,000 years of rock weathering are required to make one inch of soil.

Between 12 and 15 million people during the past few seasons.

Which Is Best?

\$1,000 Cash, or \$83.33 Per Month?

It has been truly said, "Give a woman \$50,000 and she may be in want in a few years; give her \$1,000 annually and she may be short of money before the end of the year. Give her \$100 per month—or any fixed sum that is adequate—and she will prosper as long as she lives.

Man has not devised better machinery to carry out the intentions of a life insurance policyholder and to handle his beneficiary's interest than the investment machinery of a life insurance company. Policyholders and their beneficiaries scarcely realize the privilege that is theirs.

State Farm Life insurance settlement options enable a man to provide his family with funds regularly over a period of years in a manner similar to that in which they would be received if he were alive. He may choose a lump sum settlement, a schedule of payments for 10 or 20 years, or during the life of the beneficiary, etc.

Let us explain our policies to you.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan State Farm Bureau
State Agent Lansing, Mich.

This Is Ideal Picnic Weather

We have heard over and over again that the greatest asset for a successful picnic is a hot day. If there be any virtue in a soaring temperature, 1931 should be a good picnic year.

And there are other reasons for picnics this year, the chief among them being that when times are not rosy it does us all good to gather together and enjoy the sight of familiar faces, when one can throw aside personal worries for a while and give way to lighter pleasantries. To talk, to laugh, to take part in the sports or to serve on a committee, will tend to put one in a better spirit to carry on. There's no better medicine for the blues than to stir up a picnic.

When one hasn't money or time to make an extended trip and see the well advertised wonders of the country, there's always some place close at hand where a short time can be spent between milking hours. If well planned the trip can be counted among the real pleasures of life.

Many States specialize in picnics far beyond Michigan, although none of them have greater possibilities. In Illinois the State Farm Bureau began with a state wide picnic (a few years ago) and felt that they had reached their limit when 20,000 people attended. Then they broke up into 4 district picnics with nationally known speakers as attendance makers. Last year they split again into 20 county picnics with

an average attendance of 11,000 or better. At some of these picnics all speeches were taboo and programs of stunts, demonstrations and entertainments kept the crowds in a jolly mood.

In Minnesota 47 county picnics were held with a total attendance of about 160,000. These picnics are usually held during June and early July and are used as a means of keeping up interest in their organization. They cater to the local surroundings, for in one county where fish are plentiful, they have the picnic dinner, a "fish fry". In our county a wealthy man donated 4 acres of land with a trout brook running through it, to be used as a county picnic ground with the stipulation that the Farm Bureau should maintain it.

In Ohio they have specialized in pageantry, depicting the history of the country in which the picnic is held. Township groups are given stated parts and it is no rare sight to see 500 people participate in a pageant when it comes annual picnic day. These affairs make a great appeal to the young folks, for they all like the "dressing up" and acting the part of generations passed. In Missouri the youngsters have been put through contests of demonstrations, stunts, playlets, etc., and the groups winning out are invited to perform during the picnic programs.

All commercialization is frowned upon in most of the states, they do not want anything to interfere with the scheme of the day; if it's fun that is expected, fun must have its way; if Farm Bureau missionary work is hoped for nothing should distract, but rather loud speakers are set up and seats arranged so that all may hear and see.

World Travel Then and Now

In 1519 Magellan began the first successful trip around the world. He completed it in 2 years, 11 months and 23 days from Seville, Spain. His trip proved the world is a globe. Sir Francis Drake was the second to circle the globe, from Plymouth, England, in 1577. He gained about a month over Magellan as he was out 2 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The first to attempt the trip from the United States was Nellie Bly, who left New York in 1889 and arrived home again after spending 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes traveling by boat and rail around the world.

In 1913 John Henry Mears shortened the time to 35 days, 21 hours and 36 minutes from New York. He traveled by boat and rail.

U. S. Army planes left Seattle in 1924 and arrived home again after an absence of 175 days, although the actual time spent flying was 14

days and 15 hours. John Henry Mears made his second trip in 1928 again leaving from New York. He traveled this time by plane and boat and completed the journey in 24 days, 15 hours and 21 minutes.

Then the entire world watched for daily reports from the Graf Zeppelin as it drifted around it's sphere with its party who enjoyed home comforts while it made its wonderful traveling record in 21 days, 7 hours and 34 minutes. The Graf Zeppelin left from Lakehurst, New Jersey.

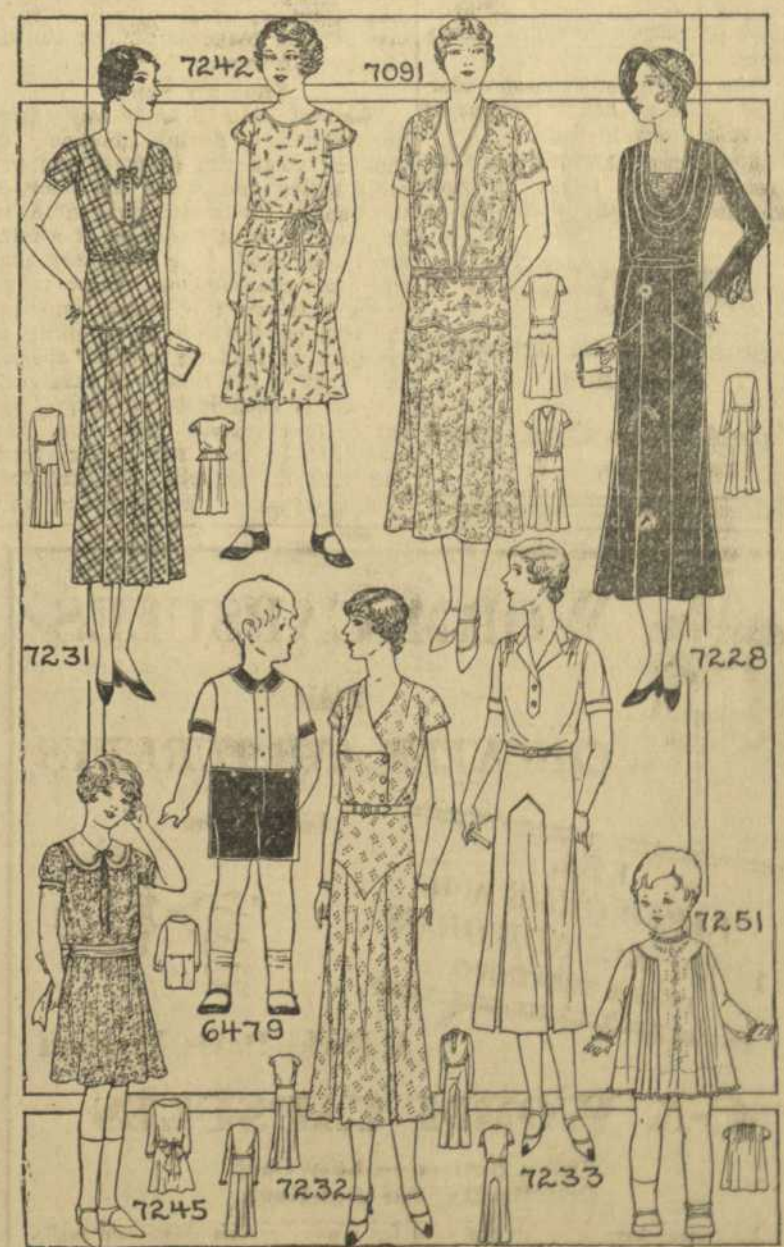
The last and by far the fastest time was made by two of our American boys, Post and Gatty, who left Roosevelt Field, New York, a few weeks ago and arrived back in 8 days, 15 hours and 51 minutes with only 4 days, 10 hours and 8 minutes actual flying time.

Coming closer home to most of us is the changes made in recent years in rules of every day travel on our public roads and streets.

During the past week we heard over the radio that one is liable to arrest if driving less than 40 miles per hour on a certain trunk line of Indiana where traffic is heavy.

Farm News Patterns

(Price 15c each)



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

GRASSHOPPERS ON INCREASE; PETTIT GIVES THE REMEDY

New Poison Bait Superior to Sawdust Bait And Others.

DISCOVER THEM EARLY Then Act, As Small Hoppers Grow Fast and Eat Plenty.

East Lansing.—Grasshoppers are becoming more prevalent, both in upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan, and they probably will continue to multiply and injure crops until their natural enemies build up to sufficient numbers to once more bring them into subjection unless farmers get busy in the infested agricultural areas and spread poison bait, it was stated July 24, by Dr. R. H. Pettit, professor of entomology at Michigan State College.

The most effective destroyer of grasshoppers, according to Prof. Pettit, is a poison bait made according to an improved formula which is given below and which has been found much more effective than the old formula. Sawdust bait, paris green bait and other baits of low potency should now be considered as obsolete, Dr. Pettit explains.

Seek Green Fodder

Infestation has been reported in so many sections of the state that a serious menace to crops is foreseen. Removal of small grain crops from fields at this period of the year leaves the young hoppers short of feed in the fields where they have hatched out and they begin to seek new feeding grounds, taking anything that comes as green fodder, it is stated. Because the young hoppers are small an infestation may be much more serious than the farmer realizes.

When grasshoppers move upon a

green crop after they have made considerable growth, the farmer soon realizes the seriousness of this crop menace and it may be too late then to save the crop if immediate action is not taken to poison the insects.

Grasshoppers do not die immediately after partaking of the poison bait recommended by Prof. Pettit. After a very small particle is eaten the grasshopper loses all interest in eating and never feeds again although he may remain in the field for a week or so after eating his share of the poison. He won't do any damage after he gets his dose of poison, it has been found.

The New Poison Bait

The new bait formula as prescribed by the entomology department of the college consists of sodium arsenite containing eight pounds of white arsenic to the gallon. This is made by using 8 1/2 gallons of water (68 pounds), 32 pounds of caustic soda or lye and 100 pounds of white arsenic.

Use a tub or barrel that will have a capacity of at least 15 gallons. Measure eight and one-half gallons of water and pour into the barrel. Dissolve in the water 32 pounds of caustic soda or lye (the ordinary household grade of lye obtained in grocery stores). When the lye dissolves, it will be noticed that the water becomes warm. After all the lye is dissolved, stir in the powdered white arsenic a little at a time, as fast as it is dissolved, until the 100 pounds of arsenic has been added. The addition of the arsenic generates more heat and no external heat is required. This will make about 12 1-2 gallons of a thick, syrupy liquid, containing eight pounds of arsenic per gallon. It is important to stir the solution constantly while the arsenic is being added.

In preparing the bait for use in killing grasshoppers, moisten 100 pounds of bran with the following mixture:

- 1 quart of the home-made arsenite of soda, described above.
 - 5 pounds of common salt.
 - 2 gallons cheap molasses.
 - About 10 gallons of water.
 - Stir in 3 ounces of banana oil.
- The bait is applied by broadcasting so that it breaks up finely and remains on the surface of the soil. If allowed to spread in lumps, the bait may attract wild birds and poultry.

Bait prepared according to the improved formula is superior in that it is almost sure to work every time.

Poison Not Suitable

Neither arsenate of lead, nor arsenate of calcium are suitable for use in poisoned bait. Paris green may be used as a substitute in the absence of materials for preparing the improved bait, but bait made with paris green is not in a class with that made according to the improved formula.

Four oranges chopped fine, skins and all, and added to twenty pounds of mash which has been seasoned and poisoned and salted, can be made to take the place of bait scented with banana oil when banana oil is not available.

Wild land in the vicinity of infested fields may serve as breeding places from which the grasshoppers will migrate to cultivated fields. It is, therefore, recommended that, in case such untreated, or wild land, exists and in case the owner cannot be induced to treat such land, a dead line, consisting of a strip around the field to be protected, be maintained by systematic broadcasting of bait made according to the improved formula.

Time To Apply

The best time to apply any grasshopper bait is during the heat of the day when the grasshoppers are most active and while the odor of the banana oil is still noticeable. In the case of mint fields or of alfalfa grown for seed, it is suggested that since the grasshoppers refuse to eat down between the plants and go the bait on the ground, a spray of arsenate of lead be applied around the edges of the field. In case such a spray is used it is, of course, apparent to everyone that the hay must not be used for stock feed, and that all animals be excluded. Such a spray is recommended only

as a last resort and then only when it is practicable to prevent livestock from getting at the sprayed plants or hay.

Natural Enemies

The natural enemies that have, in the past, kept grasshoppers in control in Michigan are blister beetles and hair snakes. Certain parasitic mites and skunks have aided materially but Prof. Pettit expects to see no marked improvement until blister beetles appear and destroy the eggs wholesale. This is, of course, on the assumption that weather conditions remain about average.

The same poison bait formula is recommended for army worms and cut worms, except that no salt is added for worms.

MOTORBOAT PEST IN LAW'S REACH

State Act Makes Reckless, Noisy, Subject To Arrest.

Under an act given immediate effect by the 1931 legislature, conservation officers and all other officers authorized to make arrests are given liberal powers in regulating motor boats.

The new law, which applies to motor boats operating on all inland waters and connecting waters of the Great Lakes and within a quarter-mile of shore on the Great Lakes, makes reckless driving with a motor boat a misdemeanor, for which a severe penalty is attached.

The law provides that no motor boat shall be operated "in a reckless manner or at an excessive rate of speed so as to endanger the life or property of any person in or on said waters, having due regard to the presence of other boats, bathers, persons engaged in fishing, or objects in or on such waters and of any other conditions then existing, and no person shall operate such motor boat on said waters at a rate of speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead."

All motor boats operated on these waters during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise shall be equipped with a light on the bow which can be plainly distinguished at a distance of five hundred feet.

A satisfactory muffler or underwater exhaust must be part of the equipment of all motor boats and the muffler or underwater exhaust must remain closed and in proper working order at all times when the motor is operating. The only exception to this provision is when the boat is engaged in a supervised motor boat race, regatta or speed trial.

A fine of \$10 or ten days in jail is provided for the first offense; a fine of \$20 or 20 days in jail for the second offense; a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs or 90 days in jail or both for the third offense.

The Conservation Department has asked the attorney general's opinion as to whether this motor boat law would restrict boating over fish spawning beds.

COTTONSEED SAFE, COLLEGE SAYS

Sufficient Roughage Needed; Test Cows on Exhibit Farmers Day.

East Lansing.—Cottonseed meal contains no substance which is injurious to cattle, even when it is fed in quantities as large as 6 to 8 pounds daily over long period if a proper amount of good roughage is fed to the cattle at the same time. Anyone who doubts the statement can convince himself by examining the group of cattle which will be exhibited Farmers Day, Friday, July 31, at Michigan State college.

The cows and heifers which will be shown have been on the cottonseed meal diet long enough to determine that this concentrate is no more dangerous than any other protein feed, the College says. The difficulties that have been encountered in heavy feeding with concentrates are due to a lack of balance between the amounts of the concentrates and the roughage rather than to any poisonous substance in the protein feed, according to the Dairy dept.

This group of animals is only one of the points of interest which the Dairy dept offers the Farmers Day visitor. Ten Holsteins will be shown to demonstrate the ratings given by the Holstein Freisian association in grading the animals for type. Three excellent, three very good, three good plus, and two good Holsteins are included in the group.

The dairy and soils department are co-operating in pasture fertilization tests and members of these departments will be at the experimental plots to explain the amounts and kinds of fertilizers which have been used. Some of the analyses have increased the growth of grass on the plots so that the amount of grazing provided has been greatly increased.

CAN'T SELL MAYFLOWER

Washington.—The government is trying to sell the Mayflower, former presidential yacht which was de-commissioned on orders of President Hoover. The boat caught fire and sank a year ago. Since it has been raised and repaired efforts to sell it have been unavailing.

Governor Names Milk Inquiry Commission

(Continued from page 1)

sloner of Agriculture and the Attorney General, members do possess that authority. "We will get to the bottom," said the Governor. "Unwilling witnesses will testify if we run into anything we want to know."

July 29, Gov. Brucker will ask the administrative board for \$5,000 to finance the state-wide milk investigation, from a \$20,000 legislative appropriation for such purposes.

Purpose of Commission

As part of his formal appointment of the Commission's appointment, Gov. Brucker said: "The purpose of this commission will be to go into the cost of production and distribution of milk and to find out all pertinent information with respect to the details of each. "In these days when the farmer is particularly distressed and business is likewise disturbed, it seems necessary that an inquiry into the milk situation be made and it should be productive of beneficial results. The scope of this inquiry will not be limited to any particular branch of the business and the Commission is to be given full authority to make such investigation as it deems best. It will be requested to report to the Governor whenever a report is ready, either in whole or in part."

Producers Ass'n Speaks

B. F. Beach, executive secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, speaking from Detroit sales offices, welcomed appointment of the Governor's Commission and hoped that it could complete its work soon.

Administration of the Michigan Milk Producers, one of the country's best known fluid milk marketing co-operatives, is having lively times in the period of depression. It is being attacked from without and within.

Farmers meetings on the milk situation, credited with bringing the Commission of Inquiry into being, have been called and addressed by insurgent Milk Producer members, who have attacked their organization, demanding its investigation, etc.

McBride Leads Insurgents

Rep. James N. McBride, long time foe of President N. P. Hull of the Milk Producers, has been prominent in these activities. A skillful parliamentarian, Rep. McBride at the 1930 annual meeting of the Milk Producers Ass'n, was credited with engineering several resolutions and by-laws changes that would have ousted Hull or would have revolutionized the Milk Producers administration had they found sufficient support. Mr. McBride is a member of the Governor's Commission of Inquiry into Milk Costs.

The day before the Governor announced the Commission, Rep. McBride and the following group called upon Gov. Brucker and demanded an investigation into the whole milk situation:

- Senator Peter H. Lennon of Genesee county; Warren J. Hinckley, former senator, from Genesee county; Senator Herbert P. Orr, of Caro; William M. McCloud, farmer and milk distributor, of Grand Blanc; Frank Sibley, lawyer and milk producer, Detroit; Frank Sawyer, farmer and milk producer, Grand Blanc; Edward Goble, farmer, Milan; C. W. Reid, Schofield; Orris Throp, Milan; Walter H. Linsell, dealer and producer, Detroit; V. O. Brann, Owosso, and Rep. Richard A. MacRae, Detroit broker.

Lennon Tells It

Senator Lennon, among those who spoke, quoted copiously from an address he gave July 4 before several thousand farmers at Henderson, Shiawassee county, as follows.

"For the last ten years the farmers of the United States have been given the rottenest deal ever handed out to any class of our people since the beginning of our government. They have suffered a shrink in the value of their land of over thirty billions of dollars, and have been feeding and clothing the people of this country at a financial loss, until today the price of farm produce has sunk to the lowest level since the panic of 1893."

"The impoverishment of agriculture by the greedy and predatory interests of this country has been nothing short of criminal until the present moment finds the basic industry of the land of the free and the home of the brave tottering on the brink of complete bankruptcy and ruin and bringing down with it the entire industrial fabric of our nation. For years the farmers fought in the U. S. Congress for a square deal and were finally handed a monstrosity in the so-called farm relief bill under which farming has sunk to the lowest depths in all history."

"The only thing members of the Farm Board have done to earn their twelve thousand dollars per year salaries was to lose several millions of dollars and advance millions of dollars to assist Mabel Willebrandt and her wine manufacturers of California to flood the country with wine containing 22% alcohol which is now for sale in practically every drug store in the country."

"But we came here today to talk about milk and taxes. We have had too much talk already; what we want is action. What is the matter with the government of the great state of Michigan that it will not lift a finger to give the people of this state the facts in regard to the damnable treatment that the milk producers are getting from the milk monopoly of our state?"

"I notice that even some of the so-called farm papers are trying to soft pedal the daylight robbery that is being practiced on the farmers in this milk price matter. They are not telling the truth. They quote the base price before the hauling charges are taken out. I hold in my hand my

milk check for April 13 to May 15, 1931. It reads: Test 3.4%. Base 3,942 lbs. Price \$1.37 1/2, surplus 7,976 lbs., price 80 1/2 cents. Wonder where they get that half cent. This gave me less than a dollar per cwt. for my milk after the hauling charges and Milk Producers Ass'n fees were taken out.

"In June I got 37c per hundred. In Flint where my milk was sold only twelve miles from my farm the consumers paid ten cents per quart for my milk. In July I got 97c per cwt."

"I wrote to the attorney general of Michigan a few weeks ago asking him why he did not go ahead with the milk investigation that was requested by the legislature. He said he was interested in the matter but had no funds. We have ample laws in Michigan to curb trusts and monopolies. "It is my opinion that now while farmers are getting less than two cents per quart for milk that the big milk dealers are making the greatest profits in their history. If this is not true then let us have the facts. The only way we can get the facts is for the attorney general and our department of agriculture to put on a real investigation."

"Farmers we can have it if we will stand together and demand it from the governor of this state. Have we lost all our fighting spirit? Have we been robbed and plundered so long that we have not a good punch left in us? Great God, let us wake up and demand our rights."

FOR AN ELEPHANT

Berne, Switzerland.—The world's largest wrist watch has been manufactured here. It weighs 13 pounds and carries \$250 worth of rubies in its movements. No one has been found to wear it as yet.

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.

FARM MACHINERY

MANURE SPREADERS. LOWER production costs—save time—make work easier. We have a few NEW IDEA spreaders—latest models—at special low prices. They won't last long and this is your opportunity to get a money making—time saving machine at practically your price. FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORE, Branch of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Woodland, Michigan. (6-23-5t-56b)

WELL DRILLING TOOLS

WELL DRILLS FOR SALE. WE have a number of drills suitable for drilling wells from two inch to twelve inch. Also hollow rod, jetting, and cable tools. Edward Christian, Saginaw, Michigan. (7-11-4t-1)

FURNITURE

BUY GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE at your own front door at Grand Rapids prices. Write us, tell us what you want, describe it. Our truck will come to your home and show you the merchandise you are interested in. Cash or terms. Write Chaffee Bros. Furniture Co., 108-118 So. Division Avenue or phone 33-436, Grand Rapids. (7-11-55-2t)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

COULD YOU SELL ROOFS TO HOME owners, if you had the best quality, favorable prices; on liberal monthly payments. We have 15 branch offices in Michigan. We school you. We do all the work, you do the selling. Big earnings if successful. Sherriff-Goslin Sales Co., Battle Creek, Mich. (7-25-2t-49t)

WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH or day by single man, 32, on general farm. Good with machinery, tractor. Not a dairy hand. Andrew Ives, 334 East Lovett St., Charlotte, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH by single man, 38, experienced. John Pickett, 1624 North Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

WORK WANTED—FEMALE

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

Coal, Steel Stand Firm; Farm Products Drop

New York.—The drop in farm products, as computed by Standard Statistics company over a period of three years shows that the agricultural industry of this nation has, for the most part, suffered to a greater degree than has the purely industrial phase of business. While coal, for instance, remained relative stationary in the price of both bituminous and anthracite,

for 1930 and 1931, and the per pound price of Pittsburgh steel did not decline precipitously, barley, butter, cheese and other farming commodities showed sharp declines.

FOREST FIRE ORIGINS

A record of over 2,200 forest fires in Wisconsin, the causes of which are known, show that exactly 33 per cent were started by camp fires or by smokers who were camping, fishing, or hunting in woodland areas. Land clearing accounted for the other 34 per cent.

"BUY CO-OPERATIVELY"

... Seed, Feed, Oil, Twine, Tires, Lime, Supplies ... Life and Automobile Insurance — at a "Farm Risk Rate."

Prospects and Prices



Egg prices will likely work upward. Your pullets must grow into hens that can lay a large number of good-sized eggs.

Farm Bureau offers you Growing Mash and Egg Mash that are not surpassed anywhere. Mermash 16% starts the chick—grows the pullet and produces unusually well mineralized eggs.

Farm Bureau Eggmaker is an ideal milk and alfalfa meal mash. You'll like it—so will your hens, and the cost is low.

If you have lots of milk available—Farm Bureau Laying Mash will turn that milk into eggs cheaply and efficiently.

Remember—Farm Bureau Feeds are RIGHT. Today—see your local Farm Bureau dealer.

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MANY of you need and will use Milkmaker (16-24-32 or 34%) to help your good cows produce milk cheaply, and maintain their health and vigor. Where a dairy ration is needed, Milkmaker fills the bill — and it's now at the lowest price it's ever been.

If you are a motorist who accepts any motor oil without question, sooner or later somebody is going to sell you a crankcase full of trouble—sooner or later your motor will get a dose of poor oil. And by the time you find out that a poor oil is poor, it's too late to do anything but pay for the repairs!



From which the world's finest motor oils are made.

Investigate — and then demonstrate. See your local Farm Bureau dealer.

A Harvest of Satisfaction

Money is scarce—so you are tempted, often, to buy the twine that costs the least per pound. But—the cheap twine by the foot is usually the expensive twine by the bundles—tied, considering time saved and the satisfaction given.

Farm Bureau 600-foot twine costs practically the same per acre as cheap 500-foot twine. But it gives you 5 balls that do the work of 6 balls of standard twine. It ties more bundles—at lower costs and less worry and trouble. If you want real satisfaction—use Farm Bureau twine. See your local Farm Bureau dealer.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan
221 North Cedar Street



Protect Hogs

Don't overcrowd hogs in a car this weather. You may lose heavily if you do, or if you allow it.

What hogs need now is plenty of room, a properly bedded car—wet sand is good. Hanging some ice in burlap bags in the car helps a lot. Hogs should not be heated when loaded. An overcrowded car and a sudden rise in temperature is likely to cause heavy losses.

Your local livestock co-op understands how to handle shipments to avoid heavy losses.

Ship through the co-op and your stock is in the hands of your salesmen from the beginning to end.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by \$50,000 bond meeting U. S. Gov't requirements.

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

WORM CAPSULES FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

FOR KILL TAPEWORMS AND LARGE ROUNDWORMS IN ONE TREATMENT

Easy To Give

A Parke-Davis Product

C-A WORM CAPSULES

Quick Action — Low Cost Practically No Set-Back

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

C-A WORM CAPSULES ARE SOLD BY FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORES at Lapeer Imlay City Midland Woodland Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n, Ypsilanti Lansing, at 221 North Cedar St.