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FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

THE NEWS
A Progressive Newspaper
For Michigan Farm
Homes

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CO. FARM BUREAUS AND CO-OPS JOIN THEIR STRENGTH

State Farm Bureau Plan Is Adopted In County Conferences

Lansing—County Farm Bureau directors, managers, officers and directors of co-operative organizations in several counties have been holding a series of conferences with Sec'y C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to join the influence of the several organizations within each county for more effective work on public questions and business matters.

The proposal was made in Van Buren county and endorsed in St. Joseph, Branch and Berrien counties that the County Farm Bureau and co-operatives within the county organize as a County Farm Bureau Council to carry out projects agreed upon.

Sec'y Brody and the county groups discussed the following matters on which farmers will want organized action: the Wayne county politicians' referendum on reapportionment on the November ballot, calculated to secure practical control of both houses of the Legislature for Wayne county and Detroit; proper administration of the Horton Highway Act, which is intended to relieve real estate of the Highway tax by proper application of all the weight tax, and McNitt-Smith-Holbeck funds to be remitted county governments for that purpose; the relation of public officers and candidates for office to farm organizations, and Farm Bureau organization policies in relation to local farm co-operatives.

In each county committees representing the co-ops and County Farm Bureau were appointed to proceed with plans to organize the County Farm Bureau Council.

Conferences are to be held with the County Farm Bureau and co-ops in Oakland county, Clarkston town hall, the evening of Aug. 15; Saginaw county at the court house, Saginaw, evening of Aug. 24. Those attending the first meetings were:

- VAN BUREN COUNTY**
Lawrence Townhall, July 22
- J. R. Russell
 - Miller Overton
 - G. J. Boyle
 - J. J. Jakway
 - E. J. Thar
 - R. E. Phillips
 - A. A. Richards
 - C. A. Beckwith
 - H. C. Simmons
 - Charles Robinson
 - T. B. Woodman
 - P. S. Fuller
 - Peter Schroyer
 - Deyo Thayer
 - M. D. Buskirk
 - E. E. Buskirk
 - C. D. Leisenring
- ST. JOSEPH COUNTY**
Constantine Creamery, August 3
- Jesse E. Steinhilber
 - Stanley Brooks
 - John F. Hagen
 - A. C. Schrader
 - E. C. Engle
 - Lester R. Schrader
 - John W. Fletcher
 - H. C. Buckner
 - Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Garber
 - Will Garber
 - Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Christie
 - E. D. Fairchild
 - Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seeley
 - Peter J. Miller
 - Mrs. Musa McGregor
 - Fred W. Gentzer
 - H. H. Dermott
 - Sina M. Seelye
 - C. E. Seelye
 - George S. McIntyre
 - George Frank
 - Willard Ginter
 - D. E. & T. B. Harvey
 - H. H. Russell
 - B. F. Simmons
 - Earl D. Emig
 - Walter Sault
 - George W. Brown
 - Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Schaefer
 - Fred Hagen
 - Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fawcett
 - E. B. Rockwell
 - Henry G. Gleason
 - Henry C. Gleason
 - Raymond Krull
 - Frank E. Krull
 - P. C. Culbert
 - Ed. Smith
 - G. R. York
 - Clyde Dimmick
 - Wade Molloy
 - Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schmidt
 - Mr. and Mrs. Fred McIntyre
 - Ben. H. Morris
 - Gleim Felt
 - F. E. Lutz
- BRANCH COUNTY**
Batavia, August 4
- Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hebert Smith
 - Lloyd Luce
 - Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Somerlot
 - Mrs. D. E. Williams
 - Warren Williams
 - William Smith
 - Delbert Williams
 - F. Stanley Luce
 - W. H. H. H. H.
 - Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gruner
 - G. S. Coffman
 - W. C. Kempster
 - Mr. and Mrs. Otis Barnes
 - W. D. Pulk
 - J. A. Donnell
 - Dean Steffy
 - Mr. and Mrs. Otis Barnes
 - N. Brown
 - Chas. H. Wilson
 - Clarence Smith
 - Chester Lampman
 - W. E. Donson
- BERRIEN COUNTY**
Benton Harbor, August 9
- J. J. Jakway
 - Mr. and Mrs. Merle Stettin
 - J. C. Hollenbeck
 - Mr. and Mrs. A. J. George
 - Glenn Hark
 - Glenn Hark
 - G. Boyle
 - A. H. Ward
 - J. A. Richards
 - P. A. Harrington
 - D. W. Merrill
 - Harold H. Donah
 - W. H. Knott
 - B. W. Keith
- Stockholders**
- John Lange
 - Arthur Lange
 - E. F. Blazetock
 - Henry Larkins
 - Ray Thomas
 - Geo. V. Wahl
 - Geo. Mangold
 - Barney Kaiser
 - Elmer Kaiser
 - Arthur Martell
 - R. H. Sherwood

Events Forcing Us Toward Dropping of Gold Standard

So Says C. V. Gregory, Editor Of the Prairie Farmer, In Article

By C. V. GREGORY

Two years lie ahead of us as a nation. The next few weeks will determine which one we are to follow.

The credit which is being pumped into business by the federal reserve system and the reconstruction finance corporation may begin to take effect, manifesting itself in rising commodity prices and renewed confidence. It is doubtful if these institutions by themselves can bring about this desired result, however. If they are aided by the Rainey emergency bill to raise farm prices, by an enlarged program of public works, by the Steagall bank guarantee bill, and by the home loan mortgage bank bill, the combined force may prove strong enough to push back the forces of deflation.

If Deflation Continues

If congress fails to pass these measures, or if it waits too long, a continuation of deflation may force us to follow the other road. That is to abandon the gold standard. That would be the most direct attack on the problem, and the most certain in its results. While we still have many people who worship the golden calf and who would be alarmed if the gold standard were abandoned, the experience of England and other nations which have followed that course show that it is not the road to ruin.

Abandonment of the gold standard would cheapen the dollar and start prices upward, with all the beneficial effects in the way of renewed business activity that are always caused by rising prices. It would improve our position in the export markets, and broaden the export outlet for our products. The same forces that may drive us off the gold standard would doubtless compel us to increase the volume of currency to take the place of restricted bank credit. That will further intensify the effects just mentioned.

A nation seldom goes off the gold

SPEAKS AT IONIA



Mr. Winder, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is to speak in behalf of that organization to the Farmers Day crowd at the Ionia County Free Fair, Friday, Aug. 19, at 10:00 A. M.

L. J. Taber, Master of Nat'l Grange, will speak for the Grange.

The program, sponsored by Ionia County Farm Bureau and Pomona Grange, starts at 9:00 A. M. Picnic dinner at noon.

Crop Conditions Good; Oats and Barley Low

Lansing—Crop report for Michigan for the week ending Aug. 9 by D. A. Seelye of the Weather Bureau station here, is satisfactory, as follows:

Local showers fell during the week in nearly all parts of the state. These were heavy in the Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Albion district, but in most sections the rainfall was light. Crops made good progress and corn, potatoes, sugar beets and beans are generally in good to excellent condition, although in some areas rains are now much needed. Much fair weather prevailed and harvesting and threshing was but little interrupted by rains. Yields of oats and barley were generally disappointing, but yields of wheat were mostly satisfactory. The second crop of alfalfa hay is nearly all harvested. Fruit continues in good to excellent condition. Early apples and peaches are ripe in southern sections. The weather was favorable for field work and plowing for wheat and rye has begun.

MICHIGAN BECOMES QUITE IMPORTANT IN OIL PRODUCTION

Flow Nearly 3,000,000 bbls. In 6 Months; Midland Field Good

Lansing—Oil production during the first six months of 1932 reached the highest volume since 1927 when Michigan entered the ranks of oil producing states, and new developments in Michigan since January 1 outranked those for any other oil state in the east and the middle west, according to figures quoted by The Oil and Gas Journal, of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

During the first six months of this year, Michigan's wells produced 2,950,000 barrels, most of which came from the recently developed field in Midland county. During a similar period in 1931, 1,511,000 barrels were produced.

Optimism in Michigan's oil fields is not only reflected by the high production records for the first half of the year, according to the report, but is being gained through a slow but certain rise in the prices paid for crude oil. The price is now the highest in more than a year. January 1, oil producers in Midland county were receiving \$5 a barrel. By the middle of May it had jumped to 65c. July 1, it was 75c and by the end of the month it had risen to 85c.

"The Midland Field in Michigan was one of the most interesting and prolific of the new fields recently developed," the Journal report says. "Out of 66 wells completed in Michigan in the first half of the year, 44 were in Midland county and of these, 33 were oil wells averaging 1,250 barrels per well in initial production. Some of the wells in the field yielded as high as 3,000 barrels the first 24 hours. The field was under curtailment all of the first half of the year, in line with the general policy of conservation of oil in flush pools in the United States."

Gov. Brucker to Attend Kalamazoo-St. Joe Picnic

Kalamazoo—Governor Brucker is to address the fourth annual picnic of the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph County Farm Bureaus, Thursday, Aug. 18, at Indian Lake, 3 miles northeast of Kalamazoo. Lemon park is large, with plenty of shade and tables. All farmers are invited to bring the family and come with well filled baskets. The sports program includes contests between the two counties. Committee in charge is Will Munson, Clinton Guerber, Howard Bucknell, Calvin Buell, E. O. Goldsmith, R. L. Olds.

(Continued on page 2)

BUREAU SERVICES HOLDS ANNUAL MEET AT LANSING

Stockholding Co-ops Present; Elect Officers; Revise By-Laws

Lansing—Annual meeting of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., stockholders, including the Michigan State Farm Bureau and a number of co-operative ass'ns in Michigan, was held at State Farm Bureau headquarters, here, Friday, Aug. 12.

The stockholders elected directors for the ensuing year; five were named by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and the balance elected from the co-operative associations. The stockholders also revised the by-laws to assist co-ops in qualifying as stockholders in Services, Inc.

Directors elected were: M. L. Noon of Jackson, M. B. McPherson of Lowell, E. W. Irwin of Saginaw, J. J. Jakway of Benton Harbor, Chas. Woodruff of Hastings, Tom Berg-house of Falmouth, A. J. George of Buchanan, William Zonnabell of Holland, and Ray Allen of Oxford.

The Board elected Mr. Allen president, Mr. Zonnabell vice president, C. L. Brody executive secretary and treasurer. Messrs. Allen, Zonnabell and George, executive committee.

Secretary Brody's report gave the history and purpose of Farm Bureau Services, together with current policies and recommendations for the future. Mr. Brody said in part:

A Promise Fulfilled

The purchase of farm supplies for the farmers of the State was one of the important considerations promised in the first Farm Bureau membership drive in 1919 and 1920. From the beginning it has been the policy of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in its business and other activities to work with existing co-operative organizations rather than competing with them, and for the past eleven years farm supplies have been distributed primarily through the local co-operative organizations. It has put forth its best efforts to serve the farmer through its existing co-operative organizations and at this time the business is being handled through nearly 400 locals serving more than 50,000 farmers.

During the early years the supply business was handled as a department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. By 1925, however, the volume and responsibilities of the business had grown to a magnitude that made it desirable to incorporate it separately and on July 1, 1925, two subsidiaries were incorporated: the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service and the Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service. The business was carried on under these two corporations until 1929 when they were consolidated into Farm Bureau Services, Incorporated.

In the Farmers' Interest

Since 1919 the Michigan State Farm Bureau had fostered the supply service through its early adventures and inexperience and pioneered an entirely new brand of merchandising in which service to the farmer was the first consideration. The introduction by the Farm Bureau of known origin, adapted seed processed by modern seed equipment, the development of open formula feeds and high analysis fertilizer has raised the whole standard of farm supply merchandising and created an ideal and demand in the farmer's mind for quality and service.

With a view to increasing the business and serving the farmers in localities where no co-operative service was available, nine branch stores have been established at Hart, Bay City, Saginaw, Pinconning, Woodland, Lansing, Lapeer, Inlay City and Batavia, the last named being a bulk oil station. Some of these branches are receiving and shipping pooled beans for the locals of the Michigan Bean Growers Association. These are all marketed through the Michigan Elevator Exchange and the arrangement has proved to be an important source of support for our branches, and at the same time has effected a real saving in local handling costs to the bean grower members.

Building for Effectiveness

Early in 1931 it was decided to interest local co-operative distributors in becoming common stockholders with a view to bringing them into ownership of the business corporation and enabling them to participate more directly in its policies. This step was also prompted by the desire to develop the largest possible volume of business and increase the bargaining power of the organization through still larger purchases.

Not only has it been our purpose to build up our collective bargaining power within the state, but also the organization has joined its services with the service corporations of the Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia Farm Bureaus, so Michigan farmers are enabled to purchase.

(Continued on page 2)

Farmer Brown of Federal Farm Board to Speak Here

To Address Farm Groups In Southern Michigan August 15-27

Charles S. "Farmer" Brown of the Federal Farm Board is coming to speak before gatherings of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in about 15 communities during the period August 15 to 27. The Farm Board is sending Mr. Brown here on invitation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Sec'y Brody of the Farm Bureau will attend a number of the meetings with Mr. Brown.



CHARLES S. BROWN

Mr. Brown has spoken in Michigan before. His presentation of the work and reasons for the Farm Board and its relation to farmers' co-operative enterprises is well liked. A native of Utah, former cow puncher and Arizona farmer, Mr. Brown is said to have the humor of Will Rogers and to be almost without a peer in presenting the cause of agriculture. For years he represented the Southwest on the American Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Michigan County Farm Bureaus are co-operative with Grange and Farmers Club groups in getting big turn-outs at picnics and other gatherings to hear Mr. Brown. All readers of

Cass, Van Buren and Berrien Picnic Aug. 13

Benton Harbor—Mr. Lucius E. Wilson and Mrs. Dora Stockman were speakers at the Tri-County Farmers' picnic for Cass, Berrien and VanBuren counties at Crystal Springs camp ground Aug. 13. The picnic was sponsored by the Farm Bureaus and Granges.

The picnic opened with a sports program. After the picnic dinner Mrs. Stockman spoke on "Looking Forward in Agriculture." Mr. Wilson's topic was "A Managed Currency."

Mr. Roy Ward of the Dowagiac Co-op Ass'n was chairman of the event. James Richards, W. E. Phillips and Mrs. Dean Clark were the committee for speakers; Merle Stern, Ward Hood and Charles Bolino were the sports committee, and county agr'l agents W. F. Johnson, Harry Larkins and George McIntyre were the publicity committee.

Firemen May Rush to Blaze, Then Dig Well

Imagine dashing out to a forest fire on one of Michigan's Sahara-like sand plains and digging a well on the spot for water to fight the flames and getting it in 15 minutes!

It's being tried out in Michigan. At the Roscommon Forest Fire Experimental Station a tank truck has been developed to "wash in" such temporary well with a high pressure stream from the truck tank. A well 13 feet deep has been washed in in two minutes. An improved screen enables one such well to produce all the water that may be handled by one pump that will throw 40 gallons per minute 75 feet from a hose 1,000 feet or more long.

Water within 25 feet of the surface may be used in fire fighting from such temporary wells! The Conservation department is mapping several townships to determine the depth of the water level before the surface of the ground.

New Rule on Oil Tax

Washington—The Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that the 1 cent per gallon tax applies only to lubricating oil. Oils used for insecticides, in making binder twine and other non-lubricating purposes are not subject to the tax.

A WAY OUT

The Wabash railroad's most recent loan from the R. F. C. went to pay notes at banks. Now if all the rest of us who owe pressing notes at banks can just manage to dress up to look like railroads, we can whip this depression in pretty short order.—Weekly Kansas City Star.

PRESENT FINANCIAL RELIEF PLAN BEST, BUT IS STALLED

Money Lies Idle in Banks, Michigan Economist Observes

Ann Arbor—Economic relief measures as at present pursued by the Federal government, but carried out so that more of the money goes to those who need it and will spend it, instead of lying idle in the banks, as has been largely the case so far, is probably the best national depression medicine available, says Professor Leonard L. Watkins, of the economics department of the University of Michigan. Out and out inflation would very likely lead to future trouble by getting extreme, with bad effects on the national credit, he declares.

Three routes may be followed in a depression, Professor Watkins says, the "bankruptcy route," where nothing is done and every business unable to stand the strain goes under, the "inflation route," where by printing more money we attempt to drive up prices and encourage renewed business activity, and the "relief route," which we are now on, and which attempts to buoy up business without going to the lengths of true inflation of the currency by fiat money.

This last route we are now following, and for the best, says Professor Watkins, since its bad features are fewer than either of the others. Nevertheless, so far not enough of the available funds offered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve have reached the hands of those who would actually spend them. The Federal Reserve has purchased a billion dollars worth of bonds from banks this year, and banks may also issue another billion in bank notes on government bonds they hold, and if the banking system does not get this money in the hands of private firms and individuals it will fall in its public duty, Professor Watkins declares.

If the possibilities of the recently passed relief bill are fully realized, it may well serve to start the wheels of business again, but some direct Federal relief to persons in dire need may well be called for in the meantime, if only on humanitarian grounds, Professor Watkins stated.

FARM EQUIPMENT PRICES NEAR '29

Farm Buying Power Nose-Dives; Machinery Sales Drop But Not in Price

Washington—Prices of farm equipment have come down very little in comparison with the falling off in farm prices, says Dr. Stine of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, pointing out that manufacturers have combated depression by reducing production but have not reduced prices materially. Dr. Stine compared the 1929 average of farm equipment prices with March 1932 prices as follows:

	1929	1932
3 horse wkg. plow	\$23	\$21
2 bot. Trac. plow	112	103
3-row corn pl.	79	80
Wagon drill	148	142
Cr. Separator	135	116
Gas engine	94	85
	102	96

As production of machinery drops, cost per unit may rise, which may be considered a reason for maintaining or advancing prices, said Dr. Stine. Samples of how machinery sales have dropped: Mowers, 128,000 in 1929 to 49,000 in 1931; two bottom tractor plows 54,000 in 1929 to 23,000 in 1931. While farmers saw buttrifical prices drop 45%, cream separators stuck at 90% of the price of three years ago; wire corn dropped to very low prices, corn planters remained at the price of three years ago.

Farm products that require manufacturing processes before consumption have fallen farther than those that do not, said Dr. Stine, noting the position of wool and cotton, for example. No one wants to hold the raw material and new crops are taken only at greatly reduced prices.

Equipment manufacturers do not deal in perishables and can reduce production and maintain prices. Farmers deal in perishables which must be sold if only low prices will move them into consumption.

Why Sweet Corn Loses Its Sweetness Swiftly

Many persons can truthfully say that the best sweet corn they ever ate was fresh from their own gardens.

A biological chemist, working in Maryland a few years ago, found that when sweet corn was kept in a warm place, such as most grocery store counters are in summer, it lost half of its sugar content in 24 hours. This sugar turned to starch. According to a law discovered by a Dutch chemist long ago, these changes from sugar to starch take place only about half as fast, if the temperature is lowered by 18 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, if half the sugar is lost in 24 hours at 85 degrees Fahrenheit, only one-fourth would be lost at 67 degrees Fahrenheit, or only one-eighth at 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Peas make a similar change, and this fact emphasizes that these two vegetables should either be harvested just before they are to be cooked, or else be kept on ice until used.

52 Piece Band, Sports Feature Marcellus Picnic

Marcellus—The annual farmers and merchants picnic is to be held at Finch Lake, Aug. 15. A 52 piece band and a big program of sports will be features, according to George Brown of the Four County Co-op Ass'n here.

Chinese and Japanese use the same written language, though the spoken languages are quite different.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Who Guarantees New Relief Loans?

Chester Gray of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation gives us some important information with regard to \$300,000,000 the Wagner-Rainey bill authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use "in furnishing relief and work relief to the needy and distressed people, and in relieving the hardship resulting from unemployment."

This, said Mr. Gray, is the legal way in stating that the money is to be used to feed, clothe and shelter hungry and destitute citizens.

Another section of the same bill provides \$120,000,000 for emergency construction on the federal aid highway system.

The States drawing on these funds are expected to pay them back as soon as possible with 3% interest. If they do not, the Act provides that the Government may draw on the regular federal aid highway appropriations to the interested State. Beginning June 30, 1935, it may deduct one-fifth of such federal aid each year until the State pays whatever it borrowed from the \$300,000,000 fund. To borrowers from the \$120,000,000 fund the Act says that the sum must be repaid with interest within 10 years after June 30, 1938, by annual deductions from the annual Federal Aid road money to the State.

Governors of States are charged with asking for, receiving and administering such funds. Since the destitute are largely in the cities, it is provided that with approval of the Reconstruction Corporation, such loans may be made direct to the cities, subject to rules laid down by the Governor, and in that case repayment of the funds is not deductible from federal highway funds, Mr. Gray points out for the benefit of the nation's rural public which lives along federal aid roads.

It appears then, that if a State government assumes full responsibility for distribution of such funds to country and city alike, the rural population does most of the guaranteeing of payment by pledging federal aid road money which is intended largely for cross country road construction. If the cities, wherein is the acute distress, assume their particular loans themselves, according to the regulations the State lays down for expenditures, the federal aid road money is not attached for such amounts and the rural public, or State as a whole, might be said to be relieved of guaranteeing payment of the welfare expenses of certain municipalities.

BUREAU SAYS GOV'T IN BUSINESS PROBE UNFAIR TO CO-OPS

2% of Gov't in Business Is in Agr., Which Gets 98% of Attack

Chicago—Aroused by the vicious nation-wide propaganda campaign aimed at destruction of the co-operative marketing movement, farm leaders from eleven mid-western states, gathered here under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, today (Wed. Aug. 3) launched a drive to rally the farmers of the nation in defense of their right to control the distribution of their own products.

Following a three-day conference, at which the attacks at Kansas City on the Agricultural Marketing Act were a principal topic of discussion, a statement embodying the attitude of the farm leaders was adopted, as follows:

"In view of the generally accepted belief that national prosperity cannot return to the United States until the general farm price level is restored to a basis above cost of production, the officials of the state Farm Bureau Federations of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, representing the organized agricultural interests of the midwest, in a three-day formal session at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois, gave careful consideration to the propaganda being disseminated by selfish interests, including grain and live stock exchanges, certain commission firms, illegitimate speculators in food products and others who oppose the development of co-operative marketing of agricultural products.

"Particular consideration was given to the Congressional investigation now in progress, familiarly known as the 'Shannon Investigation'. It was noted that the Shannon Committee was ordered to investigate 'government-in-business' and, although 99 per cent of so-called government-in-business activities are in fields other than agriculture, to date approximately 98 per cent of the testimony encouraged and offered in these hearings has been confined strictly to governmental activities designed to assist American agriculture.

"It was the unanimous opinion of the officials of the eleven midwestern state Farm Bureaus that the farmers of the nation should give their undivided attention to the real issues that are the underlying cause of this investigation and to the intent and purpose of the propaganda campaign of these selfish interests to belound the issue and destroy the progress and achievement of organized agriculture.

"They pledged their united opposition to all efforts being made to secure a repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and to actively continue their efforts to strengthen this act until it fully removes the determination of farm price levels from the hands of those who never produced or owned the actual commodity and restores such control to the producer of the commodity.

"The group condemned the centralization of capital used to 'bear' the markets by what is termed 'short selling'.

"They demanded equal opportunities for co-operatives and that they have full and equal privileges in the handling of farm products in the market places of the nation.

"And finally the group called upon all rural people of the nation, producers of all commodities, to join solidly together to prevent the control of the commodities continuing in the hands of private traders and to assert the further rights of farm people in the control of the machinery of distribution of their products."

DISTANT INDIAN TRIBES TRADED SERVICES, INC.

That the Indians who formerly inhabited Wisconsin had extensive trade relations with tribes in other sections of the country is shown by records and materials found here. Stone articles from such areas as the Rocky Mountain area, Ohio, Kentucky, Arkansas, and North Dakota have been found throughout the state.

CO-OP REPORTS BIG WOOL SALES; TRADE PICKS UP

Sales In One Week Exceed Volume of Past 7 Months

Boston—The National has sold more wool in the past week than in all the preceding seven months of 1932, the Nat'l Wool Marketing Corporation advises the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n here.

This sudden change in buying policies, on the part of the mills, shows that wool now, in their judgment, is good property; that trade revival is close at hand; that banks are willing to lend to sound borrowers.

After many months of comparative idleness, the market could not be expected to register price advances immediately. But, it is our firm opinion that these will follow in due course, especially if orderly marketing policies are followed. There really is no over-supply of wool. We have passed through a period of sub-normal consumption, in which the mills have permitted the various distributing agencies to carry the load, and as this mal-adjustment is corrected, prices should improve.

The National was established to market wool to orderly mill demand. It can use its best judgment, but cannot stay out of the market, or refuse to sell to its mill customers at going values. Neither does it intend to instill false hopes for price advances such as took place during the war years.

In point of volume moved, this has been the best wool market we have seen since 1924. Activity continues.

Lansing—Wool receipts continue at the Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n warehouse here. Advance continues at 5c per pound delivered to the warehouse. Most of the wool delivered has been graded and is ready for sale.

Bureau Services Hold Annual Meet

Joying the benefit of the combined volume and influence of the four or five State Farm Bureaus in the purchase of supplies and other general services, the combined volume of these states has enabled us to materially lower the manufacturing costs of our open formula feeds and made possible the employment of our own chemist inspector at the mill who carefully inspects the ingredients and processing of all Farm Bureau Brand feeds.

Similarly the organization of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan have for several years joined in the purchase of their fertilizer requirements, taking the entire output of two of the largest factories in the country.

More recently the Farm Bureau business corporations of these three states joined in the establishment of the Farm Bureau Oil Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana. This company operates a blending plant at that point and is turning out the highest quality of Farm Bureau Brand oils, greases

and fly sprays, and is purchasing the bulk gasoline requirements of the locals in all three states.

In 1925, the subsidiary corporations started practically without capital so the business had to meet the most unusual test of meeting competition and at the same time accumulating the necessary operating finances from the business. At the close of the year June 30, 1932, the total net earnings were \$240,495.44 of which amount \$152,965.15 have been returned in cash as trade dividends to local distributors and \$87,530.29 remaining in the surplus of the corporation.

Recommendation For Strength
One of the greatest elements of strength in Farm Bureau Services has been the growing tendency on the part of the managers of our locals to voluntarily carry a full line of Farm Bureau Brand merchandise. The development and extension of this practice with a continually increasing number of locals will be the strongest factor in reducing sales costs. To this end it would seem desirable that this stockholders meeting revise the investment and contractual requirements for membership so that the locals can be more readily interested in joining the organization. Recommendations along these lines will be presented to you in definite form before the close of the meeting.

As soon as the number of stockholder members can be increased to a point where the service corporation is doing over 50% of its business with member organizations, it can qualify under the Capper-Volstead law which makes it eligible with the Intermediate Credit Bank and exempt from income taxes, of which we have paid many hundreds of dollars in the past.

Looking Forward
Looking forward it would seem that the work of Farm Bureau Services has only started. At the present time the seed growers, particularly of alfalfa and clovers are in the process of organization, the Michigan Alfalfa Seed Growers Association having been recently formed at Saginaw.

For the past two years, Farm Bureau Services has been marketing the pooled seed of the growers, and the perfection of this marketing machinery with a definite organization is one of the interesting and encouraging things ahead. The large scale production of alfalfa seed in our state is a comparatively new development and the perfection of co-operative marketing machinery and its affiliation with Farm Bureau Services as a stockholder member will strengthen the State organization and give the seed growers a voice and participation in the marketing and business policies of Farm Bureau Services.

An Opportunity Is Here
Marked changes, too, are indicated in both feed and fertilizer manufacture and distribution. The adapting of our practices to these new demands will, I believe, enable the state organization to increase its service to the farmer. The time is most opportune for building a closer federation of the local co-operatives with Farm Bureau Services and co-ordinating and extending the service and influence of the local and state organizations.

With the stocking of Farm Bureau Brand merchandise in 400 local co-operatives of the State, and a demand from over 50,000 farmers for Farm Bureau Brand products established, we have a real foundation upon which to build. Let us continue to go for-

WHEAT and RYE

Fertilizer Recommendations for 1932

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

TABLE I—SANDS AND LIGHT SANDY LOAMS
Fertilizers are usually more effective on soils containing sufficient amounts of lime than on soils deficient in lime.

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

TABLE II—HEAVY SANDY LOAMS, SILT LOAMS AND CLAY LOAMS
Fertilizers are usually more effective on soils containing sufficient amounts of lime than on soils deficient in lime.

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

Bald Rock, New Beardless Red Winter Wheat is Ready

Developed From Red Rock; First Seed for Farmers This Fall

By R. E. DECKER
Farm Crops Dept., State College
East Lansing—There will be about 2,000 bushels of seed of the new wheat variety, Bald Rock, available this fall for Michigan growers, according to the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.



R. E. DECKER

Bald Rock is a selection from the variety Red Rock, and as the name implies, it is a beardless wheat. About 15 years ago a head selection was made in Red Rock and from this the new variety has been developed by plant breeders at Michigan State College.

Bald Rock has been tested in comparison with other varieties since 1925.

BIRDS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY DEAD FISH IN STREAMS

Prey Escapes to Die of Wounds or Disease That Follows

Lansing—Investigation of 119 trout found dead in several Michigan streams blames predatory birds for 26% of the deaths and point to 17% as having been killed as the result of injuries made by fish hooks.

From time to time dead fish float down stream and lodge against the head screens of trout feeding stations. Occasionally dead fish are picked up along the streams. The Institute for Fisheries Research in co-operation with the Department of Conservation studied 119 dead trout submitted and has reported the cause of death in each case.

Since crayfish remove from a stream within 24 hours most dead fish touching the bottom or lodged in backwaters, most of the specimens examined had been dead for but a short time.

The conclusion made by the institute showed 14% killed by kingfishes, 9% by great blue herons and 3% by bitterns. Snakes accounted for 3% of the deaths and turtles 5%.

Human agencies were blamed for 21%, including 17% by hooking and 4% by dynamite. Twenty-five per cent died from unknown causes, presumably high water temperatures.

Identification of the causes of death were, relatively easy. Predators leave characteristic marks on the fish. Snakes leave a series of

punctures grouped in definite vertical lines at right angles to the long axis of the fish's body. Turtles make large triangular gashes and a turtle bite is generally fatal, the report says.

Bird marks are most characteristic. The great blue heron can deliver a death thrust with its pointed closed bill, or slightly opening the bill can pick up a fish as with a pair of forceps. Fish that escape the heron fall certain prey to fungus from their wounds.

The bittern or "shikpoke" often makes near round punctures deep into the fish's body. The kingfisher, however, rarely spears its fish. The prey is captured by a forceps-like action of the serrated bill, the force of the down-pulling bird wedging the fish securely in the slightly opened mandibles.

Early torn mouths of 29 trout examined showed the effects of having been hooked since no natural predator would leave similar lacerations.

"It is significant that many of the hook-torn trout were just under legal size" the report says. "From the mutilation of some, it is apparent that they were flipped off the hook by the lazy fisherman without resorting to the use of the hands, or that the hook was otherwise forcibly jerked out."

A Tuition Riddle
Three Rivers—In St. Joseph county 18 farmers in a school district are trying to figure this one out. The city of Sturgis owns an electric power plant located within the district. It pays no local taxes but earns enough so that it is said to reduce Sturgis general taxes \$30,000 a year. Persons living on the tax free municipal property may apply to the district for school tuition and if it is granted, the 18 farmers assume an education expense for the city.

Catch First Salmon In Lake Charlevoix

Lansing—Report of the capture of a ten pound Chinook Salmon from Lake Charlevoix by Nicholas Green, 12 year old Boyne City youth, has been reported to the Department of Conservation. The boy was fishing for Mackinaw Trout when he caught the fish.

Chinook Salmon were planted in the Boyne River millpond by the Department of Conservation in June, 1917. At that time 3,000 salmon fingerlings were placed in these waters but no definite reports have been received of the fish until the report received this week from Boyne City.

In 1918 plants of Chinook Salmon fingerlings were made in Duck and Silver Lakes in Kent county; in Star Lake in Lake County and in Crystal Lake, Mason County. The following year more of these fish were planted in many other lakes.

Events Forcing Us Toward Dropping of Gold Standard

(Continued from page 1)
We will attack the problem more promptly and courageously than we have done thus far, by prompt passing of the Rainey emergency farm bill, the home loan bank bill, the public works bill and the Steagall bank guarantee bill.

Events Moving Swiftly
If those measures do not turn the tide within a few weeks from the time they are put into effect, we will promptly abandon the gold standard and pay government expenses with paper money backed by the full guarantee of the government until such time as prices are definitely on the way upward.

When that time comes, we can effectively stop the inflation by retiring currency, open market sale of government bonds by the federal reserve, and by increasing the rediscount rate. We can stop inflation much easier than we can stop deflation, and there is no reason to fear such excessive inflation as occurred in Germany and Russia after the war. After the price level has been raised to the point where the relationship of prices to one another and to debts can be adjusted on a fair basis, and after inflation has been stopped, we can, if we so desire, go back on the gold standard, with the dollar at whatever gold value it may have at that time. Whatever action we take at that time should be taken in co-operation with other commercial nations, to the end that world currencies may be stabilized and future extreme fluctuations in world price levels avoided.

Bitter Fight Expected
Such a policy as that indicated will be fought bitterly by the international bankers and other worshippers of the golden calf. Like the Bourbons of old-time France, they never learn anything and never forget anything. They will hold to their fetishes though the world tumble about their shoulders.

But the experience of nearly three years shows the folly of following their leadership. The welfare of the great mass of common people is at stake. They have already been punished almost beyond endurance. The policies which our nation have been following have ruined millions of our best and most industrious citizens, and have written the blackest chapter in American history.

Most of this suffering has been entirely unnecessary. We have every element needed to make a happy and prosperous nation except wise leadership. But an All-wise Providence many times in the world's history has supplied a harassed people with leaders almost overnight. Let us hope that within the next few months such leadership, rather than brute force of circumstances will set us on the road to better times.—Copyright Prairie Farmer, Chicago, July 9, 1932.

Meteors are flashed through the sky at more than 100 miles a second.

QUACKS PREY ON ANEMIA PATIENTS

Cleverly Advertised Medicines Delay or Make Relief Impossible

Ann Arbor—Persons who have, or think they have, anemia, annually waste thousands of dollars on cleverly advertised medicines, and often delay or make impossible real relief of their trouble, which may have any one of many causes, and is never treatable with any cure-all or "blood purifier", Dr. Raphael Isaacs of the University of Michigan Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research, told the Public Health Institute of the University summer session recently.

Anemia is defined as a condition in which the red blood corpuscles, or amount of coloring matter in the blood, is reduced. The disease may be of many varieties, due to many quite different causes and calling for entirely different treatments, said Dr. Isaacs. The person who doctors himself with all sorts of patent medicines inevitably puts off real recovery, which depends on finding the cause of the anemia, and if it is due, as may be, to cancer, he endangers his life by trying the hidden trouble time to undermine his system.

Many popular notions about blood and anemia have been shown to be untrue, Dr. Isaacs stated. To "take blood to make blood" is useless because blood is indigestible in the stomach. Liver is good for pernicious anemia only; it is no better than any other food for other anemias. Copper helped started baby rats recover and has since often been mistakenly called an anemia remedy. Iron is supposed to be "absorbed" better if injected directly into the blood, but in fact can only be absorbed by the digestive system. Vitamins and ultra violet light are not anemia cures, nor is arsenic.

Both layman and physician need to be very critical of all advertisements of anemia and blood remedies, especially those which are so worded as to seem to have scientific authority behind them. One widely sold "blood-builder" is a fact nothing but aloes, ginger, soap and water, and another liver containing medicine contains eight cents worth of liver in \$2 worth of medicine, and would have to be taken by the bottleful to get a worthwhile amount of liver, said Dr. Isaacs.

Clam Bets Kingfish

Lansing—A kingfisher had a life and death struggle with a clam—and the clam won.

His lower bill caught in the viselike grasp of the clam, the bird was found lying at the bottom of a minnow pond in Newaygo county.

The kingfisher had apparently mistaken the clam lying at the bottom of the pond for a fish, and dived for it, its bill open ready to grasp its prey. The clam closed on the bird's bill and the bird was unable to release itself or to lift the clam from the bottom.

George Washington Quarter

Washington—After August 1 we shall begin to see the new 25 cent piece, which is in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. The coin bears a likeness of Washington. Eventually it will take the place of quarters now in circulation. More than 6,000,000 are ready for circulation.

BIRTHS DECLINED IN 1931

Washington—Number of births in the United States during 1931 was the lowest in any year since 1915. The rate was 17.8 births per thousand of population, against 19.8 for 1930. Total births were 2,084,443 in 1931.

Household Helps

When making baked custard, pour boiling milk into the beaten eggs. It will then bake beautifully firm.

To remove grass stains try rubbing lard or butter on the spot and let stand a few hours, then wash in the usual way. If stain does not disappear, repeat.

One cup of sugar will sweeten one quart of any mixture which is to be served cold or frozen.

When using raisins in a cake, cover them with warm water and let stand three minutes. Drain and while raisins are warm, cut with scissors. They will then be moist in the cake when baked.

If the ends are pinched off cucumber vines when these are about a yard long, the plants will last longer and bear better.

Lace window curtains should always be soaked for an hour in cold water to which a little borax has been added, before being put into warm suds.

It is most important to keep the motor of a vacuum cleaner always well oiled if you wish it to operate properly.

Strong household ammonia will remove medicine stains from linen.

Use wax paper wrappings to rub your hot irons on instead of using beeswax.

Kangaroos Rout Sheep

Sydney—Two thousand kangaroos have usurped a "kingdom" on 5,000 acres, eighteen miles from Kororo in Western Victoria.

They are starving the sheep out, smashing through the fences, and bowling over lambs with flying feet, or swishing tails that stun them as effectively as bludgeons.

It is unlawful to kill kangaroos in Victoria, but sheepmen have appealed to the state to have the ban lifted.

There was once a girl who always wrote, "Yes" in the space where it says, "Date."

Farmers' Buying Guide

Rates on Application

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

Monuments—BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED monuments of the most beautiful granite and marble. Call or write. We employ no salesmen. You save the difference. Largest monument works in Western Michigan. SIMPSON GRANITE WORKS, 1358 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.



"The Nearest GOOD HOTEL"

... is one way of designating Hotel Fort Shelby when you arrive in Detroit. No other large hotel is so close to the principal railway terminals, airports and steamship piers... so conveniently located to Detroit's shopping, theatre, financial, insurance and wholesale districts and more universally known for its good food, rooms and service at economical rates. 4900 units... all equipped with servitor and private bath. Rooms as low as \$3.00 per day... suites \$10.00 and upwards.

Motorists are relieved of their automobiles at the door without service charge. Write for free road map, and your copy of "Aglow with Friendliness," our unique and fascinating magazine.

Hotel Fort Shelby

E. J. BRADWELL, Manager

AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS

Home and Family Section

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

Mrs. Wagar Calls a Spade a Spade and Worse This Time

Foes of Farm Co-operatives Masked by Fake Farm Groups

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
During the recent mid-west Farm Bureau training school at Chicago, which it was my privilege to attend, the outstanding thought throughout the three day session was that many eyes are on agriculture these days, especially those of large groups, big business interests and political forces.

Not always so much for our good as they would presume to have us think; frequently to keep the farmer from gaining ground. The leadership of eleven states was represented and we were all agreed that agriculture's greatest curse has been having its strength divided.



MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Why The Opposition.
While the rest of the country now know that none can go on or can raise themselves out of this dilemma until the farmer is once more on his feet and again able to buy what others can manufacture, and they are all admitting their dependence upon our prosperity, yet we find the strongest kind of opposition to the farmer getting any assistance through new or changed laws or through undisturbed functioning of laws now favorable to us.

While business in general is now stagnant and at its lowest ebb, and while those in control of it are declaring their dependency on farm prosperity for their own recovery, yet at the same time certain business interests are formulating all kinds of schemes to keep the farmer unorganized unless he is willing to be organized under their control.

These same interests have had the edge on the farmer for the past 75 years and they are not going to relinquish it until they are compelled to do so. Masked Warfare They put out false or misleading propaganda, they have the control of the metropolitan press thru which they can give the publicity that can bring about their desires; they are instrumental in creating new so-called farm organizations thru which they operate to their advantage and at the same time strike a blow to genuine farmer controlled organizations; they enlarge on the differences of opinion among farm groups; they find a weak spot in the chain of farmer effort and they play upon it until they succeed in disrupting the whole structure.

The lamentable part of it all is that the system works. How many of our farmers know just who is back of these organizations and there every now and then? How many have figured out just what interest promoted them in the first place and what was the motive behind it? In all of the trials towards relief measures during the recent session of Congress, agriculture was ignored. Nothing could be secured to give us the relief we so strongly urged, yet now we read thru the press and we hear over the radio of the great things that were done for us! None of them tell that railroads and like businesses can borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation without being compelled to give the amount of security that is required of agricultural interests.

Farmers May Pay The Bill
They do not emphasize the fact that the \$300,000,000 unemployment relief fund will eventually be taken from funds that would be beneficial to agriculture, for unless the states reimburse the Finance Corporation (and it is not likely any will do so) the sum will be taken from the state's allowance of federal aid for highways, and the farmer has hoped that someday his turn would come for farm to market roads.

And out of that great sum of \$4,100,000,000 for relief financing, agriculture was allowed less than 5 per cent which also includes highway construction. At the same time we represent a business bigger than the rest combined. Are we as a class going to be led around? Are we going to be misled into following the advice of those who can tell a story that may sound to our advantage, yet in the long run will set us back where we were years ago, unorganized and as individuals, with all of our efforts for self-government ineffective and at the same time give them a foot hold towards greater control of our production?

Story Tellers Have an Object
Are we going to listen to these stories against our marketing act, stories so smoothly told that we may fall to see the dynamite behind them?

Are we going to fall for the opposition to our Federal Farm Board just because those who have always gambled with our products want us to do so that they can continue their nefarious business?

Are we going to "trim agriculture" on every turn when we ask for economy in government?

Why Not Investigate Them?
Or are we going to do a little investigating ourselves and see just how much the other fellow is getting and how he is chuckling in his sleeve because he has been able to make such a howl about his great interest in us that we have forgotten to dig into his affairs?

Are we going to investigate for our own satisfaction just how much our government is in business and how long it has been in business and what interests have profited by governmental assistance while it has been in business?

And then are we going to turn to our own business and see just why so much printer's ink and radio oratory are spent telling the world that our government must be taken out of business just because some little advantage could be given the farmer if our agencies could be allowed to function without interference?

Ever Think Of This?
It might surprise the world if it could but be convinced that 90 per cent of the business the government is doing is for the benefit of interests outside of agriculture and at the same time 98 per cent of the investigating of government in business is aimed as a slap toward agriculture!

What can we do to arouse our farm folks to the truth in the matter? How can we bring them together under a common tie and halt the tendency to wander into unfriendly camps?

It is high time that we talk these matters freely with our neighbors and decide we have been the goat long enough. We can let the country know that we aim to keep every law we now have that's for our good and that we are going to ask for more and more until we stand on the same footing with other interests of this country of ours.

Stop The Leaks

Water leaking from a faucet in a stream the size of a common pin wastes about 150 gallons a day, engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture found. Even a leak of only one drop a second makes about 4 gallons a day. This means a lot of water is often wasted in hot weather when the well or spring on the farm may be low.

Food Advantage Makes Ruler in Trout Ponds

Lansing—The "Kingfish" is more than a radio character to the thousands of trout who live every summer in the feeding stations operated by the Department of Conservation. To them the "Kingfish" is symbolical of piscatorial authority and no feeding station is without several.

The trout Kingfish seems born to rule. An especially vigorous baby trout, fortunate enough to obtain just a little more food than the others or to live near the head of the pond where the water is fresher and contains more minute creatures on which to feed, grows more rapidly than the others. Then he uses his strength to boss his fellows and keep them away.

At every feeding station, visitors see trout just as old but larger than all the others, lying near the head screens ready to grasp the choice flies, bugs and small organisms carried down the stream. All the smaller trout are warned away and they must content themselves with the artificial food given them by the station attendant.

As a result of the feudal system naturally established in a feeding station, when the ponds are sealed in September many of the trout will be seven inches long and others but from two to three inches, and these smaller trout are in imminent danger of being consumed by their barbarous brothers.

808 Banks Suspended In Past Six Months

Washington—808 banks closed in the United States during the first six months of 1932 as against 687 for the same period in 1931. The 1932 closings involved \$24,354,000 in deposits, according to the Federal Reserve Board. 162 of the 808 were reopened, restoring \$102,520,000 in deposits.

Hot Weather Talk

By R. S. Clark

"Let me tell you, Marthy, it's mighty hot today. Every dud that's on me is soaking sopping wet. Ninety fore the chores was done, and me a-pitching hay. All this blistering morning, and melting down in sweat. How that sharp alfalfa rattles down your neck. And, take it in the haymow, a man could stifle there, I must take it easier—or be a dummed old wreck. Guess I'll set and puff a spell in this rocking chair. What you got for dinner? I can hardly wait. Smelled those beans a-baking half way down the lane. How about a — Listen, now you heathen. You and your complaining! Why should you complain? Sitting on that cushion and puffing like a steer— You and all your haymow. You and all your sweat— Ain't one blister hotter than this kitchen here. I been here all morning, and I'm a-going yet. Had a nice warm baking fire to keep me company? And you went off this morning and left the woodbox dry! Twice you stopped the horses by the sweet-bough tree— Likely that reminded you about the apple pie. Any man a-living who thinks a haymow's hot. Or calculates he's working when he's taking in the hay. Ought to have the places us women-folks have got. To do a chore like baking in on an August day! Now ain't that just like a man? Back he goes out-doors. Where you going, Hiram? I've got the table set. Well, I guess I'll mosey out and do a couple chores. That there rocker is the hottest place I been in yet!"

PRESIDENT



MRS. ROY G. BRUMM

Mrs. Brumm, president of the Barry County Farm Bureau, is the first woman to be elected president of a county Farm Bureau in Michigan. She is giving her organization an energetic and forward looking administration. Mr. and Mrs. Brumm have been Farm Bureau members from the beginning of the organization. Mrs. Brumm served as county Farm Bureau Home and Community chairman for seven years and was a 4-H club leader for several years. During the war she assisted with canning demonstrations. The Brumms live on their farm near Nashville.

Easy Ways To Do It

When washing ceilings or walls, tie a rag around your wrist. This will catch the water that may run down and prevent it running down your arm.

To wash chamois skins which have been used for window washing, soak for five minutes in warm soap suds. Wash through several suds and rinse well in tepid water. Do not squeeze, but shake out as much water as possible and hang on the line to dry.

When sprinkling fine blotches or baby clothes it is difficult to distribute the dampness evenly. Dip a towel in water, wring it out, place the garment in it and roll it up tightly. Leave for a few minutes and it will be evenly dampened all over and ready for immediate ironing.

To loosen screws that have become rusted, apply a hot poker to the head of the screw. When it becomes hot, screw may easily be removed with a screw driver.

Automobile grease can be removed from silks and fabrics which will not stand washing, by covering them with powdered magnesia, rubbing it well into the fabric and letting it remain two or three days. Brush out and remove any clinging powder with a soft cloth.

Registered Mail Must Be Declared at Value

Washington—Hereafter registered mail must be declared by the mailer to its full value and the corresponding charge or surcharges paid in accordance with that value. Otherwise, any claim made will be invalid, the Post Office states.

In the past the law required no such statement of value. The post office carried as registered mail items worth thousands of dollars, on which the mailer paid the minimum fee for a \$5 valuation and got the same service and protection as he would have had he declared the value at \$500 or \$5,000. Checks and similar written matter which can be duplicated at nominal cost will not be subject to surcharges. Non-negotiable securities may be. Negotiable securities above certain values will be surcharged according to value and distance transported as will other valuables. Failure to properly declare leaves the mailer open to an invalid claim in case of loss.

Impossible for Wall Paper to Poison One

It is impossible to be poisoned by the dyes in your wallpaper. American wallpapers are printed with harmless aniline colors and have been for a long period of time.

As many as 49 years ago, New York chemists made analysis of innumerable wallpapers, when a state legislature began investigating poison stories, with a view to ascertaining whether the papers contained any arsenic. Wallpaper was pronounced absolutely free from that poison.

In the early stages of the manufacture of wallpaper some arsenic was used to give brilliancy to the dyes. But even if there were arsenic yet, there would be no danger. Draperies, rugs, carpets, millinery, and, in fact, almost every article constituting the furnishings of a home years ago contained some arsenic in the dyes so that if it were possible to absorb arsenic from ordinary contact, people would have died like flies. Once in awhile, some bluebeard would claim it was the bedroom wallpaper which did away with his wives, but the dis-

Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 5 cents per word for an edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, Leghorns. Hatches every week. Splendid layers. Great for broilers. Thirty day healthiness guaranteed. Get 1932 prices. High egg strains. Brumm & Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Box 30, Holland, Michigan. (12-26-11-32b)

LIVE STOCK

Jerseys

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HIGH producing Jerseys. Have a proven sire, Pugsis 99th Duke 22nd and several fine sons from high producers. All priced in keeping with the times. Let us send you descriptive prices. Fred Hayward, Scotts, Mich. (8-16-31-11b25)

CANARIES

CANARIES FOR SALE. LOVELY colors. Guaranteed singers. \$2.50. Pairs, \$2.50. Hens 50c. Mrs. Frank Hannan, Melvin, Mich. (8-13-21-17D)

WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH or year by mature married man, 43, who can go ahead with work. Can make good return on shares, everything furnished. Good references. O. E. More, R-4, Box 6, Lansing, Mich. (8-13-11)

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY month or day. Single or with mother. Age 24. Experienced in general farming. Bernard Sackner, 1837 Sunset Ave., R. P. D. 1, Box 418, Lansing, Michigan. (8-13-11)

WANTED—WORK BY MONTH OR year by experienced stock and dairy or general farm hand. Extra good milker. Married, 31. Wife good cook and house-keeper. Wages \$18-per month with room and board or other arrangements. Can furnish best references. D. Croly, 912 North Logan street, Lansing, Mich. (8-13-11)

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY month by married man, 32—winds—help wanted on dairy and truck farms. R. L. Morgan, 1212 Alsdorf St., Lansing, Mich. Phone 2360. (8-13-11)

LIVE STOCK MEN

SELL YOUR OWN

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

You can send your stock to Detroit or East Buffalo yards and sell it direct to the packers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which is as near to you as your nearest shipping ass'n or member who is affiliated with us. Get the FULL RETURNS from your stock.

Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to 150 Michigan shipping ass'ns, have at Buffalo and Detroit their own sales offices, top notch salesmen, and handle a large volume of stock on both markets.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by \$50,000 bond meeting U. S. Government requirements

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCH. PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N
Detroit East Buffalo, N. Y.

We Settle 1,000 Losses Monthly

Two-thirds of Them Are Collision Losses

We have sold over 73,000 automobile insurance policies in Michigan to persons we have good reason to believe are careful drivers.

The above figures show the imperative need for adequate automobile insurance. Most of the losses are small, some are insignificant, but many give rise to damage suits that would force the insured through bankruptcy were it not for his insurance.

State Farm Mutual has 500,000 policyholders in 31 States and settled 92,000 claims last year. Insurance authorities give this strong legal reserve company the highest rating for policyholders. It could pay every liability against it and have left over nearly \$2,000,000 surplus, which belongs to the mutual policyholders and is their additional protection.

We issue fire, theft, collision and property damage, stationary object collision, and public liability protection at very low rates. See our local agent.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO.

Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent—Lansing

Farm News Patterns

(Price 15c each)



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
Pattern Service.
11 STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Enclosed find _____ cents for pattern _____ size _____
Pattern _____ Size _____ Summer 1932 Fashion Book _____
Name _____ R. F. D. (or street) _____
City _____ State _____
(Patterns are 15c each, fashion book 15c. Send order or envelope.)
NOTICE! Be sure that you address your pattern order to the Michigan Farm News, 11 Sterling Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TAXPAYERS SHOULD PLEDGE ALL OFFICE SEEKERS TO SAVE

Only Way To Cut Taxes Is To Spend Less, Says C. L. Ayres

Detroit—"If business men want to keep their business and have it prosper they must take pains to make fairly sure that the home owner keeps his home, whether it be city cottage or farm," said Mr. C. L. Ayres, President of the Economy League of Michigan before representatives of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, State Grange, County Taxpayers ass'ns and others recently.

"The Economy League has thus far addressed itself exclusively to Michigan matters. Michigan's tax bill increased from a little over 40 millions in 1910 to 354 millions in 1930. This enormous increase in taxation, plus shrinkage in values since 1929, makes it imperative, if a family is going to be able to hang onto its home, that taxes must come down at least in proportion to depreciated values.

"A farm that sold for \$150 per acre in 1928 and 1929, now goes begging on a depressed market for \$50 per acre, and a home in the metropolitan area that was worth conservatively \$7,000 to \$8,000 prior to 1929, is now being sold under mortgage foreclosure and for taxes because of the decreased earning power of its owner and his inability to pay tribute to government of the amount exacted under the present tax burden.

"Every legislator in Michigan in the 1932 session should be pledged to economy by authoritative local taxpayers ass'ns. Every congressman should this fall be pledged by the local taxpayers associations in this district. Business men should realize that there is only one way of fighting multiplication of an increasing special sources of revenue, and that is to spend less money in government.

"It is the judgment of the Economy League that these associations should be affiliated in a State wide organization, and that this should be done without material cost to these organizations. Such organizations as the Grange, the Farm Bureau, local Chambers of Commerce, local Taxpayers' Associations, Property Owners Divisions of Real Estate Boards, or other organizations conscientiously interested in economy in government should be affiliated if efficacy is to be given to their efforts. The cost of government must be brought down to a parity with the present economic situation, else economic stabilization is impossible.

"Something has already been accomplished in Michigan. About \$6,000,000 has been taken off the State budget; some \$800,000 reduction to the University of Michigan, and other direct taxing institutions reduced proportionately.

"The transfer of the automobile weight tax for the relief of local property taxes about \$22,000,000; about \$2,000,000 taken out of the gas tax for relief of township roads through the McNitt Bill; the abolition of the local mill tax for roads (except where there is an emergency) takes off another \$7,500,000.

"These items, together with reduction in local school and other budgets aggregate somewhere between 50 and 60 millions of dollars that the 1933 property tax levy will be reduced. Credit is, of course, due the legislature and administration for this start on the road to tax reduction. It goes without saying that this is not sufficient, that at least another 50 to 60 millions should be taken off of real property, addressing itself to the 1934 levy.

"The question of taxation goes far deeper than the dollars and cents involved. The matter of whether government so conducts itself as to require citizens to buy their farms and their homes from government on an average of every seven to ten years goes right to the very vitals of our present economic system and our civilization.

"The matter of government so conducting itself as to confiscate the homes of our people gnaws at the very foundation of American institutions—the home and the farm and the cottage. Governments are set up and have their being for the purpose of protecting the citizens in the ownership of business, homes and farms, and when government conducts itself in the extravagant manner it is now behaving, it is destroying all incentive to home, farm and business ownership, thus addressing itself to the destruction of our whole economic structure and finally destroying our present civilization itself."

Gasoline Trade Objects To Standards Control

Lansing—Wholesale and retail dealers in gasoline in Michigan object to placing themselves under control of the Public Utilities Commission, they recently informed the legislative commission inquiring into the cost of gasoline.

On the other hand, Sec'y of State Fitzgerald says that his department will urge the 1933 Legislature to prescribe standards for the various grades of gasoline. Each company now establishes without restriction grades of gasoline which are said to vary greatly. With a gasoline standards law, motorists would have the benefit of such standards and State inspection to enforce it, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

Gasoline Kills Plantain

Plantain, troublesome lawn weed, may now be "patented" out of a lawn with gasoline, the United States Department of Agriculture says. Weed-eradication specialists of the department suggest daubing plantain, either the broadleaf or buckhorn, with gasoline to kill it. A paintbrush and a small can of gasoline are all the equipment needed. The gasoline is daubed on the leaves at the center of the plant. The crown of the plantain is somewhat cupshaped and holds the gasoline until it soaks on down to the roots and kills the plant.

The best time to daub the plantain is when the ground is dry. Tying the brush to a long stick takes some of the ache out of the job.

CO-OPS BETTER GO SLOW ON SAVING TAX ON CHECKS

Treasury Letter Indicates Orders on Concern May Be Taxable

In the July 23 edition we quoted Hoard's Dairyman and Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, who in turn quoted the U. S. Treasury dept., to the effect that concerns like creameries, having a great many small checks, could

avoid having the 2c check tax becoming discriminatory, by issuing orders for payment drawn on the concern itself, but paid from its account, at the bank by arrangement with the bank. At the close of the day the creamery, for example, would write a taxable check to reimburse the bank. The Hoards' Dairyman article quoted suggested the proper form for such a company order and the proper check. The tax law says, Sec. 751 of the Revenue Act of 1932, that the tax is collectable on instruments presented for payment "checks, drafts or orders for payment of money, drawn on any bank, banker or trust company." Senator Reed quoted the Treasury Dept. that an order on the concern itself is not an order on the bank and therefor not taxable.

A general letter from the Treasury Dept. to the Federal Reserve Board made public August 4 indicates that the Treasury considers any "order for the payment of money" one which has the characteristics of a check or draft, that is, it has a holder or person entitled to "present it for payment" and receive the money, is a taxable item. There has been no specific ruling on orders on a concern as outlined above, but if they are taxable, which appears quite likely in view of the above statement of Aug. 4, use of such orders would constitute an evasion of the tax, which carries penalties.

Attorney Arthur Penny of Muskegon believes that if a bank pays such orders on a concern, but does not have settlement from the drawer of the order, then such payment is a charge

against the drawer and really constitutes bank payment of orders issued by the drawer.

Mr. Penny quotes the law that "(b) Every person paying any of the instruments mentioned in subsection (a) ('checks, drafts or orders for the payment of money') as drawee of such instrument shall collect the amount of the tax imposed under such subsection by charging such amount against any deposits to the credit of the maker or drawer of such instrument—"

It appears wise to go slow on the use of the order on one's firm as quoted in our July 23 edition, pending a specific ruling on the point, which is certain to come sooner or later as the proposal has had wide publicity.

Postcard Duns Illegal

First bright thought of thousands of firms and individuals when 3 cent postage came in was to adopt postcards at 1c each for mailing notices of past due accounts. It's against the law, the Postoffice Dept. advises. Such cards found in the mails are confiscated. The law provides that the sender may be fined as much as \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

It is legal to send cards asking settlement of current accounts or giving notice when an account will be due, but the cards must not contain notice of an account past due, or threats regarding collection, etc.

FERTILIZED GRAIN PAYS TWICE!

1—Greater Grain Yield

FARM TESTS PROVE IT

Five years of farm tests throughout Michigan by the State College Soils Dep't show that 250 to 500 lbs. of fertilizer on wheat increases the grain yield to pay the fertilizer cost and a good profit.

Also, the same fertilizer increases the yield of the following alfalfa crop to pay for the fertilizer again and a profit. In 1930 the extra alfalfa hay profit on one Tuscola county farm was figured at \$12.74 per acre.

State College advises that fertilizer for wheat to be seeded to alfalfa or clover should be high in phosphate, fairly high in potash, with enough nitrogen for wheat (or rye). For analyses and amounts per acre for various conditions, see the State College Fertilizer Recommendations for 1932 for wheat and rye on page 2.



Fertilizer not only increases the yield of wheat to pay the fertilizer bill and a profit, but it increases the yield of the following alfalfa or clover to pay for the fertilizer again and show another margin. The alfalfa increase is all profit.

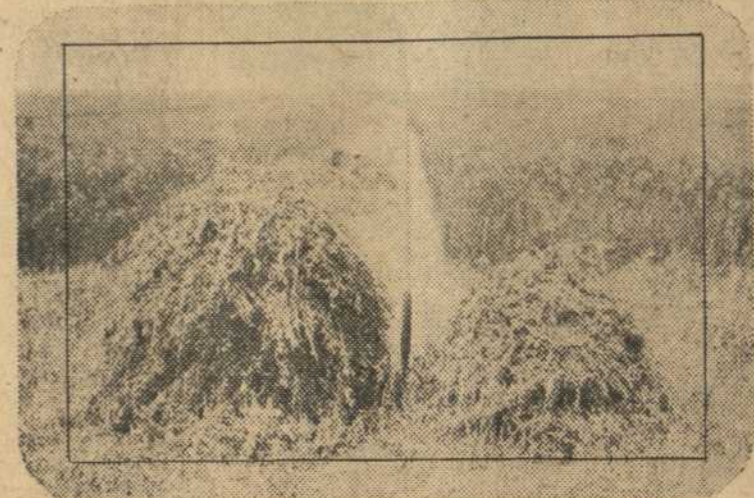
2—Larger Yields to Follow

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

Three farmers who won the three regional championships for high yield in the State College 1931 Corn Growing Contest used Farm Bureau fertilizer. Five out of 6 second and third place growers did too!

State potato yield champions in the 300 bushel or more per acre clubs have chosen Farm Bureau fertilizers. Fritz Mantey, Dorr Perry, Farley Brothers and other leading big yield producers of quality grains use Farm Bureau fertilizers.

Farm Bureau uses the highest grade plant food ingredients in fertilizers. We make FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS extra dry and granular so that they will be free running and easy to regulate in the drill. See your Farm Bureau dealer about our low prices.



Alfalfa at left followed wheat which was fertilized with 250 lbs. of 0-15-3 per acre. Alfalfa at right from similar area on same wheat field which was not fertilized.

Mermash Makes Good Pullets



These are the weeks in which to produce large, heavy bodied pullets that produce eggs cheaply and steadily when eggs count for the most.

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

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

Write for our booklet "THE STORY OF MERMASH" which describes the feed and gives complete feeding directions for all poultry. Mermash aims to be the lowest priced good poultry feed. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer about it.

From November 1 to the following June 1 a flock of 320 White Leghorn pullets, owned by Mr. Fred F. Thompson of Byron and fed Mermash 16% averaged 291 eggs per day or 62.8% production.

BALD ROCK—A New Wheat!

We offer a limited quantity of BALD ROCK, the BEARDLESS, soft, red, winter wheat developed from old reliable bearded RED ROCK by the State College. It's certified. Big yielder. Resistant to lodging.

OTHER SUPERIOR FALL GRAINS

Certified wheat and rye yield so much more high quality grain than ordinary stock that the difference in seed cost is only sound business judgment. We offer Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n certified:

- RED ROCK—Old, reliable, bearded, soft red winter wheat. Holds many records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.
- BERKLEY ROCK—Bearded, hard, red winter wheat. Stiff straw. Very winter hardy. Immune to smut.
- AMERICAN BANNER—White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Winter hardy. Heavy yielder. Best for lighter wheat soils.
- ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries. Well filled heads. There is no better rye.

ORDER FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER SOON

GOOD TIME TO APPLY LIME

"Frequently lime may be applied to advantage while the soil is being fitted for wheat in which alfalfa will be seeded next spring. Alfalfa will not do well on a soil deficient in lime," says Dr. C. E. Millar, head of the State College Soils Dep't.

For best results with lime, apply it several months to a year in advance of the crop for which it is intended. It may be applied on a sod to be turned under for a cultivated crop. Lime needs time to sweeten soil. There need be no fear of losing its value by applying it now. See your co-op ass'n or Farm Bureau dealer for our superior, low priced lime:

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

Farm Bureau Oil For Plowing



"My tractor has been run about 1,000 hours since I began using Farm Bureau oil. I have not had the least bit of motor trouble and the tractor is in excellent condition," Fritz Mantey, well known farmer and seed grower of Fairgrove, Tuscola county, wrote us recently.

"I change the oil in the crankcase every three days and have found the drained Farm Bureau oil in much better condition than the oils used previously," Mr. Mantey added.

Farm Bureau oils are paraffin base, dewaxed and built to stand up under the hardest working conditions in your tractor, truck or automobile.

ASK YOUR FARM BUREAU DISTRIBUTOR FOR

MIOCO 100% Paraffin Base BUREAU PENN 100% Pennsylvania oil

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

THIS IS THE TWINE FOR CORN



SMALL BALL

You can depend on Farm Bureau Binder Twine to make CORN HARVEST what it ought to be as far as twine is concerned. Extra strong, smooth, and trouble free. Machined 9 times for perfect smoothness. Checked 4 times by automatic machines for even size and strength. No knots or lumps. Made in 500 and 600 foot sizes. Priced low. Your Farm Bureau dealer will supply you.



LARGE BALL

KILLS FLIES!

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

For Farm Bureau Products

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Write Us If You Have No Dealer

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

KILLS WEEDS!

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