

Behind the Wheel

with J. F. Yaeger,
Organization Director

SONG
The man on the other side of Charley Rogers looked the Farm Bureau representative over in surprised fashion at the annual Monore County Farm Bureau meeting.

"Rather lusty singing", he remarked.

"Its got to be", says Charley, "that's the boss up there".

Mrs. Rogers was leading the community singing.

JOLLY
Always happy, well liked and respected—that's Mr. George King of Raisinville township, Monore county. Although often stung by thousands of bees that are his main source of income, Mr. King never complains but rather regards his painful experiences as fun. It's all part of the work of keeping bees, says Mr. King, and why grumble about it. Aside from bees, Mr. King has a dairy herd and is treasurer of the Monore County Soil Conservation Association.

JUNIORS
We recently attended Junior Farm Bureau meetings in Eaton, Ottawa and Kalamazoo Counties. They reminded us of what a farmer friend recently said:

"At our national convention, the Juniors easily carried off the honors of the event because here was enthusiasm, intelligence and unity."

"Wait 10 years until these Juniors become Seniors and take command of our organization and things will hum."

Instill enthusiasm, intelligence and unity into any group and "things will hum". Certainly those meetings I attend of our own Junior Farm Bureau groups are filled with enthusiasm, intelligence and unity. The State Junior Farm Bureau convention held in November should have been an eye opener to anyone who sat in on the sessions of the younger people. If these young people catch the vision of organization and co-operation and don't lose their initiative and enthusiasm as they get older and become busier with the responsibilities of earning a living for themselves and their families, things certainly will hum.

WOOL
Outstanding in the production of wool is a flock owned by Loren Frank, Oakland county farmer, and member of the Troy-Avon Farm Bureau Community group. Fleeces exhibited at the State Fair in Detroit last fall, won prizes there for Mr. Frank as they have at numerous county fairs and other exhibits. Leader of a Farmer's Club and a member of the board of directors of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association, Mr. Frank is highly respected for a keen mind on agricultural matters. He is very enthusiastic about the Farm Bureau legislative program in Washington.

APPLES
When it comes to apples, Mr. Homer G. Waring of Antrim county, is well up towards the head of the list. A bushel of McIntosh recently won firsts at both the Traverse City and the Horticultural show at Grand Rapids. Said one man: "Every apple was so uniform in shape, size and color and so true to type that it was hard to believe they weren't artificial". The same bushel is to be exhibited during Farmer's Week at Michigan State College in January.

AGREEMENT
The thinking of farm leaders, whether they be Farm Bureau leaders or leaders of some other farm organization, are not so far apart as seems to be the opinion in some areas. The Farm Bureau program includes the "every normal granary" and "control of ruinous surpluses". This morning a copy of the Farmers Union Herald published in St. Paul comes to my desk. I find the following item on page 1:

"If another favorable corn season comes in 1938, we will be confronted with another staggering surplus problem. The favorable season may or may not come. And because of this unknown quantity the normal granary program is needed."

"But if the favorable season does come, we need control devices to check (Continued on Page 5.)"

Van Buren Annual Meeting January 7
Annual meeting of the Van Buren County Farm Bureau is at the M. E. church at Paw Paw, Friday, January 7, starting at 10:30. Dinner will be served, complimentary to the members present. Speakers are J. G. Hayes of Michigan State College, and J. F. Yaeger, organization director for the Farm Bureau. There will be music and other entertainment. Officers will be elected.

CLINTON BUREAU URGES SAFETY CAMPAIGN

Plans Educational Program To Reduce Auto Accidents

St. Johns—Clinton County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting at Bingham Grange Hall, December 7th adopted a resolution instructing the County Farm Bureau to co-operate with the State Highway Department and the Michigan State Police in arranging for a safety campaign in this county to teach people methods for preventing automobile accidents.

Stanley M. Powell of Ionia, overseer of Michigan State Grange and recently elected a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Board, spoke of the fine co-operation between the Michigan State Grange and the Farm Bureau.

The two organizations, said Mr. Powell, are not in conflict with each other, but rather each is interested in the constructive program of the other. Mr. Powell spoke highly of the Junior Farm Bureau program and the development of young people's work in the Grange as means for assuring the future of the two organizations and to promote social and educational and business programs for young people on farms.

Ignatz Koenigsnecht was re-elected director of the Clinton County Farm Bureau. Director Ed. Crosby declined to run again because of his health. Ray Harper of Bingham Township succeeds Mr. Crosby. A resolution of respect was voted Mr. Crosby for his many years of faithful service as director and former president of the Clinton County Farm Bureau.

Roland Sleight of Lainsburg spoke regarding the insurance service given by the Farm Bureau in the automobile, life and fire fields.

Ben Hennink of Lansing, director of the Junior Farm Bureau conducted the singing and entertainment features of the meeting. Vice-President, King Lee presided, because of the illness of President Lloyd Beckwith.

FARMERS LOSE UNDER NEW LIVE STOCK MARKETING

Direct to Packer Selling Discussed at Dowagiac Annual Meeting

Dowagiac—Dowagiac Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., at its annual meeting Dec. 16 rounded out 18 years in business, and reported a volume of \$335,000 for 1937, which exceeded 1936 by about \$50,000.

In his annual report, Manager Roy D. Ward had this to say about farmer marketing of live stock:

"Stock marketed by this association is shipped to our own selling agencies where it is sold under competitive bidding and where it is endeavored to establish a true value on all meat animals. Terminal markets are invaluable as they establish prices which effect the values throughout the whole country. Our terminal selling agencies help to stabilize and maintain prices while direct-to-packer marketing destroys and tears down our co-operative plan of orderly marketing and weakens the prices that are established daily on the terminal markets."

"Our Detroit market is a good example of what direct-to-packer selling will do to a competitive market. At the present time there is only one packer active in buying on this market, and they never come on until the close of the Chicago market. Detroit's hog market is never established in time for us to get a report in our daily paper. Detroit a few years ago had a very strong hog market, but today their price has slipped to a point lower than Chicago."

"This condition is really serious at Detroit, as the farmer is the fellow who has lost the differential in price paid for hogs compared to a few years ago. This same condition can happen on all terminal markets if this plan is patronized too freely by producers and feeders. If the packer is successful in destroying our terminal markets, then the whole live stock industry will suffer severely."

From very small beginnings, the Dowagiac Ass'n has grown to have a number of departments, any one of which is a sizable business concern in itself. In 1937 the cream department handled \$37,039.13 worth of cream for members. There is a retail feed and feed mixing division. A large business in farm machinery and repairs. A field seeds and fertilizers department and a coal yard. The live stock department brought in 156 carloads of stock to feed, and shipped 51 decks to the Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo markets. The Association owns its properties free and clear.

Uncle Ah says all work and no play makes jack.

Willow Valley Junior Farm Bureau Radio Group



Here are the young men and women who present the Willow Valley Junior Farm Bureau radio program each Saturday noon from 1 to 1:30 o'clock from State College Station WKAR. These are candid camera photographs, taken in the studio during final rehearsal for the December 18th broadcast. From this photo, we introduce only these characters: MARY, at left of microphone, played by Helen Shanahan of Mt. Pleasant. JOHN, center, by George Cox of St. Louis. ESSIE by Ruth Schuler of Weidman. ELMER by George Schlieder of Ithaca. He tells the "Me and Paw" stories.



The ladies in this program: Rear, left to right: HELEN by Audrey Wiselugel of Lansing; minor characters by Ruth Gale of Lansing; LOIS by Lillian Hyde of Lansing. Foreground, left to right: ESSIE by Ruth Schuler; MARY by Helen Shanahan. MARTA DALEN guest of the radio group, played by Marta Dalen of Stockholm, Sweden. She is a student at State College.



This is the Willow Valley Junior Farm Bureau orchestra. Left to right: Norman Greening, Leon Ward and Burdette Gulick, all of Breckenridge; Miss Frances Ayers of East Lansing, orchestra director; Bernard Kime and Harold Zimmerman of Ithaca.

Plan Farmers Day At Yale in February

Sanilac and St. Clair County Farm Bureaus, together with the businessmen of Yale are sponsoring a Farmers Day program for all farmers and their families at Yale sometime during the week of Feb. 7. The all day program will center at the high school. Some church group will serve dinner. Guy Rowell, manager of the Yale Elevator is chairman, and will be assisted by Thos. Isles of Valley Center for Sanilac county, and C. H. Halsey of Yale for St. Clair County Farm Bureau.

Paw Paw Group Entertain Neighbors

Ninety-eight persons attended the community program of Paw Paw Community Farm Bureau at Coterie club, Paw Paw, Dec. 23. Guests were the Lawrence Community Farm Bureau and the Van Buren Junior Farm Bureau. Square dancing, a turkey raffle, Farm Bureau discussion and luncheon made up the program. "Candle lit trays were served in the dimmed room for a beautiful effect.

LIVE STOCK EXCH. ANNUAL FEB. 18

P. O. Wilson and Frank Peck Scheduled for Speaking Program

President Elmer A. Beamer of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange has announced that the annual meeting will be at Lansing, Friday, Feb. 18, with business session to be held during the morning and afternoon. There will be a banquet in the evening. For the first time, the entire program will take place the same day.

Mr. P. O. Wilson, executive secretary of the National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n, will speak in the afternoon.

Mr. Frank M. Peck, who recently left the directorship of extension work at the University of Minnesota to accept the presidency of the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul, is another fine speaker and will speak on "The Human Factor in Co-operatives". A fine program of entertainment will be presented.

Retail Grocers to Push Sale of Beans

In answer to a call for assistance from growers of dry beans throughout the nation, the Independent Food Distributors Council at its regular meeting held in Chicago, December 13th, pledged the support of more than 152,000 stores in marketing the surplus production of beans.

According to the figures presented the National Bean Growers Committee reports nearly fifteen million bags of beans in 1937. This is 35% more than the 1936 crop.

The Bean Growers Committee, headed by Sec'y C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, called upon the grocers of the country for aid in moving this surplus production into consuming channels. The committee represents growers in New York, Michigan, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana.

Most of the iceberg lettuce grown in New York state comes from Oswego county. Nearly one-half of the total lettuce acreage in the state is in that county.

FACTIONS IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION WAR DECLARE FOR PEACE AT CONFERENCE CALLED BY FARM BUREAU

Appoint Committee to Recommend Legislative Action to Settle Territory Fights, and To Assure Service to Entire Areas

Rural Michigan is entering 1938 with prospects for peace between power companies, the Rural Electrification Administration and other interests involved in the battles as to who shall build farm power lines in what community.

Rural Michigan may see the public utilities commission by legislative act made the umpire in such matters. However, the people in a rural community may be empowered by law to determine by vote what source of power they want.

Rural Michigan may see the public utilities commission authorized by law to order any private, public or co-operative electric power concern to complete the electrification of its rural territory, or make way for some one who can.

Agree on These Points
These were the unanimous recommendations of a conference called by the Michigan State Farm Bureau December 23. It was attended by heads of the Michigan State Grange, Farmers Union, State Farm Bureau, representatives of the Michigan public utilities commission, privately owned power companies, and Rural Electrification Administration co-operatives in Michigan. Object of the meeting was to find common grounds upon which all parties could meet and proceed with the electrification of all rural areas in Michigan at the earliest possible date.

The conference adopted a resolution calling upon each group to name one man to a committee charged with inquiring into the advisability of legislation to bring these recommendations about. Text of the resolution:

The Resolution
"Resolved, that a committee be created for the purpose of inquiring more particularly into the advisability of legislation to vest in the public utilities commission control over the distribution of territory among various private and co-operative electric power companies, but with the right of referendum reserved to the residents as to the company that shall serve them, and that the committee also inquire into the advisability of legislation strengthening the powers of the commission to require a wider dissemination of electric power in the territory controlled by any company."

Resolved, that the committee shall consist of one member to be designated by each of the following groups: Farmers Union, Grange, Farm Bureau, public utilities commission, electric power companies, REA co-operatives."

- Committee Members Appointed**
- Farmers Union is represented by President Ira Wilmoth of Adrian.
 - State Grange by C. H. Bramble of Lansing, State Master.
 - Farm Bureau by R. Wayne Newton of Detroit, legislative representative of the bureau.
 - Public Utilities Commission by Commissioner Joseph Donnelly.
 - REA Co-operatives by C. A. Winder, chief engineer for the public utilities commission. His alternate is Harry Grayson of Uby, president of the Thumb Electric Co-operative.
 - The power companies will name their representative later.
 - The rural electrification committee of the legislature's legislative council attended the conference and agreed to sit in as observers at conference committee meetings. They are Senator Miles Callaghan of Reed City; Rep. Peter Legg of Escanaba, Rep. H. O. Clines of Ludington.
- The conference December 23 also adopted a resolution offered by Rep. Clines placing the group on record as favoring legislation in accordance with Sec. 8, Art. 31 of the State constitution that will permit any two or more cities, villages or townships to organize a metropolitan district for the manufacture and distribution of electric power.
- Clark L. Brody of the Farm Bureau was named secretary of the conference committee, which will meet at an early date.
- Those who attended the December 23 conference at the Farm Bureau were:
- MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE: C. H. Bramble, master, Lansing; Earl Brewer, Grand Rapids; S. M. Powell, Ionia.
 - FARMERS UNION: Pres. Ira Wilmoth, Adrian; Willis Palmer, director, Britton; Ray Hendershot, Tecumseh.
 - STATE FARM BUREAU: Pres. J. J. Jakway, Benton Harbor; C. L. Brody, sec'y, Lansing; J. F. Yaeger, Lansing; R. Wayne Newton, Detroit.
 - LANSING SUGAR BEET GROWERS ASS'N: W. H. Lovejoy, Perry.
 - CONSUMERS POWER CO.: Dan Karm, gen'l mgr., Jackson; H. J. Gallagher, Jackson.
 - DETROIT EDISON COMPANY: Harry A. Snow, engineer, Detroit; Harold B. Tyres, Detroit.
 - INDIANA MICHIGAN ELECTRIC CO.: E. A. Sherman, South Bend, Ind.
 - PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION: Joseph M. Donnelly, commissioner, Lansing; C. A. Winder, chief engineer, Lansing.
 - FRUIT BELT ELECTRIC CO-OP: W. F. Leach, Cassopolis; R. W. Hain, Cassopolis; Robert Thompson, Cassopolis; Wm. L. Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo.
 - PRESQUE ISLE ELECTRIC CO-OP: Jack Brown, Onaway.
 - SE. MICHIGAN RURAL ELEC. CO-OP: Henry Silverston, Riga; C. G. Nye, Hudson.

Pres. O'Neal Assails House Farm Bill

Striking directly at the farm bill passed by the House in Congress President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation told its annual convention at Chicago, Dec. 13, that the house committee failed completely to meet the issue in their bill.

Mr. O'Neal declared that the House agricultural committee's bill leads the farmer to think he might get parity prices, but it offers no mechanism at all to give him parity. The bill leaves out the very thing that would keep the cost of the bill down to reasonable levels, which is adequate control, he said, pointing out the possible dire consequences of an inadequate control as much for other groups.

"Are the memories of congressmen so short that they do not recall the economics and political consequences of crop surpluses that wrecked commodity prices during the twenties? If they pass a bill that on the face of it will be powerless to control surpluses or stabilize prices, what will farmers say when congressmen go home?"

Mr. O'Neal declared that hope for the farmer lies in the expectation that when the bill gets to the conference committee of the Senate and House the differences in the two bills can be ironed out "and we will have a bill that will really control surpluses and stabilize prices." Congress has done as much for other groups, he said.

"They passed the Guffey Coal Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Miller-Tyngs Act, the Connolly 'Hot Oil' Act, an soon they may pass the Wages and Hours bill. Every one of these laws imposes rigid controls on business for the benefit of the producer or laborer."

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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

Entered at second class matter January 12, 1923, at the post-office at Charlotte, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published first Saturday of each month by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its publication office at 114 Lovett St., Charlotte, Michigan.

Editorial and general offices, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Postoffice Box 250. Telephone, Lansing 21-271.

KINAR UNGREN.....Editor and Business Manager

Subscription 25 cents per year; 4 years for \$1, in advance.

Vol. XVI SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1938 No. 1

Parting of the Ways

Outstanding event of the American Farm Bureau annual convention was an indication that Farm Bureau President Edward A. O'Neal and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace are in different camps on the subject of pending national farm legislation. This comes after ten years or more of traveling together on the subject.

Both favor control of crop surpluses through such measures as benefit payments to farmers co-operating in crop control programs; loans on excess crops withheld from market, and as a last resort, levying penalty taxes on excess production.

Mr. O'Neal has stood for a low level of crop reserves in order to maintain farm prices. He got that in the Senate version of the farm bill. Recently, Mr. Wallace plucked for the House farm bill, which Mr. O'Neal says sets the permissible reserves so high that the control plan will be worthless. At Chicago, President O'Neal, addressing the convention, said to Mr. Wallace, seated nearby, "We can't go with you. . . . We cannot and will not compromise on this fundamental issue."

Whether the national Farm Bureau may in time be shown to be right or wrong, it has stood firmly by its convictions, as expressed by the national convention resolutions for several years. Mr. Wallace has turned a corner, perhaps a political one, but the Farm Bureau is steadfastly holding to its course.

Religion and Character

Judge Malcolm Hatfield of the children's court at Benton Harbor tells us that about half of all school children are outside the church. Since our public schools and colleges are prohibited from teaching religion, he asks where such young people are to gain a knowledge of religion, morality and character?

Judge Hatfield gives point to his question when he quotes court records to show that most people whose acts bring them before the law have had no religious training. Instruction in religion helps build good character. Persons of good character are seldom found on the wrong side of the law.

Why shouldn't all churches unite, asks the judge, to insist that some form of religious instruction be given in schools to twelve or fifteen million youngsters who are not now and probably never will be affiliated with any church?

The Policy at Dowagiac

Mr. Roy D. Ward has been manager of the very successful Dowagiac Farmers Co-operative Ass'n for many years. No small part of their success has come from sharing experiences and ideas with other farm co-operatives. In his annual report to his members December 16, Mr. Ward said:

"Your association has always had a desire and a determination to become better informed about the marketing of agricultural products. It has tried to correct some of the unfair practices that have taken place in the past, and to prevent unfair practices from becoming active in the future.

"We have given our time and money in an effort to better some of the undesirable conditions that exist on the farm. I do not mean to say that we have accomplished any outstanding thing alone, but by co-relating our activities with other co-operative associations and farm organizations, we have accomplished many things that have been beneficial to agriculture."

Coldwater's Patronage Savings

The board of directors of the Coldwater Co-operative Company recently authorized payment of the following schedule of savings:

(1) Preferred shareholders and common shareholders will each receive 4% in cash, or credit applied against any obligation due the company.

(2) A patronage saving to all eligible customers of 7% on all commodities bought and sold through the company. This applies to members and non-members alike, except that where the eligible customer is not a member the first \$10.00 earned in patronage savings applies as credit against a share of stock and the additional credit is applied against any obligation owing the company. The same rule applies against shareholders earnings if the shareholder owes the company any obligation. In case no obligation is owing the company a check is issued in full for the amount of earnings on the shares and patronage savings.

(3) A 7% bonus be paid to all regular employees, on the basis of net wages received, having a record of employment as of Dec. 10, 1937. What does patronage saving mean?

It means that earnings and savings are turned back to the customer that does business with the co-operative, after all expenses of operation are deducted and a necessary reserve is set aside to maintain a sound financial working organization.

What does this mean to patrons?

It gives him more for his product! Example: Suppose wheat was worth \$1.00 per bushel last August, now the Co-op pays 7% patronage saving. This means net \$1.07 per bushel for the wheat. This same rule applies to corn, oats, seed, or anything that is bought.

He saves on what he purchases! Example: The customer buys fertilizer—suppose he pays \$35.00 per ton at delivery, his patronage saving will reduce its cost to \$32.55, making him a savings of \$2.45 per ton.

Some of the patrons of the Coldwater Co-op received a check for their share of the earnings and savings totaling as much as \$235.78. The largest percentage of products sold through this organization are Farm Bureau products.

Letters to the Editor

Salty Comment in Readers' Letters

Where Shall Directors Live?

Mr. Editor:

In your last issue (December 4th) I note there was some criticism on what was said or heard at the last meeting of the State Farm Bureau at Lansing, Michigan.

To my knowledge there were no statements made for the purpose of belittling other people's homes or places where they live. There was a lengthy discussion as to just whom should be placed on the State Farm Bureau board, and in which county they should reside. It did not seem to make any difference what the qualifications of the person might be, or the experience they had had in conferring with the state officers as to what might be deemed best for the Farm Bureau in general, or result in the greatest good for the greatest number of people, but the point was to get someone located in their particular county.

As the writer sees this proposition, a student of the problems which are

it does not make any difference where the person lives who is elected to the State Farm Bureau board, so long as such person is properly qualified. For instance, if a question is brought up which has to do with the fruit, berry, beans, wool, potato growers, dairy business or general farming, whatever would be for the good of the people in the main industries would at the same time be equally for the good of the people all through the state, who might be small growers of any of the crops enumerated, or who were engaged in general farming.

The idea I had in mind—which I believe most people will agree is sound reasoning—is that a member of the Bureau should be chosen with a view to his complete understanding of and breadth of experience in general farm operation, whether it be dairying, stock raising, fruit culture, or what not, and consequently what part of the state happened to be his residence locality would be important. Therefore, I questioned the advisability of taking so much time out of the session to debate upon where within the state a Board member should live. To my way of thinking, the main consideration should be his fitness and qualifications to serve in the required capacity, rather than his possible residence in such and such a county. I ask, to function efficiently on the Farm Bureau Board, should a man be



The Heater in the Tank

There's an air about the farmstead when the mercury is low That betokens homely comfort and belief in the frost and snow; Just an air of calm well being, of abundance without lack, In the kneedeep straw that glistens all about the bedding stack, In the curl of vapor rising from the dungheap by the shed, In the warmly rounded hollow where the sow has made her bed, In the chickens' merry clatter, in the gabbling of the geese, Are the simple subtle symptoms that bespeak implicit peace.

And among the many tokens that induce my eyes and ears There is one that is outstanding and abiding through the years. Typifies the rustic comfort of the farm in winter-time. From a peck of corn-cobs burning in the heater in the tank. I delight to see the smoke cloud rising straight and white and tall When the air is crisp and tingly and there's just no wind at all. In short, the old tank-heater with its ashes and its grime Typifies the rustic comfort of the farm in winter-time.

It is not a costly ornament for show instead of use; Nor is it something elegant that will not stand abuse. It is not a dinky gadget of tin and pink meringue, Nor the nicker-plated subject of a salesman's glib harangue. But a sturdy grey-iron casting, of substance, weight, and worth, Planted firmly in the water as the tank is in the earth. And it's planted for a purpose that is Christian-like and sound— Oh, I like the old tank-heater when the snow is on the ground.

When I open up the cover and the tank is frozen tight Then I hustle to the kitchen and procure myself a light With a quart or so of glowing coals I kindle up some pine And I fill the heater up with coals right to the water line. I puff my cheeks and down the draft I blow until it roars, And then I shut the cover down and go about my chores. While the white smoke surges upward from the smoke-pipe in the roof Speaking plain warm-water comfort to the realm of horn and hoof.

There is comfort for the weary in the hearthfire's cheerful glow. There is comfort for the traveler in a light across the snow. For the sailor there is comfort in the heaving of the keel. Every man takes comfort feeling what his soul delights to feel. So I take a wholesome comfort that is just my own affair In a plume of cob-smoke rising in the frosty morning air. And I've often stood and watched it, while the grateful cattle drank Breathing heavy bovine blessings on the heater in the tank.



offered for consideration, or simply just a "Yes" man?

It was far from the writer's intention to say anything in any way detrimental to anyone's place of abode. Possibly it might not be out of order to mention here that the writer has holdings right now which the Indians wouldn't accept a deed for, as they left the place a hundred years and more ago. Neighbors term some of these holdings "No Man's Land" on account of its being muck and mire and having a quick-sand bottom.

Had the writer been desirous of criticizing anything that was done at the State Farm Bureau Convention on November 11, it would have been the neglect of all, excepting one man, to make any reference to Armistice Day and the men who gave their all for their country—our dear heroes of the World War. At the Convention there wasn't even a pause made at eleven o'clock as is the usual custom, and as was done in the great City of New York and many other places large and small throughout the country. No one should be criticized more than myself for this omission, and I wish to offer my sincere apology here and now.

I might add that it is commonly acknowledged that an article written for your paper, or for any publication, has little value unless the writer's name is given. If space would permit, I should like to mention numerous good things about the work that was done at the State Farm Bureau Convention which was held November 11th, in Lansing.

FRANK B. MARTIN

130 Cliff Street
Battle Creek, Michigan
December 8, 1937

About Fancy Packs

Mr. Editor: In my copy of Michigan Farm News of December 4, 1937, there is an editorial on "Better Packaging Wins Trade." As a grower who has been on the Detroit market to which this refers, I would like to make a few comments.

The editorial states "Michigan apples are offered in old crates with newspaper linings." The reason for this is that the buyers demand it. I well remember the first time we were on the Detroit market with a large load of fancy Delicious apples, ring packed in new tub baskets, issued fringed, etc. We did not sell a bushel of apples that day, but apples on both sides of us were selling readily and a good many of inferior quality. We were told by another producer that if we would put our apples in crates, we would move them quickly and the next day we moved our entire load in a short time—in crates.

I later talked with a good many buyers and they said the reason they preferred crates was that they could tell just how they ran all through and they had been fooled too many times with a nice ring of apples on top and inferior apples in the bottom and center. The remedy for this is easy—an honest pack by the grower.

Then there is another reason for the crate trade in Detroit. I recently attended the annual Horticultural meeting in Grand Rapids and heard one of the largest apple buyers for a chain store company in Detroit make the statement that they bought nearly all of their apples in crates and much preferred them that way as they

(Continued on Page 5.)

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition, 6 cents per word in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

LIVE STOCK REGISTERED HEREFORDS. BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kaukaunoi) (7-3-1f-22b)	ELECTRIC BROODERS ELECTRIC BROODING IS CHEAP with Lyon fan brooders. Used and recommended by leading poultrymen and universities from coast to coast. Lyon Brooders are ideal because of long life low operating cost and strong chicks obtained. Free catalog on Electric Poultry Supplies. Time switches, water heaters, Electric Lyon Dept. ME-SAN DIEGO, Calif. "Pioneers of Rural Electrification." (11-6-3f-57b)
REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL ready for service Advanced registry Accredited herd. Clark Supply Co., Nims, Eau Claire, Mich. (12-4-3f-16p)	BUILDING SUPPLIES LUMBER, METAL ROOFING, PIPE, new and used. Guaranteed usable condition. Stockyards Lumber Co., 469 S. Halsted St., Chicago. (6-5-3f-29f-19p)
POULTRY PULLETS! PULLETS! U. S. CERTIFIED Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Ready now. Also bred. Write or visit Lowden Farms, P. O. Rives Junction, Michigan. Location Pleasant Lake. (8-7-1f-25b), members.	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 CANES. Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & Son, 511 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (1-1-1f-12b)
MAPLE SYRUP SUPPLIES ALL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING AND MARKETING SUPPLIES, including "OM Reliable" Felt Filter Bag for cleaning. Three color labels, thermometers, hydrometers, buckets, flat bottom pans, tin and glass containers. "KING EVAPORATORS", sap storage tanks, sugarin oil rigs, sugar moulds, etc. For catalog and prices write Sugar Bush Supply Company. Display room and office, 217 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (next door to State Farm Bureau) (11-5f-57b)	FARM WORK WANTED SINGLE MAN, 42, WANTS GENERAL farm work by month or year. Farm raised, good mechanic worker. LaNeve Rice, 910 North Larch St., Lansing, Mich. (1-1-1f)
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	SINGLE MAN, FARM HAND, 35, wants work on general farm. Experienced help. Good with horses. James Collins, 625 Barnard St., Lansing, Mich. (1-1-1f)
	EMPLOYMENT OR BOARD ON farm without children. No dogs. Prefer middle-aged folks. Experienced. Single. Elmer R. Fisher, 24 S. Madison St., Battle Creek, Michigan. (1-3-1f)



CLARK L. BRODY

Progress

when factions confer

Agreement Sought in Farm Electrification; Notes At American Farm Bureau Convention

By CLARK L. BRODY

Executive Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau

THE conference on rural electrification at Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing, December 23, was one of the most encouraging and inspiring experiences of the month. Probably no other interest of the farmer has occasioned more misunderstanding and disappointment than has rural electrification. I greatly fear much troublesome experience is yet to be endured before the farmer and his family in many parts of the state have this much deserved and needed comfort and convenience on a practical, economical and satisfactory basis.

It is true that Michigan is one of the leading states in the number of farmsteads now enjoying this modern convenience and service on a satisfactory and economical basis, but in my judgment the problem is far from solved in many sections of the state where the utility companies have not acted or a co-operative company has not become established, or where the territory is too sparsely settled to support the cost of the service from either source.

A Big Problem

Because of a general lack of understanding of the amount of electricity necessary to support the lines, and because of wrong information given out, intentionally or unintentionally, much bitterness has developed over the efforts of the REA, the power companies and farm organizations, even though they may have acted with the best intentions.

A project of this importance and magnitude to be complete and satisfactory in all parts of the state, can only come through patience, time and effort on the part of all concerned. Years will be required to accomplish it in its entirety. It has already brought the farmer into new relationships and faced him with problems he has never experienced before.

As farm people through their organizations, together with the public utilities commission, the power companies and the REA accumulate experience and make the necessary adjustments which time is sure to bring about, the problems besetting the path of rural electrification today will disappear.

In response to the instructions of the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau last November and for the purpose of furthering an understanding of all concerned in rural electrification in this state, the Farm Bureau requested the REA, the state utilities commission, the power companies, the Michigan Farmer, the Farmers Union, and State Grange to meet here last week. That both the power companies and the REA are essential parts of the picture was evident from the discussion. The major question considered was a proposal for allocating territory to facilitate farm homes being served most economically and to best advantage. All agreed that this is the proper duty of the utilities commission but that further legislation is needed, but with the right of referendum reserved to the people as to which company shall serve them, and the type of service they want.

Laid Their Weapons Aside I was impressed with the sincerity and fairness of all who participated in the discussion of these relationships about which so much controversy and misunderstanding has developed in the past. Responsible power company heads, members of rural electrification co-operatives, farm organization leaders met, some of them for the first time.

As I observed the representatives of these groups sitting down together and discussing the rural electrical problems in such a frank and friendly manner, I could hardly believe they were the same utilities commission, power companies, rural electrical co-operatives and farm organizations about which so much controversy and dissension had been voiced. The outcome of the meeting and the attitude shown by the different interests as they adjourned indicated that fires of conflict or misunderstanding that may have raged in the past have served to fuse the intense interest of all concerned into a more harmonious and hopeful outlook for Michigan farm people.

Agree To Seek Settlement The Michigan State Farm Bureau is happy to join with the Farmers Union, the Grange, the rural electric co-operatives, the utilities commission, and the power companies as a member of the committee set up by the meeting to bring harmony and greater progress in the Michigan situation. The problem is difficult but it will give way to co-operation such as was shown at this meeting. If the good will, sincere and earnest interest shown by those at the meeting can be kept growing it will result in untold benefits not only to the men, women and children now in our farm homes but to the rural folks of future generations.

American Farm Bureau Meeting When farm men and women from 40 states of the Union gather in a great national meeting, speak the same language, sing the same familiar songs

to the cotton and cane country of Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Yet there are great common interests for more than a 1,500,000 men and women and children in the homes of the Farm Bureau membership. They have a willingness to sacrifice and work together for the welfare of all. That has harmonized their differences and special interests into a great national program for agriculture. Like a great oak the American Farm Bureau Federation is the product of the years.

The Actors Change

Officers and directors have passed on and off the stage and conditions and relationships have greatly changed during its lifetime, yet the Farm Bureau has gone steadily forward. As I think of the early struggles and uncertainties I have witnessed in the earlier years I am impressed how the great movement has endured in spite of human frailty and imperfection. I remember many of the personalities who played active and important parts in earlier years. Some of them have passed into the Great Beyond. Each had woven a part of the pattern. I realized how important it is for those who constitute its membership, directors and officers, today to likewise do our work well, not only for the welfare of the farm people today but those who follow us.

As I recall how factional and sectional difference of previous years have disappeared, I realized how time, experience and good faith have harmonized the divergent agricultural interests of our nation. I recall the words of Vice-President Earl Smith, of the American Farm Bureau that "in the Farm Bureau there is no east, no midwest, no south, nor west." The Farm Bureau is a great national farm family going forward together for the welfare of agriculture and the nation.

Scattering bread crumbs on the window sill is doing a good deed for hungry birds, but providing suitable shelters is even more appreciated in winter.

OFFER and TERMS 6,000 SHARES Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan

5% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK—CLASS AA— PAR VALUE \$10.00 — DUE JULY 1, 1956 Price \$10.00 per share

This stock is sold only on the complete statement regarding the issue which is contained in the Prospectus. Copy of the Prospectus may be obtained from Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan.

The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is about to offer this investment to the public. First announcement is through the columns of the Michigan Farm News to Farm Bureau members and their families as Farm Bureau Services, Inc., believes this to be a good investment of particular interest to them.

* Purpose of Issue

The preferred shares have been issued to raise additional working capital so that the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., may carry on co-operative buying and selling of farm products and supplies more efficiently and more economically, and to adequately finance the requirements for inventories, facilities, and operating capital occasioned by the growth of the business.

* As An Investment

The management of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., believes that the past and current records of business and earnings indicate a good future for the enterprise. The Services has a record of payment of all dividends on its preferred stock over a period of the past six years.

* Ownership and Management

The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is a federated co-operative organization owned by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 125 affiliated farmers' co-operative associations, located in the important agricultural sections of the state.

* Stability of the Business

The Farm Bureau Services' major lines of Farm Bureau brand seeds, fertilizers, dairy and poultry feeds, binder twine, oils and gasoline, fence and steel roofing, farm machinery, sprays and insecticides, harness, barn equipment, paints and tractors provide a good volume of business for all seasons of the year.

* Statements are quoted from the Prospectus.

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NAME ADDRESS January 1, 1938

Ferns grow well in the home if given a light, well-drained soil and plenty of water. They thrive in partial shade.

In years of high prices, the income to New York's 60,000 trappers is between two and three million dollars.



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It pays to fix up your farm with concrete. Concrete is sanitary and fireproof. . . termite-proof. . . makes your work easier. . . lasts a lifetime. . . increases returns.

What do you need on your farm? New steps, sidewalks, a cellar floor. . . a sanitary milk house. . . new approaches, doors and mangers in the barn?

You can do it yourself—or ask a local concrete builder for an estimate. Let us help. Check list for free plans and suggestions, paste on post card and mail.

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 Floors Foundations Basement
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Impressions from the American Farm Bureau Convention at Chicago

Michigan was Represented by a Group of Eighty; 1938 National Meeting may be at New Orleans

By J. F. YAEGER

Representatives from 1,850 county Farm Bureaus from 39 states met at Chicago December 12-15, to formulate resolutions to determine policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation during 1936 and to elect officers. National President Edward A. O'Neal was re-elected for a two year term.

Michigan was represented by two delegates, J. J. Jakway of Berrien county, president of the State Farm Bureau, and Clarence Reid of St. Clair county, vice-president. In addition C. L. Brody, secretary-manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Mrs. Edith Wagar, Michigan home and community chairman, county delegates and others attended. The Michigan party totaled nearly 80 in number.

County Farm Bureaus having 250 paid-up members or having a membership made up of 20 or more per cent

National Carbide
CARBIDE OF HIGHEST QUALITY
National Carbide Corporation
Lincoln Bldg. New York

of the farmers in the county were entitled to non-voting delegates. Counties in Michigan thus represented were Calhoun, Berrien, Saginaw, St. Clair, Northwestern Michigan Farm Bureau, Van Buren, Lapeer, Barry and Oceana.

Michigan women also attended the sessions of the Associated Women's group of the Farm Bureau, Mrs. Ward Gilliland of Oceana county, winner of the Michigan women's speaking contest, acted as a delegate to the Associated Women's convention and participated in the national speaking contest.

Impressions

The Farm Bureau audience being impressed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace when he spoke of a balanced economy, a fair share of the national income for the American farmer and appealed for unselfish planning. There is, said he, an interdependence of agriculture, labor and industry.

President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, differing in his general southern manner with Secretary Wallace on the matter of "parity price" and "parity income". The Farm Bureau program calls first for parity price while Secretary Wallace stresses parity income.

C. L. Brody trying to attend the United Co-op, bean, canning and other division meetings as well as the regular sessions and being cornered at almost every turn by folks who "just wanted a minute of his time."

The New York delegation threatening withdrawing from the A.F.B.F. unless the Farm Bureau Agricultural Adjustment program were revised but thinking better of it when Earl Smith, vice-president of the A.F.B.F. and president of the Illinois Farm Bureau said for "a united front to oppose those who would destroy the program for agricultural equality".

Feeling proud when the Michigan delegation was all assembled for breakfast early on the Tuesday morning of the convention and given a word of greeting by Secretary Ogg of the national organization.

Watching S. D. McNitt, president of the Muskegon County Farm Bureau, take such a great interest in the sessions. Mr. McNitt is 75 years old and has been active in the affairs of the Farm Bureau ever since there was such an organization in his county. He was as interested in the convention as any of the younger men.

14,000 for Michigan

The organization conference clinic being held the day following the close of the main convention where "sick County Farm Bureaus were operated on and given 'medical' advice for such internal ailments as 'lazy leadership', 'lack of a program', 'hibernation' (lack of co-operation), etc., etc." It was very interesting and amusing at the same time. Incidentally when it came time for 1938 quotas, Michigan accepted a quota of 14,000 members for the year.

Hearing further emphasis being placed on the control of weeds, a resolution which started two years ago

in Lapeer county, Michigan, where Mrs. Pearl Myus, then secretary of that County Farm Bureau, sponsored the original resolution. It has national prominence today.

Asking questions about organizations wherever I could get information in Chicago. Found out that the initiation fee for painters who wanted to join the union (and you can't paint in Chicago unless you are a member of the union) costs \$250, with a monthly dues varying from \$10 to \$23 depending on union needs. The girl who took care of our hotel room stated that she received \$40 a month and meals. Belonging to a union cost her an initiation fee of \$10, and dues were \$3 a month. It couldn't help but wonder as I heard these stories, why farmers sometimes thought that less than 50 cents a month was too much to pay to maintain an organization to protect their farm interests and investments.

Enjoying Editor Gregory of Wallace's Farmer talk on Future Problems of the Farm Bureau and hearing him say, "The trouble with those who oppose the Farm Bureau legislation is not that they're afraid that it won't work but they're afraid it will."

Feeling proud that Michigan ate steak at the "bean vs. steak dinner" at the organization meeting. States having a greater percentage than the average of the membership quotas secured for the year, eat steak. . . the less fortunate organization directors eat beans. . . only this time it was spinach, on the theory that if it gave strength to Popeye, it ought to help the weaker states.

Views on Extension Service

Being interested in hearing Director Bliss of the Iowa extension service say that his work could be most effective when working through the organized farmer groups, and hearing George Metzgar, director of organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association, say that there will come a day when the agricultural extension service must be paid for and controlled by farmers and farmers only.

Baltimore and New Orleans as well as Omaha want the 1938 convention. It looks like the first two cities are the favored ones but the exact place will not be announced until the A.F.B.F. board meets in March or June. The Michigan Farm Bureau may again plan a tour as it did when the convention went to California in 1936.

The Michigan extension service was represented by County Agent Earl McCarthy of St. Clair county. Michigan co-ops were represented by Manager Merle Crandall of the Howell Co-op, Manager John Rinke of the Warren Co-operative Co., and Manager Andrew Lohman of the Hamilton Co-op.

Mrs. Edith Wagar of Monroe county and Mrs. Lucille Sinclair sprouted out with a new arrangement of bobbed hair at the convention. There was some kidding but everyone agreed that it was very becoming.

Hearing Fred Harger, supervisor of Farm Bureau stores in Michigan, Vice-President Clarence Reid and Ed. Ziemer, machinery salesman, tell of "hav-

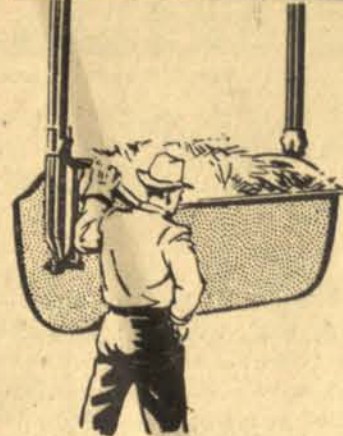
ing it out" with relatives and friends whom they visited while in Chicago because said relatives and friends characterized the convention as a "hick outfit" and accused farmers of "sponging" when they take AAA benefit payments for co-operating in soil conservation, etc.

The best wise crack we heard at the convention: "It's all right to be ignorant, but don't cultivate it". The best story: A negro mammy loaded down a street car and found the door too narrow. She tried the back entrance with the same result. Back to the front again. The impatient motorman remarked, "Well, make up your mind! Which end are you going to get on?" Replied the negro mammy, "You just hold this car still and I'll get both ends on."

Hearing the oft repeated comment that the sessions were a source of

much information and an inspiration. Everybody at the convention living and resolutions to do "my bit in the fight for agricultural equality." the Farm Bureau slogan: "They pray, they sing, they fight."

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Hudson Litter Carriers are modern, easy to install, easy to operate. Let us help you select the proper size and type of carrier for your barn. See us now!

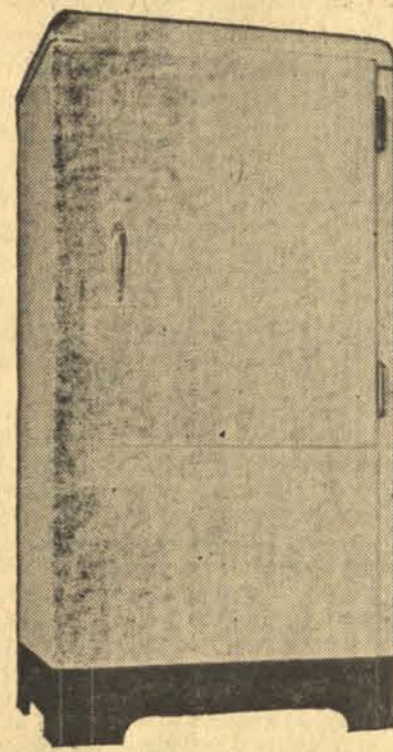
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Our new range combines a 4 unit electric range, an electric oven and broiler, and a two plate wood or coal burning unit. The fuel unit is so arranged that it is also a circulating heater. It circulates and warms the air of an ordinary kitchen three times an hour. Warm air comes from register shown in illustration of stove. We also have a complete line of Co-op all-electric ranges.



Electric refrigeration is great in summer, and a joy in winter. So convenient! Food storage that's always just right. You'll like this spacious, well arranged, quiet and fast freezing Co-op Box. Made in 4, 6 and 8 cu. ft. sizes.



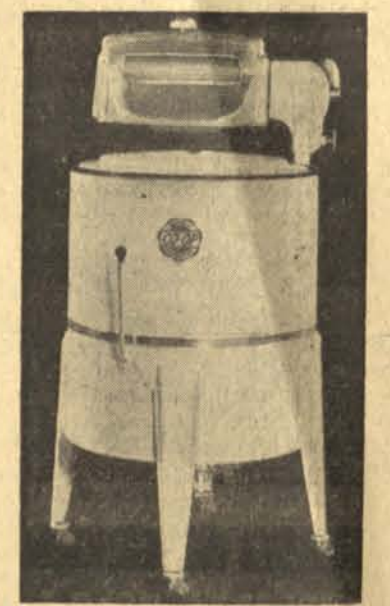
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Features include heat control for all fabrics. Automatic. Built-in switch and cord. Thermostat regulates heat.



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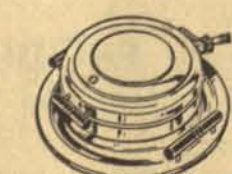
We make three models, with 6 to 8 pounds of dry clothes capacity. The tubs are porcelain enamel over rust resisting Armco iron. None better. A three vane impeller assures fast and thorough washing. Mechanism runs in oil bath for long and quiet service. Lifetime oiled motor. Mullins wringer, large cushion rolls, 5 positions.



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This iron warns when ironing surface is getting too hot for fabric for which it is set. Big value in semi-automatic irons.



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Glo-Lite Waffler has adjustable thermostatic control. Light signals when ready for batter and when waffle is done.



SIGNALS
Our indicating waffler signals through window in lid when grids are right to start baking. Priced very attractively.



INEXPENSIVE
Toaster takes two slices. Opening one door turns both slices. Chromium finish. Priced low.

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"BUY WITH CONFIDENCE THROUGH YOUR COOPERATIVE"

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

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Weidman, Michigan
State Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Home Office, Flint, Michigan
Dear Sir:

We received check of \$254.72 under policy 77315 and are extending our thanks to the company. Yours truly, Melvin & Lillie Gross.

You too, can be protected in Michigan's largest farm mutual fire insurance company with nearly \$250,000 in assets and resources, over one-half of which is in cash, government bonds and bonds guaranteed by U. S. Government. Insurance classified and assessed according to hazard. Rates as low as \$2.94 per \$1,000. To date we have paid \$5,425,070.14 in losses. Averaged over \$1,900,000.00 new insurance per month since January 1st. There is a reason. A penny post card will bring further information without obligation.

Write today—Don't delay.

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MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Presidents and Secretaries Meet at Lansing Jan. 10

Other Local Farm Bureau Leaders to Participate in Program

Presidents, secretaries and other county Farm Bureau leaders will discuss membership policies and problems and a program when they meet in Lansing at State Farm Bureau headquarters Monday, January 10th. Although the sessions will be chiefly of the discussion nature and a consideration of committee recommendations, speakers during the day are to include representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, some outstanding Michigan leaders, and Secretary-Manager C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau.

The meeting is to be an all day session with the opening address scheduled for 10 o'clock. This is to be followed by an organization clinic, dinner at the Farm Bureau, the discussion of committee recommendations, inspection of the warehouse, seed cleaning plant, etc., for those who desire to do so.

This meeting is the first of its kind to be held at Lansing and is expected to be a very important one from an organization and program standpoint. All county leaders but especially county presidents and secretaries are urged to attend.

New Pest Weed Threat In State

A new enemy of crops is downy brome, a grass that crowds out more desirable alfalfa in hayfields and pastures and whose barbed spikelets cause sheep to go blind and irritates the mouths of cattle. The downy brome should not be confused with its desirable relative, the smooth brome grass. Often the pest is incorrectly called wild oats.

Early pasturing apparently proves a control. Putting animals in on a downy brome infested alfalfa field as early as the last part of April has been tried with good results and even earlier grazing may be advisable.

Early in the season the alfalfa is not especially palatable and the grazing animals munch on the downy brome, preventing it from forming seed heads that later would further infest the field. The early pasturing seems logical even when the field is to be cut for hay.

Amateur Show By Junior Farm Bureau

Saturday, January 22, at 8 p. m. the Gratiot Junior Farm Bureau will present an amateur entertainment at Browns Opera house at Ithaca, which will feature the Junior Farm Bureau radio performers and orchestra.

RADIO Junior Farm Bureau

From 1 to 1:30 p. m. over Michigan State College Station, 850 kilocycles

WKAR

Music Plays Other Entertainment
Discussion of Matters of Farm Interest

January 8 and Each Saturday

The Modern Juggernaut

ancient tale is beggared in our world of speed

By ALFRED BENTALL
Director Farm Bureau Insurance Service



ALFRED BENTALL

I heard the word "Juggernaut" used recently by a war correspondent in connection with the present activities of the Japanese armies in China. When I hear that word used or see it in print, there comes to me a childhood memory of an old picture.

It was the picture of an ugly, armless idol—very large in size, seated on a sort of elevated throne which was borne on a great clumsy looking vehicle with large wooden wheels. The motive power was furnished by hundreds or even thousands of as many poor Hindu devotees as could get hold of the ropes of this great "God Carriage" as it was called. In the frenzy of the occasion, other devotees were shown throwing themselves in front of the great wheels to be crushed to death. After hearing the word and harking back to my childhood memories, it seemed interesting to look up that old story.

We find that Juggernaut was a cult-title of the Hindu God "Vishu". At Puri the temple is located which was erected to the honor of this Jannatha which is the Sanskrit form of the name Juggernaut and means "Lord of the World."

The temple at Puri in India built to house this and other great idols was begun in 1174 and completed 14 years later. It is pyramidal in form, 192 feet high and the main enclosure is 400 feet by 300 feet, containing a number of other shrines besides that of Vishu. Jagganath is exposed to view three days each year. On the first day occurs the bathing procession when the God is publicly bathed. Ten days later occurs the "car festival" when the "God Car" is drawn to a neighboring temple or as some versions of the story have it, to its country house. The hauling is very laboriously accomplished by the multitudes of devotees and pilgrims from far and near. Scores of thousands come each year to the celebration.

big head-lines about it. We talked much about the horrors of war. Yet during the past nineteen months, appalling as that list was, it is overshadowed by the toll of lives taken upon our highways in the same length of time. For against the 50,510 of our men killed in the war, their stands for the last 19 months a list of 58,269 who lost their lives in traffic accidents during a period equal to our active part in the great war!

And this is not all—on top of this ruthless waste of lives, there were two million injured, more or less seriously and 175,000 who will go thru life maimed and partly disabled, many of them seriously. Besides which there was a property loss in these traffic accidents conservatively estimated at two billions of dollars.

Rather Commonplace News
It would seem to be an appalling fact that we have become calloused to these things. Every day when we pick up our paper, we find a number of these cases. Within twenty-four hours, there came to our personal attention cases like the following: Near LaPorte, Indiana, a large truck had become stalled. It was after dark—the truck driver had done all that he could. He put flares at the head of the truck—behind and along the side. There came along a light car with five people besides the driver. Just why that driver failed to understand that the flares were placed there for some reason and did not slacken his speed will never be known, but it is known that his speed was so great and his failure to stop so complete that the car crashed into and under the rear end of the truck smashing the roof of the car down so that all six occupants were instantly killed.

A driver in Detroit crashed into a so-called safety zone at which were a crowd of people who had just left a gospel tabernacle. Twenty-two of these people were injured and one was killed. These are every-day occurrences. Moreover, the worst of them do not occur in Detroit or other so-called dangerous territory because during the past ten years, the fatal accidents in city areas are coming to be much less in their ratio to the total. Appalling as it may seem, the fatalities in the

Popeye and Roman Emperor Boomed Spinach and Lettuce

each is credited with adding to the average diet one important vegetable, says the New York Herald Tribune.

When a traveling physician cured Augustus of what promised to be fatal illness by feeding him fresh leaves of lettuce no one knew anything about vitamins, but the emperor got well just

the same and Romans ate lettuce forever afterward as the world still does today.

In more recent times Popeye is credited by the well-informed with having multiplied by many times the youthful demand for spinach, which years of medical propaganda had failed importantly to increase. Popular heroes, even imaginary ones, still can do the world some good. The only trouble is that now, when spinach is firmly established, the doctors begin to have doubts.

The original idea was that spinach is the vegetable best supplied with iron, an element deemed necessary for ample and health blood. Unfortunately, iron is now less esteemed for this purpose than once it was, some tiny constituents of liver extract and some obscure compounds of copper having been found closer to the secrets of bloodmaking than any kind of iron. Even worse for spinach fans is a recent pronouncement of the Council of Foods of the American Medical association that the iron in spinach is not well absorbed by the human body, especially by the digestive systems of young children.

Still worse misfortune has befallen the theory that spinach was a good source of calcium, an element needed for strong and healthy bones. Calcium does exist in spinach leaves, but modern chemists find that it is combined with oxalic acid to form calcium oxalate, a compound so completely insol-

means in all of them and in fact by no means is he responsible for the majority of them. But before we leave this drunken driver question, what about the responsibility of the tavern keeper who sells these men beer and other drinks knowing that their car is outside and knowing that they will be careening down the highway at the risk not only of their own lives but the lives of everybody else using that section of the highway while they are on their drunken attempt to get home? We are wondering if it would help if in the case of the lady referred to above, the tavern keeper who sold those drinks should be made jointly responsible. We rather think it ought to be so.

But bad as it is, the drink question is not the largest factor in our highway disasters. What is this largest factor? We rather guess it is an utter disregard of common sense rules for driving on the highways. We act like a lot of children who have come into possession of a high-powered toy and who burn their fingers and blow out their eyesight because they do not understand the dangers of its use.

Speed
One great contributing factor to these disasters is doubtless that of speed. We folks who only a few years ago walked or rode a bicycle or perhaps came to the affluence of a horse and buggy have mental processes that not long ago were tuned to travelling at the rate of six to twelve miles an hour except when on trains.

Presently we advanced to the stage of the Model T Ford, and we remember how we solemnly debated the safety of travelling more than fifteen miles an hour. In fact, we had resolved not to do this. In my early motoring days, a twenty mile trip was scheduled for one hour. But things have changed, in place of often bottomless roads, we have cement highways. In place of the old machine that had to be strained pretty hard to make over thirty-five miles an hour, we now have machines which will navigate over practically all of our present roads at seventy or more miles per hour. But unfortunately our minds, our sense of distance, our sense of general highway judgment has made very little advance from the horse and buggy days, and so with our new expensive machine which should be such a wonderful comfort to everybody, we careen down the highways with a veritable Juggernaut.

Disregard for Rules
Even when we put the danger of drunk driving and high speed together, we have not yet tapped the real difficulty which without question is that of the general American total disregard for rules and regulations. We are free people, if you please. We do not propose to have anyone tell us how to go or how fast or in what direction. At least that is the spirit which is manifested every day on our highways. We come to a rising grade; we are going to go over a hill—we cannot see over it, we do not know what will appear when we get to the top and so one night not long since at the top of such a hill, two cars met coming in opposite directions. Both of them had disregarded the common sense rule of keeping strictly to the right when going over a hill to say nothing about the added safeguard hint of the yellow line placed there by the Highway Department—so these cars came together. There were nine people in them and seven of them are dead. What is that thing in so many folk who are ordinarily decent citizens—who go to church—who hold responsible positions and yet drive on the highways totally disregarding the yellow line, the arrows pointing where we should surely get back to our own side of the road, the curve signs, the cross road signs, the stop signs, etc? Why don't we not only look at these signs but obey them? Well, we don't whatever the reason is, and so we go on with our Juggernaut slaughter.

In addition to the motorist's general indifference to regulations which after all are made for his safety, there is a disinclination on the part of all of us to acquaint ourselves with a few of the ordinary mechanics relating to the operation of an automobile or truck. Perhaps this manifests itself more in the matter of the mechanics of stopping than almost anything else, and this condition is in itself the reason for a great many disasters. We are driving along and we see a condition ahead of us that is going to be a reason for slackening down and perhaps for stopping entirely. How many of us have realized that after we have seen that condition it will be an average three-quarters of a second before we can react to the condition we have just seen. That is to say, between the time we see an obstruction and the time we get around to apply the brakes, three-quarters of a second will have elapsed. How many of us realize that when our car is travelling at sixty miles per hour, we are going 88 feet per second?

We think we want to pass a truck or some other vehicle. Another car is coming from the opposite direction. We hurriedly calculate if there is room and time and so we start to make the pass, but we forget that while we are making 88 feet per second in our direction, the other car is also making 88 feet per second in the direction toward us so that each second that elapses before we complete the pass, 176 feet will have been travelled by our two cars. And that is why just recently I saw a car which had met head on with another car, the two vehicles actually telescoping—the driver of the one being found up in the roof of the car and the motor of the other car being thrown into the back seat. This motorist passed a truck, but he did not figure on the 176 feet per second that his and the other car were making.

The Forces in Momentum
Again how many of us stop to think that if our brakes were in excellent condition equal to a deceleration of speed of 2.3 feet per second which would mean stopping at eighteen feet at twenty miles per hour—that if the conditions were perfect, the road-bed dry, brakes in the best condition, our own reaction average or better, it would then take 225 feet before this car at sixty miles per hours would stop. True the mechanism might be stopped before that. That is, we might have locked our brakes. We could call off our power but the laws of gravitation, yet momentum would still be working and so we find cars cutting off telephone poles and wrapping themselves around trees even when the entire mechanism of the car has stopped. Again how many of us realize that the power developed in stopping a car from a speed of sixty miles per hour generates power equal to 250 horse power or is equivalent of lifting that car to a height of 120 feet?

Just a little consideration of these things would help to explain why a

state trooper describing an accident as having seven killed on the spot, two dead on the way to the hospital, two more dead a little later, said he remembered it far more vividly that he wanted to. The quick way the doctor turned away from a dead man to check up on a woman with a broken back, the three bodies out of one car so soaked with oil from the crank case that they looked like wet brown cigars and not human. A man walking around and babbling to himself oblivious of the dead and dying, even oblivious of the daggerlike sliver of steel that stuck out of his streaming wrist. A pretty girl with her forehead laid open trying hopelessly to crawl out of a ditch in spite of her smashed hip. A first-class massacre of that sort is only a question of scale and numbers. Seven corpses are no wonder than one. Each shattered man, woman and child who went to make up the 36,500 corpse chalked up last year had to die a personal death.

None of the above is fiction. The incidents are only illustrations of daily, nightly and indeed hourly occurrences. If you have spent fifteen minutes in reading this article, during that fifteen minutes some man or woman, boy or girl has been killed in the United States thru a motor vehicle accident. This is being repeated every time the clock ticks off fifteen minutes, day and night all thru the year.

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the same and Romans ate lettuce forever afterward as the world still does today.

In more recent times Popeye is credited by the well-informed with having multiplied by many times the youthful demand for spinach, which years of medical propaganda had failed importantly to increase. Popular heroes, even imaginary ones, still can do the world some good. The only trouble is that now, when spinach is firmly established, the doctors begin to have doubts.

The original idea was that spinach is the vegetable best supplied with iron, an element deemed necessary for ample and health blood. Unfortunately, iron is now less esteemed for this purpose than once it was, some tiny constituents of liver extract and some obscure compounds of copper having been found closer to the secrets of bloodmaking than any kind of iron. Even worse for spinach fans is a recent pronouncement of the Council of Foods of the American Medical association that the iron in spinach is not well absorbed by the human body, especially by the digestive systems of young children.

Still worse misfortune has befallen the theory that spinach was a good source of calcium, an element needed for strong and healthy bones. Calcium does exist in spinach leaves, but modern chemists find that it is combined with oxalic acid to form calcium oxalate, a compound so completely insol-

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Don't neglect her

when you neglect the simple, easy and inexpensive task of keeping Oyster Shell where your hens can get it, as needed, to make egg shells—egg production naturally slows up.

egg shells are made of calcium and Pilot Brand is over 99% pure calcium.



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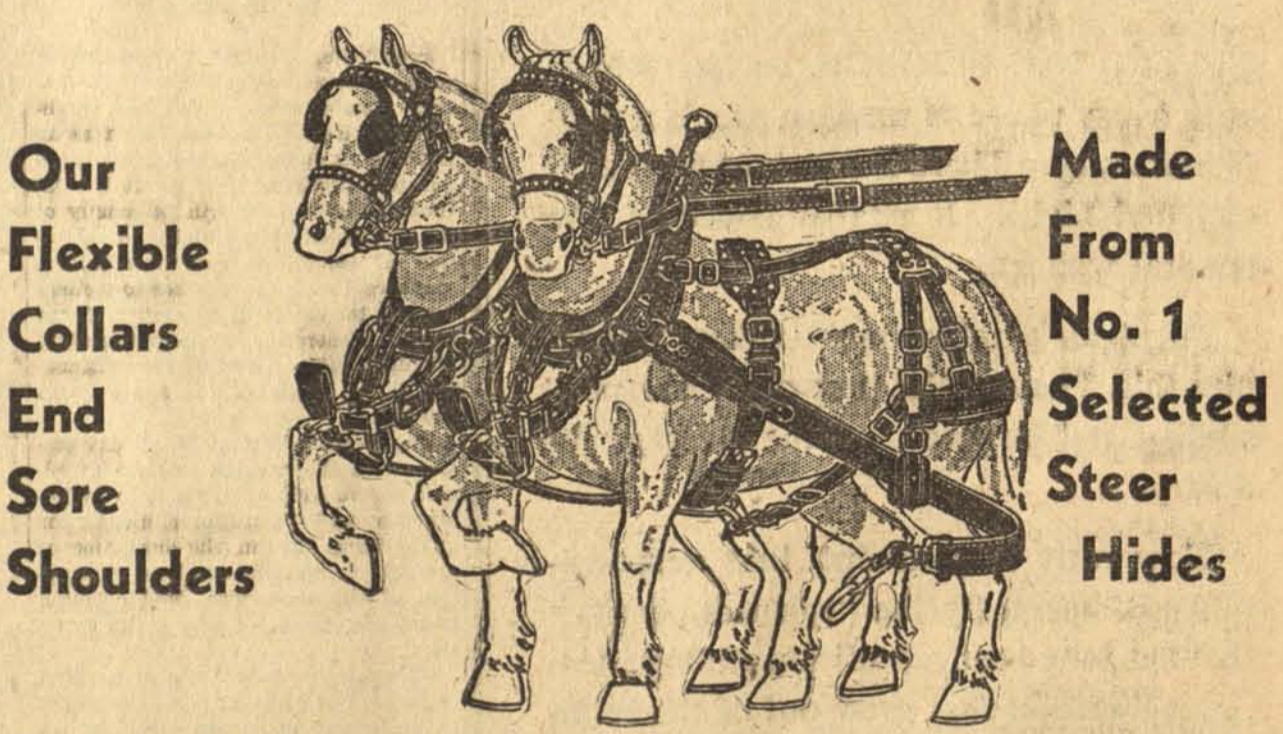
We'll sue you!

Slippery Days Are Here Again

We have more than 400,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 35 states in this national Legal Reserve Company. Let our local agent explain our policy to you.

State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. Bloomington, Illinois MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent—Lansing

FARM BUREAU HARNESS



BUY HARNESS REPAIRS NOW

It takes good leather to make good harness... that's why we use only No. 1 selected steer hides for all harness and strapwork. Next spring many Michigan teams will be wearing our new harness... Improvements include double side straps... double market straps... two piece lazy strap... New type hame clip... all Anchoride hardware, which is five times more rust resisting than cadmium, and 25 times more rust resisting than jappanned hardware.

We make the traces, breechings and strapwork extra strong for long wear. For quality and wear, these harnesses are priced right... Send for our harness catalog. For sale by—

Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC., Lansing, Michigan

MR. LIVESTOCK PRODUCER

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

SELLING
Commission sales services 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	WDFD	Ft. St. Vrain	1310
WELL	Battle Creek	1420	WOOD	Grand Rapids	1270
WJMN	Jackson	1370	WJCM	Lansing	1410
WKZO	Kalamazoo	390	WJMN	Bay City	1210

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, Detroit Stock Yards

Letters to The Editor

(continued from page two)
sell them by the pound in their various stores and the package makes no difference. After all, fancy packages run into real money and if a large part of the trade in Detroit prefers to pay for apples instead of package, we can hardly blame them. It would be much better for Michigan growers to devote more of their time to growing a fancy apple and put up an honest pack.

My truck is just in from Detroit, having delivered a large load of apples in crates. A large truck with two trailers directly behind us unloaded 1,350 bushels of Johnathans in crates, so you can see Detroit wants them in crates.

Sincerely yours,
WILBUR M. PAUL
Muskegon, R-5
Dec. 6, 1937

Mackinac Ferry On Winter Schedule

Lansing, Dec.—The one-boat winter schedule of the state ferry system at the Straits of Mackinac is now in effect.

The winter schedule follows: Leave St. Ignace at 5:30 a. m.; 9 a. m.; 12 noon; 3 p. m.; and 6 p. m. Leave Mackinac City at 7 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; and 7:30 p. m.

Wallace Warns Industry On New Year's Day

Washington—"In 1937, the farmers have led the nation in producing a superabundance," said Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace in a New Year's day statement. "With the help of fine weather, they have achieved a volume of production of the 53 leading crops which is the highest on record. They have produced the largest cotton crop in all our history, the largest wheat crop since 1932, and record crops of fruits, nuts, canning vegetables, and rice. The big production of feed crops, however, has not yet been reflected in increased supplies of livestock products.

"The farmers' record of 1937 is a challenge to American industry to join them in bringing an economy of abundance in this country. The horns that challenge is accepted, the horns of plenty in overflowing can engulf the farmer. In 1937, the growers of cotton, potatoes and some other commodities produced more than in 1936 and are realizing less—and in the case of cotton the increase in production was more than 50 percent.

"The farmer must have markets for abundance if he is to keep on producing bountifully. He suffers along with all society if those markets are to be hurt by the discharge of thousands of city workers from their jobs just when he is in greatest need of customers. He can not go on producing plentifully if industry uses scarcity methods to maintain rigid prices."

Potato Uproar Invites Peek Into the Neighbor's Kitchen

If Holding No. 2's is Wanton Waste, How About Laying Off 30,000?

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
If you should ask me to repeat to you one of the good things I heard at the American Farm Bureau annual meeting, I would not hesitate a moment in mentioning what in my judgment is the outstanding thought.

In his address Secretary Wallace said, "Only half of the farm problem is on the land. The key to the other half is held by labor and capital."

He urged farmers not only to study and discuss their problems until the great majority of farm people are of practically one mind as to the problem and the method by which it may be solved, but to see to it that those in other walks of life are made to see that our troubles are reflected materially in theirs.

We as farmers must give earnest thought to the problems of both labor and capital, for spasmodic employment of the laboring class has a great influence on the domestic consumption of our production.

We were told by several whom we could accept as authorities in economics, that cheap food and jobs do not go together. People in America do not starve on account of too little food. The bigger the surpluses of food products the longer the bread lines in our industrial centers.

It would be just as sensible to expect all factories to keep on producing no matter how glutted the market might be with their production in order that people might not be on relief at all.

A few years ago when the corn borer control campaign was first in effect, the government supplied much machinery with which to do the work and there was keen competition among manufacturers who desired to sell their wares.

No Fuss About This

One automobile firm contracted to supply several thousand small pick-up trucks with the definite understanding that when no longer required for this particular kind of work that they be "junked", and under no circumstance should they be resold for any purpose. In a short time that form of corn borer control was discontinued. All of the pick-ups and tractors, pulverizers and discs and what not were hauled to a central station and acres and acres of them junked into great mountains of twisted steel.

At that same time farmers who were feeding the masses without any consideration of net profit, were compelled to pay five times the contract price for the same type of implement! The public made no fuss over that at all, neither did we see any glaring headlines about "wanton waste".

Thirty thousand automobile workers have been laid off this week for lack of a market for their output. There is no criticism of manufacturers for refusing to create a further surplus of automobiles to add to the market glut they say they already have on their hands. Why may not the farmer refuse to pile a surplus of potatoes upon a surplus depressed market if he so chooses?

Junior Farm Bureau

(continued from page six)
prize which was a bushel of apples. Bob Addy talked "Cattle Feeding" in the St. Clair meeting, and Jack Yaeger was the guest speaker at Ottawa and Ionia Junior Farm Bureau meetings.

OVER THE STATE
At the Newaygo County Farm Bureau Annual Meeting the Junior Farm Bureau presented a model meeting before 100 adults. A period of games and stunts preceded the business.

Kalamazoo County Junior Farm Bureau had 23 members of the Senior Farm Bureau as guests last meeting when Jack Yaeger presented "Farm Organization Problems".

Wilbur Saldeen is leading Gratiot Junior Farm Bureau back to the top. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bellinger's home was the meeting place of 19 fellows several weeks ago to plan a home talent show. Enthusiasm hit a high point when Saldeen and Smaltz announced a large Ithaca room available for a club room. It appears this group will be the first to have a real clubhouse—the only Junior Farm Bureau we know of in the state. Mrs. Bellinger made some fine fudge and popcorn for the boys.

Don Deering, genial Waldenwoods host, recently met with Ben to arrange the next year's camp. He remarked that he was figuring on installing some high chairs for the use of such backward people as Jack Yaeger, Ruth Driskill and "Pepper" Wagner. "Fuzzy" Driskill is attending Michigan State College this term.

Around Williamston, Don Dexter and Bob Eifert are talking Junior Farm Bureau to young folks. They are meeting January 10th and here's hoping!

We hear Calhoun Junior Farm Bureau and their local library don't understand each other. One says "Quiet" and the other demands "Action". Herschel Krebs and Betty Case have armed

themselves with bludgeons just in case—now that they are forced to a new meeting place.

What every Junior Farm Bureau needs is more families the size of the Cousino clan. In Monroe County Junior Farm Bureau members are Cousins.

Lenawee Juniors Build County Farm Bureau

Nine members of the Lenawee Junior Farm Bureau and five members of the Lenawee County Farm Bureau enrolled 27 new members for the County Farm Bureau early in December. They transferred two memberships from other counties for families that had become Lenawee residents.

Charles Ruessink of Adrian and Harry Martalock of Palmyra attended the annual American Farm Bureau meeting at Chicago Dec. 13-15.

Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page 5)
marketing and ultimately acreage reduction.

"The following facts ought to be plain to anyone:

"First—if the government is to grant pegged price loans on corn to the corn producers, and corn growers are demanding "pegged loans", then the government must have some power to check over-production and over-marketing.

"Second—we cannot ask the government to fix minimum prices on farm products, and that is the effect of "pegged loans", without giving the government power to regulate production and marketing. Quotas of both acreage and marketing are a necessary part of any price fixing device which the government may use.

"We cannot have one without the other, all of the "wild" schemes or plans of "pipe dreamers" to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Disconnect all electric appliances when through using them, even an electric iron when it is left temporarily," advises the Safety Man.

For the past 18 years, the United States acreage of 17 fresh vegetables for market has increased more than threefold.

Less use of feed and water is the first indication of a slump among poultry which started to lay during September.

One person has said that the chicken is the most useful of all farm animals because "you can eat it before it is born and eat it after it is dead."

This Farmer Puts "OK" on Farm Bureau's Co-op Tractor

Our Co-op No. 2 Tractor

Made in 1, 2 or 3 or 4 Plow Sizes



Comes with Fenders for Rear Wheels

No. 1 Tractor, Cultivator type (3 wheels) No. 2 model is convertible to cultivator type in few minutes. We offer also a stream lined orchard tractor.

THE CO-OP TRACTOR

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- SELF-STARTER & RUBBER TIRES
- ELECTRIC HEADLIGHTS
- BATTERY & GENERATOR IGNITION
- FOOT & HAND BRAKES
- TRUCK-TYPE STEERING GEARS

FINANCE PLAN

We believe we have the best finance plan for tractors every offered to farmers. Co-operative money all the way through. Many other advantages. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer.

Mr. Folkert Sikkens Writes—

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan.
Dear Mr. Till:

I am glad to write you about my new Co-op Tractor No. 1. I got it the 10th of May, so have had it a little over six months. We don't have any horses so the tractor does all the work on our farm. I also rented 40 acres a mile away from home—one soon realizes the value of a high gear like the Co-op has.

For work, I've only a field cultivator and row cultivator. I broke up 40 acres of stiff quack sod. Half of this field was planted to potatoes and corn, in which I tried out the row cultivator. It's simply great for speed and performance. A few hours and the cultivating is all done. Our farm is mostly all new land with stumps and rocks, but we soon cleaned up the fields. One doesn't realize what's in the ground until it's worked by tractor. Another season and our farm should be all cleared.

I also work for the neighbors with the field cultivator. I have the only tractor nearby so they all want work done. Have finished 25 acres for my neighbor across the road and now the next neighbor has an 11-acre quack pasture to be broken up for next year's potato field. The ground is frozen so I haven't been able to do anything to it yet. Should the wind get in the south for a day or two, I'll drive the tractor day and night and do it up in a hurry. Four times over with the field cultivator and it's in good shape till spring. Freezes out good. I charge \$1.50 per hour and step right along. The headlights are very good. When working nights, everyone in the neighborhood watches. The lights shine about a mile and light the field very well. The land is all quite level here so everyone can see.

Everybody is interested in the Co-op tractor. Folks I've never known ask to see my tractor and to ride with me. I give them all a good demonstration. It's the first high speed tractor in this country. The design is fine. The deep, heavy frame, its ruggedness and the four speeds mean a lot to the farmer today. The wheel assembly beats them all. In a few years there is bound to be a good number of Co-ops in the country here.

Everyone is watching what success I have with mine. Only last week a friend from Monroe, Michigan, while hunting here, looked the tractor over and decided he wanted one, too—a size larger possibly.

Do I like my tractor? I certainly do. And so does everyone else. I do about three acres in an hour with a 7-foot cultivator.

Carp Lake, Michigan
November 22, 1937

Sincerely,
(Signed) FOLKERT SIKKENS.

See the Co-op Tractor at FARM BUREAU STORES and CO-OPS

Displays at Bay City, Hart, Hastings, Imlay City, Lapeer, Lansing, Pinconning, Saginaw, Woodland Farm Bureau Stores and at nearly all Co-op Ass'ns.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., LANSING, MICHIGAN

HERE IS A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
For a responsible man who knows farm problems and is acquainted with the farmers of this community.

SELL HUBER America's First Streamline TRACTOR

Here's an opportunity to cash in on the smashing sales success of the new Streamline Tractor built by Huber. A compact yet powerful 2-Plow Tractor at a price the average farmer can afford to pay. Built by one of America's foremost manufacturers of power farm machinery. The complete Huber line includes Heavy Duty Tractors, Grain Threshers and Bean Tractors. Exclusive territory open in this district for the right man. Write for our attractive proposition.

THE HUBER MFG. CO.,
Lansing, Michigan

FARM HAND HOUSE MAID CHORE BOY ... all in one!

A LREADY—40,000 farmers have taken on Consumers Power Service as "one of the family."

Not just one farm hand is electricity—but dozens. And more than a farm hand—electricity is a house maid, a chore boy, a watchman and an all-around creator of better living.

Skilled at all its jobs—electricity is tireless, always willing, needs no time off and the more the work, the cheaper the price.

To these 40,000 farms—already representing about half of all the farms in the company's area these are facts which the farmer, the farm wife and the farm family have translated into conveniences and economies.

These facts are built solidly on policies of good construction, twenty-four hour maintenance, co-operative assistance in applying electricity to farm operations, and low rates.

This company maintains an organization of experienced rural service representatives at the disposal of its customers at all times.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

Junior Farm Bureau

Personal Comment About Young People

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU AT CHICAGO

Michigan was strongly represented in the meetings on rural youth at the A.F.B.F. at Chicago. Our president, Lloyd Ruesink of Adrian, headed a group composed of Harry Martolock and Chas. Ruesink, Lenawee; Paul Heussner, St. Clair; Alton Reavey, Tuscola; Loren Black, Isabella; Max Hayward, Kalamazoo; and Morris Gierman of Ionia.

Lloyd Ruesink said: "Particularly outstanding to me was the way older people did most of the talking for other states while Michigan young folks did their own talking."

Noticeable in some states were bachelor and unmarried people's groups. Rural youth activities of most states are either partly or completely directed by the state extension service. Some have affiliation with local Farm Bureaus by board representation. The greater share bear such names as "Rural Youth Clubs", or "Extension Youth Clubs".

THROUGH THE HOLIDAYS

Gone but not forgotten will be the merry parties of the past Christmas season.

Our radio group had a party of their own with Miss Marta Dalen, Michigan State College senior home economics student from far-away Sweden, as guest of honor. Miss Dalen in speaking of customs in her country at Christmas time said, "We begin Christmas on December 13th, at 5:00 in the morning. At one o'clock on the 24th everyone eats dinner in their kitchen, even the king. On Christmas Day at 5:00 in the morning, we all go to church. The day is spent in skating, skiing, and sledding. In the evening a big family dinner is held, with pork as the favorite food, along with lute-fish."

Oakland Junior Farm Bureau spent a long time showing cars out of snow banks at their Christmas party. Don Hickmott is suspected of arranging the drive into Ortonville State Park to force the autos to skid off. Anyway the girls cheered the boys on to such strength that finally everyone got to the club house. There, before a roaring fireplace and well decorated tree, the crowd enjoyed songs, stories, games and dancing. Geraldine Tullock narrated the story of Christmas impressively.

Some other groups reporting parties are: Livingston, with Mr. and Mrs. Lee Harwood as hosts; Ionia with the Howard Hiles hosts, and the Francis Goodemoots leading games; Oceana, with a fifty dollar increase of treasury funds from a home talent show, managed skillfully by Richard Jensen and Ruth Ester Kerr; Hemlock and Saginaw put on a combined session; South Ottawa rented the Jenison hall to hold their party and potluck. Van Buren also "pot-lucked" before their fun; Cass Junior Farm Bureau followed with a theater and sliding party after Christmas; Lapeer and Newaygo did things a little different. Lapeer sponsored a party for small children of nearby communities. Newaygo aided the Goodfellows and Business Women's Clubs of Fremont distribute big baskets of food.

STATE COUNCIL

Michigan Junior Farm Bureau state council meets Saturday, January 8th, at Farm Bureau State office. Presidents and one other representative will meet to co-ordinate the next quarter's work. Each group should have its program of subjects outlined.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

Following are some discussions by Junior Farm Bureaus: Lapeer heard C. L. Bolander discuss milk marketing problems as found by the Michigan Milk Producers; George Boutell traced history of the Michigan Livestock Exchange for Lenawee; Saginaw and Henry Doerr talked on "Soil Conservation"; Isabella and Mr. Stenback analyzed "Sugar Beet Seed to Harvest"; Bay County Junior Farm Bureau asked Wm. Bateson and Paul Begick to explain "National Agricultural Policies". Van Buren asked LaRue Kirby, of Farm Bureau Services, not only to tell about but also to demonstrate electrical appliances. Berrien invited R. J. Martin, manager of the Michigan Apple Institute, to talk on "Marketing Michigan Apples". The meeting began with an apple name contest. Susan Zech named 36 for the (Continued on Page 5.)

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

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

MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dept., 321 North Cedar Street, Lansing, about every three months.

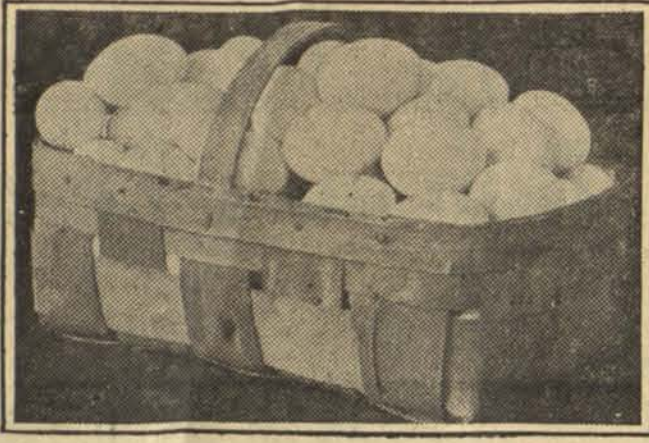
BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa," "Milkmaker," "Mermash," etc.

\$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

How to Use Home Grown Grains to Make A-1, Low Cost Egg Mash



Have your Farm Bureau dealer mix Farm Bureau poultry supplements with your home grown grains according to the formula below that suits you best.

HOW TO HAVE YOUR MASH MADE

Rations Using MERMADE BALANCER

Mermade Balancer concentrate has 300 lbs. of Mermaker (Manamar) per ton. It carries the efficiency of the organic minerals and vitamins in Mermaker into the homemade mash.

Ingredients	16% Protein Mash	18% Protein Mash	20% Protein Mash
MERMADE BALANCER (Buy from your Co-op)	200 lbs.	200 lbs.	300 lbs.
You Furnish:			
Corn	300 lbs.	200 lbs.	200 lbs.
Barley	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	
Oats	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	50 lbs. (or barley)
Wheat	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	150 lbs.
	800 lbs.	650 lbs.	700 lbs.

Within reason, you may interchange barley, oats or wheat as your supply dictates. Grind oats very fine.

Use at least one pint of regular cod liver oil to each 100 lbs. of complete mash.

Mashes made by the above formulas will carry all the needed factors for health and production. Feed scratch grain to balance the mash.

Rations using 32% POULTRY SUPPLEMENT

A low cost method of using your home grown feeds to produce an efficient egg mash. Fits farm that has plenty of corn, oats or wheat. You'll see the egg count go up.

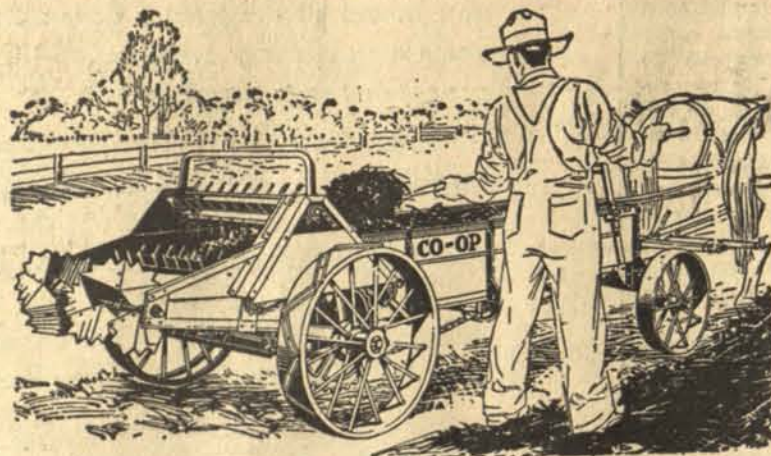
Ingredients	16% Protein Mash	17% Protein Mash	18½% Protein Mash	20% Protein Mash
POULTRY SUPPLEMENT 32% (Buy from your Co-op)	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	150 lbs.	300 lbs.
You Furnish:				
Corn	150 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	200 lbs.
Barley				100 lbs.
Oats	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	50 lbs.
Wheat	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	75 lbs.	100 lbs.

Within reason, barley, oats or wheat can be interchanged as your supply dictates. Grind oats very fine.

Use at least one pint of regular cod liver oil to each 100 lbs. of complete mash.

FARM BUREAU BRAND SUPPLIES AT 300 FARMERS' ELEVATORS IN MICHIGAN

CO-OP SPREADER Low, Large Capacity, Pulls Easy



Easy to Load	Light Draft	Built Right
Top of box only 36" from ground. 60 bu. capacity. Sets for 6, 12, 18, 24 loads per acre. Has 14" road clearance. Will turn short.	Weights 1,200 lbs. or 100 to 500 less than usual. Wide tread wheels, self-aligning, closed bearings with oil chambers.	Steel angle frame. Heavy steel axles, chains, levers, spokes, teeth. Shreds, pulverizes manure in wide, even blanket of fertility.

Arithmetic of MILKMAKER PROFITS



THE EXTRA 20 to 30 lbs. of digestible protein per ton of Milkmaker 24% dairy feed is the amount needed to make 434 lbs. of 3.5% milk.

MOST 24% PROTEIN dairy feeds carry 19½ to 20 lbs. of digestible protein per hundredweight. Milkmaker 24% carries 21 lbs. of digestible protein per hundred.

MILKMAKER DOESN'T COST ANY MORE than other good 24% protein dairy feeds, but we think you'll find it's worth more.

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

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%

Seed Service Advice on HYBRID CORN

THERE ARE TOO MANY so-called Hybrid corns being offered to Michigan farmers for 1938. Hybrids that will not ripen in Michigan are fit only for ensilage. Some types of Hybrid corn did pretty well in southern Michigan last year because of the long ripening season but in ordinary corn years they will prove disappointing.

TEST PLOTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE show that only a little of the Hybrid corn grown outside Michigan is fit for us to consider. Farm Bureau Services is handling and recommending only three Hybrid seed corns:

No. 1218

No. 1218 is good for the southern and central parts of Ottawa, Kent, Gratiot and Saginaw counties; the southeast corner of Montcalm, and all of Tuscola, Huron, Sanilac, St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton, Ionia, Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland, Macomb and Jackson; and the northern and central parts of Washtenaw, and the northwest corner of Wayne county.

No. 606

No. 606 is good for Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch and the western part of Hillsdale county, west of the line made if the the west boundary line of Jackson county were extended down through Hillsdale county.

No. 561

No. 561 is good for the balance of Hillsdale county not covered by No. 606; for Lenawee and Monroe counties, the southeast corner of Washtenaw and the central and southeast corner of Wayne county. For the northern part of the southern peninsula of Michigan No. 401 will do, but there is work to be done on this one. However, it will ripen.

WE'RE STILL IN MARKET FOR GOOD QUALITY SEEDS

Alfalfa Mammoth June
Sweet Clover Alsike Other Field Seeds

WE CONTINUE IN THE MARKET for Michigan grown field seeds. However we must make our purchases in time to clean and pack them for spring delivery. Send us an 8 ounce sample of your seed. Make it representative by taking equal amounts from each bag to make up a general sample lot. We send seed sample mailing envelopes on request. Tell us the amount of seed you have and we will quote you.