

Impressions of the West

with J. F. Yaeger,
Organization Director

I saw hundreds of miles of waste land in Arizona, Nebraska, Utah and Texas, not sand, but desert land just the same with an occasional gathering of shacks and people attempting to eke out an existence. . . I set my watch ahead an hour at Kearney, Nebraska, instead of setting it back and got up at 4 a. m. instead of at 6 o'clock and then wondered why others slept so late. . . Of getting up later than anyone else ever after that with the advantage of having the drawing room all to myself for shaving. (That is with the exception of Ben Hennink who also managed to sleep in as late as possible). . . Upon viewing the wide, well laid out streets of Salt Lake City and wondering what sort of a man Brigham Young must have been to have foreseen the need of streets so wide.

Grand Canyon

Standing on the brink of the Grand Canyon and having the size of the thing nearly scare me to death. . . Of watching A. W. Prillwitz stand on the edge of a 1,000 foot cliff and keep his balance while throwing stones over the edge "just to see how far they'd go". . . Of hearing the forest rangers at the Grand Canyon tell of the making of the earth and illustrate by pointing out the proof in the canyon, that open book to those who study geology. . . Seeing the mountains and feeling rather small in the scheme of things. . .

J. F. YAEGER

Politics

Watching men from the various states and regions get together in small informal caucuses on the train, eventually agreeing on a "plan of action" and then putting it into effect at the convention. . . Listening to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and knowing that his speech was being broadcast over a radio network that reached the entire nation. . . Wondering how I could ever put the convention into words that would let the folks at home know how well their representatives functioned. . . The necessity of having more such representatives from Michigan attending the national conventions and a larger membership to back them up.

Harmony

Hearing the fine mixed chorus of the California State Farm Bureau fill that wonderful Municipal Auditorium at Pasadena with music and wondering if Michigan couldn't have one just as fine. . . Hearing the extension directors of numerous States express appreciation to the American Farm Bureau Federation for its assistance in securing additional national funds for extension work and pledging allegiance to this farmer organization. . . Listening in while the voting delegates of the various states expressed their views and noting the differences in regions and the final pledge to join hands in promoting the program of the organization in spite of regional differences. . . Noting that the New England states were opposed to crop control in the main (excepting the tobacco growers) with the southern, western and corn-belt states more in favor of the program.

Hollywood

Visiting Hollywood only to find that the motion picture industry has outgrown that town and now is located chiefly in surrounding, less thickly populated communities. . . The homes of many of the stars not in Hollywood either. . . Being shown the home of some movie star only to be told that he (or she) occupied it but a few days each year and was perhaps living in one of their other \$100,000 homes at this time of the year. . . Driving through Hollywood at night and being very much dazzled by the best lighted street in America with its many colored lighting effects. . . Looking down on the Los Angeles region at night and seeing from the nearby hills literally millions of lights flickering, waving and changing shape and color for miles and miles, a sight never to be forgotten.

Traveling

Watching lanky Martin Johnson of Saginaw County get into his upper berth every night. . . Attempting to stay in my own berth with the train hitting 76 miles an hour on a spur of the Santa Fe while en route to Houston, Texas. . . Feeling sorry for Mrs. C. L. Brody of Lansing and Mrs. Edith Lamoreaux of Rochester who were ill during their entire stay in California and confined to their beds while the rest of us enjoyed five beautiful days of warmth and sunshine. . . Wondering whether the switchman had done his duty as I stood on the observation platform of our special train on a siding and watched the Twilight Limited approach at 75 miles an hour and tear

(Continued on page 2.)

COUNTY BUREAUS NAME OFFICERS FOR THIS YEAR

Five Northwestern Counties
Report Total of 1,000
Members

County Farm Bureau annual meetings have been setting up the 1937 programs and naming the men and women to carry them out. Most of the county organizations are reporting the largest membership in years, and are enlisting many of those members in committee work and the operations of Community Farm Bureau groups.

Oceana County
Shelby—O. R. Gale of Shelby was elected president of the Oceana County Farm Bureau at the recent annual meeting. Max May of Elbridge is vice president, and Henry Henrickson of Shelby, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Mildred Wenk of Perry was elected to the board of directors. Five county Farm Bureaus in northwestern Michigan now account for more than 1,000 members, said President Gale in commenting upon a nice increase in Oceana's paid-up membership in 1936. Important Farm Bureau projects in Oceana county are the Farm Bureau Services branch elevator, potato warehouse and merchandise plant at Hart, and the Farm Bureau Fruit Products canning plant at Hart.

The same week the Shelby Co-op had a nice supper and entertainment which was provided by 70 families who are stockholders in that co-operative enterprise.

Clinton County
St. Johns—When the Clinton County Farm Bureau assembled for its annual meeting recently it sat down to a chicken dinner at Wacousta. King Lee, Lawrence Crosby and Floyd Anderson were elected directors. The first two are new members on the board.

At St. Johns, Dec. 5, the directors organized by electing R. L. Beckwith, Victor township, president. He succeeds Floyd Anderson of Essex, who headed the bureau for several years. King Lee of Watertown was named vice president, and Arthur Gage of Bingham was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

At the annual meeting Charles Opender spoke on the "Power of Organization" and J. F. Yaeger on "Responsibility and Your Own Welfare."

Cass County
Cassopolis—Directors for 1937 elected at the recent annual meeting are Carl Burgener, Roy Stevens, Sam Thomson, Leonard Jerne, Paul Savage, D. E. Harvey, J. W. Phillips, and C. B. Rockwell.

Earl Bishop acted as secretary in the absence of Paul Savage, who has been ill. This was the first annual meeting that Mr. Savage has missed in the twelve years that he has been secretary.

CHECKS FOR HART CHERRY GROWERS

Oceana Fruit Growers Want
Co-op Canning Plant
To Continue

Two days before Christmas, Sec'y C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau and C. N. Hinman, manager of the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. at Hart presented checks to the growers for another three-fourths of a cent per pound on 2,800,000 lbs. of cherries canned at the plant here last summer. The total payment is now 3 cents per pound, and equals the best price paid any grower during the season.

The growers, organized as the Oceana Fruit Growers, Inc., were guests of Hart businessmen at a luncheon to express appreciation of the community for the Farm Bureau enterprises. In addition to providing a top market for so much fruit, the Farm Bureau operated the cannery for a total of 12 weeks and had a payroll which reached 250 workers at the peak.

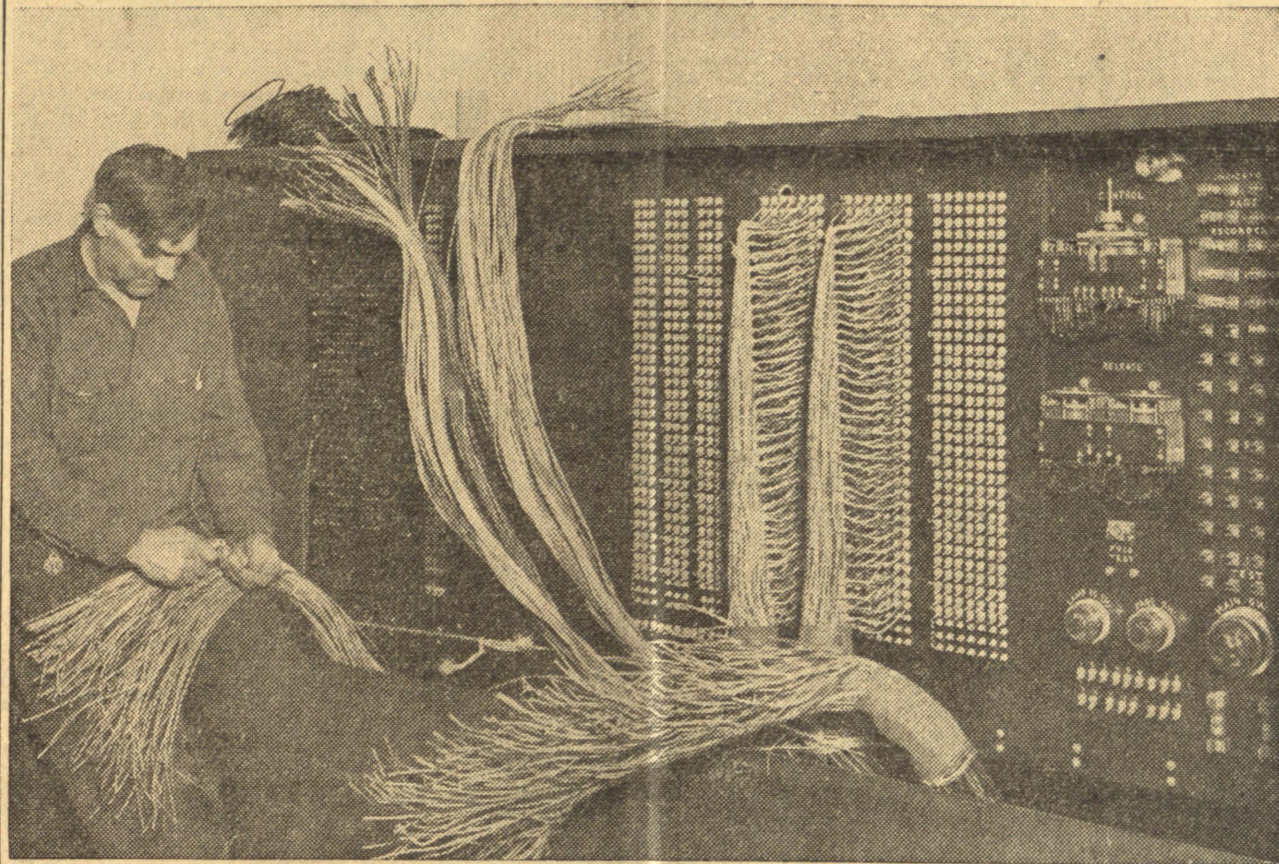
The Oceana Growers voted unanimously to ask the Farm Bureau to operate the plant in 1937, and to carry on negotiations for purchase of the plant in their interest.

Grape Vine Lumber

M. B. McPherson tells the story that a number of years ago in clearing some land they came across a grape vine of such girth that they decided to have a log sawed from it. It made several boards from 7 to 8 inches wide. The grain was most unusual, partly because of the curling tendency of the vine. The wood resembles mahogany somewhat in color. A manufacturer in Grand Rapids has used it to entice many an expert on woods into a losing bet.

Farm Credit Administration helped 20,000 farmers buy farms the past year.

This Machine Will Record Ballots by Members of House



Courtesy of State Journal



Courtesy of State Journal

Here are views of the electric voting machinery which has been installed in the state house of representatives for use in the 1937 session.

TOP—Behind the scenes, or the terminal panel room where 700 electrical connections govern the working of the system.

ABOVE—How the voting dial appears on each of 100 desks in the house of representatives. The middle button permits the member to change his vote while he has time to do so. The page button summons a house page to his desk.

RIGHT—Two electric boards, one on either side of the speaker's rostrum, show a "yes" vote by a blue light, a "no" vote by a red light, opposite the member's name. At the clerk's desk the yes, no and not voting totals are stamped on a sheet for the permanent record the instant the vote is closed.

ADAMS C.P.	HATCH	PRIEST
ADAMS C.J.	HELM	RAHOI
ALDRICH	HERRICK	RAWSON
ALLARD	JARVIS	ROOT
BARRETT	KAMINSKI	ROWELL
BELEN Mrs.	KAPPLER	ROYCE
BERKA	KESSEL	SCHNEIDER
BROWN	KIRCHER	SCHRIEBER
BUCKLEY	KNOX	SCHROEDER
BUZA	KRONK	SCHWINGER
CALVERT	LEE	SCOTT
CLANCY	LEGG	SMITH J.B.
CLINES	LEPCZYK	SMITH T.L.
COURTER	MAC KAY	SNOW
DECKER	MAGNOTTA	STANLEY
DELANO	MARTIN J.M.	STEELE
DIEHL	MARTIN J.F.	STOCKFISH
DIGNAN	MILES	STOUT
DOMBROWSKI	MILLER	SUNDSTROM
DOUVILLE	MORLEY	SWAN
EATON	MURPHY F.	TEACHOUT
ESPIE	MURPHY J.B.	THOMSON
FAIRCLOTH	MURPHY J.C.	THOMLIN
FAULKNER	MURPHY N.	TIBBITS
FEENSTRA	MULTEN	WALSH
FENLON	MYERS	WARD
FITZGERALD	NAGEL E.G.	WARNER
GALLAGHER	NAGEL J.F.	WATSON
GARTNER	NIXON	WEIDEMAN
GLASS	NUGENT	WEZA
HAILWOOD	ODELL	WHEELER
HAMILTON	POST J.I.	WILLIAMS
HAMPTON	POST M.E.	
HARMA	PRIEHS	SPEAKER

Michigan Farm News Photo.

Legislators to Cast Votes By Electric System in 1937

Voice of Clerk in Roll Calls Will be Stilled for
First Time in State History for
Time Saving Device

When the 100 members of Michigan's house of representatives assemble at noon, January 6 for the regular session of the 59th legislature, one of the most familiar of legislative features will be missing—the stentorian voice of the clerk calling the roll.

For nearly 100 years the clerk has been heard calling the roll, but in the 1937 session roll calls will be taken by an electrical recording system, says a writer in The State Journal at Lansing. The Senate of 43 members will continue to have its roll called by its clerk.

With the stilling of the voice of the clerk of the house, who, since Michigan first began operating its territorial legislature, has intoned thousands of roll calls, many far-reaching consequences will result from this innovation in legislative procedure.

Month of Roll Calling
Most important, however, is the fact that it has been estimated that the clerk of the house spends one solid month each session—just in calling the roll! Miles F. Gray, clerk of the house since 1927, finds that it requires him about 15 minutes, on the average, to call the 100 names, wait for those who change their minds, and then announce the results.

During the final phases of every regular session, legislative fights over closely-contended bills are numerous. Every inch of the way is hedged in with debate and roll calls. Every trick known on the parliamentary floor, including that of moving for adjournment and demanding a roll call on the motion, is introduced as opposing forces maneuver for advantage.

Legislatures may do about 90 per cent of their work in the last two months of a session; often no vital bills are passed until the last week. The last 24 hours produces bills like

labor was used, however. If anything goes wrong in 1937, Callison will be too far away to do anything about it in a hurry, as he leaves for Capetown, South Africa, as soon as the Michigan job is done, to start putting in a similar job for the South African parliament.

A large electric gong will sound in the house cloakroom when the clerk opens the voting circuit, warning the members. It should be stressed that the machine permits quick voting.

No Room for Lobbying
As to the consequences trailing in the wake of electrical voting:

In the first place, desks and chairs of house members have been spread out so that they will reach from wall to wall. This will prevent visitors, including lobbyists, from sitting on the black leather lounges at the sides of the chamber, and disturbing members by whispering, persuasively or otherwise. The public space will be confined to the back of the chamber.

For a decade, Miles F. Gray has held down the job of clerk of the house. Whether he is displaced or not, the electric voting machine will supplant the house of one of its best known points of interest: Gray in action, calling the roll or rapping on the desk to make members alert when a "show of hands" is in order on a question before them.

The Show of Hands
For years, when the speaker of the house has called for "a show of hands," Gray has rapped his wooden roll call board smartly on a front desk, and walked briskly down the middle aisle, counting silently. Members, by tradition, needlessly seek his attention by snapping their fingers. Outwardly, the electric voting machine is simple. Actually its complexities are those of an electric adding machine.

On the desk of each member is an electric dial on which he can dial "Aye" or "No," or call a house page to his desk. In the center of the unit is a button by which he can change his vote, if he thinks fast enough. Incidentally, Mr. Gray and a house committee, went to Madison, Wisconsin, after the 1936 session, watched a roll call in the house there and clocked the whole procedure from the committee room.

(Continued on page 2.)

NEW ORDER BRINGS FARM ELECTRIC LINES TO CONSUMERS POWER AREAS WITH LESS THAN 5 FARMS PER MILE

Recommendations by the Michigan State College
Seek to Provide Any Number of Farms
Per Mile With Electric Service On
Equally Favorable Terms

Michigan farm communities averaging less than five farmers per mile of road are assured farm power lines in Consumers Power territory on favorable terms, in accordance with an order issued by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission December 31.

Acting upon recommendations of the Michigan State College, the utilities commission ordered the Consumers to revise its present "optional" plan of constructing rural electric extensions on the basis of \$1,000 per mile, less \$100 credit for each farm customer.

From now on, said the commission, that plan is \$500 per mile construction charge, less \$100 for each farm customer connected, or the equivalent, and will include a guaranteed minimum monthly revenue of \$12.50 per mile of extension.

Two Plans Brought Together

Thus the Michigan Plan providing a free line for an average of five or more customers per mile in return for the \$12.50 monthly minimum revenue, and the old \$1,000 per mile construction charge plan with no guarantee, have been brought together in such a way that any number of farm customers per mile can get service on equal terms by application of the new order, according to the commission. The order also reduces the guarantee period from five to three years, and is retroactive to all lines built under the Michigan Plan since January 1, 1936.

Savings to thousands of potential rural electric customers in the 48 counties served by Consumers are seen in the order, which permits extension of service into areas averaging less than five farms per mile at greatly reduced cost to the prospective customers. Under the \$1,000 a Mile Plan, the payment required of four customers was \$600. On the basis of \$500 per mile, the payment from four customers will total \$100 with an average monthly minimum payment of \$3.13 per customer, on the basis of 4 per mile. According to the commission, the difference of \$400 will pay a minimum monthly bill of \$12.50 per mile for 3.3 years for four customers.

Farm Groups Comment

Commenting on the order, Sec'y C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau said, "The new order is an improvement upon the present plan. It makes possible the construction of farm electric lines for hundreds of farm communities averaging three and four prospective farm customers per mile. These communities had no way to qualify under the 1936 plan, which required an average of five customers per mile."

C. H. Bramble, Master of the Michigan State Grange, said "The new order is another progressive step in the electrification of rural Michigan." The order is the seventh issued by the commission during the past fourteen months based on recommendations made by the State Committee on Rural Electrification.

Refunds for Additional Customers

The order also reduces the length of time an extension is under contract as to monthly guarantees from a minimum of five years to a minimum of three years and provides for refunds to subscribers averaging less than five per mile when additional customers take service. Refunds will be on the basis of \$100 per farm customer. The company will extend service from the main line to the customer's premises a distance of 300 feet from the center of the highway without cost; distances in excess of 300 feet will be at the rate of five cents per lineal foot instead of the previous \$10 or \$20 pole charge.

Since January 1, said the commission, Consumers Power Company has completed nearly 1,500 miles of rural line, providing electric service to 8,770 rural customers. The total number of farm customers served by the company at November 30, amounted to 25,853 as compared with 17,934 a year ago. The company is supplementing its program of extending electric service to farms with free agricultural engineering service, aiding farmers in their wiring problems and in the economical use of electric energy and the selection of proper electrical equipment and motors.

Sand for Auto

Who hasn't been fascinated by watching a locomotive engineer sand a slippery track? A New York inventor has patented a sanding device for automobiles. Set it for slippery driving. Tramp on the brake, and out of a pipe curved in front of each rear wheel will spout a supply of sand to provide traction and non-skid surface.

"The trend of tourist travel is swinging heavily and swiftly toward the trailer car," says Walter J. King-scott, superintendent of state parks.

Motion Picture Screen Dark Half the Time

There is no such thing as a moving picture. What we term moving or motion pictures is nothing more than the display of a series of snap shots taken at the rate of 24 per second and displayed to us so rapidly that one photograph blends with the next, thus forming the optical illusion of motion.

These separate snapshots are projected at the rate of 1,400 a minute and at the split second each picture is thrown on the screen, the picture is stopped. There are 16 pictures to the foot of film, and 90 feet of the film is run through the projection machine each minute. In two hours time, therefore, the average length of a show, the audience sees about 175,000 separate pictures.

Another remarkable fact is that the screen is actually dark for one-half the time the picture is being shown. This darkness, however, is unnoticed because it is perfectly intermingled with the light periods. Both darkness and light are regulated by a rotary shutter which, at the instant the picture is exposed, is open, but when the film is moving, closes. The speeds of the shutter, are of course gauged in thousands of a second, so that the only evidence of its presence is an almost unnoticeable flicker.

Winter Highway Map

Lansing—For the first time, a winter edition of the official Michigan state highway map is now available to the public.

In publishing a winter edition the state highway commission was motivated by two reasons. The first objective is to emphasize winter-sport development in Michigan and the second to make the map itself more accurate. Since the September issue of the map was published, hundreds of miles of highways indicated at that time as under construction, have now been completed.

The new maps are available to the public free of charge. They can be obtained by writing to Commissioner Van Wagner, State Highway Dept., Lansing.

Township Debt Small

During 1935 Michigan's 8,000 governmental units reduced their outstanding debts by more than \$15,100,000, leaving a balance of 601 millions outstanding. The debts are owed by counties, cities, villages, townships and school districts. Of the amount 1,270 townships owe a little more than \$4,000,000.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923

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EINAR UNGREN, Editor and Business Manager

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The New Electrification Order

The December 31, 1936 order of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission upon the Consumers' Power Company makes it possible for any farm community in that company's territory to secure electric service on favorable terms. Heretofore, that company's most favorable terms have been limited by commission order to groups averaging five or more farm customers per mile. The new order applies much the same terms to any group having less than an average of five customers per mile.

It is recognized that the capital cost for poles, line and construction is heavier for each of two, three, or four customers per mile than it is for five. Transformer and house connection per customer is a comparatively small item. The new order fixes it so that any number of customers per mile can get a line, even though others along the road are not interested now. Later, should they come on, the original customers will be reimbursed at the rate of \$100 per additional customer until the average of five per mile is reached, and the original customers no longer have any line investment. At the same time their monthly minimum bill is reduced toward the rate of five per mile. The new order also reduces the guarantee period from five to three years.

The new order is indeed a stimulating beginning for the 1937 program of rural electrification in Michigan. Two principal companies, the Detroit Edison and the Consumers Power, have territories that include about three-fifths of rural lower Michigan. Their combined program is to bring electric service to 52,500 farms in 1936 and 1937. Their accomplishment in 1936 was not far from 20,000 farm connections. Now, the door has been opened to a complete program in 1937 and ensuing years.

Eighteen Short Days

Yesterday, January 1, ended the eighteen days of minimum daylight that we experience each year. We have always thought that December 21, the beginning of winter, is the shortest day of the year. But the East Lansing weather bureau says that from December 13 to January 1, though the time of sunrise and sunset varies, we have exactly nine hours of daylight each day. On January 1 the amount of sunlight increases to nine and one-hundredth hours, as it was on December 12.

We have always thought that June 21, the beginning of summer, is the longest day of the year. According to the government station at East Lansing, from June 16 to June 26 we experience fifteen and four-tenths hours of daylight each day.

They Can Go To High School

The Farm Bureau and the Grange stood for the Thacher-Saur Act to bring \$22,500,000 of state aid annually to local schools, including the payment of high school tuition for pupils from rural districts. Not only was a marked reduction in rural school taxes made certain, but it was predicted that the enrollment of rural students in high schools would be doubled within three years.

According to M. B. McPherson, chairman of the state tax commission, and a director of the Farm Bureau, rural high school attendance has almost doubled itself within two years. Most of the town and city high schools have been in position to take the large increase from rural districts without much difficulty. The Act has made it possible for many boys and girls to go on with their school education.

Unemployment Insurance For Farm Help?

For the present, among the largest classes of people excluded by law from the unemployment insurance and old age pension provisions of the federal social security act are farm help and domestic help. However, we learn that they were included in the original bill, but were dropped when the U. S. Treasury pointed out the difficulty of collecting the monthly premiums or taxes from them and their employers.

Now it has been made known that the Social Security Board at Washington will propose to the new Congress a voluntary government insurance system for these citizens. To be administered by the board, it may accept premiums of \$1 per month and upwards, to provide certain unemployment insurance and old age pension benefits.

Employers and workers in factories and other establishments coming under the Act will find that every day becomes a statement of earnings and the distribution thereof. With his check or pay envelope, the employee will receive a statement of tax deductions for state unemployment, federal unemployment and federal old age pension funds. Employers, employee, state and federal governments are expected to keep track of these deductions. The United States Government will have about 26,000,000 employee accounts.

Some Bills Are Cats and Dogs

With nearly half the membership of the Michigan legislature to change in January, there is good prospect that scores of proposals that have been rejected by previous legislatures will be presented for consideration again.

Speaker George A. Schroeder, to whose desk as chairman of the legislative council have come many of the measures old and new members have in mind, made this comment recently to the press:

"It looks as though they are going to drag out all the old cats and dogs and add a lot of new ones."

Past experience has taught us that regardless of a legislative council to sift worthless and unfair legislation from desirable proposals, that no matter what the council or any other body thinks of a bill, it is likely to find its way into legislative channels, and circumstances may bring about its enactment.

In recent years the Farm Bureau and the Grange and associated groups have sponsored important highway and school legislation that has brought much state aid for local roads and for local schools. These funds come from the gasoline and license plate taxes, and from the sales tax. Attempts have been made before to divert these monies to other uses. No doubt, other attempts will be made in the 1937 session. Looked at your reduced road and school taxes and ask yourself if an organized agriculture isn't the best insurance you can have in such matters.

Our Junior Live Stock Show

Seven annual 4-H Club Shows have been held at the Detroit Stock Yards. The last, in early December, had 110 calf entries, and 85 lamb entries for the several breeds of cattle and sheep. When the exhibitors and their friends sat down to a banquet and for the awarding of prizes, there were 600 of them!

Competition was keener than in any previous show, say those who followed the judging. No finer crowd of boys and girls could be found in any state. Those who won deserved to win, and were handsomely rewarded by the prizes their stock brought. In fact, most of the sales were at good to fancy premiums. The runner-ups took it with a smile and an earnest determination to come back and win next year.

The show is sponsored by the Detroit Stock Yards Co., the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and other live stock commission firms at the yards, and the Michigan State Department of Agriculture. They finance it, and deserve our appreciation for a good investment in young people.

Uncle Ab says, life is a series of accidents; our success is measured by how well we get out of 'em.

Uncle Ab says that people who think money can do anything are likely to do anything for money.

Calling trees as the poultrymen culls hens and the dairyman culls cows, is a need of the fruit grower.

Demand for farm products in 1937 is expected to be greater than in 1936.

Grand Haven state park had nearly 1,650,000 visitors in 1936.

Bethlehem fence resists rust.



The Memory Quilt

It's needed doing quite a spell, but now I have it done
I'd almost like to start again and put that binding on,
For it has caused me many a smile and also several sighs
To work on this old crazy quilt, as you may well surmise.

Now see this piece of gingham here, with checks of white and blue,
It's from a dress that Mabel wore when she was only two.
Remember her, how cute she was? And then this yellow scrap
Is from an apron Mother had before she married Pap.

She liked bright colors, Mother did, this piece of green percale
Is some she bought for me a waist, long years ago, by mail.
She was a quilter in her time, and wanted I should be.
She treasured all such priceless bits, and passed them on to me.

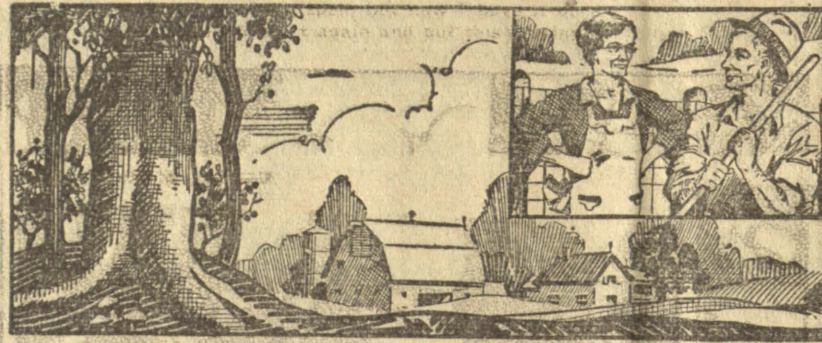
This piece is one Aunt Mabel wore. Her husband was a wretch,
And so she had to stretch each cent as far as it could stretch.
I well recall how pleased she was when Mother gave her this—
Her weakness was for pretty things, just like our Mabel's is.

Then these two blocks my sisters pieced, Mary and Ruth, you know,
They died when they were in their teens one winter long ago.
So Mother saved the blocks for me, the first ones they had made,
And I should hate to lose them, too, though they are getting frayed.

These pieces came from Cuthy Hicks. I gave her some I had
The winter when Clem broke his leg and she took on so bad.
Seems like we used to neighbor then more than folks do today.
And this was old Aunt Emeline's. She always dressed in gray.

You know, I like this quilt so much I sometimes almost doubt
If I should use it quite so much. It's bound to wear it out.
But then I think I may as well, because I like it so,
For Mabel wouldn't value it—and no one else would know.

The heart throbs and the memories these scraps of cloth comprise,
And sometimes as I sewed today the tears stood in my eyes.
It's needed doing quite a spell, but now I have it done
I'd almost like to start again and put this binding on.



TELLS HOW SOME SEED FIRMS DUCK STATE, U. S. LAWS

Dealer Selling to Farmer in Another State Can Tell Tall Tales

Washington—Unfair seed trade practices made possible by weaknesses in the federal seed law were brought out recently by Walter A. Davidson of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The present law, Mr. Davidson pointed out, was intended to supplement state seed laws, but experience has shown that some seed dealers have a way of side-stepping the state label requirements.

Under the present wording a seed dealer can sell directly to the farmer in another state without labeling as to variety, germination, purity, content of noxious weed, seeds, inert matter, origin, or content of other crop seed. However, if he sells to a dealer in another state, where there is a seed law, the seed will have to be labeled before it is sold to the farmer.

"The practice of obtaining seed stocks from the grain trade and selling them as a designated variety is certain to result in misrepresentation to the grower," Mr. Davidson declared. "This is not fair to seed dealers who advocate the use of approved varieties and make sure that they have true-to-name seed when they sell to the farmer."

For the farmer, misrepresentation of a seed variety is, perhaps a most discouraging form of seed cheating, Davidson said. Records of the seed investigation division reveal examples of seed pranked as sorgo for syrup production, that was actually grain sorghum; allegedly late-maturing soybeans that were planted for hay, only to produce stunted, early-maturing plants; so-called Abruzzi rye which showed farmers by mid-winter that they had a "creeping" rye; oat seed bought at high prices as a new variety of winter-hardy oats and which died at the first frost; and many another example in which the farmer not only was defrauded of the price of the seed, but also lost the potential income from the crop.

Cook Co. Has Chicago and 1,800 Farm Bureau Members

O. G. Barratt, once county agricultural agent for Mason county, Michigan was a caller at the State Farm Bureau this week. For ten years past he has been employed in the same capacity by the Cook County Farm Bureau of Illinois.

Cook county includes the city of Chicago, but strange to say, there are few counties in Illinois that have more farmers than there are in Cook county. The Cook County Farm Bureau has about 1,800 farmer members, said Mr. Barratt, and like other members of the Farm Bureau in Illinois, their annual dues are \$15. The farming areas are principally the northwest and the southern sections of the county. The Farm Bureau maintains a main office at Arlington, and a branch office in the northwest area at Arlington.

More rapid growth in some parts of the body than in others is what causes growing boys and girls to be clumsy and awkward.

Mixtures Are Best for Permanent Pastures

Farmers who want to establish permanent pastures are asking, "What shall we seed?"

Pasture men in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture say it seldom is advisable to seed land intended for permanent pasture to any one grazing plant. A mixture of grasses and legumes results in a more uniform stand or longer season, and higher production. In any mixture there are likely to be plants adapted to any soil condition in a pasture. Mixtures give a uniform seasonal production because different plants have differing periods of flush growth. A mixture of grasses and legumes provides a better balanced ration as legumes are richer in both protein and minerals. They also help keep up the nitrogen supply.

"Many so-called permanent pastures are simply worn-out or unproductive meadows," says H. N. Vinnall of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "Others result when uncultivated fields are occupied by plants aggressive enough to spread without the help of man, a slow and wasteful process. The average low production of pastures in the United States is largely due to poor soil, a lack of planning, and a desire to avoid expense for labor, seed and fertilizer in starting the pasture. Additional expense for thorough preparation usually is balanced by increased production in the first two years."

The following mixtures with pounds of seed per acre are recommended by the Department:

Northeastern States, including Michigan: For good, well-drained soils: Kentucky bluegrass 5 lbs., orchard grass 4, timothy 4, redtop 2, alsike clover 2, red clover 2, and white clover 1, which is 20 pounds an acre. For poor, well-drained soils: Orchard grass 3, Canada bluegrass 5, redtop 4, alsike clover 2, and white clover 1—a total of 20 pounds an acre.

Benjamin Franklin Wrote This Letter for a Stranger

When you are courtesy-bound to write a letter of recommendation to a friend and do not wish to risk betraying him . . . do as Benjamin Franklin did. (From Tree to Trade.)

Paris, April 2, 1777
The bearer of this, who is going to America, presses me to give him a letter of recommendation, though I know nothing of him, not even his name. This may seem extraordinary, but I assure you it is not uncommon here. Sometimes, indeed, one unknown person brings another equally unknown to recommend one another!

As to this gentleman, I must refer you to himself for his character and merits, with which he is certainly better acquainted than I can possibly be. I recommend him, however, to those civilities which every stranger, of whom one knows no harm, has a right to; and to request you will do him all the favor that, on further acquaintance, you shall find him to deserve. I have the honor to be, etc.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

New York's Apple Trees

About one-third of the apple trees in western New York were between 40 and 80 years old in 1935; probably most of these trees have gone or will go out of production within 10 years.

Instead of "an apple a day," the Romans believed for 600 years that cabbage helped them to do without physicians, who had been driven from the country for political reasons.

When superphosphate is added to poultry manure, the value as a fertilizer is doubled.

Legislators to Vote by Electric System in '37

(Continued from page 1)
mand: "The clerk will open the circuit (permitting voting), to: The clerk will close the circuit," at 11 seconds flat, but it was "rehearsed."

Ancient Practices Go

With electricity, some ancient practices will disappear from the house. Members who have refused to speak intelligently—those who change their minds after the result is announced—try to blame the clerk for an "error" in the record—all these things will vanish. Dozens of times Gray has pleaded with noisy members to make less noise so he can hear some of the more strident ones as they howl their votes during stormy sessions. In 1937, members will find their votes unerringly and instantly blazoned forth, secure from misunderstanding, debate or argument.

Facing the house members, from the north wall, will be two electric "score boards" which will blaze out the result of the voting much as the electric scoreboard does football games—only about ten times as fast. The boards will be duplicates, each carrying the names of each of the 100 members. Opposite each name will be a "red" and a "blue" light, indicating "no" and "yes," respectively. On the clerk's desk will be the master recorder. When the switch is closed, a sheet bearing the house members' names, will pop out, perforated, showing—for preservation as a legal record—the result. Each man's vote is not only tabulated, but the total votes "yes," "no" and "not voting" is also stamped on the sheet when it comes out the instant the voting circuit is closed. For attendance record roll calls, those present will vote "aye," for similar record.

An Aid to the Press

Sounds complicated—and it is—but it has worked well and successfully in several other states.

For press row, the new machine will be a change. In the past, every important roll call meant a tense, patient checking of the names by each house correspondent, as members voted, followed by a thundering of reportorial feet for the nearby press room where telephones and teletype machines are located. With the new machine, the speaker's recorder will punch out as many copies of any roll call as desired. Five sheets at a time can be inserted for identical recording.

The "bellweather" of past houses, he man whose vote carries those of one or two members with it, will be somewhat cramped. During the time the switch is open, if one member's vote is followed by a veritable blaze of color on the board, as many other members tardily vote, the effect will be too apparent to be followed often. The vote of the speaker of the house can still be taken last, as a courtesy to the presiding officer.

Impressions of the West

(Continued from Page 1)
past like a hurricane to be almost immediately swallowed up in the darkness ahead. . . . Getting the thrill of my life as at Las Vegas I sat for the first time in a locomotive and Ben took my picture.

Michigan

Feeling proud of Michigan and its Junior Farm Bureau as the talks of Miss Ruth Kerr of Shelby and Richard Christensen of Fremont were received by the convention with rounds of applause. . . . The clever way in which President Ed. O'Neill handled the convention and the occasional cuss words he threw in. . . . The great amount of interest the women folks took in the convention and the election of our own Mrs. Wagar as one of the four delegates from the Associated Women's group to the American Farm Bureau session. . . . Folks looking to Mr. C. L. Brody for advice throughout the convention. From the standpoint of service, he is one of the oldest in Farm Bureau work in any state. . . . Every county banner in the Michigan section was carried by Michigan people in the Parade of States at the big barbecue on Wednesday. . . . Michigan with over 75 people present had one of the largest delegations at the convention.

Home

After 8,000 miles of comparing farming country with Michigan, I am still of the opinion that Michigan isn't such a bad place to live in. . . . Getting home to find snow on the ground for the first time this winter and being told that "the weather was fine while you folks were away."

Record

Feeling proud that we ate steak (as opposed to beans for the losers) in the membership contest for mid-western states. . . . And prouder that we stood second in our percentage of quota secured among the 12 mid-west States, sixth in the total increase in membership among the 37 State Farm Bureaus and 18th in total membership among the 37 State Farm Bureaus.

Note: The above impressions may seem a bit jumbled and, frankly, they are. After all one can't travel 8,000 miles, see the entire southwest portion of the United States west of the Mississippi, attend a national American Farm Bureau Federation convention all in 18 days and come back without being a bit jumbled.

Only about five per cent of the 1,347,000 cows in New York state have the benefit of some form of testing service to learn the production of each cow.

White bread is said to have been first used in church services, and was later sold to the nobility for their tables.

Royal Marriage

By CHESTER H. ROWELL

Mr. Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, addressed the American Farm Bureau Federation at Pasadena, Cal., in December on medical care for rural communities. His article in Royal Marriage appeared in the Chronicle.

THE TRADITION of royal intermarriage had reduced the monarchs of Europe, even before the war, to the social status of a village on the steppes of Russia or of an island in the South Seas, in which all the population are related through successive cross-marriages. The number of eligible princesses for each young prince was strictly limited, and nearly all of these were his cousins within a few degrees. It was a big family or a small village, with all its limitations.

Except for two sources of supply, the institution would have bred itself out, a century ago. These were Queen Victoria's healthy progeny and the German princelings of which Victoria's consort was one. Victoria herself was literally bred for the throne. The dynasty of the decadent Georges had nearly run out and there was danger of its extinction. So her father, an unimportant Prince of the House of Hanover, whose descendants, if he had any, would be in line for the succession, was married, late in life and much against his will, to a healthy Princess, eugenically selected, and Victoria was the product.

Victoria was a stodgy but virtuous person, sound in body, mind and character. She married one of the flock of German princelings who were then the most numerous eligibles. Germany was then not a national State or Empire, but a flock of independent States, ranging from the mighty Kingdom of Prussia and the Imperial House of Hapsburg down to "Thun and Taxis" and other petty principalities. But the head of each of these was an independent sovereign. His brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, were eligible to marry into royal houses.

Thus these German families intermarried everywhere. And Queen Victoria not only had healthy and decent children, but she reigned long enough to marry them and her grandchildren, her nephews and nieces and their cousins and aunts, all over Europe. The Kaiser is her grandson. Queen Marie of Rumania is descended on one side from Victoria and on the other from the Czar Alexander. Her son, Carol, married (and deserted) Princess Helen of Greece, who was a Hohenzollern and so of the families both of the Kaiser and of Victoria. The deposed Queen of Spain was a grand-niece of Victoria. The Czarina was princess of a minor German house. So, by ancestry, was Queen Mary. Princess Juliana, of Holland, is marrying another German princeling, further to dilute the blood of William of Orange. And so on, through the whole inbred tribe.

One result was that the sovereigns of Europe were nearly all foreigners by blood. The royal house of Greece was German, though its native language, always used in the family, was English. The Czar and Czarina spoke English to each other, though one was German and the other Russian. The British royal house is largely German, since George I, who could not speak English. King Edward's mother is German, though English born; his grandmother was Danish, and his great-grandfather German. The late King George was the first British sovereign for two hundred years whose speech did not betray his German origin. Queen Victoria herself preferred to speak German. The Kaiser's mother tongue is English.

Another more serious result is biological. There are certain conditions, like albinism, hemophilia or colorblindness which are hereditary. Albinism or colorblindness do little harm, but hemophilia is serious. It is inherited by male children through mothers who do not themselves have it, from male ancestors who did. On a South Sea island, if there is one case of albinism, a few generations may bring many, through inbreeding. In a country like Europe or America, it breeds out, and the proportionate number of cases does not increase. It never happened to start in Europe's royalty. Hemophilia disappears even more rapidly, since boys born with it, in ordinary circumstances, are liable to bleed to death before they reach the age of parenthood. But when it once entered the royal tribe it was preserved and distributed, until it has now become almost a disease of royalty. Fortunately the House of Windsor, so far, is exempt.

Now the war, having toppled most of the thrones, leaves the family still smaller. Unless a British Prince, for instance, is to marry the scion of some house already repudiated in its own country, his choice is limited to the remaining reigning families and these are too few to continue the stock. . . . the rule that royalty must marry royalty is ended. There is not enough royalty left to keep it going.

One Farm Can Produce State's Xmas Tree Cut

Lansing—Northern Michigan can continue indefinitely to supply the entire state with Christmas trees without suffering serious or notable damage to its forest cover, forestry specialists of the department of conservation believe.

One authority has estimated that all of the trees cut for Christmas use on Michigan lands in one season could be produced on a good-size southern Michigan farm, growing 4,800 trees to the acre.

Much concern has been expressed by many persons over the heavy cutting of young spruce, balsam, pine and even cedar trees on northern wild lands each year, but foresters do not think that this removal of young trees is a very serious deforestation factor.

It has been variously estimated that a million or more young Christmas trees are cut annually and sold in all parts of the state, the largest markets being in the southern centers of heavy population; many trees are exported, as well as imported into Michigan from Canada and eastern states.

One hundred years ago there were 25 states in the Union, and Michigan was to be the 26th.

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 CATTLE, bulls and heifers. Best blood lines. Start a registered herd now. Dairy farmers, use a Hereford bull and get real veals. Don't raise scrubs. A. M. Todd Co. (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo) Menth, Mich. World's Largest Mint Farms. (7-4-tr-42b)

FOR SALE—PUREBRED REGISTERED Chester White bred gilts for spring farrow, March and April. Also, fall pigs, immunized. Ready for shipment. This herd has had grand champion sow and boar and Michigan premier brooder the last three years. Charles McCall, Ann Arbor, R-6. Phone 726-F4. (1-2-2-45b)

POULTRY

PULLETS! PULLETS! READY NOW. Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also breeding cockerels. A Michigan R.O.P. breeder. Visit or write Lowden Farms, P.O. Rives Junction, Mich. (Farm Bureau members). Location, Pleasant Lake. (10-3-tr-39b)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dept. Build your own septic tank and septic system. Install when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$7.21 which includes sales tax. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Washington St., Lansing. (3-4-tr-60b)

MAPLE SYRUP SUPPLIES

ALL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING AND MARKETING SUPPLIES, including "Old Reliable" Filter Bag for cleansing. 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, Display room in Farm Bureau Bldg., 728 East Shawansee St., Lansing, Mich. (12-3-tr-59b)

FARM MACHINERY

McCORMICK-DEERING 22-35 TRACTOR for sale. About 4 years old and in good condition. Wesley Dilworth, Boyne City Co-operative Ass'n, Boyne City, Mich. (1-2-12)

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB foundations, etc. Outfits for beginners. Send for catalog. GRAFTING WAX for orchardists. Both hand and brush wax. BERRY BASKETS AND CRATES. MAPLE SYRUP CANS. Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & Son, 511 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (1-2-4-tr-42b)

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK on farm by month. Marshall, R-1, Box 300. (1-2-11)

PUBLIC RESPONDS TO PROMOTION OF MICHIGAN SUGAR

1936 Production Will be Sold
in State; Crop Can be
Expanded

Saginaw—According to Arthur A. Schupp, executive secretary of the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar association, "During the past four years the demand for Michigan-made beet sugar has been steadily increasing. According to reports from sugar brokers, wholesalers and retail grocers throughout the state it is expected that practically all of the sugar produced in Michigan this year will be marketed within the state."

When asked to explain the reason for the increased demand for Michigan-made beet sugar, Mr. Schupp said, "The educational and advertising campaigns conducted by the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar association have sold the people on Michigan beet sugar. Through the co-operation of the press and the retail merchants the buying public are beginning to recognize the importance of the beet sugar industry to Michigan agriculture and labor. In addition, it is now an established fact that Michigan-made sugar is equal in every respect to the highest quality sugar produced anywhere in the world. All of these factors have operated to encourage homemakers and food manufacturers throughout Michigan to demand and use home-grown sugar."

Referring to the possibility of increasing the production of Michigan-made beet sugar in order to meet the demand for the article, Mr. Schupp stated, "With the farmers of Michigan seeking to materially increase their purchasing power we feel confident that they will make it possible for the beet sugar companies to operate their factories at capacity next year and thus enable them to meet the demand for Michigan-made beet sugar which has been created during recent years."

"Sugar beets have been a most profitable major farm crop in Michigan during the past six years. In addition, sugar beets are the only major non-surplus crop grown in the state. In view of these facts, we have sufficient confidence in Michigan farmers to feel assured that a maximum acreage will be devoted to sugar beets next year and that every farmer with suitable soil, properly located, will grasp the opportunity to increase his income by co-operating with the processors in their endeavor to meet the growing demand for sugar grown and made in Michigan."

Triplets

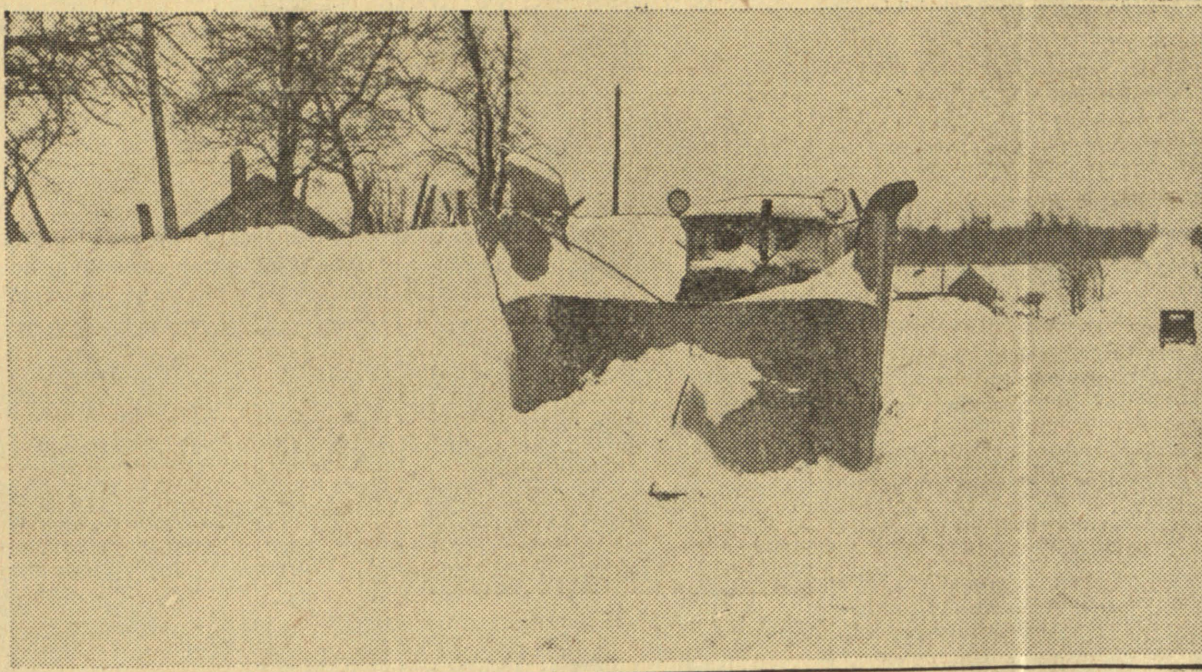
On exhibition in the Michigan Live Stock Exchange cattle alley in early December were three Holstein steers raised and consigned by Miss Anna White, Onsted, Michigan. These steers were triplets, 25 months, and weighed 5,740 lbs. They sold to Newton Packing Company for 9 cents per pound. Miss White owns and very successfully operates a 300 acre farm in Lenawee county, producing and marketing some of the best live stock. Mr. Albert Pocklington, 73, is in charge of the feeding operations for Miss White.



The extra egg profit made by feeding PILOT BRAND Oyster Shell to laying hens has made it the preference of poultrymen throughout the United States.



Snow Removal Issue is Headed for 1937 Legislature



ROTARY SNOW PLOW ON MICHIGAN TRUNK LINE WINTER OF 1935-36

Highway Chief Wants to Turn Auto Sales Tax into Roads

Thinks That Would Provide
Millions for Construction,
Snow Removal

The snow-removal issue will rear its head in the 1937 legislature. This much was assured when State Highway Commissioner Murray D. Van Wagoner told a Michigan Road Show banquet audience here recently that his department would have recommendations to submit on the subject at the next session.

Expressing the opinion that there is need for revision of the McNitt township road law act, the commissioner said that "a number of counties, particularly those in northern Michigan, have found that their payments under this law are insufficient to meet their maintenance burden occasioned by the absorption of township road mileage."

"These counties have suffered a particular hardship in meeting their snow-removal budgets. There appears to be every reason why there should be a change in the formula for the allocation of McNitt funds."

The commissioner said that recommendations on this and other problems will be forthcoming from the Highway Planning Survey instituted this year. He added that he expected information from the survey to guide highway policies, local and state, for the next twenty years.

Commissioner Van Wagoner has indicated he favors ear-marking sales tax revenue from automobiles, gasoline, oil, and accessories for highway purposes. This revenue, estimated at \$7,000,000 a year, would be used for a state construction fund and for snow removal purposes.

The commissioner said he would oppose any effort to increase returns to the counties from existing highway revenues. He pointed out that three-fifths of all such revenue is now returned to the counties and the balance of state highway money is so largely obligated by statute that less than \$3,500,000 a year has remained for construction. Federal Aid matching requirements have absorbed this money, but regulations prohibit the

use of this money off the Federal Aid system. As a result, the commissioner said, state trunklines off the Federal Aid system are suffering from the lack of improvements.

A delegation representing northern and upper peninsula counties last spring appealed to the state administrative board for an emergency appropriation for snow-removal. The application was denied, but Commissioner Van Wagoner and Aud-Gen. John J. O'Hara advanced payments to the counties on their future returns.

The McNitt law appropriates \$4,000,000 a year to the counties for the maintenance of the 62,200 miles of township roads absorbed by the counties in the last five years. This is a per-mileage allowance of slightly more than \$64. Mileage is the sole factor now used in the formula for allocating McNitt funds.

Said the Michigan State Farm Bureau annual meeting in November concerning the township road maintenance and snow removal:

"An additional \$4,000,000 is necessary to provide for snow removal and for the care of streets and alleys outside the incorporated places, which will become a county burden in the sixth year of the (McNitt) law, but for which no financial provision has been made. We urge that our officers take the proper steps to secure this additional aid so that the present funds for township road maintenance will not be unduly reduced."

Township Roads & Taxes Go

The last of 62,000 miles of township roads were taken over by the county road systems last April, to complete a five-year transfer period under the McNitt-Smith-Holbeck act. The transition left the township road commissioner a constitutional officer with but minor duties and without salary—and ends the tax on farm property and other real estate for road purposes. Gasoline taxes and license plate fees now carry the burden.

A vegetable oil having the properties of the sperm oil of whales has been found in our southwest.

One Man's Study of Tiny Bug Important Throughout World

Difficult to Identify, Insects
Cause Crop Damage,
Human Ills

East Lansing—A hobby and the years of service in a scientific study by an instructor at Michigan State College have given the college recognition in nearly all parts of the globe because of the health protection involved in phases of his work.

The man is Curtis W. Sabrosky, instructor in entomology. And his study involves the collection, identification and drawing and description of members of the family of Chloropidae. These small winged insects cause some crop damage, and one kind, the "eye-gnats", are great nuisances in the United States. In other parts of the world they transmit pink eye and human yaws and also they feed upon and damage grasses and cereal grain crops.

Sabrosky confines his study to identifications. Yet his work has aided health programs in Jamaica, South Africa, India, the Belgian Congo and Morocco. When he is able to

identify an insect in the family of Chloropidae, authorities then know what diseases are likely to be transmitted and can treat or even prevent these diseases.

There are ill winds and good winds to Sabrosky's work. The insects are so small that the largest are but five to the inch, end to end, and the average is about a dozen to the inch when placed end to end. Microscopic study is necessary for identification. Yet he can mount more than 700 in a box seven inches wide and 12 inches long. Imagine looking over more than 150,000 specimens as he plans to do.

Then again, there are possibilities that the insect has some useful characteristics. One kind has been found feeding upon egg sacks of the poisonous black widow spider. And in the west the larvae of another kind are considered the chief predators or eaters of sugar beet root lice.

His collection trips have taken him to Isle Royale, to museums in the east, to Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, into the Rockies, and into Louisiana, the Gulf Coast of Texas and Mexico.

WALLACE PROGRAM GIVEN AT PASADENA

Program Designed to Improve
and Steady Farm
Income

Pasadena, Cal.—"What agriculture needs is the economic, legal and moral equivalent of the modern corporation" to carry out its program of organizing the business of farming in farmers' interests, said Sec'y Henry A. Wallace to the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau here Dec. 10.

Speaking of reciprocal trade agreements with other nations to promote return of our agricultural export trade, Sec'y Wallace said:

"I still feel strongly the interests of agriculture will be served best by continuing the reciprocal trade program under which agreements have been concluded with 14 countries."

Farm Bureau opinion has come to be that these agreements should be arrived at after open hearings and that they should have the confirmation of the U. S. Senate. The Michigan Farm Bureau adopted such a resolution at its annual meeting last November.

Sec'y Wallace spoke in favor of an 11 point farm program for the future, and which would indicate legislation to be introduced into the Congress this winter that will deal with present and proposed farm legislation. Mr. Wallace's program suggested:

1. Right of farmers effectively to organize in their own interest.
2. Stabilization of "fair farm prices" on a basis of "reasonable equality with non-farming income."
3. Foreign policies to provide export of American farm products.
4. Regulation of farm production with respect to domestic and foreign demand.
5. Soil conservation.
6. Retirement of submarginal land from cultivation and its "use for purposes for which it is best suited."
7. Crop insurance.
8. Storage of reserve supplies of food and fiber.
9. Security for farm tenants and opportunity to acquire ownership of land.
10. Increased opportunity for farmers whose "standard of living is now barely on a subsistence level."
11. Industrial policies to encourage abundance of wage and salary earners for farming.

Dressing Per Cent, and Less Fancy Cuts Fix Meat Prices

Meat makes up only a part of every animal sent to market. Seventy to 75 per cent of a hog is pork. Fifty to 60 per cent of a steer is beef. Forty-five to 50 per cent of a lamb is meat. These figures include not only meat, but bone. This accounts for much of the difference between what producers get per pound for livestock and what consumer pays per pound for meat, according to one of the nation's largest packers.

When the packer pays 10 cents a pound for hogs, he really pays from 14 to 16 cents per pound for pork. When he pays nine cents a pound for cattle, he actually pays from 15 to 18 cents per pound for beef. When he pays 10 cents a pound for lambs, he really pays from 16 to 19 cents a pound for lamb. When an animal is dressed, every part which can be utilized is converted into useful by-products. Continued research has developed about 140 of these by-products. By-products sales, in the case of cattle and sheep, are usually large enough to pay expenses of preparing the animals for the retailer.

Though the choice cuts of meat are always in demand, some of the others are wanted hardly at all. In order to get rid of all cuts of meat equally well, retailers are compelled to maintain a wide range of prices on various cuts. Thus, while porterhouse steaks, or pork and lamb chops, may be selling for four or five times the cost per pound of the live animal, less desirable cuts may be priced at little more or less than the cost per pound of the live animal.

Community Fire Departments
Many small-town fire departments in New York state, unsupported by taxation, raise money by putting on community dances, amateur plays, socials, suppers, and all kinds of home talent activities.

COLLEGE SPEAKS WELL OF BEETS

Suggests Rotations Used to
Meet Different Farm
Programs

Saginaw Extension bulletin No. 67, issued by Michigan State College, states, "Beets can be grown regularly in three, four or five year rotations under proper conditions with satisfactory results. Soil fertility can be maintained and actually increased with this crop in the rotation when sufficient attention is given to the use of green manure crops, barnyard manure, and commercial fertilizers."

"Sugar beets follow corn or beans for the largest acreage in Michigan in such rotations as: (1) Alfalfa, Clover or Mixed Seeding; (2) Hay or Pasture; (3) Hay or Pasture; (4) Corn or Beans; (5) Beets; (6) Oats or Barley (seeded)."

"Beets and grain crops are included in the rotation: (1) Red or Sweet Clover; (2) Beans, Corn or Beets; (3) Wheat or Oats (seeded); (4) Red or Sweet Clover; (5) Beets, Beans or Corn; (6) Oats or Barley (seeded)."

"Fall plowed sod and can be used for beet production but, ordinarily, it is advisable to grow one cultivated crop preceding the sugar beets. The following rotation is suggested for those who are not able to fall plow anything but sod fields: (1) Alfalfa or Clover; (2) Alfalfa or Clover; (3) Beets; (4) Oats or Barley; (5) Wheat (seeded)."

"Get profitable returns from beets by growing them in a well planned crop rotation on a drained, fertile soil where good cultural practices are used."

Still Building Highways

During this year 665 more miles of state highways were improved, including 270 miles of concrete pavement, 11 miles of concrete pavement widening, six of sheet asphalt and one of brick surfacing, 225 miles of oil aggregate surfacing, and 65 miles of bituminous concrete pavement. Twenty-nine grade separations were constructed at railroad crossings at a cost of more than \$5,000,000 and twenty bridges were erected during the year.

Pigs Halt Sailing, and Nearly Cause a Mutiny

San Francisco—Four pigs recently tangled a ship's sailing schedule, caused a strike and a near mutiny of the crew, and were held over, grunting their disapproval, for another ship, sailing from this port for Shanghai four days later.

The porkers were sent from Iowa State Agricultural College and were consigned to Shanghai, China. They were shipped west by railway express, which carries annually hundreds of the Iowa hogs to San Francisco and to the dock. There they waited shipment, grunting happily.

The crane reached a giant arm over the dock and the tackle was made fast about the pig crate. Then a heave, and the outraged swine hung suspended in mid-air. And that is as far as they got. For the ship's rail suddenly swarmed with slim, dark men in white turbans. Mohammedans every one, to whom the pig is the most unclean of animals.

The captain and the other officers pleaded, cursed, expostulated to no avail. Why should a man endanger his soul by harboring even colored hogs? The crew was defiant in nine Mohammedan languages. And the suspended pigs added to the hubbub.

The officers gave in, the crate was lowered to the dock and the ship sailed, pigless, but with a crew exhilarated by spiritual victory.

Which explains why the pigs of Mr.

S. C. Cheng of Shanghai, China, arrived four days late, and why that Oriental may be puzzling over an extra hundred pounds of feed, consumed while his consignment awaited another ship with a crew to whom "pigs is pigs".

Bay City state park had 400,000 more visitors than in 1935, or 1,170,000 for 1936.

The "Sampson" is a rare type of coyote. It has close, curly hair of a light tan color.

Alfalfa seed from Argentina is stained orange red in part.

National Carbide

CARBIDE
OF HIGHEST
QUALITY

National Carbide Corporation
Lincoln Bldg. New York

FARMERS!

There's a Feeling of Security

With a policy in Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Assets and Resources in excess of One Quarter Million Dollars. Over \$9,000,000 of new insurance written in last nine months. Featuring a BLANKET POLICY on personal property. CREDITS for lighting rods, fire resisting roofs and approved fire extinguishers. Assessment rate as low as \$2.24 per \$1,000. Specific insurance not required to cover farm personal when in dwelling; or registered stock or personal on land owned or rented within a radius of three miles of the home farm. Other provisions which make a broad and liberal coverage.

By careful underwriting and systematic inspection we are eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards. Losses are promptly and satisfactorily adjusted and paid. Our solicitors are licensed by the Department of Insurance and our policies are accepted by the Federal Land Bank, Home Owners Loan Corporation and other Lending Agencies. For further information write Home Office.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan

W. V. Burras, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint, Mich. H. K. Fisk, Sec'y

**LET'S
Look
BELOW THE
SURFACE**

The picture on the left shows a fully developed sugar beet just as it appears in your soil. When this main root is pulled thousands of little fibrous rootlets are left in the soil. These remaining rootlets average about a ton to an acre. When these little roots finally rot they deposit a rich humus in the lower strata of your soil.

As they decompose, tiny channels or open spaces are left, permitting the entrance of air. All of which keeps your soil in excellent condition for succeeding crops. What is the best money crop you can produce? Sugar Beets!

What makes intensive cultivation pay and destroys weeds and pests? Sugar Beets!

What fits into a well balanced crop rotation system? Sugar Beets!

What comes through best in bad weather? Sugar Beets!

What is the ideal non-surplus crop? Sugar Beets!

Today the thoughtful farmer is more enlightened than ever before. Today he realizes, what has been proven in thousands of cases, that an annual definite planting of Sugar Beets will bring him the most profit over a period of years.

Grow Sugar Beets!

Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FEEDS

Add natural sweetness to the many advantages of using dry skim milk in your feed formulas. Green Valley Brand is natural, sweet, fresh milk, bought sweet and kept sweet until dried. Only fat and water are removed.

Your most valuable protein ingredient—yes; the outstanding source of Vitamin G, milk minerals and milk sugar (lactose)—each in itself meriting first choice for this leading milk product. The combination of ALL these valuable qualities in NATURAL form accounts for its wide use in the most successful feeds.

Remember, too, dry skim milk is sold on grade. Use the best—and enough of it to insure real milk results. Green Valley Brand is choice grade and gives dependable results.

Lansing

Lansing
DAIRY CO.

Michigan

DRY MILK SALES DIVISION

**For Reliable Year in and Year out Profits
YOU CAN'T BEAT SUGAR BEETS**

FARM GROUPS TO HELP CUT DOWN CANCER HAZARD

Health Agencies Say Early Knowledge Would Save Perhaps Half

Cancer will be the object of an intensive state-wide educational campaign in Michigan according to the plans adopted by the 23 organizations making up the Joint Committee on Public Health Education.

These organizations, together with State Grange, Farm Bureau, and other co-operating groups are working shoulder to shoulder in a life saving venture to inform the people of Michigan as to what cancer is, its early signs and the necessity of immediate action in securing prompt and proper medical care.

Cancer, the greatest single natural hazard to life, caused 5,191 deaths in this state last year. One death in every ten is charged to this disease, and in the case of women, the mortality is even higher—one death in seven being caused by this malignant growth. When it is considered that one-fourth to one-half of these deaths might have been prevented through earlier and more exact diagnoses and prompt treatment, the potential life saving possibilities of this campaign become apparent.

Out of these statistics has risen the firm resolve that Michigan can do much to combat the challenge of cancer. Medical authorities agree that this disease, typified as "the anarchy of the cell," need not be the major hazard to life that it is today. Thus, the Joint Committee members and co-operating agencies are embarking upon a continuous, state-wide educational program which will bring to every interested organization and individual the facts regarding this disease.

To make these facts about cancer more generally available, the Joint Committee will provide a three-fold service to all interested organizations and individuals. This free service includes educational leaflets and a 30-page detailed pamphlet upon the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, both of which can be obtained in any quantity required for general distribution. The committee is also making arrangements for the presentation of an illustrated lecture prepared by the Cancer Committee of the State Medical Society. This lecture is given before interested groups by physicians.

Individuals or groups interested in co-operating in this campaign may arrange for the lecture or obtain pamphlets and leaflets through the Joint Committee, University of Michigan Extension Division, Ann Arbor.

An American Parade of Progress

In the parade of American progress, there can be no resting on yesterday's laurels. To stand still is to fall behind, to drop out of the parade.

The automobile or radio of a few years ago, for example, would find no market today. Refrigerators, clothing, cameras, office equipment—in all industries the old models are constantly being rendered obsolete by improvements in style, value or performance.

Michigan's telephone service has kept pace with this great march of progress. There is little resemblance between the original service and that of today—as little as there is between the first "horseless carriages" and the splendid, efficient automobiles that Michigan is now supplying to the modern world.

The tremendous advance in telephone service was achieved by years of research in the famous Bell laboratories; by the engineering skill of the Western Electric Company in producing dependable, standardized equipment; by the efficiency and loyalty of operating and administrative personnel. Thus, American's world supremacy in telephonic communication was won by tireless effort co-ordinated under this unchanging policy: To supply the best service, and the most, at the least possible cost.

That policy has stood behind your telephone for more than half a century. Year by year it has made the service swifter, more convenient, freer from error. It has brought the telephone within the reach of all—has made it a valuable factor in the domestic and industrial life of modern Michigan.

Sincere and thorough, the search for improvement must continue in order that the telephone shall maintain its well-deserved place in America's parade of progress.



**MICHIGAN BELL
TELEPHONE CO.**

Pat and Mike Weigh Over 6,000 Pounds



Bellevue—Live stock men believe the team of oxen which Pres. Frank Martin of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau is shown driving, is the largest in the world. Pat and Mike weigh more than 6,000 pounds. They are kept on Mr. Martin's 230 acre Mary Lane Park farm near Bellevue.

Eight years ago last Feb. 28, Pat and Mike were just a pair of twin Durham calves born into the purebred herd of E. C. Corey, Olivet farmer. They were purchased by Mr.

Martin when they were less than a year old, and were broken to harness. Soon they were tilling the soil on Mary Lane farm. Their muscles developed and they grew apace with proper feeding. Today they stand 5 feet and 6 inches at the shoulders.

The oxen have done quite a lot of traveling. County fairs and centennial parades are old stories to them. They were a big attraction at the Michigan State Fair, where it is said that they sort of stole the show.

First Impressions of a Lady Here from the Netherlands

Our Commonplace Conventions Are Something to Remember

Vastness of America, speed of traffic, merchandising methods and the people all combine to make this country truly a new world for Mrs. Ryna Heyns, who has spent all of her 74 years in South Holland, The Netherlands.

Of course she had read about America, the land to which her two sons had gone 25 years ago. She had read that the State of Michigan was a third larger than all of Holland. She had read of the credit extended in the operation of business enterprises.

And it was all true! But not until she arrived here a few days ago did she realize that all of the things she had read about were true says a writer in the Grand Rapids Press.

"I'm quite tired, let's hurry home," she told her son, Matt Heyns, of Grand Rapids, who met her at the boat in New York to take her by motorcar to his home here for a visit.

And then the ride! At a speed she never expected to experience, the car sped across New York state, through Ontario and then across Michigan. "All in two days!"

"How does Matt know the way home?" she inquired of Mrs. Matt

Heyns after they had traveled some distance. And then it was explained that he watched the highway markers. It was some time, however, before it was all understandable, and then she joined in and watched the numbered signs. She thought it was fun. The speed was all right with her. She liked it.

Her first meal in America was grand. American waffles were fine, but when she found the order served her in the Albany, N. Y., restaurant was too much for her, she wrapped the leftover in a napkin and ate it en route.

She had heard about Niagara Falls; the splendor of the scene thrilled her.

Hotels were new in her life. She had seen them on her visits to Rotterdam, the metropolis and seaport of her native state, but now she had spent two nights in them!

And when the party crossed the river at Port Huron and landed in Michigan, surely they must be near home.

Distance, Distance, Distance!

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when they arrived at Owosso. Matt went into a drug store to telephone his brother, John, in Grand Rapids, advising him to arrange for dinner.

"I just talked on the phone with John," Matt told his mother.

Then, after riding an hour more, she began to realize that John must have been a long way from where Matt had telephoned and she marveled at the ease with which people in America communicate.

And then the Palace!

But her greatest thrills were yet to come. She arrived at Matt's fine home. Matt, her son, who at the age of 17 had left his father's dairy farm to go to America. She had seen beautiful homes in the Netherlands, but this one—her son's—was it possible?

There were many things about the house that fascinated Mrs. Heyns. The glistening white box in the kitchen she learned was a device to keep things cold. And the plant in the basement was a steam boiler, fired for the purpose of heating the house!

And now, she still can't feel the logic of shoveling fuel into the furnace to heat the entire house, not just a couple of rooms, as is customary in her native land, and then installing a machine that operates 24 hours a day to cool the foodstuffs. It's waste to her way of reasoning. She frequently reminds Matt that he "had better training at home."

And then Matt explained to her American merchandising methods and took her to visit a store—also his!

The Marvels of Business

She found groceries, vegetables, baked goods, meats and other provisions. In the Netherlands businesses are operated differently, each commodity being sold in a separate store.

Here she paused to chastise her son. She thought he was "greedy," trying to keep his competitors from doing business. The baker, the butcher and the fruit merchant, she said, each should handle his line and Matt should handle his own specialty.

And she still can't understand why merchants light the front of their shops after closing hours.

In the few days she has been in Grand Rapids she has met friends she had known in the Netherlands. Mrs. Heyns came here in the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary year of her son Matt. Her mother, only three months short of 100 years old, died about a year ago.

Beards Were Beards

Beards come back in the film play "Parnell." It is London in the 1880's. Sixty of 84 actors in one scene are bearded... in a dozen varieties of style. Each day after work the actor checked his whiskers on a numbered peg, to be gone over by the crew of beard experts, and checked out again in the morning to the proper actor.

Of six remaining Civil war veterans at the Michigan Soldiers Home at Grand Rapids, five are hospital patients. They range from 88 to 98 years of age. Charles P. Hurd, 90, is able to be about.

128,000 MICHIGAN FARMERS DOING 63 MILLION IN CO-OPS

After Long Struggle They
Are on Sound Basis
And Valuable

East Lansing—After years of struggling, the agricultural co-operatives in Michigan in general are on a sound basis and rapidly increasing in their service and value to members. This is the deduction of members of the agricultural economics extension department at Michigan State College from their years of contact with nearly 400 co-operatives.

"Nearly all of the co-operatives have reached a better understanding of the value of financing, keeping their financial structure in proper balance," says Arthur Howland, one member of the department. He finds that many of them are adopting the patronage dividend basis as a means of attracting greater participation and volume of business.

Credit to associations for more volume is attributed in part by Gilbert Patch, another member of the agricultural economics staff, to the attention the co-operatives have paid to quality programs. Low prices of the past few years emphasized the need for quality, he says, with co-operative memberships finding value in appreciating quality of what they sell as well as quality of supplies and machinery they are purchasing for members.

Milk, livestock and potatoes are among the principal ventures in Michigan. Other commodities include poultry, eggs, fruit, beans and grain, wool, seeds, celery and truck crops. Crop processing is another phase, including the co-operative at Traverse City which canned and cold packed 16 million pounds of cherries this year. Also, the Farm Bureau Fruit Products plant at Hart which canned nearly 3,000,000 lbs. of cherries.

A survey by the United States department of agriculture of the business of 302 co-operatives in Michigan for the year 1935-36 indicates a total business of more than 63 million dollars through participation by 128,000 members. Largest in volume is the Michigan Milk Producers association with more than 17 million dollars of business for 18,000 members.

BRANCH BUREAU HAS ORGANIZATION

Work Will be Done by Seven
Committees, With Plenty
Of Help

Coldwater—At its first regular meeting the recently elected Branch County Farm Bureau board of directors, delegated its activities to directors and instructed them to name members to their committees.

The following committee chairmen were named: legislative, L. E. Russell; youth committee, Arthur Barnes; publicity, U. S. Newell; marketing, Arden Johnson; recreational, L. Dean Steffy; membership, E. M. Dobson; representative to the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, William Smith.

The committee chairman later reported the following committee members:

Associated Women: Alta Cottingham, general chairman, assisted by Mrs. W. E. Dobson, Mrs. G. Schlubatis, Mrs. Will Smith, Mrs. Roy Brandt, and Mrs. Howard Thompson.

Legislative Committee: L. E. Russell, chairman, assisted by D. E. Williams, Harry Gowdy, Otis Barnes, Horace Spencer.

Youth Committee: Arthur Barnes, chairman, assisted by Gordon R. Schlubatis, E. T. May, Dr. Howard McCluskey.

Publicity Committee: U. S. Newell, chairman, assisted by E. M. Dobson, Gordon Schlubatis, Edna Eggleston, Grace Moore, L. P. Vincent, Lloyd Latshaw, Ross Hilton, L. Hill, Homer Moore.

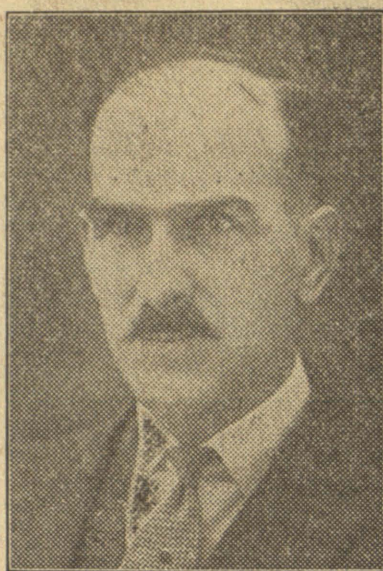
Marketing Committee: Arden Johnson, chairman, assisted by Mervin Wallace, Lucille Greening, Russell Laramer, Stanley Tice, L. Dean Steffy, C. C. Coffman, T. C. Etheridge, and Marshall Howell.

Has Supper in Lansing; Dinner in Puerto Rico

Talbert Abrams, a Lansing young man, has a national reputation as a map-maker from the air. A flyer since the World war, he has perfected the business of making photographic maps of regions, states and even countries from planes flying at great altitudes. Hundreds of photographs are taken, then piece together to form a perfect picture. To engineers and other interested parties such picture maps tell everything and save much time and money. Mr. Abrams and his staff mapped the Isle Royale. Each day they flew out from Houghton. They have mapped large areas of the Mississippi river bottoms for government engineers. At present they are mapping the entire island of Puerto Rico. To get there Mr. Abrams boards a plane at Lansing after supper. The next day he has dinner at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The first cultivated cranberries were raised by Massachusetts farmers in 1812; before that wild cranberries were used.

New President



FRED W. MEYER

Fred W. Meyer of Fair Haven, St. Clair county, is the new president of the Michigan Milk Producers Association. He succeeds Nathan P. Hull, who served as president for 20 years, and has been the first and only president of the organization. Mr. Hull announced his retirement as president prior to the Association's annual meeting November 5. President Meyer was elected by the Ass'n board of directors when they organized the last week in November.

Mr. Meyer, a director of the Milk Producers for 15 years, and treasurer for a number of years, lives on his farm in Ira township, St. Clair county, and maintains a herd of Jersey cattle. He has been a regular shipper to the Detroit market for 20 years.

Elmer Powers of Clío was re-elected vice-president, and William Bristow of Flat Rock is the new treasurer. Other directors for 1937 are: B. F. Clothier, North Branch; A. H. Dafeo, Yale; John Haas, Ann Arbor; Jack Jarvey, Utica; Ed. Hyne, Brighton; L. W. Harwood, Adrian; N. P. Hull, Lansing; C. Johnson, Casnovia; I. K. Maystead, Osseo.

The Michigan Milk Producers association is the central sales agency for nearly 18,500 dairymen, who supply milk to consumers in Detroit, Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Lansing, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids and Muskegon. Its sales during the past year exceeded \$18,000,000, or an average of \$1,000 per producer.

Telephone Was Born Nearly 60 Years Ago

The systematized manufacturing of telephone equipment had its genesis sixty years ago when, on September 1, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell, together with Gardiner G. Hubbard and Thomas Sanders, his only financial backers in the development of the telephone and of certain other of his inventions, entered into a contract with Thomas A. Watson. Dr. Bell transmitted the first complete sentence of speech by telephone at Boston, March 10, 1876.

Bell was a student of sound and had mastered the fundamentals of electricity, but had little or no manual or mechanical aptitude. It was for this reason that the agreement with Watson recited the desire of the three original promoters of telephone development "to associate with them a practical mechanic of sufficient skill and ability, under the direction of Mr. Bell, to make these inventions peculiarly successful." Watson agreed to "devote one-half of each day to the adapting, perfecting, devising and manufacturing of instruments for developing said patents and introducing them to the public." For his services he was to be paid at the rate of three dollars a day.

This was the modest beginning of the great service of manufacture and supply now provided for the Bell System by the Western Electric Company. This company manufactures most of the equipment used in the Bell System and acts as purchaser for it of such supplies as it does not itself produce.

The standardization of manufacturing and the centralization of purchasing thus made possible are vitally important contributions to the rendering of efficient and economical telephone service.

Alarm Clock Can Snap On Light for Long Day

Where there is electric service, an alarm clock attachment to a poultry house switch is an inexpensive way to put hens on an earlier and longer working day, to eat more feed, to produce more eggs, according to Prof. G. C. Card of the State College poultry dept.

Mr. Card contends that while feed prices are higher, so are the egg prices, and these would pay for the increased consumption of feed. "It takes about eight dozen eggs to pay a year's feed bill for a hen," he explained. "If flocks are culled so that the hens left will produce more than that, the farmer can expect a profit. If he makes his hens work overtime in winter, that profit will be greater."

Truffles

Truffle-growing is new to the United States. To date, however, no report has been made of the training of pigs, as in Europe, to root out this delicacy, a fungus similar to the mushroom except that it grows underground.

Chicken canned on the bone is better flavored than chicken meat stripped from the bone and canned by itself.

From Norman Thomas

"Just as it is true that farmers as a class cannot be separated from the general community, cannot be kept in poverty without impairing its prosperity, or rise to prosperity regardless of its poverty, so it is true that farmers among themselves have not an absolute identity of interest. There is no one farm problem which is the same for landlord, tenant, plantation owner and share-cropper, fruit farmer, dairy

farmer, and wheat farmer. There are as many farm problems as there are kinds of farmers. The bond that holds them is a rural setting for life rather than identity of economic interest."—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, at the Wisconsin State Fair, Aug. 28, 1936.

Automobile accidents took an average toll of four lives daily in Michigan for the first 10 months of the year, according to the state dep't of health.

MR. LIVESTOCK PRODUCER

The Michigan Livestock Exchange is a farmer owned and controlled organization—offering you the following services:

SELLING

Commission sales service on Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets. Feeders through national connections, can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge, all grades of feeding cattle and lambs.

FINANCING

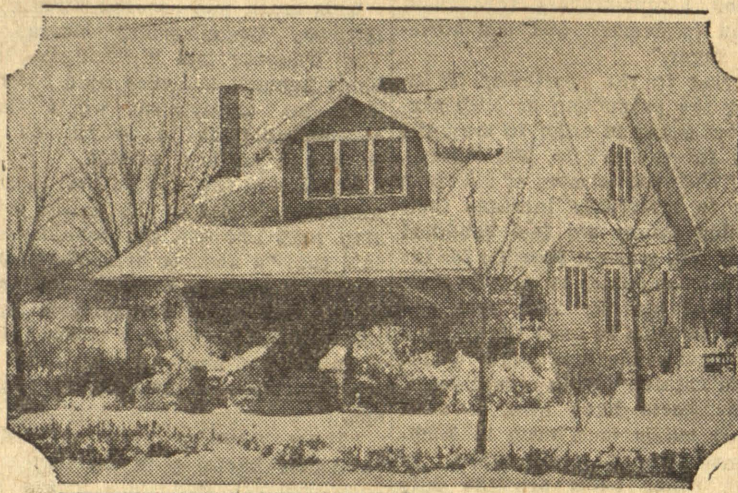
5% Money available for feeding operations of worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

MARKET INFORMATION

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter, sponsored by the Ford Dealers of Michigan each market day at 12:15 P. M. over the Michigan Radio Network.

Station	Location	Kilo-cycles	Station	Location	Kilo-cycles
WXYZ	Detroit	1240	WFDF	Flint	1310
WELL	Battle Creek	1420	WOOD	Grand Rapids	1270
WIBM	Jackson	1370	WBCM	Bay City	1410
WKZO	Kalamazoo	590	WJIM	Lansing	1210

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, Detroit Stock Yards



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 the family, and for that older man that he will come to know as himself.

The man who orders \$1,000 to \$5,000 worth of life insurance knows his annual premiums guarantee that much to his family should he be taken away.

Life insurance is one investment 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

"The Quality in Farm Bureau Spray Materials appeals to me!"

THE consistent results which growers have had with Farm Bureau Brand Insecticides and Fungicides bear out the statements we made last year about their high quality. They are manufactured under contract with General Chemical Company whose scientific control of every step of their making assures absolute uniformity and exact adherence to stated analyses. We have satisfied ourselves that no better materials nor fairer prices are available.

For exceptionally severe infestations or virulent fungous diseases you may require materials other than the Farm Bureau Six (see list). To round out our service we bring you also the General Chemical Company's Orchard Brand specialties noted below.

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 OIL Emulsion "83", "Astringent" Arsenate of Lead, Zintox, a Basic Zinc Arsenate, Dinitro Sulphur, "Potato Spray", Bordeaux-Arsenical, Rotenone, and Other Dusts, Nicotine Sulphate, Para-dichlorobenzene, X-13 (Pyrethrum Extract), Paris Green.

SHEEP AND GAME THREATENED BY COYOTES, WOLVES

Hunters and Sheepmen Ask
State to Exterminate
These Pests

Coyotes and other predators lurking in the vicinity of Grayling on December 16, 1936 were assured, received scant comfort by the sentiments expressed by a group of 130 sheep raisers, sportsmen, conservation officers and county agricultural agents. They had gathered from 19 counties in both peninsulas to confer as to the proper steps to take in dealing with destructive wild animals.

Evidently, here was an issue on which sportsmen and farm folks could find a common meeting ground. It was brought out by several of the speakers that coyotes and other predatory animals not only attack the sheep flocks, but are destructive to many forms of game, including rabbits, ground nesting birds, and even deer. None of those who spoke favored the idea of protecting any predatory animals in any way for sport purposes. There was an unanimous agreement that all efforts should be bent toward their control and if possible their extermination.

Referring to the history of coyotes, in Michigan, Mr. P. J. Hoffmaster, director of the state conservation commission, declared that although coyotes had been known in the lower peninsula only 15 or 16 years they have been spreading constantly down state and have now been found as far south as Berrien county.

He reviewed the experiences of conservation officers in dealing with coyotes and other predatory animals under the state trapper system and the bounty system. In his opinion bounties are more effective and satisfactory than state trappers in dealing with this problem. The money which has been used for such bounties has been taken from the hunters' and trappers' licenses and can not be increased without some new source of revenues.

Farmers and county agents from various counties gave startling reports as to the increasing depredations being inflicted by coyotes to the sheep flocks in their section of the state.

Casper Blumer, Alcona county agricultural agent, stated that the first sheep loss in that county that was known to be caused by coyotes occurred in 1932 and that now 60 sheep men in Alcona County have reported such losses. Mr. A. F. Longpre, a farmer living near Curran, said he had lost 60 sheep this season as a result of coyote killings.

A Clare county spokesman said, "We must chase the coyotes out or they will chase us out." In northern Clare county last year 171 sheep were reported as killed by coyotes. H. L. Barnum, Missaukee county agricultural agent, reported that one young sheep man trapped and killed 7 coyotes last year and another coyote was trapped twice, but got away each time. He said, "We believe in bigger and better bounties."

Mr. W. A. Crandell of West Branch made the point that the goal should be not control or reduction, but complete extermination of these enemies of sheep and game.

A resolutions committee of seven members representing the various elements attending the hearing brought out this report which was adopted unanimously:

1. The coyote has increased in sufficient numbers in Michigan to prove a serious liability to the propagation of certain classes of our more important wild life as well as sheep raising, one of the principal branches of agriculture.

2. The state department of conservation should adopt a policy providing for early and complete extermination of the coyotes and wolves.

3. The bounty system appears to be the most efficient method for extermination of coyotes and wolves. The amount of such bounty should be increased to \$20.00 per head.

4. There should be a co-operative trapping season whereby the game division of the department of conservation would set up and organize a corps of competent trapping instructors whose duty would be to aid and instruct resident trappers of coyote and wolf infested areas of the state and that adequate funds be appropriated by the Legislature to encourage such co-operative trapping.

5. Bear should be removed from the protected list of animals.

6. It was recommended that the department of conservation assume the responsibility for trapping coyotes and wolves on all privately owned lands and state game refuges, now closed to public trapping, thereby eliminating possible free breeding grounds for such predators.

7. The director of conservation was instructed to enter into negotiations with the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota for the establishment of uniform bounties and regulations looking to the elimination of predatory animals.

8. The final resolution embodied a compliment from the assembled sportsmen and farmers to the department of conservation for the work thus far done and a pledge for support in the promotion of a more vigorous program of predatory animal control and extermination.

While the attendance generally was composed of farmers and sportsmen for the Upper Peninsula and northern half of the Lower Peninsula, Michigan sheep men in general were represented by Professor G. A. Brown of the

Congratulations

To These Good Farmers -- From
Their Own Organization

THE FARM BUREAU

We're proud of the fine showing that Lapeer county farmers have made in state and national competitions . . . We call your attention to prizes won by these Lapeer County Farm Bureau farmers in recent shows:

JAMES PORTER

Lapeer, first and third on wool fleeces at International Livestock Exposition at Chicago; third at Junior Livestock show at Detroit.

MISS LOUISE PORTER

Lapeer, daughter of James Porter, she is the owner of the Grand Champion Angus steer at the Junior Livestock show at Detroit.

MISS FRANCES WALKER

Lapeer. Three premiums on Cheviot lambs at International Livestock Exposition.

MISS ELLEN RAUH

Lapeer. Red ribbon on entry of canned vegetables at International Livestock Exposition.

AND THESE WINNERS

of other premiums at the Detroit Junior Livestock show: Betty and Margaret Williamson, Lapeer; Marjorie Beattie, Columbiaville; Patty Bolander, Lapeer; Ted Paslean, Hadley; Chris Rauh, Lapeer; Bob Thom, Columbiaville; Bob Currey, Almont; Carl Gerwolds, Oregon township; Kenneth Fick and Bob Lucas, Mayfield; Edwin and John Beattie, Columbiaville; Jack Bishop, Betty Shoemaker and Bobby Shoemaker, Almont.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.

The Farmer Owned Store
Lapeer Imlay City

(From Their Advertisement in The Lapeer County Press)

1936 WOOL POOL FINAL PAYMENTS MADE FOR XMAS

Total Returns Indicate That
Pooling Paid Well
For Most

By Stanley M. Powell

Christmas mail always contains a wealth of welcome and acceptable gifts and remembrances. For the members of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, along with their greeting cards and festive packages there was a business-like envelope that was universally welcomed for it contained the member's final settlement check for wool consigned to the 1936 Pool.

At a time when corporations were declaring special dividends to their stockholders and bonuses to their employees, such a practical distribution of revenues was very much in style.

After the inroads made on the family purse by Christmas spending and with tax notices clamoring for attention, about the most welcome mail imaginable is a letter beginning, "Enclosed please find check."

Growers Profited by Pooling

Another pleasant feature of this distribution of final settlements for the 1936 Pool was that the total net returns received by the members were in most cases considerably higher than they would have secured if they had sold locally at shearing time. This was in harmony with the Association's repeated prediction that wool values would probably advance during the calendar year of 1936.

The only sad feature of the situation was that so many wool growers failed to heed the Association's advice and sold locally to dealers and speculators and so were not in a position to profit by the seasonal advance in wool values.

Growers consigning to the 1936 Pool had received a substantial down payment or cash advance at the time when they delivered their wool last Spring or early Summer. The wool was then graded or classified according to Government standards and each grower was furnished a report as to the grading of his fleeces. The wool was sold on its merits by the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston, which is the central sales agency for nearly 30 co-operative Wool Pools throughout the nation. The settlement checks mailed recently to the members, and totalling many thousands of dollars, represented the balance of the net proceeds from the wool over and above the advance made at the time of delivery.

Pool Has Made Good Record
During the 18 years that Wool Pools have been operated in Michigan there have been only a few seasons when growers who consigned did not find it profitable to do so. This method

of marketing eliminates all unnecessary handling and speculators' profits, insures the grower the full net return from the sale of his wool on a graded basis and gives him the benefit of the rise of wool prices which normally occurs during the months from shearing until the wool is ultimately purchased by the mills, which is usually during the late fall months.

Members Helped Market Advance

In connection with the recent distribution of settlement checks the Association wrote its members a letter from which the following paragraph may be of interest.

"The past season has demonstrated clearly the value of co-operative effort in wool marketing. The way in which the co-operatively consigned wool was handled played a large part in keeping the market steady throughout the Summer and building it gradually upward during the Fall and early Winter. By consigning your wool to this Association you not only protect your own personal interest, but you also helped improve conditions for the entire wool growing industry."

The recent distribution of final settlement checks is but another demonstration of the truth of the statement, "Co-operative Marketing of Wool on a Grade and Quality Basis Year After Year Does Pay Dividends."

Snow Removal

Last February three successive blizzards in Michigan, accompanied by 60 mile an hour winds at time, and sub-zero temperatures, put up 25 foot drifts. State highway trucks plowed 8,819 miles of road. Snow removal costs for the winter were \$1,145,000.

4-H Girl's "College Hope" Calf Permits Her to Enter M. S. C.

Six years of 4-H club competition in livestock projects has put enough money in the bank for Louise Porter, 16, Lapeer High School senior, to count on entering Michigan State College next fall.

Recently the Black Angus calf which she holds in the picture, won the championship honors at the 4-H show in Detroit, adding more than \$1,000 to her bank account. Appropriately the animal had been named "College Hope."

Her ability in livestock work and showmanship was evident a year ago when at the Detroit show she won grand championships for single lamb and pen of lambs with some Shropshires.

At East Lansing she intends to enter the Liberal Arts division. After the preliminary two years she will select a major study for a four year degree.

INSURANCE CO. HAD 9,000 AUTO CLAIMS IN 1936

Farm Bureau Service Settled
Many Accident Cases
For Farmers

"This year we have stood between many Michigan farmers and serious trouble," said Alfred Bentall, director of insurance for the Michigan State Farm Bureau, in commenting on the growing financial risk in driving a car.

"We have handled 9,000 automobile claims for farmers and others insured in the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., for which the State Farm Bureau is state agent. Among nearly 40,000 policyholders, that is a ratio of nearly one loss to a little more than four policyholders, and somewhere near the national average.



ALFRED BENTALL

"To be sure, the great majority of automobile claims cover small collision losses and minor property damage . . . but there are serious cases. Many of them. The most careful driver may find himself involved in a traffic accident, and faced with a suit for damages. We have seen many a man who would have lost his farm property and the work of a lifetime in a damage suit, had not this farm organization convinced him months or years ago that he should carry adequate automobile insurance. This year we have paid out many thousands of dollars to protect the interests of farmers and others insured in this company.

"When you get behind the wheel of a car or truck and start out on the highway, all is well . . . unless you have an accident. Then you may find that your property, your savings and your future earnings may balance on the outcome of a lawsuit. Even the man who says he hasn't anything and is judgment proof is likely to be surprised. A judgment is good for ten years and can be renewed for another ten. He can be garnished and hounded for years for the collection of that debt.

"The hazards of driving being what they are, it is comforting to know that so many farmers are protecting their own financial interests and that of the public with insurance. Careful driving and insurance go together.

Farmers and Life Insurance
"Life insurance is coming more and more into favor with farm people as a sound investment. There is much to be done. Hardly more than half of our Michigan farm families are protected by life insurance. Among those renting farms, only 47 in 100 have any life insurance. In the last few years our State Farm Life Insurance Company has brought insurance to more than 5,000 families, most of whom were without insurance.

"Life insurance is one investment that enables a family to carry on with the farm, to educate children. It is one investment that the family doesn't have to finish paying for. It is complete when it is needed most, and, beyond that, life insurance companies pay more money to living policyholders than they do to estates."

New Fishing Licenses Needed for '37 Season

Lansing—The department of conservation today reminded fishermen that their general fishing licenses expire on January 1, the date on which the new fishing licenses for 1937 go into effect. All dealers and conservation officers in various parts of the state will be fully supplied with the new licenses before that date.

There are no major changes in fishing regulations for the new year, fisheries men say. Not more than two single ice lines, with one hook to each line, is permitted each fisherman and these lines must be "held in the hand or under immediate control." In the case of smelt fishing any number of hooks may be used on a line. Authorities construe the "tip-up," an ice fishing device, as a single line and rule it is legal so long as the operator remains within reasonable sight distance.

Unusual Explosion Shows Pressure of Oil Well Gas

Gladwin—An oil well "explosion" of a type unprecedented in Michigan occurred at a Gulf Refining Co. well in the Clayton pool of Arenac county. Between 700 and 800 feet of 10-inch steel pipe casing was blown out of the ground and to a height of 300 feet by terrific natural gas pressure in the ground.

The derrick of the well was demolished but none of the well workers were hurt.

Operators were attempting with mud to "seal off" the porous rock stratum from which the gas was coming when the accident occurred. It was the intention of the operators to drill deeper in the hope of striking oil.

The pressure of the natural gas together with the pressure caused by pumping the mud into the casing combined to cause the "explosion."

Menu

On a monthly basis, a 1200 pound cow that produces 40 pounds of three and one-half per cent milk will require 360 pounds of mixed hay, 1,080 pounds of silage, and 345 pounds of a properly varied concentrate mixture.

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING ASS'N ANNUAL MEETING

F. D. King and Stanley Powell
Represent Michigan
Growers

The annual meetings of the Stockholders and Directors of the National Wool Marketing Corporation were held at Chicago, December 7th to 9th. The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association is one of the Stockholder members and President F. D. King of Charlotte, represents the Association on the National's Board. Both Mr. King and Stanley M. Powell, Field Representative of the Michigan Association, attended the meetings.

Several speakers of national reputation spoke and all agreed the National Wool Marketing Corporation and its member associations are fast establishing an enviable reputation among the nation's leading co-operatives. Among the speakers were Mr. S. D. Sanders, Co-operative Bank Commissioner, Washington, D. C.; Chas. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Production Credit Associations; C. B. Denman, President National Livestock Marketing Ass'n; F. B. Marshall, Sec'y National Wool Growers' Association; and J. M.

Coon, Wool and Livestock Specialist of the Farm Credit Administration.

Of particular interest to members of the Michigan Association was the appointment of Mr. Phil Evans, formerly with the Chicago Livestock Producers, as Publicity and Organization Director for the National Wool Marketing Corp. Mr. Evans will be able to assist us greatly in getting better information about the National marketing of the wool, price trends, etc., to our members.

At the annual meeting of the National's Board of Directors all officers were unanimously re-elected, President, Chas. Reed, La Sal, Utah; Vice President, Edward Sargent, Chama, New Mexico; Secretary-Treasurer, D. E. Judd, Boston, Mass.; General Manager, C. J. Fawcett, Boston, Mass.

Isle Royale History

The early maps of Lake Superior showed a large island named "Minong"—"great island." By 1755 it was correctly placed and marked Isle Royale. The island was first attached to Ontonagon county (1843), then Houghton (1845) and Keweenaw (1861) before it became separate in 1875. It failed to flourish and in 1891 it was again made a part of Keweenaw county.—Grand Rapids Press.

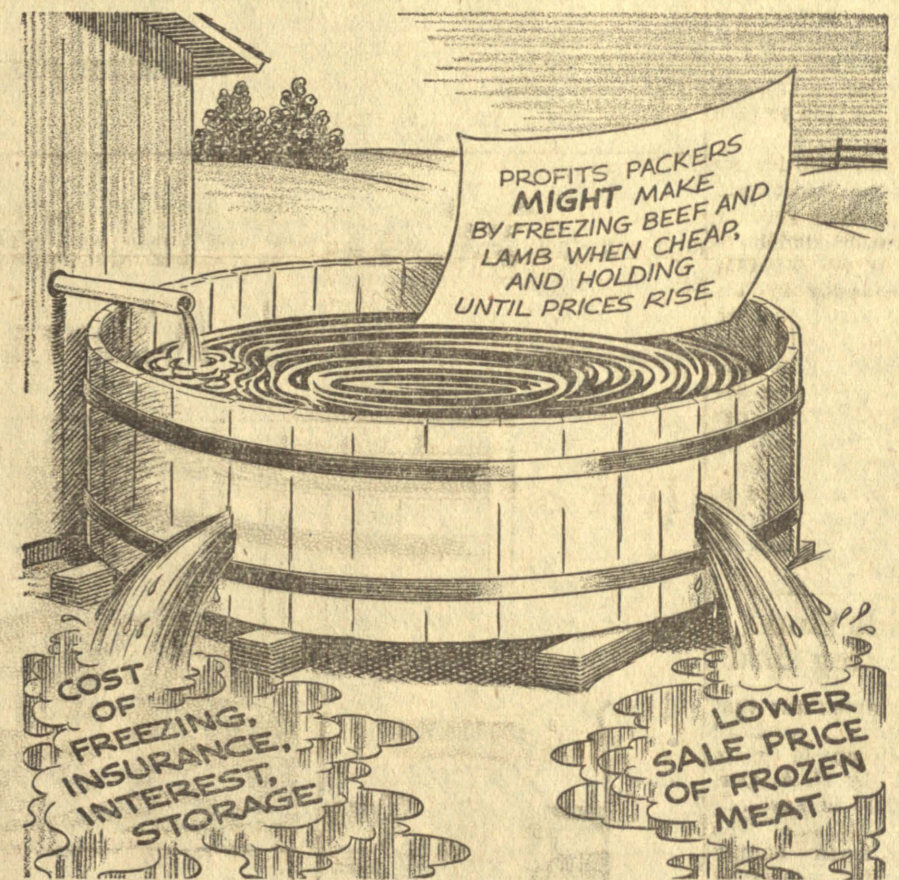
Uncle Ab says, as between keeping resolutions and a diary, it's better to stick to the resolutions.

Our New Farm Fire Policy . . .

Covers dwellings, barns, other buildings, live stock, crops harvested and on the farm, and other property. The five year farm policy is payable in annual installments. We have a complete fire insurance service for farm, village, and city properties. See your State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance agent.

State Farm Fire Insurance Co.

of Bloomington, Illinois



LOWER PRICES FOR FROZEN BEEF AND LAMB

There is a difference in the kind of refrigeration used for fresh meat and for freezing meat. When meat is frozen, the ordinary layman says that it is put in "cold storage." Less than two per cent of its beef and lamb is placed by Swift & Company in what is termed "cold storage."

Retail meat dealers will not pay within two or three cents a pound as much for beef and lamb that have been frozen and from which they expect to cut steaks, chops, roasts, etc., as they will for unfrozen.

This difference in price is made notwithstanding the fact that Swift & Company believes frozen beef and lamb are worth just as much

as unfrozen. On the average only about 1.9 per cent of the total beef produced in the United States in one year and approximately .9 per cent of the total lamb are frozen. These small amounts of beef and lamb that are frozen are mainly used in the manufacture of sausage products and other prepared meats.

From this it can be seen that meat packers do not buy cattle and lambs in times of big receipts, freeze the meat from them, and in that way make a big profit. Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company

In daily touch with every meat, poultry and dairy consuming city, town, and hamlet in the United States.

UTILITIES UNDERBID REA IN MICHIGAN AND IN NEW YORK

Writer in Country Gentleman
Compares Their Offers
To Farmers

Michigan and New York are two states where private electric power firms seem to be going Uncle Sam's REA one better by offering a more attractive rural electrification program, writes Arthur W. Baum in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman.

Consequently, said Mr. Baum, up to this time no rural electrification administration lines have been built in Michigan or New York.

"Unlike other good things of life, electricity does not come free," Baum writes, although in Michigan it is brought "free" of line construction costs to the farmer's door where an average of five customers per mile guarantee a monthly income of 12.50 per mile for five years.

"The rural man must learn," Baum adds, "if he doesn't know it already, that no matter whose money is used to put up the poles and pay the line-man's salary, there must be adequate economic support for the investment, otherwise someone will get hurt and frequently it will be the rural man himself."

REA in some cases is adventuring into a thinner territory than the utilities have dared to enter, but even REA is indulging in a form of skimming the cream, as they so often accuse the power companies of doing, for REA will not lend on what it considers insupportable projects. And insupportable projects are usually those where there are less than three customers to the mile, which means REA will have to skip many, many miles of farm country.

"The job of securing the line itself can be accomplished if there is sufficient revenue in sight for the builder, either private or REA. A typical REA co-operative asks for \$180 revenue from each mile per year to justify construction. Most utilities in country that is not too rough, or too far removed from powers, will put up free lines with that much revenue guaranteed by the customers. Some states have laws forcing the utilities to erect lines wherever prospective customers guarantee revenue of 1½ to 2 per cent of construction costs, which, on \$1,000 a mile construction, means \$180 to \$200 per mile per year.

"Many of the private utilities go this yardstick one better. Michigan utilities ask for only \$150 revenue a mile where there are five customers to the mile, and it is notable that REA has made no headway in this state. In New York state, Niagara Hudson Power corporation will take a chance if 3½ customers to the mile are willing jointly to guarantee \$84 a year in revenue, or \$2.50 per month each. Niagara Hudson's lines average 4 customers to the mile. Consumers Power and Detroit Edison in Michigan average less than 5 to the mile. REA's projected average is just under 4 to the mile."

Calcium Carbide Gun For Frightening Birds

A bird frightening apparatus that may save Michigan orchard owners much of their crops in future years is being tested by H. A. Cardinell research associate in horticulture at Michigan State College. The first experiment in Allegan county give promise of results, especially practical in small orchards. The equipment now under test consists of a calcium carbide gun which explodes at long or short intervals. With the gun is a swinging and clattering apparatus that helps frighten away the marauding robins, starlings and other birds without killing them. At the end of the season after tests in various parts of the fruit belts in the state, the college will summarize findings. The experiment will describe the apparatus and present information so that orchard owners will be able to learn where the bird frightening equipment is practical or impractical, cost figures and usage.

LEGAL USE OF FERRETS

Nurserymen and fruit growers may own and use ferrets in protection of their property against rabbits by securing a permit from the director of the department of conservation.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Purchases of Farm Bureau Brand dairy and poultry feeds, seeds, fertilizers and fences 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.

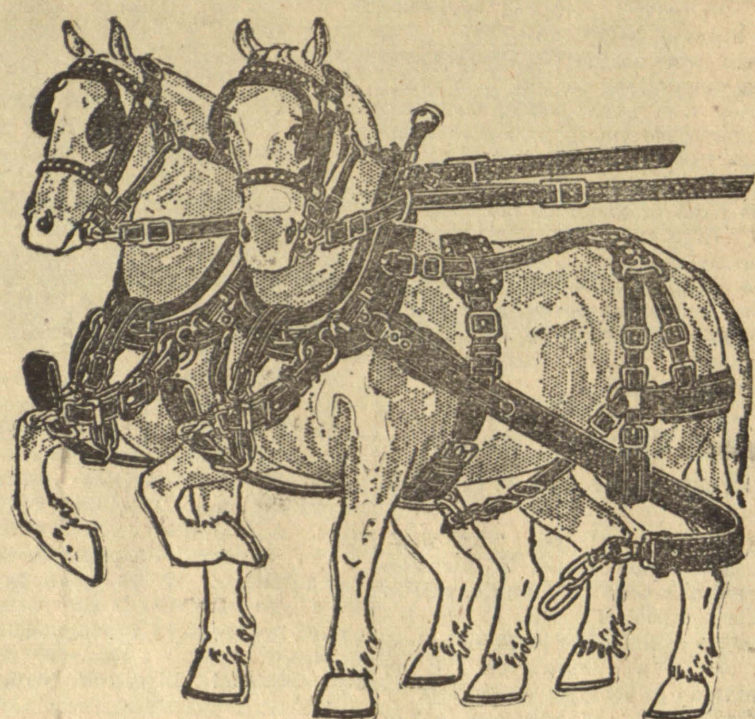
BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa," "Milk Maker," "Mermash," etc.

\$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 envelope for this purpose on your request.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

THREE GOOD "BUYS" FOR YOUR FARM



3
STYLES

KING
SUPER-SERVICE

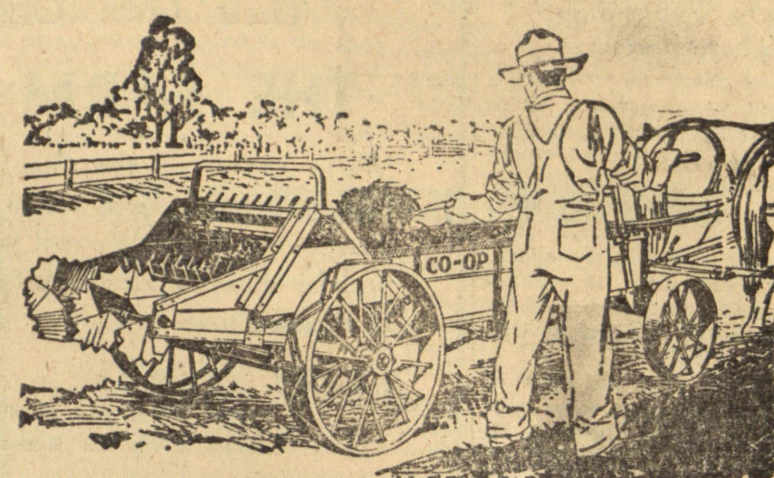
HEAVY
DUTY

FARM BUREAU HARNESSSES,
ALL LEATHER . . . FROM No. 1
SELECTED STEER HIDES

This Year ANCHORIDE Hardware . . .
New—5 times more rust resisting than
Japan or Cadmium . . . No Extra Cost!

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

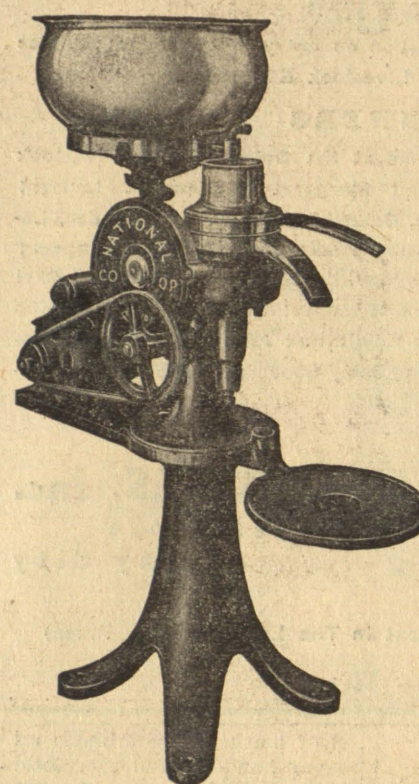
CO-OP
MANURE
SPREADER



Loads easily . . . Top of box only 3 ft. from
ground . . . 60 bushel capacity . . . See it!

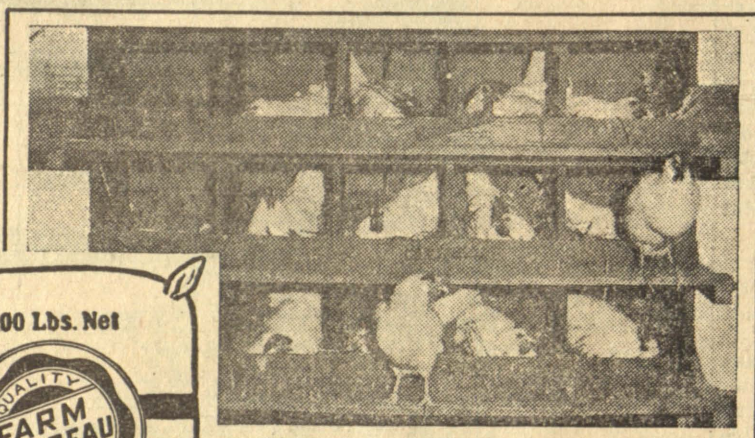
CO-OP
SEPARATOR

built
to last
and for
high
skimming
efficiency



Forty years of manufacturing experience have made this machine a leader for low cost skimming efficiency. We bring you highly desirable features in design for long service and for convenience.

YOU CAN START with Mermash Anytime



HAS WHAT IT TAKES
FOR HIGH PRODUCTION

MERMASH

With Cod Liver Oil The
Winter Feed

The best ground yellow corn, pure wheat bran, flour midds, meat and bone scraps, alfalfa leaf meal and Mermash, which is Pacific Ocean kelp and fish meal, are used in Mermash.

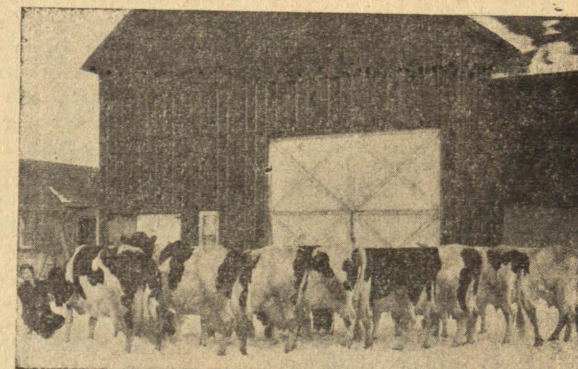


MILKMAKER Means Money Maker

PROOF

HERD AVERAGE
626 LBS. OF BUTTERFAT

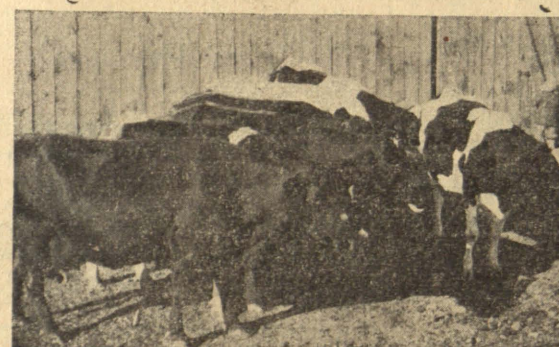
Raymond Wurzel, North Street, St. Clair County, dairyman, fed these Holsteins Milk Maker 24% with home grown grains.



PROOF

HERD AVERAGE
539 LBS. OF BUTTERFAT

Paul Schiffer, Mecosta county dairyman, makes records and profits with Milk Maker 32% and home grown grains.



PROOF

HERD AVERAGE
621 LBS. OF BUTTERFAT

The Doan Straub Herd of 8 cows, Berrien county, averaged 480, 563 and 621 lbs. of butterfat in 3 years. The ration, Milk Maker 32% and home grown grains.



If you milk cows and buy feed, send for
our free booklet, Farm Bureau Dairy Feeds

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.

MILKMAKER
Means
Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24, 32 and 34%