

KEEP UP

On News Interesting to Farmers Through the Farm News

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

THE NEWS

A Progressive Newspaper For Michigan Farm Homes

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POOLS TO OPEN FOR NEW BEAN CROP IN SEPT.

Five Pools of Past Showing Satisfactory Returns to The Growers

18 LOCAL UNITS JOIN Five New Associations Are Being Set Up in East Part of State

Bean pools for the new bean crop which will be available at the eighteen local bean growers' associations of the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., were announced today as opening September 1st, by the Michigan Elevator Exchange, sales agent. Members of the association will be offered their choice of the average sales less merchandising costs from September 1 to January 1 or March 1 or August 15 or the usual current market price for cash on delivery.

Farmers desiring to pool beans must make their decision on cards which are furnished the members on or before October 30th, although they may deliver to the pool they choose up to fifteen days before the final settlement date.

Pooling as a new method of sale in the Michigan bean business has had eighteen months experience in five separate pools during which time it has demonstrated the ability to even the ups and downs of the market to the farmer's advantage as shown by the record on C. H. P. basis, elevator bid to farmer: Jan. 1 to June 30, 1931—high, \$4.10; low, \$3.10; range, \$1.00; pool paid, \$3.86. May 1 to June 30, 1931—high, \$3.65; low, \$3.10; range, \$5c; pool paid, \$3.51. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1931—high, \$3.00; low, \$1.70; range, \$1.30; pool paid, \$2.15. Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 1932—high \$1.70; low, \$1.30; range, 40c; pool paid, \$1.45. Sept. 1-31, Aug. 15, 1932—high, \$3.00; low, \$1.30; range, \$1.70; pool paid, \$1.75.

Eighteen local Associations located in seven counties with a membership of approximately two thousand, and five new associations in the process of organizing, represent a remarkable growth in the two years of operation of the co-operative plan of handling beans through grower control to the consumer as developed by the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc.

Associations are located at Munger, Bay City, Auburn, Pinconning, Merrill, Hemlock, Saginaw, Gera, Mt. Pleasant, Ithaca, Breckenridge, Mid-dleton, Cass City, Snover, Decker, Marlette, Watertown.

New associations are forming at Shepherd, Reese, Yale, Midland and Harbor Beach.

LATEST CANNING METHODS SHOWN

Demonstrations by State College Specialists Prove Popular

East Lansing—A total attendance of 3,293 women were present at the 60 canning demonstrations given during the past two months by nutrition extension specialists of Michigan State college.

The various organizations in the community, such as the welfare fund and women's clubs, co-operated with the specialists in urging local women to attend the demonstrations and local merchants aided in supplying the necessary equipment.

In Lapeer county, a movement has been started by the county agent and women's clubs to have farmers donate their produce, and the women's organizations can it to be distributed to the local welfare groups in the fall.

A goal of 3,000 cans of greens, tomatoes and apples has been set by the women interested in the movement.

Although the general demonstrations have been concluded, the specialists have arranged with several welfare funds to hold additional meetings in certain communities in the early fall.

Accident Creates Idea

Just another accident—but this accident was the birth of the icebox. A hunter left a slain deer in the open. The deer was frozen stiff and later eaten. To his amazement the venison was more tender than usual and had its full flavor. From this discovery the icebox resulted.

Postal Expansion

Today it takes about 350,000 persons to operate the postal system of the United States—in 1639 this task was entrusted to one man, according to records of the U. S. Post Office Department.

HORNS, PAUL TANGLE BULL IS DROWNED

Grover, Utah—A bull owned by Joseph Winck of this village drowned in a bucket of water. Here's how it happened: Said bull—used to a daily feed of grain—pushed its head into a grain bucket, the handle of the pail catching on the animal's horns. The bull, blinded by the bucket, ran across a field and plunged into the river, the bucket filling with water. The bull—unable to shake off the bucket, drowned, standing in water up to its knees.

NEW WHEAT GOES IN HEAVY CLASS FOR PRODUCTION

Acre Yields of 50 Bushels Reported for Bald Rock Variety

Bald Rock, Michigan's new variety of winter wheat, came out with several very good production records this season, according to information filed with the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

This new variety of wheat is a soft, red wheat that was developed for its resistance to lodging and is coming into the world of commercial production this season for the first time.

Leonard Grueber, of Frankenthum, has reported a yield of 50 bushels to the acre with this new wheat this summer and C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, reports a yield of 45 bushels on his farm.

Michigan State College, which developed the new wheat variety, holds high hopes for the success of this new strain. About 2,000 bushels of the Bald Rock wheat will be available for this fall's plantings. This represents the fruits of nearly a decade of endeavor to provide the Michigan growers with a variety designed to meet certain requirements.

Sofia To Curb Sale of Lands Held for Taxes

Sofia, Bulgaria—The Bulgarian Finance Minister is not going to have any more real estate sold under the hammer for taxes and debts unless it brings a reasonable price. Because of the crisis and the lack of money it often happens that lands and houses sold at auction by the sheriff bring practically nothing, since there are few in position to buy them. At such sales, sometimes, there is practically no bidding at all. Thus debtors are not only deprived of their property, but left with their debts.

To prevent this, the Union of Reserve Officers and under officers have drawn up a resolution urging the Minister of Finance and Justice not to consider a forced sale of real estate legal unless it brings a fair price, as fixed by experts according to prices prevailing during the normal years of 1928 and 1929.

To Return Mail With Insufficient Postage

Letters mailed with insufficient postage will be returned hereafter to senders, instead of being delivered to addressee with postage due stamps to make up the deficiency, the post office department has notified all postmasters in notices just sent out.

Cotton Cloth Trade Showing Improvement

The world's leading exporters of cotton cloth increased exports during the first half of the year, and textile interests contend that any improvement in the economic outlook is likely to be reflected rather quickly in the demand for cotton cloth.

Exports from the United Kingdom during the first half of the year were 35 per cent ahead of the corresponding months of 1931, while Japan showed a 7 per cent gain and the United States 13 per cent.

Walks 12 Miles in Sleep

Higginsville, Mo.—Buddy Weigers, 13 years old, awakened on the Alton railroad tracks near Odessa, after walking in his sleep twelve miles from the home of his uncle and aunt.

Taxes per acre on farm real estate in the twelve North Central States in 1930 were about two and one-half times what they were in 1913.

Farm Board Speaker Is Guest of Many Thousands

"Farmer" Brown Points Out Unfair Criticism of Board's Work

"The sole purpose of the federal co-operative marketing act and the Federal Farm Board is to assist farmers in helping themselves to improve their markets, to improve their income and to place their industry on an equality of opportunity with other industries," said "Farmer" Brown of the Federal Farm Board to thousands of Michigan farmers during the period August 15-27 at a series of farmers' picnics and co-operative association meetings in lower Michigan.

"The Farm Board is cursed and discussed and tragically misunderstood by reason of the propaganda its enemies have loosed against it," said Mr. Brown. "Only two classes of people oppose the Marketing Act and the Farm Board. They are the speculator in farm products, whose opposition is natural and with whom we can do nothing. The second class is the misinformed persons who have accepted the hostile propaganda at its face value."

"The Marketing Act aims to help farmers do three things, and I leave it to you as to whether or not they are bad things or good things:

1. To minimize speculation in farm products.
2. To eliminate waste in distribution of farm products.
3. To assist farmers in a program of orderly marketing through their co-operatives which will enable them to better control their surpluses.

Scientists Develop "Shatterproof" Grape

"Shatterproof" grapes is one of the latest accomplishments of scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture and one which may save grape growers of the United States thousands of dollars annually. Shippers lose large sums yearly from grapes which "shatters" or break from the stem, in transit. Dr. Charles Brooks of the department has discovered in laboratory experiments that subjecting the grapes to carbon dioxide gas before they are placed in the refrigerator car prevents much of this shattering. He has applied for a public-service patent which will make the method free for anyone to use.

Carlot shipments of grapes in the United States have averaged more than 69,000 for the last 10 years and department officials believe that general use of the new method may save the grape growers large sums of money every year.

Corn Wilt Is Prevalent

Stewart's disease, or bacterial wilt of corn appeared in many sweet corn fields this year as well as in certain dent corn varieties.

After the disease becomes evident nothing can be done to stop its development. Growing resistant strains is the only feasible control method.

Michigan Potato Crop Is Threatened By New Plague

Disease Stunts Plant Development, Cuts Yield And Destroys Seed Value; Launch Drive To Eradicate It

Potato growers in certain sections of Michigan are confronted with a serious crop situation this season in the spread of a virus infection of plants known as Yellow Dwarf. This disease, as the name implies, stunts the development of the plants and shortens the yield, although it leaves no noticeable effects as to eating qualities on tubers of marketable size, according to Michigan State College authorities who have been putting forth considerable effort this summer to check and eventually eliminate the trouble.

The accompanying photographs give an idea of what a grower has to think about when seed from infected plants is used. The barren field shows what resulted from use of seed from a field that showed a small per cent of infection in 1931 while the other picture, taken in a field adjoining the barren one, shows healthy seed will produce a good stand of potatoes even after a crop failure the previous year in the same field. The pictures were obtained through courtesy of the College crops department.

So acute is the situation in some counties that county agricultural agents, State College Extension specialists and local leaders are co-ordinating efforts with the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and local growers' associations in a move to get every field and every section of the infected area free from the plague.

The greatest difficulty, it is feared, will probably be encountered in the so-called border sections, where infection is rather scattered or light and where the growers have not actually seen entire crops wiped out as the growers in some localities have this season. Where infection has shown up heavy this year, the growers are taking a definite stand to make a clean harvest of their crop this year, assorting their stocks carefully, and sell everything that is marketable as United States Grade 1 tubers for table consumption, relying on some outside source for their seed for another year.

Getting sufficient seed of good quality to supplant the present stock, in both certified seed and table stock, is a task that State College has undertaken. Growers in areas where the Yellow Dwarf disease is prevalent are urged to get in touch with the college to ascertain where they may obtain dependable seed for 1933, according to information given out by the Farm Crops department of that institution. The College estimate shows that possibly 400 to a thousand cars of new seed stock will be needed next spring if a complete clean-up is effected as planned this fall.

Michigan growers have been experiencing difficulty with Yellow Dwarf since about 1925, it is claimed, while New York potato men have been troubled with the disease in their fields since 10 years earlier. Three dry

(Continued on page 2)

LIVESTOCK CO-OP HELP TO FEEDERS THROUGHOUT MICH.

Beamer Sees Big Demand For Western Stock Here This Season

Prospects of a good grain crop and plenty of roughage, together with an opportunity to obtain financial assistance through the livestock co-operatives, make it evident that Michigan probably will turn to feeding western lambs, and cattle this fall, according to Elmer A. Beamer, of Blissfield, president of the National Livestock Producers association.

Mr. Beamer says that his organization is receiving the greatest number of inquiries for financial aid and for feeders ever experienced. The livestock co-operatives obtain feeder lambs, calves and cattle either direct from the western ranges or through the big western stock yards and have been keeping the Michigan producers and other feeders of the east and midwest in direct contact with the big herds of the west for several seasons.

Livestock provides the best market for Michigan grains under present price conditions, according to members of the animal husbandry division of Michigan State College.

Groups of calves bought by State College for experimental feeding cost \$7.50 per hundred weight and were sold for the same price, but they made gains rapidly enough to pay the following prices per hundred weight for grain: ground barley, \$1.48; shelled corn, \$1.39, and ground oats, \$1.30.

Roughage and grain can be marketed through lambs at a good profit. In forced feeding, approximately equal quantities of roughage and grain are fed, but, if light lambs are carried through a longer feeding period, the proportion of roughage can be increased to about twice the amount of grain.

Better than current market prices for feed can be realized from feeding lambs which sell for the same price per pound that was paid for them. Any increase in market price for the finished lambs will materially increase the returns from the feed.

Good, thrifty pigs are excellent grain markets unless an attempt is made to make the gains on grain without any protein supplement when the hogs are being fed in a dry lot. The College, livestock feeders say that the cost of gains under such conditions is prohibitive and they recommend the addition of skim milk or tankage to the grain ration.

GOVERNOR SHOWS TAXES DIVERTED TO LOCAL UNITS

Fifty-fifty Split With Local Units Shown in Report Of Commission

Approximately \$42,000,000 of state tax money was returned directly to local government units last year, according to a report sent out on August 24 from the office of the State Commission of Inquiry into County, Township and School District Government, Lansing. This represents 50.25 per cent of all present state outlays, the commission claims.

Last year's figures show \$5,744,000 was spent to maintain state roads that would otherwise have been charged on local tax rolls while \$14,203,000 was spent for care of patients and inmates in state institutions, part of which expense was financed out of fees and other charges, according to the commission's statement.

As to other items of the state's outlays, it is shown that about six per cent is for debt service, about 11 per cent for trust, deposit and revolving funds and about six and one-half per cent for expense of commissions, boards and departments.

'32 Lamb Crop Is Cut Considerably

The 1932 lamb crop of the United States was 8 per cent smaller than the 1931 crop and less than 1 per cent smaller than the 1930 crop, according to the 1932 report issued by the Department of Agriculture. This was the smallest percentage lamb crop shown for the 9 years for which similar reports have been issued, while the 1931 percentage was the largest.

All of the decrease in the lamb crop this year was due to the decrease in the western sheep states since the crop in the native sheep states was 1 per cent larger than in 1931 and the largest in 8 years.

The lamb crop of 1932 in the western sheep states was about 12 per cent smaller than in 1931.

Repel Grasshoppers With Zinc Barricades

More than 90,000,000 feet of zinc sheets costing the Argentine Republic 24,000,000 paper pesos was used last year to fight grasshoppers, according to a report from Buenos Aires by Commercial Attache A. V. Dye.

The grasshopper plague is already beginning to threaten the northern part of the country this year. By digging trenches and placing the zinc sheets as high curbs on the far side an effective trap is formed. Grasshoppers before developing wings are called "hoppers". They reach the trench and find it too difficult to cross. They fall into the trench and are collected and burned. It is not expected that Argentina will be troubled much this year with the grasshoppers, with the zinc sheets being used.—United States Daily.

COUNTRY SHOWS ACTIVITIES IN TEXTILE TRADE

Wool Movements Said Greater Than Any Time Since Days of War

About the first real signs of renewed activity in the manufacturing world appears in the field of textile manufacture. Cotton and woolen goods makers have begun to bestir themselves in the past few weeks to the point where it looks as if prosperity seekers will actually have some realments to wear when Miss Prosperity again presents herself.

The Michigan wool pool is reported to have felt the first indications of a spurt in the wool trade. Car shipments of 1932 wool have been ordered while eastern wool dealers say that more wool has been moving in the past week or 10 days than at any time since war days.

Many reports have come to the front in the past week, telling of cotton textile shops resuming operations at capacity rates after months of idleness. The wool growers, comprising the National Wool Marketing Corporation, have combined sufficient strength of holdings to be able to tell they are holding for a price. Recent offers have been turned down on the strength of brighter prospects for coming months. Wool is bound to have a price if producers will but hold their crop until demand and not speculation makes the price offer for their market, these producers contend.

See Constant Increase In Acreage of Alfalfa

Michigan's alfalfa acreage this year is found to be about 100,000 acres greater than it was a year ago, State College crops specialists inform us.

A year ago, Michigan boasted an alfalfa acreage of 652,000 acres but the current season finds the acreage close to 750,000 acres, Prof. Howard Rafter, head of the College Crops Department, said Friday. This is a very satisfactory development from the standpoint of the state's hay and dairy industries, Prof. Rafter pointed out.

Although the acreage is greater this summer than ever before, it is rather doubtful that there will be a very heavy alfalfa seed crop in Michigan. Many growers have reported their seed fields to be maturing but light seed crops this summer and some have made late cuttings of the second hay crop when it appeared that the seed "stand" would not be profitable enough for a seed harvest.

Much of the great acreage increase of the past year is attributed to the fact that Michigan had a good supply of native grown alfalfa seed, last year, which is especially suited to climate and soil conditions of this state. Farmers bought this seed in considerable quantities as soon as it was put on the market, the price affording a considerable saving.

Stamp On Meats Is Harmless

The purple ink used by Federal inspectors in stamping meats is as harmless as fruit juice. People have feared the purple stamp thinking it poison and many inquiries have been received by the department of agriculture concerning the practice of butchers in trimming the familiar purple Federal inspection stamp from the meat. But this is entirely unnecessary—it is merely a saving of time instead of having labels attached to the meat as used to be the custom.

Freight Traffic Drops

The volume of freight traffic handled by the Class I railroads in the first six months of 1932 was 26.6 per cent under the corresponding period in 1931, or 39.7 per cent under the same period in 1930.

OUTLOOK IS GOOD FOR STATE CROPS IN COMING WEEKS

Crop Reporters Find Season Favorable for Nearly All Farm Crops

GOOD BEAN PROSPECT

Fruits Bearing Well in All Sections; Grains And Field Crops Good

The Michigan crop prospects this month are considerably better than the corresponding month in either 1930 or 1931 as reported by V. H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician of the Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting Service in his monthly statement. While the western half of the lower peninsula, some southeastern counties, and local areas elsewhere were much too dry during the greater portion of July, good rains during the latter part of the month brought the July precipitation up to normal and restored crops in most sections to a good growing condition. Wheat and rye in the southern half of the state has been threshed. The yield of wheat is about 23.5 bushels per acre, 2.5 bushels less than last year which broke all previous records, but 5 bushels above the ten-year average. The state's rye yield is estimated at 13.5 bushels, the same as last year and slightly above average.

Oats and barley are considerably below average; the former is expected to fall 2.5 bushels per acre and the latter, 6 bushels below last year as the result of heat and drought in June. The condition of corn varies greatly between fields and localities but the color is generally good and there are many fine fields throughout the state. Recent rains and moderate temperatures are favorable and the crop promises to be about two bushels above average. Should the remainder of the season be favorable, another two or three bushels per acre might easily be added to present estimates.

Bean Crop Favorable

Field beans are looking exceptionally well in most of the principal producing counties, and the ample moisture and moderate temperature conditions at the present blooming stage are more favorable than they have been in any recent year. Present indications point to a yield of 11.5 bushels per acre which, if realized, is not only above average but more than obtained in any other season since 1926. This would amount to a crop of 6,210,000 bushels or 3,726,000 bags, on the 540,000 acres planted this year. With a drastic cut in the acreage of Great Northern beans in the west, a moderate reduction in the acreage of pea beans in Michigan and other eastern states, and a prospective production of only 9,645,000 bags, which is 24 per cent less than harvested last year, the 1932 situation would appear to be greatly improved for the Michigan bean industry.

Potato Prospects Range From Poor to Very Good

Potato prospects range from poor to very good. There are many fine stands throughout the state which, under the present favorable moisture and temperature conditions, should produce a good setting of tubers and, if later weather conditions should likewise be favorable, an excellent yield. Sugar beets are in generally good condition, being 85 per cent of normal which is three points higher than on the same date last year and 3.6 points above the 10-year average. Stands are mostly good, the beets are growing thriftily and an excellent yield is in prospect.

The Michigan hay crop is of good quality and at least 17 per cent larger than that of 1931.

Fruit Is Plentiful

Fruit prospects, except for apples, are decidedly above the ten-year average. Winter apples, especially Baldwins and Spies, are generally light, while summer and fall varieties are more plentiful. Only 42 per cent of a full crop of all varieties is expected as compared with 76 per cent of a full crop last year. Peaches and pears promise 80 per cent of a full production in comparison with 90 per cent and 53 per cent respectively a year ago. The Michigan cherry crop proved to be of greater volume than expected earlier in the season being 67 per cent of a full yield. The present condition of grapes indicates 85 per cent of a full crop, a better prospect at this date than in any years since 1922.

Fire Losses Decline

Forest fires this year have been decidedly below normal, only 54,324 acres in the national forests having been burned over in the first seven months of 1932 compared to 251,498 in the corresponding period of last year and an average of 600,873 for the five years ended with 1929, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, reports.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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SPEAK A GOOD WORD

We are in the two billion dollar class now. That puts us in the class of "Big Business".

Let's not state this as a boast. But we should stop to recognize the fact that our agricultural co-operative business has reached immense proportions and has become a very major factor in the farm life of America.

To permit this great development to become undermined or destroyed through the workings of an anti-element, aided by well-intentioned agricultural producers who have been purposely misinformed would be just too bad for agriculture. But such is the move under way at present.

Playing on the general state of mind which is ready to accept any sharply aimed criticism in this period of tense financial situations, certain factions or groups are literally harpooning the life out of our agricultural co-operatives with one type of propaganda or another.

The thing for our Michigan producers to do is to think squarely and sanely; weigh every word of objection or criticism and continue to work with our neighbor-producer in any move designed to benefit our industry.

Secretary M. S. Winder, of the American Farm Bureau, shot well to the point in an address to farmers at the Ionia County fair, last week. He said that where our farmers have been unable to obtain a cost-plus price for their grains, traders on the commodity exchanges have reaped big gains. It is elimination of these unequitable profits or gains that co-operative bartering seeks to accomplish. Thus the opposition stands, ready to combat with any weapon that promises most destruction.

The easiest weapon to wield is found among the vast hordes of unorganized farmers and it is there our enemies pitch their camps. For this reason we need, more than ever before, to spread the good word of successful co-operation in order to save our "Big Business", now that we have developed it with a certain degree of success.

Farm Board Speaker Guest of Thousands

(Continued from page 1)

quite a lot of money, but it was the only group in America legally prepared to act at that time. Other relief measures in behalf of business will cost the government some money but the only criticism seems to be reserved for agriculture.

Gives Exact Salary Figures

"Mr. Creekmore of the American Cotton Marketing Association is paid \$75,000 per year. Mr. Minor of the National Farmers Grain Marketing Association is paid \$50,000 per year. Now, contrary to propaganda, neither of these men is paid by or employed by the Federal Farm Board. They are employed by their organized grain and cotton producers through their boards of directors, just as you Michigan co-operatives employ your managers."

"I believe these salaries are too high in these times. I also believe they will come down. But, suppose you were charged with getting a man to sell half the American cotton crop for your fellow farmers, or a great share of the wheat crop. Where would you go for him? Down among the unemployed? No, you'd seek a man who had the training, the knowledge of the trade, the acquaintance necessary to sell that cotton or wheat. You'd find such ability already employed and you'd have to hire him away. That's what the co-operatives had to do."

Let's take Creekmore for example. The Cotton Association pays him \$75,000 in this way: he is paid a \$25,000 salary and then 5 cents per bale on each bale of cotton he sells until the amount from that source reaches another \$50,000. I used to grow cotton. I know that I have paid a cotton broker as much as \$5 per bale for selling my cotton because I didn't know classes and how to sell cotton. Creekmore does it for us at a little more than 5 cents per bale. Is it good business to have him at 5 cents per bale or do without such service at a cost up to \$5 per bale? I think the time is coming when we will command the best sales ability in the country for less money."

Tells How Board Helps

Farmer Brown told how the farm Board is assisting co-operatives in their organization and marketing activities. Associations throughout the country, large and small, have submitted marketing programs to the Farm Board. After their soundness has been established, the co-operatives are assisted in qualifying themselves for a loan from the revolving fund. Millions of dollars have been loaned to co-operatives at 1 to 3% interest. Most of it has been repaid before it became due, "Farmer" Brown said.

"Farmer" Brown gave credit to the Farm Bureau for its part in developing and, later, in supporting the Marketing act and the Farm Board. Mr. Brown spoke in Michigan under auspices of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and co-operating local groups. Several thousand people heard him at a number of the meetings, which were at the following places:

- Monday, August 15 Macomb—St. Clair county picnic at Armada, sponsored by County Farm Bureau, Grangers and Farmers Clubs.
- Tuesday, August 16 Tuscola county farmers picnic at Sage Lake.

Wednesday, August 17 Oakland County Farm Bureau picnic at Davisburg.

Thursday, August 18 Regional picnic for Mason county farmers and businessmen and farmers and friends from adjoining counties, at Amber Grove, just south of US-10 6 miles east of Ludington, 3 miles west of Scottville.

Friday, August 19 Meeting of Traverse City Co-op Ass'n at Legion Hall.

Saturday, August 20 Annual picnic of the Grand Rapids Milk Producers Ass'n at Townsend Park.

Saturday Evening, August 20 Annual meeting of the White Cloud Co-operative Ass'n.

Sunday Afternoon, August 21 Barry County Farm Bureau and friends at Nashville.

Monday Evening, August 22 Meeting of co-op units at Reed City.

Tuesday, August 23 Ogemaw County dairy picnic at Kenyon's Landing, Sage Lake.

Wednesday, August 24 Annual picnic of the Dairyland Co-operative Creamery Co. of Casson City.

Thursday, August 25 Picnic of Hemlock Co-operative Creamery Co.

Thursday Evening, August 25 Chilton County Farm Bureau meeting.

Friday Evening, August 26 Van Buren County Farm Bureau meeting at Lawrence.

Saturday, August 27 Cass County Farm Bureau and co-op ass'n's meeting at Colonial Theatre, Cassopolis at 1:30 p. m.

\$25 TUITION COST SET WHEN WHEAT WAS \$2.26 A BU.

Districts Pay Wartime High School Rate From 1932 Prices

Delinquent school taxes have made high school tuition costs a serious problem in many rural districts in Michigan.

The state law requires that tuition up to \$60 each must be paid by the school district in which the eighth grade graduate is living at the time he makes an application. These applications must be made in writing and sent to the local school officers before the fourth Monday in July if the student desires this assistance toward his education costs for the coming school year.

Tuition from non-resident pupils is an important part of high school revenue. It is generally considered to be virtually a net income, for the reason that fixed expenses and teaching costs are usually not increased by the attendance of pupils from outside.

The law makes no provision for tax delinquency and consequently the district will owe the money as it would any other debt even if it is not collected during the annual tax time.

That farm commodity prices have not kept pace with school demands is very evident for when wheat was fixed by our government at \$2.26 a bushel, tuition in Michigan was also fixed by state law at \$25, while now not only wheat but all other products of the farm are at the lowest margin within the memory of the oldest among us and still tuition is \$60.

Michigan has been proud of the educational advantages it has given to boys and girls within its borders but adjustments must be forthcoming at once if they are to continue.

CAN ELIMINATE TB IN POULTRY BY MANAGEMENT

Conclusions Shown After Big Study of Infections In Farm Flocks

Exhaustive field studies have recently been made by Federal and State agencies on tuberculosis in poultry. These are the conclusions:

Tuberculosis in poultry is most prevalent in the middle-west states from Michigan and Ohio on the east to the Dakotas and Nebraska on the west. It originated from foreign importations of breeding poultry.

Twenty-five years ago, relatively few flocks in the United States were infected with tuberculosis and there was as much or more in the east as in the middle-west.

Flock management has practically eliminated the disease from the eastern states and from certain areas in the middle-west.

The application of the tuberculin test has disclosed a low percentage of pullets infected, but a high percentage of birds over eighteen months old reacting.

Post-mortem examination of reacting birds invariably reveals spots on the liver or spleen and often nodules on the intestines filled with a yellow, cheesy substance.

These older infected birds expel vast numbers of germs which give the disease to other poultry and to swine.

Only those birds that have reached an advanced stage of the disease show physical symptoms such as thin breast, pale comb and occasionally lameness.

Trap-nest records from ten states show that on the average, hens lay one-third more eggs the first twelve months than the second or any succeeding laying year.

It is the general practice in the east to dispose of the entire flock at the end of the first laying year replacing with pullets. This plan adopted in the middle-west, where hens are frequently kept for more than one year of egg production, will give larger profits and will eventually eliminate tuberculosis.

ALIENS DEPARTING AT RATE OF THREE TO ONE ADMITTED

Immigration Tide Reversed First Time In History Of This Country

Reversing the flow of immigration for the first time in the nation's history, only 35,576 aliens were brought to the United States in the last fiscal year and nearly three times as many were sent away, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Immigration to the United States was the lowest point in more than a century, while deportations of aliens illegally in the country climbed to the highest figure ever recorded, it was pointed out. Not since 22,633 aliens were admitted in 1831 has a smaller immigration been reported.

Commenting on the fiscal year's immigration and emigration movements, Secretary of Labor Doak pointed out that alien departures last year outnumbered admissions by 67,719, whereas in the preceding fiscal year there was an excess of 35,257 aliens. Deportations rose to 19,426.

This is the first year in the history of the country when the number of aliens permanently departing from the United States exceeded the arrivals. During this period 19,426 were formally deported, 2,637 aliens who had become destitute within three years after arrival were returned to their native countries by the department, and 10,750 aliens who were apprehended and found to be subject to deportation were permitted to depart at their own expense without formal deportation.

Therefore, it will be seen that the Department directly caused 32,813 aliens, who were here unlawfully or who had fallen into distress, to depart from the country. In addition it has been variously estimated that thousands of other aliens left the country on their own initiative in preference to apprehension and subsequent deportation.

Skyscraper Erected In Early Eighties

Skelton steel frame construction of the type which has made possible the soaring pinnacles which mark American city skylines, owes its origin to a one-time professor of architecture at the U. of M. William LeBaron Jenney taught at Michigan 1875 to 1877, when courses in architecture were dropped until 1906. On leaving his teaching, Jenney went to Chicago, designing the Home Insurance Building, built there in 1884-1885, and which experts have just declared to be the first of real skyscraper design. Jenney was familiar with the half-timber construction of Europe, where brick panels are supported by the wood frame, and saw the great possibilities of the method when perfected and used with strong, tough steel.

PLANT HUNDRED MILLION TREES More than a hundred million trees were distributed by State forestry departments for forest planting last year.

WHEAT and RYE Fertilizer Recommendations for 1932

From Circular Bulletin 53—Michigan State College Soils Section BY DR. C. E. MILLAR, G. M. GRANTHAM, P. M. HARMER

TABLE I—SANDS AND LIGHT SANDY LOAMS

Fertilizers are usually more effective on soils containing sufficient amounts of lime than on soils deficient in lime.

Crop	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
	No manure or leguminous green manure used within the last two years.	Clover or alfalfa grown within the last two years.	Manured within the last two years.
With no seeding of clover or alfalfa	2-12-6 or 4-16-8	2-16-2 or 2-12-6	2-16-2
WHEAT OR RYE	Grain alone, 200 pounds or more. With alfalfa or clover seedings, 300 pounds or more at time of seeding the small grain. A spring top dressing of 12 to 25 pounds of nitrogen, supplied in 75 to 150 pounds nitrate of soda, 60 to 120 pounds sulphate of ammonia or equivalent quantity of other carrier is recommended.		
With seeding of clover or alfalfa	Legume seeding usually not recommended in this group.	2-12-6 or 2-8-10	2-12-6

TABLE II—HEAVY SANDY LOAMS, SILT LOAMS AND CLAY LOAMS

Fertilizers are usually more effective on soils containing sufficient amounts of lime than on soils deficient in lime.

Crop	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
	No manure or leguminous green manure used within the last two years.	Clover or alfalfa grown within the last two years.	Manured within the last two years.
With no seeding of clover or alfalfa	2-16-2 or 4-16-4	2-16-2	0-20-0 or 2-16-2
WHEAT OR RYE	Grain alone, 200 pounds or more. With alfalfa or clover seedings, 300 pounds or more at time of seeding the small grain.		
With seeding of clover or alfalfa	2-12-6 or 4-16-8	2-12-6 or 2-16-2	0-20-0

MICHIGAN POTATO CROP IS THREATENED BY NEW PLAGUE

(Continued from page 1)

seasons in Michigan have tended to encourage a spread of the disease. Leafhoppers, grasshoppers and other insects have been found to carry the disease from one plant to another and from field to field, some areas of infection showing up as much as half a mile from others. Experienced growers who keep a close check on their crop have been able to rogue out diseased plants but where tubers from diseased plants have been used as seed, the infection is sometimes so great in certain fields that there is no crop to harvest and too few plants left through the season to warrant roguing.

While no quarantine is planned to prohibit shipping of spuds from these "marked" areas, every farmer who contemplates purchasing potatoes for planting next spring is advised to determine definitely that his seed purchases are from healthy fields, college authorities stated this week. Spraying the plants or treating seed has no effect on the Yellow Dwarf disease, it is claimed. Burying or burning the plant and tubers is the only cure.

No host plant for the disease has been found, crops specialists say, so it is believed that a careful clean-up of all potato fields will eventually eradicate the trouble. Because late infection in the field is difficult to detect, College authorities doubt that the disease can be stamped out in a single season but they state, confidently, that prescribed care in handling the harvest this fall will put a damper on the spread of the infection and leave a wholesome prospect for a profitable crop next summer.

There are said to be enough potatoes of good quality in northern Michigan to fulfill Michigan's seed needs this year if the growers will just cooperate with the College crops department and the Potato Growers Exchange in selection of seed stock, the College points out.

COTTON GROWERS SELLING PRODUCT DIRECT TO MILLS

Co-operative Marketing Plan Shows Growth; Producer Gains

The objective of cotton co-operative marketing associations, to carry cotton from the producer to the consuming mill, eliminating dealers between, has been advanced rapidly in the last two years, so that for the 1931-1932 season about 90 per cent of all domestic sales by co-operatives were directly to mills, according to W. W. Fetrow, of the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board.

Such direct marketing to the mill was virtually unheard of before the farmers set up their own marketing machinery, Mr. Fetrow said. The co-operatives are steadily expanding their services to farmers and last season 300 offices were maintained by the associations to grade cotton brought in by producers. Payment is made on the basis of quality, which was not generally the case before, and an incentive was given to producers to raise a better quality product to obtain the higher prices paid for quality as shown by the grading service.

"Despite low prices," Mr. Fetrow said, "farmers are now getting a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar for raw cotton than ever before."

Voted Illegally For Years

The recent permanent registration in Michigan, as it is called, has eliminated as voters about 500 residents of Saginaw whose lack of citizenship has been discovered although many of them have been voting for years. No doubt similar irregularities will be found throughout the state.

There are 2.7 filling stations for every mile of highway traveled by the motorist in the United States.

"The novelty of today is the ash heap of tomorrow morning."—Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

Uncle Ab says that a poverty of sense is a lot worse than a poverty of dollars.

In 1914 there were no cheese factories operating in southern states. Today the production of cheese in the South exceeds 6,000,000 pounds.

"It is in her own home that a good woman is seen at her best."—Jane Sawyer.

The farmer would have no problem to solve if his surplus was in as great a demand as his vote.

Weak Legged Chair Is An Accident Maker

Cincinnati discovered that the greatest cause of home accidents in that town is the weak-legged chair. Falling down stairs is another home mishap that is common. Slippery floors, the misplaced cake of soap, the careless use of knives, the overturned bucket of hot water, the treacherous bathtub, disregard of simple rules of safety in handling mechanical appliances, all take their annual toll far beyond the thought of many.

It seems strange that while all nations have devoted a wealth of brainpower to the matter of traffic accidents and their prevention, so little has been done to make the home safe. Accidents occurring within the home as yet are not in general, included in the list of accidents covered by insurance companies.

The Farm Bureau women of some of the mid-west states have included home accidents in their program of study for the coming winter and the University of Chicago will include a study along this line.

Cattle Men Increase Their Feeder Buying

Reports from a large number of feeder cattle giving the number of feeder cattle they expected to buy during the 5 months August to December inclusive this year and the number they bought in the corresponding period last year, indicate a considerable increase in such purchases this year if these intentions are carried out. While the largest increases are shown in the western part of the Corn Belt where the short corn crop of 1931 greatly reduced cattle feeding, an increased movement into nearly every state is indicated.

The man who saves money these days isn't a miser—he's a wizard. A good husband is one who feels in his pockets every time he passes a mail box.

The top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa is 16 feet out of the perpendicular.

If you can't remember the time when you acted the fool, you're still one.

Short stockings can cause almost as much trouble as short shoes. Buy them half an inch longer than the foot to allow for some shrinking and plenty of toe room.

Re-write the scolding letter three times—then stick it in the stove.—Mark Twain.

The tobacco advertisers spent \$28,620,000 last year in newspaper advertising.

TELLS INTERESTING STORY OF CIRCUS

Ringling Moves 1,600 People To 150 Places In a Season

F. Beverly Kelly, officially connected with the Ringling Brothers-Barnum-Bailey Circus, the largest circus of the works, has given us a peep beyond the tent in their business.

Mr. Kelly says, "1,600 people from the seven seas make up our crowd, a veritable League of Nations. It takes 100 cars in a special train to move us from place to place. We show in some 150 places during a season, averaging a stay of about 20 hours at a place."

"The show people sleep in their berths on the train, for most of the moving is done by night. We have a dining tent that accommodates 1,000 at a time and we serve some 3,500 meals each day. These dining tents are immaculate and the food is well cooked and well selected. Our commissary department is made up of but a very few people, so highly efficient that even the U. S. War Department has had efficient men travel with us several days at a time to ascertain the methods employed."

"We do not continue our work during the winter months, some of our people go to their homes, some go into vaudeville, while others go abroad to Europe and accept appointments with the winter circuses so common there. But when spring comes and the call goes out to them that we are ready for work we find them all back anxious to resume our busy but ever changing life."

"We have our own barber shops and beauty parlors, our baseball teams, clubs, and even a Red Cross chapter. Much sewing must be done with a retinue as large as we have for our performers each have a different garb for every day of the week."

"We pick up our midgets, giants and freaks wherever we can find them; they are usually happy with their lot for they would be misfits in any other surroundings."

"Among the animals that are always a part of a circus, the zebra is the most difficult to train; it has been said that the brains of a zebra are in his hind legs and it is best to not try to penetrate them."

"The rhinoceros is the most expensive animal to secure and the giraffe the most delicate because it has no vocal means for making noise and therefore it is difficult for the attendant to tell when they are sick."

"The lion is not considered the king of beasts with circus people but rather that title is given to the tiger who is also deemed the most handsome. The lion fights with but one fore paw, using the other as a balance while the tiger strikes with both."

"The elephant is of long life, living about the same age as people, some to 80 and 90 years. The baby elephant weighs about 200 pounds when born."

"The horses are in reality the most fascinating and useful of the animal life of a circus. Everybody appreciates the part that the well trained horse takes, he seems more human than the rest. No circus could afford to be without available horse power, for while we travel by train, many times we need horses to get us out of the grounds when they are wet. And often we are called upon to use the elephants also."

Farm Population Gains

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 1,472,000 persons left farms for towns and cities in 1931, and that 1,679,000 persons moved farmward. The gain in number of persons living on farms was 648,000. There was a slight decrease in the number of persons going to farms in 1931, and a considerable decrease in the number going to cities.

Farm Mortgage Loans Have Shown Decrease

Farm mortgage loans of life insurance companies, the largest single source of long term credit for farmers, have been decreasing since 1928 until they now approximate the loans outstanding in the spring of 1925, based on reports from the companies. Heavy demands for policy loans and irregular receipt of income have reduced the funds the companies have had available for investment but in recent years the proportions invested in farm mortgages have continued to average about 10 per cent.

Feeders

Cattle Calves Lambs

We are in position to furnish through our western connections, either direct from the range or off the larger western livestock markets, all grades, including choice feeder cattle, calves and lambs at reasonable prices.

6% Money For Livestock Purchases

WE CAN FINANCE YOUR FEEDER PURCHASES WITH FEDERAL MONEY THROUGH OUR CREDIT CORPORATION AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST.

We sell all grades of livestock at strong market values through our selling agencies at the Detroit and Buffalo markets.

Mich. Livestock Exchange

Hudson -- Mich.

It's bound to happen

You have your home insured against fire.

You have your automobile insured for your own protection.

You insure your crops and all other property against things that may or may not happen.

THAT'S GOOD BUSINESS but—

What about your Family Protection?

Are You Insured?

Ask for leaflet on our full coverage insurance plan.

Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agent Lansing Michigan

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Tempting Recipes For Summer Dishes

FRUIT CHILI SAUCE
1/2 tomatoes, 3 pears, 8 peaches, 6 onions...

SOUR CREAM SALAD DRESSING
1/2 cup sour cream, 1/4 cup sugar, 1/2 cup oil...

COTTAGE CHEESE PINEAPPLE SALAD
1 package lemon gelatin, 1 cup boiling water...

CANADIAN COCKTAIL
1 can tomato soup, 1 bottle of ginger beer...

SUCGOTASH
1/2 cup lima beans, 2 cups corn, 1 cup butter...

CORN CAKES
1/2 cup well beaten, 1/2 cup sour milk, 1/4 cup soda...

CORN AND GRATIN
2 tablespoons butter melted in top of a hot pan...

CORN FRITTERS
1 cup flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt...

DEPRESSION HISTORY REPEATS
At present, as in former depressions, there is a tendency for people to go back to the land...

Farmers' Buying Guide
Rates on Application
Hotel Kerns—At Lansing. Many years farm organization headquarters...

Monuments—BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED
Monuments of the most beautiful granite and marble...

The SMARTEST COFFEE SHOP in DETROIT
Hotel Fort Shelby's Coffee Shop is a unique restaurant where the service and equipment enable you to dine leisurely...

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Home and Family Section

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

Says False Economy Exists; Many Changes Suggested

Farm Bureau Board Member Is Opposed to Ruthless Salary Slashing

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

"I found a little crust of bread that must not go to waste. So by some famous recipe, I seasoned it to taste. I used six eggs, a pint of cream, some citron and some spice, Two lemons, dates and raisins, and a brimming cup of rice. If took a lot of things I know (that's how the cook book read); And no one cared for it—but oh! I saved the crust of bread."

The other day I came across this little jingle and it left such an impression on me that I cannot shake off its influence, for every once in a while I find myself applying it to the entire atmosphere of these times. We know we must economize and then economize some more, if we pull ourselves through this predicament we all find ourselves in; we must give up everything but the barest necessities. But are we all using the best sense the Lord gave us in classifying essentials from non-essentials?

We have long lived with the thought of wanting what we want when we want it. Many times that did not mean wanting what we had but rather allowing ourselves to crave what we knew we should not have. We had envious eyes on all likeable things of our neighbor or of the Jones's everywhere.

And now when we find ourselves strapped, we proclaim to the world our opinion on economy in public affairs and in all things where we had divided efforts! We demand economy in schools and we go out on a price-slashing campaign; we say our schools cost too much, so we do the easiest thing in the line of economy—we insist on a cheaper teacher—that's as far as many of us go. We do not take anything else into consideration; we do not insist on cheaper books and equipment and less lot-de-rer.

Sees Poor Economy Here
I am quite familiar with one case of last year where a less expensive teacher was demanded and a cheaper one was secured. They turned down the teacher who knew her job, knew her pupils and knew her work. They saved five dollars a month by taking a teacher who never before had seen the inside of a rural school, one who was fitted only to teach a single grade, one who never had lived a month in the country, one who had splendid ideas for a room of one-age one-grade youngsters, but who was helpless with a two-dozen flock of all-ages.

Now where did the economy enter into the proposition? To be sure they really had to have a teacher who required less cash, but why did they not demand one who was also fitted for the job? There seemed to be plenty to choose from, but they only thought of the five dollars!

And now everyday we hear groups of people, and quite often groups of farmers, who say the only way to bring back prosperity is to reduce the salaries of our public officials. They run down the list of president, senators, congressmen, governor, legislators, and even down to the township supervisor.

There seems just now to be a growing feeling that most anyone could fill these positions and that the salary should be cut no matter how modest it might be now. Michigan is now a state of many diversifications and is constantly changing; her people are those of all countries and sections. Yet it is so noticeable that many think it is a snap to be governor or congressman; and they insist on one at a cheaper wage.

Now, why, when the question of salaries looms up, do not these reformers make a sane study of the situation? Why do they not attempt to learn just how many positions of far less importance and filled at a much higher scale. Just look at the election list of Wayne county for instance. Their Probate Judges each get \$13,500 a year; the Circuit Judges each receive \$14,500 a year (over three times what the governor of our state gets), and way down the list to the Coroner who receives \$7,500 a year.

Salaries Are Not Uniform
Then notice the lack of uniformity in the salaries of like offices in different counties—the county school commissioners of the state get all the way from \$2,000 up to \$5,000 a year and some have ample help and equipment while other must "go it alone" with mere nothing, yet doing practically the same work. I know one superintendent of the poor who gets as much salary as the governor of Michigan and who has also a home furnished him and provided for and the governor, if he is a poor man, must rent what he can afford.

A few years ago I was astonished and shocked and then ashamed for the small part I had played in the system that made it necessary for a man whom we all so desired to serve us as U. S. senator to tell us to drop our efforts in his behalf for he was a poor man and could not afford to make the sacrifice the office would necessitate. He had a family who needed education and a start in life; he had ambitions for further develop-

other fellow's record was more than evident in his own, when once the light was turned that way. Now we can see that his big noise was made so as to shield himself. And I verily believe that is a practice that has become a contagion these days. It may be well for us to locate the motive for the howl we hear so often just now among our would-be office seekers, perhaps we could save ourselves humiliation when the awakening does take place.

ment in his home affairs and he would be compelled to relinquish them all if he considered this high office with a salary too meager to cover the necessary expense attached to the office, much less support a family. We do much grumbling because we do not get the service we expect, yet we are so selfish that we will take several years out of a man's life and from his family and give nothing but curses in return. If we are going to slash, and I believe we should, why not look at the whole picture and cut out the duplications, and bring to daylight the un-talked about big salaries and cut them to the level with positions of like caliber?

Dignity Should Be Preserved
We must remember that a certain amount of dignity is attached to some of our public positions and we must also preserve quality government. The men who fill these places are intended to be our most able and the biggest of our state and we cannot afford to save a little money at the expense of quality. We can abolish jobs and offices and departments, but let's pay those whom we do keep and feel that they have a right to expect service and in case that we do not get it, we have the same right to criticize. I feel worried just now to see the amount of inferior material offered for public service. If changes are to be made why in the name of justice don't we demand servants of better qualifications rather than be willing to "accept anyone who will offer himself." Why haven't we been out picking of our best rather than wake up to the fact that the radical and narrow have brought forth the kings of their lot. Are we going to have a government any better than we now have? Are we going to drop to a system of a generation or two ago and say we like it? Are we going to the depth of the whole affair and get all the information we should have about the fellow who is being pushed?

I'm reminded of the local fellow who for years has been a fault-finder. Nothing and no one pleased him, he was suspicious of his organization officials, of his public officials, he was eternally starting something that was sensational against someone, if it wasn't the county agent it was the supervisors, he demanded less pay and more work from all of them until in desperation some one began to dig into his affairs and it was a comforting shock to learn that he was serving on a job at a greater per diem than any of them, that he made no offer to reduce his own pay, neither did he hesitate to take a full day's pay for two hours work and he had a liking for creating special sub-committees if he saw any likelihood that he might be included. The very graft that he was so anxious to drop on the

lowest figures in thirty years, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Household Helps
Mayonnaise mixed with finely diced celery makes a delicious dressing for plain lettuce. After eating blueberry pie rub the teeth with a little vinegar and the stain will be removed. Try waxing shoes after they are polished and keep them in good condition much longer. Never gather fruit while it is wet if intended for jelly. The pectin is lost by so doing. Do not use over ripe fruit for jelly.

LOWEST IN 30 YEARS
The available supply of farm hands is approximately twice as large as the effective demand, and farm wages are reported at the lowest figures in thirty years, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Aviation Discarding "Fair Weather Pilot"
Pilots employed by air lines engaged in the transportation of passengers will be required to demonstrate their proficiency in "blind flying" by use of instruments alone, effective Jan. 1, 1933, Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the 11th annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association at its opening session in Washington. Colonel Young declared that these regulations became effective May 1 of this year but that they will not become mandatory until the beginning of 1933. At that time, he said, passengers need no longer fear that they are behind a "fair weather pilot," and expressed the belief that instrument flying proficiency will result in stimulating the growth of passenger travel by air.

Owls And Hawks Are Useful To The Farmer
The food of hawks and owls consists chiefly of mice, rabbits and other mammals destructive to crops, and contrary to most opinions a large amount of their food consists of noxious insects, states M. L. Fisher, Purdue University. Only two hawks, the sharp-shinned and the Cooper's hawk, are destructive to poultry and may be condemned. The red-tailed, red-shouldered, marsh and sparrow hawks are useful and should be protected. Of the owls, only one is destructive to poultry—the Great Horned Owl—and even this one is noted for its ability to kill rats. Owls are far more useful than cats to kill rats, mice and rabbits, and they deserve the protection of farmers, Fisher states.

14,826 U. of M. Students; Many From Outside State
Ann Arbor.—Enrollment at University of Michigan for the academic year 1931-32 was 14,826 compared with 15,500 for the year previous. The percentage of students whose homes are in Michigan decreased from 67.6 to 66.1. Non-Michigan students numbered 5,020, a decrease of only seven from the year before. Non-resident students were classified as follows: from other states, 4,678; United States possessions, 41; Canada, 90; Central America, Cuba and Mexico, 13; Europe and Great Britain, 32; Asia and Japan, 150; Africa, 4.

Violators Are Hit Hard
Thirty day jail sentences have become almost standard punishment for violating the deer laws, according to the Department of Conservation records. The most recent to be sentenced were: George Miller, Lake County, sentenced to 30 days in jail for illegal possession of venison and Murrell Petersen, Mason County, sentenced to 30 days for the same offense.

WHY TABLE SUGAR IS WHITE
Washington.—Burnt bones make table sugar white. The Department of Labor reveals that in 21 sugar refineries 775 people are employed in handling the skeletons of animals, hogs, cattle and sheep, that they may be charred and used in filtering sugar, thereby whitening it. The animal bones come from large American slaughter houses and occasionally from the Argentine pampas. They are stripped, scraped, shredded, boiled and charred for their use in the whitening process.

SALT AND ASPARAGUS
Although it was believed at one time that salt was beneficial to asparagus beds it has since been found that the only benefit it has is that of helping keep down weeds.

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

BABY CHICKS
BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REEDS, Leghorns. Hatched every week. Splendid layers. Great for broilers. Thirty day livability guaranteed. Get 1932 prices. High egg strains. Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Box 39, Holland, Michigan. (12-26-11-32b)

LIVE STOCK
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HIGH producing Jerseys. Have a proven sire, Pegasus Duke 32nd and several fine sons from high producers. All priced in keeping with the times. Let us send you descriptive prices. Fred Hayward, Scotts, Mich. (8-13-24-41b75)

CANARIES
CANARIES FOR SALE. LOVELY colors. Guaranteed singers. \$2.50. Pairs, \$2.50. Hens 50c. Mrs. Frank H. Haman, Melvin, Mich. (8-13-24-17)

WANTED TO RENT—FARMS
WANTED—TO RENT FARM OF 120 to 150 acres for dairy and general farming. Can furnish references. Many years experience on farm. Write William L. James, Akron, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 1. (8-27-11)

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
WANTED—STOCK, TEAM, COWS, feed and tools in exchange for eight room house, two lots and garage. Box 216, Stanton, Michigan. (8-27-24-121)

WANTED—FARM WORK
YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS work on farm by year or on shares. Ten years experience on farm. Married, 3 children. M. W. Quarles, Laingsburg, R-1, Michigan.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
Pattern Service
11 STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Enclosed find _____ cents for pattern _____ size
Pattern _____ Size _____ Summer 1932 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 envelopes to the Michigan Farm News, 11 Sterling Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ENOUGH LAND IN FARMS
From a national standpoint there is no need to add any more land to our present acreage of land in farms, in order to support the additional 20 million of people who are expected to be added to our population in the next 30 years, statistics indicate.

PROVEN PROTECTION
STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has given the farmers of Michigan a proven insurance service for nearly 34 years. We have paid our members over \$4,000,000 in losses during this time and established a reputation for "proven protection" against fire losses. State Mutual Rodded has assets and resources of almost half a million dollars and is Michigan's largest farm mutual fire insurance company. If you are interested in "proven protection" write for sample policy and full details. H. K. FISK, Secretary, Michigan 702 Church St.

POISONOUS FRUITS IF FROSTED
Certain kinds of plants when their growth is checked by drouth, frost, or withering, develop prussic acid, commonly known to most people as a deadly poison. The wild choke cherry, black cherry, sorghum, flax,

Our Michigan Settlements Average
A Claim Every Hour
Two-thirds of Them Are Collision Losses
NINETY-TWO THOUSAND CLAIMS PAID IN 1932
State Farm Mutual has a half million policyholders in 31 states.
We paid more in collision losses last year than any other insurance company in the United States.
Fire Theft Collision
Property Damage Public Liability and Stationary Object Collision
Protection at Low Rates
See our local agent
Assets More Than Six Millions
Surplus More Than A Million
State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Ill.
Michigan State Farm Bureau, State Agent—Lansing

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.
She sells her produce BY TELEPHONE
One farmer's wife has built up a considerable list of customers, whom she supplies with butter, eggs, poultry and other farm produce. Besides calling them for orders regularly, she telephones them whenever she has anything special to sell, learns their wants and makes the deliveries accordingly. Your telephone can prove just as useful, and help build up a substantial produce business for you. And, IN EMERGENCIES, such as fire, sudden sickness or accident, YOU CAN SUMMON AID QUICKLY, by telephone.

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

Co-op Market Plan Grows Despite Vicious Attacks

"Whispering Campaigns" Fail To Stem Progress of Group Marketing

Ionia—Although handicapped by unscrupulous "whispering campaigns," the co-operative marketing movement is making rapid progress throughout the nation, a farm audience gathered here for the annual Ionia fair, was told by M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Michigan farmers have been quick to see the advantage to them of the new methods of marketing and are keeping close step with the advances of this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled system of getting farm products to market at less cost to the producer, he declared.

Attacks on the co-operative organizations were compared by the speaker to the "whispering campaigns" conducted by "reds" against Michigan banks and other commercial institutions.

"The co-operatives have been in the 'big business' class of American industries for a number of years," Mr. Winder said. "In 1930-31 the total business transacted by approximately 12,000 co-operatives was \$2,400,000,000. A considerable share of this business was created by Michigan farmers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, the Michigan Wool Growers' Association, the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., and others.

Attacks Are Vicious

"In a period which will go down in history as the world's worst experience with hard times, certainly these figures are something of which farm business leaders can be proud. And yet, such organizations as the Boards of Trade and produce exchanges in Chicago and other large cities, some of the live stock exchanges, private commission houses and others have thought it wise to conduct against these gigantic farmers' business enterprises a campaign of 'poison pen' propaganda the like of which no commercial institution has ever encountered.

The banks, Mr. Winder said, have some protection in law against the "whisperers" who have been undermining confidence in the nation's financial institutions. Thus far, however, the farmers have had to take the attacks of their enemies squarely on the chin while they carry on in the hope that not too many of their number will become discouraged.

"It is easy to understand why some old-line dealers in agricultural commodities are so desperately opposed to the co-operative marketing movement," said Mr. Winder.

"Not for years have our farmers been able to secure a price that would pay for cost of production of their wheat and cotton and yet these traders on the commodity exchanges have been making rich profits from their deals in our farm products."

In the middle west, Mr. Winder charged, the head and front of the attack on the co-operative movement is an organization calling itself the Federation of American Business.

Urges United Effort

"The Federation has concentrated its efforts almost entirely on a campaign of misrepresentation to discredit the Agricultural Marketing Act and deal a fatal blow to co-operative marketing. That is easy to understand since the board of directors of the organization is composed almost entirely of representatives of the selfish speculative groups who operate on the grain, live stock and produce exchanges."

"The most unfortunate feature of the whole attack," he continued, "is the fact that these enemy groups do not attack us by themselves alone. Instead they make use of the great army of unorganized farmers to carry on the attack for them. Farmers who are under obligations to the old line market operators are lined up at the Shannon investigation hearings to testify as farmers against the Marketing Act and the activities of the co-

RELIGIOUS SABBATHS

Besides the Christian Sunday, there is the Jewish Saturday, the Mohammedan Friday, Egyptian Thursday, Assyrian Wednesday, Persian Tuesday, and Greek Monday. It is said that every day of the week is observed as a sabbath by some religion.

Teacher: Johnny, to what class of animal kingdom do I belong?

Johnny: I don't know, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and Ma says you're an old cat.

First waitress: How gracefully Sterling Alexander seems to eat corn on the cob.

Second Ditto: He ought to. He's a piccolo player.

Doctor: Have you told that young pup what I think of him?

Daughter: Yes, daddy, and he says you're wrong in your diagnosis, as usual.

No, I wouldn't think of chargin' ye for the cider. That would be bootleggin'—an' praise the Lord, I ain't come to that yet. The peck o' potatoes will be five dollars.

In 1914 the United States Army had 8,794 officers and 119,251 enlisted men. In 1931, there were 12,177 officers and 125,443 enlisted men.

Herds in testing associations for six years show three times as much increase in butterfat content of the milk as those that tested for only three years.

FIVE BURIALS FOR COLUMBUS

Columbus was first buried in Valladolid, Spain, where he died in 1506; three years later his remains were removed to a little church in Triana; 30 years later, in accordance with his last wish, buried in San Domingo, the first land he sighted; in 1796 transferred to the cathedral in Havana, and in 1898 removed to Seville, Spain.

INDIANS HERE 10,000 YEARS?

That portions of the North American continent have been inhabited by man for at least the last 10,000 years is suggested by those who have made a study of Indian relics found throughout the country.

Before the blister rust got into Michigan white pine trees could safely grow side by side with currants and gooseberries. Today, however, where these are associated the white pines are always in

Fewer Hogs Raised On European Farms

Hog numbers are decreasing in all important European producing countries according to the report on world hog prospects issued today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. June estimates for Germany, Denmark and Netherlands indicate that the total number of hogs in these countries was 10 per cent less than for June last year. In view of the decreasing numbers, market supplies during the coming year probably will be smaller than in the current marketing year in all three countries.

WORLD HAS LITTLE PEACE

Dating back 3,421 years, there have been only 268 years of peace against 3,853 years of war, while 8,000 peace treaties have been concluded in that time, according to the Society of International Law in London.

NOT TO BE IGNORED

The total business transacted by co-operative marketing associations during 1930-31 was approximately \$2,400,000,000 according to a recent estimate.

First Maid: So you don't like to work for high-brows?

Second Maid: You bet I don't. I worked for one pair of nuts—and never again! Him and her was fighting continually, and it kept me running back and forth between the keyhole and the dictionary all the time.

Plant lice secrete a sticky substance called honey-dew, which is relished by ants. Ants, therefore, are frequently found wherever plant lice occur.

Although 50 percent of France's population is engaged in agriculture, production is not sufficient for demand.

900,000 CLUB YOUNGSTERS

Nearly 900,000 farm boys and girls are enrolled this year in 4-H clubs in the United States, Hawaii and Alaska, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Adam was toiling home at the end of a hot summer day, carrying his shovel and hoe, while little Cain trotted along beside him.

On reaching the Garden of Eden, little Cain peeped through the palings and said, "Gee, pop, I wish we lived here."

And pop replied, "We did once, until your mother ate us out of house and home."

Uncle Ab says that nobody can make him believe that prosperity depends on either spending or saving.

At least one glass of milk at every meal for every member of the family cuts doctor bills and reduces the milk surplus.

It was a cheap vaudeville house. An Oriental act had just been concluded and incense filled the house. "Ushery" complained the pompous man in the aisle seat, "I smell punk."

"That's all right," whispered the usher confidentially, "just sit where you are and I won't put anyone near you."

The darkness of closets that have no windows is greatly relieved by painting walls and woodwork white. The same method used with bureau drawers also saves white paper and makes cleaning easy.

Oak trees are said to be attacked by over 500 kinds of insects. Most of the defoliated oaks, poplars, cottonwoods, walnuts and other trees were stripped of their foliage this year by the June beetles.

Four bushels of potatoes a year is the per capita consumption in the United States.

Fall Grains Yield Heavier When Fields are Fertilized

LIBERAL SOIL FEEDING IS CROP INSURANCE

Grains Need Nitrogen

To assure an early maturity of grain crops, dress your soil with a properly balanced fertilizer. Michigan State College recommends 250 to 500 pounds of fertilizer on wheat for most profitable yields.

Provide Potash, Phosphate

Nurse Crops, such as wheat and rye, protect alfalfa and other seedlings but they do not enrich the soil these young plants feed on. Maintain your soil fertility with dependable plant foods.

Farm Bureau Fertilizers are Extra Dry

FREE RUNNING GRANULES MAKE THEM EASY TO REGULATE IN THE DRILL

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Bureau Penn

Made From The Finest Crude Oil In The World 100% Pure Pennsylvania Crude

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We can supply you with equally high grade lubricants for transmission, wheel bearings, universal joints, steering gear, shackle bolts, clutch bearings water pump and a penetrating oil that gets in where body and spring squeaks are hard to reach.

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Mermash 16% protein is a starting, growing and laying mash for chickens, ducks and turkeys. It provides, in ocean kelp and fish meal food, iodine and other essential minerals lacking in Michigan crops and soils. Poultry responds to Mermash with splendid growth and production.

Give your pullets on range free access to Mermash 16% and hard grains, both in hoppers if possible. If they seem to be maturing too rapidly close the mash hoppers for a portion of the day. Pullets should be well developed as to size and weight before they come into production.

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In Limited Quantity

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Resistant to Lodging. A Red Soft Winter Wheat

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We also Offer Michigan Crop Improvement Association Certified:

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Old, reliable, bearded, soft red winter wheat. Holds many records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.

BERKELEY ROCK—

Bearded, hard, red winter wheat. Stiff straw. Very winter hardy. Immune to smut.

AMERICAN BANNER—

White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Winter hardy. Heavy yielder. Best for lighter wheat soils.

ROSEN RYE—

Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries. Well filled heads. There is no better rye.

Apply Lime Now

Before Fitting Your Soil For Planting

Lime requires time to sweeten soil. Apply it several months to a year in advance of the crop for which it is intended. Use on sod to be turned under for next season's cultivated crops or on soil that is being fitted for wheat where alfalfa is to be seeded next spring.

We recommend:

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

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