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Farmers Through the  
Farm News

# FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

**THE NEWS**  
A Progressive Newspaper  
For Michigan Farm  
Homes

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

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## GOLDSBOROUGH BILL SUBSTITUTE FAILS THE PEOPLE,—GRAY

As Predicted, The Amount of  
Money in Circulation  
Shrinks Further

Washington—Chester Gray, American Farm Bureau legislative representative here points out that the Glass-Borah amendment to the Home Loan Bank bill is not proving in practice effective in enlarging the circulating medium of the country as Senator Glass maintained it would.

This measure was substituted by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency for the Goldborough Honest Dollar bill, which all farm organizations supported in its favorable consideration by the House of Representatives.

"It is evident that the nation needs more circulating money, and particularly needs the administration of monetary affairs so that the volume and value of money will be more nearly in keeping with the value of commodities," Mr. Gray said.

Senator Glass stated, after his bill was substituted by the Senate Committee for the Goldborough measure, that it was presented merely to sidetrack the Goldborough type of legislation. However, when his bill was presented by Senator Borah as an amendment to the Home Loan Bank bill, the Virginia Senator became very enthusiastic in his explanation and defense of his measure.

### Not Effective

"In the last report of the Federal Reserve Board it is shown that the Glass-Borah measure has not been effective in increasing the volume of money," says Mr. Gray. "With the Glass-Borah bill supposed to be in operation the volume of money in circulation last week, according to the report, increased only \$7,000,000, which is not as much as the normal increase for this period in former years. During the last week of August in 1931 the increase of outstanding money was approximately \$39,000,000. The same week in 1930 it was \$63,000,000; and for 1929, \$81,000,000. These figures indicate that the Glass-Borah amendment is not bringing about any inflation. In fact it is having the reverse effect."

"The trouble with the Glass-Borah proposition is that Federal Reserve notes are disappearing and national bank notes are taking their place. The effectiveness of the Glass-Borah amendment lies almost wholly with national banks. These institutions, under its terms, are allowed the use of certain government bonds as the basis for the issuance of currency. This provision permits banks to secure ready cash cheaper than it would be secured through the Reserve system. So, rather than increase the total volume of currency in use, the National banks are converting government bonds into circulating National bank notes and retiring Federal Reserve notes," Mr. Gray explains.

"This merely swaps one sort of currency for another at some profit to the banks. To indicate that this is being done, it is significant to note that Federal Reserve notes decreased almost \$11,000,000 in a recent week, at the same time that a slight increase in other forms of currency was visible."

"Another trouble with the Glass-Borah amendment is that it leaves our monetary affairs too much at the disposition of a great number of National banks, each acting individually and without regard to the entire Federal Reserve system, and quite regardless of anything other than profit to the particular bank, in issuing the most remunerative type of currency. This is a vastly different proposition than was supported by the Farm Bureau in the Goldborough bill."

## Illinois College to Take Produce For Tuition

Bloomington, Ill.—Illinois Wesleyan university will accept cattle, hogs, grain or other farm produce in exchange for tuition this fall, President H. W. McPherson announced.

The offer of "tuition in kind" is open to bona fide students from farms and they may apply also their offerings on dormitory fees or for a musical education.

A substantial premium over current market prices will be accorded by the university, which has completed arrangements with an elevator for the storage and sale of grain it may receive.

## Cook It Frozen

Cooking experts say frozen meats are more tender if cooked without thawing it out first. Saw, or chop your frozen meat while still frozen stiff and put it in the oven and cook it in that condition. If it is allowed to thaw first it will be tougher.

## Public Gets Skinned In Mergers Like This

What happens to the public in some of the mergers is brought out in recent hearings before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington concerning operations of the power trusts. A gas and electric combine bought an electric power company with six subsidiary firms. Some 17 million dollars was paid for them, but their value was "written up" in the books to 34 millions of dollars, for rate making purposes, and, of course, for the benefit of the stockholders.

It appears that about the best the Federal Trade Commission can do about it is to make the facts extracted from public utility officials public property for consideration in making new rates.

## YIELD OF ALFALFA SEED VERY LOW

Weather Not Right to Set  
Seed; Report Harvests  
1/10th of 1931

A new low record for alfalfa seed production in Michigan was set recently on a farm in Huron county. This is the county that has been leading everything east of the Mississippi for alfalfa production the past few seasons.

Forty-seven loads of alfalfa, second cutting, left for seed, were threshed out, during the week of Sept. 6 and produced a total of three pecks, according to the owner of the threshing outfit who said he could not figure threshing costs by the bushel in this case but made a charge of \$2 an hour for the work. The farmer's threshing bill was \$15 for the three pecks, he said.

The Thumb counties, Michigan's largest producers of alfalfa seed, generally report very low yields for 1932. One prominent grower from Tuscola county estimated the average yield for his district at one-tenth that for 1931. In Saginaw county some very good individual yields, up to 8 bushels per acre, have been reported. It appears that Michigan grown alfalfa will not be plentiful for 1933 plantings.

The summer of 1931 was very dry and ideal for formation of alfalfa seed. Rains at blossom time in 1932 prevented seed from setting.

## ASK ONION GROWERS TO DESTROY CULLS

1933 Onion Maggot Damage  
Can Be Reduced  
Half or More

East Lansing—Michigan onion growers are advised by the entomology department of Michigan State College that more than half the onion maggot damage threatening next year's crop can be avoided if the piles of cull onions from the present harvest are destroyed immediately after harvest.

The piles of culls furnish ideal places for the deposit of eggs which hatch into onion maggots. The larvae pupate in the culls or in the soil beneath the piles and emerge as adult flies in time to deposit eggs on the seed onions as they appear above ground.

Adult flies do not all emerge at one time so the laying of eggs is prolonged over a considerable period. All these insects do not pass the winter in piles of culls but the number which go through the winter as adult flies in sheltered places is much smaller than the number surviving in the trash piles.

Destruction can be accomplished by burning the culls a foot or more beneath compacted soil or by burning. Any culls left in the field till spring should be plowed under as deeply as possible. This is much less effective than destruction in the fall but is better than permitting the flies to develop unhindered.

Destruction of the culls should be adopted as a practice by all growers in a district as neglect by a few growers may lessen the value of work done by their more careful neighbors.

## 14-17 Bu. More Wheat From 2-12-6 Fertilizer

Lansing—A farmer from near Vernon, Shiawassee county, taking fertilizer out of the Farm Bureau warehouse here, said that three farms in his neighborhood where fertilizer was not applied to wheat last fall averaged 22 bushels per acre. Three other farms put on about 200 lbs. of 2-12-6 per acre and had yields of 36, 38½ and 39 bushels per acre.

An Irish census recorder on inquiring, "How many males in this house?" received the reply: "Three, of course, breakfast, dinner and supper."

## Summary of Proposed Amendments

To The Constitution of Michigan  
Which Will Appear on the Ballot in November

NOTE—The Amendments will be numbered on the ballot and will be referred to this fall largely as No. 1 and No. 2, etc.

The numbering plan was adopted by the Legislature on suggestion of Rep. John W. Goodwine of Sanilac county, who also originated a quick summary of the amendments, which voters may mark and take to the polls.

Mr. Goodwine and other rural leaders are speaking before meetings and distributing amendment summary cards which the voters may mark as memorandums for November. The NEWS presents its adaptation of Mr. Goodwine's idea:

No.	PURPOSE	Decision	
		YES	NO
1.	Establish state liquor commission; nullify state prohibition laws.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Limit total taxes assessed on real estate in any one year to 1% of assessed value. Exceptions for payment interest, principal on old debts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Reapportionment of representation in House in Legislature strictly on population basis. Wayne Co. effort to secure practical control by securing many seats now held by out state counties.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Proposal to assess property on cash value with personal property exemption of \$1000 and homestead exemption of \$3000.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	To enable voters in city within twp. to have polling place within the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	To prevent reprieves, commutations or pardons in convictions for treason, 1st degree murder, impeachment. Requires governor to explain to each session of Legislature each reprieve, commutation or pardon for other offenses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Limits vote on expenditures of public funds to taxpayers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Referendum seeking to set aside Lennen Act of 1931 which prohibits sale in Michigan of oleo or butter substitutes colored to resemble butter. Imposes \$400 annual license fees on oleo manufacturers and wholesalers in Michigan, \$5 on retailers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Do You Remember? News From the Files of This Paper Regarding Matters In Which You Were Interested Years Ago

**SEPTEMBER 21, 1923**  
Farm organizations led by State Farm Bureau support State Board of Agriculture in charge of Michigan State College in beginning of long struggle with Governor Groesbeck who has demanded that control of the college and its finances be vested in the State Administrative Board.

State Farm Bureau under administration attack for carrying gasoline tax through the 1923 legislature. It was vetoed by Gov. Groesbeck. Farm Bureau at work throughout State building up demand for 2 cent gas tax in the 1925 Legislature.

Michigan Live Stock Exchange announces that its Detroit sales office, 16 months old, is handling one-third of the live stock business on that market, \$100,000 to \$200,000 per week. Saved shippers \$12,500 first year in commissions.

**SEPTEMBER 22, 1924**  
\$25,000 saved rural taxpayers in Calhoun, Ingham and Washtenaw counties as result of tax assessments studies conducted this summer by State Farm Bureau. Excess valuations were lowered.

Forty-one State representatives and 15 senators who voted for gas tax in 1923 legislature renominated. Of 18 representatives who voted against the gas tax, 13 were retired, State Farm Bureau reports. Other gas tax foes were not candidates for renomination.

Federal Trade Commission upholds American and Michigan Farm Bureau's complaint against "Pittsburg Plus", a system whereby manufacturers of steel in midwest and elsewhere "added freight from Pittsburg". Estimated to have cost buyers of tools, farm implements, etc., \$50,000,000 annually. Practice is forbidden.

Farm Bureau Seed Service pioneers by shipping seed in sealed, bushel, trademarked sacks.

Railroads win right to re-argue Michigan Zone Rate case at Washington Oct. 1 after shippers win sweeping victory which Michigan Farm Bureau estimates was worth \$500,000 annually to Michigan farmers alone.

Two thousand have signed Michigan Potato Growers Exchange 5 year marketing contract.

**SEPTEMBER 21, 1925**  
Michigan State Farm Bureau's part in 4 year Michigan Zone Rate freight rate fight comes to end. September 10, 1925, reforms won by shippers became effective. Total savings annually to Michigan shippers \$750,000. Farmers share \$375,000 as result of remarkable case presented for them by Farm Bureau Traffic dept. Farm Bureau in new case attacks high rates on farm products moving in Upper Peninsula.

Four thousand farmers join Farm Bureau in campaign conducted in 11 southern counties by member volunteer workers. Figure includes new members and those renewing membership.

Federal Treasury report shows one reason why Wayne county fights a State income tax. In 1923 53% of Michigan's largest U. S. income tax report to date came from Detroit. State Tax Commission figures showed Wayne county to be paying 40% of the State Tax.

Menominee Farm Bureau for 3 cent gas tax. Gov. Groesbeck yielded before the 1925 legislature met in January 1925 and agreed to a 2 cent gas tax.

**SEPTEMBER 23, 1926**  
Thousands attend Farm Bureau legislative rallies at 20 county seats, addressed by Chester Grey of Washington office of American Farm Bureau, and Stanley Powell, legislative representative for the Michigan Farm Bureau.

American Farm Bureau directors meet at Muscle Shoals to familiarize themselves with this great water power and fertilizer project. Michigan County Farm Bureaus appointing Legislative Minute Men in every township. Six hundred accepted.

**SEPTEMBER 24, 1927**  
Three hundred delegates at Potato Growers Exchange annual to hear about one of best years in Exchange history. Sales gain 205 carloads. More than 114,000,000 pounds of potatoes sold for growers, including 61,000 bu. of certified seed and 10,000 bu. of uncertified.

State of Michigan worried about finances. Gov. Green and administrative board hold up all building, curtail highway operations.

(Continued on page 2)

## DETROIT'S MILK PRICE SITUATION LOOKS OMINOUS

Distributors Won't Increase;  
Producers Call In  
Fact Finder

Detroit—Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n members have been getting \$1.60 per cwt. for "base milk" or milk for retail sale, delivered Detroit. Surplus brings 6c at the receiving stations. Farmers average about \$1 per cwt. for milk, when they should get \$2.10 to break even, according to the Ass'n.

In the last two monthly sales meetings with Detroit distributors the Milk Producers has been unable to increase the base price to \$1.85, demanded on one occasion, or to \$1.75 on another. Distributors insist that unemployment, falling sales, bad collections make an increase impossible.

Producers members are not convinced by the distributors' arguments. Talk of a milk strike has been heard. At the September meeting with the distributors, the Producers continued the \$1.60 price pending results of their invitation to Dr. Clyde King, University of Pennsylvania authority on milk markets and prices, to come and investigate the Detroit situation.

## Milwaukee Dairy Firms Profit in Depression

Milwaukee—Profits of five large Milwaukee dairy firms, including three owned by two great national milk combines, have been maintained during the depression years. Salaries of the officers of the companies have been increased, according to a study made by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets.

One plant was reported to have shown 9.82% profits on sales for 1930 and 8.33% for 1931.

"One of the worst features connected with the history of the dairy companies for the past few years is the result of mergers and consolidations," the report said. Instead of benefiting producers and consumers, as represented in 1929, "those who really benefited are the operators and stockholders."

The report states that immediately after acquisition of a Milwaukee dairy company by a national concern, there was written on the books a new good will item of \$2,411,578.89, which represents 48% of the total net worth as represented by the common stock of \$5,000,000. Dividends of 12½% and 10% were paid on this good will item in 1930 and 1931, and that "the return on the actual investment was approximately double the dividend rate or between 20 and 25%."

## PREDICT CUT IN 1933 WHEAT CROP

Outlook Is Winter Acreage  
Will Be Substantially  
Less This Year

Farmers' reports indicate that winter wheat acreage for harvest next year in the United States will be slightly smaller than this year, but general conditions lead to the conclusion that the world wheat market "will still be under the influence of large stocks when wheat planted this fall comes to market," according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Assuming average conditions affecting the United States crop, the production next year would be about 785,000,000 bushels on the basis of the indicated winter wheat acreage and average spring wheat acreage, the Department said, compared with probable domestic consumption of wheat of a little over 650,000,000 bushels annually in the next few years.

## Largest Plow Repairs Damage Done by Flood

What is said to be the largest plow in the world is reported by the Department of Agriculture, is being used in Orange county, Calif. It is used to turn up the rich soil that was covered from one to two feet of sand by overflows of the Santa Ana river. The plow was built especially for the purpose at a cost of about \$2,000. It is 4 feet high and 22 feet long and weighs about a ton. It plows a furrow from 36 to 42 inches deep and 3 feet wide. It takes 3 heavy tractors running in low gear to pull it.

## COUNTING AT THE TREASURY

In the counting room of the treasury department the silver is weighed instead of counted. If it was counted by hand at the rate of 1 a second and 8 hours a day, it would take a person about 35 days to count a million coins.

## Nat'l Wool Co-op Ups Price 4 Times in Month

Boston—Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n is advised by the National Wool Marketing Corporation that for the 4th time in one month it has advanced its asking prices for wool. The National has sold nine carloads from the Michigan Ass'n's 1932 wool.

The bulk of the unsold wool on hand is on consignment with private dealers, said the National, which believes that the wool trade in general will follow leadership of the National in asking higher prices.

Except from some odds and ends, the stocks of old wool have been cleared away. Sales continue in satisfactory volume, which is not as large as that for August. Mill consumption of wool in July increased materially over June and a still better report is expected for August and September.

## NO DEPRESSION IN THIS YUKON TOWN

Wood Sales at \$15-\$22 Per  
Cord And 60 Below  
Are Allies

Ann Arbor—At least one town has been discovered, according to Professor Dow V. Baxter of the School of Forestry and Conservation at the University of Michigan, which is not feeling a depression. Professor Baxter has just returned from Alaska where he spent the summer months studying wood destroying fungi and during which time he spent a period at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, 110 miles north of Skaguay.

This community, according to Prof. Baxter, has a population of about five hundred, whose livelihood comes from trapping, fur trading, employment by the railroad and steamship companies and caring for tourists.

One of the necessities of life, says Prof. Baxter, is wood for fuel. There is plenty of standing timber, readily accessible and cheap (as standing timber) but, as in all frontier communities, labor is the big item.

A Canadian citizen may pay five dollars to the mounted police, representing the Canadian government, for a perpetual license to cut timber from the timber limits. He then pays fifty cents a cord for the wood he removes and can sell it laid down at Whitehorse, a few miles distant at most, for \$15 to \$22 a cord, his only capital being a few tools and enough money to buy and transport the material.

The wood, which is principally white spruce and white birch, much like our Michigan paper birch, is hauled in winter by sled and small tractor. Snow usually does not exceed three or four feet in depth, although temperatures range from 60 degrees to 70 degrees below zero at coldest periods. There is no over production, and the intense cold is the ally of the fuel producer. Even the steamships which ply the Yukon during the summer, burn wood.

The tourist season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of August, and while the number of sight-seers has not been so great this year, the curio stores were wise enough to anticipate a quiet season and are doing well with small stocks.

Prices are not surprisingly high. Bread is 25c a loaf. Oranges are 90c a dozen. Gasoline is 65c a gallon and lard is as expensive as butter. Moose meat at 25c a pound and Alaska grayling are part of the regular fare. There is no depression.

## Yields Are Excellent For All Michigan Crops

East Lansing—In his weather and crop report for the week ending Sept. 21, Dewey A. Seeley of the U. S. Weather Bureau Station here said:

"The weather was mostly cloudy with occasional rain which delayed the harvesting of beans and other field work. Many beans were pulled and on the ground and it is feared that some damage has resulted from the rainy weather. Unusually cold weather prevailed the last part of the week and frost damage to tender vegetables occurred in some localities as far south as Washtenaw county."

"The harvesting and hauling of sugar beets to the factory proceeded satisfactorily, however, and much silo filling and corn cutting was accomplished. Many late potatoes are still green and need some time to mature, but most other crops are past injury from frosts."

"Fruit is in good to excellent condition and abundant crops of peaches, pears and grapes are being harvested. Picking of late apples will probably start in a few days and this work will also be completed before the end of the month, with satisfactory weather conditions. One of the most satisfactory crops of corn on record in Michigan is now mostly in silo or in shock."

## AMENDMENT NO 3 BINDS AND GAGS '33 LEGISLATURE

It Is Its Constitutional Duty  
To Reapportion The  
Legislature

Representative Martin Bradley, of Menominee, calls attention to the fact that the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall reapportion the House and rearrange the Senatorial districts in the year of 1913 and every tenth year thereafter.

The Legislature convening in 1933 is under Constitutional mandate to make a reapportionment. When it fails to do so, it will be time for the City of Detroit to rewrite Article V of the State Constitution, Mr. Bradley said.

If Amendment No. 3 to the State Constitution, Wayne county politicians' efforts to reapportion the Michigan House of Representatives strictly according to population, should be approved by the voters, this would happen:

All Michigan north of a line from Bay City to Muskegon, which now has 31 representatives, would lose all but 15, mostly to Detroit.

Other Michigan counties south of that line would lose enough representatives to enable Wayne, Oakland, Genesee and Kent counties to have 53 out of 100 seats in the House of Representatives.

Detroit would get the Hon's share, followed by Flint and Grand Rapids.

Wayne county politicians have written the so-called Michigan Plan of Reapportionment to make no change in the Senate for the very good reasons that Detroit and Wayne county now have 7 out of 32 Senate seats. Eighty-two counties divide the other 25. Detroit's effort to force reapportionment of both houses of the Legislature by a Constitutional amendment was overwhelmingly beaten in 1930.

The strategy of those promoting the 1932 effort is to hang onto the increased Senate representation granted Wayne previously by the rest of the State and bid for practical control of the House.

## YOU TASTE VERY LITTLE OF FOOD

Most Flavors Are Actually  
Tasteless; Recognized  
By Smell

Ithaca, N. Y.—Have you ever stopped to consider why sugar tastes sweet or a lemon sour?"

Hans Platenius of the New York State College of Agriculture says relatively little is known about the mechanism of taste.

The tongue is covered with small projections and these carry even smaller indentations, called taste cups, which are the true centers of taste. The taste cups are surrounded by nerves which carry the sensation of taste just as the nerves of the eye transmit the picture on the eye lens. One can actually taste only those substances which are soluble in water. Yet only a few parts of food, salts, sugars, acids and a few others are soluble. Most food consists of starch, protein and fat, and these are tasteless. What is tasted in potato or meat may comprise less than 1-100 of 1% of these foods.

Strictly speaking, an onion is not known by its taste, but only by the odor from oils which reach the nerves of the nose. Persons rarely distinguish between taste and smell, yet the flavor of foods is enjoyed through the sense of smell more than through the sense of taste.

All vegetables contain materials in small quantities which give each vegetable its scientific flavor and most of these substances are recognized by the sense of smell; asparagin, and amino-acid are responsible for the peculiar flavor of asparagus. Onions have allyl-sulfides or sulfur compounds, actually, tasteless, but readily perceived by smell.

## Borrowed Dollar Has Doubled And Tripled

Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University economist, says that so rapid has been the deflation of the dollar, that the man who borrowed a dollar back in 1919 and has to repay it today owes really \$3.33. If he is repaying a dollar borrowed in 1925 he is out \$2.17, Professor Fisher estimated and if he borrowed a dollar so recently as 1930 he now will be repaying \$1.77. He wants the dollar "reflated" through inflation back to 1926 levels.

"If it were necessary to restrict speed along a certain highway to 25 miles an hour, the Chinese wouldn't pass a law; they'd put bumps in the road."—Smedley D. Butler.

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Vol. X SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1932 No. 18

## Mr. Coolidge Gives Farm Board Credit

Not enough attention has been given to the constructive action of the Farm Board and its beneficial results, wrote Calvin Coolidge in the course of an article appearing in the September 10 Saturday Evening Post.

Emergency actions taken by the Federal Farm Board, at the request of President Hoover held the price of our farm products about 30% above the price in other countries while our farmers were disposing of their crops. The Board action averted great personal distress and many bank failures, since many crops are raised on credit supplied by banks, Mr. Coolidge said.

Mr. Coolidge calls attention to the fact that while crude oil dropped in some sections from \$1.85 to 5 cents per barrel, copper from 18 cents to less than 5 cents per pound, banking and other securities declined 85 to 90%, the percentage of decline for wheat and cotton was not nearly so great. Wheat dropped 61%, but Farm Board emergency or stabilization operations kept the U. S. price as much as 28 cents per bushel above the world price, while our farmers marketed 250 million bushels at an increased return of \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Similar service was given the cotton growers. Other crops benefited in their usual relation to wheat and cotton.

Mr. Coolidge pointed out that the Farm Board is having success with its main purpose, which is to help the farmer develop his own marketing system, largely through co-operative associations. The Board has increased the number of associations to 12,500, doing an annual business of 2 1/2 billion dollars.

Some 3,600 of the 12,000 farmers co-operatives in the country have borrowed \$326,787,000 from the Farm Board to carry out marketing and other projects approved by the Board.

According to "Farmer" Brown of the Federal Farm Board, who spoke in Michigan recently, 55% of these loans have been repaid before due, paid into the revolving fund and re-loaned. All others are on the security of the plants and other property of the ass'ns, including the products they handle. Many ass'ns have made and paid off several marketing loans from the Farm Board revolving fund.

These statements of fact by Mr. Coolidge will be appreciated by farmers and other friends of the Farm Board. Mr. Coolidge has been and is in a position to know whereof he speaks.

## Figuring Value of a County Agricultural Agent

When Kansans argue the merits of having a county agricultural agent, they compare the average crop value per acre of counties that have agricultural agents with the crop value per acre of counties that do not have agents.

T. F. Yost, Fort Scott, Kansas, farmer, shows conclusively that the work of a good county agricultural agent pays farmers handsomely every year for the investment made from tax money. Said Mr. Yost to the Kansas City Weekly Star:

"Believe it or not, the county agricultural agent is the best investment made by taxpayers.

"Using two Kansas counties that are comparable, interesting facts are available. From 1911 to 1917 the crop value per acre in Rawlins County was \$7.65; in Thomas County, \$8.59, an advantage of \$1.04 per acre in favor of Thomas County.

"A county agent was employed in Rawlins County in 1918. Since then the average annual crop value per acre increased to \$13.96; in Thomas, without a county agent, to \$11.69, a difference of \$2.27 an acre in favor of Rawlins County farmers instead of a handicap of \$1.04, or an average gain of \$3.31 an acre annually for twelve years on 272,000 acres for an outlay of approximately \$4,000 a year in tax money.

"Another comparison can be made using poultry as the measure. In twenty-seven non-county agricultural agent counties the average income per hen was \$1.39 in 1929 and \$1.41 in 1930. In the seventy-eight county agent counties the income was \$1.56 in 1929 and \$1.59 in 1930. This represents an average loss of \$15,500 in 1929 and \$17,400 in 1930 for counties without farm agents."

In Kansas, as in Michigan, county agricultural agent work has always been endorsed by the Farm Bureau as a good investment for farming. Commenting on Mr. Yost's letters, the Kansas City Weekly Star said editorially:

"There are many ways to determine the cost and value of services given by county agents. The increased acre value of crops, the increased efficiency in livestock and poultry, changes in crop rotation, control of weeds and disease, use of better seed, brought about through such agencies, may more than justify their cost. The fact that there is someone to whom farmers may go for dependable information on all kinds of subjects is of great value to those who make use of their opportunities. Much will depend upon the individual agent selected for the county and still more upon the support which he receives in determining whether his services are worth more than they cost."

## Soft Pork From Soy Beans Is Discounted

Feeding soy beans without the oil extracted to hogs produces a soft oily hog. His hams are flabby, his bacon is difficult to slice, his lard is soft and runny. Consumers find him less desirable and will not pay as much for such products. Swift & Company tell us in their current advertisement "Diet Makes the Hog."

Investigating the situation in Michigan, we find the Michigan State College adds emphasis to the fact that soy beans produce soft pork. The College also says that few hogs are fed soy beans in Michigan. We produce soy beans largely for hay and the farther north one gets in the State, the smaller the variety of soy beans he finds. In Illinois and Indiana the larger varieties of soy beans may be grown, and as a result six times as many soft hogs have come into some packing plants the past year as came in three years ago. If the public objects to soy bean pork, communities feeding soy beans must be prepared to take lower prices. Michigan is fortunate in having this information on soy bean feeding results without the bad experience that will go with it.

## Report On Iowa Farmers Holiday

"Farmer" Brown of the Federal Farm Board writes us from Rock Rapids in northwestern Iowa, in the heart of the "Farmers Holiday" movement to keep farm products off the Sioux City and other markets, that the holiday is not as general as newspaper reports indicate. Conservative Iowa farmers, who constitute 90% of the farm population, are decidedly opposed to the holiday program, according to "Farmer" Brown's observations.

## Only Man Can Do It

Scientists tell us that what has helped lift man above the brute creation with which he has so much in common is the fact that he can touch each of his fingers with his thumb. No other living thing can do that. Try experiments with your own hand, and see what a difference it would make if you could not do this simple act.

You're never too broke to be rich and never too rich to be poor.

## A Train IS Coming

The highest court in the land has ruled that vehicles on highways must stop for the trains—not the trains for them. If the motor-driving public could be induced to approach grade crossings with the mental attitude that "a train IS coming" and with their minds on their jobs, the result would speak for itself and accidents at grade crossings would become largely a thing of the past.

## Do You Remember?

News From the Files of this Paper Regarding Matters in Which You Were Interested Years Ago (Continued from Page 1)

authorize Governor to name a committee to pass on employment in each department to cut employment where possible. In 1927!

U. S. Gov't decides to verify origin of all commercial alfalfa and clover seed following Farm Bureau's action in securing Federal seed staining law to stain imports of winter-killing alfalfa and clover 10% red, all other imports of foreign alfalfa and clover seeds 1% green. This act practically dried up enormous imports of foreign alfalfa and clover seeds of doubtful value.

### SEPTEMBER 26, 1928

Seedsmen of the Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus, with representatives of their State Agricultural College farm crops dept's, and co-operative ass'n managers from those States complete inspection tour of the alfalfa seed producing regions and production methods in Utah.

Robert Addy, dairy extension specialist at State College for 6 years, joins Farm Bureau Services to assist patrons of co-ops with their dairy programs.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company service adopted by State Farm Bureau for Michigan Farmers making great progress. Seven State insurance examiners express themselves in report as "more than satisfied" with service to policyholders and promptness in paying claims.

### SEPTEMBER 27, 1929

President E. A. Beamer of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange says that too often local bankers have unwittingly contributed to difficulties of regular cattle feeders by allowing "in and outers" to have the credit. He criticized policy of city banks to become less and less interested in live stock paper, preferring "the more lucrative short term paper, an abundance of which has been available." (A prophet in 1929!)

State Farm Bureau disappointed in tariff revision under way. Writes Michigan Senators and Congressman setting forth what is happening to agriculture in the log rolling which is beginning.

October quarterly meetings of Michigan county Farm Bureaus announced.

### SEPTEMBER 27, 1930

With this edition Michigan Farm Bureau News changes its title to Michigan Farm News.

Michigan Farm News describes recount of 835,000 votes in Brucker-Groesbeck contest for republican nomination for governor. Recount cost \$235,000 and Brucker emerged winner with a 4,276 majority, about the same as in the original vote. 2,000 persons frequently jammed the counting floor at a time. Ballot boxes from 3,317 precincts in 83 counties were piled 10 feet high awaiting recount. Not a stuffed or crooked ballot box was found.

Michigan celebrates recognition September 19 as a modified accredited area, having less than 1 1/2% of bovine tuberculosis. State College recommended T-B testing and eradication in 1911. State Farm Bureau endorsed it in 1919. Hillsdale county, Mich., became first modified accredited county in U. S. State must re-test every county each three years. Schedule is 28 counties annually.

State Farm Bureau for a State Income Tax, Governor's Commission told, only if it is made to relieve real estate. The Bureau will not support any revenue measure that will encourage governmental spending.

State Farm Bureau, Farm News, County Farm Bureau members continue five months battle to arouse out-State Michigan against the Wayne county constitutional amendment on the November ballot to reapportion the Legislature strictly according to population, which would give Detroit and Wayne county politicians many additional seats in House and Senate and practical control of the Legislature. Many Farm Bureaus call meetings.

### SEPTEMBER 26, 1931

Farm News reports in full proceedings of Gov. Brucker's Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk. Inquiry nears end. Commission notes savage warfare among large and small Detroit milk distributors. They damn surplus but finally admit ice cream, a surplus item, is very profitable. Admit other surplus items pay. Detroit milk distributors claim it costs 4 1/2 cents to 7c per qt. to distribute milk they sell for 10 and 11 cents per quart, without counting in cost of the milk. Producers agree that it costs 5 to 7c per qt. to produce milk for which they averaged 2c per qt., sometimes less, due to surplus caused largely by depression and underconsumption. Commission continues probe.

Secretary Brody of Farm Bureau explains new life membership plan. All members become life members within 10 years on \$10 per year annual dues. 100 members purchase life memberships on discount for cash or payment within year.

Michigan Farm Bureau joins American Farm Bureau in national protest against a general 15% increase in rail rates on all products.

Benzie-Co-op Co., Boyne City Co-op Ass'n, Falmouth Co-op Ass'n, Leelanau Twp. Farm Bureau of Northport, Traverse City Farmers Co-op Ass'n and Oxford Co-op Ass'n take membership in the State Farm Bureau and purchase common and preferred stock in Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

## If Stars Went Tonight, We'd See Them 3 Years

The total number of stars visible to the naked eye at any one time is estimated at five thousand.

The nearest star, is estimated to be about 19 million miles from the earth. Light, the velocity of which is 186,000 miles per second, or swift enough to make a journey seven and a half times around the earth in a second, would require three years to travel this immense distance. In other words, if all the stars were blotted out tonight, it would be at least three years before we would miss a single one. Altho the stars move through space at the rate of many miles a second, they seem to keep their place in the heavens from year to year, from decade to decade, and from century to century.—Our Boys and Girls.

## Boys Who Won Hardigan Well Pleased With Stand

Addison—Two years ago two high school agricultural students in this Lenawee county town won prizes Hardigan alfalfa seed given by Farm Bureau Services of Lansing. This year the boys reported on their alfalfa as follows:

Cyril Page, Senior Agriculture Student: "Two years ago I received three pecks of Hardigan Alfalfa seed from the Farm Bureau. I seeded seven acres at the rate of six and one-half pounds per acre. I obtained a remarkable stand and this year I had a good crop. It grew tall and was not coarse."

LeRoy Williams, Junior Agriculture Student: "I received one peck of Hardigan Alfalfa seed from the Farm Bureau for first place in late potatoes. This spring I seeded one and one-half acres of Alfalfa with oats at the rate of ten pounds per acre. Many of my neighbors have remarked that they have never seen

a nicer stand than I have at the present time.

## CLEANING ALUMINUM

A brisk rub with fine steel wool will remove discoloration on aluminum. If that does not work, try vinegar.

## O'NEAL SEES NO REAL SUCCESS IN FARMERS' STRIKE

Violence Can Have No Lasting Benefit; Describes Better Program

Chicago—"It is my firm conviction that the methods followed in the farmers strike in Iowa cannot result in general success," said President E. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau recently to the Iowa Farm Bureau membership, which is not a party to the Farmers Holiday movement.

"The real solution of the farm problem lies in the establishment of a sound agricultural policy," Mr. O'Neal said. "Upsetting loads of milk and preventing farmers from hauling their produce into market will not right our wrongs. Wherever violence occurs, public sympathy for agriculture is lost. Irresponsible groups not engaged in agriculture participate in these movements.

"We are convinced that a sound agricultural policy includes recognition of the fact that a prosperous, free farming industry is essential to the safety and progress of the nation.

"We are insisting that the Agricultural Marketing Act be amended so as to provide for full control of our marketing machinery in the hands of farmers themselves, without requiring any subsidy from the government.

"We are convinced that there is dire necessity for the stabilization of money so that our products can be exchanged on a fair basis.

"Our tariff system must be revised so as to give full equality of protection to agricultural products with those of industry and still enable us to retain our foreign markets.

"Our rural credit system must be re-organized, to the end that the farmer borrower may receive the service to which he is entitled.

"The cost of government must be very materially reduced and our systems of taxation must be revised so that the basis of taxation shall be ability to pay.

"Speculation in basic farm crops must be controlled or eliminated and we seek additional legislation to accomplish this purpose.

## CAUTION AGAINST DEBTS

"Probably the low point in prices of stocks, bonds and basic commodities has been passed, but the world monetary chaos is still with us. For the next ten years, world demand for gold will probably be the major factor affecting prices, as it has been for the past 17 years. Caution about debts continues to be good advice."—G. F. Warren, Cornell University, August 1932.

## 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

### LIVE STOCK

### HOGS

FOR SALE—TEN GILTS, HAMPSHIRE HOGS four months old. Eligible to registry. Fine stock, at a bargain. Write owner, L. O. Manning, Marcellus, Mich. (9-24-11-s)

### WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED FARM WORK BY MONTH or year by capable married man, 28. Two children. Now employed on farm; owner taking over himself. Dairy and general experience. Able to go ahead or carry on work alone. Would be interested in furnished farm on shares. Ben Hangerford, Grand Lodge, R-1. (9-24-11)

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY DAY or month by experienced single man, 24. Has been doing day work. Willing to take part of pay in produce. Bernard Suckner, 1827 Sunset Ave., R-1, Box 418, Lansing, Mich. (9-24-11)

## 15 MORE BU. WHEAT PER ACRE AT 25¢ EA. FROM FERTILIZER

Also 1,336 Lbs. Extra Hay at \$1.82; All From \$5.70 in Fertilizer Per A.

One of the features presented by the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station at the Columbus, Ohio, State Fair gives their up-to-date results on fertilizing wheat as follows:

	YIELDS PER ACRE	
	WHEAT	HAY
Fertilized	29.72 Bu.	3,677 lbs.
Unfertilized	14.19 Bu.	2,341 lbs.
Fertilizer, Gain	15.53 Bu.	1,336 lbs.

The cost of the fertilizer to produce the extra yields was 25¢ a bushel for wheat and \$2.76 a ton for hay. These figures were arrived at by charging two-thirds of the cost of the fertilizer to the wheat and one-third to hay.

The above is a summary of 21 fertilized plots (84 trials with fertilizer) conducted for four years on 3 experimental farms scattered over Ohio.

Ohio's Experimental Station says: "The evidence indicates that the moderate fertilization of wheat this fall is likely to prove profitable, if the returns in both the wheat and hay crops are considered. An application of 175 to 300 pounds per acre is suggested."

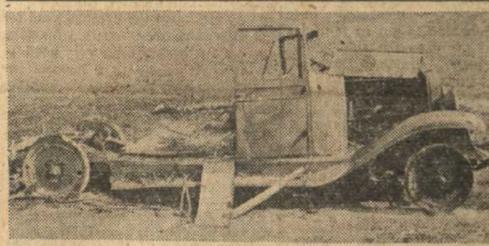
The fertilizer cost above in the tests was \$5.70 per acre figured as follows from the extra yields:

15.53 bu at 25¢.....	\$3.88
1,336 lbs. (.66 Ton) at \$2.75.....	1.82
	\$5.70

## The Bug That Prays Came Here From China

The praying "mantis" is so-called because of its habit of holding its front legs up in a praying position. This insect looks all the world like an overgrown grasshopper, but its wings are scotch plaid in brown and green and it has a triangular head and large beady eyes.

It was brought from China by accident some 55 years ago and introduced near Philadelphia. The mantis destroys insects and attempts have been made to spread them. They have a voracious appetite and sometimes the females turn cannibal and eat the males. The Moslems regard the pray-



## FOUR HOURS LATER!

"Friday, April 29, about 9 o'clock I insured this Chevrolet truck. Four hours later the owner was cleaning the gas line when it burst into flames with the result shown in the picture." D. Elbert Harvey, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. agent at Jones, Cass county, wrote the Michigan State Farm Bureau, State Agent.

FIRE is a hazard that may destroy your automobile or truck any moment. THEVES may steal your car, strip it, wreck it, burn it. You may never see it again. State Farm Mutual insurance protection against loss from these hazards is very low.

Public Liability and property damage claims arising from an accident in which your car is involved may throw you into court and cost you your life's savings if the verdict is against you. State Farm Mutual will assume all such risk, court costs, etc., at a low insurance rate. Our insurance rate for collision damages to your car is also low.

We have more than 900,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 30 states in this national Legal Reserve Company.

## STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.

Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent—Lansing

## WHEAT and RYE

### Fertilizer Recommendations for 1932

From Circular Bulletin 53—Michigan State College Soils Section

By DR. C. E. MILLAR, G. M. GRANTHAM, P. M. HARMER

### TABLE I—SANDS AND LIGHT SANDY LOAMS

Fertilizers are usually more effective on soils containing sufficient amounts of lime than on soils deficient in lime.

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

### TABLE II—HEAVY SANDY LOAMS, SILT LOAMS AND CLAY LOAMS

Fertilizers are usually more effective on soils containing sufficient amounts of lime than on soils deficient in lime.

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

More Starch in Popcorn, The Better It Will Pop

Great differences are found in the popping qualities of popcorn, according to the American Agricultural Chemical Company. There are a number of varieties of popcorn, with Tom Thumb rice corn and the white and yellow pearl corn the most popular. A good popcorn should increase 20 times in bulk when popped, although much popcorn will increase 25 to 30 times in popping.

PAYMASTER

The Paymaster is the new 1932 Life Insurance policy just issued by the State Farm Life Insurance Company.

- THE PAYMASTER
1. A low Premium policy.
2. Sound legal reserve insurance.
3. Pays for death from any cause.
4. Has guaranteed premium for life.
5. Is available to a select class.
6. Meets the needs of a small income.
7. Is sure protection only—pays last expenses.
8. Fits in with any other life insurance program.
9. Cannot be secured elsewhere.

Our representative will be glad to explain the many advantages of the new Paymaster policy. It's built to meet 1932 conditions and to fit the 1932 pocket book.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
State Agent
Michigan State Farm Bureau
Lansing Michigan

Home and Family Section

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

Can Co-op Enemies Win By Making Farmers Suspicious?

Attacks on Farm Board, Dep't Of Agr. Staged By Middlemen

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.
How easy it is these days for people to follow the noisy fellows! If you pin them down to a real sane reason for their attitude on the question under discussion you will be surprised to hear, "Well, because," and not much more.

"Because" has always been termed a woman's reason, but if it is, many men are fast becoming effeminate. I don't care how much one raises objections if he can give a logical reason, that is the objection to a system that brings about something better; but too often the objector has nothing better to offer as a substitute.

Economize on Farmer?
Almost to a man, the great horde of candidates for Congress that we have heard so much about this late summer, proclaimed from the house-tops or rather more often from the tail end of a truck, that if they could but be chosen to help run this government that they would show us true economy to the nth degree.

When asked their reason, we got the old reply, "Well, because. You don't favor keeping a Farm Board do you? Nobody seems to want it."

They would seem amazed and perplexed when we would reply that the Farm Board was created because every farm organization and every farm leader and spokesman for agriculture in the United States had asked for such a board.

All agreed that no proposed or hoped for plan of farm relief could be effective without some central national machine through which to work. We all insisted on the co-operative marketing act as a guide to govern the type of work they should undertake.

When Board Failed to Fail
What followed? All of a sudden we heard a hullabaloo that echoed to the farthest points of our nation—the Farm Board must be cut out—the government had suddenly gone in-

to business—money was being wasted—big salaries were being paid. That board was blamed for everything that was wrong with the farmer's lot. People who actually knew better quoted wild and exaggerated figures of the great cost of agriculture to our government.

Just the other day, a nationally known public official slammed the Farm Board and the cost of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in a radio talk. He would resent it if he would be classed with the liars or the fools, but if truth were to be the gauge he would certainly have to drop into one of these two classes. He knew he could "get by" with it at this time.

Now just who started this big noise anyway?
Well, in the first place the Chicago Board of Trade was an objector and a strong one; if this Farm Board continued encouraging co-operative marketing it would certainly cripple their business, and lessen their profits. They had many warm supporters in their agitation against this form of farm help; every type of farm middleman could read the hand writing on the wall.

Campaign of Malicious Abuse
Oratory began to flow, radio was secured, newspaper space was used and every conceivable means of reaching the ear of the public was put into action. One of the greatest accumulations of propaganda ever loosed against any public service has been turned loose on the people. People are swallowing it without any attempt to digest it.

The most disheartening part of the whole thing is that so many of our farm folks are anxious to accept the story.
The very fact that these boards of trade and commercial trusts are willing to spend unlimited money and make such a terrific attempt to kill off the Farm Board should be reason enough to arouse the suspicions of farm folks that all this is not for their good.

In ordinary times the farmers would have stood by the things that they had asked for; if changes were needed, so as to make the act more effective they would have seen to it that the necessary alterations came about. But now everybody is so discouraged and feels so handicapped and helpless that they do not see any clear sky beyond the clouds.

But it is nothing less than suicide to discard the things that we have worked so hard to secure.

We hear all kinds of farm grumbling about our department of agriculture; some insist on it being eliminated entirely, many repeat what they hear about extravagance in agricultural appropriations, they want extension work dropped and research work curtailed. Yet not once do we hear a word about eliminating or reducing appropriations for commerce, industry or war.

Farmers worked untiringly to secure a national department for their vocation in the president's cabinet and there was great rejoicing when once we were recognized. And we must not now do a thing that will cripple the service that department can render to our cause.

College Was Muzzled Once
For years in Michigan our own Agricultural College was governed by boards who were politicians rather than farmer minded people. Everything went smoothly so long as the farmer did not ask the College to help him to know the cost of production of a crop and how to get a reasonable return for that crop when sold. So long as the farmer was content to produce abundant cheap food without thought of what was a right price to him for his investment and labor, just so long we met no resistance. But when we wanted to talk over the price to be received for our sugar beets or our dairy products, the politicians denied us College help.

We began to see the light and we planned to put farm folks on that governing board. It was a hard battle but we won and have been able to keep it farmer minded ever since.

But have our folks always been loyal and have they always sought out the sources of the criticism that breaks out every once in a while? Who's behind all this opposition? Why are exaggerated and malicious tales sent broadcast about the government of the institution? The answer is just as it has been in other things—somebody's toes have been stepped upon.

Our Gains Self-made
We farmers must watch our step or we will find ourselves being strung along until we wake up some day and realize how badly we've been taken in. Let's insist on keeping what we have, none of which has come to us through the thoughtfulness of other classes in our behalf. Every recognition agriculture has received has come through the untiring efforts of the farmers themselves during same times.

We will not let the insanity of the present time be our undoing for all time. If we must agitate ourselves into a frenzy about something, let's go after some other public service, we might find some thing worth while to us if we studied the details of other departments.

A flying rumor never has any trouble finding a landing place.

Tomato Juice and Soup Puree

The tomato is one of the most useful of the common vegetables and the only one that may be safely canned at home without a pressure cooker. An adequate supply prepared now will provide means of variety on the winter menu, says the Michigan State college home economics dept.

Tomato juice is an excellent source of vitamins and should be included in the daily diet. The plain juice may be given the children while the adults may prefer it in cocktails. There are a great many kinds in which it may be used, such as with watercrout juice, or flavored with onion, celery, tomato catsup or horseradish.

The reddest tomatoes should be selected for preparing or canning tomato juice. These should be free from bad or soured spots as the water content of a tomato is so high, sourness and a spoiled taste quickly permeate the whole and make it almost impossible to cut out a bad spot.

After careful washing, the tomatoes are cooked over a slow fire for about 20 minutes, or until soft. Then rub the tomatoes through a fine sieve until the remaining pulp is about the consistency of a thick paste. Not all the pulp is rubbed through to make juice. The first extract to be used for the juice, and the rest rubbed through for soup puree.

Heat the juice to the boiling point, add one tablespoon of salt to a quart. Put the juice into sterilized glass jars and partially seal, or in tin cans and completely seal. Process both juice and puree in boiling water bath for 15 minutes.

Cleaning Sewing Machine

Makes Vast Difference

"Like cleaning house, your sewing machine should be cleaned once a year whether it needs it or not," declares Miss Julia Brekke, clothing specialist, of the North Dakota Agricultural College. "It's the dirt inside on the mechanism that causes trouble."

Three places on the sewing machine need to be cleaned at least once a year, and oftener if the machine is used a great deal. The job is not difficult and can be done in a few minutes. First, remove the plate which covers the left side of the machine above the needle bar. All lint and gummed oil packed in this space should be removed with the aid of kerosene and a stiff brush. Next take off the plate which covers the bobbin and shuttle race and clean out the lint and gummed material there. The third place to clean is under the head, use kerosene and a stiff brush.

In cleaning, Miss Brekke suggests that women make use of the manual which comes with most machines. After the kerosene has been wiped away, a good sewing machine oil should be used to thoroughly oil the working parts.

"Many women have worked with

dirty machines so long that they can hardly realize how easily they run after they are cleaned," Miss Brekke says.

Clubs Came From Snubs To Women

In 1868 when Charles Dickens was about to sail for England at the conclusion of his tour of the United States, the New York Press Club gave him a complimentary dinner. Some brave and brainy women, themselves doing press and other literary work, asked permission to hear the toasts and after-dinner speeches. Such a natural desire! Such a simple request! Not to sit at the banquet table but in the gallery or ante-room and listen to the wisdom of the Lords of Creation.

The managers of the banquet were horrified at the affront of the women and denied their request. Having prepared the tables and seen that all was ready the proper thing for them to do was to go home. Rebellion was inevitable.

"We will form a club of our own," said one woman, herself a reporter and writer of no mean caliber. "We will give a banquet to ourselves, make all the speeches ourselves and not invite a single man."

But when the banquet was given the women relented and invited the men, who came and learned that women could speak well and sensibly.

Twenty-one years later this original club celebrated its "coming of age" by inviting all of the women's clubs in the United States to a banquet, which was made the occasion of uniting them in a national body. This was the General Federation of Women's Clubs born. From that time on a steady growth in activities and organizations of club women has taken place.

Canning Recipes

GRAPE RELISH
4 pounds grapes, 4 pounds brown sugar, 3 cups vinegar, 2 teaspoons allspice, 1 teaspoon cloves, 2 teaspoons cinnamon. Wash and pulp grapes. Rub pulp through colander to remove seeds. Combine pulp and skins and add other ingredients. Cook until thick. Pour in jelly glasses.

TOMATO CATSUP
8 quarts ripe tomatoes and 1 pound dry onions. Remove stems from tomatoes and peel and slice the onions. Cook until soft and rub through a sieve. Return to kettle. Put in a cheese cloth bag, 2 tablespoons broken stick cinnamon, 1 tablespoon whole cloves, 1 tablespoon celery seed, 1 tablespoon pepper corns and 1 tablespoon all-spice berries. Boil together until reduced one-third. Then add 2 cups light brown sugar, 3 tablespoons salt, 2 teaspoons white pepper, 1 teaspoon cayenne pepper and 3 cups vinegar. Boil thick, stirring with a long handled spoon to prevent sticking. Four into hot jars and seal.

CARROT MARMALADE
4 cups grated carrots, 2 oranges, 2 lemons, 4 cups sugar. Cook carrots thoroughly in a little water. Add the orange and lemon pulp, cut fine, also sugar and lemon peel shredded fine after cooking separately. Cook together a short time and pour in hot jars and seal.

PEACH AND APPLE CONSERVE
Use equal parts of peaches and apples diced. If the apples are a good color do not peel them. Add three-fourths as much sugar as fruit. Cook the mixture slowly until it is thick and clear. Seal in hot jars.



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 plan to build. FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Lansing, Michigan

New Low Prices

FOR FARM BUREAU

Suits Overcoats Blankets

Imagine Farm Bureau tailored-to-measure suits and our wide selection of weaves and patterns for Fall and Winter of 1932 at the prices below! We bought our usual high quality suitings at savings which are passed to you, with other reductions in tailoring costs:

Table with columns: Suits in These Price Ranges, With Extra, Trousers. Prices range from \$20.00 to \$40.00.

Special Blanket Prices

Table with columns: MAYTIME SPECIAL, COMPANION. Prices: \$6.45, \$4.25.

SERVICE COATS—COVERSUITS

You'll find these service coats and coversuits just the thing this cooler weather. Keep your clothes clean and save them with these garments. Farm Bureau Services lettering across the back and Services emblem over the left pocket. Good advertising for co-ops. A real buy at \$2 for coat or coversuit.

5% discount granted Farm Bureau members is applied as credit on membership dues.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
221 North Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

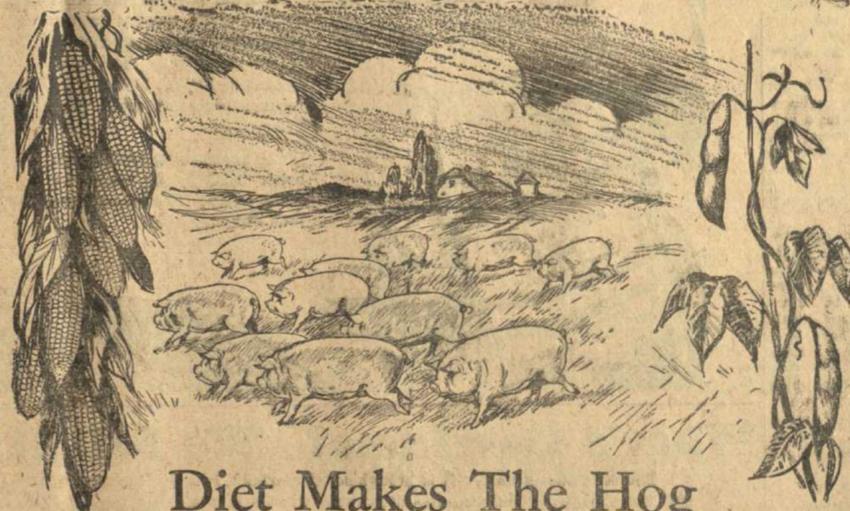
MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

In emergencies like this your telephone is

PRICELESS PROTECTION

While playing in the yard one day, the young daughter of an Illinois farmer fell into a cistern. Her mother, alone at home at the time, was unable to reach the child. Frantically racing to the telephone in the house, she called the operator in the nearby town. Help was sent immediately, and arrived in time to rescue and revive the child.

The value of the telephone in emergencies like this cannot be measured in dollars. It is priceless! Yet this protection, together with the many ways in which the telephone serves you daily, costs only a few cents a day.



Diet Makes The Hog

HE WAS CORNFED; and that is why for a hundred years the Midwestern hog has been an aristocrat among swine. His quality was in his food before his food was in his belly.

- ◆ The meat of the hog aristocrat is hard, firm. Consumers like it because it looks as good as it actually is.
◆ The meat of the soft, oily hog is much less desirable. His hams are flabby, his bacon is difficult to slice, his lard will be soft and runny. Consumers will not pay as much for the meat of the soft hog and packers cannot pay producers as much for this type of meat animal.
◆ It is a matter of keen regret to Swift & Company that six times as many soft hogs came into some Midwestern packing plants this year as came three years ago.

◆ Fortunately, the cause of this lowering of quality, which may be only temporary, is known. Scientists at the college of agriculture and experiment station of the University of Illinois lay the blame, after long study, almost wholly on the feeding of soybeans in their natural state. Their circular No. 369, issued last April, says of the soybean:—"No way has yet been found to use it (natural state) in the rations of fattening swine without producing soft carcasses." Copies of the circular may be secured from College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

◆ Scientific men speak positively only when they know. There is no qualification here; the University experts assert that the oil of the soybean will certainly make soft hogs. And soft hogs mean lower prices to entire communities in which feeding of soybeans with the oil unextracted is common.

Swift & Company

This advertisement is reprinted in the interest of the hog producers of the United States



The original was printed in the fall of 1931

### DIFFICULT TASK GETTING LOST IN MICHIGAN WOODS

Fire Towers Clear Confusion Of Tourists Even In Wildest Spots

Lansing—"You can't lose yourself in Michigan's woods and get away with it."

That is the way the Department of Conservation feels about it and during the present summer has been able to cite several instances to prove that despite the wilderness some parts of Michigan offers the recreationist and despite the fact that there are some pretty wild spots both north and south of the Straits of Mackinac, a man has a hard time getting lost.

Elmer C. Adams of Detroit recently started a trip through the Thunder Bay River region intending to enjoy a vacation completely isolated. A few days after he had gone the Conservation Department received a plea to aid in finding Mr. Adams. The death of a relative demanded his presence home. The request was referred to the field administration district with headquarters at Atlanta, and fire wardens, conservation officers and townsmen were notified to begin search.

The searchers scoured the woods and streams and within eight hours Mr. Adams, believing he had left civilization behind, was approached by a man wearing a conservation officer's badge and who made the prosaic remark: "Mr. Adams, you are wanted on the phone."

Searches for missing campers, hunters and fishermen are frequent duties of conservation field men, according to the Department and invariably the missing people are found within a short time.

A hundred and fifty fire towers scattered through the northern woods are focal points to direct persons who have lost their direction and the telephone lines leading to the towers are often used as guide lines through the woods.

### PLANT LICE ARE MARVEL OF NATURE

Only Females Live in Summer; Young Born Without A Father

Little does the home gardener suspect that the tiny green plant lice, or aphides, so common on his rose bushes are one of the most interesting marvels of Nature, as well as a nuisance.

The life cycle of aphides is remarkable. In the spring the insects are hatched from eggs laid the preceding fall. All the young are wingless females, and although no male aphides make their appearance until late in the season, the females hatch forth living young throughout the summer. Winged females also appear, and they bear living young.

Towards the end of the season the males and the egg-laying females make their appearance, and after mating, the females lay eggs which are carried over through the winter to the next spring. Thus does an aphid born in the summer have the remarkable distinction of having a mother, but no father, explains a bulletin of the Bowker Chemical Co., maker of Pyrox, an insecticide which not only rides one's garden of plant-lice, which are sap sucking insects, but also destroys plant pests which eat the foliage.

Scientists have conducted extensive experiments with aphides, or plant-lice, and generation after generation of females have been produced without mating with male insects. However, in every case male insects finally appear, although they have been absent in some experiments for more than four years.

This phenomenon of nature in which offspring are produced with no father, is known as parthenogenesis. Among insects besides plant lice, gall-flies, saw-flies and drone bees are produced in this manner.

### Hard To Believe

The yakamik, a species of crane, is used by the natives of Venezuela, South America, in the place of shepherd dogs for guarding and herding flocks of sheep. No matter how far the yakamik may wander with the flocks, it never fails to find its way home at night, driving before it all the creatures entrusted to its care.

### Beet Sugar In U. S.

The first sugar beet factory was erected by Edward Lee Church at Northampton, Mass., in 1838, and the following year it produced 1,300 pounds of sugar. A few other factories were built but all were failures. In 1870 another factory was built in Alvarado, California, and marked the beginning of sugar being made from sugar beets.

### Processed Soy Bean Meal Equals Linseed Oil Meal

East Lansing—Soy bean meal, which is the soy bean with its oil content cut from 14% to 5% in a refining process is considered good live stock feed, and its use in commercial mixed feeds has the O. K. of the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio agricultural colleges. It is considered the equal of linseed oil meal.

### Vegetable Oils Forcing Change in Hog Types

Changes in hog types can better be understood when it is realized that packers today are supplying only 53 per cent of their old market for lard. Forty-seven per cent of the shortening today comes from vegetable oils, according to a recent statement of one

of the largest manufacturers of lard substitutes. It is said that 500,000,000 pounds of whale oil is now hydrogenated and deodorized so as to be made useful in cooking.—The National Live-stock Producer.

Another nice thing about being poor is you can drive a ten-year old car without fear of injuring your social standing.

### A 75 Cent Breakfast

C. T. Crofton, Farm Bureau member of Savanna, Ill., who was in Chicago recently, computed the value of a 75 cent breakfast on a railroad diner in terms of farm commodities. He figured that 75 cents at country prices would buy approximately three bushels of corn, or two and

one-half bushels of wheat, four to five bushels of oats, five pounds of butterfat, 17 pounds of pork, seven and one-half dozen eggs, two four-pound hens, or a 10 gallon can of milk.

Keep the new lawn clean of weeds during August and most of September and sow the seed in late September.

### Origin of "P. K."

"P. K." the name applied to one variety of Wrigley gum comes from the initials of Philip K. Wrigley, 37 year-old son of the late William Wrigley, who is now carrying on his father's business.

Some men use poor material when they make up their minds.

### QUEEN BEE'S DOUBLE DUTY

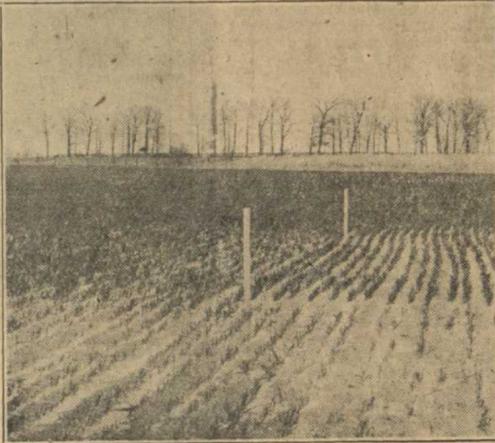
The queen bee lays both fertilized and unfertilized eggs. The unfertilized eggs hatch into drones. The drones may be said to have no father, or in other words the queen bee is both the father and the mother.

The trouble with most of our self-made men is that they quit the job too early.

# LATE WHEAT NEEDS FERTILIZER

## To Grow Quickly a Strong Stand that Won't Winter Kill

### Winter Killing of Wheat



STATE COLLEGE EARLY SPRING PHOTOGRAPH  
1. Wheat in foreground was not fertilized. Much winter killing.  
2. Wheat between stakes is on strip of land that was limed.  
3. Wheat beyond the stakes received complete fertilizer. Strong stand. Produced good yield of grain.

The later the planting because of Hessian fly and other matters, the shorter the fall growing period, and the greater the need for fertilizer to make the stand strong for the winter. A thousand words won't tell any better what the State College photograph in this advertisement tells about winter killing of wheat.

### FERTILIZER PAYS FOR ITSELF TWICE

Tests made by farmers under observation of the State College Soils Dep't show that 250 to 500 lbs. of the RIGHT complete fertilizer on wheat increases the yield and quality to pay the cost of the fertilizer and a profit.

NOT ONLY THAT, but the same fertilizer causes the following crop, alfalfa for example, to increase its yield to again pay for the fertilizer and a profit, all of which is profit, of course.

State College reports that on the Ivan Heckroth farm at Unionville 250 lbs. of 4-16-8 per acre on wheat in 1929 was more than paid for by the extra wheat yield. The FOLLOWING ALFALFA YIELD in 1930 was increased by \$17.30 per acre. The fertilizer cost was \$6.32 per acre in 1929. It's less now.

For the RIGHT FERTILIZER for Wheat and Rye See State College Recommendation on Page 2

## Pullets That Lay Are the Pullets That Pay!

That is just the kind poultrymen everywhere produce by feeding Mermash 16%. Big, healthy birds, firm boned, early laying. Mermash eggs are strong-shelled eggs of finest flavor. Mr. M. C. Lung tested Mermash against other feeds. He says: "Of 700, my 350 Mermash hens weighed 59 pounds more, altho they were 9 days younger. It's sure the best feed I ever used."

Mermash contains MANAMAR, the famous "Sun and Sea" supplement. Mermash furnishes essential minerals which most feeds lack - calcium - phosphorus - iron - iodine. It supplies needed animal protein.

### LIVER MEAL

In laying rations increases production, adds thrift and vigor to the flock.

Mermash 16% and 10 other Farm Bureau poultry rations containing meat scraps include in the meat scrap the proper amount of LIVER MEAL from vacuum processed fresh pork livers.

If you are not now feeding this better mash by all means try a bag today! It costs no more than ordinary kinds.



## What's Dowfume? We Sell It.

The scientific name for it is propylene dichloride. It's the new, non-inflammable and non-explosive fumigant for destroying weevils in grain and beans. It's recommended by the State College for these reasons. You can use DOWFUME without creating any fire hazard.

You remember that with carbon disulphide, which is highly inflammable and explosive, some insurance companies refused to continue the insurance during the fumigation process and you risked your darned neck.

Not so with DOWFUME. Buy it from your co-op.

## Fall a Good Time to Lime

For the best results with lime, apply several months to a year ahead of the crop for which you want it, the Soils Dep't of State College says. You can put it on a sod to be turned under for a cultivated crop. Lime needs time to sweeten soil. You can't lose any of its value by applying it this fall. Instead, you gain effectiveness. See your co-op or Farm Bureau dealer for our superior, low priced lime:

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

### KILLS FLIES!

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

# For Farm Bureau Products

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

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

### KILLS WEEDS!

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

## Times Were Tough in 1922

Here's what a farmer at Three Oaks wrote us in September, not many months after we offered Michigan farmers MILKMAKER open formula dairy ration:

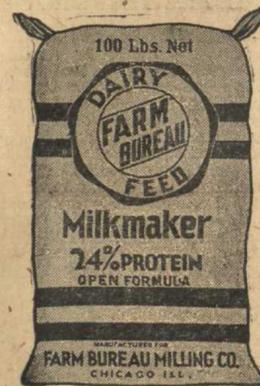
"I have been 40 years in the dairy business. I had been feeding another 24% feed, but one week after changing to Milkmaker several months ago my 8 cows gained 4 1/2 gallons of milk per day. The feed keeps the cows in fine condition."

At that time we said, "Mr. Hoffman's increase in production is unusually large, but he bottles his milk, and he knows."

### IN SEPTEMBER 1932

Mind you, along comes Doan Straub of Berrien county with 13 grade and pure bred Holsteins and for the SIXTH straight year leads 1,200 herds in cow testing ass'ns, all breeds, for butterfat average per cow. Their 6 year average was 532.9 lbs. This year those cows averaged 550.1 lbs. THE FEED WAS MILKMAKER with home grown grains and roughage.

MORAL—MILKMAKER and the same cows, the same labor, the same home grains and roughage usually produce enough more milk or butterfat to get excited about. Why not have it? Get the price of Milkmaker from your dealer. It's far better, safer than cottonseed meal.



## DUMB—Just Like Foxes

They're still sowing GRIMM and HARDIGAN certified alfalfa, we hear. They must know that this summer's rains probably didn't do Michigan's alfalfa seed production any good. 1931 was a bumper alfalfa seed year for Michigan. Hot and dry. 1932 low prices for certified GRIMM and HARDIGAN may soon be like U. S. STEEL at 21 last June. U. S. Steel is 40 or so today.

A lot of others have planted about all the certified Bald Rock and Red Rock wheat there is. They tell us that certified wheat and rye yield so much more of all high quality grain per acre, that the small difference in seed cost is just sound business judgment. Ask your co-ops about certified:

AMERICAN BANNER—White, soft, winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw, winter hardy. Heavy yielder. Best for lighter soils.

ROSEN RYE—The outstanding heavy yielder. Large plump berries. Well filled heads.

LAWN GRASS—No better time than late September to sow Farm Bureau lawn grass mixtures. Priced low.

FARM BUREAU TIMOTHY is in strong demand as usual. None better than our selected stocks.

ORDER FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

## Pay Too Much For Oil?

Not if you use Farm Bureau automobile and tractor oils. Their specifications make them the equal of any 30 or 35c per quart oil. Farm Bureau oils are paraffin base and dewaxed, built to lubricate perfectly under the hardest hot weather conditions. Winter grades perform likewise at zero.

FARM BUREAU OILS cost much less per gallon than some of their expensively advertised brothers that come from the same wells. Indiana, Michigan and Ohio Farm Bureaus' Oil Company enables you and 25,000 other farmers to enjoy the benefits of a co-operative oil distribution. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer for

MIOCO 100% Paraffin Base BUREAU PENN 100% Pennsylvania Oil  
A Midcontinent Oil From Bradford, Pa. Crude

In 5 gal. cans and larger drums. We make greases for transmissions, bearings, universal joints, water pump, etc.

