

FARM BUREAU URGES ECONOMY, FIXED TOWNSHIP ROAD PROGRAM

EIGHTH ANNUAL A. F. B. F. CONVENTION WILL ATTRACT A RECORD ATTENDANCE ON DECEMBER 6, 7 AND 8 AT CHICAGO

More Than a Convention, is the Motto of Those Who Have Annual Meeting Program In Hand. Special Features of an Educational Nature For Men and Women

One feature, added this year to the eighth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to be held at Chicago, December 6, 7 and 8, an educational attraction in the nature of a farm business show, will portray the achievements and new developments brought about during the past year in agricultural enterprise and gives promise of being one of the chief centers of interest at the big convention.

This is not to be an exposition duplicating great shows like the International Live Stock Exposition where actual farm commodities are exhibited, but rather an exhibition showing the progress in marketing, the progress in living conditions—a great national farm business show. Here the delegates to the convention will see exhibits put in by outstanding co-operative marketing associations; will see exhibits reflecting the work of the Farm Bureau, county, state and national; will see exhibits by representative commercial firms presenting new ideas applicable to agriculture. This Exposition is to be a great grouping of educational exhibits, in themselves worth traveling many hundred miles to view.

Not only the entire space in the great Exhibition Hall in the Hotel Sherman, but also all of the space on the mezzanine floor has been taken over to house the numerous exhibits that have been secured for this Exposition. All of this space, filled with intensely interesting, practical demonstrations, will present an irresistible appeal that will take up every moment of your spare time away from the convention floor.

Home For Women

Particular attention has been paid to arranging a group of exhibits of especial interest to farm women. These will center around the model farm home to be put in by the Home and Community Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Five separate, distinct educational exhibits are being put in by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Among these is an exhibit showing the work of the newly created marketing department.

U. S. Ag. Dept. to Show

Special effort has been made to provide the Department of Agriculture with sufficient space to make a somewhat comprehensive display of the many services which that department has to offer the farmers. Inasmuch as the exposition is to be purely educational in purpose, this feature of the exhibits is expected to attract considerable attention and at the same time will be prepared with the idea of giving to the public through these exhibits, as wide a knowledge as possible of the work being done by various Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. Many forms of service are carried on by the Department, which many farmers do not know are available to them. This exposition will be a means of informing farmers and farm leaders more fully, as to various ways in which the department can serve them.

The newly created Division of Co-operative Marketing will have a booth featuring co-operative marketing and the services which that division has to offer.

The annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation is the only great national general meeting of all agricultural interests held in the United States. For these three days the interest of all agriculture, and of the entire country, is focused on the problems of the farmer. It seems fitting and proper that in connection with such a meeting there be held an exposition reflecting the progress of agriculture during the year.

At this show, it is expected that several hundred exhibitors will show the most modern, up-to-date methods and practices in the conducting of farm business.

In addition to exhibiting to the leadership of agriculture of 45 states, securing the widest possible publicity throughout the entire United States, exhibitors will have the opportunity of showing their ideas and their methods to many thousands of city people. The Exposition is being carefully built and arranged to attract the attention of thousands and thousands living in the greater Chicago area.

45 States Interested

At this First National Farm Bureau Exposition, the exhibitor will have opportunity of attracting the interest of the agricultural leadership of 45 states, for the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation is made up of representatives of 45 state federations, men and women who are largely guiding the thought and activities of agriculture in these states. To the Annual Meeting come the officers of the State Federations, County Agents, officers of County Farm Bureaus and

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Women of 18 Counties Stage Big Rally Day At E. Lansing, Oct. 30

Nearly 500 women from various parts of the state helped make the second annual Rally Day for Home Demonstration agents and leaders an event of marked importance at Michigan State College, on Saturday, October 30.

These leaders of volunteer extension service in home economics assembled at Peoples church, just off the college campus, in East Lansing.

They represented Eaton, Wayne, Ottawa, Monroe, Oakland, Barry, Oceana, Clinton, Ionia, Wexford, Branch, Livingston, Macomb, Genesee, Isabella, Hillsdale, Washtenaw and Montcalm counties.

Chairman of the Rally Day program was Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state home demonstration leader.

Mrs. Campbell, with five county home demonstration agents, has made it possible through the extension service carried into the various counties during the past year, to bring the influence of college study directly into the homes of close to 20,000 women of Michigan.

This is a new venture in spreading the gospel of better home making throughout the state. It means that the county demonstration agents receive their coaching, open 16 centers in their respective counties and from these centers spread their teachings to the home-makers through direct contact with about a dozen volunteer leaders in each center.

These centers may include several communities and the volunteer leaders are women of high standing who have been selected by ballot to represent their respective communities at the regular "schools" which are conducted under the supervision of the county demonstration agent on specified days.

The course of instruction covers four subjects: Clothing, first, second and third year study work; Nutrition, first and second years; Home Management, first and second years and Home Furnishing.

One of the five home demonstration agents is located in the Upper Peninsula, at Marquette, and the other four are in southern Michigan counties, Kent county being the last one to appropriate funds for this work. Other counties having these agents are, Ottawa, Oakland and Wayne.

From the ratio of representation at the Rally Day program, it appears evident that the counties having these county agents get a great deal more out of the system than do the other counties. Oakland county, for instance, was represented at the annual meeting by 71 delegates, and Ottawa county had 50 women there.

Thirty-seven counties have engaged in this work. They have 1,012 local leaders, representing 580 communities. This means a big influence on the rural life of Michigan and the movement is rapidly gaining support in other counties so that the estimate of the total number of enrollments for the current year is given as approximately 19,040 women.

The study of Home Furnishing has just been added, Nov. 1.

A study in Music Appreciation is included in the work for each group, arranged by Miss Fannie R. Buchanan, of the educational department of the Victor Talking Machine Co.

The Rally Day program included short talks by Dean Jean Kruger, of the college home economics department; Rev. N. A. McCune, pastor of the Peoples church where the luncheon meeting was held; greetings by R. J. Baldwin, director of educational extension work at the college; an address by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, and one by each of the following: Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Dora Stockman, member of the state board of agriculture, and by John Willard director of extension work.

The home demonstration agents are, Ethel McDonald, of Oakland county; Mrs. Ruth Morley, of Ottawa county; Lois Corbett, of Wayne county; Gladys Hoff, of Marquette county and Miss Agnes Sorenson, of Kent county. Miss Sorenson has been state clothing specialist of Michigan State College and has been assigned to supervise the home demonstration project in Kent county since recent appropriation of funds by the board of supervisors for the work in that county.

Miss Grace Frynsinger, representing the federal government, gave a short talk on her study of home-making conditions during a six months' tour of Europe and England, where she was sent by the U. S. government for investigation work.

HONORED BY STATE



DEAN FRANK S. KEDZIE

Honoring the name of a family that has been intimately and actively linked with the history of Michigan State College since 1863, the new \$600,000 chemistry laboratory building now under construction at the college has been named the Kedzie Chemistry Laboratory by official action of the state board of agriculture. Dean Frank S. Kedzie, head of the chemistry department of the college, who has been intimately connected with that institution for about half a century, was present at the laying of the corner stone of the new building, during an impressive ceremony on Saturday, Nov. 6.

It was in his honor and in honor of his father, Dr. R. C. Kedzie, that the new building was named. Dr. R. C. Kedzie was a leading figure in the college history for nearly 40 years, up to the time of his death in 1902. The father of Dr. Frank Kedzie began his long career at what was then the Michigan Agricultural college in 1863, one of the first professors of chemistry, and first head of the organized department of chemistry. He held the position of chemistry professor for a period of 38 1/2 years. In 1898, the college conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science, and in 1901 he was awarded the degree of L. L. D., from the University of Michigan.

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MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU AND MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE TRYING TO CHECK WASTEFUL ROAD EXPENDITURE

Lax Methods, Inefficiency And Bad Politics Are Source of Useless Expense, Recent Survey Indicates. Dollar's Worth of Roads For Every Dollar Spent, Is Advocated

A hundred million dollars for township roads, and all spent in the past 13 years; this is the history of the township road program in Michigan, written in dollars and cents.

That is a stupendous sum of money, to begin with, and the fact that the township road of today, as an artery of travel, is practically impassable during a considerable portion of the year should set the farmers of Michigan to thinking deeply about a definite road building program for the future.

Where will the next hundred million dollars be spent for township roads and what will your township have to show for its portion of this vast sum at the end of the next 10 years?

There's the question to turn over in your minds and the Michigan State Farm Bureau is setting about to encourage some real thinking along these lines so that, instead of having merely a record of dollars spent at the close of the next decade, Michigan will have a system of township roads so well established that the cost, whatever it may be, will be a minor factor in the general improvement program.

Fourteen Millions In 1925

Politics and lax methods cost the farmers of this state close to \$14,000,000 in 1925 for "fixin' township roads;" just "fixin' them up," it might be said, for, with but few exceptions, the improvement program on township roads in Michigan never has resulted in permanent roads.

Michigan State College has gone into study of this situation in considerable detail during the past few months and it is the aim of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to carry back to the farmer—taxpayer the facts of major importance set up by the college and establish a sentiment that will result in greater efficiency, more economy and better management of township road construction and maintenance.

BUREAU BOOSTERS OF NOBLE TOWNSHIP VISIT STATE HDQRS.

Twenty-Two Branch County Members Win Prize, Awarded Trip

An item of considerable interest was unfortunately omitted from the last issue of our paper. On Friday, Oct. 22, a group of Farm Bureau boosters from Noble township in Branch county, visited the State Farm Bureau and also made a trip to the State Capitol and Michigan State College.

There were twenty-two in the party and they took this trip as a prize offered by the Branch County Farm Bureau to the township being first to double its membership.

It happens that Noble is one of the small townships, owing to the cutting in of the Indiana state line, and so has only half the area of the ordinary township. Although the area they represented was small, their Farm Bureau spirit was large. We are very much encouraged by the interest shown and the splendid way in which they expressed their desire to still further increase their numbers. They visited all the various departments of the State Farm Bureau and then held conferences with several of the departmental heads and went away expressing their appreciation of the value of their state organization which, as they said, they had understood very little about before.

We commend this idea to other Farm Bureaus and other township groups. Get a bunch together in three, four or more cars and spend a day at State Farm Bureau headquarters. Let us know a day or two in advance of when you are coming and we will surely see that you understand the workings of the State Farm Bureau organization.

GRAND RAPIDS PICKED FOR CHICK CONVENTION

The 1927 annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association is to be held at Grand Rapids. It was recently decided, by the board of directors.

The convention, this year, drew about 1,500 delegates and it is the anticipation of the officials conducting the affair to increase that number by several hundred next summer.

The dates for the event are July 19 to 23. J. A. Hannah, secretary of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association has been informed.

At the 1926 convention there was exhibited more than \$2,000,000 worth of poultry breeders' supplies and equipment.

At the close of the convention at Grand Rapids, next year, it is expected the Canadian government will take charge of a caravan of automobiles going to the World's Poultry Congress to be held at Ottawa, Can., the following week.

Along this line the extension department of the college has had a corps of workers out for the past few months, gathering data and meeting with the township road commissioners, road engineers, county road commissioners and supervisors and others interested in better roads. Meetings have been held in some 50 counties where better methods of handling road work have been explained and demonstrated.

This has been a summer of schooling in the rudiments of road building economy and will be followed out by additional educational work by the college extension experts.

But while the college is studying costs and improvements the State Farm Bureau is working to get its membership and their neighbors to do some serious thinking along the lines of road costs in their own communities and endeavoring to have a somewhat definite road improvement program established for each township.

If another \$14,000,000 is to be spent during the coming year, why not have at least the outline of a definite improvement program to show for it at the close of the year so that when another year rolls around a fair start toward a statewide system of traversable feeder roads will be possible?

College Can't Take Issue

Michigan State College is rather limited in the scope of its functions in that it can go no further than to make a study, present facts and make recommendations in an educational way. Its policy will not permit taking issue with or combating political factions or leaders but its findings can well be profited by in a Farm Bureau campaign for better township roads.

One investigator, in visiting construction jobs on township roads this summer, reports that in one instance, in a sand country, surfacing material was being hauled a long distance and it averaged more than 70 per cent sand.

There was a case of 70 loads of sand out of every 100 loads of material, being hauled a long distance to top dress a road where sand had been dug out for the surface material. That was an absolute waste of at least 70 per cent of the cost of surfacing, to say nothing of the cost of preparing the road for the surface.

This was in face of a situation wherein two other fairly good gravel pits were located closer to the construction job than the pit from which the hauls were being made for this particular job, the college learned.

These politics entered in and it meant a few more dollars for the road commissioner's brother or friend at the expense of the farmers of the township.

Such little leaks in almost every township mean that the major portion

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How Marketing and Production Credit Is Available to Farmers

By J. A. RICKERT
Vice-President Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Paul

"Michigan seems to be entirely isolated from the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul, and this can be accounted for only by the fact that Michigan must have all of the agricultural credit for production and marketing purposes that it needs, or the co-operative marketing associations or the local bankers have been getting their funds at a lower rate of interest elsewhere. The Farm Bureau and other farm organizations were very much interested in the passage of the Intermediate Credit Act in 1923.

"Very few commercial banks have made use of the privilege afforded them under the law to rediscount farmers' agricultural paper with the Intermediate Credit Bank. In fact, the district covered by the St. Paul Bank has more than any other, yet no agricultural credit corporation has been formed in the State of Michigan to date.

North Dakota has 68 such credit corporations; Minnesota, 18; and Wisconsin, 8. Many of these have been started with a small capital, but they are finding it advantageous to increase their capital and new ones starting benefitted by the experience of the older organizations, and are organizing with sufficient capital to pay their officers a salary

tion to gross or net incomes earned.

The statement is based on figures released by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue last week. The corporations considered which were engaged in agriculture and kindred lines were distributed as follows: Fruit farming, 2,145; stock farming, 1,630; cotton farming, 1,026; grain farming, 108; other farming, 3,366; total farming, 8,275; forestry, fishing, ice harvesting and other related industries, and unclassified, 1,483.

"Figures for individual states were not available for study but it is believed that the general averages are sufficient to show that farm taxes must be made to reflect changes in farms' earning capacity if an approximate equality of taxation between great industrial groups is to be had.

commensurate with the ability required to pass upon loans of this character and follow up with the necessary inspections.

"The feature of the Intermediate Credit Bank, which interests the farmers and their co-operative marketing associations, however, is the fact that this money can be obtained for a longer period than the ordinary commercial bank is in the habit of advancing it, due to the fact that the funds advanced by such a bank are usually those furnished by the depositors, and, therefore, must be kept liquid. It also furnishes money at a very low rate—the new rate set by the St. Paul Bank, being 5 per cent.

Credit Corporations

"The credit corporation may discount up to 10 times its capital stock but in actual practice it is limited to 7 1/2 times, depending to a certain extent upon the class of paper offered.

"Such a corporation generally lends money for production purposes. It is trying to solve one of the most difficult of all credit problems—that of financing the making of a crop. However, these corporations, working with the Interstate Credit Banks, both in this district and in others, are making material headway.

"From a banker's standpoint a very desirable type of loan is on cattle which are being fed for market. As a general rule the farmer has the feed for the stock and the animals increase in weight as well as value. Thus the banker's collateral increases instead of decreases. Several of these corporations lending on live stock on the range and also feeder cattle, are found in North Dakota and Minnesota.

"The largest credit corporation in the district covered by the St. Paul Intermediate Credit Bank which lends almost exclusively on feeder cattle is located at Pipestone, Minn. It is known as the Northwest Farmers Credit Association and was organized with a paid in capital of \$20,000, which has since been increased to \$100,000.

"The loans usually run from six months to a year.

Aid to Dairymen

Other outstanding corporations doing a feeder cattle business, are located

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300 CO-OP MANAGERS TOUR JACKSON PRISON TO INSPECT INDUSTRY

Three hundred strong, the managers of Farm Bureau co-operative elevators from all over Michigan banded together Nov. 9, for an all-day session and tour of inspection of the industries and inside workings of the state prison at Jackson.

The binder twine industry in every detail was the point of major interest to the co-op managers for it is their business to help Michigan sell Michigan made twine to Michigan farmers.

That there will be more of this prison-made twine sold this year than ever before it is quite certain, from the attitude of those who saw with what precision and care the twine industry is conducted at the Jackson prison shop.

What the co-op men saw was the best grade of sisal and hemp obtainable worked into a finished product by the latest improved machinery and equipment and a resulting product recognized as the best twine industry of today affords anywhere.

The party was entertained by Harry H. Jackson, prison warden, who personally conducted a tour of inspection of the various industries, the old cell blocks and the new prison and closed the day's activity with a snappy program of music and vaudeville by prison-inmate musicians and actors.

The noon luncheon was served of "prison chow" in the main dining hall of the institution. In the dining hall, as in every other part of the big institution, cleanliness was the outstanding feature, and the meal, set up by the prison chefs and served by prisoners, equalled the best obtainable in any public eating place.

With exception of the coffee served, the victuals represented products of the extensive prison farming industry.

The trip and the program was arranged by the Supply Service division of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, under direction of L. A. Thomas, manager.

GETS WESTERN LUMBER

For the first time in history, the Suttons Bay planing mill, located in what was once the heart of the great lumbering industry in Leelanau county, has imported western lumber. A carload of western pine was received, the first of a series of shipments the mill will buy for the trade.

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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill; completion and operation of the U. S. Muscle Shoals Nitrates plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketcham Seed Staining bill.

ENACTED APR. 26, 1926

TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:
(a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds.
(b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy.
(c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities.
(d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same.

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1925 (a)

TAXES REDUCED
\$67,350 ANNUALLY
SINCE 1924

TRANSPORTATION

Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10, 1925

MARKETING

Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Adequate protection for farmers against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage and public liability furnished at reasonable rates.

EFFECTIVE OCT. 20, 1926

DETERMINING THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY

What shall be America's agricultural policy? From the farmers' viewpoint that question finds its answer each year in the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. To this meeting come speakers well qualified to present views and ideas. These are listened to and then, in round table discussions, the various planks that make up agriculture's platform are sawed, hewn and fitted.

This year, as never before, the attention of the entire nation is riveted on the farm situation.

The need of a new agricultural policy is felt by all. Various groups and various individuals have offered their suggestions and their remedies.

Which of these suggestions, which of these remedies shall be accepted?

It is up to American agriculture to determine and the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation offers the opportunity, in convention, for farm spokesmen to determine that policy which shall become known as the American Agricultural Policy.

The voice and counsel of every State Farm Bureau official, of every County Farm Bureau official and of every Community Farm Bureau leader, every county agent, every home demonstration agent and every home and community worker is needed at this convention and, wisely and with the best balanced judgment, determine that policy which will bring peace and prosperity to the farm homes of America.

To attend this convention and to contribute your share is a privilege, an opportunity and a duty.

ALL BOOST THE FACTORS THAT HELP

It's a sorry state of affairs when a community has to face deprivation of its principal means of transportation and communication with the outside world. When such a plight confronts thirty communities in a given small area and the point arises out of a seemingly deliberate attempt, on the part of the transportation company serving these communities, to discourage business rather than to seek to build up business, then the situation verges on shortsightedness.

Such a condition has arisen in the northeast section of the state where effort has been begun by the D. & M. railroad company to abandon three of its branch lines.

This abandonment would mean that the various communities, now agricultural in nature since the passing of the lumber industry in that part of the state, being served by these branch rail lines would have to struggle on in comparative isolation because adequate means of transportation other than by rail are not at hand.

Highways are few and unimproved in that section. It is a section of what is generally termed "new" country; country where effects of the "first start" still are felt by those who have been building it up into a productive agricultural district.

Like other new sections, improved highways are among the last things to be considered.

Thus we find the thirty little farming communities with their store or two at a crossing on the rail lines, here and there, depending, for their very existence and for their only hope of further development, on the rail service afforded by these branch lines.

It isn't the type of service, perhaps, that would ever make them strong, thriving commercial centers, but, it being their only line of communication with the world outside, all depends upon its being maintained until something as good or more satisfactory is afforded.

In this light the few hundred residents of the territory that would be most affected by abandonment of the rail lines have come to view the situation and have given expression of their disfavor of the proposed discontinuance of the service by the D. & M. company.

To this feeling they have added testimony tending to show that a fair volume of business has been turned over to the railroad company in the past and that this business has grown rather than decreased in volume since the basis of living standards and the standards of agriculture have been raised by the influx of an element of more prosperous agriculturists who have taken up home sites in the district in recent years.

It's a case of the farmer, on one side, showing willingness to take his share of small earnings on the start and striving to attain something more worthwhile in later years and a commercial organization on the other hand trying to drop its share of the burden when the big returns drop to but fair earnings and the principal hope of future profits lies in concerted effort to build up new business where the old falls off.

Agriculture is not pleading for sympathy, even in this case. It is asking only that it be given a square deal. It takes time in agriculture to achieve what can be accomplished in commerce by the mere turn of a hand.

Those hundreds of hard-working farmers in the area served by these three rail lines have put all they had into the communities with hopes of some day having developed it into a prosperous agricultural district. The railroad was there to serve them and they depended upon it.

Commerce in the district has not demanded improved highways and the residents have been too poor to think of such modern luxuries as paved or even improved gravel roads. They couldn't afford them now and do justice to their agriculture. They need their dollars for developing their farms and then will follow improvement of the roads.

They need the railroad and the railroad can afford to serve them if properly managed, testimony taken in a recent hearing of the proposed abandonment would indicate.

They need co-operation from the rail lines rather than opposition in their endeavor to build up a new section of Michigan. They need the moral support of every Michigan farmer in their struggle to keep the steam lines from withdrawing from the scene whenever the profits show indications of a decrease in a given area.

This isn't a fight; it is a serious situation involving two major factors in the progress of the state. It involves agriculture and it involves transportation and no point can be lost sight of by either side in the struggle in an effort to strengthen both factors by linking them the more closely together.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is interested in this issue just like it is interested in every issue involving the progress of agricultural development. It is a vital issue for one section of Michigan and, one section weakened means that much strength taken from the potential power of the allied agricultural forces of the state; something that must not come to pass if it possibly can be averted.

If the Farm Bureau, created and substantially supported by the prosperous element of agriculture that it is, serves no other function than to eliminate the friction and cross-hauling between commerce and agriculture its position in the orderly program of state development may well remain an enviable one.

This struggle to retain the last strand that binds to the world of commerce the agriculture of a populace of a few hundred, embracing an area of several thousand acres of fairly fertile soil, was set up by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and must have the moral and sympathetic support of every farmer of the state. It is this support that makes it possible for the farm bureau to accomplish the best results.

DEFINING THE FARM BUREAU

The growth of the Farm Bureau movement is among the most interesting and significant developments of our time. Although we may at times dissent from certain of the specific proposals which emanate from farmer groups, as we did in the case of the McNary-Haughen bill, we look upon the farm bureau idea as rich in promise for the future of America. We regard it as one of the most effective means for conserving what is finest in the rural life of the nation, and directing it toward increasingly useful expression.

At a convention of farm bureau leaders recently, in which 125 of the most representative men in the movement sat in session for a week, the effort was made to define clearly and concisely the character and aims of the bureau. After strenuously wrestling with the problem the effort was abandoned, not because of any haziness of thought, but because it was felt that a living movement in process of evolution could not be adequately presented in such a definition.

Definitions are necessarily static; the farm bureau is dynamic. It may be described in phases, but the putting together of these phases so as to make anything which approximates a complete picture involves so wide a scope of interest and activity that no ordinary frame can inclose it, and any frame at all must be elastic.

The Farm Bureau is extending the horizon of American farm life. While emphasizing the fundamental importance of agriculture, it is educating the farmer to realize that importance in its many and far-reaching relations. He is becoming conscious that he is an integral part of the great American whole; not only of its economic structure, but of its political, social and cultural structure. One of the results of this consciousness is that he is beginning to utilize as never before the discoveries made by other groups—by scientists, by economists, by experts in commercial technique, in organization, in publicity and in other fields in which he had lagged far behind. The Bureau is showing the farmer how to claim and appropriate his inheritance in the realm of modern progress.

This is one of the marked features of the movement. It is perhaps the feature that most impresses the spectator from the city. It will surely impress him if he happens in upon a Farm Bureau conference, taking with him his urban notion that he is among a bunch of "rubes." That notion is going to be knocked on the head effectively after a few minutes of listening. He will go back to his chamber of commerce or his city club with the conviction that a new force is being organized in American life, keen, clear-headed, well-informed, able to hold its own with any group of its fellow citizens. He will realize that the problem of agriculture is being seen in its larger aspects, and he will find it easier to get new ideas than to give them. One of the ideas he will get is that the wise evolving of this problem is vital to his own welfare and prosperity, and that the solution is going to come from the men who know the problem.

But there is another side to this movement which holds great encouragement for the future of America. In a very true sense the strength of American citizenship lies with its rural life. It is there that we must continue to look for the source of leadership in the great tasks which have yet to be done. It is there that we find our finest moral fiber. The massing of population in our great cities is not conducive to the development of individuality. It is too apt to be a leveling process.

The Farm Bureau, in its interest in economic and political questions, is not overlooking the human problem. Indeed, it is considering these other questions very much from the human standpoint. The spiritual enrichment of rural life—using the word spiritual in its broadest sense—is a distinct and pre-eminent aim. And it is seeking to develop in the boys and girls of the American farm homes a vision of the true life values. Have you ever heard of the 4-H clubs? They are bureau organizations of farm youth, in which a million boys and girls have been enrolled. Head, hands, heart and health—from these the name of the club is derived, and every member takes the following pledge:

"As a true club member I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my hands to larger service, my heart to greater loyalty, and my health to better living for my club, my community and my country."

That is a pledge which for comprehensive simplicity it would be difficult to beat, and a citizenship built upon it will be a citizenship worthy of America's past and capable of shaping wisely and well its future. These 4-H clubs have a motto, a brave motto—"To Make the Best Better." A million farm boys and girls with this fine ideal constitute a tremendous asset in the life of the country.

—Chicago Evening Post.

A. F. B. F. Convention

(Continued from page one)

For several years, will be in force again this year.

Tickets will be purchased by those attending the convention at their local station at regular one-way tariff fare. At the time the ticket is purchased a certificate will be secured from local station agent.

When this certificate has been properly validated through the Transportation Department of the A. F. B. F. a return ticket is purchased at one-half fare.

This reduction applies when 250 or more members of the organization, holding regularly issued certificates, are present at the convention.

Special Features For Women

Program features of special interest to women have been arranged for the eighth annual meeting. Under the direction of the Home and Community Department, a special home and community school will be held on the Friday and Saturday preceding the convention—December 3 and 4. At this school, home and community workers from the various states will gather and study plans of developing different phases of Farm Bureau work.

There is a definite part in Farm Bureau work for every farm woman. Every man attending the convention should bring his wife along.

There will be special entertainment and social features also arranged for the women present.

Arrangements have been completed to provide delegates and visitors to the eighth annual meeting of the A. F. B. F. with special reduced railroad rates.

The certificate plan, which has been used by the Farm Bureau for several years, will be in force again this year.

Tickets will be purchased by those attending the convention at their local station at regular one-way tariff fare. At the time the ticket is purchased a certificate will be secured from local station agent.

When this certificate has been properly validated through the Transportation Department of the A. F. B. F. a return ticket is purchased at one-half fare.

This reduction applies when 250 or more members of the organization, holding regularly issued certificates, are present at the convention.

WOMEN VOTERS LEAGUE TO CONVENE NOV. 18-20

The executive council of the Michigan League of Women Voters calls the local Leagues and associate members to send delegates to the seventh annual convention, to be held at Saginaw, November 18, 19, and 20.

From all parts of the state women who believe in the purpose of the League of Women Voters are urged to attend and participate in the program, discussions and future plans which will help to achieve our goal of an informed citizenship willing to assume the full obligations of democracy.

The convention program is based on current questions of government and politics; the convention decisions will determine legislative activity in the important legislative sessions ahead; the Convention spirit will give inspiration for the execution of the program adopted.

State Honors Kedzie

(Continued from page one)

Dr. R. C. Kedzie is best known outside of his connections with the college, for experiments in 1888 to 1894 on the growing of sugar beets in southern Michigan. In 1885, he secured the passage of a law providing for inspection of commercial fertilizers, and assisted in establishing an act which called for the appointment of a state food and dairy commission, of which he was chosen first state analyst. He was also president of the state board of health from 1877 to 1881, president of the society for promotion of agricultural science from 1887 to 1889, member of the state house of representatives in 1867; president of the Michigan Medical society in 1874; and president of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in 1899.

Dean Frank Kedzie has served the college long, and has been in this locality since the age of six years. He was graduated from college in 1877 and won the doctor's degree in 1912. Dr. Kedzie started teaching chemistry at M. S. C. in 1880, and for a time made a name for himself as research chemist in the experiment station. He was head of the chemistry department for years, president of the college for a period and for the past few years has served as dean of the applied science division.

Having watched the chemistry department, and the college itself grow with the years, Dr. Kedzie is vitally concerned with both, and his presence at the laying of the cornerstone was an indication of this interest.

Into the copper box of the cornerstone went precious mementos important in the history of the Michigan State college chemistry department, as well as several "long-time" experiments, results of which no spectator in the audience will probably live to observe. All the pictures, papers and sealed tubes containing chemical materials, bear some special significance and represent the interest, not only of the scientist, but also of the college and hundreds of its alumni.

Farm Credit Available

(Continued from page one)

located at Tyler and Montevideo, Minnesota. The former also does quite a business financing farmers who wish to purchase dairy cows and pay for them mainly from their milk checks. I mention these corporations and the service they are rendering to the farmers of Minnesota since Michigan farmers do a rather extensive business in feeding both cattle and hogs.

"The cattle feeder secures his money from the credit corporation in the same way as he has always secured it heretofore from the local bank, provided the local bank had the money to lend, the bank loaning the purchase price of the cattle, as a rule. It is necessary, of course, for the bank to inspect the cattle and to look up the man making the application, to ascertain his credit facilities, his collateral, and to see if he has ample feed to carry out his feeding plans. If these are favorable, the only other requirement is that the Town Clerk provide a certificate showing that the mortgage is the first lien on the cattle. Sometimes, however, the hogs running with the cattle are also mortgaged.

Eliminate That Backache

By EDNA V. SMITH,
Home Management Specialist,
Michigan State College

Does your back ache at the end of a long day's work?

Correct working heights are much more important than many housewives realize. If working heights are too low as is true in the majority of kitchens, the worker must continually raise or lower the upper part of the body or remain in a bent and cramped position until the muscles ache. If the surfaces are too high, then it means a lifting of the shoulders into a position where they become cramped and the muscles ache.

Have you ever checked on your self to see just how you are standing? Are you all bent over while washing dishes at the sink, or while you are doing your washing at the tub? Or, do you find that your shoulders are pulled up and that your arms ache from ironing? Tired backs and rounded shoulders are often the results of working in one of these wrong positions.

Incidentally, this uses up an unnecessary amount of nervous energy which in the long run reacts upon the disposition. When you are tired and your back aches at the end of a day, what is your disposition? Are you gentle and kind and thoughtful, or are you cross and crabbed and do you feel that you are always slaving for others and no one ever does anything for you? Are you happy?

If kitchens with good working heights could be provided tomorrow, for every farm woman in Michigan, many housewives would have a different attitude toward housework and farm life.

Wouldn't it be splendid if it could be said of every Michigan farm home that an effort has been made to have all working heights in the kitchen as comfortable as possible? Will you co-operate with us this year in making this true? Of course, it is too late to begin to plan a kitchen after it is built, but even then it can be improved many times, and working heights are not so hard to change. Articles with suggestions will appear with each issue of the NEWS. Let us know what changes you have made and how you have made them. We want to know how many changes are made this year.

Mrs. Mike Somebody is on the sick list.

BUFFALO MARKET ADOPTS SPECIAL CATTLE SERVICE

Facilities Are Provided For Handling Accredited Live Stock

NEW CHANNEL PROVIDED

Dairy Cows for Replacement Made Available for Eastern Buyers

A special handling service for cattle from accredited areas of Michigan has been instituted at the Buffalo stock yards and is being looked upon by eastern buyers as a source of great convenience for them in that the cattle will be segregated from others shipped, will bear ear marks indicating the county from which they have been shipped and will be under special feeding regulations.

This is a new marketing policy and designed to serve for convenience making replacements of dairy cattle in the diminishing herds of many eastern cattle raisers and convenience for Michigan shippers.

Arrangements have been made with the stock yards officials to set aside a portion of the sheep barn, an inclosed structure of concrete and steel, well lighted and ventilated, for the housing of cattle from accredited areas of accredited herds.

Such cattle will be fed and handled entirely separate from other cattle in the yards and will not come in contact with them in any way. Cattle for this market which have been tested within a year and are properly tagged with county ear tags and accompanied by a test chart will be accepted by most of the eastern buyers without further test.

Only Tested Cows Eligible

Cattle, which have not been tested within a year or which cannot be properly identified, must be tested before being shipped and only cattle originating in accredited herds or accredited counties will be handled through this special market.

"With 29 accredited counties in the state, Michigan herd owners could be in a good position to try this new market unless they prefer the present method of disposing surplus direct to eastern buyers who are scouring the country for good dairy cows," said H. W. Norton, director of the state bureau of animal industry.

"An offer of \$125 to \$150 for a good cow is a strong temptation but the hope the dairymen of Michigan will appreciate that this market for good cows for eastern shipment is just beginning and will keep their best cows to breed more good ones for future use. The eastern dairy states are just nicely started in the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis and it will take years to complete the program and thousands of thousands of cows to replace the diseased animals."

QUARTERLY MEETING CALLED IN GENESEE

Thursday evening, November 11th, the Genesee County Farm Bureau township committees with the county board of directors held their quarterly meeting at the Masonic Temple in Flint. Practically every part of the county was represented, committees being present from two-thirds of the townships. Also, a delegation of ladies from the Home Economics Extension Division of the Michigan State College were present.

The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Louise Campbell, State Leader of Home Economics Extension work. Mrs. Campbell stressed the importance of the home on the farm and showed how her department was now training local leaders in 37 counties.

C. M. Kidman, of the Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service, addressed the meeting regarding the work of this department explaining fully the various carlot commodities handled and the method of doing business.

Alfred Bentall explained the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance project. Genesee County has already established nine local agents in connection with this work and the rest of the county will be organized shortly.

W. W. Billings, president of the Genesee County Farm Bureau, was in charge of the meeting. James Campbell, County Agricultural Agent, told about ditch blasting demonstrations about to be put on in the county, and Louis Selesky, secretary, discussed plans for the annual meeting and the big annual county Farm Bureau banquet.

The meeting was full of enthusiasm all the way through and demonstrates the value of the township committee system which is rapidly being taken up by the county Farm Bureaus in Michigan. Each committee reporting for their respective townships bring before their county Farm Bureau board of directors the need of work along definite Farm Bureau lines in their locality. It also gives their board a birdseye view of conditions over the county and makes splendid and very necessary means of contact between the State and County Farm Bureaus and the membership in the various townships.

Bureau Urges Economy

(Continued from page one)

tion of the road construction costs are waste costs. They make up the greater part of that \$14,000,000 township road budget and must be checked.

Think of hauling a yard of gravel in a wagon box with "2 by 4" sideboards! That is what the township road commissioner calls a yard of gravel where he has a financial interest in the gravel pit, oftentimes, it was discovered. What a leak that means for the road construction dollars!

Michigan, with about 64,000 miles of township roads has reason to call a halt on every little leak in the expense account.

With the state and county roads being improved along definite construction programs, it is well to have some such program outlined for the townships and assistance in this program work will be given the townships through the county, the state and the Michigan State College.

Few Townships Have Progressed

In a few townships where effort has been made to set up a program that will provide permanent, improved roads much progress has been made.

"The improved state and county roads passing through your township are just as valuable to you as the amount you are able to use them and the ease of your access to them and it should be the aim of every township to have, as soon as possible, a condition whereby every resident of the township has ready and easy access to these improved roads."

Such a system does not require that every mile of township road be built.

This is the way Lee J. Rothgery, B. S., research assistant in civil engineering at Michigan State College, views the situation. It was he who headed the township road investigation work during the past summer and he has gone into the study wholeheartedly and with enthusiasm enough to start some real work and real thinking in most of the counties he has visited in his lecture and demonstration work.

From his research work he brings out the following facts and suggestions that serve well as a foundation for a Farm Bureau Better Roads Program:

"In considering our season's road work and our road problem henceforth, we have something to consider before the actual business of moving dirt and hauling gravel begins.

Research Expert Makes Suggestions

"The first thing we should bring about is the organization of our work."

"At present a great deal of our township road construction work has been rather 'hit and miss.' Some stretches have been built in isolated places here and there over the township, usually connecting up nothing but two farm houses or two mud holes. It may be possible to maintain these stretches, but in general they are not maintained."

"It seems, then, that the first thing we should do would be to adopt some sort of a system in our road work. In considering this we may well follow the example of the other road organizations of the State."

"The State Highway Department, before it could proceed with the construction and maintenance of the State Trunk Lines, had to adopt a Trunk Line System. It was necessary to lay out a road map of the state and to mark out on this map the roads of primary importance, the arterial roads of the state."

State System Helpful

"Before the adoption of this trunk line system of state work it was somewhat 'hit and miss.' This systematizing was found to be absolutely necessary. Since the adoption of the Trunk Line System the state construction and maintenance work has been done on this system. It is true that some additions and some revisions were found to be necessary, but the making of the system was sound and it stuck and tremendous progress has been made so far towards the completion of this system."

"Next the counties were forced to establish their systems of county roads. These were the roads of next importance to the state roads. In order to attack their work on a sound basis it was necessary for them to lay out on their county maps the roads of next importance to supplement the primary roads of the state system."

"It was necessary, too, that they first plot on their maps all of the state roads as effecting their county, and then to cooperate with the counties surrounding them that their system might work in harmony with the systems of other counties."

Would Help Townships

"If this practice has been found sound with these road organizations, why, then, is this practice not sound for the township? It is true that in most cases the township does not need a trunk line system, but considers the township roads as 'feeder' roads, and the systematic laying out of such feeder roads is seen to be just as important to the township as are the trunk lines to the state and county roads to the county."

"After such a system is outlined and adopted, the next thing necessary is to arrange the work of the future on a definite program."

It does not matter how much money is raised per year if this money is spent on some pre-arranged and definite program, the results usually show up more rapidly than where the work is done promiscuously over the township. If you are able to build only a mile a year,

RESOLUTIONS SHOW POLICY OF GRANGE FOR COMING YEAR

Favor Continued Compulsory Military Training at State College

INSIST ON INCOME TAX

Ask Hunters Secure Owner's O. K. Before Invading Occupied Land

Four days and evenings were required for the Michigan State Grange to complete the program of its 54th annual meeting held at East Lansing, October 26-29.

In addition to the officers' addresses, annual banquet and sight-seeing trip about the College Campus and farms, which were reported in the last issue of the News, other outstanding features were the initiatory work in the 5th and 6th degrees, the election and installation of new officers, the annual memorial services and the discussion of a large number of resolutions.

NOW PAST MASTER



A. B. COOK

On many of the more controversial issues the delegates decided that lack of time and lack of information made it unwise to take a positive position, so these resolutions were referred to the standing legislative committee. By this action the delegates side-stepped prolonged debate on permanent license plates for automobiles, a three cent gas tax, redistribution of the weight and gas tax revenues and other issues of major importance.

Debate Military Training

A new issue provoked the most extended debate of the entire meeting. This was the question of favoring the retention of the present system of compulsory military training at M. S. C., or making it optional for the students. All the patrons seemed agreed that military training provided valuable personal benefits to those taking it as it is being taught at M. S. C.

Running through all the deliberations seemed to be a pronounced feeling that any development which would result in increased agricultural production would be unwise until consumptive demand catches up with agricultural production. As illustration of this point of view, a resolution was adopted protesting against the development of any more irrigation projects at government expense, for the present at least.

True to the traditions of the Grange, the delegates adopted several resolutions urging strict law enforcement and favoring a high plane of public morality and more strict Sunday observance, especially in connection with hunting and dancing.

This mile on such a pre-arranged program will, in ten years, grow to ten miles.

"If this seems like rather slow progress just look back and see what has been accomplished in the last ten years, and see for yourself if such a program would not be desirable."

Spend Dollars But Once

"The next thing of importance before the improvement work actually starts is to have the roads on our program for the season surveyed. If we are going to make our road dollars stretch to the maximum, we want to spend our money once and once only for a given piece of work. If through poor alignment or not having our road in its proper place, we are forced to move our roads over, we are spending twice for this operation where once would have done."

"What is right should offend no one and having our roads in their proper place before any amount of money is spent on them will make for fewer disputes and greater satisfaction in general."

"Controlling points, governing the surveying of the township roads, are usually the section corners as established by the Government Land Survey. These corners are usually quite readily found."

"In some counties the county road organizations arrange for the survey of township roads at little or no cost to the township. There is no reason then for any improvement or heavy repairs to be placed on a road without first being surveyed."

"The work in the heavy cuts and

GAS TAX IN STATE NEARLY 8 MILLION

Motor Vehicles Paid Heavy Tax During First Nine Months

The Michigan tax on gasoline, paid by the consumer, has totaled \$8,062,484.27 this year during the first nine months, according to records of the secretary of state department.

Refunds of \$491,022.05 were made to users of gasoline for other than motor fuel leaving a net income to the state for highway expenditures from this source in the amount of \$7,571,462.21.

The American Pomological Society, the Michigan State Horticultural Society and the Michigan Apple Show have arranged to stage a program of considerable interest during the apple show at Grand Rapids, November 30 and December 1.

The program will be conducted in the ballroom of Hotel Pentland and includes some very instructional talks by leading horticulturists of the country and by other scientists.

Conservation and game laws received considerable attention. Resolutions were finally adopted asking that licensed hunters be required to secure written permission from the owner or agent before hunting on enclosed or occupied land; favoring the restoration of bounties on wolves and other predatory animals; urging closing the season on deer in 1927 and each alternate season thereafter, and allowing each hunter to shoot either one buck or one doe.

After giving careful consideration to the corn borer situation in Michigan, the delegates adopted a resolution favoring increased federal aid for fighting this dangerous pest. Another resolution asked the State College to assist in promoting road-side markets.

Reiterating its indorsement of the fundamental justice of a state income tax, the delegates instructed the State Grange officials to use every effort to get the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment permitting a state income tax.

Among the resolutions of political interest which were adopted, were those urging that no person be eligible for state governor for more than two consecutive terms; favoring the restriction of the governor's power to pardon and parole criminals sentenced for life, and supporting the idea of biennial election of township officials.

Name New Officers

The closing session of the convention was devoted to the secret work of the Grange. The fifth degree was conferred upon twenty-three candidates by the Clinton County Pomona Grange degree team, after which the regular State Grange officers, assisted by Congressman John C. Ketcham, past master of the State Grange, conferred the sixth degree upon a class of 126.

Following are the officers who were elected and installed for the next two years:

Master, Geo. Roxburgh, Reed City; Overseer, E. E. Salisbury, Mendon; Lecturer, Mrs. Dora Stockman, East Lansing; Steward, Marc Cutler, Detroit; Assistant Steward, W. G. Armstrong, Niles; Chaplain, Mrs. O. J. C. Woodman, Paw Paw; Treasurer, Wm. E. Hill, Davison; Secretary, Mrs. Maude E. Lovejoy, Perry; Gatekeeper, Eber Farwell, Coldwater; Pomona, Mrs. A. B. Cook, Owosso; Flora, Miss Martha Hale, Sumner; Ceres, Mrs. Phebe Benton, Copenish; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. W. G. Armstrong, Niles; Members of the Executive Committee, C. H. Bramble, Lansing; Mrs. Bernice Curtiss, Charlotte; Mrs. Mable Madison, Hubbard Lake; W. F. Taylor, New Era.

After invitations from several cities had been considered, the delegates chose South Haven for their 1927 Convention. They adopted a resolution inviting the National Grange to meet in Michigan next year or as soon as possible thereafter.

Hills should be staked. Where this is not done, quite frequently the dirt is moved several times where once would have done had it been properly staked. Dirt moved twice costs just twice what it would have cost in the first place.

College To Cooperate

"The Engineering Department of the college has under way an extension project co-operating with the township officers of the state to assist them in their road problems."

"The state and county road departments have their technical departments to guide and assist them in their work and it is the purpose of this extension project to similarly assist the township road builders in their problems."

As the Michigan Farm Bureau News goes into the hands of Farm Bureau members effort will be made to bring out in succeeding issues some of the major points of value in putting across this campaign for "permanent roads made better" and to feature some of the things discovered or recommended by the college extension specialists.

POULTRY TESTING ASS'N ORGANIZED

Michigan State College Aids In Conducting the Experiment

NEW PEDIGREE POSSIBLE

Hens Are to be Certified as To Their Records of Performance

An association, known as the Michigan Record of Performance Association, has been organized by Michigan hatchermen and has officially set out to accomplish for the poultrymen of Michigan what has been and is being accomplished through the work of the cow testing associations.

Twenty flocks of high grade hens have been enrolled in the organization for the initial "run." Each flock is tabulated for production through use of trap nests continuously throughout the period of performance. The aim is to raise the standard of egg production in the state.

Inspectors, hired by the association, just as is done in the cow testing association, visit one producer one day each month, weighing every egg laid during that day and checking over the daily records of the producer.

To Grant Certificates

At the close of the year, all hens enrolled in the association, producing more than 200 eggs, averaging in weight 24 ounces after Feb. 1, will be granted record of performance certificates. This is the highest recognition given to flock owners in the state, rating above accrediting and certification.

Chicks may be pedigreed from record of performance hens mated to "R. O. P." males, with the association and Michigan State college co-operating in the work.

An inspector has already been hired by the association, which was organized at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement association, Sept. 18, and has started on the season's program.

MENOMINEE COUNTY HAS COMPLETED T. B. TESTS

Dr. G. P. Mayer, Menominee county veterinarian, reports that every head of cattle in that county has been tested for tuberculosis. Two cars of tubercular cattle have been loaded and shipped from the county recently, he said.

The amount of tuberculosis, it was discovered, was considerably less than dairymen of the county had anticipated when the test was begun.

A re-test of the cattle is now under way, under supervision of the veterinarians.

The value of the dairy cows on American farms and their production in one year is more than \$4,000,000,000.

Detroit Poultry Market

As given by Mich. Farm Bureau Poultry Exch., 2610 Riopelle street, November 12, 1926:

Turkeys, 8 lbs. and up.....	36-38
Turkeys, Old Tom.....	26-28
Springs, Fancy Barred Rocks.....	24
Springs, Fancy R. I. Reds.....	24
Springs, Medium and White.....	22-24
Springs, Black.....	20
No. 2.....	12-14
Springs, Leghorn.....	20-21
Springs, Leghorn, Black.....	17
Hens, over 5 lbs.....	25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.....	23
Hens, medium.....	22-23
Hens, Small and Leghorn.....	17-18
Cox.....	16
Ducks, Spring, 5 lbs. and up, white.....	24-25
Ducks, Spring, small and colored.....	22
Geese, Young.....	20
Rabbits, 5 lbs. and up.....	18-19
Rabbits, 4 to 5 lbs.....	16

Poultry Shippers

For results and service send your future shipments of Live Poultry to

FARM BUREAU POULTRY EXCH.
2610 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.

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ESTABLISHED 1853

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS

PAY THE MARKET'S HIGHEST MARK

for Raw Furs

Ship to us for BIG MONEY. Our 73 years of fair dealing and our capital of over \$1,000,000.00 is your guarantee of satisfaction. We pay all express and parcel post charges—and charge no commission. Send for Raw Fur Price List and great special offer to all shippers and fur buyers.

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MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS

DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL

Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk

Michigan Growing Mash with Buttermilk

Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk

Make Chicks grow and hens lay

For sale by the local Co-op. or Farm Bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free Poultry feeding booklet. "Dep. P."

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE

Lansing, Michigan

P. U. COMMISSION IS CHECKING ON RATES OF 'PHONE COMPANY

Rural subscribers to service of the Michigan Bell Telephone company have raised considerable protest against increased charges made for service rendered during September and October, since a new order, from the Public Utilities commission, was put into effect permitting the company to make additional charges for certain classes of service on rural lines where city service was made available.

Due to the objections raised by these rural subscribers, a special investigation has been instituted by the utilities commission to determine the effect the new ruling has on the farmers in view of making a subsequent order that will be more equitable if the objections are learned to be well founded.

The order, recently issued by the utilities commission, gave the telephone company right to increase rates from 25 cents to 63 cents for each quarter mile on one-party lines where exchange service is granted out of cities or towns; from 17 cents to 36 cents on two-party lines and from 8 cents to 25 cents on four-party lines.

Members of the utilities commission claim that the commission had no intentions of permitting the telephone company to increase rates in the strictly rural districts. Farmers who demand city service should be willing to pay extra for it, but in case the existing order is found to be inequitable and unjust charges are brought about by its application, it will be rescinded and a new order made to fit the case from the information picked up during the investigation now in progress, the commissioners say.

At Dealers Everywhere

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE

FOR POULTRY



Have No Doubt About Pay Hens

HENS can make money for you and they are glad to do it. But they must have Crushed Oyster Shell before them all the time if you are to be sure of it. Eggshells are made of Calcium Carbonate. Hens must get this mineral or there will be but few eggs.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE contains 98% Calcium Carbonate. Keep PILOT BRAND before your birds all the time. It's a simple and inexpensive thing to do and insures more eggs and a profit.

Be sure to ask for PILOT BRAND. It's less expensive because it contains no waste.

If Your Standing Is Good In Your Community

And you are a man with a good following of prosperous farmers

You Can Sell Our Insurance

Experience is not the most essential thing in selling State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance. A Business GETTER in any line can make good with us.

Local Agents

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Lansing, Michigan

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY GETS LIVE PROGRAM READY FOR WINTER

Special Committee Is Named, Instructed to Outline Season's Work

Friday evening, Nov. 5, a group of Farm Bureau workers representing most of the townships in Shiawassee County met in Owosso to confer with State Farm Bureau workers regarding plans for increasing the membership in their county and for putting on a program of work for the benefit of the members there.

President C. M. Uch unfortunately was detained at home because of sickness in his family, so Floyd Walworth, secretary, was in charge of the meeting. Herman Ratering, district manager, explained some of the plans the workers had in mind. C. L. Brody, general manager of the State Farm Bureau, explained to those present the problems continually coming before the State Farm Bureau and some of the methods used in working them out. Alfred Bental told the story of the newest service being offered to the farmers of Michigan by the State Farm Bureau, namely, that of automobile insurance.

Others having part on the program were C. B. Cook, Clayton Cook, J. Fred Smith, Ed. Seib, John Beardslee, and Mrs. Chas. Arnold.

Plans for rounding out a program of work for Shiawassee County were outlined and a special committee, composed of Ed. Seib, C. B. Cook, John Beardslee, Mrs. Chas. Arnold, Mrs. Chas. Cook, and Mr. Uch and Mr. Walworth was appointed to meet with the State Farm Bureau staff at Lansing on Nov. 11, to perfect these plans.

From the splendid spirit displayed by those at the meeting, we are safe in predicting that the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau is just taking a real big forward step and that very shortly it will find its proper place among the front ranks of county Farm Bureaus.

TWO TON LITTERS PRODUCED IN OCT.

McBain Farmers Raise Heavy Pork Litters This Past Year

Two McBain farmers have qualified for membership in the Michigan Ton Litter club. This is the fourth time for Harry Ward to produce more than a ton of pork from a single litter of pigs in 180 days. This season his 11 pure bred O. I. C. pigs tipped the scales at 2,750 pounds when six months old.

Herman VanSteenis of McBain is another young Missaukee county farmer whose efforts this year to produce a ton of pork from one litter have been successful. His 12-pig litter, when weighed recently, showed he was well above the requirements with 2,507 pounds of pork.

LAPEER CONTINUES WITH ENROLLMENTS

Bureau District Manager And Lapeer Editor Talk To Boosters

On Thursday, Nov. 4, a group of Farm Bureau boosters met at the Hotel Barratt in Lapeer to plan for finishing the Farm Bureau membership campaign in that county. Secretary Robert Taylor presided at the meeting which was addressed by District Manager Ratering and C. L. Brody, general manager of the State Farm Bureau. Mr. McGuire, Editor of the Lapeer Press, gave one of his characteristic and encouraging addresses.

Mr. McGuire stressed the idea that in many things that come to us to do we spend far too much time in thinking how difficult it is and in most cases it could take less time to do it than is generally used in thinking about the difficulty of the task. We commend this sentiment to Farm Bureau workers everywhere.

Mr. Brody in his address pointed out the big jobs being undertaken by the State Farm Bureau, and the need of continued support by the membership and an increase in membership enrollments so that the real big program can be fully carried out. He further pointed out that anybody can quit but that it takes real, red-blooded folks to carry on and finish the job.

The outcome of the meeting was that definite plans were laid to finish the volunteer membership campaign commenced last spring which has had to be postponed because of the unusual conditions surrounding farm operations. From the splendid spirit shown by those present, it is quite evident that Lapeer County will finish the membership drive with a good substantial increase of members enrolled.

DROP IN FARM PRICE

The general level of farm prices dropped from 134 to 130 per cent of the pre-war level from September 15 to October 15, the Department of Agriculture announces in its monthly price report issued today.

The October index of 130, the department says, is 13 points below October a year ago, and only 10 points above the 1921 October farm price level.

HOME WORKERS ARE PLANNING A SCHOOL

Announce Program For First Home And Community Study Class

Plans are being rapidly completed for the first Home and Community Training School to be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on December 3 and 4 under the auspices of the Home and Community Department of the A. F. B. F. All persons who are interested in the American farm home and the rural community are invited to be present. An interesting program has been arranged, from which it is designed to work out local programs of work for the ensuing year.

It is expected that from the opportunity to develop acquaintance and friendship as well as the large exchange of ideas, plans and methods a much better understanding of the Home and Community Department will be brought about.

Many Topics
Education, citizenship, property rights of women, music, marketing, better movies, rural health, costume design and the relation of women to the Farm Bureau movement are among the topics to be discussed. Mrs. Robert M. Atkinson of Indiana, was for five years a teacher in the township schools of that state; for another five years she was associated with the city schools of Cleveland, Ohio, in the School of Observation. She brings two delightful messages on the needs of both rural and city schools.

Mrs. Frank Evans of Salt Lake City, a recognized attorney, will speak on the property rights of women, a subject full of interest and significance.

Mrs. Blanche E. Chenoweth, head of the Department of Household Arts, Teachers College, Indianapolis, as well as a member of the faculty on Costume Design at Chautauqua, New York summer school, has been secured to present two of her famous lectures on "Line and Color in Dress." Mrs. Chenoweth is a woman of recognized authority and possesses a charming personality that endears her to any audience.

Marketing
"Marketing Among Farm Women" is to be discussed at length by able leaders, while Dr. Caroline Hedger, of Rockefeller Foundation, needs no introduction to those interested in rural health.

The tentative program for the two-day school as announced by Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, head of the A. F. B. F. department, is as follows:

DEC. 3—MORNING SESSION
Mrs. Edith M. Wagar Presiding
9:00-9:15 A. M.—Conference singing led by Mrs. Florence Bovett, Nevada.

9:15-9:30 A. M.—General introductions.
9:30-11:00 A. M.—Roll call of states. Answers: What We Have Done This Year to Advance Farm Bureau in Our State.

11:00-11:45 A. M.—"Two Schools"—Mrs. Robert M. Atkinson.

AFTERNOON SESSION
Mrs. Ivon D. Gore Presiding
1:45-2:00 P. M.—Conference singing.

2:00-2:45 P. M.—"Property Rights of Women"—Mrs. Frank Evans.
3:00-3:45 P. M.—Speaker.
4:00-4:45 P. M.—"How to Visit Your School"—Mrs. Robert Atkinson.

6:30 P. M.—Dinner with the Directors and officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation—President Thompson presiding.

DEC. 4—MORNING SESSION
Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent Presiding
8:45-9:00 A. M.—Conference singing led by Mrs. Bovett.

9:00-9:45 A. M.—"What a Line Will Do"—Mrs. Blanche Chenoweth.
9:45-10:00 A. M.—Music—WLS Trio.

10:00-10:30 A. M.—"Curb Marketing for Farm Women"—Mrs. D. W. Bond, Jackson, Tenn.
10:30-11:00 A. M.—"Marketing"—Mrs. Mary Puncke.
11:00-11:30 A. M.—"The Economic Independence of Farm Women"—Miss Florence Ward, U. S. D. A.

11:30 A. M.-12:00 M.—"Moving Pictures and the Home"—Stanley Green.

AFTERNOON SESSION
Miss Mary Mims Presiding

1:45-2:30 P. M.—"What Dress Makes of You"—Mrs. Blanche Chenoweth.
2:30-2:45 P. M.—Music—WLS.

3:00-3:45 P. M.—"Rural Health"—Dr. Caroline Hedger.
4:00-5:00 P. M.—"What Our State Needs"—open forum.

The man who sells a ton of clover hay, for which he receives \$10, disposes of as much fertility as he would in selling two fat steers or 10 200 pound hogs for which he would receive from \$200 to \$240 as compared with only \$10 for the hay.

WITNESSES RECITE INTERESTING FACTS AT D. & M. HEARING

Several Hundred Supported Bureau's Objections to Abandonment

Company Aims to Deprive 30 Communities of Rail Facilities

Several hundred farmers and others responded to the call that went out for a hearing the last week in October, when the Michigan State Farm Bureau stepped in to block an attempt on the part of the D. & M. railroad company to abandon three of its branch lines serving territory in three counties of eastern Michigan.

The hearing on the proposed action of the railroad company was conducted for the Interstate Commerce Commission by Sherman T. Handy, chairman of the public utilities commission of Michigan and was held at Bay City.

That the farmer element is acutely interested in any proposed abandonment of a rail line in Michigan was evidenced at this meeting. Fully 250 farmers and rural residents were present and about one-fifth that number were called upon to testify before the commissioner.

Four principal witnesses appeared in behalf of the State Farm Bureau and the testimony they offered bore directly on agriculture and its relation to the income of the rail lines over which abandonment has been threatened by the operating company.

Horner Defends Farmers
Professor John T. Horner, head of the department of economics at Michigan State College, gave a very detailed report on the economic situation confronting the agriculture of that section of Michigan in face of threatened withdrawal by the railroad company.

His report was based upon facts and figures compiled by the traffic division of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and other data gathered by bureau officials and attorneys employed by the bureau.

A. P. Mills, traffic manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, when called to the witness stand, presented several sets of figures showing the relation of agricultural products to the income of the rail lines, and giving comparison of shipping costs of these commodities and of forest products and other commodities.

In Mr. Mills' report the Farm Bureau made a definite showing that agricultural commodities have been burdened with much heavier shipping charges from this territory than other commodities despite the fact that, for the most part, they are loaded into cars that have been brought into the territory along these three branch lines, laden with other commodities whereas, in the case of shipments of forest products the cars have to be brought in empty, as a usual thing.

On his showing he brought out that lumber from Rose City, as one instance, shipped to Detroit, was carried for \$59.50 a car whereas, with a car of potatoes or beans, the charge for transportation was \$97.20. A car of logs would go from Rose City to Bay City for \$16.65, while a car of potatoes or beans would have to bear a shipping charge of \$73.80 over the same route.

Agricultural Increases
This was all brought to light with the showing made that the volume of business in forest products had continued to decrease since 1919, while the volume of agricultural business done by the D. & M. company had been constantly on the increase.

Some conception of the volume of business done by the D. & M. company can be gained from the figures made part of the record at the hearing, showing that the company's earnings during the average year, since 1914, has been around \$300,000.

Two other very important witnesses were called to the stand to give evidence in support of the Michigan State Farm Bureau's objection to the railroad abandonment of its three branch lines; the Rose City line, the Lincoln branch and the Au Sable River line, all serving something like 30 small farming communities in parts of Ogemaw, Iosco and Alcona counties.

Need Rails for Freight
A peculiar feature concerning the hearing was that, with about 250 farmers at the hearing during the four days it was conducted, hardly one could be found who had used the railroad facilities for getting to Bay City, but all were strong for continuing the lines for freight lines, as their only salvation in marketing their products.

The reason for their not depending on rail facilities for traveling to the hearing, was because they would have lost too much time on the road, they contended.

The two witnesses, in addition to Prof. Horner and Mr. Mills, were E. C. Clark, attorney, of Saginaw, who owns several thousand acres of grazing lands in the area affected by the rail lines, and Ira Scheffey, secretary of the Lobdell-Emery company, of Alma.

Although no order has been issued covering the proposed abandonment of these lines, the residents of the district returned home immediately following the meeting, feeling confident that sufficient showing had been made on their behalf to warrant further operation of the branch lines.

Trend of Indebtedness Shown By Comparison of Mid-western Group of Agricultural States

KEEP HOME COSTS LOW TAX COMMISSION SAYS. CONFERENCE IS URGED

One of the things that would do as much as anything else to conserve the finances of Michigan agriculture, according to the state tax commission, would be organization of a tax conference similar to those formerly conducted.

Interests of the farmer, the manufacturer, the shipper, the builder and every other interest bearing a share in the taxation in the state could be heard at such conferences and a more mutual understanding of the questions could be worked out.

This is a feasible policy and one that Michigan farmers might well give serious thought to and put into action during the next year.

To get side by side with the big manufacturers and talk over the tax problems: this would aid materially in keeping a closer account of all expenditures, it is well to suppose.

That the former tax conferences were beneficial is the claim of the tax commission chairman.

Radical Curtailment Not Needed

Radical curtailment of improvements such as would endanger progress in either agriculture or other industries in order to keep taxes down would be foolhardy, it must be agreed, but a reasonable degree of accounting at this time would be good policy for all.

Agriculture in Michigan is not so hard hit through taxation as it is on account of a peculiar economic condition, the records of the state tax commission tend to indicate.

Here it is shown that, of the \$191,000,000 (approximately) levied in real and personal property tax in Michigan last year, cities paid about 73 per cent. This means that the remaining 27 per cent of real and personal property tax was spread over the agricultural areas and the towns and villages of the state, upon which the ratio of assessed valuation was fixed in about the same proportion as the tax.

That there has been an increase in the past five years amounting to about 12½ per cent of the total local tax paid each year in the 20 strictly agricultural counties of southern Michigan, points to a decided need of stricter observance of the laws of economy at home.

Where these same 20 counties, whose principal source of income is from their agricultural products, were assessed about 20 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the state in 1914, their percentage of assessments was lowered to 11.78 per cent in 1924 and has been dropped even lower than that in the past two years.

Industry Takes Added Tax
Exactly the opposite must be said regarding the strictly industrial counties (ten of them). They were assessed 49 per cent of the state's total assessed valuation in 1914 and in 1924 approximately 70 per cent.

Thus it is shown that the burden of taxation has been proportionately increased in the areas of greater industrial development and comparatively lowered in the counties where the leading industry is agriculture.

Taking the tax rate applied to the agricultural counties, it is seen that the 11 or 12 per cent paid on state taxation leaves about \$8 or \$9 per cent of the burden of taxation to be checked off against the value of local improvements and local benefits.

This is the point the state tax commission brings out in its recommendation to the farmers of Michigan that they do all in their power to curtail expenditures in their home communities.

Keep the costs at home as low as possible and the "big noise" about state costs will fade away materially, is their contention.

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past four years in spite of \$1,109,000 in 1923-24, since when there have been no further issues. Increasing population, however, has resulted in greatly increased municipal indebtedness in the past five years, says W. E. Carron, assistant state treasurer.

North Dakota has no outstanding bonds for general expenses, but has issues for Bank of North Dakota, state mill and elevator and the rural credits project for which adequate retirement funds are being provided annually.

The only bonds in Kansas are \$29,500,000 for soldiers' bonus.

Michigan State Debts
Michigan is making definite provisions for the retirement of its bonds, consisting of \$50,000,000 for highways, \$2,500,000 war loan and \$30,000,000 soldier bonus bonds. There have been no other calls for state bonds in recent years. Some Michigan cities are reported increasingly adverse to bonding.

Montana has, in the past two years, reduced its outstanding warrant indebtedness from \$4,668,380 to \$3,519,982. An increase in the bonded indebtedness in this period was due to sales of bonds for a greater University of Montana voted for in 1920, and state capitol improvement.

Tennessee in the last three years has reduced its state bonded indebtedness by \$2,249,000, that now outstanding totaling \$14,572,000, according to Frank S. Hall, commissioner of finance and taxation. He says the government is on a pay-as-you-go basis. Popular sentiment against further bond issues was shown in the last legislature and in defeating many projected municipal issues.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE FOR PRICE AND DESCRIPTION of Pyramid poultry shipping cages. Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange, 288 Ropelle street, Detroit. 3-12-28

REGISTERED, SILVER FOXES AT \$50.00 a pair for a limited number. If you want Foxes, don't let this opportunity pass. McComb's Silver Fox Ranch, Remus, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2—11-12-28

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ASDALE PUPS FOR SALE, MALES \$25.00, females \$1. We are also offering a few well bred young Brown Swiss cows. Elmswood Farms, Sebawaing, Michigan. 11-24-28

THOROUGHbred SHROPSHIRE Yearling and ram lambs, the sturdy rugged kind with lots of size and type. Particulars and photos write Joe MacLarty, Hudson, Mich. 11-24-28

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