

## FARM BUREAU CONVENTION NOV. 12-13 AT STATE COLLEGE

### Behind the Wheel

with J. F. Yaeger,  
Organization Director

**Democracy**  
H. G. Wells has called civilization a "contest between education and catastrophe." That is probably truer today than ever before. And democracy, in America or anywhere else, has to think straight or go under.

"There are now among us those who would give up, those who have lost their faith in the common man and his ability to function in a democracy," says M. L. Wilson, assistant secretary of agriculture, in an address to the American Country Life association. "There are others who have a blind hope that somehow fate will take care of us; and there are others who have an abiding faith in democracy, and a faith that the common man, when assisted by educational processes, can think things through and can come to sound conclusions which will thereby safeguard and develop democracy."

**Tolerance**  
Over in Montcalm County in the community of McBrides, J. DeLeon Smith, farmer, is guiding a group of young lads in 4-H livestock club activities. Once a month, usually on a Monday evening, the group meets in the local school to discuss progress made. With the youngsters come their parents. While the boys are holding their club meeting, the parents gather together for a round-table discussion on timely topics.



"Some of us belong to farm organizations and co-ops, others do not," says one of the members. "Some are New Dealers and some are Old Dealers. But we have learned to be tolerant, and I think all of us are honestly trying to understand what we must do to have prosperity and stability."

Surely such procedure, as Mr. Wilson remarks, is "the basis for a great hope for democracy."

**Deer**  
With the coming deer hunting season, the usual run of stories is going the rounds. One that struck us as being a particularly good one is told by Fred Dobyn, Farm Bureau representative in northern Michigan. It seems that Fred and a buddy were hunting birds recently when Fred saw a fine antlered buck lying on the ground. As Fred remarked that some hunter had beat the season considerably his partner kicked the carcass at their feet. To their surprise the deer jumped to its feet and with one look at the men made off into the woods at top speed. Fred says, "I don't know which was the more surprised, the deer or us."

**Friends**  
As I stood looking into a store window on Front Street, Traverse City, Dave Netzorg, the proprietor, came out, introduced himself, asked about my health, business, where I hailed from, etc. We were soon acquainted and chatted for a half hour.

"You may think it odd," said Friend Dave, "that I approach you, a stranger, in this way but making friends is my hobby. I like people, like to know all about them and make it a point to remember them."

As he spoke he hailed a dozen or more passing folk by their first names and they returned the greeting in kind. Dave introduced me to several. I soon found that Dave is a Farm Bureau member although not a farmer.

"We make a lot of fuss about tourists, in this town," said Dave, "but forget that the tourist business is our 'pie and ice cream' while the farmer business is our 'meat and potatoes' the year around. I believe in supporting the farmer's activities. He supports my business. That's why I'm a Farm Bureau member."

And that's how I met Dave Netzorg.

**Bees**  
Up in Leelanau County, James Hilbert of Bingham is known as the bee king. Jim has hundreds of colonies of bees which he rents to the cherry growers of that area. They want bees in their orchards during the time that the fruit blossoms are being pollinated.

The story is told that Jim's father, also a bee man, conceived the idea of taking his bees to Cuba to avoid winter. Jim's dad calculated upon a crop of honey the year 'round. He did just that but the bees got wise to the fact that they didn't have to store

(Continued on Page 6.)

### WARN FARMERS TO BEWARE FOREIGN SEED NEXT SPRING

Clover and Alfalfa Situation Will Bring in Seed of Poor Value

Farmers are being warned by Prof. Howard C. Rather of the State College Farm Crops dept., and by seedsmen, that they will probably find on the market next spring large offerings of foreign grown clover seeds not well adapted to our climate.

The United States Dept. of Agriculture has estimated a general 20% reduction for 1936 in the normal amount of clover and alfalfa seeds produced. It is predicting that there will be importations.

"If Michigan farmers use imported seed to fill their needs, not only will they have reduced production, but they will ruin the reputation they have as producers of good clover seed," said Professor Rather.

He said that clover seed brought in from European countries will yield at best only 80% of a normal Michigan crop. Many stands will not do that well. After the second cutting from such stock, the grower can expect only 50% of a crop. The same applies to the stand that shows up the following year.

Smooth stemmed European clovers are easy prey to leaf hoppers. They spread clover anthracnose, a disease that causes heavy loss to the crop. Domestic, hairy stemmed clovers resist hopper damage.

Recalling 1926 and previous years when there were enormous importations of French and Italian clover seeds, and of African, Argentine, Peruvian, Italian alfalfa seeds, Roy Bennett of the Farm Bureau Seed Service, said that such seeds or mixtures of them with domestic grown seeds may be sold as much as \$6 a bushel under the price of No. 1 Michigan grown or other domestic origin seed adapted to Michigan.

In 1926 and preceding years millions of pounds of clover and alfalfa seeds were imported and mixed in with domestic stock. The resulting hullabaloo about winter killing and disease losses enabled the Michigan, Ohio and New York Farm Bureaus and those of the west, together with the American Farm Bureau, to have Congress enact the Gooding-Ketchum federal seed staining law. That law provides that imported clover and alfalfa seeds must be stained at the U. S. port of entry to indicate their country of origin, and how well they are adapted to our climatic conditions.

When such seeds arrive, federal inspectors squirt a quantity of eosin dye of the proper color into the sack of seed. Even though the seeds be mingled with domestic stock, the tell-tale colored seeds are always to be found.

Federal requirements for coloring imported alfalfa and red clover seed are:

**RED COLOR**—Seed not adapted in the United States. Presence of any red colored seeds should be sufficient warning. Red color is applied to red clover from Italy and alfalfa grown in Africa and Turkestan. Ten per cent of such seeds are stained red.

**GREEN COLOR**—Seed adapted only to certain sections of the United States. Green color applied to all red clover and alfalfa seeds from any other foreign country except Canada. One per cent of such seed stained green.

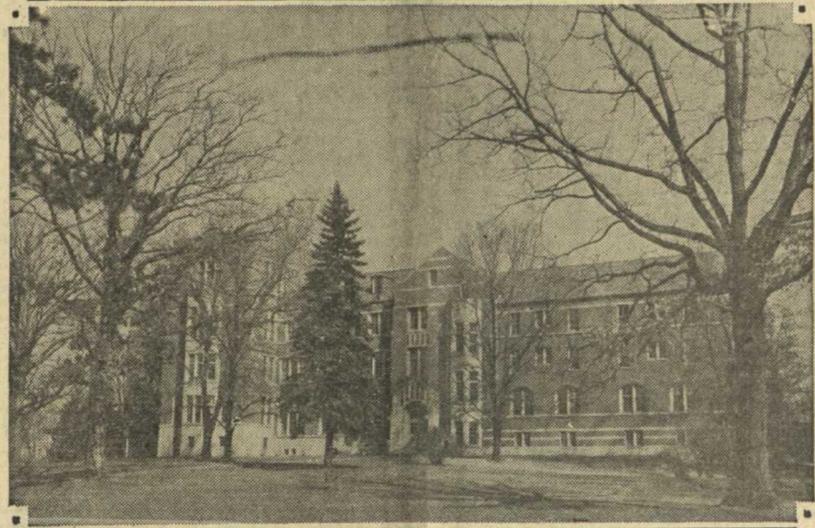
**VIOLET**—Seed from Canada. Well adapted to Michigan and anywhere in the U. S. The color is iridescent violet, and is applied to 1% of the seed.

### Michigan Wools Win In Pacific Coast Show

Michigan has won some new laurels in wool production and this time from western states where fleeces are far more numerous. Five fleeces selected from winners at the recent state fair in Detroit were sent out to the recent tenth annual Pacific International wool show at Portland, Ore. D. H. LaVol, extension specialist in animal husbandry at Michigan State College, received word that four of them took sweepstakes at the western show. They were exhibited by O. W. Sober and Sons, Fowlerville, two Shropshire trophies; L. E. and Sidney Howard, Alanson, Hampshire fleeces; and George Halst, Chelsea, Black Top Delaine fleeces. Other entries are awaiting judging in the Texas Centennial at Dallas and more Michigan competition of perhaps 30 fleeces will be in a state show and individual judging at the International Live Stock exposition in Chicago in late November.

Spain produces almost one-half of the world's olive oil and twice the amount produced by Italy.

### Where Farm Bureau Will Hold Annual Meeting Nov. 12-13



MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE UNION MEMORIAL BUILDING

### PROGRAM 19th Annual Meeting MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

10th Annual Meeting  
STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES AGENTS

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11

10:00 a. m.—State Farm Mutual Automobile and State Farm Life Co. agents in all day meeting at Union Memorial Building, State College, East Lansing.

12:00 p. m.—Agents' annual luncheon and program. Speakers: Pres. J. G. Mecherle of the State Farm Mutual, Vice-Pres. Morris J. Fuller of the State Farm Life Co.; Vice-Pres. Fred C. Snapp of the State Farm Life Co.

7:30 p. m.—Open House at State Farm Bureau, 221 North Cedar St., for members and guests.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12

9:30 a. m.—Annual business meeting of Michigan State Farm Bureau at Union Memorial Building, State College. Ample parking facilities nearby. President's Address Executive Secretary's Report

2:00 p. m.—ADDRESS—By Mr. Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau. Presentation of Resolutions.

THURSDAY EVENING

6:15 p. m.—12th Annual Dinner and Old Time Square Dance of the State Farm Bureau at Union Memorial Bldg., State College, East Lansing. Tickets 75c.

Pres. J. J. Jakway, presiding  
Program of Music  
Other Entertainment  
Old Time Dancing Party

FRIDAY, Nov. 13

9:30 a. m.—Farm Bureau business meeting at Union Building. Resolutions Election of Directors New Business Adjournment

ROOMS

Room reservations for East Lansing or Lansing residences or Lansing hotels should be made early as rooms are in strong demand. The Farm Bureau will be glad to make reservations for you. Write us at once, or see us promptly on arrival.

DINNER TICKETS

For Farm Bureau dinner and square dance Thursday evening are 75c each. Early reservations will be appreciated by the committee.

### Another Large Wheat Acreage Is With Us

Washington—Another large wheat acreage is in prospect in this country, said the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its monthly summary of world wheat prospects.

It pointed out that wheat prices are more attractive than at seeding time last year or this spring. Seedings for harvest in 1936 of both winter and spring wheat were approximately 74,500,000 acres, the largest on record except for 1919. Abandonment and crop loss due to unfavorable weather were exceptionally large and resulted in small production relative to acreage sown.

If yields should turn out to be near average or above for the 1937 crop, the bureau said, "production would be in excess of domestic requirements and prices in the United States would fall to export levels."

### Dip Baby Perch From Big Lakes for Anglers

Fisheries authorities are waiting for the annual heavy runs of fingerling perch from the Great Lakes waters so that the harvest of these fish can be started on time for stocking inland waters, particularly the designated "pike" lakes.

With the exception of a very few years, immense schools of young perch have appeared at certain places along the shorelines of Lakes Michigan and Huron in the fall and in some instances have run up stream. Fisheries workers depend upon these runs for their annual perch stocking supplies, since perch are not propagated at the hatcheries for planting in inland waters.

Holland immigrants came to Michigan after the island of Java was closed to them.

### ORGANIZATION IS CLOSING ONE OF ITS BEST YEARS; MEMBERSHIP AND FARM ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMS DO WELL

Michigan Bureau Ranks Third in U. S. for Gain in Membership; Sees 52,500 Farms Assured Electric Power on Plan It Helped Write; Social Events Feature Meeting

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is preparing to close one of the greatest years in its history at the 19th annual meeting to be held at the Union Memorial building at Michigan State College, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12 and 13.

Between 400 and 500 voting delegates from 55 County Farm Bureaus and 113 associated farmers' elevators, creameries and merchandise associations will assemble for the business sessions. Many members will attend.

They will hear their state officers report very substantial gains in membership this year, and that the Michigan Farm Bureau ranks third among the 37 State Farm Bureaus for membership acquisition in 1936. They will hear that under the Michigan Plan for inducing power companies to build rural electric lines at their own expense, Michigan power companies have committed themselves to extend lines to 52,500 farm homes in 1936 and 1937. So far this year the companies have built or given assurances on 3,000 miles of line, to bring service to more than 15,000 farm homes. The plan was proposed by the Farm Bureau and has the support of the Michigan State Grange.

The delegates will hear their state officers report the further growth of their automobile, life and fire insurance services; progress in legislation and tax reduction for farmers; the rise of a Junior Farm Bureau movement within the Farm Bureau, and upon a long list of commercial services. The organization will report itself in excellent financial condition, and enjoying a steady growth in all fields of its endeavor.

Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau, appears on the program Thursday afternoon to discuss the national legislative work of the Farm Bureau and to interpret the November election as far as the future farm program is concerned. Mr. Gray has a national reputation as one of the ablest legislative representatives before Congress. He knows what's going on, and has a pretty good idea of events that will govern the future, and knows how to tell about it. For several years he has appeared on the Michigan Farm Bureau program in this capacity, and is considered a No. 1 attraction.

Social Events

Socially the Farm Bureau will have a good time. Wednesday some 350 State Farm Mutual insurance agents and their wives will have their annual meeting and luncheon.

Wednesday evening the Junior Farm Bureau will hold open house at State Farm Bureau headquarters in Lansing for all early arrivals for the convention.

Dispense With Speeches  
Thursday evening the Farm Bureau will have its annual dinner and old time party at the Union Memorial building. This year the program committee has dispensed with speeches. Following the dinner will come a program of entertainment. Then the old time party with plenty of square and round dancing. From 600 to 700 attend this event.

Resolutions Committee

The resolutions committee will assemble at Lansing Tuesday to begin work on the proposals that have been offered by County Farm Bureaus for determining the Farm Bureau program of work for 1937. The committee will complete its work sometime Thursday by presenting a committee report to the delegates for their consideration. From there on the resolutions of policy are considered separately on the floor, and debate among the delegates gets under way.

The State Farm Bureau convention will conclude sometime Friday next with the election of half the state board of directors. The directors will organize by electing a president, vice president and naming an executive secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

Other outstanding Farm Bureau accomplishments for the year 1935-36 include an important part in defeating three proposed constitutional amendments in November that threatened farm tax and school interests; the opening of a Farm Bureau cherry and other fruits canning plant at Hart and a plant at Coloma; the development of the Junior Farm Bureau; offering of Farm Bureau service in farm and town fire insurance, and new developments in the Farm Bureau's commercial services, including the new and rather sensational Co-op tractor.

In 1936 the State Farm Bureau had 55 County Farm Bureaus; had 350 insurance agents in the field, and was represented in its commercial services by 300 farmers' elevators and 12 Farm Bureau branch stores serving areas not served by other farmers co-operatives.

### Farm Bureau Women's Breakfast Is Thursday

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

We extend to our women a last minute invitation to attend all sessions of our coming annual State Farm Bureau meeting at State College, November 12 and 13.

All will want to see our Junior Farm Bureau in action on Wednesday evening. Thursday morning at 7:30 sharp our women will take breakfast together in the Union Building at Michigan State College and listen to a program given by the women.

A little later on that same morning the general session will begin. Every Farm Bureau woman will be interested in what has been accomplished and what we hope to do in the future by united effort.

### Clover, Alfalfa Seed Crops Cut by Drought

Washington—A 20 per cent reduction in the production of clover and alfalfa seed has been reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The production of seed of various grasses has been cut in half. The reduction is mainly the result of drought.

Of the important grasses and clovers commonly sown in the spring, only alsike clover exceeded the 1935 production this year. The grasses suffered more from the drought than did the legumes, with largest decreases in seed production reported for timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass, and Sudan grass.

The bureau said that in general the carry-over of grass and clover seed is smaller than in 1935. Notable exceptions are timothy, redtop, and Sudan grass, of which the carryover is much larger than usual. But the carry over of alsike clover, red clover, and sweet clover is the smallest in a number of years.

It is expected that prospective shortages of certain kinds of seeds will be offset in part by larger imports than in several years, and by such substitutions as alsike clover and timothy seed for red clover, soybeans for other legumes, and by smaller rates of seeding.

Uncle Ab says if you keep out of bad places when you're alive, you needn't worry much about the bad places after you are dead.

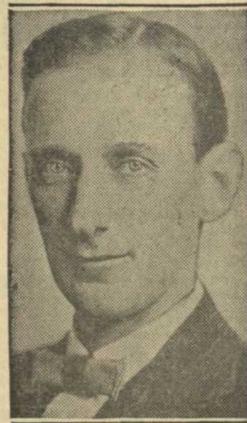
### Presides



J. J. JAKWAY

President Jakway, Berrien county fruit grower, will preside and will open the 19th annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau at State College, Thursday morning, Nov. 12, with the president's address.

### Speaker



CHESTER GRAY

High spot in the speaking program of the Farm Bureau convention will be the address Thursday afternoon by Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau. His analysis of the national farm situation and the legislative possibilities is given much consideration by the delegates when they come to resolutions on national affairs.

### Branch Junior Farm Bureau Has Meeting

Wednesday evening, October 14th, the Junior Farm Bureau of Branch county held its first 1936 meeting at the Southeast Coldwater Community House. About thirty boys and girls spent an enjoyable evening together and made definite plans for the future of this organization.

They plan to meet twice monthly. At these meetings, group discussions will be held, also a social period will be enjoyed. Some high lights of future meetings will be a talk by a State Trooper, a visit from the State Director of the Junior Farm Bureau, also various business men and M. S. C. extension workers will be guests.

Uncle Ab says that one flood which never does any harm is a flood of ideas.

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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

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EINAR UNGREN, Editor and Business Manager

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### Three Amendments Lose

Returns from half the state's voting precincts, including the more populous centers, indicate that proposed Constitutional Amendments No. 3 and No. 4 are lost beyond question. They were opposed by the Farm Bureau, Grange and many city and farm groups interested in maintaining state aid for schools, and fearful that No. 4 would wreck local governments and their finances. The size of the favorable vote for these amendments shows that the farm and city groups opposed were wise in starting early and intensive campaigns of discussion regarding them. The Farm Bureau held amendments meetings in every part of the state for two months preceding the election. Proposal No. 1 had general support and carried. Opinion was divided on No. 2 and it appears to have lost. The Associated Press gave this count on the amendments for half the state:

- No. 1.—To amend the Constitution to admit in court as evidence dangerous weapons seized in automobiles and elsewhere outside of home by police officers.  
YES ..... 431,489  
NO ..... 257,947
- No. 2.—To amend Constitution to permit counties to change their form of government; provided a majority in principal city of county, and a majority in all the rest of the county agree to the change in form.  
YES ..... 317,445  
NO ..... 336,698
- No. 3.—To amend the Constitution to provide sales tax shall not be collected on common articles of food.  
YES ..... 320,816  
NO ..... 440,314
- No. 4.—To amend the constitution to abolish personal and property taxes for local or state purposes and substitute therefor a state income tax, to be distributed to local schools and governments by the state.  
YES ..... 203,501  
NO ..... 497,321

### What Was Said in the Campaign?

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

"By the time this gets in print the election will be over. "Every woman an intelligent voter" has been a slogan of the women of the American Farm Bureau Federation for many years.

This slogan had a definite purpose. It was intended to arouse the civic sense of every farm woman to the point that she might become more interested in politics that affect agriculture, and also in the public officials administering those policies.

It was also intended to create a desire among rural women to know more about public questions before making a decision.

But after one has gone through a campaign such as we have endured this fall, how can one feel certain about the intelligence exhibited by anyone?

How could anyone, no matter how intelligent, distinguish between fact and propaganda, when seemingly every side of every public problem is distorted and misrepresented to fit the whims of over zealous politicians?

This is democracy in free speech and a free press, but there's a demoralizing danger in the practice unless this freedom is bound by the moral laws of integrity.

And is it always free speech with the common people? Just try it once and one will soon learn that you cannot give your neighbor the epithets that anyone from any political platform can heap on the head of a president, a governor, a United States senator, or any other citizen in public office. It would be malicious slander if you were to try it on someone outside of the public eye.

I wonder how comfortable were some of those attending the funeral of the late Senator Couzens, should they recall their bitter denunciations of him so short a time before? How shameful it seemed to read the fine tributes expressed by some former associates and by the metropolitan press, when so short a time before they had attacked him. Why! Oh Why! could not some of the kind words have been spoken while he was here to know that at least there were a few of his good deeds appreciated?

I have been more disturbed about the effects of the recent campaign on the youth of today than I have been by the political side of it. Just what will be the opinions formed by developing minds from the tirades of abuse from pulpits, from members of faculties of national institutions of learning, and from those whom they have a right to believe are to guide them into upright manhood?

It may be I was born thirty years too soon, but I would relish a little more respect and decency injected into some of our civic functions, so that we may perform our duty with a little more enthusiasm, and feel sure that we have had presented to us an unbiased statement of facts on which to base our judgment.

### After the Election Comment

"The country has approved of the New Deal. In the most emphatic endorsement ever registered by the voters of the nation, President F. D. Roosevelt has been returned to office. Only two states—Maine and Vermont—failed to join the coast to coast avalanche of approval. It is not the time to complain, the people are behind the presidential program," wrote republican editor Muri H. DeFoe in his Charlotte Republican-Tribune. Continuing, Mr. DeFoe said:

"The everyday American took no stock in the charge that Roosevelt is a communist and aspires to be a dictator. In the first place neither story is true. It can't happen here. Roosevelt's Americanism is just as deep rooted as that of any other eastern seaboard family. His antecedents go back to the earliest Dutch colony days in New York. No American of his birth and breeding has any such notion. America is too big and too sound for any such talk. The communistic-dictator charge can hardly be classed as silly. It doesn't even rate such a dignity. America is greater than any man or set of men. The people have spoken definitely on this point. Such a charge has no place in our national thinking."

Nor is there anything in our opinion to the talk that the republican party is disintegrating. While Mr. Roosevelt won 519 votes in the electoral college to 8 for Mr. Landon, it is to be remembered that the popular vote presents an entirely different picture. Mr. Roosevelt received more than 24,000,000 votes, including the solid south. Mr. Landon received the support of 15,000,000 voters. That doesn't appear to be disintegration. It suggests bed rock support.

## California Tour Returns by Way of Texas, New Orleans

### Farm Bureau Folks to Travel Mississippi Valley For 912 Miles

Editor's Note—December 2, Farm Bureau members from many states will leave Chicago by special train for the American Farm Bureau convention at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 7-8-9-10-11. The Michigan Farm Bureau will join them for a tour by way of Denver, the Royal Gorge and Boulder Dam, and to return by way of the Grand Canyon and New Orleans. The Michigan group will get home about Dec. 19.

Would you like to go to California to attend the American Farm Bureau convention at Pasadena Dec. 8-12, and spend 18 days, December 2-19, sightseeing along the way, visiting many interesting places in the west and southwest?

The Michigan Farm Bureau will conduct a tour whereby \$158.95 will pay the expense for one person for railroad fare, meals, sightseeing trips, incidentals and a Pullman lower berth for the trip from Chicago to the west and return. For those taking an upper berth, the rate is \$154.45. For each of two persons sharing a lower berth, \$147.70.



WAY DOWN SOUTH

The above figures do not include expenses while spending four days at Pasadena, nor the expense from home to Chicago and return.

For this trip, preliminary reservations, accompanied by a deposit of \$20 must be with the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing by Nov. 15. The total travel expense for each person must be paid to the Farm Bureau management by November 23. About 75 persons have interested themselves in the Michigan tour. The New England and New York Farm Bureau delegations will connect with the Michigan group at Chicago.

In our last edition we described the trip as far as Houston, Tex. We complete the description in this edition:

**On to New Orleans**  
Leaving Houston behind, our train carries us eastward over the coastal plain through fields of rice and cotton and truck crops and through forests of cypress and other growth strange to Northern eyes. Petroleum, sulphur and salt mining are important sources of wealth in this region.

Speeding eastward through Louisiana's famous "Cajun Land" we pass quaint little villages where dwell descendants of the French Acadians who were banished from Nova Scotia and found refuge here nearly two centuries ago.

Then through the nation's "Sugar Bowl", past immense fields of sugar cane, with here and there a village built around a huge sugar refinery. We are reminded that Louisiana produces more than 90 per cent of all the sugar cane grown in the United States. Bright and early in the morning we are up to catch glimpses of picturesque bayous and old plantation homes nestled peacefully among moss-draped oaks.

Soon we are crossing the great bridge spanning the Mississippi, and New Orleans spreads majestically before us—New Orleans, the Crescent City, with its mile upon mile of busy docks and wharves where ships of the seven seas load and unload their cargoes—cotton, lumber, machinery, petroleum, coffee, bananas, sisal, sugar, coconuts and what not.

We shall find much to hold our interest during our days in this strangest of all American cities, with its Creole atmosphere, its Old French Quarter, its historic Jackson Square, its storied cabildo, its Audobon Park, its old French Market, its quaint streets and courtyards, its many interesting shops.

New Orleans was founded in 1718, and became the capitol of Louisiana territory in 1721. During the first

later, through the Louisiana Purchase, the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze over the Place d'Arnes, now Jackson Square.

912 Miles to Chicago

From New Orleans we travel over the 912-mile route of the Illinois Central System to Chicago, the oldest railroad linking New Orleans with the North. Swinging westward to round Lake Pontchartrain, we cross the Bonnet Carré Spillway, recently completed to divert the waters of the Mississippi in time of flood for the protection of New Orleans. We pass through many miles of cypress and bayou country. After crossing the Manchac River, leading from Lake Maurepas, we enter the nation's greatest strawberry belt in Tangipahoa Parish, which ships thousands of carloads of the delicious berries to northern markets each year. Hammond, La., is the center of the strawberry industry.

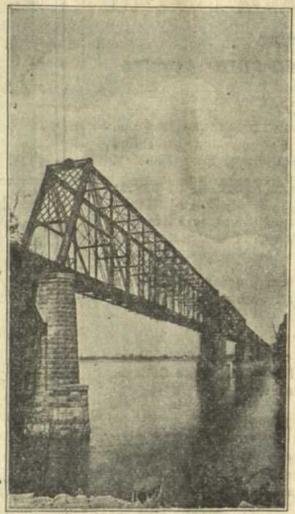
Mississippi

Through Southern Mississippi, forests of yellow pine gradually give way to cotton fields. At Crystal Springs we are in the midst of a flourishing vegetable belt, producing thousands of carloads of tomatoes and other vegetables each year. At Jackson, the capital, metropolis and railway center of Mississippi, we may glimpse the beautiful state capitol on the left. Speeding northward from Jackson we pass through Canton, Durant and Grenada with their ante-bellum homes and memories of old plantation days, where King Cotton is still supreme.

Memphis

Memphis, the metropolis of Tennessee, with a population of 253,000, is the world's largest hardwood lumber market and a leading inland cotton market. It has a diversity of manufacturing enterprises, carries on an extensive wholesale trade and is served by ten railway systems.

The route northward from Memphis passes through an important cotton-producing region. Tobacco is an important crop in northern Tennessee and western Kentucky. The region between Dyersburg and Fulton was the hunting ground of Davy Crockett, the famous frontiersman who lost his life in the Battle of the Alamo. A few miles west of Obion is Reelfoot Lake, which was created by an earthquake



MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE AT CAIRO

in 1811.

The Mississippi River is again reached at Wickliffe, noted for its prehistoric mounds, and a few miles beyond we cross into Illinois over the Cairo Bridge. At the time it was built, in 1859, the Cairo Bridge was the world's longest metallic structure across a river, its length between abutments is about four miles.

The Corn Belt

From Centralia to Chicago, a distance of 250 miles, the railroad traverses an almost unbroken prairie, where corn, oats and livestock are the principal agricultural products. Mattoon is the center of a rich broom-corn belt. At Champaign is located the University of Illinois. At Rantoul is located Chanute Flying Field of the United States Army.

Soon we enter the outlying suburbs of Chicago—Matteson, Flossmoor, Homewood, Harvey and Pullman, where the great Pullman Works are located. We pass the University of Chicago and the site of the World's Columbian Exposition. Our last few miles are along Lake Front Park, site



KING COTTON REIGNS IN MISSISSIPPI

eighty-three years of its history it was peopled and ruled first by the French and later by the Spaniards. In 1801 the city and province were ceded back to France, under Napoleon, but the treaty was kept secret until 1803, when the Spanish standard gave place to the French tri-color, and a few months

of the Century of Progress Exposition. Our train brings us into Central Station, adjacent to Grand Park and commanding a magnificent view of the world-famed Michigan Boulevard, and we are almost home again . . . after nearly 5,000 miles of travel together. —A.



### Hiram, On Digging Potatoes

In general I like the work I do,  
(Kind Heaven pity any man who doesn't:  
Who has to drive himself to carry through;  
Who finds life hard, and wishes that it wasn't.)

I like to drive the team. I like to plow  
And work a seedbed up that's soft and mellow.  
I like to build a stack, or milk a cow  
I like to work as well as any fellow.

And yet there are exceptions to the rule.  
For instance, this potato digging chore  
Riles up in me a temper like a mule,  
And makes me uglier than I was before.

I do not like to fork the stubborn clay  
Or shake each forkful as I have to do  
To loosen off the dirt. I cannot say  
It pleases me to spear a spud or two.

Or hump my back and pick them, when they're dry,  
Up into crates, or load them on the boat,  
Or carry each one down the cellar-way  
When each seems like the last one I can tote.

The wind blows chill around me while I sweat,  
And usually my nose runs quite a lot,  
(Whereon I use my glove) and you can bet  
The general effect is not so hot.

I like to sit and husk the yellow corn  
And haul it in and heap the corncrib high.  
The Indian Summer haze at early morn  
Is like a benediction to my eye.

But, as you may surmise from what I've said,  
I have my weakness, same as everyone,  
And I'll be glad the night I go to bed  
Murmuring "There, by gosh, that job is done!"

### Will Report



CLARK L. BRODY

Executive Secretary and Treasurer Brody will report the accomplishments of the State Farm Bureau for the past year when the annual meeting opens Thursday morning next. As usual his report will analyze the standing of the organization and make recommendations for the future. Between annual meetings of the Farm Bureau, its program is carried on and adapted to the times by a board of 16 state directors. The executive secretary is responsible to the board for the administration and the general management of the Farm Bureau's public relations and broad program of business services that are of interest to probably 75,000 Michigan farm families.

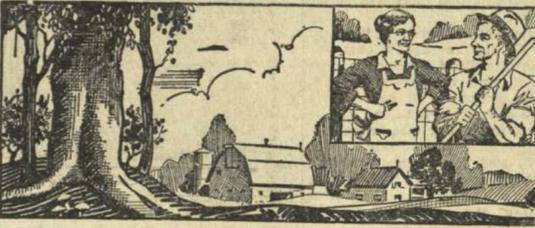
### New Angle

A school teacher trying to impress her class with the destructive effect of alcohol, procured two earth-worms, one of which she dropped in a bottle of alcohol and the other into a bottle of water.

Next day the worm in alcohol was dead; the one in water, still alive.

"Now children," she said primly, "you see what happened here. What do you think alcohol does to a man?" Silence and deep thought—maybe—by children. At last one youngster hazarded.

"Well, he wouldn't have worms, that's sure!"



### CONTROL BY CORPORATIONS

The size of some of the big corporations is staggering. Of the 300,000 non-banking corporations, 200, consisting of 42 railroads, 52 utilities and 106 industrial enterprises, re-

ceive 43.3 per cent of the total income of the 300,000 corporations, according to the New York Times. They control almost two-fifths of all business wealth, and almost one-fifth of all the wealth in this country.



## How To Get Your Share

Your natural soil is just about "made to order" for a profitable planting of Sugar Beets.

The essential consideration, from every standpoint, in the profitable growing of Sugar Beets, is to stick to a regular acreage in beets every single year. If you do that you will make more money in the long run.

Here's why: Sugar Beets fit into your rotation program admirably.

For you grow beets not only to make money but also for the beneficial effect on your soil.

The growing and proper cultivation of beets gives to your soil those necessary elements required to keep it healthy, fertile and productive of other crops in the natural cycle of rotation.

Your rotation might be clover, corn, then Sugar Beets, then oats or barley, but whatever might be the best rotation for your locality, you'll be money

ahead if you plant beets every single year.

Now here is another important point: Beets are unusually "tough". They can "stand the gaff". As a matter of fact, beets, more than any other crop, develop in wet weather, in dry weather, in hot weather and in cold weather.

This means that when you grow beets and get up against adverse weather conditions, you are more certain of a good yield than you are with any other cultivated crop.

You can make more money on Sugar Beets on a year in and year out basis than you can from any other crop, and there are ample facts to back this statement.

You'll always get your just share of Michigan's \$10,000,000 Sugar Beet crop if you stick to a regular Sugar Beet planting year after year, after year.

Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, Saginaw, Mich.

For Reliable Year In and Year Out Profits  
**YOU CAN'T BEAT SUGAR BEETS**

### Packaged Meats Build Up Livestock Markets

The use of packaged meats, and dairy and poultry products, is building up bigger and more stable nationwide markets for these essential foods in all parts of the land. Housewives accustomed to the use of these packaged and containered foods like them because they are offered by retailers in convenient sizes, are sanitary and wholesome, and are helping to eliminate waste from evaporation and spoilage. They also like them because the trade-marks and brand names printed outside are unfailing guides to quality. Dealers like packaged meats and other such foods because they need neither weighing nor wrap-

ping, and so speed up sales, and because they can be displayed in windows and on counters so easily and attractively. Since meats, and dairy and poultry products, in wrappers and containers stimulate sales in retail shops, and tend to offset the alluring appeals of competing foods, they are providing raisers of cattle, hogs, lambs and poultry with wider outlets for meat animals, and poultry and dairy produce, than would otherwise be possible.

Yes And No  
He: "And so you think women have great strength of mind? Do you believe any woman would do as Caesar did and refuse a crown?"  
She: "I think so. Of course, she might try it on to see how it looked."

## GREASE IS CHEAP PROTECTION FOR IDLE MACHINERY

Prevents Rust and Assures Better Operation Next Spring

There may be some question about whether it costs less to house machinery than to let it weather and depreciate faster, but there is no question that grease is cheaper than rust and wear, says E. C. Sauve, of the agricultural engineering department at Michigan State College.

Frequently Sauve is asked by a farmer, "How long will my tractor last?" There seems to be no specific answer, says Sauve, but for the purpose of estimating annual depreciation he approximates the average life of a tractor at ten years. Annual depreciation is thus ten per cent, and this estimate applies as well to other farm machinery.

"Depreciation in farm machinery is due to two causes, wear and deterioration from weather. Wear may be caused by necessity of producing work, while deterioration may be caused by neglect on the part of the owner in properly caring for his equipment.

"It need not be argued that such machines as tractors, combines, binders, mowers, hayloaders and plows should be placed under cover when not in use. These machines also will have years of additional life if they are given an occasional coat of paint."

Sauve suggests that polished working surfaces such as plow bottoms, coulters, cultivator shovels and harrow disks be protected from weathering by a coating of grease. Grease is cheaper protection and should be used whenever it is advisable to prevent rusting and to insure better operation when the equipment again is put into use.

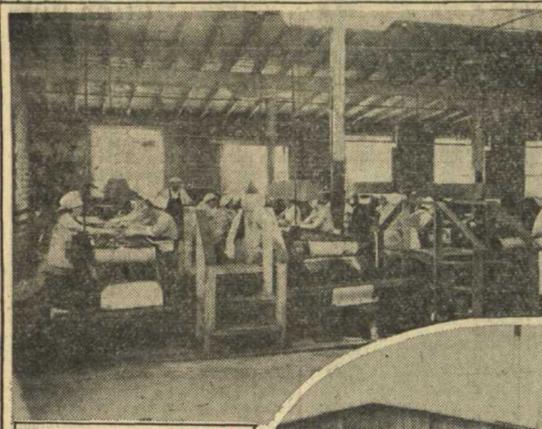
## Little Beef and Lamb Are Put Into Storage

The American public likes fresh beef and lamb roasts, steaks and other such cuts far more than it does those from frozen beef and lamb. Because of this, practically no beef and lamb are put into what is commonly known as cold storage. Although frozen beef and lamb are as nutritious and palatable as fresh beef and lamb, at the moment the fresh carcasses are frozen the price at which they may be sold over the retail butcher's block immediately falls from two to three cents a pound. Storage costs further add to the unprofitableness of such a venture.

As a matter of fact, practically all of the beef and lamb which is put into storage is later used not for roasts, steaks and other such cuts but for sausage products and other prepared meats. The amount of beef and lamb which is frozen by the packers represents only a very small percentage of all the beef and lamb which is sold. Even though, at times, the beef and lamb in storage may run into millions of pounds, only a relatively small number of meat animals shipped to market in a year's time are handled in this way. During the past year, Swift & Company, one of the largest packers, froze and temporarily held only about one-third of one per cent of its lamb, about three per cent of its beef, and a small fraction of one per cent of its veal.

**NEBRASKA IS THE 40TH**  
Nebraska has become the 40th State to be certified as a modified accredited area and practically free from bovin tuberculosis. Michigan was one of the first. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont and Rhode Island, South Dakota and California have yet to complete the work.

## Farm Bureau in 1936 . . . Opens Fruit Canning Plant at Hart



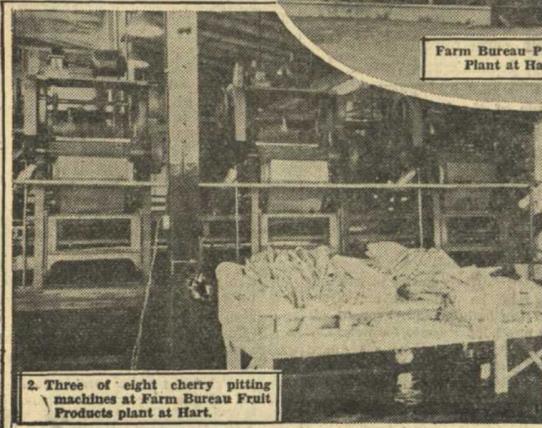
Cherries are washed, then sent to these sorting tables, and on to the pitting machines.



Where empty cans and cherries get together for their trip to the cookers.



Farm Bureau Products Company Plant at Hart, Michigan.



Three of eight cherry pitting machines at Farm Bureau Fruit Products plant at Hart.



Pie bakeries buy cherries in large cans. Cherries are being preheated before going to sealers and the cookers.

When the Farm Bureau stepped into the cherry canning industry at Hart this summer, the industry sat up and took notice. The price to growers for cherries moved up. Every grower in Oceana and many in Mason county benefited.

For Farm Bureau members and associated growers, the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company canned 2,800,000 pounds of cherries on a co-operative basis. Before the Farm Bureau came in . . . the former Great Lakes Fruit Products plant at Hart stood idle. It was understood that 2 1/2¢ would be the top price to growers.

1936 was a year when Michigan

growers had more cherries than grown in other parts of the country. On request of its members in Oceana county, the State Farm Bureau took an option on the Great Lakes plant. The growers organized the Oceana Fruit Growers, Inc. to contract delivery of cherries. The Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company was set up to operate the plant and market the pack.

The venture has been successful. So far the growers have had the 2 1/2¢ which was to be their top price . . . and they still have a substantial payment coming.

The Farm Bureau Fruit Products plant above, was equipped with new

machinery a few years back as a cherry canning plant. This year it has been converted to handle other fruits. Plums, peaches, Bartlett pears and some tomatoes have been canned. The plant was completing a run of several weeks on Kiefer pears early in November.

The Farm Bureau plant is probably the only plant in Michigan which is equipped to process large tree fruits on the belt conveyor system from start to finish.

The Farm Bureau Products Company is also operating and has an option on an older general processing plant for all fruits at Coloma in Berrien county.

It is significant that the success at Hart and the influence of the Farm Bureau on the entire cherry market in that region has developed a willingness by other interests to pay considerably more for the Hart and Coloma plants than is called for in the option held by the Farm Bureau and the fruit growers.

C. N. Hinman is managing the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. for the Farm Bureau Services. Wilson Beam continues as the long time superintendent of the Hart plant, and Joe Cox at the Coloma plant. O. E. Hawley of Shelby and George Foster of Hart are president and secretary of the Oceana Fruit Growers, Inc.

## Simple Treatment Protects Children from Diphtheria

Painless, Harmless Process Said to Be Almost Certain Preventative

Parents are constantly urged to protect their children from the ravages of diphtheria.

Protective treatment is simple, almost painless, and certainly harmless. Developments of anti-toxin and toxin anti-toxin marks an important step in the conquest of the disease.

Back in the dawn of recorded history, its devastation was known. Little else about it was understood save that it appeared in epidemic form and seemed to spread among the people as fire on a wind-swept prairie, and it was feared even as the pioneers feared the prairie fire.

It was the custom among the Hebrews to sound a blast of the horn known as the "Shofar" when the third

case of any disease known to be contagious occurred. But when the very first case of diphtheria appeared, the blast of the "Shofar" was sounded at once.

Down through the ages diphtheria wrought its dreadful work. Epidemic after epidemic occurred. The year 1492 is known to us chiefly as the year in which Columbus discovered America, to students of medical history it is known as the year of the great diphtheria epidemic.

Again and again the waves of disease rolled over stricken Europe. Diphtheria was only one type of terrible contagion. There were others. But none caused deeper sorrow than diphtheria because so regularly it took the young, left mothers weeping for their children. The children between babyhood and 10 years of age were its favorite victims. Various physicians studied the disease, sought

vainly to find some sure means of combat. But none was found for hundreds of years.

In 1826 a French physician, Pierre Bretonneau, performed the first successful surgery ever tried in a diphtheria case. His patient was a little child, choking and dying. He opened the trachea, just below the larynx, and inserted a tube so that, although the child could no longer obtain air through the mouth and nasal passages, he could obtain it through the trachea, or, as most people know it, the wind-pipe. The child lived, and one more victory was credited to the surgeon's knife and skill.

Time went on. What is known as the germ theory began to be developed. In 1883 the germ of diphtheria was discovered by a German named Klebs, and the germ was later isolated by another German named Loeffler. How important the isolation of the germ is in the advancement of scientific medicine few realize. When dozens of different forms of one-celled life are all massed together it is utterly impossible to tell what is the effect of any single one of them. So it remains for the patient worker, dealing with forms of life so tiny that they can only be seen with powerful microscopes, to separate them out, one by one, then to know them in quantity, and to experiment with them until it is learned what will be the result when each, or any is introduced into a living organism.

This is the why of experiments on animals. Without the animal as a means of study of the effect of strange but powerful microscopic organisms, unnumbered human lives would have been sacrificed to one disease after another. Following the work of Klebs and Loeffler, other workers, patiently toiling away in the quiet and isolation of their own crude laboratories, made independent discoveries, all of which tallied up to the one great fact that if the serum from certain animals that had been immunized against the toxins or poisons produced in diphtheria, were used on other animals, the destructive power of the diphtheria poisons was neutralized. So it came about that we have anti-toxin, to administer when the disease actually exists in the patient; toxin-anti-toxin, administered only a few years ago as a preventive of the disease, is replaced today by the simple, wonderful one-dose toxoid which is almost 100 per cent successful in protecting those to whom it has been administered from developing diphtheria.

Friend: "My wife had a dream last night and thought she was married to a millionaire."

Man: "My wife has dreams like that in the daytime."

Leaking flues in the chimney are likely to cause heating troubles and high fuel bills, as well as destructive fires.

## Dogs Far Better Than Cats in Catching Rats

Ithaca, N. Y.—Only a few cats are good at catching rats, and small female casts are more efficient ratters than are large tom cats, according to a Cornell bulletin on the control of rats.

Many dogs are without peer at the art the bulletin said. The smaller breeds, such as terriers, are especially efficient, but airdales have likewise been proved in battle. A single terrier killed 80 of the pests in a warehouse in a single night.

"Unlike the cat, dogs waste no time in torturing their prey, but, with a savage shake, throw down the dead rat and proceed to destroy all that remain.

Uncle Ab says that the way to get ahead is to use the stumbling blocks as stepping stones.



## Dayton Water Systems

Dayton has the largest selling, highest quality and lowest priced line of farm electric automatic water systems on the market.

For full particulars and descriptive literature see your Farm Bureau dealer, or write Farm Bureau Services, Lansing, Mich., or write DAYTON PUMP & MFG. COMPANY, 116 No. Hosmer, Lansing, Mich.

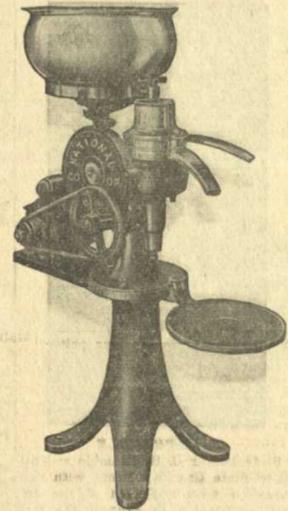
## FARMERS! Insure in Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Assets and resources nearly \$200,000 over half of which is in cash. Government Bonds and Bonds guaranteed by the U. S. Government. Have paid farmers in Michigan over \$5,235,617.00 in losses since organization. Losses satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid.

Blanket policy on farm personal which often pays double a classified policy. Credits in assessments allowed for approved fire extinguishers, fire resisting roof on dwellings and lightning rods. Assessment as low as \$2.94 per \$1000. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection reducing overinsurance and eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards.

DON'T JUST BUY INSURANCE—BUY PROTECTION. For further information write Home Office. State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan, W. V. Burras, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint, Mich. H. K. Fisk, Sec'y

## Co-op Separator



High Skimming Efficiency at Low Cost

Here is one of the best separators made. Our manufacturer has been a leader in the field for 40 years. You will find it a good value.

See the model which many Farm Bureau dealers have on display. The National Co-op guarantees the satisfactory operation of its cream separators and maintains convenient stocks of supplies.

SEE YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

## Sales Are Being Made by Wool Marketing Ass'n



Sample bags of the graded wool of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n displayed on the sales floor of the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston.

Sales of the wool consigned by hundreds of leading growers to the 1936 Pool conducted by the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n are being made gradually in accordance with the Association's established program of orderly marketing, according to Stanley M. Powell, field representative.

Grading of the pooled wool was completed soon after the pool was closed for consignments last August. Sample bags and the minor grades

were forwarded to the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston. The major grades were retained in the Federally bonded warehouse storage of the Association at Lansing. Buyers inspect the sample bags at Boston and make their purchases. Shipments are then made direct from the warehouse at Lansing.

Wool values have been firm and prices have been gradually strengthening. Market conditions both in this country and abroad are regarded

as being generally in the interest of the growers. Any further radical rise in wool prices is not anticipated for as soon as domestic values attain full world parity levels the flood of foreign imports check any further advance.

Last year the Michigan Wool Pool completed its sales and accounting so that all final settlement checks were mailed within the calendar year. If sales continue brisk, it is hoped that an equally prompt and satisfactory record may be repeated this year.

## Insist it move by railroad . . . .

When there's freight to go, when there's freight to come, insist it move by railroad.

Freight via railroad means efficient handling, speedy movement, on-time arrival.

Freight via railroad means a protected shipper, a protected shipment, a protected delivery.

Freight via railroad means using the only transit agency whose average charge is less than a penny a ton a mile.

Make this a habit: Have all freight go—and come—by rail.

MICHIGAN RAILROADS ASSOCIATION



. . . We Serve Michigan . . .

# FARM BUREAU ADDS 1,500 MEMBERS TO ROLL IN OCTOBER; TWO THOUSAND MORE ARE EXPECTED IN NOVEMBER

Work This Year Places Organization Strength At Greatest in 7 Years; Michigan Ranks Third in Nation for Gains; Starts 100 Community Farm Bureaus

Fifteen hundred farm families became members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau during the month of October. The organization is making preparations to take in 2,000 more families during November.

Michigan jumped from fourth to second place among State Farm Bureaus of the middle west last month for increase in Farm Bureau membership. This State now ranks third among 37 in the American Farm Bureau Federation for membership increase made during the year.

Michigan County Farm Bureaus have been reporting paid in advance memberships by the hundreds. The campaign they started last spring has been gaining momentum throughout the summer and fall. The paid up membership of the Michigan Farm Bureau is the greatest that it has been in seven years.

Officers, directors and members of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau in a two day effort in October added 150 new members to their roll; Grand Traverse county took in 67 members in one day; Mason county added 124 families.

During the summer and fall months the County Farm Bureaus have been putting on membership campaigns of one to several days duration. The October report of new members from other counties included: Branch, 42, Lapeer, 99; Ionia, 66; Berrien, 79; Livingston, 45; Saginaw, 44; Kalkaska, Antrim and Charlevoix counties' Tri-County Farm Bureau, 53; St. Clair, Sanilac, Clinton, Van Buren and Ottawa from 30 to 50 each. All had previously added from 50 to 150 new members

Ionia in First Place  
Previously Ottawa county added nearly 200 members. Ionia was the first to exceed its 1936 quota of new members when it turned in 225 gain for the year to date.

All of the County Farm Bureaus have substantial new membership quotas for 1936. Sanilac, Mason, Livingston, Lapeer, Oceana and Jackson are fighting it out for second place honors. The contest closes November 25.

During the past year and a half the State and County Farm Bureaus have re-built their organization activities. J. F. Yaeger, State organization director, directs the work of a score of district representatives, each in charge of several counties. They cooperate with officers, directors and organization field men, and members located in the County Farm Bureaus. All State Farm Bureau employees play their part in membership work.

Community Groups Active  
During 1936 one hundred Community Farm Bureau groups have been organized. They hold regular meetings of a social, business and discussion nature. They work on the same programs. In October they held general meetings to discuss the proposed amendments to the State Constitution and went out to work for the defeat of Amendments No. 3 and No. 4.

At the State Farm Bureau annual meeting Nov. 12 and 13 the County Farm Bureaus and farmers co-operative elevators associated with the Farm Bureau will be entitled to between 400 and 500 voting delegates.

Farm Bureau Minute Men  
Nearly 400 Farm Bureau Minute Men, pledged to the promotion of the Farm Bureau program and the advancement of organized agriculture are located throughout Michigan.

They receive timely information from the State Farm Bureau to aid them in carrying out the Farm Bureau program locally. Some of these minute men are county Farm Bureau officers, others are co-operative ass'n managers, others are farmers and farm women. They have been very active in the 1936 membership program.

### Isn't It So?

Mrs.: "Did you notice the chin-chilla coat on the lady in front of us in church, today?"  
Mr.: "Er-no. Afraid I was dozing."  
Mrs.: "Huh! A lot of good the service did you!"

### Grange Master



C. H. BRAMBLE

State Master C. H. Bramble and all other State Grange Officers with one exception were re-elected at the annual convention at Sturgis the last week in October. Cyrus H. Jaspers of Grand Rapids, elected lecturer, is the first man to hold that office in 30 years.

The Grange declared for major reforms in the State's liquor control program, including midnight closing, a ban on serving beer to minors, to close suburban drinking places, and to provide for county local option elections every two years.

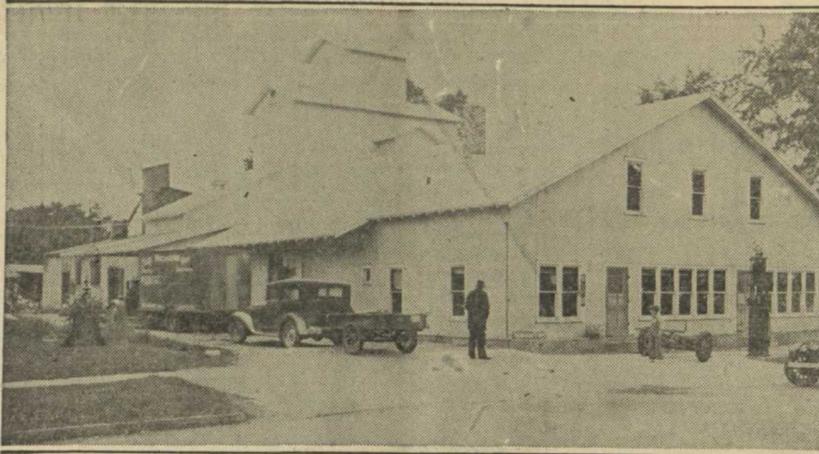
Other Grange resolutions rapped reciprocal trade agreements, urged State aid to pay tuition of 7th, 8th grade and junior college students; opposed constitutional amendments No. 3 and 4, and urged action to permit a sound State income tax.

State Master Bramble said the Michigan Plan for rural electrification was a major achievement of organized agriculture during the past year.

Other State Grange officers: Overseer, W. G. Armstrong, Niles; steward, Mark Crawford, Coldwater; ass't steward, Marc Cutler, DeWitt; chaplain, Mrs. Bernice Curtis, Charlotte; treasurer, Wm. Hill, Davison; secretary, Mrs. Maude E. Lovejoy, Perry.

Many dogs are without peer at catching rats. The smaller breeds, such as terriers, are especially efficient, but airedales have likewise been proved in battle.

## Farm Bureau in 1936 . . . This Modern Elevator built at Hart



FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORE AND ELEVATOR AT HART.



SALES ROOM OF FARM BUREAU STORE AT HART.

Five hundred Farm Bureau members and patrons of the Hart Farm Bureau Supply Store met June 17 to open the new and completely equipped place of business. The Farm Bureau Services at Lansing built the property to replace an old structure that was partially destroyed by fire last February.

The new building is 50 feet wide and 85 feet deep. It is built of new lumber and structural steel throughout, and completely covered with fire-proof steel roofing and siding.

In the front are the offices, and a 20x34 sales room for merchandise. A new 22 ton set of scales has been in-

stalled at the left front corner of the building. The gasoline pump shown is part of a pump and tank wagon gas and oil service.

Behind the office and sales room is a 50x50 first floor warehouse space. Over the office and show room is a large balcony for the display of farm machinery.

The full basement provides ample storage space for merchandise. One section of it is built for potato storage.

An older building at the rear has been completely reconditioned with new floors, etc., to provide a two story, connected addition.

The grain and bean elevator seen

The new Farm Bureau store at Hart, Oceana county, provides members and patrons with one of the largest and best equipped warehouses in Michigan for handling grain, beans, potatoes, and farm supplies.

at the rear is three stories in height. Grain may be unloaded on either side of the building into hoppers. It moves into hopper scales for weighing. After weighing the scales are tipped and the grain is released to the basement for elevation to the top of the 60 foot elevator and distribution to one or more of the ten 600 bushel capacity bins. Handling of all grain and beans is controlled by latest type electric equipment on the ground floor. Other new machinery includes a one ton feed mixer, a hammer mill, a corn cracker, equipment to clean grain and beans. In the basement is a gravity storage tank for a carload of lime sulphur solution.

## Remember When the Whisker Industry Was Important?

### Time Was When Most Men Wore Beards and Were Proud of Them

Times have changed, and the whisker industry isn't what it once was. But there is a man in Lansing who recalls vividly the golden age for whiskers.

George B. Hawkins, says a writer in the State Journal at Lansing, has been mowing down whiskers since 1885, when as a small boy he began learning the trade of a barber in his father's shop at Vermontville, in Eaton county. In 1893 he moved to Lansing and has conducted a shop in the business district ever since.

**Proud of Their Beards**  
Harking back to the days of 1885 and the early nineties, Mr. Hawkins observes that the years have brought changes in the manner in which men desire to wear their faces. Back in 1885 and the early nineties, he men had pride in their beards. A man without a beard, or at least a sweeping growth of hair on the upper lip, was considered effeminate and was classed with a male cigar smoker. . . as a pansy, as we put it today.

Now it was a skittish business to trim some men's beards, for they set great store by them. Let a barber make one misstep with his shears or razor and remove a single hair, and the customer screamed with wrath.

**Dry Cleaned and Curled**  
Dry cleaning whiskers was considerable of a chore for old time barbers. Then there was also the business of using a hot iron, heated over a kerosene lamp, to put a curl in the facial camouflage of some customers.

Then there was the vain gentleman who either was or hoped to be a favorite among the ladies. When December of life began snowing on his set of whiskers, the wearer wanted them colored. And so dyeing whiskers and mustaches was a business in itself and a barber had to learn it. Back in the eighties and nineties it was not uncommon to see a man with coal black whiskers like a bear, and a gray head. And many a gent had the color of his mustache changed from red to black. It was always black, as that was a favorite hair color of the man of that day.

**Cups With Fenders**  
And there were many whiskers styles and mustache styles, although the mustache mode was one which made the mustache cup a favorite

Christmas gift from mother to father. Father had to have some barrier at the rim of his tea-cup or his sweeping mustache dunked itself to such an extent that the coffee tasted, no doubt now and then, of snuff and tobacco.

**Paddy Whiskers**  
Now as to whiskers, there was the paddy kind; a fringe of hair starting at the ears, and trained along the eavestrough of the lower jaw. The "paddy" whiskers dropped under the chin and oscillated when the Adam's apple took a notion to vibrate. The old time barber shaved that part of the face appearing above this fringe, leaving the customer's face out in the open and clean shaved except as to the underjaw fringe which waved in vagrant breezes and kept the neck covered but cool.

**Burnsides Imparted Dignity**  
There was also the burnsides, a natty hirsute adornment popular with professional men and preachers. Some wore this facial upholstery with a goatee, and that was a sad combination for a nervous barber. It was like mowing with a scythe around a stumpy field.

Then there was the face entirely covered with brush but which had to be trimmed occasionally especially in zero weather or icicle time. Sometimes these ice coated beards had to be thawed out after they had ridden atop a load of stove wood for 10 or 15 miles on a winter day.

Some men doted on those patriarchal whiskers which found root on the chin and when too long, flopped in the wind like a two-piece undersuit on a clothes line in March.

Yes, sir, times have changed. And so have hair cuts. The old pompadour has practically disappeared. At one time high school students, back in the days when tariffs and women's rights were hot political combinations, wanted their hair left long but trimmed evenly so that their head resembled an old plush covered ottoman offered at an auctioneer's sale.

As Mr. Hawkins points out, there are few whiskers in this age, but occasionally a mustache of scant proportions. Men of today want a clean shave and keep their hair trimmed to a short length. No more do lumberjacks come out of the woods all hairy and odoriferous with pancake smoke and plunk themselves into a barber's chair for a year's cleanup. The male of today is particular about his hair, so particular that he wants little of it, and so he shaves often.

### Life Begins With '40?

Freshmen and sophomores at Michigan State College took time out from studies last week, donned their old clothes and staged the annual class battle in front of Wells hall. For the first time in years the freshmen class of 1940, were far more numerous. Nearly all the sophomores who were brave enough after the first encounter to yell their class numerals were picked up by from four to seven freshmen and taken down to the Red Cedar river and thrown in. Others lost some of their clothing. But the rivalry was so good natured that after an hour of battle the sophomores induced the freshmen to join them in a serenade of the two women's dormitories, the student union and a snake dance through the business district of East Lansing.

**Some Comfort**  
"Walter, these are very small oysters."  
"Yes, sir."  
"And they don't appear to be very fresh."  
"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"—Grit.

## BUGS BED DOWN FOR WINTER NAP

### Some Will Freeze Solid But Next Spring Are Up And Coming

Michigan's hosts of insects and bugs can't migrate to Florida for the winter but they do bed themselves down for fairly comfortable winter quarters, says Ray Hutson, head of the entomology department at Michigan State College, in describing where insects go and what they do to combat the cold.

They may freeze solid, but they'll thaw out again and be out in spring to do their good or evil with crops and other vegetation next spring. One exception is the grasshopper, lively now, but due to cease his hopping and jumping acrobatics when he freezes. Females have laid eggs for next season's crop, so the present generation is ready for an insect cemetery.

But the plum curculio has crawled into fence rows, beneath logs and into high grass. He looks like an elephant in shape but is small. The codling moth, apple menace, has crawled into crevices where there will be pressure around his body. His own air conditioning plant will maintain his comfort until spring.

Then there is the tarnished plant bug, who carries a coat of colors like a dead leaf. He is harmless looking but because of numbers does considerable damage. Right now he has crawled into rubbish, weeds and trash for the winter. The corn borer is seeking wintering quarters in corn stalks and stubble. Cutworms have made snug nests in leaves and logs. Hutson suggests that stubble and rubbish in fields and gardens can be destroyed or plowed under to cut down infestations. Weeds and waste grass may also be destroyed along fields and in fence rows, weighing the gain in fighting insects against loss in cover for game birds and animals.

### Branch Plans Tour to International Dec. 1-3

Coldwater—The Branch County Farm Bureau annual meeting was to be held here Saturday, Nov. 7. Dr. Howard Y. McClusky of the University of Michigan was to speak on "A Program for 1937."

December 1-2-3 the Branch County Farm Bureau is having a tour by train to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. They will travel to Chicago and return, have admission tickets to the show, bus fares, sightseeing trips and accommodations at the LaSalle hotel at Chicago for \$11.70 per person. The figure does not include meals.

## When Rabbits Fight, They Fight. Ever See Them Go?

Trout Lake—When rabbits fight, they fight. You have it on the word of two conservation officers here who blundered into the amazing spectacle of one timorous, cunning Easter rabbit trying to destroy another.

"First we saw a furry ball, rolling, bouncing, whirling out into the road," said F. P. Furlong, district supervisor, who with Irving Ladd was out on patrol. "It broke apart and our car struck one of the twisting, kicking objects and left it still kicking in the road."

"While we watched through the back window, the other rabbit came back like a flash and took the injured one in its mouth. It then shook it like a dog does a cat. Tiring of this, it would spring on its face and strike the inert body with its hind feet so hard as to be thrown forward a yard or so. Then it would jump quickly back, kick and bounce away again. We watched for several minutes, then drove on."

Although they had never before seen a rabbit fight, the two officers hadn't thought rabbits put so much action into their arguments.

According to a recent United States Public Health Service report, more than twice as many children, from one to fifteen years of age, die from automobile accidents as from measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria, the serious childhood diseases.

**Cal-Manna**  
Calf Raisin Scours  
FREE BOOK WILL TELL YOU CARNATION COMPANY  
Drop a card to above address and this free book will guide you in raising better calves.  
THE BETTER WAY TO FEED CALVES

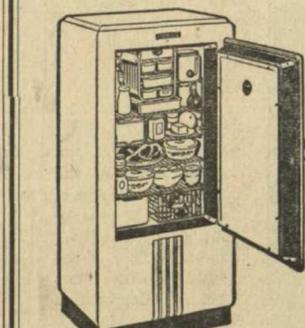
**Aero Cyanamid**  
NITROGEN + LIME FERTILIZER  
FEEDS THE CROP SWEETENS THE SOIL

## Our New Farm Fire Policy . . .

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

**State Farm Fire Insurance Co.**  
of Bloomington, Illinois

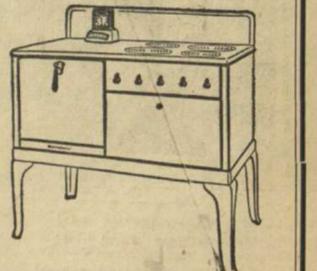
## Let Westinghouse . . . make it a real THANKSGIVING



YOU'LL BE THANKFUL ALL YEAR 'ROUND FOR THE ADDED CONVENIENCE—ECONOMY AND FOOD SAVINGS WITH A WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR . . . BECAUSE PROPER PRESERVATION OF FOOD IS AS ESSENTIAL IN WINTER MONTHS AS IN SUMMER.

Westinghouse Refrigerators have all the features you've been wanting . . . Hermetically-Sealed Mechanism . . . 5 Years Protection on the sealed-in unit . . . Big, fast-freezing Froster . . . Welded all-steel Cabinet . . . Many other features.

YOU'LL BE THANKFUL ALL YEAR 'ROUND FOR THE DELICIOUS MEALS PREPARED SO EASILY AND SO TASTILY ON A WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RANGE.



Full Porcelain Ovens . . . High Speed Units for fast cooking . . . Roller Bearing Storage Drawers . . . And a host of other features that your nearest Farm Bureau Dealer will be glad to tell you about . . . Visit one of the dealers listed below.

- FARM BUREAU SERVICES DEALERS**
- ALLEGAN—Farmers Co-op
  - ANN ARBOR—Chas. McCalla, R-6
  - BAD AXE—Farmers' Elevator
  - BATTLE CREEK—Farm Bureau
  - BUCHANAN—Buchanan Co-ops
  - COLDWATER—Coldwater Co-op
  - DOWAGIAC—Farmers Elevator
  - EAU CLAIRE—Co-op Exchg.
  - GRAND BLANC—Co-op Elev. Co.
  - GREENVILLE—Co-op Co.
  - HART—Farm Bureau Store
  - HARTFORD—Gleaners Co-op
  - HASLETT—Farmers Elevator
  - HASTINGS—Farm Bureau Elev.
  - HEMLOCK—Co-op Elev.
  - HUDSONVILLE—Co-op Elev.
  - VERMONTVILLE—L. R. Tubbs
  - IMLAY CITY—Farm Bureau
  - JACKSON—Farm Bureau Store
  - LANSING—Farm Bureau Store
  - LAPEER—Farm Bureau Store
  - LAWRENCE—Co-op Company
  - MEMPHIS—Co-op Company
  - OWOSSO—Kings Service
  - THREE RIVERS—Reynolds Store

## Classified Ads

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

- LIVE STOCK**  
REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE. Bulls and heifers. Best blood lines. Start a registered herd now. Dairy farmers, use a Hereford bull and get real results. Don't raise scrubbs. A. M. Todd Co. (34 miles northwest of Kalamazoo) Mentha, Mich. World's Largest Mint Farms. (1-4-tf-42b)
- WHEN YOU THINK OF MILKING Shortborns, Shropshire Sheep or Dark Plymouth Rock Poultry, think of Ingleside Farm. Young bulls and heifers, rams and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Stanley M. Powell, Manager, Ionia, Mich. (11-7-35b)
- POULTRY**  
PULLETS! PULLETS! READY NOW. Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Also breeding cockerels. A Michigan R.O.P. breed. Visit or write Lowden Farms, P.O. Rives Junction, Mich. (Farm Bureau members). Location, Pleasant Lake. (1-9-3-tf-20b)
- FARM PROPERTY**  
FOR SALE—105 ACRES DAIRY FARM north out of Grand Rapids, Walker Road, equipped—terma. W. O. Holmes, Kent City, Michigan. (9-4-3-t-13p)
- 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 built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$7.21 which includes sales tax. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 225 E. Shawanee St., Lansing. (3-4-tf-60b)
- FARM WORK WANTED**  
MARRIED MAN WITH FAMILY wants farm work by month or year. Would rent furnished farm. Has already worked on farm. References, Charles Oakes, Sears R-1, Mich. (11-7-1t)
- SINGLE MAN WANTS GENERAL farm work. Working on farm past two years. Do not care for dairy farm. E. R. Fisher, General Delivery, Battle Creek, Mich. (11-7-1t)
- WINDMILL, MOD-5, IN GOOD condition. Inquire Wayne Otis farm, Mason, R-4, Mich., 2 1/2 miles south of Okemos on Mason Road. (11-7-13-1t)

**Paul Savage Better**  
Paul Savage of Marcellus, long time secretary of the Cass County Farm Bureau, writes that he is slowly improving in health, but probably will be confined to his home for several weeks yet.

Pullets that are decidedly under-sized for their age may well be culled, as they seldom become good layers; the same may be true of pullets that are very large and coarse.

**Land Bank Farms**  
The land bank has one farm to sell for every 36 renters in St. Paul district, which includes Michigan. In other words there are 36 renters in this district for every farm the land bank has to sell, most of whom have farming ability, livestock and machinery.

Attention to upstream engineering is the latest development in the prevention of floods and the conservation of soil.

## AMERICAN FARM BUREAU MEET A COLORFUL EVENT

Several Thousand Delegates And Members Going To California

Pasadena, Calif.—Farmers from the Green Mountain State of Vermont will rub elbows with cotton planters from Mississippi, corn growers from Iowa, cattlemen from Wyoming, tobacco growers from North Carolina, and with fellow farmers from a total of 37 states as they stand in line to drink orange juice at the 18th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Pasadena, California, December 9-11.

By special train, by bus, by airplane and by auto caravan, several thousand Farm Bureau members will gather for this important farm gathering. California was selected as the scene of the 1936 convention for a definite reason. The Federation represents farmers from all sections of the country; hence officials of the organization believe it is desirable that members be informed concerning the problems of their brother farmers who may live under widely varying conditions, and those problems are peculiar to the region. A trip to the convention in December will help to bring about better understanding among farmers from the different states.

### National Figures Coming

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Chester Davis, Federal Reserve Board member, will head an impressive list of speakers who have accepted invitations to address the convention. C. V. Gregory, Editor of Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Pres. R. G. Sproul of the University of California, and Marvin Jones, chairman of the agricultural committee of the House of Representatives, are other speakers. Francis Lederer, noted screen star, will address the women of the Farm Bureau on the subject of World Peace. Their convention will be held during the two days preceding the Farm Bureau convention.

A subject that may arouse stormy debate is federal crop insurance. Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, has been crusading for the idea. He has a corps of investigators at work, making the most exhaustive study of the subject yet undertaken. He doubtless will make a strong plea in favor of the federal government entering the field.

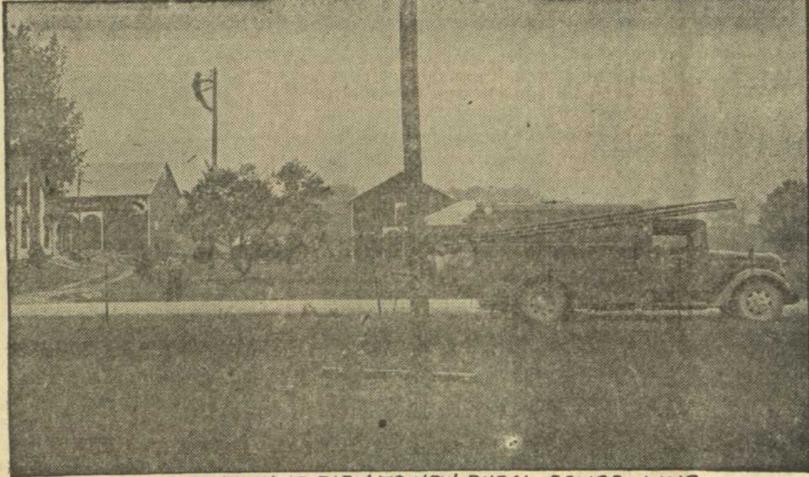
C. V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, who was in Europe last summer to investigate consumer co-operation will discuss the subject. Mr. Gregory's talk will be his first on the subject since his return, and it will attract wide interest.

Chester H. Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle since 1932, will speak on the problem of medical care for rural communities. Mr. Rowell's life has been spent largely in traveling, lecturing and newspaper writing. He is a trustee of the World Peace Foundation. The rich experiences of his busy life have given him an excellent background for his discussion of this problem, which is one of the major projects of the Associated Women.

## Farm Bureau in 1936 . . . Electricity for Farms

In late 1935 Michigan power companies and the public utilities commission adopted the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Grange proposal that power companies should build rural lines at their own expense where farm customers average five per mile. This is in return for a reasonable monthly revenue to be guaranteed by each farm customer. It is called the Michigan Plan, and is bringing electricity to thousands of farms.

Every day during 1936 sixty to 75 farm families qualified under the Michigan Plan for electric service. In August the utilities commission announced that the Detroit Edison, the Consumers and 30 smaller power companies are planning to take on 23,000 new farm customers in 1936. They expect to add 29,500 more farm homes in 1937. They plan to invest more than \$13,000,000 in new farm lines.



LINEMEN CONNECTING FARM TO NEW RURAL POWER LINE.

In the photograph above, Mr. R. Z. Gallup, owner of the farm, is shown standing at the roadside, watching linemen connect his property with a new rural power line built under the Michigan Plan. This farm is located west of Allen, in Hillsdale county, and along US-112. The extension by the Consumers Power Company is three miles long. Last June fifteen farmers qualified for a free line by averaging 5 per mile, and agreeing to a minimum monthly guarantee of \$2.50 each. Permits and rights of way were secured, the engineers staked out the line, and here we have the construction crew putting

the line into service the latter part of September.

Rural electrification continues to make substantial gains each month under the Michigan Plan. During September, the Consumers Power Co. approved 154 additional miles of construction, which will bring service to 875 new farm customers. The Detroit Edison total stepped up 238 miles, to bring service to 790 additional farm customers.

In the first nine months of 1936 the Detroit Edison had approved 670 farm line extensions, and the Consumers Power 1,329 new farm extensions. Figures are not available for a smaller

of smaller companies now building rural extensions under the Michigan plan.

Here is the total miles of farm line extensions approved (much of it under construction) by two companies serving more than three-fifths of the rural areas of lower Michigan:

	Built or Approved	Families to Be Served
Consumers (9 mos)	1,804	10,332
Detroit Edison (9 mos)	1,111	5,078

The 1936 schedule for these companies is to assure electric service to 23,500 additional farm customers; their 1937 schedule is to add 29,500 more.

It is a matter of wonder to many people that the State Farm Bureaus, with their conflicting interests, have been able to work together for 17 years, pretty well united on a program, and relatively undisturbed by sectional fights. It has been the policy of the A. F. B. F. to encourage frequent meetings of people from the various sections, and to take the annual meeting to different regions whenever practicable, in order that

leaders and members may see and study the conditions under which other farmers operate their business.

The theory is that once he understands the problems facing his brother farmer in a remote section, the better he will be able to co-operate with him in organization affairs. It is a fact that a lot of understanding and a lot of mutual forbearance are required to enable cotton growers to get along at all with dairy farmers

on the question of butter substitutes. The producer of grain in the Middle West joins with the farmer in New England who buys the grain and feeds it to cows and chickens. One wants a high price, while the other hopes for a low price. For the two to get together and agree on a program for the industry is to put quite a strain on human nature.

The trip to California this winter will be high spot in conventions for the Farm Bureau. Longer distances will be travelled by the delegates, on the average, than for any previous meeting. Thousands of people will get a new appreciation of the vastness of our country, and a new vision of the possibilities of organized action by the farmers of the nation, as a result of the trip.

### Where From 1936?

The 1936 meeting will be an important one for the Farm Bureau. Conditions affecting our basic industry have been changing with dramatic suddenness. No sooner had the nation adapted our practices to adjustment programs in the surplus-producing areas, than the Supreme Court at one stroke eliminated the programs entirely. In a remarkable short time, organized agriculture had perfected substitute legislation and guided it through Congress. But this legislation is not the answer to the farm problem. The states must assume charge, pass conservation legislation and set up organizations to administer it. A thousand problems never anticipated will appear before all this has been accomplished, and in every state agriculture will need the sober thinking and the considered judgment of the best leaders.

### Horton Trespass Law Skips Our Wild Lands

Generally speaking, hunters who go north to hunt deer this month may ditch their fears of trespass.

The Horton trespass law, which has involved a hunting program in the predominantly agricultural areas of southern Michigan, does not apply to wild forest lands and openings that are not legally posted against trespass or otherwise closed to public hunting as in the case of game refuges, public parks, private shooting preserves, conservation authorities say.

Under the Horton law anyone entering for the purpose of hunting upon farm lands or contiguous farm woodlots, whether fenced, posted or not, without permission of owner or lessee commits a misdemeanor and is subject to arrest and fine.

Actual tests show that an apple loses as much keeping quality in one day at 85 degrees Fahrenheit as it will in about three weeks at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

## LIGHTS IN YARDS HIT FARM THIEVES

They Can Be Connected to Work With Burglar Alarm

Better lighting in the farm home and other farm buildings is the principal motive which actuates farmers to secure electric service. This better lighting however is too often confined to the interior of the buildings only. On many of the electrified farms the kerosene lantern still serves as the only source of light in the yard.

Yard lighting is desirable on every farm, says D. G. Ebinger, agricultural engineering department at Michigan State College. It sometimes becomes necessary to guard against thieves and other night prowlers. Properly located yard light helps serve this purpose. The cost of these lights is often paid back several times by a noticeable decrease in theft. Wherever they are installed they should flood the barnyard with light.

"The proper number and location of yard lights will depend largely on the farm layout," Ebinger suggests. "They should be placed as high as is practical and may be mounted either on a pole or on the side of the house or barn and should be fitted with a shallow dome or angle type reflector to obtain the most satisfactory illumination. Lamps of 150 to 200 watts are recommended. The yard lights should be controlled by three point or four point switches. One of these switches may be located at the rear door of the house and the others at the garage, barn, poultry house or wherever needed.

"Some farmers are now using, and others are contemplating the installation of burglar alarm systems. It is possible and practical to have the circuits so arranged that when the alarm is given by the opening of protected doors or windows, the yards at the same time will be automatically flooded with light."

Inquiries regarding the installation of yard lights either separately or in combination with a burglar alarm system, should be sent to the Agricultural Engineering Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

### Good Hunting

1st Hunter: "Hey, Bill!"  
2nd Hunter: "Yeah."  
1st Hunter: "Are you all right?"  
2nd Hunter: "Yeah."  
1st Hunter: "Then I've shot a bear."

One broken tile may make a whole line of drainage worthless.

Hogs yield a greater proportion of edible meat than any other meat animals. Cornell bulletin E-272, "We Can Kill a Hog," may be had free from the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York.

Uncle Ab says the only reason for caring for money is in having it care for you.

## Market Information

Daily at 12:15



THE FARM MARKET REPORTER GROUP AT NKYZ.

LISTEN TO THE FARM MARKET REPORTER sponsored by the Ford dealers of Michigan each market day at 12:15 p. m. over the Michigan Radio Network:

Station	Location	Kilocycles	Station	Location	Kilocycles
WKYZ	Detroit	1240	WFDF	Flint	1310
WELL	Battle Creek	1420	WBOB	Grand Rapids	1270
WIBM	Jackson	1370	WBCM	Bay City	1410
WKZO	Kalamazoo	890	WJIM	Lansing	1210

**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. At our daily market at Battle Creek a large assortment is kept on hand at all times.

**5% FINANCING** Money at 5% is available for the feeding operations of where they may purchase their feeders.

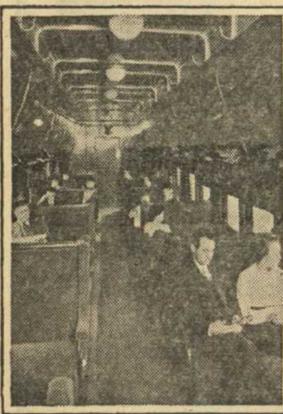
**SELLING** Our new, enlarged, complete selling service now consists of not only commission sales agencies on the Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets, but a daily market at Battle Creek where all species of live stock are purchased each day and moved direct to packers or the public market.

For complete information phone or write

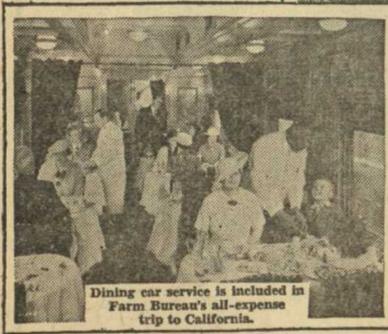
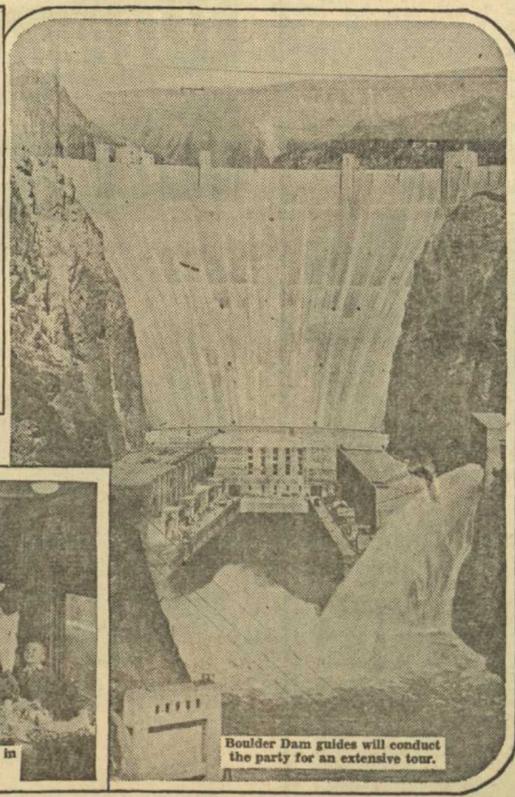
### Michigan Live Stock Exchange

Daily Market Battle Creek  
Secretary's Office, Hudson, Mich.  
Terminal Markets Detroit, & Producers Co-op at Buffalo, N. Y.

## Farm Bureau in 1936 . . . A Tour to California



Comfortable tourist Pullmans make up the Farm Bureau Special.



Dining car service is included in Farm Bureau's all-expense trip to California.

Boulder Dam guides will conduct the party for an extensive tour.

December 2 probably one hundred or more Michigan Farm Bureau members will gather at Chicago to begin a trip to the American Farm Bureau convention at Pasadena, Cal., with an 18 day Farm Bureau tour of the west to include Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Catalina Island, and return by way of the Grand Canyon, Texas, New Orleans and up the Mississippi Valley. The Michigan folks will be joined at Chicago by a Pullman train of New

England and New York members. The Farm Bureau group will travel nearly 6,000 miles, with side trips. Their Pullman accommodations, meals on the diner and elsewhere en route are included in one low cost transportation charge. The group will be home Dec. 19, but the tickets are good for six months. Any member of the party may stop to visit and return at his convenience over the route taken by the party and with the same accommodations.

The Farm Bureau tour is going to enable quite a number to realize a lifetime desire to see a lot of this country, and especially the west. The other day a man came in to see about the trip. He said that since he and his wife hadn't done any real traveling in 36 years, it is about time they started. Another said the best thing about him is that he doesn't worry. Once the chores are out of sight, he can forget them till he comes back.



Swift & Company wants to know more about the problems of the livestock and dairy and poultry producers of America. We also want to acquaint producers with our problems.

Some idea of the problems of the producer is gained by us when our representatives attend meetings of producers' organizations, and when our livestock buyers talk with livestock men. However, none of these contacts gives us as complete information as we would like to have.

Swift & Company feels that it can improve its methods only by finding out what producers think about the company. Only by knowing what others think of us can we make an active and sincere effort to improve our methods, and so better serve producers.

In the interests of mutual understanding, will you please send us your suggestions as to how we can better serve you? And also ask us any questions you may have in mind about the packing industry?

We ask you to do this in order that we and you may better understand each other's problems.

## Swift & Company

4230 Packers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.

# CHRISTMAS LIQUOR ADS MUST GO, SAY SOME AUTHORITIES

### State Boards Object to the Linking Liquor With Sacred Day

Rallying to a demand to clean up holiday liquor advertising, alcohol control boards in a number of states are on record today pledging their support to a campaign to eliminate Santa Claus and Bible characters from beer, wine, and liquor advertisements during the forthcoming Christmas season.

"The attitude of this board," wrote George W. Offutt, chairman of the Alcohol Control Board of the District of Columbia, in response to an appeal from Ethel Hubler, member of the National Temperance Council, "is definitely against any advertising copy which links liquor to the Bible, or which pictures Santa Claus dealing or carrying in any wise alcoholic beverages."

The Idaho Liquor Control Commission wrote: "We will refuse to permit liquor advertising to appear in Idaho publications which in any way links liquor with the Bible or pictures Santa Claus, or in any way connects the sale of liquor with Christmas as a sacred holiday."

"This department thoroughly agrees with such a campaign," wrote the Florida Beverage Department.

George M. Stout, state liquor administrator of California, expressed himself as "absolutely in accord on the subject of coupling liquor and religion in advertising."

"The Liquor Control Commission of Utah is a 'dry' commission and will be glad to co-operate in an attempt to eliminate any reference to sacred books or characters or to Santa Claus," wrote Hugh M. Brown, Utah liquor administrator. Other state liquor boards expressed similar opinions.

Several weeks ago, in an appeal to every state liquor control board in the country, Miss Ethel Hubler, editor of a national temperance newspaper, called attention to the "growing practice of linking liquor to the Bible, and picturing Santa Claus astraddle a beer keg." She protested such advertising methods.

## Initial Soil Program Payments to Be Made

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced in early October that initial payments of 90 per cent would be made to producers under the 1935 Agricultural Conservation Program in the North Central, Western and East Central Regions. Producers in the Southern Region will receive 90 per cent of the Class 1 payments and 100 per cent of the Class 2 payments, and producers in the Northeast Region will receive full payment. Payments will be made as rapidly as possible, but due to the amount of work involved several weeks will elapse before they can go out in volume.

H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related Acts, said: "The decision to make initial payments of 90 per cent in some Regions is in line with the policy previously followed. In former years administrative expenses have been deducted from the second part of the payment, and the same procedure will be followed this year. Complete information on participation and expenses will not be available for several weeks," Mr. Tolley added, "although it is known that the number of farmers taking part in the program is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. This is substantially in excess of participation for any one year under the adjustment programs."

## Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page 1) honey for a winter that never came. The second year they refused to store up any surplus. That kind of broke up the plan, and now Jim keeps his bees at home.

**Potatoes**  
With potatoes not too plentiful and good seed expected to bring a fancy price next season, Ernest Otto of Cedar, and Russell Bush of Buckley, are happy with their certified seed crop running better than 300 bushels to the acre. Otto has five acres and Bush has nine acres.

**Leaders**  
While Bill Bobier, Grand Ledge, is still talking about the fine Junior Farm Bureau Co-operative Leadership Training Camp that he attended at Waldenwoods two months ago, his young brother is also "showing his head above the crowd." Young Bob has recently been elected president of the Senior Class at Charlotte high school.

**Individualism**  
R. J. Keeran, who at 65 runs a 160-acre farm in Mayfield twp., Lapeer county, says he is strong for rugged individualism, believes in farmers and everybody running their own business. "You can't change human nature with alphabet soup," he says. "Some folks make money no matter how poor the year is—and some of 'em would starve to death in the Garden of Eden." And then just to prove that he isn't altogether individualistic, R. J. joins the Farm Bureau "because the farmer must be organized if he is to get any place."

## Michigan Future Farmers Delegates off for Kansas City



## Michigan's Young Farmers Win Honors at Kansas City

### Attend Convention and Royal Stock Show; Have Good Experiences

Here is the delegation of 151 farm youths that Future Farmers of America chapters in Michigan agricultural high schools sent to their national convention and to the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City, October 19-20-21.

The trip was made possible largely through the co-operation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau which secured group transportation and hotel accommodations for the boys at rates which made it possible for so many of them to take the trip. The boys assembled at Lansing October 16 where they were overnight guests of the Farm Bureau. Ben Hennink of the Junior Farm Bureau was in charge of their train.

Two Michigan boys, Kenneth Olsen of Howell and Robert Eifert of Williamston were among the 62 top-notch young farmers at the convention to win the medal and title of American Farmer, on the basis of their student record and farm management at home. There were 1,200 Future Farmers delegates at Kansas City.

Michigan occupied the spotlight at the National Convention of the Future Farmers at Kansas City. Michigan had the official band for the Convention which was composed of sixty pieces representing about forty of our Smith-Hughes agricultural high schools.

The boys of the band have been two years preparing for this event. The band was dressed in white duck trousers

## American Farmers

**KENNETH OLSEN**, 19, graduate Howell school agricultural course 1934. Has managed his mother's farm of 120 acres since his father's death, which came when the boy was in the tenth grade. Kenneth has investments in grains, live stock, farm machinery, life insurance, bank deposits. Uses registered seed and purebred stock. Plans short course at State College.

**ROBERT EIFERT**, 19, graduate of Williamston High school agricultural course in 1935. Is in partnership with his father. Robert has investments in live stock, grains, life insurance, etc. Good judge of live stock and grain. Father and son interested in building up dairy herd.

with the official FFA jacket and bank caps. A fine tribute was given the band by the vast audience at the Royal Stock show when the band led the parade into the arena. Ten thousand people in the stands came to their feet with a roar of applause for the music and perfect marching by the band.

Besides the schools represented in the band, seventy FFA chapters in the state sent their presidents or representatives to the convention. The party left Lansing on October 17 in three special cars with Mr. O. B. Price of the Michigan Central Railroad as one of the advisors for the party. At Chicago, the party walked across the loop so that they might see State Street in its brilliant lighting. Special coaches were boarded at the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad station. The party arrived at Kansas City at eight o'clock Sunday morning. The day was spent in sightseeing.

The convention occupied the delegates during the rest of the stay. One of the chapter presidents of the Michigan delegation said that it was the thrill of his life to see a boy of his own age get up and conduct a national meeting as smoothly and as efficiently as did the 18 year old national president of the Future Farmers of America.

There were about 1,200 boys from the 4,500 agricultural high schools in the United States in attendance at the Convention. Dr. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education was present, as was Secretary Ogg of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Taber, Master of the National Grange, Mr. Dripps of the National Broadcasting Company and others. The Michigan delegation was by far the largest. Amusement was expressed on the part of the other state groups that such a trip could be financed for so little. The entire trip was accomplished without mishap. This again is a tribute to the Future Farmers; they co-operate with leaders.

According to Mr. Gallup, the state supervisor of vocational agricultural

## CORN BORER GOES SOUTH; DROUGHT NIPS HIM IN WEST

### Borer Has More Than Held His Own in Regions Infested

Washington—The European corn borer appeared this year, for the first time, on the mainland of Virginia—the farthest south it has ever gone. It is not known to have spread west of its previous boundary, however. The 1936 survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture revealed that the corn borer has more than held its own throughout this territory as a whole, despite marked decreases from the drought in western New York and in large areas in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

The survey of 1,388 corn fields in the Lake States showed a definite decrease in the 1936 infestation, over that of 1935, in eastern Indiana, in the lower two-thirds of the western half of Ohio, and in Michigan's "thumb". The northwestern corner of Ohio and southeastern Michigan, west of Lake Erie, had as many borers this year as last, with significant increases in 11 of the 23 counties surveyed. The New York counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, however, stayed at the relatively low borer levels of 1935.

East Lansing—Shredding corn stalks even for bedding is a profitable practice in dollars and cents in combatting the corn borer, suggests C. B. Dibble, research assistant in insect control at Michigan State College. In addition to taking care of the borers, Dibble finds, the shredding and tearing of the stalks opens up the pith so that it can absorb valuable liquids in the manure. He estimates that the fertility saved is alone worth the labor and cost of shredding.

years. If the birth rate continues to decline at this rate," Dr. Baker says, "a maximum population will be reached by 1945 or 1950. Thereafter, the population will decline; declining slowly at first, then at an accelerating rate."

The consequences will develop slowly and silently, he predicts, adding that it probably will be 25 years before many people will realize what is taking place.

"Fifty years from now," Dr. Baker says, "there may be only a third as many children in the nation as now, and only half as many women of child-bearing age. There will be nearly three times as many old people."

"The birth rate has declined more than 25 per cent during the last ten

## Population Peak in 1950

A declining national population is inevitable within 15 years unless the birth rate should rise or immigration increase according to Dr. O. E. Baker of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The birth rate has declined more than 25 per cent during the last ten

## Presidents of Michigan County Farm Bureaus

More than 30 years ago Fred Van der Meulen of McBain, R. 2, president of the Missaukee County Farm Bureau, brought his small family from the Netherlands to Missaukee county, Michigan. He was in his twenties.

His first job was in a saw mill. There he stayed for two years. In the meantime he learned the language and the country. Next we see the Van der Meulens earning and clearing up an 80 acres. That was the beginning of a steady development that has brought the family into the operation of 280 acres, and to Fred Van der Meulens the reputation of being one of the best and most progressive farmers in Michigan. His connection with the farmers' co-operative movement is a similar development.

Mr. Van der Meulen helped organize the first farmers' co-operative in Missaukee county. He has been a director of the Falmouth Co-op for all of its 19 years, and president every



FRED VAN DER MEULEN

year since the first. Today that co-op operates important branches at McBain and Merritt.

Co-operative effort was not new to him, for farmers in Holland have been in business co-operatively for 150 years. They own their sugar beet factories, and a great paper mill that converts farm wastes into strawboard; the country has hundreds of co-operative creameries. As a young man, Mr. Van der Meulen worked in the co-op paper mill. In Holland, said Fred, farmers represent wealth. Their farms go from generation to generation. Land is high in price.

So it's not surprising that the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange found him one of the first members; that he helped organize the county's first cow testing ass'n; that he rose high in the ass'n for producing certified seed potatoes; that he helped organize the local federal farm loan and the production credit ass'n and was named president of both of them.

Seven years ago he returned to Holland. Thirty years ago few if any Dutch farmers had electricity. Now all have it. Farms are small and distances are short. Electric power and railroads are government owned. Good roads are made from washed gravel from the ocean. Every road has a pedestrian sidewalk or path off the road. All adults take part in the government. It costs them about \$5.00 under the compulsory voting law if they fail to vote, and without good reason. Mr. Van der Meulen brought back some Dutch winter barley of which he had 16 acres this summer.

On the Van der Meulen farm are 100 acres of alfalfa, and a good Hol-

## Accident or Violation Bars Deer Hunter From Woods

A total of 503 persons will have no legal right to hunt deer during the 16-day open season beginning Nov. 15 because state law forbids the issuance of licenses to those who have violated the deer laws or killed or wounded another hunter in the woods. Many of these hunters must remain without deer-hunting privileges not only for this year, but for the next two, three, four or five years.

State law provides that an individual who is convicted of violating the deer laws forfeits his right to procure a license if within the three years next preceding application he has violated the game laws as applied to deer or if within the next five years preceding application he has wounded or killed, accidentally or otherwise, a fellow hunter.

Uncle Ab says most men begin to slump when the chest slips down under the belt.

Probably the best storage temperature for potatoes is between 32 and 34 degrees Fahrenheit.

When feed prices are high, poor cows lose more money for their owners. Close culling is recommended, but animals that are retained should be well fed.

## LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTS The Family Circle



When the head of a family gets somewhere near the halfway 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

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE RATES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

Telephone calls to Distant points now cost less . . . day or night . . . than ever before, reductions applying to both station-to-station and person-to-person messages.

The lowest rates to most points are in effect after 7 every night and all day Sunday. Take advantage of the new telephone bargains!

Sunday rates are in effect from 7 p. m. Saturday until 4:30 a. m., Monday.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

## Farm Bureau in 1936 . . . Exhibits at Many Fairs



FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION AND INSURANCE DISPLAY (IONIA FAIR, 1936)



FARM BUREAU MACHINERY, HARNESS AND ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT AT IONIA FAIR

Whenever they began to demonstrate the power of the co-op tractors at the Farm Bureau machinery exhibit at the Ionia Free Fair, folks left everything else to have a look. There they are, the bunch around the tractor at the left of this photograph. The fair machinery exhibit was most complete and was attended by the leading manufacturers. The Farm Bureau's display included sev-

eral Co-op tractors, Co-op tillage tools, electric water systems, harness, fence, and a display trailer so show its line of Westinghouse electric ranges, refrigerators, washers and other appliances.

### SEED FIRM BEFORE COURT NINTH TIME FOR MISBRANDING

#### Sun-Field Seed Service Gets In Trouble Over Its Oat Deals

For the ninth time a U. S. court has found seed oats shipped by the "Sun-Field Seed Service" of Chicago misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act. The ninth case was terminated when the U. S. District Court of Little Rock, Arkansas, ordered 20 bushels of oats—shipped to Little Rock from New Orleans—sold by the U. S. marshal and the proceeds deposited with the U. S. treasury. The court's decision is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in connection with a report of cases terminated during September.

The Department notes that "Sun-Field Seed Service" is an alternate name used by the American Field Seed Company of Chicago, Illinois. Three shipments of oats into Kansas in 1934 were seized because they were said to be winter-hardy and labeled "New Victory". In 1935, six shipments were made into Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, where they were seized because the seed was labeled "Mammoth Cluster". Reports have reached the Department that these oats are now being sold in the Northeast under the name "Royal Banner". The oats in all these cases were found to be Victory oats grown in the Pacific Northwest. Victory oats are adapted to the Northern States only. The "Sun-Field Seed Service" claimed these oats were grown in the vicinity of Chicago.

### MILK PRODUCERS IN ANNUAL MEETING

#### Organization Markets For 18,237 Farmers in Nine Cities of State

The Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n at its 20th annual meeting at State College, Nov. 5, reported that it is selling milk for 18,237 Michigan farms. The membership increased 308 members during the year.

Besides marketing milk in Detroit, Milk Producers members serve Ann Arbor, Flint, Bay City, Saginaw, Jackson, Lansing, Battle Creek and Muskegon. The Association operates several processing plants.

Secretary Beach's report said that milk sales had increased \$1,300,000 during the year, to a total of \$18,951,193. The Association's reserve fund to guarantee all producers pay for their milk, and for other contingencies, has risen to \$145,895. The Milk Producers reported a net worth of \$276,748.

President N. P. Hull has served as head of the organization from the beginning. He confirmed his previous announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and wished to retire in favor of a younger man. He will serve two remaining years of his present term of three as a director. He saw the Milk Producers Ass'n grow from 100 members to today's total of 18,236.

Directors elected by the Milk Producers were: Frank Hein, Brighton; Wm. Myers, Adair; Elmer Powers, Flint. The board of directors is to meet at Detroit, November 12 to organize, which will include electing a successor to Mr. Hull from among the directors.

Many trees and shrubs are still suffering from the after effects of the severe winter freezing of 1933-34.

### The Farm Bureau in 1936 . . . The Junior Farm Bureau Is Organized



CO-OPERATIVE LEADERSHIP TRAINING SCHOOL OF JUNIOR FARM BUREAU AT WALDENWOODS-MICH.

### Junior Farm Bureau Is for Young Folk and They Run It

#### Group In Their Twenties Are Learning to Work Together

By BENJAMIN F. HENNINK

The Junior Farm Bureau in Michigan was organized during the past year by the Michigan State Farm Bureau in order to give rural young people a part in the Farm Bureau program, and to provide for future development of the entire organization. Through 4-H Club Work, the Future Farmers Chapters of the ag'l high schools, and through the work of the schools, thousands of young men and women study agriculture and related work. They learn to participate in organized groups. Many of these young people intend to make farming their life work. It is this group that is interested in developing the Junior Farm Bureau.

Today there are 22 Junior Farm Bureaus, with a total membership of more than 300. Most of the groups meet every two weeks and have a program that operates on the discussion method. They enjoy entertainment and singing. Most of the programs deal with matters of interest to farming. Often the groups invite farmers, business leaders, teachers and others to speak to them on their particular subject.

The young people get around to see what's being done in farmer owned affairs. This year 40 of them made a party that visited the Farm Bureau

fertilizer plant at Lockland, Ohio, the farm machinery plant at Louisville, Ky., and the Farm Bureau oil and gasoline plant at Indianapolis. From time to time short trips are taken by groups to see the operations of a sugar beet plant, to the live stock market at Detroit, to see the milk distribution system in Detroit, and so on.

This summer several groups attended general meetings of similarly interested young people in other states. In November the Junior Farm Bureau sponsored a trip to the Future Farmers Convention and the Fat Stock Show at Kansas City. One hundred and fifty went.

The first week in September 79 young men and women of the Junior Farm Bureau attended a week's study of Michigan farm co-operatives at Waldenwoods Camp in Livingston county. They learned how to build a Junior Farm Bureau and how to keep an organization going forward. The group is shown in the large picture at the top of the page. They came from all parts of lower Michigan.

For 1936 and 1937 their general program includes a study of rural communities, the co-operative movement in Michigan, and rural recreation. They plan to have a co-operative institute in March. The Junior Farm Bureau will have its first annual convention at Lansing at the time of the State Farm Bureau meeting. The Farm Bureau is seeding the young men into the general activities of the organization.

### Drought Brings Smallest Meat Supply in 15 Years

Washington—The smallest supply of meats in more than fifteen years as a result of the drought was forecast for 1937 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its report issued today on the outlook for meat animals and meat. The 1937 meat supply, however, may be about equal to that of 1935.

"The reduction," the bureau said in a summary, "will be most pronounced in pork and in the better grades of beef," adding that "as further improvement in consumer demand is in prospect, the general level of livestock and meat prices is expected to be higher than for several years. It hardly seems probable that total slaughter supplies will reach before 1940, a level equal to the 1930-34 average."

### Airplane Patrol Spots Illegal Fish Nets Easily

The steady drone of an airplane propeller is putting the fear of the law into poachers who sneak forth during closed seasons on the Great Lakes for an illegal catch of lake trout or whitefish.

Conservation authorities here say that the aerial patrol of commercial fishing grounds has proved one of the most effective instruments of law enforcement yet tried.

"Nets set illegally and in closed fishing seasons may be quickly spotted from the air and at long distances so that it is practically impossible for a net to elude detection within range of a pilot's vision," commented H. R. Sayre, chief of conservation law enforcement.

### State Council Directs Affairs of Junior Farm Bureau



STATE COUNCIL OF JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

Meet the young men who direct the local and State activities of Junior Farm Bureau groups in Michigan.

These young farmers are agricultural high school or 4-H club graduates. Educators, farmers and other business men are glad to talk to them. Some of the young men share father and son Farm Bureau memberships. Farm Bureau membership is not a requirement for their group.

This group represents the Junior Farm Bureaus at Bangor, Battle Creek, Charlotte, Coldwater, Fremont, Howell, Ionia, Leslie, Mt. Pleasant,

Morris, Okemos, St. Johns, St. Louis, and Woodland.

Since this photograph was made in June, Junior groups have been organized at Adrian, Lake Odessa, North Branch, Oxford, Portland, Port Huron, and Shelby. They are represented on their state council.

The State Council consists of two young men from each group. It meets quarterly and suggests the program for the next three months. Members of the Council, above, are:

Front row, left to right: Richard Christenson, Newaygo; Max Kempf,

Newaygo; Harold Cunningham, Morris; Paul Spencer, Shepherd; Leslie Ogenberg, Bangor.

Middle row, left to right: George Marzen, Okemos; Richard Cook, Durand; Ben Hennink, State Farm Bureau director of Junior groups; Lansing Coplin, Olivet; Arthur Barnes (vice president), Coldwater; Ivan Gillespe, Mt. Pleasant.

Rear row: George Sleder, Ithaca; Wenzel Gruner, Coldwater; Walter Schroeder, Lapeer; Richard Kline, Vermontville; Harry Johnson (president), St. Louis; Martin Garn, Charlotte.

### Say Shelterbelt Trees Are Becoming Effective

Washington—Trees planted for shelterbelt purposes in the Great Plains during the last two years have reached sufficient size in a number of areas to begin being effective in according protection from winds, according to Earl W. Tinker, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In spite of drought conditions, checks on July 1 showed an average survival of 81 per cent, or approximately 20 million trees out of the 23,700,000 planted by the Forest Service in the last two years.

"Many thousands of the young trees planted during the 1935 season are now six feet high and are already bringing about a lessening of wind movement within their protective range," he said. "Height growths up to 16 feet have been noted in some instances. I saw fields of cantaloupes and watermelons growing in what were formerly dust fields, protected by rows of the newly planted trees."

Mr. Tinker reported nearly 100 per cent co-operation by farmers on the

Shelterbelt Project. He said he had seen farmers voluntarily cultivating plantations to protect the trees when temperatures soared around the 107 degree mark.

Final figures reported by Mr. Tinker show that in the years 1935 and 1936, a total of 1,281 miles of shelterbelt strips and 6,415 acres of farmsteads have been planted with a total of 23,771,000 trees.

A total of 4,364 farmers participated in these plantings, he said, and on July 1, 1936, there were still 2,860 applications from farmers on file for shelterbelt planting.

### 200 at Ionia Annual

Ionia—Two hundred attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Ionia County Farm Bureau at the Methodist church here Nov. 6. Sec'y C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau was the speaker. Mark Westbrook of Ionia was re-elected president. Directors elected are: Wyman Lewis, Portland; Clark Palmer, Belding; Allen Wilcox, Portland; Mrs. J. Chamberlain, Ionia; Stanley Powell, Ionia; Charles Brooks, Sunfield. The directors were named delegates to the State Farm Bureau annual meeting.

### Wire Cloth Helped to Reduce Casket Demand at Panama

#### Common Protection Against Insects Requires Skill With Steel

Ferdinand de Lesseps won fame by his successful achievement in building the Suez canal, but later he tried to construct the Panama canal and failed.

Hardly had the project been launched, says Stephen J. Daly, writing in the Du Pont Magazine, when the battle of de Lesseps and Anopheles, the malarial carrying mosquito, began, and serious trouble ensued. Soon his men were dying at a rapid rate. In his best showmanship style de Lesseps tried to make them feel that it was an honor to die for the project. He buried them in expensive caskets, conducting the funerals with the greatest extravagance. Eventually, it became difficult to keep workmen on the job. Finally de Lesseps lost the fight and returned to France.

When the United States Engineers moved in to complete the project the Anopheles problem was turned over to an army medical officer, Col. W. L. Gorgas, who reversed the de Lesseps idea, considering it a disgrace for a workman to contract malaria, or yellow fever. When one died, he was buried in a plain casket, and the money saved was used in an effort to exterminate the fever carrying mosquito.

Stagnant water pools were treated with chemicals. Homes, office buildings and hospitals were protected by

liberal use of wire screen cloth in windows, doors and porches.

The manufacture of wire screen cloth is a matter of great care in the manufacture of very fine steel wire, as will be appreciated in a short review of the process.

Lake Superior region iron ore and Pennsylvania coke are brought together to make pig iron. In an open hearth furnace or a Bessemer converter, the pig iron is refined into molten steel, which is poured as billets 20 inches square.

Then begins a series of reheating and steel mill reducing processes that brings the ingot to a wire about 5/16 of an inch in diameter.

Thus far the process is considered as rather rough treatment. The objective now becomes a fine steel wire 1/100 of an inch in diameter. Great care is exercised in heating the rod to proper temperature before it is forced through a series of smaller and smaller tungsten or diamond dies, finally arriving at 1/100 of an inch.

A wire cloth weaving machine, loaded to produce a full roll of wire cloth, requires 1,360 miles of the fine wire. A machine will produce 40 to 50 square feet of cloth an hour. Wire screen that is to be enameled is cleaned, then run through a bath of enamel. Cloth with zinc is made chemically clean, and electroplated with zinc that is 99.99 per cent pure. Zinc coated screen is given a protective coating to protect it against tarnish or discoloration as a result of finger prints.

### LARGEST TURKEY CROP ON RECORD

#### Third Larger Than Last Year, But Demand Should Be Better

The biggest turkey crop on record—about 20,000,000 birds—was reported recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is a third larger than last year's production of about 15,000,000 turkeys, and compares with preceding record crops of nearly 19,000,000 birds in 1932 and 1933.

The bureau pointed out, however, that many birds which go to market this year will be younger and lighter weight on account of the short feed situation resulting from the drought. An increased demand for turkeys was forecast owing to the somewhat smaller supply of other meats in prospect and to increased buying power of consumers.

Many specialized turkey farms have come into existence in recent years, and on the west coast a big business of shipping turkey eggs to the central states has developed. For years the turkey industry had been declining due to heavy production losses.

### CONTROL PESTS and DISEASE with INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

FARM BUREAU SERVICES  
221 N. Cedar St., Lansing

### National Carbide

CARBIDE OF HIGHEST QUALITY

National Carbide Corporation  
Lincoln Bldg. New York

### PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL FLAKE

FOR POULTRY

A consistently superior product over a long term of years has made Pilot Brand Oyster Shell the accepted standard of quality the world over.

Its use for laying hens insures increased egg lay, strong, healthy, meaty birds.

More than half the gasoline service stations in the U. S. sell less than 5,000 gallons a month.

### A Splendid Gift!

#### A Farm Bureau Wool Blanket For Xmas . . . or to Newlyweds

**\$8.95**

Annual meeting visitors, see these blankets at our showroom! Or you may order by mail from this advertisement. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Shipped prepaid. Choice of colors given below. Soft, thick, carefully woven. Binding is 4 inch sateen ribbon. Weight 4 1/4 pounds.

#### Farm Bureau Special Double-Plaids—70x80

Michigan State Farm Bureau, 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. 1936

Please send me.....blankets to be shipped postage prepaid.

.....Rose and White .....Peach and White .....Red and Black  
.....Tan and White .....Gold and White .....Blue and White  
.....Green and White .....Orchid and White

(CHECK BELOW) Name .....

.....Ship C. O. D. P. O. .... R. F. D. ....

.....I enclose payment Member .....Co., Farm Bureau

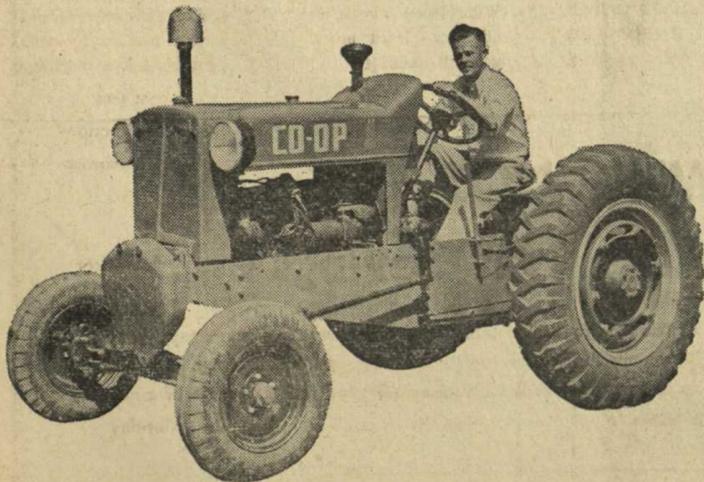
#### Fall and Winter

TAILORED FARM BUREAU SUITS & OVERCOATS			
SUITS	\$30.00	\$35.00	
With Extra Trousers	\$37.50	\$42.50	
OVERCOATS	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$30.00 \$32.50

FARM BUREAU MEMBER: In addition to this special price, a patronage dividend will be credited on your next membership dues.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT  
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU  
729 E. Shiawassee St. Lansing, Michigan

### Farm Bureau in 1936 . . . Builds Co-op Tractor



No tractor attracted more attention at the fairs and from farmers everywhere this summer and fall than the new Co-op tractor being manufactured by the Farm Bureau Services and associated co-operatives. Powered by a Chrysler industrial motor, and handling like an automobile, it has great power at the drawbar and for the belt. It handles on the road as easily as a truck. Frank Till, the driver shown in this picture, drove this tractor all over the lower penin-

sula of Michigan to show it to farmers and their co-operative ass'n managers. The tractor is made in two, three and four bottom plow sizes. It travels 25 to 30 miles an hour on the highways, and will do considerably more.

The first few days that Frank tried out his new idea for getting around and showing his wares, nine farmers decided they needed one. They put Frank to traveling. Here are some of the places he has been with that tractor:

Charlotte, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Paw Paw, Lawrence, Hartford, Eau Claire, Buchanan, Niles, Marcellus, Three Rivers, Constantine, Coldwater, Litchfield, Jonesville, Albion, Marshall, Plainwell, Allegan, Hamilton, Hudsonville, Holland, Byron Center, Dorr, Middleville, Hastings, Lansing, Ithaca, Mt. Pleasant, Barryton, Big Rapids, Stanwood, White Cloud, Fremont, Brunswick, Shelby, Hart, Scottville.

The photograph was taken at Allegan. He was just rearin' back to take off for Hamilton.



Answering S. O. S. calls from all parts of the Nation when wind, floods, fires or other forces of nature strike a community has long been an established Red Cross service.

Last year the Red Cross started out to give aid to the victims of another type of disaster—highway disasters—which take an average daily toll of more than 100 lives and cause injury to nearly three times that number. To reduce deaths and needless suffering from highway accidents the Red Cross initiated a system of Highway Emergency First Aid Stations, now numbering more than 1000, along major routes of traffic to give intelligent help to accident victims before the doctor comes.

Existing highway facilities, such as garages, filling stations, wayside inns and state police substations are used. At least two persons at each station receive the standard training in first aid, and the station is provided with the necessary equipment and marked by an appropriate roadside sign.

In addition to these permanent first aid highway stations the Red Cross is organizing mobile units through the co-operation of motorized highway patrols, state highway maintenance departments and utility companies. Many of these units have already been trained by the Red Cross in first aid and it is now proposed to provide their vehicles with first aid kits so that the crews will be better able to give help to those hurt on the highway.

For example, one of the highway first aid stations established by the Toledo, Ohio, Chapter recently reported the following accident which occurred on the Dixie Highway near Perrysburg, killing two persons and seriously injuring six. A touring car failed to stop at an intersection and crashed into the side of a Cincinnati and Lake Erie bus. The smaller car was hurled 150 feet, landing against the side of the home of a gasoline service station attendant who, fortunately, was a Red Cross trained first aider.

The bus crashed into a steel pole in front of the gas station and turned over in a complete revolution.

"I looked out and saw this huge bus which looked as if it were not going to stop until it landed on top of the station," said J. W. Dorcas, owner of the filling station which had but two weeks previously been designated a Red Cross Highway first aid post. "Then I saw the sedan in flames over against my house.

"I rushed into the house, brought out the fire extinguisher and put out the blaze, then dashed over to the bus and started pulling out the six victims, most of whom were unconscious.

"One woman had been hurled through the window from the side of the bus and was lying a few feet away with a crushed skull. When I ascertained she was dead, I centered my attention on the others. My assistant rushed to the telephone and called three ambulances and two of the nearest doctors whose names were on a list which each Red Cross station must keep up to date. He then called the state patrol which arrived immediately and cleared the crowd so that we could give first aid to the victims. One by one we gave emergency first aid treatment to the victims until the ambulances arrived."

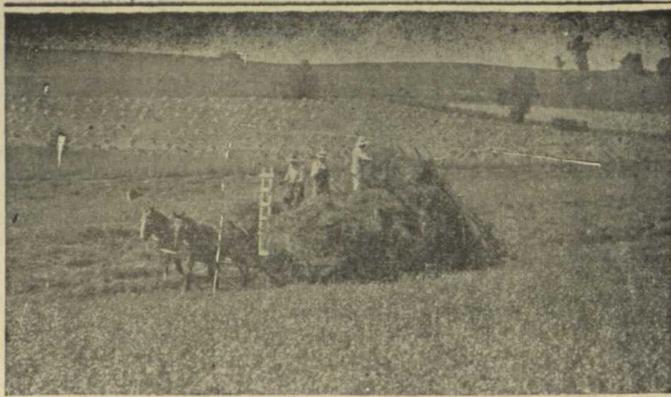
This service to the motoring public is without charge, and the men and women first aiders manning the stations are volunteers. If you are in an automobile accident you will want a doctor as soon as possible; but you have no wish to die before the physician arrives because of arterial bleeding, neither do you want to be bundled into a passing car by a well-meaning but ignorant bystander if your injuries are serious.

First aiders are not physicians, but they have been thoroughly trained in making correctly a simple diagnosis. They can tell shock when they see it and they know how to treat it. They have been taught how to stop arterial bleeding by the pressure point method. They know how to properly dress severe burns so that the immediate danger of infection is minimized. They know how to splint a fractured long bone so that the victim can be moved without running the risk of permanently crippling him and they know when to insist that the injured person not be moved.

#### Tractor Tire Pump

Wise tractor operators carry along some type of air pump accessory in field operations if their tractors are equipped with rubber tires, says H. H. Musselman, head of the agricultural engineering department at Michigan State College. Some of the larger tires can hardly be inflated with a hand pump, so he suggests some type of pump which the tractor motor will operate. Proper inflation increases the life of a tire as well as insuring good traction and economy in fuel consumption.

# WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR SEEDS



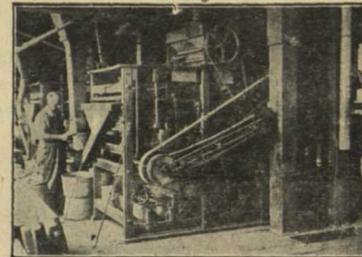
FARM BUREAU'S MICHIGAN GROWN CLOVER FOR BIG YIELDS.

## THE FARM BUREAU PAYS WELL FOR GOOD QUALITY STOCK

☐ We are in the market as usual at this time of the year for Michigan grown June, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clovers and Alfalfa seeds. Send us an 8 ounce sample of your seed. Make it representative by taking equal amounts from each bag to make up the general sample lot. Write us the amount of seed you have, and we will quote you. We send sample mailing bags on request. We buy other field seeds.

☐ The Farm Bureau specializes in the handling of Michigan grown, winter hardy alfalfas and clovers. You will find that we appreciate quality in seed. Let us make you a price on your seed.

## SEED CLEANING SERVICE



☐ We clean seed! Deliver your seed, or you may ship it by freight to Farm Bureau Services, Lansing, or to our Farm Bureau elevator at 220 Bristol St., Saginaw. Tag each bag with name and address of shipper. Write us a letter stating the total number of bags, and giving full instructions as to how you want your seed cleaned. Advise if you want the seed cleaned and returned to you, or do you want a price quoted on the cleaned seed?

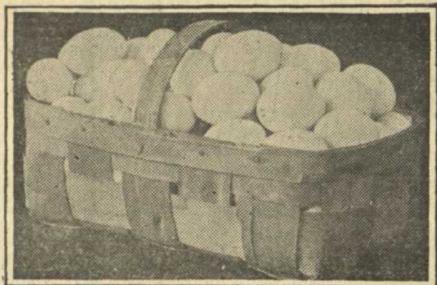
☐ At Lansing we have installed two more modern cleaning mills and have every facility to do your work. You can bring seed in the morning and take it home cleaned the same day.

### PLAN ON FARM BUREAU SEED FOR 1937

☐ Farm Bureau has guaranteed Michigan farmers northern origin, winter hardy, alfalfas and clovers since 1920. They survive our winters. We are now selecting strong, A-1 quality seeds of the best varieties for you for next spring. Their quality, germination and purity must be right.

☐ We pack Farm Bureau field seeds in sealed bushel and half bushel bags. Farm Bureau brand seeds are guaranteed to you to their full purchase price to be as represented on analysis bag.

## MERMASH Has What It Takes



MERMASH PRODUCES HIGH QUALITY EGGS

### FOR HIGH PRODUCTION AND HEALTHIER FLOCKS

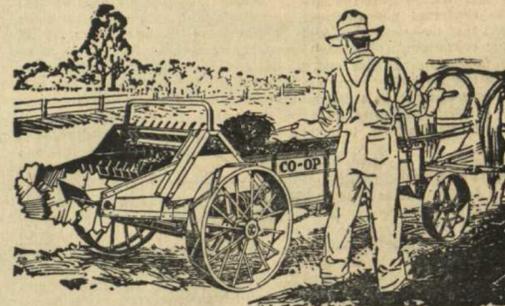
Now is the Time to Cash in on High Egg Prices



YOU CAN START ON MERMASH ANY TIME

## TO SEE This Spreader is to Want it

Low Down to Save Work



### LOADS EASY

Top of box only 36" from ground. 60 bu. capacity. Sets for 6, 12, 18, 24 loads per acre. Has 14" road clearance. Will turn short.

### LIGHT DRAFT

Weighs 1,200 lbs. or 100 to 500 less than usual. Wide tread wheels, self-aligning, closed bearings with oil chambers.

### BUILT RIGHT

Steel angle frame. Heavy steel axles, chains, levers, spokes, teeth. Shreds, pulverizes manure in wide, even blanket of fertility.

## WHY NOT Make This Savings?

At this time you may contract with your co-op for a year's supply of Farm Bureau oils and greases, paying for them as you take delivery. The plan has no inconvenience in it for you, and it gives you the benefit of a quantity purchase.

**MILKMAKER Means Money-maker**

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 Money-maker**

MILKMAKER FORMULAS 16, 24, 32 and 34%