

Behind the Wheel

with J. F. Yaeger, Organization Director

Floods Cause Memories

The floods in the east caused Jake Heer of Shelby, Farm Bureau county director in Oceana county, to recall the time when as mayor of Middletown, Ohio, in 1913 he directed the flood fighting and reconstruction work during the period of emergency. Middletown is a city of 35,000. It had a strip 2 1/2 miles long and 1 mile wide under water for several days. Getting things in shape again was no easy task, Mr. Heer remembers. Streets were torn up, lighting and water supplies cut off, basements were filled with refuse and water. It was very much of a mess, with some loss of life. Disease threatening when Mayor Heer called the leading citizens of the town together, gave them police authority and started the clean-up campaign. The city took on the entire job of cleaning up the flood area, including the premises and basements of business and residential districts. In two weeks things were normal again except where streets and homes had to be rebuilt. Every cellar was cleaned and whitewashed. Excellent co-operation coupled with organization did it, says Mr. Heer.



J. F. YAEGER

Leads Farm Bureau Band

Mr. William Summerfeldt of Custer, Mason county, directs the only Farm Bureau band in Michigan. I heard the band play at a Farm Bureau meeting at Scottville on March 21. It sure made a good job of it. The crowd of 400 or more were enthusiastic in their applause. The band is made up of farmers in the county and is called upon to play at many functions. Much credit is due Mr. Summerfeldt for the excellence of this musical organization.

A County Agent's Life

When it comes to a group of hard working folks, county agricultural agents of Michigan belong. Coming in contact with a number of them during a recent stay in western Michigan, I couldn't help but note the amount of effort these men put into their jobs and the varied tasks that they are called upon to do. Agent Carl Knopf of Muskegon county, who recently recovered from a lengthy illness, had a schedule of 12 meetings a week in addition to farm calls and office work the week that I saw him. Agent Clarence Mullett of Newaygo county finds that reforestation projects and keeping sand land in place are just as vital problems in his county as the strictly farming projects are. And the county agents wives take part in the problems of their husbands' jobs. I had the pleasure of meeting with groups at the homes of both Agent Mullett and Agent James Thar of Oceana county. At each place their wives not only opened their homes and made the folks welcome but arranged a fine lunch as well. No public servant works harder than a conscientious county agricultural agent.

The Co-op Manager

Recently I had the pleasure of meeting groups of co-operative managers in western Michigan north of Muskegon. Among those whom I found to be enthusiastic in the co-operative method of doing business and who put the theory of co-operation into practice by co-operating with other co-operative groups are: J. M. Chapman of Montague, manager of the White Lake Marketing Association; Martin Schwass of Scottville, manager of the Mason County Marketing Association; Ernest Steen of Shelby, manager of the Shelby Oil Company; Lee Twing of White Cloud, manager of the White Cloud Co-operative Association; Roy Haas of Ravenna, manager of the Ravenna Butter Company, and L. A. Hawley, Ludington, manager of the Ludington Fruit Exchange.

"Few Realize"

As Mr. Louis Hansen of Scottville puts it, "Few realize how much benefit we get out of the Farm Bureau program in Michigan." And that applies whether we are Farm Bureau members or not.

Proud is Right!

And when our good friend and neighbor, Clarence J. Reid, state vice-president of the Farm Bureau, returned from the National convention at Chicago, and told of the fine humanitarian spirit manifest throughout the proceedings of that great body, we are inclined to the belief that Clarence is just a little prouder of his organization than before he went to Chicago. No intoxication, either on trains traveling to or from the convention or at the sessions; no cigarette smoking by women; tolerance for the welfare of others, a de-

BUILDING HUNDREDS OF RURAL POWER LINES THIS SPRING

Revenue Plan Advocated by Farm Bureau & Grange Gets Results

Michigan power companies are building hundreds of rural line extensions this spring. Where there is an average of five customers per mile, the farmer has no line construction cost to pay in Detroit. Edison and Consumers Power company territories. Farmers get the service on the basis of electricity consumed. This is the plan advocated by the Farm Bureau and Grange.

Reports from the Consumers and Detroit Edison to the Michigan Public Utilities for January and February showed 243 new farm lines under construction as follows:

Consumers Power	Miles of Line	New Customers
Detroit Edison	213	329
	159	911
	372	1,239

Severe weather in January and February held up construction. The number of new farm lines ready for construction under the new plan is increasing daily with the improvement in weather conditions. March 30 alone the Consumers reported 24 new lines ready to build. That company has been reporting an average of two rural extensions per day. Construction reports have not been made by the smaller companies.

How Plan Is Working

Under the Public Utilities Commission ruling last October the Consumers Power company must build a rural line extension at its own cost where an average of 5 customers per mile will guarantee total revenues of \$150 per mile per year, or an average of \$2.50 per month per customer. The Detroit Edison adopted the plan in principle. The Edison established a line construction charge of \$500 per mile, and credits each original customer in the proposed extension with \$100 when connected. Five customers in the mile would receive the line without cost. The Detroit Edison requires no monthly guarantee of revenue above a small meter charge.

In the construction to date under the new plan, the Consumers is averaging 5.7 customers per mile. In the Detroit Edison territory south of Sanilac and Tuscola counties, which is largely electrified, the job is mostly short connecting lines. There the average new rural line is 6/10 of a mile long. In its Lake Huron Division—Sanilac, Tuscola and Huron counties—recently taken over by Detroit Edison, the new lines average 6.7 miles in length. A typical power company report of a new farm electric line:

"Constructing farm line west through Sect. 24 & 23, Oregon twp., Lapeer county; thence north along the east side of Sections 15, 10 & 3; also west and north to the northwest corner of Section 15, all in Oregon twp., Lapeer county. To provide service for 35 farm homes and 26 connections at Bronson Lake."

The Consumers Power and the Detroit Edison serve probably more than three-fifths of the area of lower Michigan.

The Consumers power company has made effective April 1 a substantial reduction in rates for electricity throughout the area it serves. To illustrate the reduction, a bill for 50 kilowatt hours which has shown a monthly charge of \$2.76 will under the new rate be billed at \$2.32. Other monthly consumptions—from the small to the largest consumers of electricity—will be benefited accordingly in their entire consumption.

Other Power Companies

The Indiana-Michigan Power Company, serving southwestern Michigan counties has been building lines for some time at its own expense and connecting farmers on a revenue basis. The Consumers \$150 per year plan represents 15% on an established \$1,000 per mile construction cost, which actually may be from \$800 to \$1,500 per mile, depending on the territory. The Indiana-Michigan uses the 15% plan in setting a revenue guarantee for 5 years, and applies it to the estimated cost of installing the line. Therefore, the Indiana-Michigan monthly guarantee per customer may be higher.

The Michigan Gas & Electric and the Michigan Public Service Companies are understood to be working upon an application of the \$150 per mile annual revenue for free farm power lines, which will fit their territories.

The Farm News advises all groups who have filed various types of applications or petitions for rural power lines with the Consumers, Detroit Edison, and other power companies to follow them up from time to time. It can be said that as power companies develop their own application forms for a rural electric line, they will expect the group to complete such a form as a regular course of company business. This advice may prevent needless delay where a group has filed any other form of petition with the power company.

It is to be fair and just, are only a few of the things mentioned which contrasts the Farm Bureau convention with others of these modern times.—Yale Expositor.

How to apply Soil Conservation Act To your Farm

To illustrate how the Soil Conservation Act may be applied to your farm, classes of grants to be paid, and how much, we present these diagrams. They apply to any farm, according to information now available. They show two general options the farmer has if he accepts the Soil Conservation Act program for 1936.

Basically, the Act proposes: (1) To pay farmers a federal soil conserving grant of about \$11 per acre for changing part of their 1935 SOIL DEPLETING CROP ACRES to SOIL CONSERVING CROPS for 1936. Limit for such payment is 15% of acres classed as soil depleting crops in 1935. (2) To pay farmers a SOIL BUILDING GRANT of \$1 per acre on soil conserving crops or soil improving crops now in, or to be put in. Provided, that each farmer EARNs the \$1 per acre by performing certain soil improvement practices anywhere on his farm at certain rates to be set for such work.

1

1935 . . . ANY MICHIGAN FARM

This diagram illustrates a 100 acre farm with soil depleting and soil conserving crop acreages as shown. See list of such crops on this page. ALL crops fall into these two basic classes under the Act. You can estimate your own farm for 1935. Omit from consideration in either class vineyards, fruits (until further ruling). Also idle crop land, fallow land, wastelands, roads, yards, woodlots. Sugar beets are considered separately as a special soil depleting crop. See main article for details.

SOIL DEPLETING CROPS BASE 60 A.

Corn Potatoes
Beans Truck
Grains

SOIL CONSERVING CROPS BASE 40 A.

Alfalfa With or without nurse crop if such crops
Clovers pastured or clipped green in 1935, if grain crop
Grasses harvested, count as soil depleting in 1935.

All lands retired on AAA contracts may be considered soil depleting in 1935.

2

1936 . . . THE SAME FARM

Owner will make no changes in operations in 1936 but wishes to qualify under S. C. Act for the \$1 per acre Soil Building Grant on soil conserving crop acreage he now has.

SOIL DEPLETING CROPS 60 A.

(Same as above)

SOIL CONSERVING CROPS 40 A.

(Same as above)

\$1 per acre soil building grant can be earned for these acres in 1936 by certain soil improvement practices anywhere on the farm.

Under the Act, this farmer can qualify his 40 soil conserving crop acres for a \$40 grant without changing his crop program. He must EARN this grant by performing one or more soil improvement practices on his farm in 1936 from a list made up by the State Soil Conservation Act committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. For these soil building practices he will be credited for the performance at rates to be set. When his total credits reach \$40 or whatever his soil conservation acres total, he is qualified for the \$1 per acre grant. He can qualify part or all such acres. For example, the soil building practice options and the rate of credit therefor, as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, MAY BE:

- (a) New seedings of soil conserving or improvement crops. Rate of credit.....\$ per A.
 - (b) Lime, manure, any acres on farm. Credit.....\$ per T.
 - (c) Green Manure. Credit.....\$ per A.
- Credit for weed eradication, tile drainage and other practices has been recommended.

3

1936 . . . THE SAME FARM

This farmer wishes to convert some of his 1935 soil depleting acres to soil conserving acres for approximately \$11 per acre grant. Also to qualify for Soil Building grant of \$1 per acre ALL 1935 soil conserving acres, and the 1936 Soil Conserving acres addition as well.

SOIL DEPLETING CROPS

Acreage reduced 15% in 1936 to.....51 A.

1936...ADDED TO SOIL CONSERV. CROPS...9 ACRES

(a) \$11 per acre Soil Conserving grant paid.

(b) \$1 per acre Soil Bldg. grant available.

SOIL CONSERVING CROPS 40 A.

\$1 per acre soil building grant can be earned for these acres in 1936 by certain soil improvement practices anywhere on the farm.

Under the Act, this farmer can collect \$11 per acre for changing a portion of his 1935 soil depleting crop acres to soil conserving crops. His limit for such payment would be 15% of his 60 soil depleting crop acres in 1935, or 9 acres. He may also qualify for the soil building grant of \$1 per acre on ALL acres in soil conserving crops. In this instance the total grant could be:

- (a) 9 acres transferred to Soil Conserv. crops at \$11.....\$ 99
 - (b) Same 9 acres qualified for soil building grant by doing certain soil impr. practices on farm.....\$ 9
 - (c) 40 acres already in soil conserv. crops qualified for soil building grant by practices mentioned.....\$ 40
- TOTAL SOIL CONSERVATION ACT GRANT under this set-up.....\$148

RURAL TAX IN NEW YORK

In the rural sections of New York, about one-third of the property taxes are for town purposes, one-third for county, and one-third for school uses.

TO PROTECT CHILDREN

To help keep children safe from automobile accidents, dress them in brightly colored clothes. Drivers then may see the children more easily.

SOILS AUTHORITY



PROFESSOR C. E. MILLAR

Prof. C. E. Millar, long time head of the Soils Department of Michigan State College, Prof. C. R. Megee, Farm Crops Dept., E. C. Sackrider of the Soils Dept., together with Farmers E. L. Brown of Kalamazoo county and E. A. Lundberg of Eaton county are the committee to classify Michigan crops and soils for application of the Soil Conservation Act to Michigan conditions. This committee's work will go to the State Soil Conservation Act body for action. The State Committee's recommendations will be placed before Sec'y Wallace for approval.

ACTIVITY OF FARM BUREAU AT HIGH LEVEL THIS YEAR

Questions of the Day Are Considered in Many Local Meetings

Farm Bureau activities during March continued at high level. Dozens of organization and Farm Bureau service meetings were held throughout the State. Sixty-five community Farm Bureaus have been organized and many of these have begun monthly meetings. Subjects discussed at the various meetings included farm co-operation, seeds, feeds, fertilizer and other Farm Bureau services, rural electrification, membership responsibility, etc. The demand has been great for Farm Bureau speakers. Attendance at meetings ranged from 50 to 500.

At Ypsilanti Two hundred farmers and their families attended the annual Ypsilanti Farm Bureau meeting on March 9. Speakers included Miss Estelle Downing of the Ypsilanti Normal college who spoke on the co-operative movement of Europe, Japan and America. Directors named included George McCalla, Edward Foster, E. C. Simmonds, Clyde Breining and Robert Wandy.

500 At Scottville Five hundred turned out March 21 to hear Farm Bureau speakers discuss the organization's legislative and merchandising program. Harry Coombs of the Tennessee corporation spoke on the use of fertilizers. Music was furnished by the Mason County Farm Bureau band under the direction of William Sommerfeldt. A clever darky comedy act completed the program. A group of women of Center and East River-ton played the characters.

Saginaw And Bay Two meetings in Saginaw and Bay Counties March 25 and 26 were attended by over 450 farmers. Excellent dinners were followed by talks by Mr. Coombs, A. B. Love of the Michigan State College extension staff, Roland Sleight of the Farm Bureau insurance department, and Carl Johnson of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Fred Harger, manager of the Farm Bureau stores at Saginaw and Bay City presided. Mr. Paul Begick, director on the State Farm Bureau board also spoke at the Bay City meeting. Entertainment was furnished by Ford Motor Company musical organizations.

In Barry County Well attended meetings at Middleville, Delton, Coats Grove and Moline were held March 10, 11, 12. Harry Coombs and Carl Kidman spoke of Farm Bureau fertilizers and feeds. E. E. Ungren described the probable application of the Soil Conservation Act in Michigan.

Genesee Boosts Membership Fifty-four Farm Bureau members gathered at Grand Blanc, March 3 preparatory to a membership campaign that added materially to the Genesee County membership which has been doubled since last fall.

Jackson Visits State Office Seventy Farm Bureau families and friends participated in a motor tour to the Lansing offices on March 12 to inspect the plant there. They also visited the Lansing retail store and warehouse. Arthur Perrins of Rives Junction, president of the

(Continued on page 3)

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT PROGRAM MAY INTEREST MOST MICHIGAN FARMERS; TWO CLASSES OF PAYMENTS AVAILABLE

Change from Soil Depleting to Soil Conserving Crops Will Pay \$11 per Acre up to Certain Limit; \$1 per Acre Paid for Soil Building Practices

Any Michigan farmer who elects in 1936 to increase his acreage planted to soil conserving crops and to reduce his 1935 soil depleting crops acreage accordingly—under conditions of the Soil Conservation Act—will receive a federal grant of about \$11 per acre for making the change.

The same farmer may also receive a federal soil building grant of about \$1 per acre on all acres of soil conserving crops he now has, or will plant in 1936, providing he makes certain soil improvements on his farm at rates to be set by the Soil Conservation Act administration.

The Act was explained by men from the U. S. Dept of Agriculture and State College officials at East Lansing, March 27-28 to a group of 400 former AAA county and township committeemen and county agricultural agents. They will handle the Soil Conservation Act administration in Michigan, under direction of a State Committee, and in co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is believed that grants under the Soil Act may total 11 to 15 million dollars for Michigan farmers, as against \$8,800,000 total under the AAA act. Corn, hog, wheat and sugar beet growers only benefited on those acreages under the AAA, but it is believed that 80% of Michigan's farmers may qualify under the Soil Conservation Act, which is applicable to nearly all, if not all, major crops in Michigan.

The county agricultural agents and local committeemen are now engaged in holding community meetings to explain the Act, as it was presented to them by W. O. Fraser and Ralph Moyer, Washington representatives.

How the Farmer Proceeds No contract with the farmer is involved. The farmer makes an application which qualifies him for either or both classes of grant. He prepares a statement of his 1935 crop acreages for the local community committee. He goes ahead with his 1936 operations, making his changes from soil depleting to soil conserving acres, if any; and he performs the soil improvement practices on his farm in order to qualify, existing or new soil conserving crop acres for the \$1 per acre soil building grant. Later in the season the local committee will check his report of performance and send it to Washington. In the fall or later, checks for the federal grants will be mailed. In the early part of the season the local committee is charged with gathering 1935 crop acreage information for every farm in its territory. Some time in the season a final date will be set for receiving applications.

Diagrams Explain Act We present in this issue a set of diagrams to show how one can figure possible applications of the Soil Conservation Act to his farm. We also illustrate the grant that can be had for a Michigan farm, under the two options for 1936 which are open to every farmer.

Differs From AAA The old AAA program, said Messrs. Fraser and Moyer, operated to increase farm income through contracts with farmers to reduce production of surplus crops more nearly to the needs of the domestic market. The soil conserving and soil improvement features of the Soil Conservation Act are directed toward better farming practice everywhere. The federal grants are made to encourage compliance "in the national interest." Indirectly, the Act is expected to keep production of surplus crops at a point sufficient for home use, provide a safe reserve, and volume for a fair export market, and thereby maintain or improve U. S. prices for farm products.

Conditions for Payment Payment for converting soil depleting crop acres into soil conserving crop acreages is limited to 15% of the 1935 soil depleting acres. That is, if a farmer had 40 acres in soil depleting crops in 1935, under the Act he could switch up to 15%, or six acres to soil conserving crops and draw the approximate \$11 per acre grant. He could switch more acres, but 15% is the limit for the \$11 payment. He can qualify any number of soil conserving crop acres for the \$1 per acre soil building payment by carrying out certain soil improvement practices on the farm, as explained under Diagram No. 2, page 1.

General Regulations If a farmer increases his soil depleting acres in 1936 over 1935, he disqualifies himself for any grant. There will be no deduction from the grants for local or other administrative expense, as under the AAA. Such expenses will be paid from Washington.

Soil Building CROPS Alfalfa, Timothy, CLOVERS, GRASSES, Ect. With or without nurse crops if nurse crops were pastured or clipped green in 1935.

SOIL BUILDING CROPS & PRACTICES Vetch, sweet clover & other crops sown in 1935 & turned under in 1936. New seedings of alfalfa, clovers in 1936. Probably will include: Liming, manure, weed eradication and other soil improvement practices.

SOIL DEPLETING CROPS CORN, BEANS, SMALL GRAINS, POTATOES, TRUCK & CANNING CROPS. All small grains harvested for grain or hay. Annual grasses harvested for hay or seed. Annual legumes harvested for hay or grain. Soy beans, field peas, ect.

The Act aims to transfer about 30 million surplus crop acres to soil conserving crops. To north central states that means about a 10% reduction in corn, oats, barley, and 15% for wheat and rye.

There is about \$470,000,000 in the Soil Conservation Act grant to be spread over the United States. It will be budgeted according to crop regions. Michigan is in the North Central States region of 12 States, including the corn belt. When local, county, and State committees have built up their report of performance, the exact amount of grant per acre will be

ago for AAA signers. They will see that in applying the Soil Cons. Act. The present Soil Act program is for 1936 only. A committee is working on 1937 and 1938 programs, and will be guided by the 1936 experience. The (Continued on page 3)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Farmers or Small Game Come First?

Newspaper reports indicate that because of the uproar raised by certain conservationists of wild game, the federal government may stop work on \$4,000,000 of WPA projects to clean out farm drainage systems in Michigan, and go no farther.

Some newspaper writers seem to think that a primary object of a farm is to provide an approved home for game for hunters from the cities. They have been writing articles to show that farmers would be done a favor if their drains are left alone. We think a far greater favor will have been done to the notions of certain conservationists, sportsmen's clubs and resort owners.

The facts of the matter are that farmers may lose their opportunity to have important drains cleaned out and restored to their original effectiveness, and without cost to farm taxpayers. It has come to our attention that all the WPA drainage projects are limited to the cleaning out of existing drains, and not to deepen them below original surveys. In fact, in some instances the cleaning will not make the drains as deep in some places as they once were. The work is being done in accordance with the recommendations of the county drain commissioners, and under their supervision.

Under the drainage project, farmers were to have adjoining lands improved so that they could work them earlier in the season as they did when the drain was new. In some instances, drainage improvement surveys were made and approved several years ago but dropped for lack of funds from local tax sources. Many drains needing attention haven't had it because of the tax raising involved.

The Looking Glass river drainage project, affecting areas of Shiawassee, Clinton, and Ingham counties, has drawn much fire from game conservationists. This system was built by the farmers in 1888 and 1894 at a cost of \$30,000. In 1920 a survey was made for restoring its effectiveness, but was not undertaken for lack of funds. Under the WPA program, 900 of the 1,200 farms affected are reported to have approved the project to clean out what has been termed a more or less broken down drain system. Writers on wild game subjects have made a battle ground out of the Looking Glass project, notwithstanding that a Shiawassee county rod and gun club of many years standing calmly approves the cleaning out of the drain and observes that hunting in the territory is much better in the dry years.

If sometime farmers there decide to clean out the Looking Glass river and finance it themselves it may cost them about \$40,000. The WPA expected to do the job without any local expense.

County drain commissioners met recently at Lansing and agreed to classify proposed drain projects under the WPA in the order of their necessity and submit them to boards of supervisors for prompt action in order to save most of this aid. Controversial drains are to be discussed later. Hunters and conservation interests were warned that they are treading on dangerous ground. Michigan farmers have an investment of \$53,000,000 in farm drainage systems.

Farmers who depend upon the land for their living, and who pay taxes upon it are the best judges of whether drains should be cleaned out or not, and by whom, and when, and under what conditions. The hunter carrying a small game license does his hunting as some farmer's guest, and not by any other right. Some sportsmen will do well to remember that.

When American Ships Are Needed

The present crisis in European affairs brings home to America the importance of an adequate American merchant marine to transport our exports to foreign markets, according to the Mississippi Valley Association. In view of the present acute uncertainty in world affairs, America may find herself wholly dependent on American ships to move our export products.

During the World War when England commandeered 1,500 of her merchant ships for war purposes and German merchantmen were swept from the seas embargoes were enforced against many of our exportable products. The cost of transporting a bale of cotton from Galveston, Tex., to Liverpool rose from \$2.50 to \$50. The freight rate on wheat from New York to Liverpool jumped from 8 cents a bushel in 1914 to 27 cents in 1915 and reached a peak of \$1.36 before the war ended. Other exportable products suffered the same handicap. An adequate American merchant marine is important to both agriculture and industry.

Electricity For Less Than Lighting Plant Interest

Ten years ago—in 1926—it would have been an amazing thing if farmers were offered electric lights and power for merely paying the interest on the cost of a plant. That is about what the new rural electric line regulation amounts to, assuming there is an average of five users to the mile.

Several farmers who installed individual lighting plants on their premises have told us they spent \$600 or a little more for the outfit. The interest on that amount for one year at six per cent amounts to \$36.00. Rural lines can now be had if a revenue of \$150 a year per mile is guaranteed. For five premises that would amount to \$30 a year each.

Looking at this service from the standpoint of convenience, comfort, safety and utility, we can think of no way that similar benefits can be obtained for a like amount of money. We have talked with many farmers who have installed electricity on their premises and have never heard of one who would have it removed for several times what it cost in dollars and cents. There may be those who will argue that it is a luxury. We will grant that it is when compared to other and older kinds of lighting and power. When the installation costs get down to that established in this section of Michigan, we cannot agree that it is a luxury—it comes mighty close to being a necessity.—Clinton County Republican-News.

Jumbo Smelt

Smelt run to huge proportions in Little Bay De Noc. They are referred to locally as "jumbos" and it is not uncommon for an ice fisherman to take a "jumbo" of 12 inches or more in length. While fishing in the bay recently D. B. Reynolds of Ann Arbor hooked and landed a smelt measuring 14 inches in length. He caught numerous other smelt approximately a foot in length. Thousands of Michigan fishermen know the smelt as small silvery fish, easily taken in their spring spawning runs upstream. The smelt, however, attain much larger size than those commonly caught during the smelt runs. The large-size smelt are found for the most part in Great Lakes waters.

Charles E. Hearst

Charles E. Hearst, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau federation, passed away at his home at Cedar Falls, Iowa, last month. Mr. Hearst organized the Black Hawk County Farm Bureau, the third in Iowa, in 1912, and began a term of service which led him to the second post in the American Farm Bureau. Last summer Mr. Hearst addressed a number of Farm Bureau meetings in Michigan.

California Calls Farm Bureau for 1936 Meet

The 1936 annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation is to be held at Pasadena, California, December 9-11. More than 5000 delegates and visitors are expected. The Nashville, Tenn., convention in 1934 drew 3,600. Eastern and middle western State Farm Bureaus are investigating railroad tours which will make it possible for their groups to see the Grand Canyon and many other points of interest en route to and from Pasadena. It is quite likely that a number of eastern State Farm Bureau delegations will join on the same train. Two cent railroad fare effective June 2 may develop further transportation economies for such groups. At Pasadena, the convention schedule will be arranged to permit visitors to visit nearby scenic places, and important agricultural districts and farm co-operatives.

Never too Late to Learn

The Globe said an Atchison, Kansas, man, "I'm very much interested in a certain young man. He says he can support my daughter on \$18 a week. I can't do it—and I have a notion to let the young fellow marry her, so I can study his method of financing."



The People Who Pity Themselves

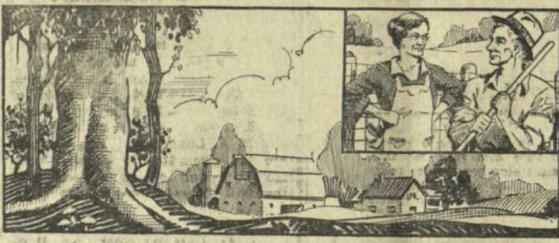
Sometimes pity some fellow
Whose lot is less pleasant than mine;
Who hoes a hard row, or whose debtors are slow
Or whose business is in a decline,
I pity the poor and the orphaned,
And people in sorrow or sin,
But I pity the most that self-pitying host,
The people who think they're all in.

There are slaves in the black tents of Islam
There are serfs on the steppes of Tibet
Poor muzhiks there are in the U. S. S. R.
Whose fate I sincerely regret.

There are ignorant people, and hungry,
There are victims of grief and neglect,
But I shed the most tears for the fellow who fears
That all hope for the future is wrecked.

We pity the weak and the erring;
We pity the old and the senile;
Our hearts feel a pang for the fast-stepping gang
Who are swiftly hell-bent all the while;
But none of the folks I have mentioned
Receive as much sympathy, quite,
As the people who claim that Fate is to blame,
And pity themselves day and night.

Oh, their's is a case that is hopeless.
No cure for what ails them is known.
The source of their woe is inside them, you know,
And it hurts them to hear themselves groan.
But the world does not really feel sorry,
For the judgment of candor compels
That we give a loud hoot and a chortle to boot
For the dim-wits who pity themselves.



Soil Conservation Act Interesting to State

(Continued from page one)
1936 and 1937 programs will be directed from Washington in their entirety. By 1938, if the program continues, the Act provides for administration by the States, in co-operation with Washington.

The State committee will make recommendations to Washington that certain practices in Michigan be considered as soil conserving and/or soil building. In the latter case the State committee will make recommendations for the bookkeeping credit for performance to be allowed the farmer as he seeks to qualify for soil improvement grant. These rulings will be made public later.

If participation in the Soil Conservation Act is very high, the rates per acre may be reduced as governed by available funds. If participation is low, the rates may be higher, but not more than 10% in either case.

In Michigan the State Committee is working on recommendations to provide our fruit industry with soil depleting classification, a cover crop and other rulings that will enable fruit men to participate on an equal basis with other farmers. At present fruit is not classed as soil depleting, and is therefore practically excluded from the Act.

Sugar Beets a Special Crop
Under the Soil Conservation Act, sugar beets, flax, cotton and tobacco are considered special soil depleting crops and subject to special payments and conditions—which are under debate.

It is ruled that sugar beet acreage shall not be included in making up the soil depleting and soil conserving base acreages for a farm in 1935.

Beets shall be considered separately. A grower may grow as many or less acres of beets in 1936 as he did in 1935. It is possible that he may grow more acres under the allotment provided in the Act. However, to qualify under the Soil Act, he must grow in 1936 for every acre of sugar beets a half acre of soil improvement or conserving crops, and he may not harvest those half acres and still have them considered soil improving crops.

It is not quite clear yet as to whether he must put in an extra 1/2 acre of soil improving crops for each acre of beets, or whether he may assign an existing acre of soil improvement or conservation crops for that purpose. We think that latter idea will prevail.

Under the Act, the best grower as qualified above, will be entitled to a beet grant of 12 1/2¢ per 100 lbs. of sugar yield, or about \$3 per acre, at around 35¢ a ton of beets.

It is understood that the best grower may qualify the half acre of soil improvement crops tied to his beet program for the \$1 per acre soil improvement grant by carrying out certain soil improvement practices anywhere on his farm as provided.

Failure to qualify a beet crop under the Soil Conservation Act may disqualify a farmer from other soil conservation act benefits.

Secretary Brody's Comment
Asked to comment on the Soil Conservation Act as presented at the East Lansing meeting, Sec'y C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau told the group that at Washington in January all the principal farm organizations had agreed on the basic principles of the program.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Brody, "the new act will probably prove to be most constructive. It is the law

of the land. Our attitude will be to support it. We want it to produce the best results possible in Michigan."

Mr. Brody pointed out in the meeting that Michigan's fruit and beet farmers must have rulings that will make the Act serve them as equitably as any other class of farmer.

By and large the Soil Conservation Act application for the 12 North Central States, as presented at East Lansing showed the beneficial results of the work done for Michigan farmers by the Farm Bureau, Grange, Live Stock Exchange, sugar beet ass'n and State College. At the recent Chicago conference with Sec'y Wallace, these groups fought for equal treatment with the corn belt States on every point, and got it.

In the final results, Michigan's large acreage of soil conserving crops and her dairy program should enable her to use the Act to advantage. Michigan can outshine most others in collecting soil building grants on hay and pasture lands. There are those who think the present application of the Act may be more popular in Michigan than in the corn belt.

Under Six Flags

Flags of six nations have flown over Texas soil—Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy and the United States.

In 1836, Texas became an independent republic by breaking away from Mexico. The Texas Centennial Exposition of 1936 is in celebration of this event and the century of progress since achieved.

THUMB MEMBERS HONOR PRESIDENT

Present State Farm Bureau Leader With 400 Memberships

Thumb of Michigan Farm Bureau members had their first meeting with State Farm Bureau President J. J. Jakway on Friday, February 13, at a dinner they gave in his honor at LaPeer.

To mark the occasion they went out beforehand and gathered more than 400 new Farm Bureau memberships which they presented Mr. Jakway with their best wishes.

"I believe the future hasn't anything so good to stay with and to depend upon as a Michigan farm," said Mr. Jakway in response. "Where else can you raise a family as well as you can in the country? Where else is there peace, and where else is there no loss of prestige if you're not keeping up with the Joneses?"

"I think the light is breaking in the east. Thanks to the aid given by the Michigan State Farm Bureau our property tax for highways is gone, and our school taxes are much lower. I am enamored to the farm and the surroundings whereby the farm glorifies a family, and the family glorifies the farm."

"The Farm Bureau has always been fortunate in the high character and ability of the men who have been its presidents," said Sec'y C. L. Brody, adding that he has known all of them.

"The president of the Farm Bureau," said Mr. Brody, "has always been an active farmer, and as such he registers in the legislature and every where else a view point that is straight from the farm."

Mr. Brody paid tribute to the courage and faith in the future that all State Farm Bureau presidents have contributed to the organization which they serve without salary or other financial reward.

Lapeer County Farm Bureau led all county groups by turning in 128 new memberships. James Mahaffy of Sanilac county brought in 33 single handed. President Milt Burkholder of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, and Director Will Bristow of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n each turned in a batch of Farm Bureau memberships in the name of their Ass'ns.

Counties represented among the 200 folks who attended the dinner were: Genesee, Oakland, Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Tuscola, Huron, Saginaw, and Shiawassee.

Farm Pay Rising

Farm hands in the United States are getting the highest pay in four years, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AN EMINENT AUTHORITY SAID

"Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Flake played an important part in the record made by the 10 high pens of 5 birds each of 222-2/3 eggs each for the year—a total of 11,120 eggs."

"It is as important in the layer's ration as feed and water." Pilot Brand is used in most egg laying tests, it is the accepted standard of quality.

No waste—no odor—no poisonous matter.



FEED DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Classified Ads

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

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—Best Blood Lines. Two young bull calves carrying over 25% "Anxiety 4th" blood. Should appeal to registered owners. DAIRY FARMERS—call your dairy herds and use a Hereford and see the quality of veals. Don't feed scrubs any longer. A. M. Todd Company (14 miles N. W. Kalamazoo) Menta, Michigan. World's Largest Mint Farm. (3-2-tf-55b)

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—Four Sires ready for service. Eight weaned bull calves. Come and pick out a few females from our herd of ninety head. W. H. McCarty and Son, Bad Axe, Michigan. (3-7-32b-31)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dept. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. Install when tank is full. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. \$7.00 delivered. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 725 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing. (3-4-tf-60b)

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB foundations, etc. Outfits for beginners. Send for catalog. **GRAFTING WAX** for orchardists. Both hand and brush wax. **BERRY BASKETS AND CRATES**. Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 511 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (4-4-31-39b)

WANTED TO RENT FARM

MATURE MARRIED MAN NOW working on 240 acres, 25 head of stock wants to rent up to 150 acre farm on shares, everything furnished. Or will work by the month. Has boy 16. References. George Galvin, care of Lester Galvin, 146 Catherine St., Lansing, Mich. (4-4-1)

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY—USED METAL outdoor brooder house. Michigan Farm News, Lansing Michigan. (4-4-1-13b)

SEEDS

MUCK FARMERS: WE OFFER SEED "Peatland" Barley and Siberian Millet raised by ourselves. A. M. Todd Company, Menta, Michigan. (2-1-31-19b)

PLANTS FOR SALE

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200, 65¢; 300, 75¢; 500, \$1.00; \$1.00, \$1.75. Onion: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500, 60¢; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.50. Tomato: Large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McFee, Earliana, Gulf State, Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50¢; 200, 75¢; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.25. Pepper: mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 65¢; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas. (4-4-21-111b)

TURKEYS

HIGHEST QUALITY BRONZE TURKEY poult and eggs. W. D. Willard, Crystal Highlands, Beulah Michigan. (2-31-14p)

FENCE

ELECTRIC FENCE, BIG CUT IN price for 30 days. \$22.50. Wayne Latson, Howell, R-3, Mich. (4-4-31-p)

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

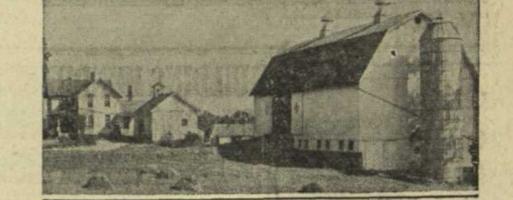
YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO INVESTIGATE the farm bargains offered by the Lank Bank on 20 year terms. Good locations in Michigan, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Only 20% cash required. Write today for free information. Department 61, Federal Land Bank, Saint Paul, Minnesota. (2-4-45b)

FARM WORK WANTED

SINGLE MAN, 22, WANTS FARM work by month, dairy or general farm. Ingham, Eaton or Clinton counties. Has experience. Clyde Coffey, Hillcrest road, Lansing, R-5. (4-4-36)

Farm Bureau Paints

House Barn Roof Enamel Varnishes



ONE GALLON OF FARM BUREAU HOUSE PAINT will cover 300 sq. ft. two coats on average surfaces. It's a job that settles the paint question for many years. Our paints are a combination of lead, zinc, and inert with pure linseed oil and thinners. Good paint makes the best wearing and the cheapest job.

FARM BUREAU QUICK DRYING 4 HOUR ENAMELS come in 14 colors, including black and white. Brilliant gloss . . . no brush marks . . . washable . . . not expensive . . . and cover well.

OUR PERSIAN GOLF RED OXIDE BARN PAINT is bright red and will not fade. We have a fine line of roof paints . . . wall paints . . . aluminum paint . . . and floor paints.

BUY FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER
Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

BETHANIZED

FARM BUREAU FENCE



Protected by a new kind of zinc coating

A newly perfected electrolytic process known as Bethanized applies a zinc coating to Bethanized Farm Bureau Fence that in its entire thickness is 99.99 per cent pure zinc, the purest ever applied to wire. Free from the embrittling, rust-inviting iron contamination and other impurities unavoidable in older zinc coating processes, the Bethanized coating has remarkably high resistance to the weather.

It is also so ductile and tightly bonded to the steel base that there is no loss of protective value from the wrapping at the joints in weaving. Furthermore, it is heavier in weight than other farm fence coatings. Yet Bethanized Farm Bureau Fence costs no more. While bringing greater value and longer fence life, it sells for usual fence prices. Ask to see this new, better protected, money-saving fence.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

How Many Friends Have You?

It has been said that the number of friends you have depends almost wholly upon you; for friendship is like many other precious possessions in that it does not thrive on neglect.

Most expressions of friendship, in this modern age, involve the use of the telephone. Direct, personal, inexpensive, it has come to be the recognized means of arranging nearly all informal social gatherings.

It has greatly simplified the role of the hostess, relieving her of bothersome complications once inseparable from entertaining. By telephone the woman of today can obtain acceptances or regrets without delay; she can make a last-minute addition to her guests, can quickly summon a fourth for bridge.

Modern telephone service is a special boon to those who have been parted by distance. It gives them, despite their separation, the opportunity for "voice reunions"—for a kind of personal contact which only the telephone can provide. Over it they can send greetings of the season, condolences, congratulations—all the various remembrances that arise from genuine friendship—and prove that absence need not necessarily mean forgetfulness. Quick, dependable, the telephone service provided by this Company has won a definite part in the social life of the people of Michigan, and daily fulfills an important function in the many occasions which both promote and preserve the treasure of friendship.



OBLIGING

Fat Man (in a movie to little boy sitting behind him)—"Can't you see, little fellow?"
 Little Fellow—"Not a thing."
 Fat Man—"Then keep your eye on me and laugh when I do."

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTORS
 Powerful Gas Tractors for small farms, pastures, forests, nurseries, fruit growers & poultry raisers.
 1 and 2 Cylinders
 Walk or Ride—Do both ways.
 High wheels—Free Catalogue
STANDARD ENGINE CO.
 4628 COMO AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



You don't have to worry as long as Clo-Trade is mixed in your commercial starting mash. Even if the weather is damp and cloudy, chicks will develop strong, sturdy bones, because Clo-Trade supplies a uniform and adequate amount of the sunshine vitamin D. It makes them grow faster, too, and helps build resistance to infections (colds, roup, etc.) because it is also concentrated in vitamin A.

HEALTH PRODUCTS CORP.
 Chicago San Francisco Newark, N. J.



With good seed corn so scarce this year, many growers will be forced to plant mediocre seed. But—good seed or only fair—make what you plant produce to the limit by treating it with **New Improved SEMESAN JR.**

In 14 Iowa-Illinois tests, this ethyl mercury phosphate dust gave yields increases of from 1 1/4 to 6 1/4 bushels an acre; in 51 tests it produced an average 10% increase—more than 3 1/2 bushels an acre for 2 1/2c.

New Improved SEMESAN JR. can give such results because it checks seed rotting, improves stands, reduces losses from root and stalk rots.



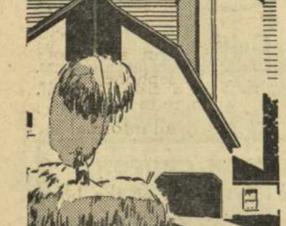
Use 1 1/4-oz., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.50; 5-lbs., \$7.00. Ask for free Corn Pamphlet.

TREAT SEED EVERY YEAR —IT PAYS

BUY FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Or, buy from us, cash with order, plus mailing at 10c per lb., if dealer can't supply you.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
 221 N. Cedar Lansing, Mich.



FIRE has less chance on the CONCRETE FARM

FAR out from the nearest fire department... what will happen if fire breaks out in your home or barn? The best answer is to build with concrete. For concrete can't burn. It resists fire; retards it and keeps it from spreading. Protects your family. Saves from destruction the valuable herd and equipment on which your livelihood depends.

Concrete farm homes and buildings are attractive and comfortable, economical to build and to own. You can do much of the construction yourself. Or ask your cement dealer to recommend a good concrete contractor.

Check list and paste on a post for helpful literature.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
 Dept. D4-5
 212 Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
 ☐ Firesafe Homes ☐ Concrete Barns
 ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Feeding Floors ☐ Granaries
 ☐ Poultry Houses ☐ Storage Cellars
 ☐ Milk Houses ☐ Concrete Making

Only European War Can Take U.S. Gov't Out of Farming Business

Leading Business Magazine Says Industry's Tariff Policy for a Closed Market for Industry Has Forced AAA, Etc., Until Farm Markets Expand

Editor's Note—In March we presented a statement by Benjamin Anderson, economist for the Chase National Bank of New York. He believes the only permanent cure for our farm surpluses is the restoration of our lost farm export trade. At Indianapolis in January he blamed industry's tariff policy for that loss. He said industry must lower its tariffs if we are to get the farm export trade back. In the meantime, said he, the U. S. must by land leasing or otherwise keep export crop production in balance, or expect farm surpluses and very low prices within a year or so. This month we present a statement on the farm problem by the magazine FORTUNE, an outstanding publication in the business world. These pungent views from the other side of the fence do not spare the industrial brethren.

"The Supreme Court has put the American taxpayer into the farming business to stay," says Fortune in its March issue, "and every Federally taxable citizen will help to feed the pig and pay the interest on the mortgage from now until he dies."

In an exhaustive study of the AAA decision, Fortune concludes that by throwing the farm problem back into politics in an election year, the Court has tied the farmer around the taxpayer's neck.



"INDUSTRY HAS WON EVERY ENGAGEMENT WITH AGRICULTURE"

"Any congressman could tell this without taking his feet off his desk," Fortune says. "There are 15,000,000 farm votes that can be beautifully organized on a farm issue, and neither party will dare bid less than the farmer has actually been receiving under the AAA. Both parties will therefore start with a recognition of Federal responsibility for the farmer's ills. And the upshot is that, regardless of the outcome of the election, the federal government will pick up the farmer where the Supreme Court set him down and carry him considerably farther than he was carried by the AAA."

Will Meet the Bid
 "Proof of the soundness of these assumptions was derived within ten days of the decision. The Administration served notice that it proposed to give the farmer about what he had been getting regardless of 'the six old men'. And on January 18, the outstanding figure in the Republican party, Mr. Hoover, informed 8,000 citizens of Lincoln, Nebraska, that the Republicans, if he had his way with them, would meet that bid.

The Political Realities
 "Mr. Hoover's proposal was direct and to the point. Instead of persuading the farmers to grow less wheat by paying them to grow less wheat, as the Democrats had done, Mr. Hoover would persuade the farmers to grow more wheat by paying them to grow more beans, or something else.

"The Republican party will have as little to do with Mr. Hoover as it decently can, but anyone who believes that the Republicans, with their history of Cappers and Lowdens and other agrarians, will offer the 15,000,000 farm votes less than Mr. Hoover offered them, which is to say, less

Farm Bureau Activity Indicated by Meetings
 (Continued from page one)
 Jackson County Farm Bureau, and Arthur Edmunds of Battle Creek, district representatives, conducted the tour.

Ionia and Clinton Want Power
 Ninety Ionia County farmers gathered at North Plains March 25 and 75 at the Loud Church, Clinton County on the evening of the 27th. Mr. Herman Gallagher of the Consumers Power Company spoke on rural electrification. Both meetings were sponsored by the Farm Bureau. Charles Mattison, Ionia County representative of the Farm Bureau presided at North Plain while Harold Dersham, Community Farm Bureau leader, presided at the Loud Church meeting.

Newaygo and Muskegon Counties
 Eighty-five gathered at White Cloud on March 16 where Manager Lee Twing of the local co-operative conducted a Farm Bureau commodity meeting. Similar meetings were held at Ravenna on March 19 where 150 attended, and at Montague where 108 were present.

The subject of soil conservation has aroused much interest in the community Farm Bureau meetings. In these meetings those attending are urged to voice their opinions instead of being lectured to and this procedure is meeting with much favor. Preliminary reports indicate these groups in favor of the soil conservation program.

Lapeer Meetings
 A number of smaller meetings were held in various localities in the State. Lapeer County held 3 local meetings with such speakers as County Road Commissioner Hugh Stewart, County Clerk Charles Stier,

INSURE YOUR FARM PROPERTY
 In Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1935 a net gain of over \$7,000,000 in property at risk. A gain of over \$36,500 in net assets after material reduction in assessment rates. Total net assets over \$288,250,000. Owns U. S. Government Bonds and other Bonds guaranteed by U. S. Government valued at \$113,124.36, which is more than any other Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Michigan, earning interest annually of \$3,765.00. Interest earned annually on other investments \$1,737.70, making an interest income of \$5,502.70 every time the sun goes down. Insurance Department writes "Your members are to be congratulated on the efficiency of your management of their business. The progress shown in the increase of insurance and the very moderate cost of procuring this increased business is evidence of thorough knowledge of the business and attention to detail."

Michigan State Board of Agriculture carry insurance on State Experimental Farms in this Company. First Company to write a blanket policy on farm personal property which often pays double the amount of classified policy. First Farm Mutual Company in Michigan to employ full time inspectors. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards. Insurance classified and assessed according to hazard. Assessment rate as low as \$2.94 per \$1000. Reasonable terms granted to all members. Write for literature and financial standing.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan
 W. V. Burrah, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint, Mich. H. K. Fisk, Sec'y

Corn Borer Control

Two ways of controlling the corn borer when corn stalks are mixed in with manure are recommended by C. B. Dibble, extension entomologist, Michigan State College. When manure is spread on the fields, plowing before June 1st will completely destroy the borers. When plowing before that date is impossible, the corn stalks should be gathered in a pile and burned, he advises.

F. F. A. Speaking Contest

All Future Farmers of America chapters in Eaton county have been invited to participate in a speaking contest at the Olivet High school, Wednesday evening, April 15. The Farm Bureau will present a banner to the winner. Parents of F. F. A. members and Farm Bureau members are invited to attend.

What AAA Really Was
 "The AAA, as all the world has been told," continues Fortune, "was an attempt to remove that disadvantage." Specifically, it was an attempt to get the farmer inside the economy of scarcity which industry had built for itself through protective legislation such as industrial tariffs.

"Properly considered," states the article, "the processors who took the AAA to the Supreme Court were fighting the latest engagement in a very ancient war, and their victory must be measured by that fact. The AAA experience, whether well-advised or ill-advised, had served to dramatize the farmer's difficulties. The country knew in terms of slaughtered pigs and plowed-up acres what those dif-

iculties were. It had some comprehension of the fact that the drafters of the AAA were in reality saying: "This country cannot exist half a 'plenty' economy and half a 'scarcity' economy." When, therefore, the Supreme Court overturned the law it did not solve the problem. It merely tossed the problem, sharply dramatized for the first time in U. S. history, back into the laps of the voters. And not only back into the laps of the voters, but back into their laps in an election year!"

Obviously, given the 15,000,000 farmers' votes, the Government will take over. And the payment of subsidies out of general taxes will continue in whatever form the embarrassment of the Supreme Court make possible.

Until Expanding Markets Return
 "Once the taxpayer has actually faced the fact that he is now in farming up to the elbows, he will ask himself: 'How long?' The answer is simple if somewhat crude. The American farmer will continue to live, partly at the public expense, until American farming on a 'plenty' basis finds again the constantly expanding markets which such a producing system means.

"There are two reasons. One is that American farming, as it is now organized, cannot survive without the taxpayers' help in a period of contracting markets. The other is that it would cost the taxpayer just as much or more to change American farming over from a 'plenty' basis to a basis of artificial scarcity like that enjoyed by industry.

"The only possible escape from that conclusion would be an European war."

Farm and Home Radio Hour
 Saturday, April 11, from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., the American Farm Bureau will broadcast its program over the N. B. C. Farm and Home radio network. Farm news from Washington, organization news, addresses by national leaders, and a good musical program will be heard.

Farm Bureau on WKAR
 During late April the Michigan State Farm Bureau will appear on the State College WKAR program at 12:30 noon Saturdays with a 15 minute talk on timely subjects of interest to farm people. Sec'y Brody will start the talks April 18.



INSURE YOUR FARM PROPERTY
 In Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1935 a net gain of over \$7,000,000 in property at risk. A gain of over \$36,500 in net assets after material reduction in assessment rates. Total net assets over \$288,250,000. Owns U. S. Government Bonds and other Bonds guaranteed by U. S. Government valued at \$113,124.36, which is more than any other Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Michigan, earning interest annually of \$3,765.00. Interest earned annually on other investments \$1,737.70, making an interest income of \$5,502.70 every time the sun goes down. Insurance Department writes "Your members are to be congratulated on the efficiency of your management of their business. The progress shown in the increase of insurance and the very moderate cost of procuring this increased business is evidence of thorough knowledge of the business and attention to detail."

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

Uncle Ab says every task takes more time than you thought it would, even though you knew it was going to.

Livestock Feeders!

PROFITABLE feeding operations this year will require that live stock be PURCHASED as cheaply as possible, FINANCED at a reasonable interest rate and when finished SOLD at the highest market value.

PURCHASING
 The Michigan Live Stock exchange through its NATIONAL connections can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge, all grades of feeding lambs, cattle and calves. A large assortment at our Daily Markets is now kept on hand at St. Johns and Battle Creek at all times.

5% FINANCING
 5% MONEY is available for the feeding operations of all worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

SELLING
 Our new enlarged complete Selling Service now consists of not only Commission Sales Agencies on Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets, but daily market at St. Johns and Battle Creek where all species of live stock are purchased each day and moved direct to the packers or the public market. All grades of dairy cows bought and sold at Battle Creek.

For complete information phone or write

Michigan Live Stock Exchange
 Secretary's Office, Hudson, Mich.
 Daily Markets Terminal Markets
 St. Johns & Battle Creek Detroit & Producers Co-op at Buffalo, N. Y.
 Listen to the Farm Market Reporter, sponsored by the Ford Dealers of Michigan via Station WXYZ and Michigan Radio Network, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. at 12:15 p. m.



famous NEW IDEA Spreader
Pays a BONUS on every ton of Manure

FRESH stable manure, unspoiled by rotting or leaching, has a proven fertility value of \$3.50 or more per ton. Much of this profit may be lost to you through poor spreading, or wasted if your spreader is clumsy, hard to haul and requires too many repairs.

The NEW IDEA Steel Farm Wagon replaces the sturdy wood wheel wagon of older days. Better made, more durable, lighter running, safer, handier, adaptable for every type of load. Telescoping truss; adjustable bolsters, twin roller bearings with renewable sleeves. Wheels famous for their strength, rigidity and wear-resistance.

The NEW IDEA Spreader pays a bonus on every ton of manure—by the extra fertility it extracts—by the time and labor that it saves—and by its notable economy of operation.

Built in two sizes, Model 8 for heavy users. Model 9 for the average farm. Mail the coupon today for complete description.

NEW IDEA, Inc.
 Factories at Coldwater, Ohio Sandwich, Illinois

NEW IDEA INCORPORATED
Farm Equipment

NEW IDEA, Inc., Dept. 89, Coldwater, Ohio
 Send free information on items checked.
 Manure Spreaders Power Corn Shellers
 Steel Farm Wagons Husker-Shredders
 Hay Loaders Corn Pickers
 Side Delivery Rakes Portable Elevators
 Transmitters Gasoline Engines
 Hand Corn Shellers Feed Mixers

Name _____
 Address _____



"PROTECTED" for profit! Spraying is not an expense. It's an investment. Every dollar spent on pest control comes back at harvest time and brings an extra profit with it, provided that quality materials are used and application is thoroughly made... It is a sound starting point to standardize on Farm Bureau Brand materials. You have the combined assurance of ourselves and our manufacturers, General Chemical Company, that these are insecticides and fungicides of highest quality, consistently effective and economical to use. Ease of mixing and absence of sediment are definite advantages. You can pin your faith to Farm Bureau Spray Materials!

Farm Bureau Services Lansing, Michigan
 221-227 North Cedar Street

ARSENATE OF LEAD CALCIUM ARSENATE BORDEAUX MIXTURE DRY LIME SULPHUR LIME SULPHUR SOL'N and OIL EMULSION

Also ORCHARD BRAND "ASTRINGENT" ARSENATE OF LEAD - BASIC ZINC ARSENATE DINITROMIC-SULPHUR - "POTATO SPRAY" - BORDEAUX-ARSENICAL, ROTENONE & OTHER DUSTS NICOTINE SULPHATE - PARADICHLOROBENZENE - X-13 (PYRETHRUM EXTRACT) - PARIS GREEN

1935 Wool Pool Comment

Following are excerpts taken from letters to the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n at Lansing with respect to its 1935 wool pool:

E. W. Blocker, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co.: "Received your check for final settlement of my wool account and I am well pleased and I trust you will continue to pool the sales of wool as heretofore. I am only a very small wool grower, but I like to know that I am getting a square deal for what I have to sell. About two or three years ago I sold my wool to the shearer for 10c a pound. The market went to 22c or 25c that season." (Note: The better grades of wool in the 1933 Pool netted between 28c and 30c.)

Dorr W. Perry, Caro, Tuscola: "Just received my final wool check just in time for taxes. I have pooled my wool ever since Michigan has had a Pool. I would very much regret to have it discontinued. Sometimes if I had sold at the high point I could have gotten more, but all in all I know I am way ahead by pooling. I also know that the prices would have been lower without the pool."

D. W. Shepherd, Dalton, Barry: "Check received to balance wool

account. Many thanks. I am not in a position to offer advice on the wool question. You seem to be doing all right."

Geo. H. MacKenzie, Johannesburg, Otsego: "I am well satisfied with the 1935 wool crop settlement."

J. E. Hopkins, Beulah, Benzie: "I was surprised to get the wool check so soon. There are no good local outlets so I appreciate the pool."

J. A. Simpson, Augusta, Kalamazoo: "I think my cash gain this year overcomes all past losses and some to boot."

Floyd Ackley, Litchfield, Hillsdale: "In regard to your question 'Is the program worth while?' I would say yes and that it should be continued. My experience has been that it has been a direct but unselfish profit to pool. It helps to keep the price of wool up for the farmer who does not pool."

H. W. Ballinger, St. Johns, Clinton: "I hope the wool pool continues to do business, for I believe the minute it quits the local dealer will immediately cut his prices he offers for wool. I believe I have pooled every year but one since the pool has been operated and altho I have not been satisfied a couple of years with the handling of the pool, I expect to continue to pool my wool."

J. T. Sleight, Bath, Clinton: "Having pooled my wool 13 years it has been my experience and observation that a wool grower receives more money or nearer to parity value for his wool through the pool than he would if it were not for the Co-operative Wool Marketing Association, because the influence of co-operative action creates a general feeling of competitive buying and selling. The actions taken by the directors and officers of our Wool Marketing Association are O. K. with me."

Bedell & Wheatlake, Big Rapids, Mecosta: "Wish to say we are very well pleased with the final returns of the 1935 Wool Pool. Yours for a successful 1936."

Chas. A. Scott & Son, Hastings, Barry: "Much pleased with Wool Pool. Will be pleased to help get a larger volume of wool in Hastings, in 1936."

Soy Bean Manufactures
About one-half of the soybeans harvested last year are expected to be used in the manufacture of such industrial and food products as flour, soy sauce, diabetic and infant foods, lard and butter substitutes, candles, varnish, printing inks, and glue.

NO TIME TO PONDER
Cockney woman (charged with assaulting her husband)—"I asked 'im if 'e loved me, an' 'e was so long thinkin' about it that I 't 'im with a mop."

Presidents of Michigan County Farm Bureaus

Gray haired and well along in years, Mr. S. D. McNitt, president of the Muskegon County Farm Bureau, still finds it inspiring to lead membership campaigns for the Farm Bureau. In a recent campaign, he signed 25 new members and by so doing led a county contest and earned a trip to the American Farm Bureau convention at Chicago.

For 16 years President McNitt has been leading membership campaigns. He was on the first membership drive in the formative years of the organization. He assisted in writing the first by-laws for the Muskegon County Farm Bureau and has been on the board of directors for years. He recently started his seventh year as president of that organization.

Born on January 22, 1864, in Lee County, Ill., Mr. McNitt came to Michigan in 1888 and married. The happy couple re-



S. D. McNitt

turned to Illinois but returned to Michigan in 1905.

Mrs. McNitt died seven years ago and now Mr. McNitt lives with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Mead Cryderman, who operates the homestead farm of 240 acres. Organization work is Mr. McNitt's hobby. He believes in the fundamental principles of organized effort as such and thinks organizations act as balance wheels of society. As a youngster he would travel miles to participate in some spelling match or debating club and that schooling has stood him in good stead ever since.

Although never seeking office, Mr. McNitt has been Justice of the Peace, on the Board of Review and a district school officer for years. Once he was drafted to run for the legislature on the Democratic ticket but that was in the days when being a Democrat was not so popular. So the legislative halls knew him not.

"When Mr. McNitt first purchased his present farm, he went heavily into debt. Lots of work and a willingness to take the advice of extension specialists saw him through trying times, however, and a very much run down orchard was brought into fruitful bearing and the debt gradually disappeared. Dairying took a major part in the farm's activities and the two still account for the most of the farm income.

Mr. McNitt has been a Granger since 1889 and an Odd Fellow for the past 45 years. He was president of the

Raveana Creamery for 12 years. Mrs. McNitt organized the first 4-H club in the district.

Biggest Cattle State Becomes TB Free Area

The U. S. Department of Agriculture designated Texas March 2 as an area practically free of cattle tuberculosis. It is the thirty-eighth State to be classified as a modified accredited area, signifying that the degree of tuberculosis among the cattle in this area is now less than 0.5 percent as indicated by official tuberculin tests.

Texas not only is the largest State in the Nation, but it also has more cattle than any other State. In 1935 it had more than 7 million of all classes. The average degree of tuberculosis infection in Texas cattle was found to be very low.

Solvay
AGR'L LIMESTONE
Michigan Producers of
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE
LIMESTONE MEAL

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Solvay Sales Corporation
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

Lansing Sugar Beet Growers Ann'l Meeting

Several hundred members of the Lansing Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n in annual meeting at East Lansing, April 1 heard C. R. Oviatt, beet sugar authority, say that the sugar outlook is very favorable. The surplus is down. Michigan looks good with the plants in good hands and co-operating with strong growers organizations, Mr. Oviatt said.

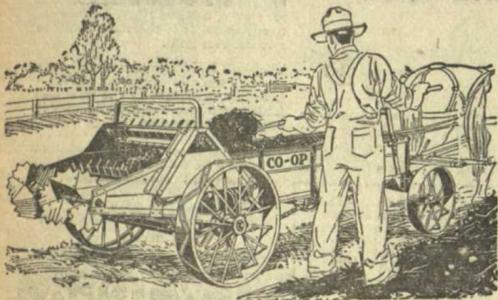
Commenting on the cash return from sugar beets per acre as compared to other crops, Mr. Oviatt said that last year beets would only have had to return \$4.61 per acre to compare with rated returns from other cash crops over a ten year average. Instead Lansing Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n members have had \$5.50 per ton so far, with another payment to come. The AAA benefit payments are additional.

C. S. Childs, vice-president and secretary of the Michigan Sugar Company, plant operators, said that he believed the future of the sugar beet business lies in the co-operation of plant and grower.

Officers and directors of the Lansing Ass'n are Clarence Diehl, Dansville, president; Colonel Spear, Mason, vice-pres.; W. H. Lovejoy, Perry, Sec'y; Julius Baumgar, Lansing, Treasurer. Director: Burt L. Green, Mason; Wm. Barber, Mulliken; George A. Coppers, Sunfield; Howard Clever, Charlotte; Joseph Feldpausch, Fowler; Gordon Atkinson, St. John.

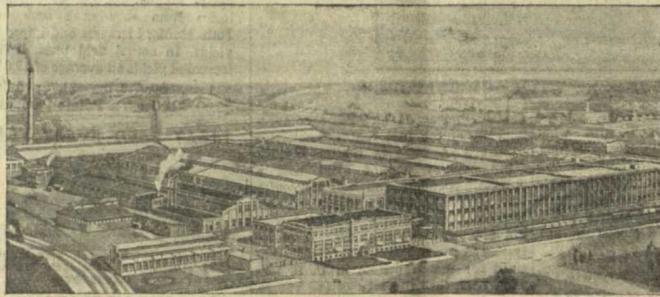
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Greater Values, Extra Strong, and Designed for Efficiency and Long Service



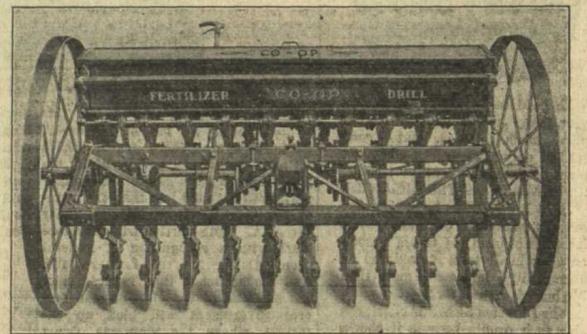
Co-op Manure Spreader

Low down, 3 feet high, full capacity, light draft, short turning. Flexible frame, self-aligning bearings. Zerk lubrication. French & Heck steel wheels. Easily loaded. Easily pulled.



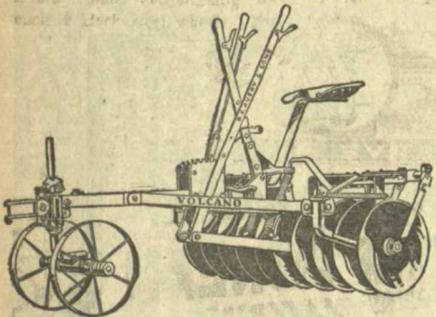
Where Farm Bureau Machinery is Made

New, complete, modern equipped B. F. Avery Factory at Louisville, Kentucky.



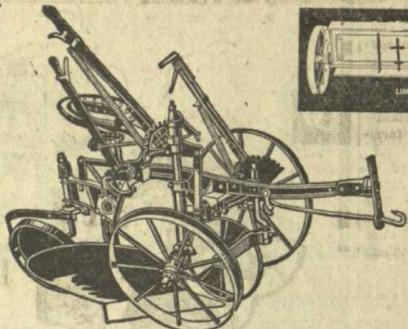
Co-op Combined Fertilizer & Grain Drill

Double run feed, easily adjusted, drills perfectly. Grass seeder attachment. Zerk lubrication. Wood or steel wheels. Our wood box lasts.



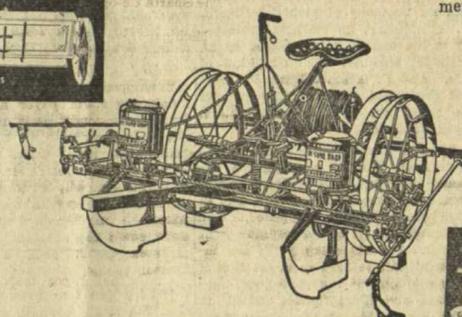
Volcano Disc Harrow

Electrically heat treated discs, long gang bolt, special spool flange construction. Bearings lubricated from bottom. Insures positive lubrication.



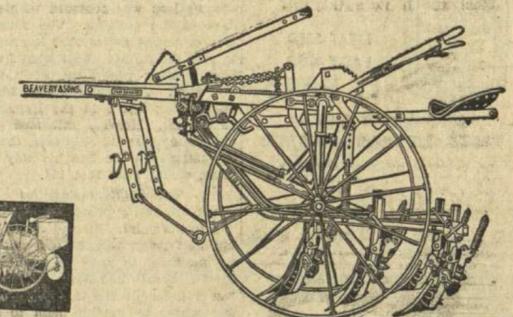
New Torpedo Sulky Plow

Extra strong construction throughout. Levers conveniently located for operator. Light draft. Four point I. D. shares.



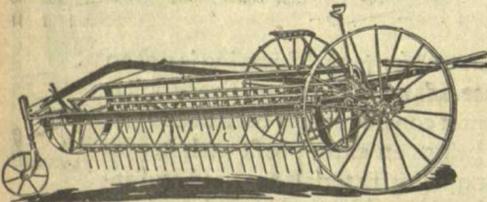
Sure Drop Planter

Positive clutch. Edge or flat drop hoppers. Three valve construction assures accurate planting. Adjustable for width. Fertilizer attachments.



Jack Rabbit Cultivator

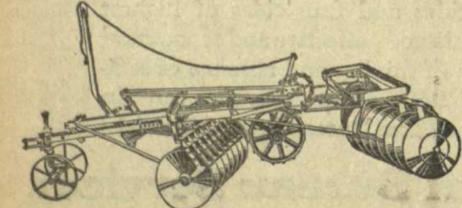
An exclusive feature assures perfect balance at all times. Rigid frame. Wheel and gang shift in a class by itself.



Side Delivery Rake & Tedder

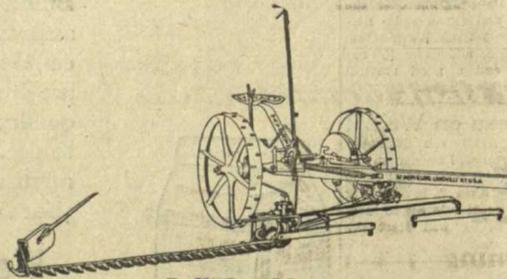
This Avery-Champion has an extra strong angle steel frame. Adjustable caster wheels. Lever control within easy reach of operator. 3 adjustments for angle of teeth when raking—2 when tedding. Each tooth independently mounted on angle steel bar. Replacement easily made. Geerless reel.

We advise ordering early. Last year all manufacturers fell behind their orders. 1936 will be another big implement year.



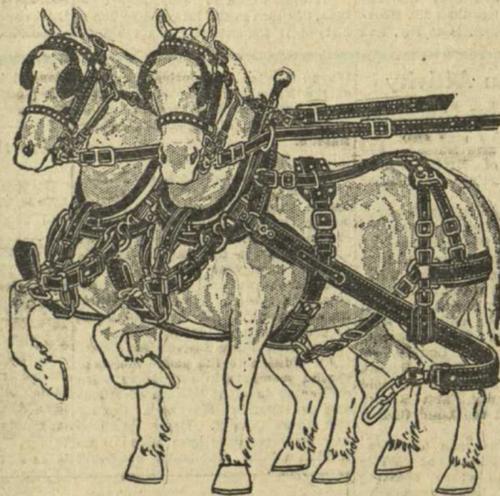
Automatic Tractor Disc

Extra large gang bolt. Special spool flange construction. Angles and straightens by pull of rope. Bearings lubricated from bottom. An exclusive feature.



Pull Cut Mower

The only mower with pull-cut construction. Genuine Hyatt roller bearings on main axle, and Timkin tapered roller bearings on counter and crank shaft. Single reduction gears. Extra long oil bath for Ditman bushing. Draft much lighter.



Farm Bureau Harnesses

Made from No. 1 selected steer hides. Best workmanship. Traces, breechings, strap work extra strong for long wear.

You must see these implements and others of our complete line to appreciate them—
Displays at Hart, Lapeer, Imlay City, Hastings Farm Bureau Stores—
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Each booklet illustrates the machine or implement. It describes the features that makes it extra strong, long wearing, and convenient.

Fertilizer & Grain Drill
 Volcano Disc Harrow
 Tractor Disc Harrow
 Tractor Plow
 Torpedo Sulky Plow
 Walking Plow
 Sure Drop Corn Planter
 Jack Rabbit Cultivator
 Co-op Manure Spreader
 Guard Rail Spike Tooth Harrow
 Spring Tooth Harrow
 Pull-Cut Mower (New!)
 Champion Grain Binder
 Champion Side Delivery Rake
 Champion Hay Loader
 Co-op Tractor
 Farm Bureau Harness

NAME

ADDRESS

MAIL TO Farm Bureau Services, Inc.,
221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

Wool Pool Now Open!



Present Rate of Advances
 MEDIUM WOOL.....20c per lb.
 FINE WOOLS.....17c per lb.
 FED LAMB WOOLS.....15c per lb.

Indications point to strong wool values during 1936. If you consign to the pool you get a liberal cash advance and are still in position to profit by a rising market. The 1935 pool was settled in the calendar year and at prices generally very satisfactory to the growers.

The 1936 Wool Pool is now open for receipt of consignments. Interested growers should write for Wool Marketing Agreement and other information. Upon return of a signed agreement, the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n will furnish wool sacks and shipping tags. Ass'n members may draw their wool to our Lansing warehouse, 728 East Shiawassee St., Lansing, any week day. They may ship by rail or truck, collect. Cash advance is made at once on net weight of wool here. Inbound freight if any is paid from cash advance. Also, Wool Marketing Ass'n membership of \$1 per year. For 1936 Wool Pool information, write to:

MICHIGAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING ASS'N
 Secretary's Office 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing

THE HARVEST TOLD ANOTHER STORY



FERTILIZED SECTION YIELDED 14 MORE BU PER A

This photograph was taken the last of June. The corn was planted on a clover sod, which had 125 lbs. of 2-12-6 fertilizer per acre, except the test strip in the middle. When the corn was finished, the unfertilized strip looked about the same as the rest of the field. But the fertilized corn yielded 14 bushels more per acre than did the strip without fertilizer.

Many Are Going to Enjoy Life Sometime But Never Do

There Are Ways to Enjoy Life as One Goes and Still Do Well

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

To spend or not to spend is a most vital question.

How often we have heard, "We saved for old age but where is it now?" or "If we could have only known, how differently we would have lived!"

It is difficult to know what is best to do. Some people are easier spenders than others. That trait usually reflects the earlier training.

Some spend their whole life in scrimping to pay a debt, denying themselves everything but the most urgent necessities, promising themselves that when this, that or the other thing is paid for, they will then have that which they had always longed for. But that time never comes, for they no more than are free from one debt but they find something else to scrimp for, and another debt is entered into.

This system has bought farm homes and has paid for many a convenience and comfort, but if carried to extreme, it has denied many a family an opportunity to enjoy life. They are always going to enjoy something they had always hoped for but never reach that point.

Many a couple have put off all enjoyment as they have traveled down the road together, spending all of their time and money for work and the things work requires,—always thinking that some day in the future they would turn the work over for others to do and then would take a real vacation with nothing to do but go and enjoy everything in sight. But they almost always are keenly disappointed. By that time, they don't know how to spend money for pleasure. They don't know how to be idle. They find themselves out of touch with everything along that line. They cannot convert themselves into new habits. They find that there is something within their make-up that has become so fixed that it hurts to spend money differently than they always did. They find that they are restless and uncomfortable when they have nothing to do. So usually a vacation is a hardship to those persons.

We have far too many of these folks,—especially farmers. They have missed much by neglecting to have a system of living that allows a reasonable amount of pleasure and rest and change. This lack of proper budgeting of time and money has caused many a boy or girl to leave home. It has made much family discord, has caused many a husband or wife to feel that they had been cheated in life and they usually go to their grave with an unsatisfied feeling about it all.

How many times we have heard bitter regrets during the past few years from people who had failed to participate in everyday enjoyment and all of a sudden learned that their savings were gone or so tied up that they cannot expect to realize on them for years to come, if ever. Many fine people learn too late that accumulations of wealth and acres and stock sometimes are not the best things in life.

Then on the other hand, we find the people who never look ahead for a rainy day—who think the world owes them a living whether they work or not—who care nothing whatever for the consequences, so long as they get by. The past few years have brought to the surface far too many of this class.

We sometimes wonder how much a country must endure before its people can strike a happy medium and adjust themselves to a system of living where each life would be protected from privation and where each individual could participate in life's enjoyment.

For example, there are farmers who after receiving a Federal Land Bank loan have made no particular effort to meet the semi-annual payments or pay current taxes. There's plenty of educational work that must be done. As farm organizations, we might far

better attempt to bring to farmers just what their individual responsibility is concerning their everyday farm life rather than to get them all excited over what we are going to force someone else to do for them. The man who does not do his part after once the help is handed to him should have no hope of further assistance.

If we keep our minds well balanced we can face our everyday problems in a business-like manner and work them out little by little and at the same time take our share of life's enjoyment as we go along.

We travel this road of life but once and we can make that journey one of pleasure and hope and future security at the same time,—or we can make it a humdrum affair that at its best is drab and unsatisfying. We can have an accumulation of world's goods that might be enviable to a few, yet be poor to the extreme so far as the things that are most worth while in life are concerned.

We can go in for a selfish good time regardless of the cost and with no eye for the future, living from day to day with no thought of payday and be poor in the eyes of the world. But we can also shape our everyday life so that we can find moderate enjoyment as we travel on and at the same time be business-like in conducting our business affairs.

Sparta Co-op Enjoys Increase in Business

The Sparta Co-operative Ass'n, Kent county, shippers of live stock through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, nearly tripled its business in 1935, over 1934, according to J. R. Bettes, sec'y. The Ass'n shipped 115 carloads of stock, numbering 6,276 head of stock. Sales for patrons totalled more than \$115,000, of which nearly \$108,000 was paid to the patrons after freight, yardage, feed and selling commissions (\$1,754.10) had been paid. The Ass'n began the year 1935 with a net worth of \$1,290.39.

COST OF CREDIT
 Studies show that it cost merchants about twice the usual bank interest to extend credit to farmers.

NEW SOIL TEST SPOTS ALKALINITY

Dr. C. H. Spurway of M. S. C. Has Rapid Method For Farm Use

Dr. C. H. Spurway, Michigan State college expert, who is credited generally with having produced the first accurate quick test for acidity in soils, revealed Monday that he has evolved a new form of rapid test that also will reveal alkalinity and the degree of it.

Dr. C. E. Millar, head of the soils department, announcing his subordinate's accomplishment, said Spurway employs a new organic dye that increases the soil testing range "by 200 per cent". It will be valuable especially to muck farmers, he added.

The revised test requires from three to four minutes, about a minute longer than the old method. A small lump of soil is placed in a waxed paper trough and mixed with the dye. If the soil is acid the mixture becomes yellow. If it is alkaline it becomes purple. Comparison of the mixture's shade with a color chart will show the degree of acidity or alkalinity.

Millar said the test will be valuable in helping farmers to determine what crops to plant, and in saving prospective purchasers from purchasing land not suitable to their purposes.

You bet it's a buy—the oats increase you get by controlling loose and covered smuts with *New Improved CERESAN!* Tests on clean seed prove the average increase with this treatment to be about 115 bushels on 40 acres. Yet all it costs to treat seed for this acreage, at the average U.S. seeding rate, is \$2.25!

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 199 recommends *ethyl mercury phosphate dust (New Improved CERESAN)* for barley seed treatment to control covered smut, black loose smut, stripe, and seedling blight.

Try this effective dust. One pound treats 32 bushels of seed. A measuring spoon in each can.

1-lb., 75c; 5-lbs., \$3.00. Ask for new Cereal Pamphlet. It's free.

TREAT SEED EVERY YEAR — IT PAYS!

BUY FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Or, buy from us, cash with order, plus mailing at 10c per lb., if dealer can't supply you.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. 221 N. Cedar Lansing, Mich.

For Better Insect Control

Spray with **NuREXFORM**

GRASSELLI GRADE
 Bordeaux Mixture, Calcium Arsenate, Dry Lime Sulphur, Dutos, Lime Sulphur Solution, Lores, Mangano's Ferrihydroborax, Sulphate of Nicotine, Sulphuretted Lime, Zinc Sulphate and many others (See Trade Mark Reg.)

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
 Founded 1839
 CLEVELAND, OHIO

Made by a Firm with 97 years Of Chemical Experience

LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTS The Family Circle



When the head of a family gets somewhere near the half-way point in bringing up his family, he is probably around the same point in paying for his home. He finds it very difficult to make substantial cash savings.

He can assure himself and his family a large measure of financial security by purchasing a fair amount of life insurance. He may assure his family a sum that will pay for the home, and raise the family in comfort.

State Farm Life insurance policy plans are especially adapted to farmers' needs. You should know what we have to offer before you buy a policy anywhere. We are glad to explain, and without obligation.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 Bloomington, Illinois
 MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing

Garden Seeds

Farm Bureau's Tested Seeds Are Selected as **BEST VARIETIES FOR MICHIGAN**

- Reliable
- Vigorous
- Productive
- Priced Low

Buy at These Farm Bureau Stores

LAPEER PINCONNING
 HART IMLAY CITY

BAY CITY
 Main and Henry Sts.

SAGINAW
 220 Bristol Street

LANSING
 728 E. Shiawassee St.

HARTFORD
 Gleaners' Elev. Co.

MT. PLEASANT
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FRANCE AGR'L PRODUCTS

AGSTONE MEAL HI-CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME
 PULVERIZED LIMESTONE SPRAYING LIME

See your Dealer, Co-op, or Farm Bureau Dealer for FRANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

THE FRANCE STONE CO.
 MONROE, MICHIGAN
 or — THE FRANCE STONE CO., Toledo, Ohio

Protect Your Baby Chicks!

Buy a **CO-OP Oil Burning Brooder**

With a Co-op Brooder Your Chicks are safe — So is your investment.

Do not gamble with an obsolete brooder—get a dependable time tested Co-op Unit. No temperature variations—Modern Co-op Burner Unit reduces operating cost to a minimum.

Let us show you the up-to-date 1936 model. A size to fit every need. Our standard Co-op Brooder is shown—500 chick size. Ask us about Co-op Brooders—Fountains—Nests—Ventilation, and all poultry and barn equipment.

BUY NOW AT THESE FARM BUREAU STORES

Hart Hastings Imlay City Lansing Lapeer Mt. Pleasant Hartford Gleaners Elev.

"Let's figure it this way"

START with FENCE

"As item NUMBER ONE in our budget we'll put down an investment in a certain amount of new CO-OP fence each year. Including the fields already fenced, in 3 years our entire farm will be made up in even sized fields, all hog tight. Then we can do a far better job of diversification, and crop and stock rotation. I'm sure we'll get enough increased yields to pay for the fence and extra money besides to pay for the many other things we need. So let's start with fence."

The most economical fence to buy is CO-OP. It's made by a process which blends a very heavy zinc protection with the wire. In addition, the wire is made of copper-bearing steel, which further increases its resistance to rust and corrosion.

BUY AT YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER
 Farm Bureau Services, Lansing Mich.

Co-op Fence

Copper-Bearing Zinc Protected

"WE SERVE MICHIGAN"

The "Other Side" of the St. Lawrence Waterway

THE ST. LAWRENCE Seaway rejected by the U. S. Senate in 1934 on its imagined navigation merits is being stirred into life again with its electric power phases blithely offered as a co-equally important argument. But in neither respect is the seaway needed.

VIEWED as a transportation agency, we already have a lakes-to-the-sea route. On it can be, is being, economically borne all the products for which America can find world markets. (Our railroads with their 50% surplus of equipment can handle all traffic given them, now and through the coming generations.)

IT WILL create no new markets, nor new traffic. It is simply a new shipping route, diverting traffic from existing transit agencies. It will function only in summer when railroad efficiency is greatest and need of it would be the least. It will be idle five months each winter when need of it would be greatest.

IT WILL not benefit the auto industry; or the wheat farmer; or bring farm relief; or aid employment; or "cure the depression". It will shorten no trade routes. It has no military value.

VIEWED for its power (half of which belongs to Canada) again the seaway is not needed. The region cannot absorb the vast surplus of harnessed hydro power it now has. The seaway is so remote from consuming (but disinterested) markets that transmission costs would make the new power—as it does present power—so costly as to be unsaleable.

TO ABSORB the contemplated power an industrial district twice as large as Detroit's must be built adjoining the seaway. Without such a nearby market the power and the immense cost of its development would be wasted.

LASTLY, we must furnish the bulk of the new money needed for a project benefiting another nation more than our own and lying more largely in another's territory than in the United States.

FACT, not fancy and emotionalism, should influence our consideration of the seaway. And the fact is America has come to know it as a project that is economically unsound.

Michigan Railroads Association

MICHIGAN BEES NEED THREE AIDS

Beekeepers Advised to Watch Hives, Build Windbreaks, Buy Packages Now

Two hundred thousand colonies of bees in Michigan are about to re-enter the honey business for 1936, which leads wise beekeepers to make their plans now along three lines of action, said Prof. R. H. Kelly, extension specialist apiculture for Michigan State College.

To protect their investment of approximately twenty million dollars, Professor Kelly suggests that bee men watch hives closely and plug up the openings of a hive as soon as it is proved beyond doubt that a colony has died, plan and build wind protection in spring to aid bees in their flights, and place orders now for package bees that will be needed April 20 to May 1 for strengthening colonies, or for replacements or additions to the number of colonies.

Bees have been through a severe winter. Reports from over the State indicate that in general the last flight in fall was around Nov. 10 and that no flights were observed until Feb. 24 and 25. Such a long period without flight usually leads to heavy winter loss.

At the close of the season a heavy moisture content was evident in the stored honey which the bees have been using for winter feeding and this also is expected to show up this spring in weaker colonies.

Package bees are being sold this year at a price of \$3.15 for a three-pound package with queen, plus express charges, according to Professor Kelly. Some beekeepers operating as many as 450 to 1200 colonies are gassing their honey gatherers each fall, purchasing new package stock each spring. Three pounds of bees will start off a colony with a population of about 15,000 bees, although experts point out that five pounds, or 25,000 bees, make a stronger colony.

Farm Bureau Training Young Men for Future

Some time ago the Michigan State Farm Bureau began to provide opportunities for young men in its Junior League to learn the manufacturing end of the co-operative distribution of farm supplies as it is done in Michigan through the farm Bureau.

These young men are selected on the basis of merit and go to the farm machinery plant at Louisville, Ky., or to the fertilizer mixing plant at Lockland, Ohio, or to the oil blending plant at Indianapolis, Ind., or to the dairy and poultry feed mixing plant at Chicago to serve employ apprenticeships in the manufacturing and other operations carried on there.

Murl Parker of Grand Ledge has been invited to spend several months at the Farm Bureau Oil Company plant at Indianapolis where he will study the laboratory and plant methods used in manufacturing the various grades of Farm Bureau oils for memberships of the Michigan, Ohio, Indiana Farm Bureaus, and members of local farmers' co-operatives in those and other States.

Walter Schroeder of Charlotte, the first of these apprentices, spent a year in the departments of the B. F. Avery & Company farm machinery plant at Louisville. He has returned to Michigan and is now employed in the machinery sales department of the Farm Bureau Supply Store at Lapeer.

Harold Sloan of Charlotte, second of these apprentices, spent a season with the Farm Bureau Seed Service at Lansing. His interest in good seed took the turn that he resolved to return to the home farm as a producer of seed. He is there now.

Grange 99 Year Lease Good

Fremont—Thirty-two years ago, Big Prairie Grange contributed \$500 toward the construction of the town hall with the provision that the Grange should have a 99 year lease on the second floor. Recently WPA funds were sought to improve the hall. The government demanded that the title be cleared. The Grange refused to vacate. The town board sought to set aside the lease. Milo White, Newaygo circuit court commissioner, ruled that the Grange cannot be evicted during the life of the agreement.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES

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

MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dept., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, about every three months.

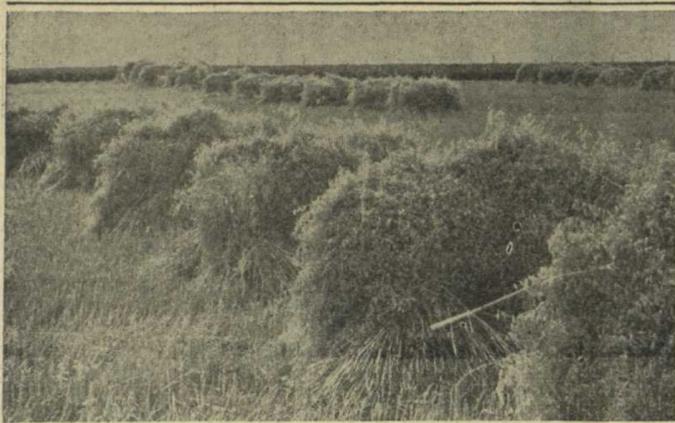
BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa," "Milkmaker," "Mermash," etc.

\$10 annual dues mature life memberships; \$5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable.

Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year. We furnish addressed, postage pre-paid envelopes for this purpose on your request.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

Seeds Are Moving Fast These Days



CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N CERTIFIED OATS FOR BIG YIELDS.

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED

All clover seeds have been selling faster than in several years. If you haven't got that Michigan grown alfalfa seed you're planning on, you'd better act. The crop of Michigan grown seed was the smallest in five years. We can't predict accurately how much the Soil Conservation Act will stimulate demand and price throughout the nation for alfalfa and clover seeds, but we expect that it will be quite noticeable. It's a good time to get those idle acres or run down acres into soil building, pasture and hay producing clover or alfalfa while seed is still so reasonably priced.

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED

A Great, Low Cost, Long Lived Hay Producer

OUR 1936 STOCKS HAVE PURITY OF 99.25% or better. Never any common in our Variegated, which comes from fields sown to genuine Hardigan, Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Lebau or Cossack varieties. The uncertified seed from these fields is known as Michigan Variegated. It's a great hay yielder. The seed is select, high test, thoroughly cleaned, and the price is a money saver. Order from your co-op early.

FARM BUREAU SEED GUARANTEE

The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, guarantees to the farmer to the full purchase price of its seed the vitality, description, origin and purity to be as described on the analysis tag on sealed Farm Bureau bag.

For Farm Bureau ALFALFA SEED
—see your local distributor
of Farm Bureau Seeds

HARDIGAN and GRIMM

THE WAY IT LOOKS NOW certified Hardigan and Grimm alfalfa seed should be hard to get before June 1. It's still lower priced than last year. No superior for yield and quality of hay. Eligible for production of certified seed. We will record Farm Bureau Hardigan and Grimm fields. Important to seed growers. We offer these other good alfalfa varieties:

MONTANA GRIMM WESTERN GRIMM KANSAS COMMON
MONTANA COMMON WESTERN COMMON IDAHO-UTAH COMMON

Good Ensilage Corn Scarce

GOOD HUSKING CORN IS AVAILABLE in quantity in both certified and uncertified stocks, but good ensilage seed corn is a scarce article. We advise speaking for it long before you want it. Farm Bureau corn for HUSKING: Certified Federn's Yellow Dent; M. A. C.; Golden Glow, Picketts, Polar Dent, and a few varieties of uncertified corn. Choice stocks, germination 90% or better. ENSILAGE: Farm Bureau Yellow Ensilage, reliable, Nebraska grown. Treat seed corn with Semesan, advertised in this paper.

CERTIFIED OATS and BARLEY

CERTIFIED OATS AND BARLEY are discolored this year, but the germination is high. We offer certified WOLVERINE oats for light soils, WORTHY oats for heavy soils. For west part of State we recommend certified Spartan barley for pearling and feeding; for the east part, Wisconsin No. 38 barley for malting and feeding purposes. Treat oats and barley seed with Ceresan, advertised in this paper.

Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Other Seeds

OUR SUDAN GRASS FOR EMERGENCY HAY CROP and pasture is high quality seed and of good germination. It has been re-cleaned by us to assure you the very best of seed. SOY BEANS are in big demand. We offer Manchu, the best variety for Michigan. High germinating stocks. We also have a batch of Manchu containing 2 to 3% of Illini Manchu beans,—a very good buy for emergency pasture or hay crop. For farmers having swales or other game bird cover, or who like to provide bird life with winter food, we have the Conservation Dep't Wild Life Mixture of seeds for planting such patches.

Michigan Variegated



52 tons from this 14 acres of Farm Bureau Alfalfa in its fourth year
(Fred Curtis Farm, Lake Odessa)

Timothy Rape

Field Peas
Vetch
Soy Beans
Robust Beans
Buckwheat
Lawn Seed
Sunflower Seed
Millets

DELIVERED IN SEALED SACKS

Farm Bureau Brand Seeds are delivered to you by your distributor in sealed, trade-marked Farm Bureau Brand bushel sacks, direct from our warehouse. See our seed guarantee. Good seed is a good start.

KEEPS US WELL AND STRONG



Mermash

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (min.) 16%
Fat (min.) 3 1/2%
Fiber (max.) 5%

OPEN FORMULA

1000 lbs. Ground Yellow Corn
300 lbs. Pure Wheat Bran
300 lbs. Flour Middlings
100 lbs. Meat Scraps
100 lbs. Alfalfa Leaf Meal
200 lbs. Mermaker (Manamar formula: Fish Meal, Kelp, Calcium Carbonate)

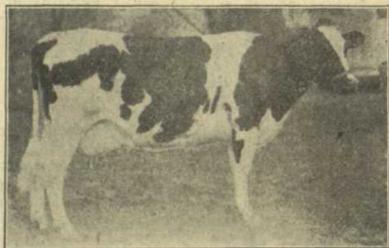
1000 lbs. Mermash is made with or without cod liver oil. 5 lbs. of our Nopco XX oil has the Vitamin D value of 40 lbs. of ordinary cod liver oil. The gain is yours.

TO PROFIT ON YOUR CHICK INVESTMENT, start them on the right feed, one which you can continue throughout their lives. More chicks, and better chicks, better pullets and laying hens is the verdict which steadily increases the use of Mermash 16% poultry ration.

MERMASH CONTAINS MERMAKER, a blend of Pacific Ocean kelp and fish meal, which are known to contain essential minerals in digestible form. Those who use Mermash have come to expect fast growing, healthy chicks that will develop into heavy broilers and well developed pullets.

MERMASH IS A COMPLETE MASH. No other supplement is needed. It's a life time ration for chicks, broilers and hens.

BRINGS LARGER MILK CHECKS



It is easier to keep milk production up, than to build it up again. Milkmaker pays for itself with bigger milk checks. Ask the man who feeds it.

Milkmaker dairy feed with home grown grains and roughage has been a moneymaker since 1922. For years Milkmaker fed herds have been among the leaders for butterfat production in Michigan cow testing ass'ns.

MILKMAKER FORMULAS

16, 24, 32, and 34%

Protein



OIL AND GREASE FOR SPRING WORK



Ask your co-op ass'n for these Farm Bureau petroleum products.

Motor Oils
Tractor Oils
Cup Greases
Tractor Greases
Grease Gun Stock
Transmission Grease
Stock Disinfectant
Fly-Spray (cattle)
Kill-Fly (household)

WE CAN MAKE EVERY ACRE PAY

FOR THE BEST RESULTS nitrogen in Farm Bureau fertilizers is guaranteed to be 95% or more soluble in water to insure the young plant the boost it needs for a good start.

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS are manufactured from proved materials of the highest quality and availability to plants. They are thoroughly cured and prepared to give you a well made, dry, free running and perfect drilling fertilizer.

CORN RESULTS

(State College Test, Cass County)
Yield Per Acre
No Fertilizer..... 12.4 bu.
Fertilized 31.2 bu.
Fertilizer & Lime.. 44.1 bu.

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24, 32 and 34%

See Your Farm Bureau Dealer FOR FARM BUREAU SUPPLIES

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

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24, 32, and 34%