

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Soil Conservation Act in Michigan

Leaders of Michigan farm organizations and State College representatives are at Chicago for a three day conference with Secretary Wallace and hundreds of middle west farm representatives as to what the new Soil Conservation Act shall mean in the middle west.

The Michigan delegation, with those from other dairy States, will not be friendly to any program which will permit pasturing or otherwise harvesting lands rented for soil conservation purposes, and which have been planted to alfalfa, clover or other forage crops. Michigan will regard such action as no soil conservation, but rather as an invitation to corn belt and southern States to get into the dairy business. Michigan can't retaliate by growing cotton, for example.

While the Act was before Congress, Secretary Brody of the State Farm Bureau and now with the group at Chicago, wrote all Michigan Congressmen that the bill contained these dangers to dairy and live stock producers. During the debate, Secretary Brody's letter was read into the Congressional Record by Rep. Mapes of Michigan. The bill was enacted without restriction on the use to be made of legumes planted on leased land. However, it appears that a matter which the Secretary of Agriculture has power take care of by a ruling.

Since 43% of all tillable land in Michigan is now devoted to hay or plowable pasture, as against about 32% for the corn belt States, the question comes up as to how diversified Michigan shall further apply a program of soil restoring crops under the Soil Conservation Act. In the upper peninsula 60 to 81% of the tillable land is in hay or pasture lands. In the lower peninsula only Berrien, Monroe, Macomb and Wayne counties have less than 35% of their tillable acres in hay or pasture.

The Michigan delegation at the Chicago Soil Conservation Conference has studies by the Michigan State College on the use of land in Michigan which may cause the delegation to recommend:

1. That any Michigan farmer who in 1936 had half or more of his tillable land in hay or grass shall on application and approval be entitled to a Soil Conservation Act grant or rental on certain acres.

2. That any Michigan farmer having less than 50% of his tillable land in hay or grass may increase such hay and grass acreage by at least five acres and be entitled, upon application and approval, to a Soil Conservation Act grant on certain acres. Such Michigan applications of the soil conservation act should be worked out so that farmers devoting the major portion of their lands to fruit, potatoes and similar crops could qualify by devoting at least five acres to cover or soil building crops.

The Soil Conservation Act is here. It will soon be in operation. It is certain that a detailed plan that fits the corn belt States will fit only a part of Michigan's diversified farming area. Michigan can use a soil conservation program that is adapted to Michigan. This State should be encouraged to formulate a soil conservation program that will fit Michigan needs.

Farmers and Social Security Taxes

Where does the farmer stand under the Federal Social Security Act, now in its first stages of effectiveness? This Act proposes to raise from payroll taxes money with which to provide old age pensions and unemployment benefits to employees.

Under the law the farmer and his hired man are exempt from the payment of taxes on wages paid or received. They are not eligible for any benefits under the Act. However, the farmers co-operative ass'n and its employees are subject to social security tax on wages paid and received.

The Social Security Act requires employers to set up 1% of their 1936 payroll as social security tax. In 1927 it will be 2%, and 3% in 1938. Beginning in 1937, employees will have deducted from their wages 1% of Social Security Act purposes. In the next two years the employees' contribution is to rise to 3% per year.

Farmers are outside the Act, but they can expect to contribute largely to it through their large purchases of all types of goods. Manufacturers will increase their margins all they can to recover the tax. Employees will have 3% less to spend, unless wages move up to increase costs accordingly. If farm prices more than keep pace, perhaps we should worry. If they don't keep pace, there will be no perhaps about it.

There is a strong possibility that this Act will be tested before the Supreme Court at Washington.

County Farm Bureau Pres. Arthur Perrine

(Continued from page one)

Mr. Perrine has found time to be president of the cow testing association, was secretary-treasurer of the Rives Co-op Association, is a member of the Grange, was Justice of the Peace and has been on the Township Board. He was supervisor in 1917-19, is secretary-treasurer of the local silo filling organization, chairman of the finance committee of the Baptist church at Rives, chairman of the committee interested in securing electrification of the rural area of that community, is Sunday School teacher and Superintendent, President of the Rives and East Tompkins Farmers' Club which has been reorganized and is now known as the Rives Farm Bureau Club. He is president of the Jackson Holstein Club and has been on the board of directors of the State Holstein Association. All in all, a busy bachelor.

Voice (at the phone)—Say, are you the game warden?

Warden—Yes, lady; what can I do for you?

Voice—Oh, thank goodness, I've got the right man at last. I'm having a children's party and want some suggestions about the games.

Cochineal Dye

Certain crimson and scarlet dyes are made of the dried bodies of the cochineal, an insect found in warmer parts of America. About 70,000 bodies are needed to make one pound of the dye.

Cherry Time Is Merry Time Up Old Grand Traverse Way

By H. L. Allen

In early spring when everything with life is bubbling o'er
And blossoms on the cherry trees are fragrant more and more,
And after spring the harvesting, 'tis then let us be gay,
For cherry time is merry time up old Grand Traverse way.

The azure blue of Traverse Bay reflects the azure sky
As reddening cherry laden trees proclaim the season's nigh
And foaming breakers spray the beach along Grand Traverse Bay,
O, cherry time is merry time up old Grand Traverse way.

O, cherry land of cherry fame with orchards stretched for miles,
O, heart of nature's playground where the ruby cherry smiles!
As old old rises in the east and sets in Traverse Bay,
So cherry time is merry time up old Grand Traverse way.

Where foaming whitecaps spray the shore where breezes landward send
And ruddy cherries more and more on laden branches bend;
Here cherry time is merry time, O, come let us be gay,
For cherry time is merry time up old Grand Traverse way.

The land of nature's playground glows each year 'neath sunny skies
Producing luscious ripened fruit for wholesome cherry pies
And warming waters 'long the beach respond with bathers' play
For cherry time is merry time up old Grand Traverse way.

O, search you east or search you west, O, search you far and wide,
You'll find no redding trees like these on any country side,
O, come to Northern Michigan where cherry time holds sway
And join our cherry festival up old Grand Traverse way.



Cream Day Observations

Now Hiram, tuck that blanket in right good around my feet,
And cover up the egg crate that's underneath the seat,
And set the cream can in behind, and let's be on our way;
For the trip to town is longer with the horses and the sleigh.
Just look at Clem's neat barnyard, with the fodder in the rack,
And the cows so snug and drowsy in the straw around the stack.
Yes, and see the big geranium in Clathy's window there—
And her yellow amaryllis in blossom, I declare!

Did you ever notice, Martha, when we get to right in here,
How the trees along the sky-line like a fleet of ships appear?
Sometimes I think they look almost as graceful when they're bare
As they ever do in summer, when the leaves are everywhere.

My goodness, see that snowdrift over there by Canfield's stoop,
With its edges sort of plicated in a what-you-call-em loop—
Oh, I think the snow is lovely! * * * So do I, and if I smile
It's because I see a snowbank right by her rock garden pile.

I'll bet you Eli sputters when he digs his driveway out.
I'm glad I never hauled the rocks you harked so long about! * * *
Look! Eli Freeman's hens are out! Well, mine are in, you bet,
And there's bound to be a difference in the number eggs we get.

When I see the chickens waiting at a woman's kitchen door,
Then I know that woman's careless, if I didn't know before,
Maggie Freeman's home this winter, and I'm glad she isn't mine,
For as sure as you're a-living there are dummies on the line!

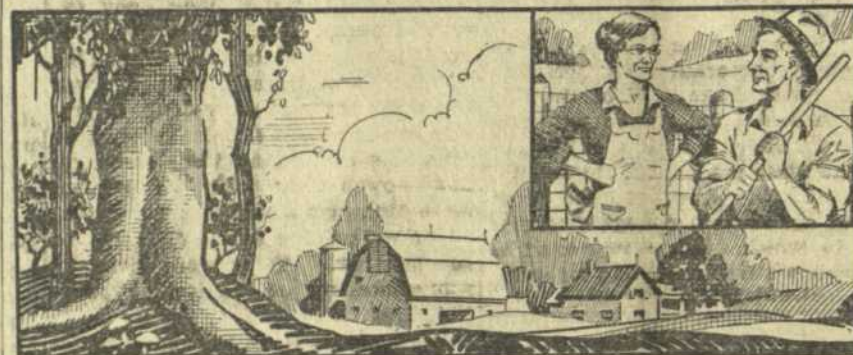
There's the poor old Widow Morgan out-a-choring in the snow,
She's a plucky little body. Brave as anyone I know.
See her cat, inside the window, snoozing in the winter sun,
He leads an easier life, I know, than she has ever done.

Ah, I see Jay Lynch has butchered. Don't they make a pretty sight?
Well, with seven kids to help him he can work them up all right.
Do you notice Lynch's wood pile? Must be forty cords or more;
All so straight and neat and handy, close outside the kitchen door.

Hiram, see that path that's shovelled from Cook's back door to Greer's.
I hope they've took to neighboring. They've hardly spoke for years.
Yeah, and look at young Ben Adams with his new stake-body truck
Bogged down in his own driveway, and most completely stuck.

Oh, I tell you there's advantages in horseflesh, in the snow,
For when you take the lines and chirp you know you're going to go.
And when you're going places you have time to look around—
And it beats a weekly paper all to pieces, I have found.

You get the local items in this shut-in time of year
And the genuine quietness of the rural atmosphere
In fact it's mighty pleasant, on a sunny winter day
Just to drive to town with bells on, in the good old fashioned way.



Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page one)

money-saving scheme. It is a way of life, a way which should open to millions of people a happier, freer, more satisfying social order than they have had in the past. The keyword is Mutual Aid—not I, but WE.

You should try to know more about the co-operative movement.—Pennsylvania Farm Review.

Where There's A Will...

When William Fuerhelm, Saginaw Route 5, found that he couldn't buck the drifts of snow on the morning of February 20, he turned his car about, went back home, hitched up his team on a sled and drove to the nearest main highway from which point he hitch-hiked his way to the meeting of the Saginaw County Farm Bureau. His boy took the team back home. At night Mr. Fuerhelm hitch-hiked back to where the snow blocked highway met the main highway and then walked through the drifts two miles to his home. Mr. Fuerhelm believes that "where there's a will, there's a way." He is a director on the county board.

Exposition to Show How Michigan Mines Copper

A reproduction of a section of a Michigan copper mine, showing a "drift" a mile underground, will be one of the most notable exhibits at the Detroit and Michigan Exposition at Convention Hall, Detroit, March 6 to 15.

Designed and built by the Michigan College of Mining and Technology at Houghton, the model is 70 feet long. Its entrance will be just as the real mine looks to miners when they step off the "skip." Wallsides are timbered and actual equipment is to be shown. Further details of mining operations will be shown in motion pictures.

Recent increase in gold and silver prices has renewed interest in all sorts of mining engineering and metallurgy, according to Grover C. Dillman, President of the college. Six copper mines now operating in Michigan have brought state production of ore to about 35% of the amount mined during the peak some years ago.

Jimmy—Teacher, didn't you say you'd give me a kiss if I would bring you some spring leaves to hang in the room?

Teacher—Yes, I did.
Jimmy—Well, here's the leaves, and I've sold the kiss to my big brother for 50 cents.

Breeding Tells

"Did you get home all right last night, sir?"

Passenger—"Of course; why do you ask?"

Conductor—"Well, when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night, you were the only two in the car."

Dogs and Coyotes Kill 30,000 Michigan Sheep

Many sheep breeders in the northern counties of Missaukee, Ogemaw, Iosco, Alcona, Oscoda, Cheboygan, and Presque Isle are seriously considering giving up the sheep industry because of night coyote raids. Southern and central counties have complained most about dog attacks. Many of the dogs have been abandoned in the state by tourists, adding to the problems of the sheep raisers.

Recent surveys disclosed that more than 30,000 sheep valued at about \$120,000 were killed in 1934. Damage in 1935 is estimated at more than that.

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.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—Best Blood Lines. Two young bull calves carrying over 25% "Anxiety 4th" blood. Should appeal to registered owners. **DAIRY FARMERS**—only your dairy herds and use a Hereford and see the quality of veals. Don't feed scrubby any longer. **A. M. Todd Company** (14 miles N. W. Kalamazoo) Menthla, Michigan. World's Largest Mint Farm. (3-7-230-24)

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—Four Sires ready for service. Eight weaned bull calves. Come and pick out a few females from our herd of ninety head. **W. H. McCarty and Son, Bad Axe, Michigan.** (3-7-230-24)

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES—BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB foundations, etc. Outlets for beginners. Send for catalog. **GRAFTING WAX** for orchardists. Both hand and brush wax. **ERRY BASKETS AND CRATES**. **MAPLE SYRUP CANS**. Send for prices. **M. H. HUNT & SON**, 511 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (3-7-11-22)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dept. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. \$7.00 delivered. **Farm Bureau Supply Store**, 728 E. Shawansee St., Lansing. (3-4-14-600)

MAPLE SYRUP SUPPLIES

EVERY MAPLE SYRUP MAKING item, including "Old Reliable" Pelt Filter Bag for cleaning. Three color labels, thermometers, hydrometers, buckets, flat bottom pans, tin and glass containers, "KING" evaporators, sap storage tanks, sugaring off rigs, sugar moulds, etc. For catalog and prices write **Sugar Bush Supply Company**, 1303 North Genesee Drive, Lansing, Mich. Display room in Farm Bureau Bldg., 728 East Shawansee St., Lansing. (1-4-31-635)

FARM HELP WANTED

WANT SINGLE MAN TO WORK ON farm by month or year. No boozing or cigarette smoking need apply. **John Weid**, Temperance, Mich. (3-7-11)

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED, SINGLE

man by month, general farm. No smoking preferred. **Emory E. Miller**, Fowler, Mich. (3-7-11)

WANTED TO RENT FARM

WOULD LIKE TO RENT DAIRY farm. Have farmed 13 years. Married man, 43, with son 19. **Geo. E. Nelson**, 1511 So. Washington, Lansing, Michigan. (3-7-11)

Too Far-Sighted

Some of us, when we see pictures of vales in England in spring verdure and flower, sigh to take the first ship thither, as if apple trees in Arden were lovelier than in our own gardens. It is unfortunate that use, long familiarity with our own neighborhood, blind us so often to our nearby blessings. If we should come suddenly upon our own back yard in the Engadine or in the Scottish highlands we should be fairly ravished with the sight and wish to spend the rest of our days there. And by the same token the Swiss or the Scotchman would turn his back upon the glories of his home without a sigh or regret if he knew he were headed for Boston.

It is only the man with the soul and the eyes of an artist who never tires of the view from the door of his thatched cottage. Every passing cloud, every sweep of rain, every tossing tree bough fall for him into a new composition that never occurred before. To the rest of us it is the same doorway, the same flapping blind, another inconvenient rain, another wind blowing the wash from the line. Like Martha, we are so troubled by petty affairs that the lilacs bloom and the blossoms die without winning from us a hasty glance. All the contrasting shades of green in the foliage of June are so many trees in leaf and nothing more. Millions every day pass beneath the topless towers of Manhattan and never look up, while other millions beyond the seas, reading of them, see them pictured on the screen, feel that they could die happy if only once they could tread the streets of New York where these towers are rooted. To feel renewed satisfactions in familiar things is perhaps a matter of mental rather than of physical vision. But the habit of seeing with the inward eye is one of great rewards, for it changes the commonplace to the rare, sometimes even in humdrum surroundings. — Boston Transcript.

Soil Conservation Act Is Examined at Chicago

(Continued from page one)
provisions of the bill, in accordance with the needs of Michigan agriculture.

"While we have attempted to make some constructive suggestions, we recognize that the farmers in all States and regions must necessarily make some sacrifice of their own peculiar or sectional interests, if we are to have a national policy for agriculture. We must recognize that only by serving the great common interests of the farmers of the nation can the farmers of any one section or State secure the maximum benefits.

"At the regional conference at Chicago called by Secretary Wallace, it will be our purpose to co-operate with other Michigan organizations and interests with a view to reaping the greatest possible benefit from the new legislation for Michigan and the nation as a whole."

"Laffin" is the sensation of feeling good all over but showin' it particularly in one spot."—Josh Billings.
figure because of increased values of sheep.

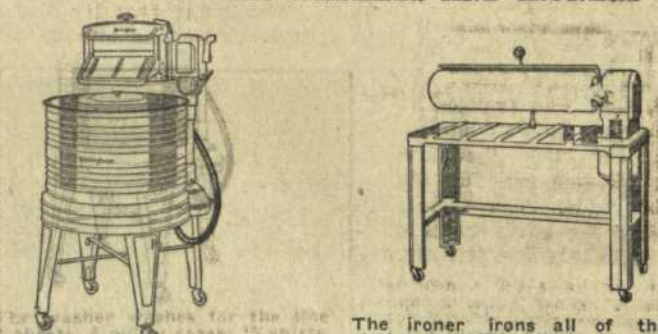
Westinghouse Golden Jubilee Electric Appliances FOR MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

Fifty years ago a small electrical plant was started at Pittsburgh, Pa., which has grown to a company with many large manufacturing plants, and offices in every city and country in the world—the source of electrical achievements that have startled mankind.

The Golden Jubilee Year offers to you, through the Michigan Farm Bureau, Westinghouse electrical appliances that will help do the housework faster, with less work and at a low cost. Also, milk cooling equipment, water systems and motors for the farm which speed up the time for chores and bring a bonus in many cases for premium milk—sattle—food.

Check the coupon below for information and send it to the Farm Bureau headquarters.

GOLDEN JUBILEE WASHERS AND IRONERS



The washer washes for the time 4 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 15 shirts, 6 bath towels, 2 tablecloths, 3 napkins (24 inch), for less than 2c. Uses gentle "cushioned" washing action. Prices \$49.95 to \$119.95.

Golden Jubilee REFRIGERATOR

5 with the SERVICE PLAN

Westinghouse protects your refrigerator savings for FIVE YEARS against service expense on the sealed-in mechanism! A nominal \$5.00 charge for this unusual protection is included in the price.

Look for the clever "Ad-Justo-Shelf" for changing shelf height for storing meats, fowls, and cream cans, and other features that bring you a new standard of refrigerator value. Prices from \$109.50 up depending on size.



GOLDEN JUBILEE ELECTRIC RANGES

This menu for a family of six: Browned chicken and gravy, mashed potatoes, string beans and steamed pudding—uses only 4½c worth of electricity. Westinghouse ranges have exclusive Dual-automatic heat control and the "Economizer" units cutting electric cooking costs 18%. Prices \$61.25 to \$285.00.



Golden Jubilee CLEANERS

Westinghouse combines remarkable gentleness and super-cleaning power. Cleans five 9x12 rugs fast, for 4c. Straight air model \$35.95. Motor Brush Model slightly more.

Golden Jubilee Irons

Streamline Iron. 3/4c an hour. Last word in iron; high speed, lightweight and fatigue proof. Irons priced from \$2.95 to \$9.95.

Do You Have Electric Service? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name _____

RFD No. or Street _____

City _____ State _____

1886 Golden Jubilee 1936 Westinghouse

More Farmers Act to Have Hunting Ass'n's

The State conservation department, noting the success of some 20 farmer-sportsmen's associations, is acting to help farmers in their co-operative efforts to control hunting on their lands.

Farmers band with hunter friends, and pool the farm lands as a hunting territory. These choose the hunters to have access to the grounds by

paying the farmer a hunting fee, or otherwise. Others are barred from the lands.

Further information on this subject may be had from Harry D. Ruhl, Game Division, State Conservation Department, Lansing, Michigan.

Scientists have estimated that one female smelt of approximately seven inches in length will produce and carry as many as 25,000 eggs.

TRUCK-CROP DEMONSTRATION

10 TONS
OF
MANURE
applied over one acre
and plowed under
plus
COMPLETE FERTILIZER
AT PLANTING

500 LBS.
OF GRANULAR
AERO CYANAMID
applied over one acre
of **COVER CROP**
and plowed under
plus
COMPLETE FERTILIZER
AT PLANTING

THE CYANAMID PLOT LOOKS A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE MANURE PLOT TO ME

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
PRODUCERS OF GRANULAR FERTILIZERS
"Aero" Cyanamid—Ammonia Phos—32% "Aero" Super Phosphate
NEW YORK • TOLEDO • EVANSVILLE • WINCHESTER, VA.
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

WRITE for LEAFLET F-128

AERO CYANAMID the NITROGEN-plus-LIME FERTILIZER
Aids in control of Weeds, Diseases, and Insect Larvae

THE HOMESTEAD FARM
We Credit Our Prize Crops to
PEST CONTROL
with
FARM BUREAU
Spray Materials
THE OWNER

AND the farmer's sign might also have said "Prize crops bring top prices so it pays us well to spray often, and thoroughly" . . . The uniform high quality of Farm Bureau Brand Insecticides and Fungicides makes for consistently effective control. And, to buy your spray and dust materials from your own Cooperative has its own direct advantages . . . Again this year, we offer you standard, high grade spray materials made for us, under contract, by General Chemical Company. Their reputation and experience in insecticide manufacture are a further warranty of your receiving materials which, if properly applied, will insure you against crop loss through the ravages of pests and disease.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
221-227 North Cedar St.,
LANSING, MICHIGAN

ARSENATE OF LEAD
CALCIUM ARSENATE
BORDEAUX MIXTURE
DRY LIME SULPHUR
LIME SULPHUR SOLN
and OIL EMULSION

Also ORCHARD BRAND "ASTRINGENT" ARSENATE OF LEAD—BASIC IRON ARSENATE
DITHIONIC SULPHUR—"POTATO SPRAY"—BORDEAUX-ARSENICAL ROTENONE & OTHER DUSTS
NICOTINE SULPHATE—PARACHLOROBENZENE—33% (PYRETHRUM EXTRACT)—PARIS GREEN

We'll sue you!



This threat is heard not long after strangers—or even neighbors—get tangled with each other in an automobile accident. There's more or less damage to be paid for.

It sounds bad—and it is bad. If suit is started and you have no insurance, you have to hire a lawyer, and perhaps pay both damages and costs after all. Win or lose, it's hard on your pocketbook.

Isn't it a good idea to carry an automobile insurance that will stand all legal expense and assume the loss, according to the policy, in case you SHOULD have an accident? The semi-annual expense of such protection in the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company is very reasonable.

We have more than 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 35 states in this national Legal Reserve Company. Let our local agent explain our policy to you.

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

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent—Lansing

Financier, No Friend of the AAA, Warns Us of Early Surpluses

Tells Industry Regaining of Farm Export Trade Only Permanent Cure for Farm Surpluses; Favors Land Leasing Till Then

"The AAA leaves problems . . . Without the AAA we should have had much lower farm prices. With the AAA we had a great drain on the Treasury, and a growing population problem . . . the initial problem with which the AAA was faced . . . still remains."

Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, and frankly no friend of the AAA or allied ideas, nevertheless told the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce recently that something must replace the AAA—government leasing of farm acres, or other methods—to prevent return of surpluses and ruinous times until the nation can get back its foreign trade.

Resumption of foreign trade—restoration of our farm export market through lowering of manufacturers' tariffs to let a wide diversification of foreign manufactured goods come in to pay for our agricultural exports is the real solution to the farm problem, Mr. Anderson told manufacturers and business men at the Indianapolis meeting, adding that his suggestion is "thoroughly Constitutional."

Dependent on Export Trade.

"American agriculture has been adjusted to an immense export trade," Mr. Anderson said. "We have been accustomed to export 55% of our cotton, 40% of our tobacco, 35% of our lard, 20 to 25% of our wheat, and important proportions of other agricultural products . . . certain parts of the country have been accustomed to exporting very much more . . . When farmers producing for export markets find their prices going down, they tend to turn to production for the domestic market . . . when depression came to producers for export markets, they turned to milk production."

When Will Surpluses Return? "In the absence of an adequate foreign market, and with full production by American agriculture, it is reasonable to expect sooner or later a recurrence of very unduly low agri-

cultural prices, greatly reduced farm demand for the products of American manufacturers, and a bad reaction upon American business as a whole. How soon this would come is a question upon which one hesitates to express an opinion . . .

"As a consequence both of the restrictions, including the actual killing of young pigs and brood sows, and of the great drought, the supply of hogs is low in the country today, and the best opinion I can get is that it will take at least a year to 18 months for production to increase enough to make a problem."



THE HARVEST TELLS THE STORY

"Corn and hogs are commonly thought of together. It is chiefly in the form of hogs and other livestock that corn comes to market. It is important to consider, however, for the year 1936, whether unrestricted production of corn, with the hog supply as low as it is, might not lead to serious problems."

"In the case of wheat and tobacco, I am advised that the problem is not likely to be immediately urgent. In the case of cotton, with unrestricted production in the coming season, a great problem can manifest itself, beginning with the crop year of 1936-37."

"I do not know how soon the problem of agriculture will become acute again if we do nothing about it, but I do know that the problem should have

stituted for the foreign loans we were making from 1924 to 1929. We were receiving in 1928 and 1929 about 900 millions a year of diversified foreign manufactures. We should increase that by perhaps a billion to 1,200 billions a year. This would solve the problem fundamentally."

"The best opinion that I can get today is that it is easily possible for us to restore our foreign market in cotton, our foreign market in tobacco and our foreign market in lard, and to regain a substantial part, though not all, of our foreign market in wheat. But if we could narrow our farm surplus to problem to part of our surplus wheat production, we should have gone very far. All that we need to do is to reciprocate, by letting our foreign customers sell to us."

Taking Land Out of Use. "We must study the problem from the standpoint of preventing a great increase of export crops before we have the export market to absorb them."

"There has been a great deal of talk about leasing marginal land. But leasing marginal land would not solve the problem . . . A great deal of good land must be leased if the export surplus is to be held down. One acre of fertile river bottom can offset many acres of thin land . . . The retirement of a great deal of marginal land means

the distributing of a great body of relatively helpless people and the creation of a needless population problem.

"If the Government is to engage in a leasing program, it should do it in a definitely commercial spirit, getting competitive offers from farmers and taking the lowest bids, picking the land . . . most likely to contribute to the desired crop reduction . . .

What To Do With It. "Assuming that the Government leases vast quantities of land, what should the Government do with the leased land? . . .

There have been many proposals . . . one being that part of the land is to be planted with trees. Another . . . applicable in the land of Western Kansas, parts of Nebraska and the Dakotas, which had been in grass until the War and was plowed up for wheat, and has since been the source of terrible dust storms, should be put back into grass that will hold the soil."

"A third proposal, applicable to most of the rest of the land, is that the land be put into nitrogen-bearing clovers, alfalfa, cowpeas, and so on to restore soil fertility."

"I see little to criticize with respect to the first two of these suggestions . . . but the third needs critical analysis."

Leased Land in Clovers. "In the first place, one wonders whether existing stocks of clover seed, alfalfa seed, cowpeas and the like are available for planting . . . one wonders what would happen to the value of the hay crop in the United States if 40 million acres of additional good land were used this way. We now have about 51 million acres in tame hay and about 9 million acres of wild hay. Hay is one of the most valuable of all crops, and, while most of it is locally

used and doesn't come onto the general market, the total that is sold is large. Alfalfa, today, is a good cash crop."

"Bringing into existence a vast new quantity of clover and alfalfa would not merely ruin the market for hay, but would also tempt a great increase in livestock production and dairying. Conceivably the plan could be merely to grow the nitrogen-bearing crop and plow it under, marketing none and feeding none but using it all to build up the fertility of the soil."

" . . . to what extent there would be evasions and actual use of the crops, with demoralization to the existing hay market and with increase of livestock production and dairying, I do not know. I think the damage to fences would be great. It is very hard to keep pigs from clover."

One Answer to Problem. "It may well be that, if this leasing method is used, the answer to the question as to what the Government is to do with the leased land is, in general—nothing . . . The owner should be permitted to cut the weeds. I am not recommending this. I recommend immediate action to restore export trade . . . Else, what are we to do with the millions of people whose work has been the production of agricultural commodities for foreigners to consume?"

Farm Bureau Paints

House Barn Roof Enamel Varnishes



ONE GALLON OF FARM BUREAU HOUSE PAINT will cover 300 sq. ft. two coats on average surfaces. It's a job that settles the paint question for many years. Our house paints are a combination of lead, zinc, and inert with pure linseed oil and thinners. Good paint makes the best wearing and the cheapest job.

FARM BUREAU QUICK DRYING 4 HOUR ENAMELS come in 14 colors, including black and white. Brilliant gloss . . . no brush marks . . . washable . . . not expensive . . . and cover well.

OUR PERSIAN GOLF RED OXIDE BARN PAINT is bright red and will not fade. We have a fine line of roof paints . . . wall paints . . . aluminum paint . . . and floor paints.

BUY FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER
Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

BETHANIZED

FARM BUREAU

FENCE



★
**Protected by
a new kind of zinc coating**

A newly perfected electrolytic process known as Bethanizing applies a zinc coating to Bethanized Farm Bureau Fence that in its entire thickness is 99.99 per cent pure zinc, the purest ever applied to wire. Free from the embrittling, rust-inviting iron contamination and other impurities unavoidable in older zinc coating processes, the Bethanized coating has remarkably high resistance to the weather.

It is also so ductile and tightly bonded to the steel base that there is no loss of protective value from the wrapping at the joints in weaving. Furthermore, it is heavier in weight than other farm fence coatings. Yet Bethanized Farm Bureau Fence costs no more. While bringing greater value and longer fence life, it sells for usual fence prices. Ask to see this new, better protected, money-saving fence.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

There Is No Other Way

In supplying telephone service to Michigan, this Company's first concern is with the present. Above all else, the service must be good today. But to serve the present, we must be constantly preparing for the future.

To illustrate: In Detroit stands Michigan's largest long distance switchboard. It represents invested money, skilled labor and thorough engineering study. The need for this switchboard did not exist at the time plans were made for it. But a careful survey of the future had plainly indicated that such a need was coming. And when it came, this Company was perfectly equipped to handle the heavy traffic of long distance calls that flowed in and out of Michigan's great industrial areas.

The intricate mechanism behind your telephone cannot be assembled overnight, nor thrown together to meet a sudden need. It must be "built ahead." To do this intelligently—and economically—requires an intensive engineering survey of such factors as shifts in population, industrial developments and trends in real estate. The neglect of these preparations could be as wasteful as building a bridge accommodating a single lane of traffic, only to find later that additional lanes are imperative.

It is not a mere academic theory that this policy of building for the future is the only way to provide high-grade telephone service. Experience has repeatedly demonstrated that there is no other way.



**MICHIGAN BELL
TELEPHONE CO.**

Zero Days and Snow Slows Farm Power Line Progress

Groups Urged to Consider Advantages in Longer Extensions

Extremely cold weather and snow bound conditions existing in Michigan during the first two months of 1936 have greatly hampered the promotion and construction of farm electric lines under the new plan whereby the Consumers Power Company and the Detroit Edison Company have agreed to build lines at their own cost where there is an average of five customers per mile.

The Consumers Power Company reports 30 separate extensions constructed and connected with power. The applications of 150 farm groups have been checked through some of the preliminary steps toward construction. This does not indicate the total number of applications that have been received by that Company, since some of its divisions turn applications into the engineering officers periodically, rather than as soon as received. Line construction should proceed rapidly from now on.

From the announcement of the new plan the Farm News has pointed out that the longer the extension, the more people can be served at reasonable rates. On long extensions averaging more than five to the mile, other miles of line can be included that have less than five customers per mile.

It is noticeable that some proposed extensions with more than 5 customers per mile are passing up areas with less than 5 to the mile so that the first group can get their extension for a little less per mile monthly guarantee. That puts the folks in the second group in a tight spot for future consideration.

The longer the extension, the sooner it will be possible for the greatest number of farm customers to have electric service in the shortest time. We believe that any group of farmers on a proposed extension can put themselves in position to save considerable money on their home and farm wiring by having their places wired as a group. That is, they should agree to use the same good wiring material. They should furnish wiring specifications for each place, and submit the whole thing to several contractors for a group bid on wiring each place. Each can pay for his own wiring job. The system of having one contractor do the job has resulted in uniform good work and a considerable savings in cost per customer.

Interest is great in home and farm electric appliances. Farm Bureau Services recently made a survey of the Farm Bureau membership and got inquiries from several hundred farmers who said they were interested in more than 1,000 electric appliances, including washers, refrigerators, ranges, vacuum sweepers, water heaters, water systems, radios and farm motors.

Cases of Stored Eggs Lower Than Last Year

According to Farm Bureau Services, records show the comparative number of cases of eggs in storage in the 10 principal markets in the country as follows:

	1936	1935
January 2	582,907	443,487
February 1	38,415	10,150
February 28	1,011	22,318

Do You Know That . . .

In 1934 the beet sugar companies operating in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin purchased:

- 239,953 tons of coal.
- 117,694 tons of coke and limenrock.
- 5,482,325 gallons of fuel oil.
- \$914,891 worth of filter cloth and bags.
- \$25,390 worth of lubricating oil.
- \$34,280 worth of chemicals.
- \$40,537 worth of filter aids.
- \$21,753 worth of refractories.
- \$17,934 worth of boiler tubes.
- \$19,604 worth of non-ferrous tubes.
- \$15,615 worth of sulphur.
- \$62,033 worth of valves, pipes and fittings.
- \$21,250 worth of slicer knives.
- \$9,945 worth of thread and twine.
- \$96,797 worth of miscellaneous supplies.
- \$379,503 worth of repair and maintenance supplies.
- \$250,229 worth of new equipment.

TEN STATE CO-OP CREAMERIES WITH MIDWEST GROUP

Twenty-one in Four States
Benefit by Working
Together

Ten Michigan co-operative creameries took part in the third annual meeting of the Midwest Producers Creameries, Inc., at South Bend, Ind., Feb. 27-28.

C. A. Brody, manager of the Constantine Co-operative Creamery, with one of the largest annual productions of quality butter in the nation, was re-elected president of the group. H. C. Glick of Columbus, Ind., was re-elected vice president; O. A. Swank, of Orleans, Ind., secretary, and E. T. Ryger of Indianapolis was continued as general manager.

The Midwest Producers Creameries, now including 21 co-operative creameries in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee are banded together to improve their methods and marketing. Often they find it advantageous to sell together under the Midwest trade-mark. They have combined their buying power on supplies, with resulting economies. They are working to improve their quality in every respect.

Michigan has five men on the board of directors of 12: President Brody, G. S. Coffman of Coldwater, Fred Walker of Carson City, Fred Pernert

New Zealand Program Of Price Fixing Starts

New Zealand's labor government has started a policy of "guaranteed prices"—a proposed program for stabilization in the wheat, flour and bread industries.

Entitled the "Sullivan plan", named after D. G. Sullivan, minister of industries, commerce and railways, the program is designed to give the farmer an increased price for his wheat, to end a protracted price-cutting war by millers and bakers, to safeguard the consumer and to increase wages.

Under the scheme the farmer will receive an average of \$1.05 a bushel for his wheat. This will enable delivery of flour into bakehouses at a price of approximately \$67 a ton, the government says, and the sale of a four-pound loaf of bread over the counter in the main centers at 20 cents.

The Sullivan plan involves an embargo on importing of flour. It is expected to result in increased wheat production.

of St. Louis, Elmer Hathaway of Lawrence.

Dairy Commissioners There
Addresses by several visiting state and federal dairy experts featured Thursday's program. James Warner, chief of the dairy bureau of the Michigan department of agriculture, talked on "Cream Improvement Work in Michigan"; John Taylor, director of the bureau of dairy products of the Indiana state board of health, "The Health Department and the Creamery Industry."

Prof. H. W. Gregory, chief of the dairy department of Purdue university, West Lafayette, Ind., "Cream and Butter Improvement"; Roy C. Potts, of Washington, affiliated with the poultry and dairy department of the federal bureau of agricultural economics, "Butter Marketing."

Clark L. Brody, of Lansing, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, "Relationship of General Farm Organization"; Prof. P. S. Lucas, of Michigan State Agricultural college, "Effects of Soil Conservation Legislation Upon the Dairying Outlook," and Charles Holman, Washington, of the National Milk Producers' federation.

Michigan Members
Following are the Michigan members of the Midwest Producers Creameries:

Coldwater Dairy Co., Coldwater
Constantine Co-op. Creamery, Constantine
Dairyland Co-op. Creamery, Carson City
Fremont Co-op. Creamery, Fremont
Grant Creamery Co., Grant
Lawrence Co-op. Creamery, Lawrence
Marcellus Co-op. Creamery, Marcellus
Farmers Co-op. Creamery, Nashville
St. Louis Co-op. Creamery, St. Louis
Schultz Co-op. Creamery, Schultz

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Purchases of Farm Bureau brand dairy and poultry feeds, seeds, fertilizers and fence from your local dealer; also, purchases from our clothing and blankets dept. at Lansing, are eligible to membership credits when declared.

MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dept., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, about every three months.

BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa," "Milkmaaker," "Mermash," etc.

\$10 annual dues mature life memberships; \$5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable.

Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year. We furnish addressed, postage pre-paid envelopes for this purpose on your request.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

REMODELING FARM HOMES BULLETIN

Electricity, Heating, Water
Supply Ideas Given in
Free Booklet.

Ways of bringing farm houses up-to-date are described in a new Farmers' Bulletin No. 1749, Modernizing Farm Houses, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In it are floor plans, photographs or sketches of 13 typical farm houses which have been remodeled by their owners, with descriptions and costs of the work. There are also floor plans, worked out by state agricultural colleges, for remodeling five common types of houses. Alternate plans for most of the houses suggested by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering are also shown as well as floor plans of the original homes.

The new bulletin also includes suggestions for kitchen cabinets, and clothes closets and illustrates convenient arrangement of kitchen equipment. It shows types of dormers and eaves, windows and shutters, and porches and hoods.

Discussions cover electric power, heating, and insulation, and water supply and plumbing, additional rooms, rearrangement of partitions and stairs and of doors and windows in the old houses. The bulletin lists unit costs of foundations, walls, floors, water supply, plumbing, heating and lighting equipment and of other major items to help in forming a general idea of the cost of work contemplated. The costs are for ordinary construction, with materials at dealers' prices and labor hired at rates common in farm communities. Methods of financing are also discussed.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1749 may be obtained from the Department as long as the free supply lasts. Otherwise it may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents.

Don Snowshoes to Get To Missaukee Meeting

(Continued from page one)
cussed milk marketing problems. He is a member of the board of directors of the Michigan Milk Producers Association. Although a brisk wind was drifting snow across already choked roads, nearly 50 folks attended the meeting.

Saginaw County
The annual meeting of the Saginaw County Farm Bureau was held February 20 at the Board of Commerce building in Saginaw. Although a blizzard the day previous had blocked roads, many attended.

Mr. O. B. Price, agricultural agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, spoke on transportation problems and their effect on the farm market. He urged that all means of transportation be governed by regulations similar to those under which railroads do their business.

The election of directors resulted in naming Wm. Fuerhelm, Martin Johnson, Charles Girmus, Arnold Tassin, Alfred Grueber, E. W. Irwin, Freeman Lytle and Fred Reimer. Mr. Grueber was named president and Arnold Tassin secretary-treasurer.

Vaniman On Organization
A series of meeting with district Farm Bureau leaders was held with Mr. V. Vaniman, organization director of the mid-west States, as follows: Lapeer, February 24; Howell, February 25; Ionia, February 26; and Ann Arbor, February 27.

Mr. Vaniman discussed the need for organization and securing membership. The meetings were all-day affairs with noon luncheons. Mr. Vaniman also spoke at a Memphis community meeting on the evening of February 24 and at the annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau on the evening of February 27.

Some of the other meetings at which Farm Bureau speakers discussed the organization's program included the monthly meeting of the Ingham County Farmers' Club on February 15 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Green east of Holt; also the annual meeting of the Dexter Co-operative on February 11, the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative at Dor on February 27, and the annual meeting of the Allegan Farmers Co-operative Association.

Constitutional Amendments

Two proposed constitutional amendments are in the making for the November 1936 general election in Michigan. In Wayne county a group is campaigning for signatures to place before voters a constitutional amendment that removed the sales tax on all foods and on the sales of prepared meals by restaurants, hotels and others. James Magan, former director of the sales tax, believes that it would cut sales tax revenues by \$15,000,000. Orville Atwood, Secretary of State, believes such an amendment would very seriously reduce the sales tax money now being returned to the schools. The second proposed amendment would provide for a large non-partisan State Board of Education which would choose the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, rather than have him elected by popular vote. It is described as an effort to take the State administration of the schools out of party politics.

Uncle Ab says there are times when will power is best expressed as won't power.

Increase Value of Wool

By DELMER H. LA VOI

1. Use care in shearing. Avoid second cuts—keep fleece intact. Shear on clean surface—when wool is dry.
2. Tag sheep before shearing—pack tags separately.
3. Roll and tie fleece with fleece side out.
4. Carefully tie each fleece—not too tight.
5. Use good paper twine—not too much.
6. Store in dry clean place—after cooling out.
7. Keep the wool free from foreign material—also paint.
8. Internal and external parasites cause short matted and broken fleeces. Drench and dip to improve quality.
9. Proper feeds increase weight of fleece and length of fibre.
10. Improved breeding betters quality of fleece—eliminate undesirable individuals.

BORAH OUTBURST FLAYS MONOPOLY AS NATIONAL EVIL

Policy of Ruthlessness and
Extermination Will Bring
An Upheaval

Washington—Senator William E. Borah, potential republican presidential nominee, warned Jan. 24 that earnings must be redistributed to avoid a fight for the existence of American capitalism against State Socialism or Communism. He said the nation must destroy "business thuggery," according to the United Press.

Borah expressed these opinions in an article prepared for publication in Collier's. He declared the farm problem should be met by a redistribution of wealth that will create an American market for agriculture. He lashed at "capitalistic monopoly" and described the Townsend old age pension plan as "the most extraordinary social and political movement in recent years."

"If capitalism is going to insist upon a code of conduct free from all principles of fair and honest dealing," he said; "if it is going to insist that the creed of the underworld, where cunning and deceit and ruthlessness and finally extermination are recognized as the law of life, we must be prepared to meet the question of State Socialism or even Communism."

Hits Private Price Fixing
Borah predicted that eventually private interests would not be permitted to fix prices "directly or indirectly" and that if price fixing were necessary it would be by public authority.

The agricultural adjustment act was not a permanent solution of the tragedy of the American farmer, he said, adding that farmers are opposed to "regimentation."

He quoted Woodrow Wilson against monopoly, particularly the assertion that "any decently equipped lawyer" can suggest statutes to stop it.

Taxation, Borah said, cannot achieve proper redistribution of wealth, although the Townsend plan might be entitled "Townsend's Plan for the Redistribution of Purchasing Power," deriving its strength from resentment felt by many persons.

"If capitalism has nothing to say in the way of a more equitable distribution of the earnings of capitalism, if it is going to insist that widespread poverty in the midst of incalculable wealth, that denial of comforts and conveniences of the modern world for the majority of people are natural and inevitable, then capitalism must be prepared to fight for its very existence."

"But monopoly does not exist as a result of natural growth. It is a result of practices which between man and man no one would defend, practices definable in the law and punishable by law and enforceable at little cost when compared to the cost and exertion put forth in an effort to counteract the effect of monopoly."

Borah asserted that the smashing of monopoly to achieve equitable distribution of wealth would uncover a farm market and constitute the "primary step toward permanent farm recovery—the restoration and maintenance of farm prices for farm products."

"The market which we must have is not in Europe nor anywhere else in the old world," he said. "Those markets are ours only upon a very limited scale."

"It is here in the United States, in the home of millions of common people, that our markets must be found. And they never can be found until we restore purchasing power to these people."

Stranger Than Fiction

The skipper of a tramp steamer, in writing up the log recording an eventful day, rounded off his task with the entry: "Mate intoxicated." To the mate, who indignantly protested on reading it, the skipper retorted: "Well, it's true, ain't it?"

On the following day it was the mate's duty to write up the log, and he completed his account with "Skipper sober."

The captain stared at it for a moment, then exploded.

"Well, it's true, ain't it?" was the mate's rejoinder.

STATE SEED LAW DOESN'T PROHIBIT POOR QUALITY SEED

Purity and Germination Not
All Information
Needed

Lansing—With the vast amount of poor quality seed expected to flood the market this spring, Commissioner of Agriculture, James F. Thomson in co-operation with the U. S. department of agriculture is preparing to institute an intensive campaign to protect the Michigan seed buyer.

"Generally speaking the quality of seed will not be as good this year as it has been in the past few years," Commissioner Thomson said today after a conference with Charles A. Stahl, seed analyst in the department. Excessive moisture during 1935 resulted in a heavy weed growth, which will not tend to help the quality of seed found on the market this year, Thomson said.

The Michigan seed laws do not require standards for seeds, but all seeds must be properly tagged so that the buyer will know the exact contents as to purity and germination. At the same time there are four seeds that must be tagged as to their origin. These are red clover, alfalfa, soy beans and corn.

The Ohio and Indiana border lines and the Wisconsin border in the Upper Peninsula are going to be closely watched by state and federal inspectors in an effort to protect the buying public from getting poor quality seed unless it is so designated.

"The law does not prohibit the sale of poor quality of seeds," Commissioner Thomson explained. "But it does require that the seed be properly tagged."

Rules for Seed Corn

Seed produced in the same locality as that in which it is to be grown for grain is most satisfactory. Seed corn for a silage crop may be obtained from localities where growing seasons are a little longer than where the silage is to be grown, but silage is most valuable when the grain is well advanced toward maturity, says Michigan State College.

The corn varieties best suited for Michigan conditions are: Duncan, Clement's White Cap, and M. A. C. Yellow Dent for the southern section; Pickett, Golden Glow, Ferden, and M. A. C. Yellow Dent for central Michigan; and Golden Glow, Northwestern Dent, and early strains of Pickett for the northern counties.

Uncle Ab says he has seen more young folks harmed by a lot of money than helped by it.

HIS POSITION
A Methodist negro exhorter shouted, "Come on up an' jine de army of de Lord."
"I've done jined," replied one.
"Whar'd you jine?" asked the exhorter.
"In de Baptist church."
"Why, chile," said the exhorter, "you ain't in de army; you's in de navy."

SCRUB OAK
The name scrub oak is commonly used in reference to various species of oak trees growing in the sand plains of Michigan. It is descriptive and does not denote a species of oak tree.—Conservation Dept.

A newly-born woodchuck is about the size of a man's thumb and weighs but an ounce.

**He who by the plow would
thrive himself must either
hold or drive**

A Truer Statement Was Never Coined

If the farmers who milk cows are to receive their just share of the consumer's dollar they themselves must own and control the system through which their products are processed and marketed.

Many Michigan farmers have made a good start in doing this. Member plants of the Mid-West Producers' Creameries Inc., make possible the opportunity for many more Michigan farmers to own and control their marketing system.

Any of the following Michigan District member co-operative creameries are ready to serve you:

Coldwater Dairy Company, Coldwater, Michigan	Grant Co-op. Creamery Co., Grant, Michigan
Constantine Co-op. Creamery, Constantine, Michigan	Lawrence Co-op. Creamery, Lawrence, Michigan
Dairyland Co-op. Creamery, Carson City, Michigan	Marcellus Co-op. Creamery, Marcellus, Michigan
Farmers Co-operative Creamery, Nashville, Michigan	St. Louis Co-op. Creamery, St. Louis, Michigan
Fremont Co-op. Creamery, Fremont, Michigan	Schultz Co-op. Creamery, Inc., Schultz, Michigan

MID-WEST PRODUCERS CREAMERIES, Inc.
General Offices, Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

A. BRODY, President, Constantine, Co-op Creamery
O. W. SWANK, Sec'y-Treas., Orleans, (Ind.), Dairy Mktg. Ass'n
E. J. RIGER, Manager, Indianapolis

**GET HIGHER YIELDS
at lower treating cost
with
NEW IMPROVED CERESAN**

**4¢ AN
ACRE ON
BARLEY**



**5¢ AN
ACRE ON
OATS**

You profit three ways when you treat seed with New Improved CERESAN. As a rule you increase your yields. Reduce loss from loose and covered smuts of oats; covered smut, black loose smut and stripe of barley; and seedling blight of both grains. And you save money in treating cost!

This dust costs less to use than any other—4¢ an acre on barley and 5¢ on oats, at average seedling rates. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture approves it. Very little flying dust in treating; hardly any labor if you use a gravity treater; no drill damage. In actual tests, New Improved CERESAN has given an 18% average yield increase on oats and a 6% increase on barley!

Write for Cereal Pamphlet and blueprints—how to make a gravity treater from an old oil drum. Free. Send a card to the Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

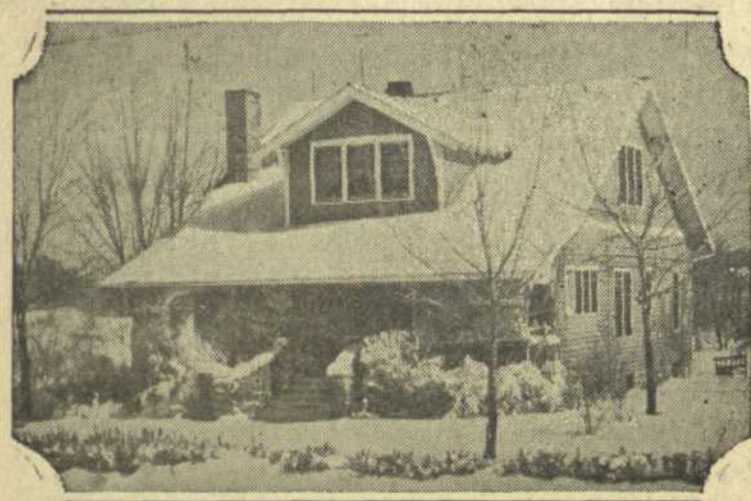
**TREAT SEED
EVERY YEAR — IT PAYS**

**BUY FROM YOUR
FARM BUREAU DEALER**

Or, buy from us, cash with order, plus mailing at 10¢ per lb., if dealer can't supply you.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
221 N. Cedar Lansing, Mich.

Years of Plenty



ARE YOU INSURED AS MUCH AS YOUR HOME?

The young man, and the man in his prime, does well to store something as he goes along . . . for his family, and for that older man that he will come to know as himself.

Well said, you say, but how? The man who orders \$1,000 or \$5,000 worth of life insurance knows that his annual premiums guarantee that much to his family should he be taken away.

Each year the policy grows in value. The time comes when the responsibilities of a growing family become less and less, and the old folks have the insurance fund or its income for their later years.

Life insurance is not only a sound investment, but it is one that the family doesn't have to finish paying for. Our local agents are glad to explain our policies.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing

TIMELY CLOTHES KINDLY PRICES

Tailored Suits

\$27⁵⁰

\$22.50

TOPCOATS at \$25

THIS spring have a suit or topcoat tailored to your measure from Farm Bureau quality fabrics—and at very reasonable prices.

Our new Spring lines are here. The patterns and materials are splendid! We have not advanced tailoring prices.

Write for samples and information. Suggest shades and weaves you like. If we have your measurements on file, you may order from them. Many do. Better yet, visit our display room and make a selection from many patterns. Visitors are always welcome. We shall be glad to take your measurements for suit or top coat and file them without obligation.

Farm Bureau members, your Clothing Department Membership Credits on purchases will help pay your dues.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

728 E. Shiawassee St. Lansing, Michigan



EXPLORERS STILL HAVE WORK TO DO

Mountains, Glaciers, Islands, Waterfalls, New Races Found in 1935.

Washington—A few more of the world's fast dwindling "blind spots" were explored or mapped during 1935, according to the National Geographic society, in an annual review of discoveries and outstanding geographic expeditions.

The geological party of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition II completed in January, 1935, a 1,410 mile sledging trip which penetrated into Antarctica to within 180 miles of the South Pole, continues the review. The party discovered extensive coal deposits within 200 miles of the pole.

Numerous other important discoveries were made by the expedition in 1934. Byrd and his party returned to the United States on May 7, 1935.

19 New Peaks in Yukon
Bradford Washburn, leading the National Geographic Society Yukon expedition, explored and mapped 2,000 square miles of previously unknown region in the southwestern corner of Yukon Territory, Canada, discovering 19 new mountain peaks more than 10,000 feet high, and a number of extensive glaciers.

An airplane journey of 4,000 miles

by Dr. Charles Camsell in northwestern Canada disclosed that the Rocky mountains came to an end in a plateau north of the Laird river at 60 degrees north latitude.

A waterfall, estimated to have a drop of more than 1,000 feet, was discovered last summer from an airplane, by Penny Rogers, in the Chirripo mountains of Costa Rica.

An underwater range of mountains, some rising almost sheerly for 11,000 feet, were discovered in Bering sea, between the Aleutian and Pribilof islands, by an American cutter.

Ice-breakers of the soviet government established more firmly the northeast passage between ports of the White sea and the far east. Previously unknown islands were discovered by Russian expeditions in Arctic waters north of Siberia.

Strange Race Found
A hitherto unknown agricultural people, the Teri Furora, light brown and with certain Asiatic characteristics, was discovered early in 1935 in previously unexplored territory in the interior of New Guinea by H. G. Hides, an assistant resident magistrate, during a patrol trip.

A pygmy tribe was discovered in July in a mountainous region of Annam, French Indo-China.

An expedition into the Gobi desert of Mongolia led by Professor Nicholas Roerich brought out a collection of 300 drought-resistant plants.

It is estimated that Michigan has more than 1,500 miles of trout streams.

Milk Producers Ass'n Sales Were \$17,600,000

At the 19th annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers at Michigan State College, Nov. 7, 512 delegates represented 107 Locals in 23 counties. L. M. Harwood, of Adrian, I. K. Maystead, of Osseo, and Bruce Clothier, of North Branch, were re-elected directors. Carroll Johnson, of Cass, was elected director to succeed Anthony Huyser, of Caledonia.

Secretary-Manager, B. F. Beach, reported that \$17,600,000 worth of milk was marketed in the ten larger cities of the State for 18,000 producers during the past year.

358 producers were reimbursed for milk payments through the guaranty fund because their distributors failed to pay for their milk. This amounted to \$30,420.53. To date the Association has recovered over two-thirds of this amount.

During the past year the Association had to arrange for the manufacture of over 68,000,000 pounds of milk, because it was not needed for market requirements in the ten cities. 307,649 check tests were made and 1,085 adjustments or corrections were made for producer-members.

BASIS FOR CREDIT

A farm inventory makes a good basis to prepare a credit statement. The annual farm inventory week comes January 6 to 11.

45 FARM BUREAU DISCUSSION CLUBS GET UNDER WAY

Topics for March to Be the Soil Conservation Act

Forty-five Farm Bureau Discussion Clubs embark this month on a series of studies aimed at giving the members a better understanding of the organization's program and keeping them posted on State and National legislation and affairs. The studies will include a varied group of subjects. The March discussion is centered on the new soil conservation program.

Other subjects to be discussed at future meetings include: Rural electrification; school legislation; farm prices—how they are made; the Farm Bureau in business; foreign relations (reciprocal trade treaties); the federal government and the farm problem; township roads, etc.

The discussions will be dealt with in round table fashion with group leaders drawing out opinions of those in the group rather than lecturing to them. Questionnaires will be filled out and sent to the Michigan State Farm Bureau so that leaders of that

organization may know how the membership regards the matters under discussion.

Through the Farm Bureau, the members have a means through which their opinions can be expressed.

The discussions are to be led by members of the county Farm Bureau boards, local co-operative leaders, etc. Clubs are at present organized in the counties of Lapeer, Livingston, Oakland, Washtenaw, Ingham, Eaton, Hillsdale, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Berrien, Cass, Newaygo, Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, Grand Traverse, Antrim and Leelanau.

New York's Mud Roads

About one-half of the farmers in New York state are still in the mud, said W. M. Curtiss of Cornell University who spoke to a Farm and Home week audience at Ithaca, N. Y., on the value of improved roads to farmers.

TEMPERED JUSTICE

Judge: "You are charged with speeding at fifty miles an hour."

Defendant: "I guess I was, your honor, but you see I had just heard that my wife's club was holding a rummage sale and I was hurrying home to save my other pair of pants."

Judge: "Sufficient cause; case dismissed."

Albert: "Ma, kin I go out in the street? Pa says there is going to be an eclipse of the sun."

Ma: "Yes, but don't get too close."

Mebbe So

By R. S. Clark

When times are good, and Fortune's smile beams on me from a sky of blue, It pains me, every little while To see how well the Joneses do.

My car is old. Her power is meagre. Ten minutes running makes her boil. His bus is long, and low and eager, With full stream lines as slick as oil.

My roses mildew. Jones' win. His lawn is like a putting green; While mine is scrofulously thin. His' luck beats mine a mile, I ween.

My lady sews. Her canny skill Saves many a broad doubloon for me; While his wife dresses fit to kill, And squanders freely—gloriously.

But, when we both are busted, quite, (As is the case with us today) My envious thoughts are put to flight. Jones is a good guy anyway.

Now Jinks, poor wight, is on the rocks Four times as bad as Jones or I. His creditors abound in flocks— His wife is ill, and like to die.

My heart goes out to neighbor Jinks, Right kindly thoughts suffuse my way; And even as a fellow thinks So shall it be with him, they say.

When I was flush I looked at Jones And envy rankled in my soul; And now I pity Jinks' groans, And trust I shall escape the dole.

Costs \$100 to Raise Heifer to Two Years

It costs one hundred dollars to raise a dairy heifer to two years of age, according to C. G. Bradt of New York State college of agriculture who says this cost is based on farm account records of fifty-two New York dairy farms in 1934.

A large share of this outlay is not cash. The hay, bedding, and some of the grain are grown on the farm. Pasture is cheap and plentiful. Such overhead charges as the use of building, fencing costs and insurance must be paid anyway; and labor in many instances is not considered when the owner and his family do the work.

"Regardless of how the dairymen figures," Professor Bradt said, "these costs are present and must be paid. If they are not charged against the growing heifer, other sources of farm income must bear the expense. It costs about as much to raise a heifer that will make a good cow as one that will turn out to be a poor one."

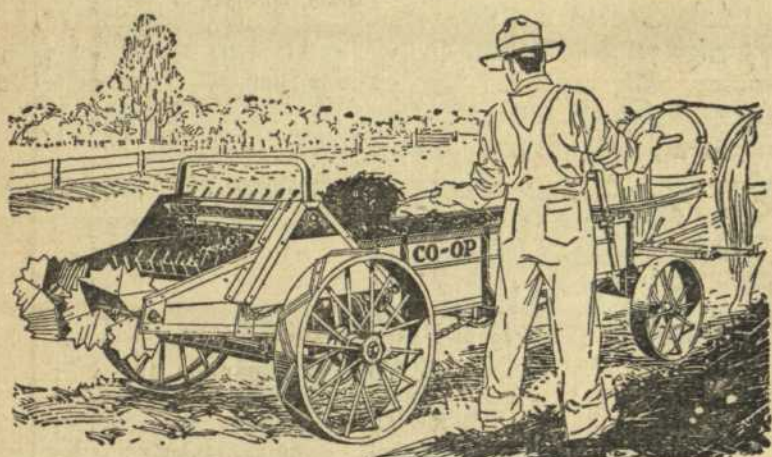
HOOKED FISH SURVIVE

A belief popular among fishermen is that a hooked under-size fish is a dead fish. This does not always hold true. Experiments conducted at the Harrietta hatchery have shown that up to 8.75 per cent of hooked fish may die from effects of being hooked.

Forethought often prevents after-talk.

1936 Farm Bureau Machinery and Harness

Greater Values, Extra Strong, and Designed for Efficiency and Long Service



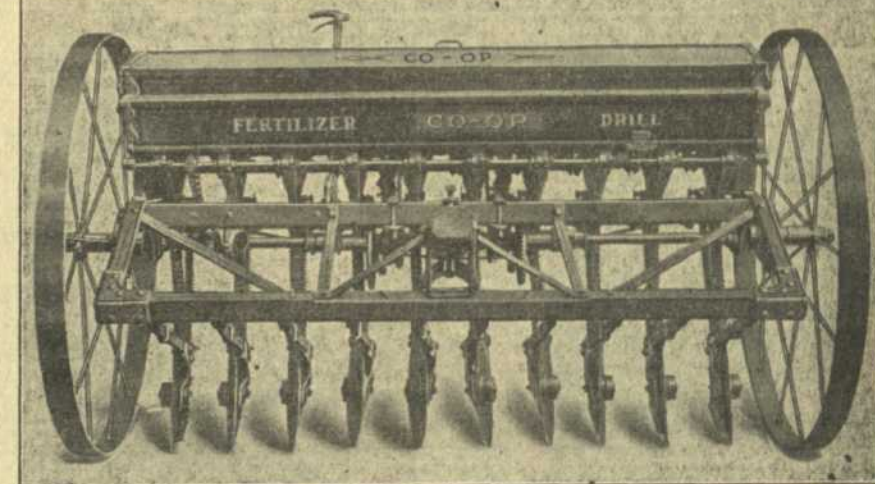
Co-op Manure Spreader

Low down, 3 feet high, full capacity, light draft, short turning. Flexible frame, self-aligning bearings. Zerk lubrication. French & Heck steel wheels.



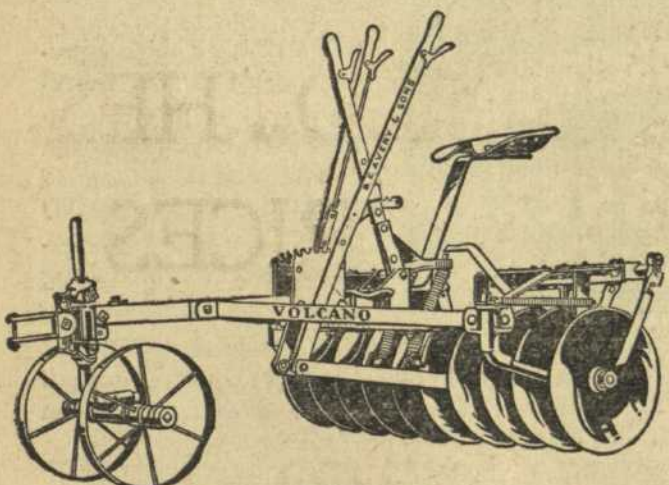
Where Farm Bureau Machinery is Made

New, complete, modern equipped B. F. Avery Factory at Louisville, Kentucky.



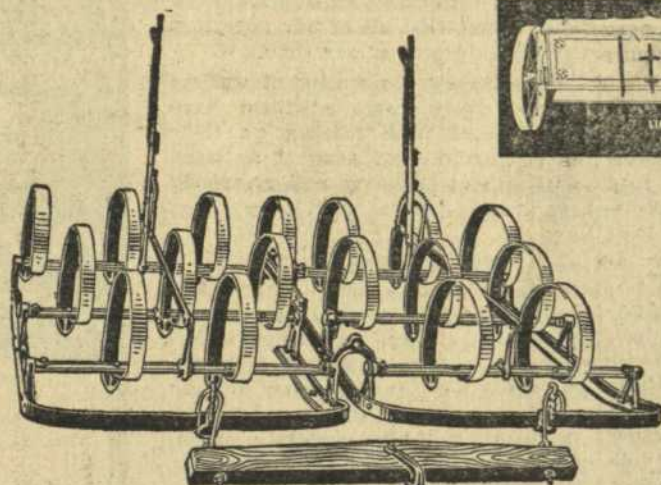
Co-op Combined Fertilizer & Grain Drill

Double run feed, easily adjusted, drills perfectly. Grass seeder attachment. Zerk lubrication. Wood or steel wheels.



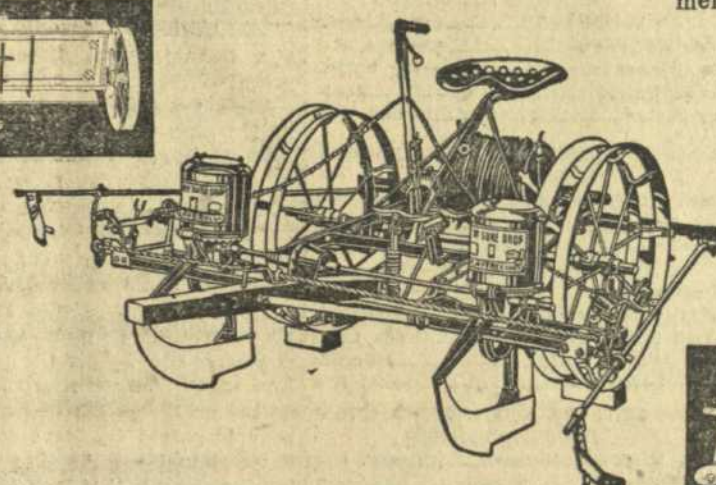
Volcano Disc Harrow

Electrically heat treated discs, long gang bolt, special spool flange construction. Bearings lubricated from bottom. Insures positive lubrication.



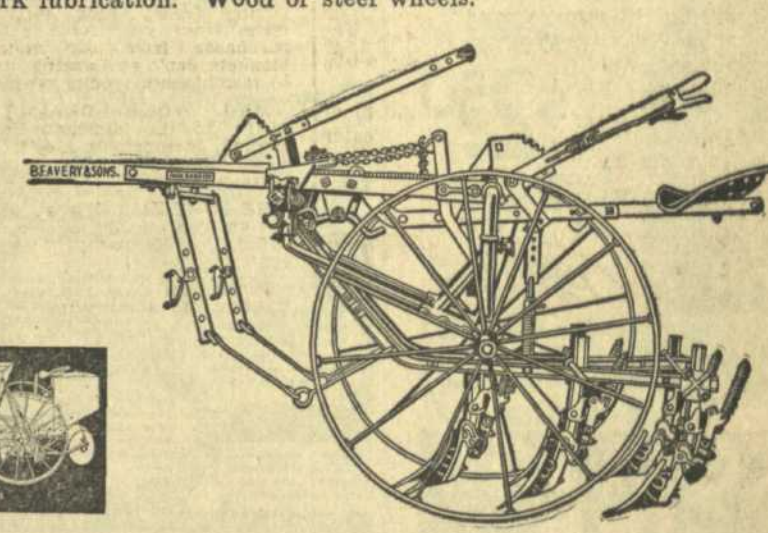
Spring Tooth Harrow

Heavy steel angle frames. Extra heavy steel shoes. High connecting arch. Regular quack grass or alfalfa teeth.



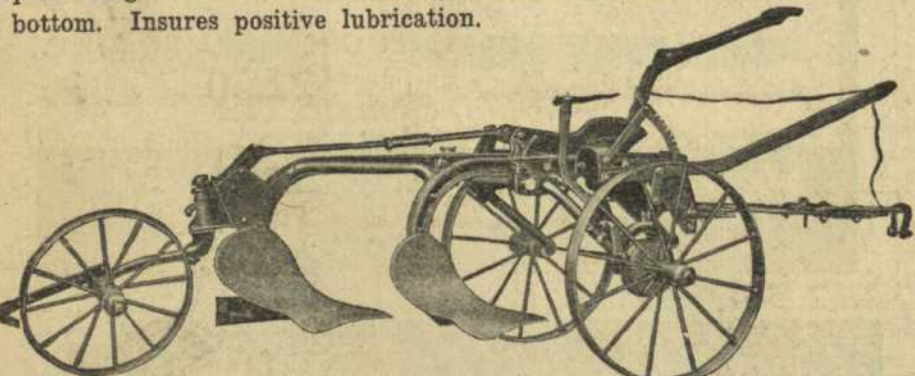
Sure Drop Planter

Positive clutch. Edge or flat drop hoppers. Three valve construction assures accurate planting. Adjustable for width. Fertilizer attachments.



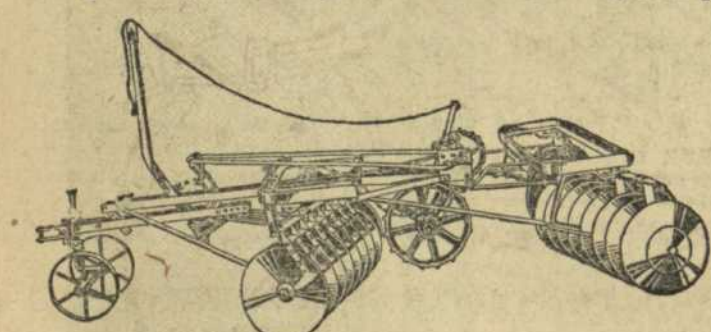
Jack Rabbit Cultivator

An exclusive feature assures perfect balance at all times. Rigid frame. Wheel and gang shift in a class by itself.



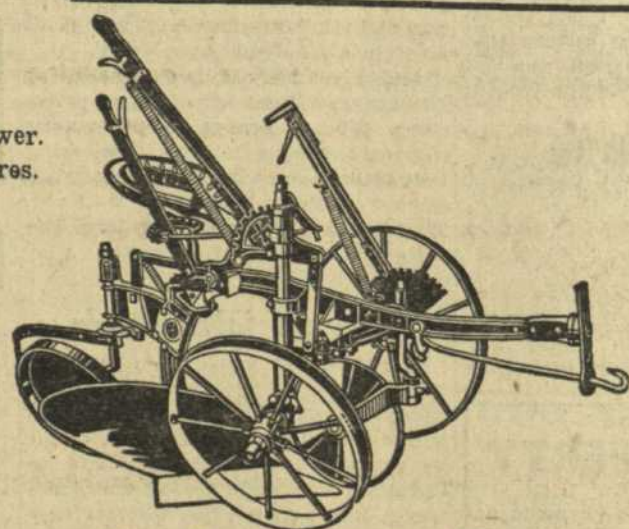
Tractor Plow Series 20

Extra clearance fore and aft. Uniform lift. Raises and lowers by power. Dust proof Hyatt bearings. Roller coulter. Avery four point I. D. shares.



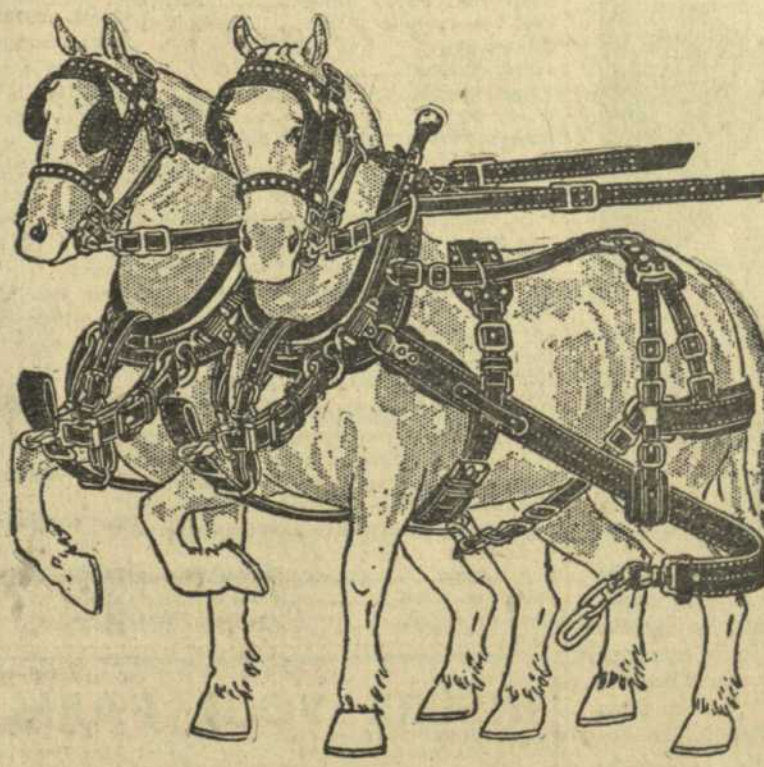
Automatic Tractor Disc

Extra large gang bolt. Special spool flange construction. Angles and straightens by pull of rope. Bearings lubricated from bottom. An exclusive feature.



New Torpedo Sulky Plow

Extra strong construction throughout. Levers conveniently located for operator. Light draft. Four point I. D. shares.



Farm Bureau Harnesses

Made from No. 1 selected steer hides. Best workmanship. Traces, breechings, strap work extra strong for long wear.

We advise ordering early. Last year all manufacturers fell behind their orders. 1936 will be another big implement year.

MAIL THIS COUPON For Free Booklets

Each booklet illustrates the machine or implement. It describes the features that makes it extra strong, long wearing, and convenient.

- ☐ Fertilizer & Grain Drill
- ☐ Volcano Disc Harrow
- ☐ Tractor Disc Harrow
- ☐ Tractor Plow
- ☐ Torpedo Sulky Plow
- ☐ Walking Plow
- ☐ Sure Drop Corn Planter
- ☐ Jack Rabbit Cultivator
- ☐ Co-op Manure Spreader
- ☐ Guard Rail Spike Tooth Harrow
- ☐ Spring Tooth Harrow
- ☐ Pull-Cut Mower (New!)
- ☐ Champion Grain Binder
- ☐ Champion Side Delivery Rake
- ☐ Champion Hay Loader
- ☐ Co-op Tractor
- ☐ Farm Bureau Harness

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ RFD _____

MAIL TO Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

You must see these implements and others of our complete line to appreciate them—
Displays at Hart, Lapeer, Imlay City, Hastings Farm Bureau Stores—
At Buchanan, Holland, Hudsonville, White Cloud, and other Co-ops. Ask your Co-op.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC., LANSING, MICHIGAN

CABBAGE STORAGE
Except for regular cold storage, the best place to store cabbage is in a specially-built, above-ground warehouse that is well insulated to prevent rapid changes in temperature.

NATIONAL

SAVES MONEY
gives better light
• Better quality, lower costs, better generator operation. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you.
National Carbide Sales Corp., Lincoln Bldg., New York, N. Y.

CARBIDE

13.6% MORE YIELD

BY TREATING SEED POTATOES THIS WAY....

Dip-treat your seed potatoes with **SEMAN BEL** this season and look forward to a bigger yield of better potatoes—at less cost! Easy—just dip and plant.

Actual cost of treatment with this quick dip is about 2½¢ an acre—for one pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. For this slight investment, **SEMAN BEL** gives better stands; reduces or prevents losses from seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia; increases and improves yields. In actual field tests, it has increased yields an average of 13.6%.
4-lb., 50¢; 1-lb., \$1.75; 5-lb., \$8.00. Ask for free Potato Pamphlet.

TREAT SEED EVERY YEAR —IT PAYS

BUY FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Or, buy from us, cash with order, plus mailing at 10¢ per lb., if dealer can't supply you.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
221 N. Cedar Lansing, Mich.

Explains How Trappers May Hold Their Furs

Michigan trappers are under obligation at no time to sell furs. As long as they have notified the Department of Conservation as to the kind and quantity of pelts in their possession, they may hold such pelts indefinitely in anticipation of better market prices.

"Many trappers seem to think that they must sell pelts in their possession within five days after close of the respective trapping seasons," said H. R. Sayre, chief of conservation law enforcement.
"The law says that within five days after the close of the trapping season, individuals having furs must notify the Department as to the kind and quantity of those furs as of the last day of the season. If that requirement has been complied with, the trapper is free to hold the furs as long as he wishes."

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Rub a little glycerine over the inside of your windows next time you wash them. It will prevent unsightly steam from forming.

When driving in a sleet or snow storm wipe the outside of your windshield with glycerine. It will help to prevent ice from forming on the glass.

Useless

When a colored preacher said to Brother Jones that he should give a small donation for a fence around the cemetery, what did Brother Jones say?

He said, "I don't see no use in fence around a cemetery. Dem what's in there can't get out, and dem what's out sho' doan wanna get in."

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more.



No. 19

Solvay

AGR'L LIMESTONE

Michigan Producers of
**PULVERIZED LIMESTONE
LIMESTONE MEAL**

Available At Your Nearest Dealer

Solvay Sales Corporation
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

What Bennett Has to Say About the Seed Situation

Low Germination of Much Corn and Shortage of Ensilage Stocks Mentioned

By R. W. BENNETT

Mgr. of Farm Bureau Seed Service

Have you saved your seed corn this year as usual? If you have, get busy and test it for germination right now. We have had many number of farmers come in with corn they had saved for seed only to find the germination down as low as 40% to 60%.

Remember, crib corn containing around 16% to 20% moisture, will not come through the zero and sub-zero weather we have had this winter. If your corn does not test good, find out if your neighbor's does. Don't buy any corn or plant any until you know the germination. . . . Treat seed corn before planting with New Improved Semesan, Junior to prevent



R. W. BENNETT

seed decay, root rot, and seedling blight.

Good Ensilage Corn Scarce

There is a normal supply of certified seed corn for husking. Good ensilage corn will be hard to get. Reports have it that the situation is as bad or worse than 1918. Don't wait until the last minute to cover your needs. Corn is moving fast.

We want to remind you to beware of "hybrid corn". Good, adapted, hybrid corn is a heavy yielder—but you must know your source of supply. Is the corn suitable for your locality? Is in touch with your county agricultural agent or the Michigan Crop Improvement Association at the State College, East Lansing, before you swing over to hybrid varieties. There is a little to be had in Michigan that is adapted to our conditions. The College is working on hybrids that will

be suitable for planting in Michigan. No doubt this will result in three strains, one for each corn section of the State,—southern, middle, and northern. Hybrid corn should be properly tagged as to its adaptability to your section. Don't buy it by guess work.

Why Forage Seeds Cost Less

Red clover and Michigan grown alfalfa seed, though a much smaller crop than last year, will sell for less money, at least if it is purchased now. This is due to the heavy western seed crop. But, remember there is nothing better for Michigan than Michigan seed.

Crop Seeds in Alfalfa

Considerable Michigan alfalfa offered this year at near the price for A-1 purity and quality will contain a heavy percentage of crop seeds. Remember, according to the State seed law, it is not necessary to state the percentage of other crop seeds on the tag unless there is 5% or more of crop seeds. The Farm Bureau, for example, tags seed as a crop mixture when it contains 1% or more other crop seeds. This is done to establish a standard of protection. The Farm Bureau does not recommend crop mixtures for anything but pasture or a hay crop. We get some of these heavy mixtures, to be sure, but when we sell them we label them so farmers will know exactly what they are buying.

Crop Laden Seed Expensive

Farm Bureau Brand Red Clover and Alfalfa, for example, shows a purity of 99.25% or better. Seed that tests 98.00% is not worth within \$2.25 per bushel of 99.25% pure seed, but you will find it being sold at \$1.00 to \$1.50 under the high purity seed.

Insist on an Analysis Guarantee

It pays to use the best seed. Why not sell your neighbor the idea of buying the best and let him reap the benefits with you? Help your neighbor to get started with top quality seed. You will have less trouble fighting weeds. Insist upon a money-back guarantee if the seed is not according to the statements on the analysis tag.

Timothy, millets, and sudan grass will be cheap this year as compared with last spring.

Oats and barley are somewhat discolored but the germination is high. Those who cover their requirements early get the cream of the crop. Be sure to treat your oats and barley with New Improved Ceresan for smut and stripe. It pays every year. Drop us a line asking for information about field seeds. We are glad to answer questions. Yours for a good year.

R. W. BENNETT.

Presidents of Michigan County Farm Bureaus

E. Theodore (Ted) Leipprandt, president of the Huron County Farm Bureau and for the past two years a member of the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, first became a Farm Bureau member in 1919. He lost interest and dropped out in a few years. He did not again join until 1927.

"The reason I again became active in the organization," said Mr. Leipprandt, "is because its activities are

founded on a sound legislative program. Being of a co-operative nature they appealed to me. I have a firm belief in co-operation and this, coupled with the fine give-and-take spirit and the country-a-d-city attitude of the Farm Bureau resolved me to the organization. I think any farm organization must see the city man's viewpoint as well as the viewpoint of the farmer if it is to build a sound program. There is nothing selfish about the Farm Bureau program. It believes in improving the farmers' conditions both economically and socially because it sees an improved agriculture as the basis for a greater national prosperity."

Mr. Leipprandt has been president of his county Farm Bureau for the past three years and those three years have seen the county organization increase its membership 238 per cent.

Living on his farm of 160 acres in McKinley Township, Ted Leipprandt is manager and secretary of the Pigeon Live Stock Shipping Association. Under Mr. Leipprandt's management the Association has grown and has proved to shippers that it pays to do business on co-operative principles. The 75 users of the facilities of the Association are all members. The organiza-

tion is affiliated with the Michigan Livestock Exchange.

Eighteen cows with an average fat production of 325 pounds account for much of the income of Mr. Leipprandt's farm. The milk is sent to the Huron County Creamery Co. at Pigeon, a co-operative. Monthly tests are carried on through the county Dairy Herd Improvement Association of which Mr. Leipprandt is a member.

The farm is part of the original family homestead. Buildings have been built during the past 15 years and drainage activities have improved its productiveness considerably.

Mrs. Leipprandt, a graduate nurse, was born and grew up in the neighborhood. She received her training in a Bay City hospital. At one time president of the local Parent-Teacher Association, she is still active in the work of the group. There are three boys and one girl, all at home.

The family is a member of the M. E. Church and Mr. Leipprandt is a member of the board of trustees.

It isn't the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog that counts.

GROW THEM BIGGER faster

The faster chicks grow into plump broilers and full-bodied layers, the sooner they will be making money for you. Put them into their growing ration by feeding NORCO XX.

Rapid growth and sound rugged development along with good health are out of the question unless the growing birds are getting plenty of Vitamin A and their full quota of Vitamin D. NORCO XX supplies both these vitamins in abundance. Its uniform potency means extra protection for your chicks.

The cost? Less than 1¢ per bird to broiler age; less than 2¢ to egg laying maturity.

Make sure of this inexpensive aid to growth and health by insisting on growing mash containing genuine NORCO XX—identified by the Red-Top tag, or buy NORCO XX for home-mixing. Build your growth program on this scientific, standardized blend of Vitamin A & D Concentrate and cod liver oil.

Write for your free copy of valuable new booklet, "25 Profitable Chick-Brooding Suggestions."

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.
5285 EBBEY ST., HARRISON, N. J.

CUT CALF-RAISING COSTS
by feeding a calf meal containing NORCO XX, or NORCO XX with skim milk, instead of whole milk. Our folder "A New Way for Dairyman to Raise Thriftier Calves" tells how. Get your free copy.

Protect Your Baby Chicks!

Buy a
CO-OP
Oil Burning
Brooder



With a Co-op Brooder Your Chicks are safe — So is your investment.

Do not gamble with an obsolete brooder—get a dependable time tested Co-op Unit. No temperature variations—Modern Co-op Burner Unit reduces operating cost to a minimum. Let us show you the up-to-date 1936 model. A size to fit every need. Our standard Co-op Brooder is shown—500 chick size. Ask us about Co-op Brooders—Fountains—Nests—Ventilation, and all poultry and barn equipment.

BUY NOW AT THESE FARM BUREAU STORES

Hart
Hastings

Imlay City
Lansing
Hartford Gleaners Elev.

Lapeer
Mt. Pleasant
Elev.

Livestock Feeders!

PROFITABLE feeding operations this year will require that live stock be PURCHASED as cheaply as possible, FINANCED at a reasonable interest rate and when finished SOLD at the highest market value.

PURCHASING

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange through its NATIONAL connections can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge, all grades of feeding hams, cattle and calves. A large assortment at our Daily Markets is now kept on hand at St. Johns and Battle Creek at all times.

5% FINANCING

5% MONEY is available for the feeding operations of all worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

SELLING

Our new enlarged complete Selling Service now consists of not only Commission Sales Agencies on Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets, but daily market at St. Johns and Battle Creek where all species of live stock are purchased each day and moved direct to the packers or the public market. All grades of dairy cows bought and sold at Battle Creek.

For complete information phone or write

Michigan Live Stock Exchange

Secretary's Office, Hudson, Mich.

Daily Markets St. Johns & Battle Creek Terminal Markets Detroit, & Producers Co-op at Buffalo, N. Y.

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter, sponsored by the Ford Dealers of Michigan via Station WXYZ and Michigan Radio Network, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. at 12:15 p. m.

WOOL GROWERS!



A GOOD FARM FLOCK IS A MONEY MAKER

The 1936 Wool Pool is now open for receipt of consignments. Interested growers should write for Wool Marketing Agreement and other information. Upon return of a signed Agreement, the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n will furnish wool sacks and shipping tags. Ass'n members may draw their wool to our Lansing warehouse, 728 East Shawansee St., Lansing, any week day. They may ship by rail or truck, collect. Cash advance is made at once on net weight of wool here. Inbound freight if any is paid from cash advance. Also, Wool Marketing Ass'n membership of \$1 per year.

The present rate of advance which is being paid on the receipt of consignments at Lansing is 20¢ per pound on Medium wool, 17¢ per pound on Fine wool and 15¢ on Fed Lamb wool. The Association cannot make any guarantee as to the amount of the final settlements, but it is interesting to note in this connection that last year the advances proved to be about 50% of the total net receipts to the growers.

The 1935 Pool was settled in full within the calendar year at prices which were generally very satisfactory to the growers and represented profits over local offers at shearing time. All present indications point to strong wool values during 1936. Do not sell your fleeces for less than full value. If you consign to the Pool you receive a liberal cash advance and are still in a position to profit by a rising market later in the season. For 1936 Wool Pool information, write to:

MICHIGAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING ASS'N
Secretary's Office 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing

First Slave Sold in America by Colonists Was White Boy

Old Records Say Cap't Smith Traded Youth to Indian For Village Site.

The first slave trade to be participated in by a British settler of America occurred a decade before Negroes from Africa were landed at Jamestown, Va. The English participant was Captain John Smith; the slave was a white boy, according to old documents quoted by writers now preparing a travel handbook.

We are likely to think of Captain Smith as a romantic figure, they write, because of the story of his rescue from death by the Indian Princess Pocahontas. All the world may love a lover, but Smith and the girl were not lovers. She was much younger than he and in rescuing him was very likely actuated by her general friendliness toward the English colonists.

Although clever and brave, Smith was after all a soldier of fortune in a day when military adventurers still ranged Europe—ruthless and ready to take orders from the highest bidder. Hence, it was not out of character that he should have been the first European to sell a slave on our soil.

The story of the first slave trade by a British colonist was found among old documents by writers who are preparing articles for the American Guide, the Government's forthcoming 6-volume travel handbook.

Jamestown was founded in 1607. One of the early supply ships sent to the colony from England carried a lad named Henry Spelman. He was as adventurous as Smith whom he probably looked upon as his model. Perhaps it was with the desire of keeping close to his leader that he joined the party which Smith took with him on an expedition to the falls of the James river in 1609.

At the falls, Smith found an Indian village governed by Taux (Little) Powhatan, son of the Powhatan, and brother of Pocahontas. He thought that the site would be excellent for a white settlement and asked the chief to sell it to him. For the purpose of barter, Smith had brought with him a supply of beads and other inexpensive trinkets which the Indians usually were glad to get. Taux Powhatan, however, refused to sell his village site for such knick-knacks. Pressed to say what he would accept, he demanded the boy Henry.

The thought of selling into slavery to uncivilized Indians a fellow English citizen, and a motherless boy under his care at that, might have been expected to fill Smith with repugnance. Quite the contrary, says the travel handbook article. Smith accepted the chief's proposition with

alacrity and delivered young Spelman to his owner.

In a way, the Indian paid the boy a tribute by purchasing him, but Henry did not appreciate the compliment. Soon after Smith and his party left, the youngster escaped from the village and a week later climbed aboard the expedition's ship probably anchored in the James river.

Taux Powhatan complained to his father and an Indian runner was dispatched to Jamestown to demand the boy's return. The colonists were forced to consent or face disagreeable consequences.

Henry remained with Powhatan for six months. He met the vassal chief of the Potomac, who took a great fancy to him and, in this instance, the boy returned the liking. When the chief started back to his town on Potomac Creek shortly below present day Quantico, Va., Henry contrived to leave with him. Powhatan sent a force to capture or kill the runaway, but they could not catch him.

Several years later, Captain Argall found Spelman with the chief and bought him for a quantity of copper. At the time of Argall's visit, Pocahontas was also stopping with the king of the Potomac. Chief Powhatan was expecting hostilities with the English and had sent her to stay where he thought she would be safe. Dreaming of winning a big ransom of corn, Captain Argall enticed the princess aboard his ship and carried her off to Jamestown.

Powhatan refused to pay for her release, so she remained among the settlers. She seemed not to have found her captivity altogether unpleasant, for it brought her into close contact with John Rolfe. They fell in love and were married in April 1613.

Captain Smith had gone back to England, and Henry Spelman attended the wedding, free at last.

APPEARANCES ARE DECEIVING

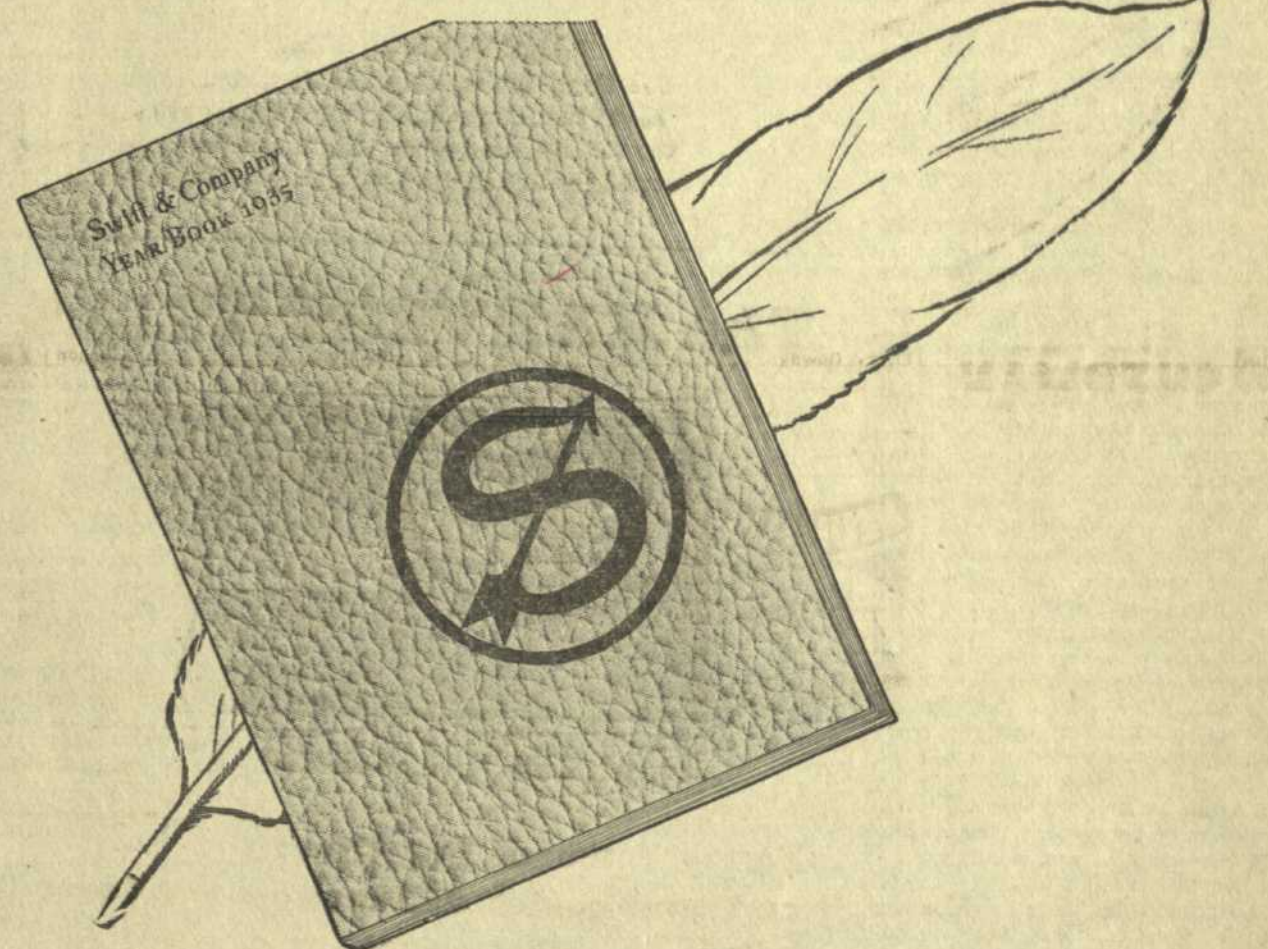
Stranger at Crossroads Store—"Who's the close-mouthed fellow over there in the corner? He hasn't spoken a word for the last 15 minutes."

Village Loafer—"Him? That's Pete Blackmore. He ain't close-mouthed—he's jess waitin' for the storekeeper to bring back the spittoon."

JUST SO HE AVERAGES UP WELL

Wife (heatedly): You're lazy, you're worthless, you're bad-tempered, you're shiftless, you're a thorough liar. Husband (reasonably): "Well, my dear, no man is perfect."

"Tell me why a red headed woman always marries a quiet man." "She doesn't. He just gets that way after they are married."



A Bird of Another Feather

AUTOMOBILES are made by putting raw materials together; meat and its by-products are made by taking cattle, hogs and lambs apart.

If tractors or dresses are not sold today, they can be sold months hence; meat, on the other hand, is highly perishable, and must be disposed of at once.

The miller buys only as much wheat as he needs; the meat packing industry is obliged to buy all livestock which comes to market, whether shipments be large or small.

Shoe-making is the sole objective of the shoe manufacturer; the meat packing industry is made up of scores of associated industries, each dealing with a different product.

Fundamental differences, every one of

them. You will be interested in reading the informative article on "Peculiarities of the Meat Industry," in the Swift & Company 1935 Year Book. It tells how the meat industry differs from other basic industries of the nation.

Other articles of vital interest to meat users and livestock producers include "Livestock and Meat Prices," "How Purchasing Power Is Created," "The Taxation of Corporations," and "The Produce Business Must Be Flexible." Four full-page illustrations in color contrast methods of preparing meats in olden days with those in use today.

The book may be had—free. Write for your copy today. The coupon below, or a postcard, will do.

Swift & Company

Swift & Company, 4185 Packers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me, without charge, a copy of the 1935 Year Book.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Alfalfa Cheaper; Seed Corn Needs Attention

(Continued From Page One)

to know that there is a large supply of Sudan grass seed in the country and it is reflected in the price. Last year Sudan grass seed sold readily at 15c per pound and some even higher, but the retail price this year will not be far from six cents per pound.

Oats and Barley

I want to mention barley and oats before getting into the seed corn situation. Everybody knows the poor weather conditions under which our small grain was harvested last summer. The grain lodged badly a couple weeks before ripening and then after it had been harvested, or at least piled up, continued rains made for poor color. Dark color and low weight are the great faults with our oat and barley seed. Often we are inclined to associate poor color with low germination. If the grain is heated in the bin and has a musty odor, it is a pretty sure guess that the germination has been damaged. This year many of the dark samples of small grain being sent in germinate well over 90%. It would be a precaution to try some of your oats and barley to see whether they will grow.

Be Careful About Corn

The seed corn situation is one which requires some careful attention this year. Up to last fall we had about five successive falls when corn ripened good and was harvested with a comparatively small amount of moisture. Then came something different in 1935 when we had a considerable amount of moisture, coupled with an early freeze before the corn got dried down. The result was that various corn diseases and molds developed, entering the ear either at the open husk or from the shank. Many of the samples of corn tested here in the Farm Crops department show weak kernels and much mold.

Now I do not want anybody to get the idea that there is no good seed corn in Michigan. There is good seed corn here, but we will have a little harder time finding it than during the last five years. I feel confident that we can find enough good seed corn to take care of our needs. We have on various occasions had some unfortunate experiences in importing corn into Michigan which was unadapted and did not get ripe. Corn that does not get ripe is no good for grain. Therefore I think that every farmer should begin to look after his supply of seed corn. If one starts now he can test individual ears and eliminate those which are weak or dead. If you are not going to test each ear, select ears more carefully than usual. Throw out all ears that show any mold or are of a dull, weathered appearance. Take out a few kernels in different parts of the ear and examine them for mold.

Value of A-1 Seed Corn

The value of our corn crop this past year exceeded that of any other crop. It is a valuable crop, any year, on any farm where grown, because often the feeding operations are dependent upon a good supply of sound corn. Yet growers will often hesitate to pay 75 to 80c per acre for seed corn, but they will pay at the rate of \$1.00 an acre for seed oats. The corn crop in Michigan can be vastly improved. The trouble is that many have come to look upon corn as something to be dumped over to the hogs—and have not yet fully appreciated the value of good seed corn in growing the crop. Well, maybe this year will teach us the difference between good and poor seed corn. It is hoped that we learn the difference by running germination tests between now and planting time and not wait until after the corn is in the ground and fails to come up. Consult your County Agricultural Agent. He can give you some additional information.

Hybrid Corn

In this connection I want to say a word about hybrid corn. Some people call it h-b-r-i-d. This is not the name of a variety of corn, but the name of a process by which the corn has been developed.

Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, have all done considerable work in developing hybrid corn. Here in Michigan many hybrids have been tested and it is interesting to note that many of those secured from other states are not adapted to Michigan conditions any more than Reids Yellow Dent or Boone County White from Indiana would be suitable for us. So go slowly in purchasing hybrid corn until you know that it has the approval of the experiment station. There again, the county agricultural agents have been advised of the hybrids which are suitable for planting in any particular county. Hybrid seed is scarce. I would be suspicious where it is offered in any quantity at the present time.

Remember These Things

It seems that in this seed situation for 1936, there are two main things to keep in mind:

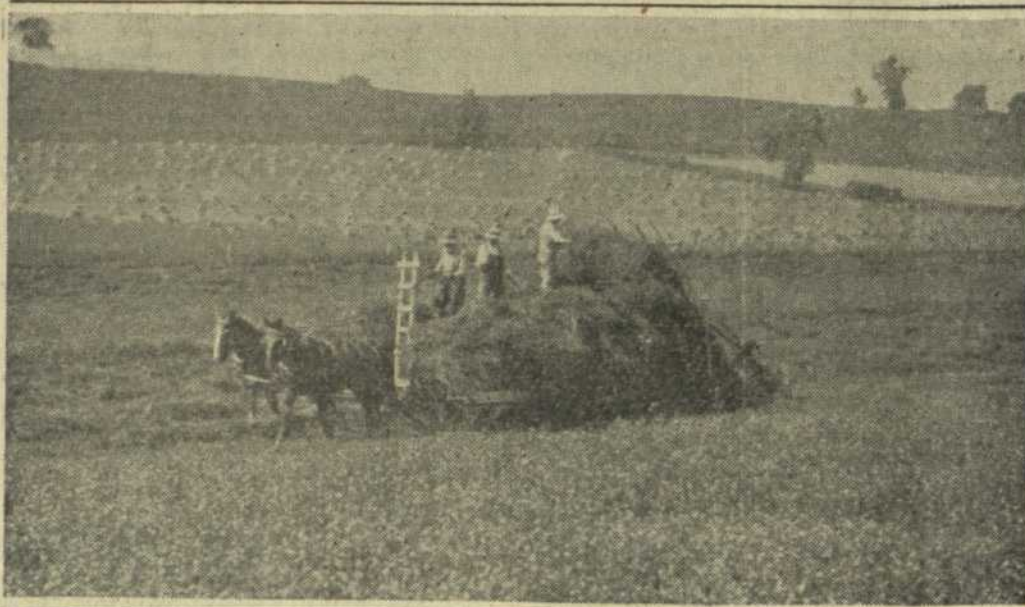
1st—That the supply of alfalfa seed adapted to northern section is no larger than last year and in case of Grimm, not as large. The supply of Michigan grown alfalfa seed is about 50% of that of last year.

2nd—There is less good seed corn of strong germination in the State than in any spring in the last five years and every grower should test his seed to know that he is not going to plant weak or dead corn.

Farm Business Better

Farmers' cash receipts from the sale of principal farm products increased more than usual in all regions in October, with largest gains in the western and west north central states, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Be Sure About Seed This Spring



FARM BUREAU'S MICHIGAN GROWN CLOVER FOR BIG YIELDS.

MICHIGAN GROWN CLOVER

NO CLOVER PRODUCES BETTER in Michigan than Michigan grown June and Mammoth. That's what we have. Selected stocks of A-1 quality and purity, germinating 99.25% or better. Alsike is not plentiful. We have Sweet Clover, and Timothy.

BE SURE TO TEST SEED CORN!

UNLESS SEED CORN WAS ARTIFICIALLY DRIED EARLY it's probably no good. If your corn does not test up to your standard, see your Farm Bureau dealer at once. Good corn may be hard to get. We offer for ENSILAGE: Farm Bureau Service Ensilage, Ohio grown, a good heavy producer; Farm Bureau Yellow Ensilage, reliable, Nebraska grown. For HUSKING: (Certified) Ferdin's Yellow Dent; M. A. C.; Golden Glow, and a few varieties of uncertified corn. Choice stocks, fair supply, germination 90% or better. Treat seed corn with Semesan, advertised in this paper.

OATS and BARLEY

CERTIFIED OATS AND BARLEY are discolored this year, but the germination is high. We offer certified WOLVERINE oats for light soils, WORTHY oats for heavy soils. For west part of State we recommend certified Spartan barley for pearling and feeding; for the east part, Wisconsin No. 38 barley for malting and feeding purposes. Treat oats and barley seed with Ceresan, advertised in this paper.

FARM BUREAU SEED GUARANTEE

The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, guarantees to the farmer to the full purchase price of its seed the vitality, description, origin and purity to be as described on the analysis tag on sealed Farm Bureau bag.

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

CERTIFIED ALFALFA SCARCE

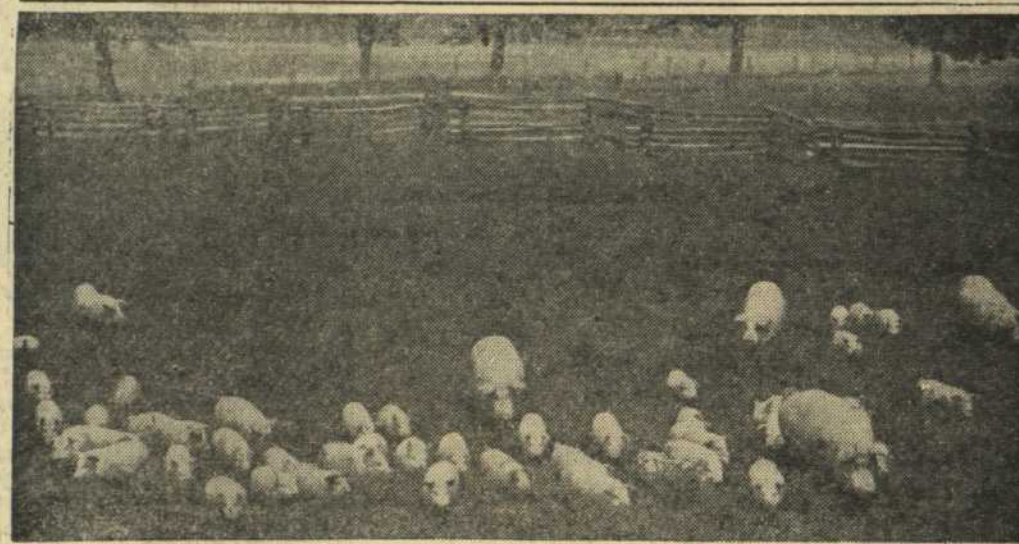
THERE IS BUT A LIMITED SUPPLY of certified Grimm and Hardigan blue tag alfalfa seed. It's lower priced than last year, but for how long, we don't know. No superior for yield and quality of hay. Eligible for production of certified seed. We will record Farm Bureau Hardigan and Grimm fields. Important to seed growers.

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED A Great, Low Cost, Long Lived Hay Producer

OUR 1936 STOCKS HAVE PURITY OF 99.25% or better. Never any common in our Variegated, which comes from fields sown to genuine Hardigan, Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Lebau or Cossack varieties. The uncertified seed from these fields is known as Michigan Variegated. It's a great hay yielder. The seed is select, high test, thoroughly cleaned, and the price is a money saver. Order from your co-op early.

Michigan Variegated with Crop Seeds

WE HAVE SOME MICHIGAN VARIEGATED WITH CROP SEEDS at an attractive price. Better than 98% pure alfalfa. Crop seeds are red clover and a little sweet. Produces a crackerjack hay crop. Many like to sow a little red clover or other crop seeds for the first hay crops. Here's your meat. After a few years the other crops are out of the alfalfa. This is equal to or better than lots of alfalfa sold as straight variety.

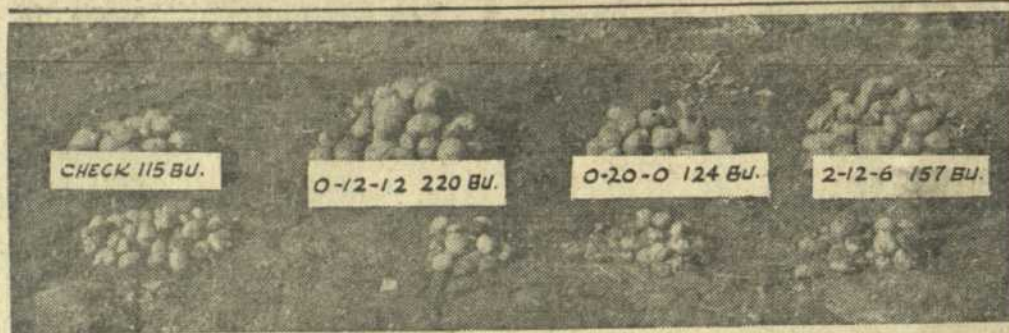


HOGS AND FARM BUREAU ALFALFA DO WELL TOGETHER.

DELIVERED IN SEALED SACKS

Farm Bureau Brand Seeds are delivered to you by your distributor in sealed, trade-marked Farm Bureau Brand bushel sacks, direct from our warehouse. See our seed guarantee. Good seed is a good start.

The HARVEST TELLS the STORY



POTATO YIELDS: NO FERTILIZER, & WITH ROWS FERTILIZED AT RATE OF 500 LBS. PER ACRE ALFRED SIDLEMAN FARM, LAPEER CO.

Farm Bureau Fertilizers can make the difference between a fair crop and good profits.

OUR FERTILIZERS ARE:—Kiln dried, free running, easy regulating, and drill perfectly. Nitrogen is 95% water soluble to give young plants strong start.

Sugar Beets and Fertilizer

(State College Test, Cass County)

	AV. YIELD PER ACRE	COST PER TON, BEETS
No Fertilizer	6.6 T.	\$5.42
Fertilized	13.7 T.	\$2.90
(Av. 167 lbs. per A.)		

HIGH PRODUCTION at LOW COST



For years Milkmaker fed herds have taken 4 or more of the first 10 places for butterfat production in 1,200 herds of all breeds in Michigan cow testing associations.

Since 1922 Milkmaker open formula dairy feed, with home grown grains and roughages has increased production with low cost for feed.



MILKMAKER FORMULAS

16, 24, 32, and 34% Protein

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24, 32 and 34%

See Your Farm Bureau Dealer FOR FARM BUREAU SUPPLIES

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

MERMASH FOR BABY CHICKS



Mermash

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (min.) 16%
Fat (min.) 3 1/2%
Fiber (max.) 5%

OPEN FORMULA

1000 lbs. Ground Yellow Corn
300 lbs. Pure Wheat Bran
300 lbs. Flour Middlings
100 lbs. Meat Scraps
100 lbs. Alfalfa Leaf Meal
200 lbs. Mermash (Manamara formula: Fish Meal, Kelp, Calcium Carbonate)

1000 lbs.

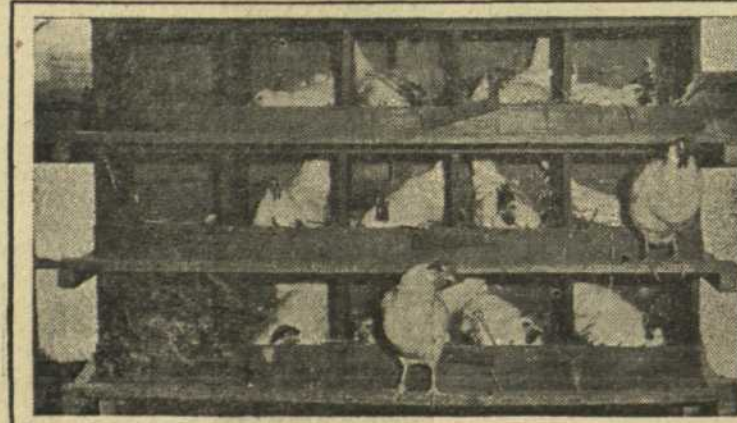
Mermash is made with or without cod liver oil. 5 lbs. of our Nopco XX oil has the Vitamin D value of 40 lbs. of ordinary cod liver oil. The gain is yours.

MERMASH KEEPS CHICK LOSSES DOWN. Therefore, your cost per broiler or pullet is lower, and you raise more.

YOU CAN EXPECT fast growing, healthy chicks that will develop into heavy broilers and well developed pullets.

MERMASH IS A COMPLETE MASH, no other supplement is needed. It's a life time ration for chicks, broilers, pullets and laying hens.

MERMASH FOR LAYING HENS



FARM BUREAU MERMASH MAKES BUSINESS GOOD

The H. Redman flock of 150 good W. L. pullets in Gladwin county was raised on Mermash. From Oct. 8, 1934, to May 23, 1935, these hens averaged 75% production.

Mermash 16%

A low Cost, Quality Feed

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24, 32, and 34%