

KEEP UP
On News Interesting to
Farmers Through the
Farm News

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

THE NEWS
A Progressive Newspaper
For Michigan Farm
Homes

WILSON OBJECTS TO CENTRALIZING BANK CONTROL

Fears It Could Mean End of
Small, Independent
Banks

"Independent banks in the county seat towns and even in the larger cities of America are facing a fight for their lives," according to Mr. Lucius E. Wilson, of Pienkney, Mich., who has been writing a series of articles for the Michigan Farm News, urging the necessity of a managed currency as the way out of the depression and to prevent future crashes of credit and financial stability.

"An assault is being made on the entire State banking system by the 'invisible government' in New York," Mr. Wilson said and explained his view in the following statement:

"Engene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve System, George Harrison, governor of the New York City Federal Reserve Bank, and other powerful figures in the financial world are pressing for a modification of the national banking laws which would put all banks of deposit under one chartering power (probably a group control-



LUCIUS E. WILSON

led by the central banks and subservient to the New York crowd) and one supervisory and regulatory power. "Nominally this regulatory power will be vested in the United States government; actually it will rest in the hands of the international banking group, just as the control of the Federal Reserve System has gravitated into its hands. If this unified banking scheme should become law, it will mark the end of locally owned and controlled banks.

"In theory the unified banking scheme has merit. If it were regulated in the public interest, and controlled by governmental agencies which were responsible to the citizenship, such a system could be made more stable and secure, from the standpoint of the depositors, than the present system. But if it were regulated by a commission or board which actually had to respond to the ruthless selfishness of the international banking gang, it would become a tyrannous thing. It would possess power to deflate prices and wages at will. It could decide what the income of the farmers of America should be, and then enforce its decision. This power is so staggering in its sweep that intelligent citizens are not going to place it in the hands of the same sinister outfit that has engineered the present deflation. One treatment of this kind should be enough to suffice for at least another seven years."

Get New Bullt. 142 For Grain Disease Control

East Lansing—Michigan farmers who have lost portions of their grain crops can avoid some of these losses in the future by writing Michigan State College for Circular Bulletin No. 142, now being printed.

Many of the common diseases are carried on the seed grain and can be prevented by simple treatments. Rusts and smut damage grain crops most. Nearly all smuts are carried from one crop to the next by the seed. Infection can be prevented if the seed is treated before planting. The Bulletin describes and illustrates most of the common diseases and gives directions for the various disease treatments. It will be available early in June.

Annual Meeting Contests

Chicago—At its 14th annual meeting in Chicago in December the American Farm Bureau will offer prizes for best State Farm Bureau publicity programs, a public speaking contest for farm women; and quartet contests for male and mixed quartets. Medals and cash prizes will be awarded in the last two events. Complete information can be had from the American Farm Bureau at 58 East Washington street, Chicago.

Alfalfa Variety Tests Prove Michigan Strains Hardest

Michigan Grown Seeds Lead
Others; Southern Alfalfa
Winter-kills

By GEORGE WENNER
Extension Specialist, Farm Crops
Michigan State College

For several years alfalfa variety tests have been conducted in co-operation with individual farmers in various parts of the state to determine the performance of various varieties under different soil and climatic conditions.



ALFALFA VARIETY TEST
County Agr. Agent Goresline of Arenac county standing in plot of Michigan grown seeds. Left of picture shows few Arizona Common Alfalfa plants. Most of the Arizona stand winter-killed; weeds and native grass filled in. Alfalfa seed of unknown origin may contain weak, southern grown seed.

and Ontario Variegated strains, all of which are very well adapted to Michigan and will yield exceedingly well if growing conditions are at all satisfactory. The second group is comprised of varieties over all varieties. In Gratiot county the test was planted on a heavy loam soil with Grimm outyielding the other varieties.

Variegated Best Everywhere
In the oldest tests located in Branch, Arenac, Otsego, Eaton, Jackson and Livingston counties, the varieties have tended to group themselves into three classes. The first class includes the Hardigan, Grimm, Cossack

3 TONS ALFALFA CONTAINS \$20.38 IN PLANT FOOD

Heavy Feeder on Phosphate
And Potash; Makes
147 lbs. Nitrogen

By PAUL ROOD
Extension Specialist, Soils Dept.
Michigan State College

Alfalfa has a tremendous capacity to build soil fertility and also has a greater capacity to use it than any of the common farm crops. How to use alfalfa?

Increasing Soil Fertility
Alfalfa is a legume very sensitive to acid or sour soils and produces abundantly only when the supply of lime and of plant food is sufficient. The bacteria which produce and live in the nodules on the roots gather nitrogen from the air, provided the soil is sweet; they do not endure acid soils. How much free nitrogen does alfalfa gather from the air and how much is it worth? A three ton crop of alfalfa contains about:

Nitrogen	147
Phosphoric Acid	39
Potash	126
Calcium	83.5
Magnesium	21.3

To supply the same amount of plant food in commercial form would require:

Fertilizer	Cost
735 Sulphate of Ammonia	\$17.76
150 20% Superphosphate	2.00
352 Muriate of Potash	6.50
283 Limestone	.32

Practically all of the 147 pounds of nitrogen in the 3 tons of alfalfa came "free" from the air, and if it is plowed down for soil improvement, the alfalfa would add as much nitrogen to the soil as would be added by 735 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, costing about \$11.68.

To grow alfalfa, for feed on the farm and as a green manure soil building crop, is most certainly a very economical way to add nitrogen to the soil. Nitrogen is more expensive to buy commercially than is phosphoric acid, potash, or lime. It is in this way that alfalfa can become a very important soil builder—by adding needed nitrogen to the soil. Adding only the roots of alfalfa to the soil is not sufficient since they contain no more nitrogen than was taken from the soil by the crop. For green manuring it is, therefore, essential to plow down top growth. The time when green manuring crops will add the most nitrogen to the soil is at that stage when

WAYNE RENEWS DRIVE FOR RULE OF LEGISLATURE

Constitutional Amendment
For Reapportionment Called
Michigan Plan

Lansing—Petitions are in circulation to place on the ballot at the November election an amendment to the State Constitution to reapportion the Legislature, according to the "Michigan Plan," a title given an arrangement concocted by the Wayne county board of supervisors, Wayne county members of the Legislature, Detroit and Wayne county politicians and which "has the approval of the Michigan Municipal League," according to a letter from the Wayne Board of Supervisors.

The Michigan Plan, a title change from the Wayne County plan which was defeated in November 1930, is still the same plan to concentrate legislative power into the metropolitan area around Detroit.

The Michigan plan would reapportion the Senate according to area and the house strictly according to population. The Wayne county plan would have reapportioned both Senate and House according to population.

The Michigan plan would not disturb the present Senate area plan, which in effect would retain for Wayne the benefit of the last reapportionment of Senate seats according to population and through which Wayne county has 7 of the 32 seats in the Senate. Eighty-two counties divide the remaining 25 seats in the Senate.

The Michigan plan proposes that representation in the House of 100 members shall be strictly according to population, and thus would assure Wayne county 39 or 40 representatives, with all but 6 or 7 coming from Detroit. Eighty-two remaining counties would be re-districted and regrouped to share the remaining 60 or 61 seats in the House.

Michigan's population, according to the 1930 census, was 4,842,325. The unit of representation in the House for 100 seats would be 48,423. Wayne county's population is given as 1,888,946, of whom 1,568,662 persons resided in Detroit, which shows how Detroit would get 33 or 34 seats out of 39 or 40 Wayne county would get under the Michigan Plan, which provides that the last decennial census shall be used as the basis for reapportionment. Today Detroit and Wayne county have 21 seats in the House.

The Michigan Plan constitutional amendment provides that the Legislature shall reapportion itself after each U. S. census, which presumably would further increase Wayne county's hold on affairs. It is made mandatory upon the Secretary of State to do so should the Legislature fail to act.

Mich. Gas Wells Could Serve 234,000 Families

Lansing—Gas wells now operating in Michigan have sufficient daily capacity to furnish natural gas for all domestic uses for 937,000 families or approximately 2,811,000 people.

In Michigan only 25 percent of the capacity production may be taken from a gas well, leaving present production in the state at a little more than 15,000,000 cubic feet a day. This is sufficient, according to figures, to furnish domestic gas for about 234,000 families.

Most of Michigan's gas wells are located in the Mt. Pleasant field. Natural gas is now being supplied for domestic and industrial use to Midland, Mt. Pleasant, Rosebush and Clare, long pipe lines carrying the gas direct from the wells to the various cities. Natural gas produced in this state has about twice the heating capacity of artificial gas.

Hot Weather Shipping Directions For Hogs

SAVE THE HOG! Even though the value of hogs is low, the loss of a single head on its way to market is as serious as when hogs were selling from twice to three times as much, says the Michigan Live Stock Loss Prevention Ass'n in warning of hot weather shipping dangers.

Alfalfa Seeded in Summer Has Important Advantages

Clean, Firm Seed Bed; Warm
Soil, Showers All Help,
Prof. Megee Says

By PROF. C. R. MEGEE
Farm Crops Department
Michigan State College

Ordinarily, alfalfa can be seeded quite successfully from early spring to late August. However, the best time to seed depends upon local conditions. Summer seedings, if properly handled, are frequently very satisfactory. In late June and early July the ground has become well warmed up and usually showers are sufficient to moisten the soil thoroughly so that the seeds germinate readily.

Clean Seed Bed
It is also possible to prepare a clean seed bed if the summer seeding is to be made. It is much cheaper to kill off the weeds before the crop is planted than afterward. Alfalfa develops a considerable part of its energy during the early stages of growth to the development of extensive root systems and, consequently, does not make nearly so



PROF. C. R. MEGEE

large a top growth as many of the annual weeds that have only a shallow fibrous root system and an extensive top. Consequently, seed beds should be quite free of weeds so that the alfalfa plants will have less competition.

If the ground is plowed early and cultivated frequently with the spring-tooth and disc, several crops of weed seeds will germinate and the young seedlings will be killed off before the alfalfa is seeded. This practice is especially important on fields that have been neglected for a few years. It is our observation that a number of such fields are to be seeded this summer.

NO BENEFIT FROM EXTRA-HEAVY SEEDINGS

Rate of Seeding Alfalfa and Yield of Hay Secured From Well Firmed Seed Bed and High Quality Seed.

LBS. SEED SOWN TO THE ACRE	TONS AIR DRY HAY PER ACRE (12% Moisture)						
	Drill set	Actually sown	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	Total Average
3	4.7	2.54	5.64	2.90	3.10	14.18	3.54
6	8.3	4.72	8.1	3.03	3.30	14.81	3.72
9	10.9	2.59	5.72	3.18	3.30	14.79	3.69
12	13.5	2.58	6.00	3.14	3.23	14.95	3.74
15	16.9	2.29	5.72	3.21	3.22	15.09	3.75
18	18.3	2.67	5.83	3.13	3.40	15.03	3.75
21	21.0	2.59	6.81	3.15	3.29	14.84	3.71
24	19.0	2.63	6.93	3.14	3.40	15.09	3.77

In the above mentioned experiment, which was conducted at the Michigan State College at East Lansing, there was no appreciable difference between different rates of seedings, in either quality or yield of hay.

Romans Built Britain's First Woolen Factory

Cloth weaving was an important art in the Roman civilization. When the Romans invaded Britain, a half century before Christ, they reared a factory at Winchester for the manufacture of woolen cloth. Britain's moist climate chilled the legions from the warmer Italy and warm cloaks and tunics were welcomed by troops. The barbaric Saxons, who next pre-empted England were ignorant of spinning and weaving and it was not until after the Norman William overthrew the Saxons Harold, at the end of the Eleventh Century, that cloth making was resumed in Britain.

The great English woolen guilds were established in 1300. For centuries they were a power in British affairs. In 1350, a guild member, Thomas Blanket, invented the utilitarian commodity that bears his surname.

H. D. Horton

H. D. Horton of Port Huron, secretary of the Michigan Elevator Exchange and officer of that organization for many years, died suddenly at his summer home at Rose Island, near Sebawaing, Thursday, May 27.

200,000 POUNDS OF WOOL IN THE ASSOCIATION POOL

Heavy Deliveries Come Later;
Business Conditions Drop
Advance to 7c

Lansing—More than 200,000 lbs. of wool has been pooled with the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n this spring, which is twice as much wool in the warehouse than last year at the same date, the Ass'n said May 27.

Unusual spring weather conditions, keeping farmers on edge regarding their other farm operations, has been holding large quantities of contracted



ALFRED BENTALL
Directs 1932 Wool Pool

wool in the country. As soon as work is caught up, wool deliveries will begin in greater volume. Thirty thousand pounds received in one day at the Lansing warehouse is the high mark to date for 1932. In 1931 more than 500,000 lbs. was delivered in June and July.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation on May 23 notified affiliated wool pools throughout the United States that effective at once the advance was reduced from 8 to 7 cents per pound, in accordance with further decline in the market and general business conditions.

In the eastern wool markets and in the woolen industry in general there is no business of any sort, the wool pools were advised. The market is being depressed by private offerings at very low prices, and the pools are obliged to govern their financial operations in accordance with business conditions.

Will Not Have To Dump
The Michigan wool pool and all other pools connected with the National Wool Marketing Corporation are making their advances on wool through funds borrowed from the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, created by Congress for the purpose of financing farmers' co-operative enterprises which serve only members of the co-operative. The wool pools require a membership marketing contract from every pooler.

The National Wool Corporation states that it has Intermediate Credit Bank financial backing to handle and advance on every pound of wool produced in the United States. Last year the National received about 100,000,000 lbs. of wool from the 26 State pools, or about one-fourth of the nation's clip. This year the National may control half the total clip and be well on the way to controlling the market, up to the 34c per lb. duty on clean wool. The National's policy is for a firm market. It refuses to dump wool when the weaker fellows have to unload. The National's loans are not with commercial banks.

Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, president of the Botany Worsted Mills of Philadelphia, and a leading figure in the wool trade, addressing the wool and textile trade recently spoke well of the National and its wool pools, saying:

"It stands out as the most constructive activity within this industry in the past decade."

Buyers Follow Pool Advance
Local wool buyers are reported to be paying anywhere from 5 to 10 cents per pound for wool, with the average 7 to 8 cents. Where wool pool activity is strong, higher prices are offered. In many communities there is no market for wool.

Since the pool advance is as good or very close to the buyers' price, many new members are coming into the pool, reasoning that if the buyer considers their wool a good investment at his price, it is to their advantage to pool and play the investment themselves.

Selling Wool Season Job
The pool is emphasizing that the marketing of graded wools to manufacturers is not a short time job. Mills expect both private holders and the pools to have wools ready for them whenever they want it, and that's the way they buy. They don't lay in a year's supply of anything. Regardless of carryover from one (Continued on page 2)

THE METRIC SYSTEM

Thirty-six nations, including all Europe outside of the United Kingdom, have adopted and use the metric system of weights and measures, according to a recent report. More than half of our foreign commerce, today, is said to be with these countries.

Home and Family Section

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

Sec'y Brody Suggests Picnic July 4

The nation is paying homage to George Washington during this year by observing his 200th birthday anniversary in some appropriate manner.

The Farm Bureau will pay tribute to his memory in a national program of fourth of July picnics in honor of him as America's First Farmer. Sec'y C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has suggested that every county Farm Bureau in Michigan consider a Washington picnic program July 4.

Secretary Winder of the American Farm Bureau says, "There has never been a time since the Farm Bureau was organized, when there was a greater need of bringing farm people together to strengthen faith and confidence in their industry and their country. Above all, we must have it clearly understood that the Farm Bureau is a constructive agency, endeavoring to preserve all that is fine in American life and at the same time trying to bring about a correction of conditions that are unsatisfactory."

The American Farm Bureau offices has prepared program material and entertainment suggestions for local Farm Bureau picnics July 4.

Shiawassee County Farm Bureau is the first to announce a Fourth of July picnic.

Barry Co. Elects Mrs. Brumm

Mrs. Roy Brumm of Nashville was elected president of Barry County Farm Bureau at their annual meeting held recently. She is the first woman to be elected president of any county Farm Bureau of Michigan and one of a very few in the United States.

Mrs. Brumm is a farm woman, living on a farm and sharing all of the perplexities as well as the pleasures of ordinary farm life. Being the wife of Barry's first county agricultural agent, she early learned many of the needs of farmers in a public way. During the war calls were many for canning demonstrations. When Michigan Agricultural College could not send an instructor Mrs. Brumm served.

A few years later she assisted in organizing women's extension classes in her county and served as county chairman of the same for three years. She also was a local leader for five years, besides she was 4-H club leader for two years.

Mrs. Brumm has been a most loyal Farm Bureau member ever since its organization in our state, having served for seven years as a county home and community chairman. She has represented her county as either a voting or alternate delegate at several of the annual state meetings.

Farm Bureau's National Broadcast on June 11

Keen interest is being taken in the Farm Bureau "party line" broadcast on the second Saturday of every month by the National Broadcasting Company and 59 associate stations. The next is Saturday, June 11. Michigan may receive it through station WJR, Detroit, at 12:30 Eastern Standard Time.

The programs are one hour long and have always been packed with Farm Bureau news flashes from member states from coast to coast and from the borders of Canada to those of Mexico.

The talented rural leadership of our nation have rendered most valuable information and splendid entertainment every month since the service began.

This is another means of keeping the membership informed and at the same time tell to the non-member the story of Farm Bureau work, accomplishments and aspirations.

Men Might Learn From Housecleaning

These are housecleaning days when all the old is brought out in the open, made usable if possible, checked over and either put in its own particular place for future demands or discarded to the rag bag or consigned to the rubbish fire.

Every drawer, every chest, every closet is turned wrong side out and the good housewife has once more catalogued her belongings.

To be sure this year there has been many disappointments, for almost without exception, plans have had to be altered during the past year or two and the old rug or curtains must still do duty altho the plan had been to have something new. But it is the nature of farm folks to be a class of great faith and there is always the hope with them of something better coming and that spurs them on. And while that hope still remains as only a hope, yet a certain amount of satisfaction lies in their ability to take enjoyment in the old.

Much has been written about the spasmodic fury of housecleaning days among women; they are ridiculed in no small degree for their hustle and bustle, their tired nerves, their upset household schedule and the discomfort they inflict on other members of the family through these annual upheavals.

But isn't there a lesson of orderliness that comes out of it all that might well be patterned after by some of the male members of the family?

Don't you think it would bring to light many long lost hammers, clevises, ropes, screw drivers, neck yokes, horse shoes, nails, fence stretchers, and a thousand and one or even more things that might be put to almost everyday use, if some such periodical epidemic might circulate among the men folks in the barns, sheds and tool houses?

Yes, it is a peculiarity of womanhood to contract "house-cleaningitis" every so often, but after it has run its course and things have gone back to normalcy, there's great satisfaction in knowing how much canned fruit is still in store, and that there is underwear ready when hot weather comes, and that there are no moths in the house, and that the furniture looks more inviting in its new setting and that one knows to the very depth of one's closets just what is there and what is not.

The strips of new paper and the evidence of new paint all add to the pleasures of family life for many months of the year even if the process of changing is not so easily endured. It's worth the discomfort.

Postal Cut Would Drop 310 Michigan RFD Men

May 7 the Farm News published testimony by Postmaster General Brown before a United States Senate Committee to the effect that an \$80,000,000 postal reduction next year, proposed by Senator Oddie of Nevada would have to be taken out of the employes, who do not have service contracts, as do railroads, property owners renting to the government. The Department would have to drop 30,000 employes, Mr. Brown said, suspending daily rural service to tri-weekly on 9,000 rural routes and consolidation of 8,000 more rural routes, etc., Mr. Brown said.

Jerome Surtin, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Federation of Postal clerks, estimates that the bill would mean dismissal of 60 Michigan postmasters, 337 postal clerks, 526 city carriers, 34 village carriers, 45 railway clerks, 12 vehicle service men, 310 rural carriers, or a total of 1,424 men, about half of whom work in Detroit.

Dr. Millar Tells Best Ways To Lime a Field for Alfalfa

Shows Alfalfa Heavy Feeder On Lime; Application Time Important

By DR. C. E. MILLAR
Head of Soils Department
Michigan State College

Alfalfa will not make a luxuriant growth on soil deficient in lime. Next to drainage, an adequate supply of lime is the most important factor in alfalfa growing.

Frequently, a seeding of alfalfa will look thrifty during the summer and early fall of the year it is seeded, but by the next spring the stand will be thin and the plants weakly and the farmer says that the stand has winter-killed.

Such a behavior is typical of alfalfa on a soil deficient in lime. The reason the young alfalfa plants did not survive the winter is because, growing in a lime-deficient soil, they lacked vigor. Enough alfalfa usually survives to make a thin spotted stand which will cut some hay, but not enough to make the stand really worthwhile. On the other hand, there is often enough hay so that the farmer hates to plow up the field. The result is, that particular field will return a very poor income for a period of years.

Alfalfa Uses Much Lime
Three tons of alfalfa hay contain enough calcium and magnesium to equal about 283 pounds of limestone. This is approximately ten times as much limestone as is contained in a 25 bushel crop of wheat, counting both

portion to the neutralizing power printed on the package. For example, if hydrated lime has a neutralizing power of 166, it would only take 100/166 as much hydrated lime as it will of ground limestone to correct the same amount of acidity. Dividing 100 by 166 gives us 60 and hence we find that we should use about 60 per cent as much of the hydrated lime mentioned as of crushed limestone in order to get the same results. Some hydrated limes have a neutralizing power of 150 and some even 170. Proportionate quantities of these materials should be used in accord with their neutralizing power.

Use Marl When Available
When a bed of high grade marl is located in the vicinity, it can frequently be used more economically than other kinds of lime. For soils which are moderately to strongly acid, about four cubic yards of high grade marl to the acre is an adequate application. When the soil is extremely acid, or the marl of lower grade, around five to six cubic yards to the acre should be used.

The manure spreader is the most convenient implement for applying marl. Frequently, a few inches of manure, muck, or straw are put in the bottom of the spreader and the load filled out with marl. The spreader should be set to operate as slowly as possible.

Lime Well in Advance of Seeding
It is advisable to apply lime a considerable time in advance of the seeding. Several months or a year is more satisfactory than applying lime im-



Alfalfa does not grow well on lime deficient soil. LEFT, alfalfa on sour land. RIGHT, alfalfa on a portion of the same field which was limed.

mediately before seeding. Frequently, lime may be applied on a sod which is to be plowed for a cultivated crop. The cultivated crop will then be followed by a small grain crop in which the alfalfa is to be seeded or the alfalfa may be seeded alone the next spring or summer. There need be no fear that the value of the lime will be lost if the lime is applied a year or so in advance of the seeding.

Frequently, lime may be applied to advantage while the soil is being fitted for a crop of wheat in which the alfalfa will be seeded the next spring. Seldom is it advisable to apply lime in the spring for oats or barley in which the alfalfa is to be seeded. At this time of year the soil is wet so that an application of lime is difficult. Weather conditions are also not suitable for shipping and applying the lime and there is generally a rush of work which prevents the lime being put on properly. When applied at this later date, there is also not much time for the lime to react with the soil acids and correct the undesirable condition before the alfalfa plants start growth.

Lime may be applied in the spring on land which is to be seeded in the late spring or early summer. When applied at this time, the lime should be worked through the soil very thoroughly to a depth of several inches in order that it may react with the soil acids as rapidly as possible.

The only good reason for knocking it when, by so doing, you can open the door to better things.—Duncan-Clark.

Father's example of eating everything that is served to him can usually do more to get the child to eat as he should than all the talking mother might do.

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

BABY CHICKS
BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, Leghorns. Hatches every week. Splendid layers. Great for broilers. Thirty day livability guaranteed. Get 1932 prices. High egg strains. Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Box 30, Holland, Michigan. (12-26-1f-32b)

SEEDS AND PLANTS
ILLINOIS SOY BEANS, MICHIGAN seed bean, \$1.25 per bushel in less than 10 bushel lots. Cheaper in quantity. Beans extra. J. F. Ziegler, Prairie Farms, Alicia, Mich. (5-28-32b)

FARM MACHINERY
JOHN DEERE 19-20 TRACTOR with two bottom John Deere 14 inch plow. Bought last season. Used very little. As good as new. Reason for sale: Change in farm operations. Regular tractor double disc, used several years but in good condition, goes with it. All for \$550. David H. Brake, Fremont, Mich. (5-28-31f)

A Little Jumping Goat Gave Its Name to TAXICAB
Taxicab is an abbreviation of taximeter-cabriolet—a vehicle carrying an instrument for automatically registering the fare. The name cabriolet is the diminutive of the French cabriole, a "leap" like that of a goat, and was applied to this type of carriage because of its light, bounding motion. Cabriolet came from the Italian cabriola meaning "a somersault," from Latin capere "a he-goat," capra "a she-goat." There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
"The Supreme Authority"
Write for Free Booklet, which suggests how you may obtain a command of English through the knowledge of word origins.
G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Mass.

Birds and game add to the interest of life on the farm, and many joys of childhood on the farm track back to the woodlot.

Properly landscaped homes sell for from twenty to thirty per cent more than unplanted homes, according to a real estate survey.



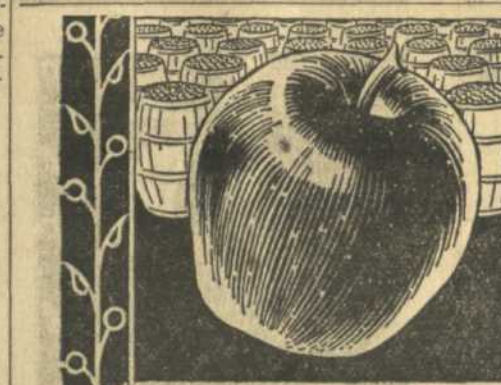
FARM BUREAU FENCE
gives you sound value for every dollar

FARM BUREAU FENCE is strong and durable. It will give many years of efficient service at low cost. It is made by a large steel manufacturer, with years of experience in the manufacture of high-grade field fence. When you buy Farm Bureau Fence you get sound value for every dollar. There is a style and size for every purpose.

Best service can be obtained from Farm Bureau Fence when it is erected on Farm Bureau Steel Posts. These rigid, durable posts are made of high-carbon rail steel to the same quality standards as govern the manufacture of Farm Bureau Fence.

Use good, dependable Farm Bureau products in the new fence you are in the new fence you plan to build.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan



for more fancy fruit...
GRASSELLI SPRAY and DUST PRODUCTS

Manufactured under definite chemical control; thus insuring uniformity; certified as to quality and preferred by many leading growers.

- GRASSELLI GRADE**
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Arsenate of Lead Powder | Monohydrated Copper Sulphate |
| Calcium Arsenate Powder | Cassia Sprayer |
| Bordeaux Mixture Powder | Sulphate of Nicotinae |
| Lime Sulphur Solution | Sulfuron |
| Dry Lime Sulphur | Flake Zinc Sulphate |
| Kleanup Oil | DUTOX—Our Non-Arsenical Insecticide |

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY
Incorporated

629 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
1530 E. Hancock Ave. Detroit, Mich.
2101 Canalport Ave. Chicago, Illinois



POOL WOOL!

Pool Will ADVANCE 7c Per Pound

Wool Pool advance reduced from 8 to 7c per lb. by National Wool Marketing Corporation, effective May 23. The pool advance is subject to change according to market conditions.

Why sell your wool at today's very low prices (average is 7c to 9c) when the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n 1932 wool pool will ADVANCE 7c per pound as FIRST PAYMENT?

Buyers consider your wool a good investment at prices slightly above or below OUR ADVANCE for later sale to the eastern woolen mills. Why not pool your wool, and OWN THE INVESTMENT YOURSELF?

The Wool Marketing Ass'n is conducting the 14th annual Michigan Wool Pool. We enable members to sell large quantities of expertly graded wool direct to eastern mills. With 25 other State wool pools, we are affiliated with the co-operative National Wool Marketing Ass'n of Boston, recognized by and assisted by the Federal Farm Board.

DIRECTIONS
Prospective members should write for our Wool Marketing Contract which is a farmer contract, clearly and plainly stated and reasonable. No funny business. On return of signed contract, we will ship wool sacks (capacity about 200 lbs.) and shipping tags.

Association members may draw their wool to our Lansing warehouse, 728 E. Shiawassee St., any week day; open from 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. They may ship by rail or truck collect. Wool is weighed on delivery; wool sacks weigh 4 lbs. and are deducted. Cash advance of 7c per lb. on net weight of wool, made at once. Inbound freight, if any, is paid from cash advance. Also, nominal Wool Marketing Ass'n membership of \$1.00 per year.

The wool pool cannot guarantee any certain profit, nor a certain final settlement date. Market conditions control that. Generally, the pool has made money for its members.

Mail This Coupon Now
Mich. Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n, 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing.

Date.....
Please send me a 1932 Wool Marketing Contract. You to furnish sacks for shipping wool at your direction.
I expect to have about lbs. of wool.
NAME
ADDRESS R. F. D.
SHIPPING POINT

The 4 total human losses

(1) **PREMATURE DEATH**
Income available or cash settlement of **\$5,000**

(2) **ACCIDENTAL DEATH**
Monthly income of **\$98** for 10 years or **\$10,000**

(3) **LIVING DEATH**
Free insurance during total disability besides **\$50** monthly income

(4) **ECONOMIC DEATH**
\$45 monthly income after age 65 or **\$5,000**

Our Complete Coverage Plan
Guarantees money when it is needed the most.

State Farm Life insurance policies are especially adapted to farmers. We shall be glad to tell you about them and without obligation on your part.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.
A LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

State Agent
Michigan State Farm Bureau
Lansing Michigan

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

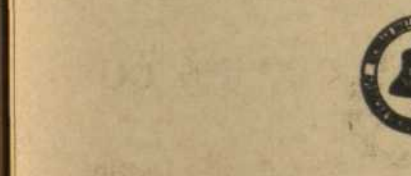
He Gave The Worms A Meal Of Arsenic

A farmer received a telephone call from the government agricultural agent advising him that it was the proper time for spraying apple trees. The farmer followed the advice, and had a price crop of apples.

A few miles away was an apple grower who did not have a telephone. He failed to receive word from the government man, and his crop was below average.

A telephone is a daily help to the farmer. With it, he can call neighbors and friends readily; obtain best market prices for produce and livestock, and, when emergencies occur, summon aid immediately.

The telephone is worth more than it costs.



HOUSE APPROVES BILL TO RESTORE OLD PRICE LEVEL

Directs Federal Reserve System to Stabilize The Dollar

Washington—The Goldsborough Bill, H. R. 11499, which was passed by the House 289 to 60 would require the Federal Reserve Board and Banks to utilize all their powers to restore the purchasing power of the dollar to the average level of 1921-29 inclusive and to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar at that level.

Text of the Bill
"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the average purchasing power of the dollar as ascertained by the Department of Labor in the wholesale commodity markets for the period covering the years 1921 and 1929 inclusive shall be restored and maintained by the control of the volume of credit and currency."

The Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Banks and the Secretary of the Treasury are hereby charged with the duty of making effective this policy.

The bill is now before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The American Farm Bureau and other farm groups are supporting it.

In reporting the bill to the House, the House Banking Committee remarked, "As the emergency feature of the bill, all authorities agree that it is impossible for the debts of the country to be paid at the present price level, and that unless the price level is raised the business of the country is headed for inevitable bankruptcy; also, that the present price level is unjust to debtors."

Michigan representatives voted:
Yes: Bohn, Hart, Hooper, Ketcham, James, McLeod, Michener, Person, Walcott, Woodruff.
No: Clancy, McLaughlin, Mapes.

Senate Committee Has The Goldsborough Bill

Washington—May 24 the Senate Committee on Finance and Banking voted 7 to 5 against reporting out the Goldsborough bill to stabilize the dollar, but later agreed unanimously to take it up again May 31. Senator Norbeck of North Dakota said that he believed "something along this line would be reported favorably by the committee."

MICHIGAN ALFALFA SEED CROP WORTH \$300,000 IN '31

Production Was 36,000 Bu.; Decker Tells When To Consider Seed

By R. E. DECKER
Extension Specialist, Farm Crops Michigan State College
Michigan harvested its largest alfalfa seed crop in 1931. According to V. H. Church, agricultural statistician, our estimated production was 36,000 bushels. The value of the crop based on average farm prices will probably exceed \$300,000. Mr. Church states that the only other field crops to surpass alfalfa seed in value per acre last year were potatoes and sugar beets.



R. E. DECKER

The good yields of alfalfa seed during the last two years have stimulated an interest in seed production. Many believe that the abnormally dry seasons have caused large yields and that, when we get normal Michigan weather, yields will decrease. Possibly the dry weather had some beneficial effect, although nobody has explained just what part it played in increasing yields. Certainly it helped in producing a high quality of seed.

We can expect, however, that as our alfalfa acreage increases and our hay needs are satisfied, there will be a larger acreage left for seed, even though we may not have as large yields per acre as during 1930 and 1931.

When to Consider Seed
"When shall I leave a crop of alfalfa for seed?" is a common question from many growers. The only way to tell is to let the crop come to full bloom and then examine plants in a number of places in the field to determine whether or not seed pods are forming in sufficient numbers. If there should be a good proportion of these seed pods as compared to the number of blossoms, it is safe to try for a seed crop. If blossoms are falling off, leaving the blossom stems bare, the crop might better be cut for

hay. It has been observed by some growers during the last two seasons that in those fields where high seed yields were obtained, there was no time when a large number of blossoms could be seen, as seed pods formed rapidly and even at the one-third bloom stage many seed pods were forming. This is in line with reports from western seed regions, as in a good seed year their fields show few blossoms at any one time, pods setting on soon after blossoms come out. Dorr Perry in Tuscola county, who has had experience in alfalfa seed pro-

duction for more than thirty years, expresses the opinion that, when a man goes into alfalfa seed production he must also be prepared to make hay. Mr. Perry has had the experience of letting the crop come to full-bloom and then find that no seed is setting. Lisle Berry, Cheboygan county farmer, has had considerable good yields of alfalfa seed since 1922. Whether dry weather induces seed setting or not, it is recognized by most growers that very hot weather and hot winds at time of blooming work against seed setting as the blossoms fall off under

the above conditions, very much as they do on that other legume, our common pea bean. The matter of watching the plants at blossoming time to determine whether to save the crop for seed really takes care of the question as to whether the first or second cutting should be saved. If hay is needed badly the grower is, of course, limited quite largely to the second cutting for his seed crop. If he has sufficient acreage and wants to try for a seed crop, then the number of seed pods forming will guide him as to whether

to take the first cutting for hay and try for seed on the second crop. During the past two years over 95% of the alfalfa seed was produced on the first crop. There is a farmer in this state who at present has a large alfalfa acreage and expects eventually to have five or six hundred acres. Whether this is used for hay or for seed, or both, it will be an interesting project. In any case it will require good management, good weather and some fairly fast work.

falfa has demonstrated its worth as a forage crop. Many farmers believe that they can increase their acreage a little above their hay needs and try to produce some seed. It is a venture which is at least worth trying and under the above conditions it does not involve the risk of a total loss because if it is found necessary to cut the crop for hay, it can be utilized even if not of the very best quality. Uncle Ab says more ideas have been killed by conference than by contempt.

SOW ALFALFA THIS SUMMER

FOR MORE PROFITABLE HAY PASTURE Seed Other Crops

Our Dealers Offer Farm Bureau

HARDIGAN

Certified Michigan Grown

GRIMM

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED

and

MONTANA GRIMM

At the Lowest Prices Ever Quoted



A Summer Seeding of Alfalfa

would prove to be one of the most profitable crops from the standpoint of quality feed and yield per acre. The first cutting of hay from summer seeding is free from weeds. Use Michigan grown alfalfa seed. It is high quality seed and best adapted to Michigan conditions.

HUSKING CORN

Farm Bureau Certified Husking Corn Costs Less Than 50c Per Acre
GOLDEN GLOW PICKETTS YELLOW DENT

MANCHU SOY BEANS

For Emergency Hay, Better than Sudan Grass or Millet Because Protein Content is Higher

FARM BUREAU ENSILAGE

Has the Breeding Back of, it That Insures Heavy Yields With High Feeding Value

YELLOW ENSILAGE IMPR. LEAMING WHITE CAP RED COB

ROBUST BEANS

Always out-yield all other varieties. That Extra Yield from low cost Certified Robust Beans Pays



"IT WAS EASY TO SEE,— The Mermash Chicks Were Better!"

Farm Bureau Services
Lansing, Michigan
Dear Sirs:

I thought you would be interested to know of my success with Mermash 16% in raising my chicks. I put 5600 chicks under the brooders this year. 2500 of them were Barred Rocks and the balance Leghorns.

Our success was simply wonderful. We had very few losses, the chicks grew rapidly and they feathered over the back early.

We tried a part of them on another well advertised feed and while they did fairly well, it was easy to see the Mermash chicks were larger and better feathered, and we put them all on Mermash. Our best Rocks weighed 2½ and 3 lbs. at 9 weeks, and they all averaged better than 2 lbs. in weight at that age.

Hoping that you may continue to supply us with quality feeds at such fair prices, I am

Very truly yours,

L. VAN WEZEL

Holland, Mich., R. 6
April 29, 1932.

IF YOU HAVE NOT FED MERMASH—
This Coupon will bring you THE STORY OF MERMASH and our Special Introductory Price. Offer for your first bag of Mermash.

Name _____
Address _____

MAIL TO Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

For MERMASH—see your local distributor of Farm Bureau Feeds

MR. ROSE GETS TWICE THE OIL SERVICE AT HALF OLD COST



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

"For five years I used a 30c oil in my Buick car, which is a 1926 model. I ran 900 to 1,000 miles before changing," writes Mr. E. G. Rose of Clare, Clare county.

"October 12, 1931, I changed to Farm Bureau Oil and ran 1,800 miles before draining or examining this oil. I found it was good or better at 1,800 miles as the 30c oil I had been using was at 900 to 1,000 miles.

"The Farm Bureau oil cost about half as much. There being so much difference in quality and price, there was but one conclusion for me,—Farm Bureau Oil."

ASK YOUR FARM BUREAU DISTRIBUTOR FOR

MIOCO 100% Paraffin Base

BUREAU PENN 100% Pennsylvania oil

KILLS FLIES!

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

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan

KILLS WEEDS!

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



FARM BUREAU FERTILIZER FOR YIELD

LATE CORN POTATOES BEANS

LATE CORN needs Farm Bureau Fertilizer's water soluble NITROGEN for a quick start, to insure heavy yield and early maturity before frost.

POTATOES usually pay back from extra yield twice the cost of 200 to 300 lbs. or more fertilizer per acre. The entire crop pays with a higher per cent of marketable stock.

BEANS respond to Farm Bureau fertilizer with extra dollars from the extra yield. They mature earlier.

Farm Bureau Fertilizers are extra dry, free running and easy to regulate in the drill

The Right LIME For Your Needs

1. Agstone Meal (bulk only).
2. Farm Bureau Pulverized Lime (bulk, or 80 lb. bags).
3. Farm Bureau Hydrated Lime, 50 lb. sacks.

Ask Local Farm Bureau Dealers for Prices

FARM BUREAU BINDER TWINE

THE BEST TWINE FOR YOUR MONEY

We make it extra strong, smooth and trouble free. Insect treated twice. Machined 9 times for perfect smoothness. Four times during the manufacturing process it is checked by automatic machines for even size and strength. Lumps and knots are eliminated. Our 1932 prices are the lowest in history for this quality twine. It's cheaper to buy the 600 and 650 foot sizes.



SMALL BALL



LARGE BALL

500—600—650 Foot Sizes
Guaranteed Full Length and Strength