

PRODUCERS SOUND ECONOMY KEYNOTE AT ANNUAL MEET

Tenth Convention, Michigan Milk Producers, Successful

CONTINUE POOL STUDY

Most Harmonious Session is Conducted. Financial Gains Made

The first definite step looking toward possible pooling of interests in the distribution of its products was taken by the Michigan Milk Producers association in session at the Michigan State college for its 10th annual state convention, on Oct. 19, when a report, compiled by Prof. J. T. Horner, of the college economics department, was read and filed and a resolution was adopted directing that investigation of "milk pools" in other distributing centers be continued.

While the report gave some very pointed facts relative to operation and control of various types of pools, no recommendation was made in the report and no open discussion of the merits or demerits of the pool obtained.

The reading of the report by Prof. Horner gave an idea of the general scope of the investigation work conducted by the association during the past 12 months and, whether or not the actual opening of a pool of one kind or another would be warranted to determine after further study of the question.

One big feature of the annual convention was that of harmony and unanimity of opinion in the few major questions that arose.

Nine resolutions were presented and all were "run through" without a single dissenting vote.

Three board members were re-elected and one new one chosen and the entire transaction of the nominating and balloting consumed less time than ordinarily required for the nominating alone.

Each local named its own nominating delegate and this committee of delegates chose the candidates. When it came to balloting on the candidates, unanimous vote was cast on a ballot which the secretary was instructed to prepare, seating all four board members.

Advertising Has Paid Profits That much of the increase in sales of the association's products during the past year was due to the program of consistent advertising was the contention of Prof. Anderson, of Michigan State college, who made the assertion that, next to the two cents a hundred weight for their product that members pay in to their organization, the best investment they have had this past year has been their investment in advertising. The net returns from this investment has been the most profitable, he declared.

Along with advertising, as cause of increased sales in the Detroit area, Prof. Anderson stated, should be considered two other major factors. One is that of the rapid and normal growth of the population of the Michigan metropolises and the other the industrial expansion program carried out by the Ford interests.

Cull Herds for Good Stock. Although few delegates asked privilege of the floor during the session, there was manifestation of a general move among dairymen of the state to check more closely on their herds to eliminate the poor paying cow and build up a more profitable dairy business by giving the good cow more consideration and applying tested rules of good economy in the conduct of the individual dairyman's business.

That the organization has been building on a firm financial basis was attested to by the auditor in his report which showed that the profit accruing to the association during the past four years have been greater than the total net worth of the organization at the close of its sixth year of business, in 1922.

One hundred seventy-five delegates unanimously approved the resolutions offered by the resolutions committee. In these resolutions the officers of the organization were commended for their administration of the affairs; the policies carried out in the past were endorsed; the work of the state college dairy division was commended; continuing the investigation of marketing situations and the possibilities of a pool was advocated and the by-laws were changed by changing the time of holding the annual meeting from the third Tuesday in October to the first Friday in November, beginning in 1927.

The directors chosen were L. W. Harwood, of Adrian; M. L. Noon, of Jackson; W. J. Thomas, of Grand Rapids and R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, chosen for three years.

The officers were elected as follows, Oct. 21: N. P. Hull, of Lansing, president; R. G. Potts, of Washington, Mich., vice-president; John C. Near, of Flat Rock, secretary and H. W. Norton, treasurer.

Dirt Farmer Is Only One To Solve His Own Problem

By EDITH M. WAGAR
Chairman Farm Bureau Home and Community Work

I can see, more and more every day, the great need of a strong farm organization. We must have one of honest to goodness dirt farmers who are actually living the life and whose incomes are derived from the fruits of their labors.



Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

We have many people speaking for the farmer these days—many who claim to be farmer minded and who help to control the sentiment for the farmer, who if put to the test, would not share the labor or accept the income the farmer must.

Those people can assist us materially in questions of mutual interest but are really detrimental to a real farm policy. So I repeat we must have a "nothing-but-farmer" organization if we ever put agriculture where it should be put. And I can see every day more and more that if anything different ever comes to the farm home the job must be done by the farmer himself.

I wish every farmer could see how terribly necessary it was for us to

band together and stick together. Just the other day I met with a group of city ladies at their request to listen to a national women's leader tell them what she felt they should know about living costs. And every point she brought out was detrimental to the farmer. She mentioned the tariff on butter which prevented cheap butter from coming into our country from Denmark; she told that with the tariff removed on wool that product could come in from Argentina and force the price down here; she told them that sugar could still be lower in price if the tariff were removed. In fact, she only mentioned agricultural products as a means of reducing living costs. She said nothing about manufactured goods; she said nothing about cost of labor or the standards of living; she failed to mention transportation or taxation or the difference between production and consumption.

I found these city ladies all willing to listen to the argument (which you no doubt know must have occurred) and I am sure they will listen to justice for the farmer. But the farmer must be on the job.

It was almost accidental that I was in attendance at that meeting but if the story their guest gave them had not been challenged, they would all no doubt have been convinced that they had a cause for adjustment.

They were a representative group and there's no telling how wide spread that false information would have been scattered.

It tells us we must all know our story and tell it to the world. We must study our own situation, we must be positive about our facts, we must have courage to act, we must withstand temptation to sell out, we must have faith in ourselves and our neighbor and we must cling together.

If all the farm folks would do their best to do these things we would have no need of congressional relief or commissions of inquiry to see what's the matter with us and how to remedy it. The real matter is we have all been thinking as individuals and doing just as we pleased.

SEED CLASSIFICATIONS

The Federal Seed act, requiring that all imported clover and alfalfa seed be "stained," is now in force. It should be clearly understood and constantly borne in mind that the federal stain does not necessarily guarantee the origin of the seed.

The various classifications and their distinguishing stains are as follows:

Alfalfa and red clover seed from Canada will be colored one per cent violet. Alfalfa and red clover seed of known foreign origin, other than Canada, and not formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unsuitable for general use in the United States will be colored one per cent green. Imported alfalfa and red clover seed formally determined by the secretary of agriculture to be unsuitable for general use in the United States will be colored 10 per cent red.

EXPERTS AIM TO MAKE PAPER OF CORN STALKS

Scientists, after completing what are considered successful attempts to make paper from corn stalks, express great hopes for utilizing what has been generally considered waste from corn fodder by converting the heavy stalk into various grades of paper.

Some of the lower grades of paper have already been turned out in experiments, such grades as box paper and some writing paper.

That the corn stalk may have a value as high as \$5 a ton for paper making, is the expectation of many who have checked on the first manufacture from this new source.

Such conversion of the stalks would eliminate the winter hibernating quarters of the dreaded corn borer.

Corn stalks require only 11 days for seasoning as against nine months to two years for pulp. Only one hour of cooking is necessary for corn pulp as against 48 hours for wood. Corn stalk paper takes ink satisfactorily without the expense of calendering or sizing necessary for wood paper manufacture.

With the utilization of the corn stalk in commerce, following on top of the recently announced discovery of an industrial use for 20,000,000 tons of corn cobs, corn becomes one of the most useful crops known to man.

From it will be made news print, writing paper, sugar, sirup, animal food, meals, flours, oils, fat, starch, glucose materials, fuel and glue.

FIRST AID

"Were you bashful the first time you called on a girl?" "Why, yes, but her father helped me out."

STATE GRANGERS SET NEW RECORD AT ANNUAL MEET

34th Convention Draws 1,000 Delegates to Hear Big Program

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED

Four Days of Business Was Schedule of Week's Conference

As this issue of the News goes to press, the Michigan State Grange is holding its fifty-fourth annual meeting at East Lansing. A large attendance and splendid spirit are characterizing the daily sessions which are being held in the new Peoples' Church.

A large number of resolutions covering a wide range of subjects of interest to rural citizens are receiving careful consideration at the hands of the various State Grange committees, but it is too early to report the final action of the delegates.

Highlights of the session thus far have been the reports presented by the various State Grange officers, the introduction of resolutions, the "hay rack ride" around the College Campus and farms, Wednesday afternoon, and the annual banquet Wednesday evening. When the delegates made a tour of the Campus on the hay racks which had been provided, they saw the College livestock and experimental plots and were entertained by a parade of the students in the College military organization and by a demonstration football game between the Varsity squad and the Freshmen team.

Record Attendance. Former records were broken and new precedents established at the annual banquet held Wednesday evening. Over 1,000 delegates and other patrons crowded the dining hall of the new Peoples' Church to capacity and for the first time in history the banquet program was broadcast by radio so that thousands of Grangers besides those actually in attendance, could enjoy what was being said and share in the spirit of the occasion.

State Master of Grange, A. B. Cook, of Owosso, presided as toastmaster at the banquet program. An address of welcome was given by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College. Following Dr. Butterfield's talk, M. B. McPherson spoke on behalf of the State Board of Agriculture, and Clark L. Brody, Sec'y-Mgr. of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, brought greetings from that organization.

The principal feature of the evening speaking program was the annual report of Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, who for twelve years has served as Lecturer of the State Grange.

Lecturer Reports. Farmers cannot afford to consider a lowering of their present standards of living, Mrs. Stockman asserted. They should endeavor to maintain those standards and organize to effect some regulation of agricultural production and their income, she said.

"The farming industry does need protection from the federal government," she declared.

"Farmers should organize and demand a sufficient increase in tariffs on farm commodities to protect American agriculture. They should seek government aid to diminish the surplus. They should demand that the government stop spending money for reclamation of arid and marginal lands in experimental work, until development of these areas is warranted by an increased demand for food production.

"The government must aid the farmer in restoring his credit and aid him in a program of orderly marketing of his products.

"The status of agriculture as an industry must reach the level of other industries," she asserted.

Referring to the stand taken by Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. treasury department, when he voiced strenuous opposition to farm surplus measures introduced in the last session of Congress—raising the question of how farm produce prices could be raised without raising wages in cities—Mrs. Stockman answered by saying it is a matter of increasing the prices of farm commodities or the farmer will join the ranks of city folk and there will follow unemployment through a city surplus, which will necessitate farm and city prices dropping together.

Government lands should be devoted more to grazing, reforestation and conservation, the speaker declared.

Farmers to Organize. That the farmer, by organizing, can get aid from the world of finance, was pointed out in referring

CORRECTION

In printing the pictures of Michigan's Master Farmers in the last issue of the NEWS, we reversed the names of the Farley brothers. Garfield Farley's name appeared under M. E. Farley's picture and vice versa.

STUDIES POOLING



PROF. J. T. HORNER

MILK PRODUCERS HEAR REPORT ON A PROPOSED POOL

Economics Instructor From State College Gives Study Result

MORE DATA NECESSARY

Co-operation of Producers And Distributors is Needed

By J. T. HORNER
Professor of Economics, Mich State College

There has been a feeling among some of the Milk Producers in the Detroit area that it would be advisable for all producers to be paid the same price for their milk (butterfat differentials to prevail) regardless of the dealer to whom they were selling.

Under the Detroit market plan farmers selling to different distributors receive a different price. For example, one creamery might sell 35 per cent of its receipts as fluid milk and use 15 per cent for other purposes. A farmer selling 3.5 milk to such a distributor would receive \$2.81 a hundred pounds when the price of fluid milk is \$3.00 and the manufactured \$1.72. Another farmer selling to another distributor who sold only 60 per cent of his receipts as fluid milk would receive \$2.49 a hundred. Because of this difference in the average prices received by farmers, the feeling has grown up that the present system is not fair to all producers.

In brief, the purpose of a pool in the Detroit market is to give each producer the same price all others receive—butterfat test and transportation disregarded.

No pooling plan will be a success unless the producers unanimously support it.

I am not advocating a pool for this market, nor am I going to advise against one. I have found the different types of pools with their advantages and disadvantages. The outstanding markets in the United States in which there is a pool are Minneapolis-St. Paul, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and New York. Of those without a pool the Connecticut Milk Producers association; operating in Hartford and surrounding cities, and the Philadelphia market are the most outstanding. We have, then, some very successful organizations which have the pool and some which have not.

Type of Pool

In order to equalize the prices received by producers, two types of pools have been used in different sections of the country.

Under one plan each distributor pays the association the money due for milk for the month. This money is then pro-rated in the association office among producers on the basis of amount and quality of milk supplied by each, and checks are sent out by the association for the amount of money due each farmer. Under such an arrangement every farmer receives his money directly from the association. A uniform statement is used and every producer is on the same basis. Examples of this type are Minneapolis-St. Paul, Cleveland and New York.

Second, the dealer pool. Under this plan dealers report to the pooling clerk, as soon as possible after the first of the month, the amount of milk purchased and the amounts used for different purposes. From these reports the pool clerk determines the receipts of the market and the quantity which goes for different uses for the market as a whole. A report is then sent each distributor and he is instructed to pay his producers on the basis of the average for the market, rather than his individual sales. Obviously, the sales of each distributor would not

(Continued on page two.)

MICH. FARM BUREAU JOINS MIDWEST STATES IN NEW MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE FOR FARMER OWNED CARS

Seven State Organizations Adopt Plan to Give Farmer Drivers' Liability, Collision, Fire And Theft Protection; Plan Is Finding Favor With Rural Michigan

Announcement has been made by the Michigan State Farm Bureau that it has created a department of rural automobile insurance and has accepted the Michigan state agency for the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Bloomington, Ill. The object of the new State Farm Bureau automobile insurance dept is to give Michigan farmers a special service in mutual automobile insurance.

The plan of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company was worked out by officers and directors of farm mutual insurance concerns operating in Illinois and is based strictly on mutual principles. The State Farm Bureaus of Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, South Dakota and Minnesota have in the past year accepted State agencies of the state farm mutual auto insurance company, of Illinois. The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation Mutual Automobile Insurance Dep't operates on the same plan and enrolled 4,263 members in six months, since April 14.

As agent of the State Farm Mutual, the Michigan Farm Bureau Insurance Dep't has organized southern Michigan and through local agents is taking applications for rural auto insurance. The policies are confined to farmer owned automobiles, which has a considerable bearing on the automobile insurance rates.

With the exception of a few highly congested areas—the territory immediately adjoining large cities—any farmer who is eligible to membership in any farm mutual insurance company, or any Farm Bureau member or any person eligible to membership in the Farm Bureau will be accepted for membership in the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company.

The plan is simply one of farmers financing their own insurance. It has been operating successfully for four years and during the past year, the report of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company shows that the premium income for 1925 was 135 per cent of the three previous years' business, indicating a tremendous growth in the number of policy holders.

Policies are issued to cover theft, fire, public liability, property damage and collision.

STATE TO EXTEND REMOVAL OF SNOW

Sixteen Hundred Miles More Of Highways to be Cleared

Approximately 5,600 miles of Michigan trunkline highways are to be kept snow-free this winter, according to plans being made by the state highway department which has purchased enough portable snow fence to protect a hundred miles of highway and has been given an appropriation of \$186,000 for purchasing additional equipment.

Last year about 4,000 miles of highway were kept cleared, including some short stretches in the upper peninsula. This year, an additional 1,600 miles are to be included in the snow removal plan of the highway department. This will be close to 80 per cent of the total mileage of state trunk line highways kept open to vehicular traffic throughout the coming winter.

Where counties have equipment for snow removal the state pays them for doing the work. If the county is unable to do the work the state pays for use of county equipment and does the work at state expense.

Extent of Bovine T-B Is Shown in New Map

A map of the United States portraying by counties, the extent of bovine tuberculosis in 1926 shows excellent progress in eradicating the disease compared with a similar map issued two years ago. Though in a few localities the resurvey shows a little more disease than shown on a previous map, the new map shows in general a marked decline in the degree of infection. Six different intensities of shading show graphically the success of all parts of the United States in controlling and eradicating this insidious foe.

A very marked increase in the number and extent of accredited areas from which the disease has been practically wiped out is an outstanding achievement seen in the comparison of the 1924 and 1926 maps. A brief table shows also that for the country as a whole the per cent of tuberculosis cattle declined from 3.3 per cent in 1924 to 2.8 in 1926. The map was prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Washington State college lays claim to a world record. Pullman Pride, a White Leghorn hen owned and bred by the college poultry department has laid 337 eggs in 365 days.

4 COUNTIES PLAN ALFALFA CAMPAIGN

Dairy Educational Work Will Be Conducted During Next Month

Dairy alfalfa educational campaigns, which have proved an important factor in influencing the increase of acreage of alfalfa in this state, from 74,000 acres in 1919 to 500,000 the present year, will be conducted in four Michigan counties starting November 5 and ending December 3, according to plans announced by the farm crops department at Michigan State college.

The campaigns have reached 56 counties of the state since 1920. College specialists, including Larry Kurtz and Paul Miller, from the crops department, and George Girschbach, Robert Addy, and James Hays from the dairy department, will cooperate with the county agricultural agents. The four counties to be canvassed in the campaign are Muskegon, Missaukee, St. Clair, and Midland. The campaign will start in Muskegon county, November 5.

According to reports from the farm crops specialists, Michigan farmers had 3,000,000 acres of hay in the past year. Only 16 per cent of the Michigan meadows are producing alfalfa. The average production for mixed hay is one and one-half tons to the acre, while alfalfa produces two and one-half tons of hay from two cuttings each year. The increase of a ton per acre from the 500,000 acres of alfalfa grown this year, is worth a total of \$10,000,000 to farmers of this state.

Each farmer who has an alfalfa field on his farm, is the owner of a miniature Muscle Shoals nitrate plant, for each ton of alfalfa hay contains 47 pounds of nitrogen taken from the air. Nitrogen costs 18 cents a pound when purchased as a fertilizing material. The nitrogen also makes alfalfa hay the best forage for dairy cattle and reduces the amount of high-priced concentrates which dairymen have to buy each year.

Satisfactory Dairy Barn

By the statement that every dairyman should have a suitable barn, it is not meant to imply that a fortune should be invested in one. Under present conditions, it is doubtful whether any farmer is justified in incurring great expense for the erection of an elaborate dairy barn. There are a few qualifications which make a dairy barn a suitable place. The most important are probably warmth, light, ventilation, sanitation and convenience.

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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

PASSAGE OF THE CAPPER-FRANCH, Truth-in-Pricing 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, 1925

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 tax.
(c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities.

TAXES REDUCED \$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

(d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same.
(Farm Bureau investigations brought equalization in Calhoun, Ingham, Washtenaw, Monroe and Kalamazoo counties, saving farmer taxpayers \$67,350 excess taxes annually.)

TRANSPORTATION

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

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.

LET "GEORGE DO IT," BUT HELP HIM NOVEMBER 2

Every Michigan farmer has one job to do this fall and it is a very short task but one that requires a lot of fore-thought. That little job must be taken care of next Tuesday at the polls.

How are you set to meet the issue? Have you turned it over in your mind until you are convinced you have the "man" or the "party" or the "question" decided upon so that, in case your vote falls to the winner, you will have no reason for regrets later on?

Think it over; talk it over with the rest of the family tonight, then go to the polls Tuesday, November 2, and do your bit.

How many farmers of the state can afford to put off this little job? Not one. It's "all out" for everyone on that day.

It need not be a holiday, altogether, but the little time it takes to drive to the polls and drop a ballot ought to be given by each resident of voting age most willingly.

Maybe the old man hasn't much to say around home but, by golly, no one can tell him who or what to vote for or against when he slips behind the curtain of the voting booth.

There's one place Pa Farmer can "say" just what he thinks and he doesn't have to tell anybody on the outside before or after he "says" it either, if he doesn't care to.

Even in this there should be some degree of satisfaction for some, whether their votes go good or bad.

"Everybody out" means that there isn't going to be any minority out cramming things through to suit themselves. It's the big vote that's equitable and the only safe vote.

HELP MAKE THIS FALL'S BALLOTING HEAVY. GET OUT AND VOTE.

There are a lot of long winter nights ahead to be sitting around the fire and wishing you "hadn't been so disinterested" at voting time.

There isn't a farmer in the state who is disinterested; there may be a few who let things slip occasionally but even they cannot afford to put off going to the polls. Get there even though it means half a load of dry beans or a little patch of potatoes has to lay over another day.

It's really hard to make those little sacrifices at times but how much harder it is to sacrifice majority rule to minority rule when the change is made but once in two years or more.

Think it over. Talk it over. Decide and then VOTE NOV. 2.

"TAXING ON OPTIONS"

Commenting on the matter of Michigan farmers paying taxes on farm lands according to increased assessed valuations based on "resort boom speculation" prices named in hundreds of options given in the past year, mostly in lake regions, the Grand Rapids Press, in a recent issue, hits the thing squarely and fairly when it says:

"If there ever was occasion for the exercise of the quality of mercy and the saving grace of common sense it is in behalf of those west Michigan farmers, ignorant of the strange workings of resort booms, who gave options on their land to speculators and now discover that the option holders have vanished while the tax assessors have stepped in, accepted their option terms as indicative of valuation, and boosted their taxes from five to forty times. If the optioner does not show up with his payments, which is quite likely, the farmer holds the bag not only as owner but as taxpayer.

"Assessors who would take strict advantage of these speculative and wholly conditional values are very poor officers and citizens of their localities. Agriculture cannot 'carry' taxes based on imaginative assumption of potential resort values which have not been realized in actual earning power.

"Last year The Press warned against the ill effects of an option boom in driving genuine building resorters away from Michigan by setting speculative land values beyond their reach. How much of that occurred is of course unknown, and such as did occur could not be prevented. But assessors decidedly can prevent this new ill effect of practical confiscation of farm land. They do not have to accept fictitious and conditional land values as real. An option in a boom district does not always represent the value of the land. It may represent merely the fact that somebody guessed wrong."

OUR INSURANCE SERVICE

As noted in our list of Farm Bureau services, we have added that of Farmers' Mutual Automobile Insurance. It is a fact that only a small percentage of farmers operating motor vehicles are carrying liability insurance. It is also a fact that even though the operator of a car which meets with an accident that is the cause of injury to others, is innocent, as far as blame is concerned, still he may be sued for damage to an extent that would practically put him out of business. Several cases of this kind have come to our attention recently where there was no insurance to afford protection.

In setting up this new service the Michigan State Farm Bureau is seeking to secure for farmers adequate full coverage at reasonable rates by confining the risks to farm owned cars.

We recommend this service to all our Farm Bureau members.

Pres. Coolidge Strong For Farm Co-operation

Farmer Will Be Heard

"We want co-operation preached as a principle, not a panacea. It will not accomplish the impossible. But it is a sound, tried, demonstrated principle that must be introduced at the basis of our agricultural establishment. It demands that the individual shall surrender some part of his complete independence for his own and for the general good. It means that a certain authority must be delegated, and when delegated it must be supported. There must be faith, good will, patience. It must be understood that no very spectacular achievements will be wrought.

"The Co-operative Association, which establishes grades and standards encourages the good and eliminates the poor varieties, increases the efficiency of the production, provides a unified product adapted to its market, organizes its distribution, creates confidence in its products and its methods—that kind of an Association is doing the best that co-operation can do. It will serve both the seller and the buyer. Under wise leadership it will succeed. More than anything else we need a generation of farmers trained to co-operation; and to get that we need able, courageous, determined leadership, and, most of all, leadership that will not desert the farmer; but will stay by him."

DOWAGIAC PLANS ITS ANNUAL POTATO SHOW

Announcement has been made by A. N. Nesman, agricultural instructor at Dowagiac, of Corn, Potato, and Apple Show scheduled for November 19 and 20, the exhibits to be arranged in the gymnasium of the new High School building at that city.

USE THESE RULES FOR BETTER FARM BUREAU MEETINGS

Parliamentary Practice Given Here Outlines Proper Procedure

DON'T BE OUT OF ORDER

This Shows What is Correct To Say and When and How to Say It

In developing local Farm Bureau meetings, the Home and Community Department of the A. F. B. F. has worked out simple rules of parliamentary procedure. An observance of the following rules will greatly facilitate the business section of a community meeting, according to Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, Field Director of the Home and Community Department of the A. F. B. F.

Rules to Be Observed

Every member should learn to preside over a public meeting. Likewise, every member should know how to act as a member of an organized group. All presiding officers should be familiar with the following rules:

(a) Always address the president as Mr. (or Madam) President.
(b) All remarks should be addressed to the president.
(c) There should be no talking among members.

(d) The president should recognize the person who seeks the floor by saying, "Mr. or Miss, or Robert," etc.

(e) This indicates that the person thus recognized has the privilege of speaking (on the floor) and must not be interrupted.

(f) The only interruptions allowable are (1) a call for a point of order, or (2) a question.

(g) A point of order applies to a member who has made a motion which is out of order because of another motion before the meeting, or to a member whose remarks are not on the subject under consideration, or to a person who is exceeding the time limit for discussion, etc. A point of order is executed as follows:

Member, rising while another is speaking: "Mr. President, I rise to a point of order."

The president will then recognize the speaker as follows: "Mr. — please state your point of order."

Member who has interrupted speaker: "Mr. President, the speaker, Mr. — (interrupted member's name), is out of order because there is another motion before the meeting."

President: "The Chair decides that the point is (or is not) well taken."

Whereupon the interrupted speaker takes his seat or makes an appeal from the decision of the Chair as follows:

Interrupted Speaker: "Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair."

President: "Mr. — appeals from the decision of the Chair. As many as are in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will say 'Aye'; contrary, 'No.'"

"The motion is (or is not) carried."

If the motion is carried and the decision of the Chair is thus sustained, the speaker has no further recourse and must take his seat. If, however, the motion is lost and the decision of the Chair is not sustained, the speaker may continue to speak.

Question. The speaker may be interrupted by any member for the purpose of asking a question. This question may be one of personal privilege, or may be for the purpose of gaining information about the subject under discussion.

Member taking floor while another is speaking: "Mr. President, I rise to a question of information."

Presiding officer: "State your question."

Member: "Do I understand the speaker to mean that," etc.

The speaker then proceeds to give the information desired and the meeting proceeds.

In case of a question of personal privilege, the process is as follows: Member, rising and interrupting speaker: "Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege."

President: "State your question."

Member: "Mr. President, this room is too warm for comfort; and I therefore ask to have the windows opened."

In either case the presiding officer may rule for or against the person asking the question.

(h) Never offer a motion by saying, "I move you," but simply with "I move," etc.

(i) Never offer a motion while another motion is still before the meeting.

(j) Before any matter is voted upon the presiding officer must state the motion fully and completely.

(k) The ordinary form of voting upon regular motion is as follows: Presiding Officer: "All in favor of this motion say 'Aye' (short pause for the vote); 'Contrary, 'No.'"

The presiding officer then announces the result by saying: "The motion is carried," or "The motion is lost."

(l) Motions for questions of privilege or a point of order take precedence over all other motions.

(m) Never attempt to place too many amendments to a motion. (Only one amendment to an amendment is allowable. It is usually better to offer a substitute motion.)

(n) A motion may not be put to a vote of the meeting until it has been seconded or supported by some

Woman Conducts Farming Business for Forty Years

Mrs. Amanda Johnson, of Ill. Manages Two Farms At 87 Years

How can a woman get away with the job of business manager? Mrs. Amanda Johnson, of Roseville, Ill., can explain that after having managed the affairs of two farms since 1885 and made a success of the business.

"Run 'em," she asks; "why certainly a woman can run a farm; I've been at it since the early 80's and I'm not ready to give up yet." And this woman in the farming business has passed her 87th milestone of life's travel and is still going strong.

"I had rather be active and accomplishing all that I can than to drop into retirement simply because I have worked steadily for a long time," she asserts with a satisfied air if anyone suggests that she has done enough in her time.

"I enjoy seeing the crops harvested and figure out where they can be put to the best advantage and with best economy.

"I help with the harvesting and expect to do so a good many years. Why not? That's the only way to enjoy living; by going wholeheartedly into what you undertake."

The success with which her endeavor has been met is well shown in her ability to travel to and from California to spend each winter, which she has done for four decades.

Work has not made her a withered old woman. She is spry and her mind is unusually keen and active. She works because she enjoys her work and this enjoyment is made possible through careful planning in advance, she claims.

Her two farms are in the corn belt and include a total of 360 acres. They are productive and kept so by application of proper methods of cultivation. That is part, and the main part, of her business management.

When her husband died in the 80's she carried on where he had left off.

"It was quit or carry on," she says, "so I decided to carry on and I'm glad I did. I like it and I'm not going to give up yet for a while."

"Some women make a fine home but they never sell it to anyone. That's a fine art or profession, making a home, and I admire any woman's ability to do that much but I find real enjoyment in conducting the business of farm management, for I realize I have been successful."

"BABY MUSTN'T"

A baby shouldn't eat of too much candy, so they say. It makes them sick, and shucks, it isn't nice to feel that way. But still there's no discretion in a tiny youngster's mind, so how can people blame them when they eat all they can find?

Each household has some china that is broken by a touch. I guess perhaps the reason is because it cost so much. To keep a wee one shy of it is something you can't teach, so, after all, it's mighty wise to put it out of reach.

In mother's darning basket are some needles, yarn and thread. Why is it every baby to the darning basket's led? We just can't let the needles prick, and make the kiddie cry. That's why you'll find the darning basket hidden up so high.

It keeps the grown-ups busy when a little tot's around, a-hiding things in secret spots where they cannot be found. But, as the tot grows older, it imagines it's a game, and so it keeps on hunting, and it finds things, just the same.

—North Branch Gazette.

Grangers Set Record

(Continued from page one)

to recent offers of southern bankers to help finance the cotton production industry if the growers would agree to curtail their production during the coming year.

Much has been accomplished and much more can be accomplished, she said, through farmer organization. Take the matter of co-operative marketing, she cited: "One-fifth of the farm commodities of the country were marketed through organized co-operatives last year."

Some telling comparisons were offered, dealing with the expense of equipping and maintaining a farm home on a standard somewhat comparable to the modern city home, showing need of an increase rather than decrease of the farmers' income.

Among the other speakers on the banquet program were Dr. Willard, director of continuing education at Michigan State College, and Dr. Eben Mumford, professor of sociology.

Among the many pleasing musical features were piano and xylophone duets by Professor Taylor and his son, vocal solos by Vern Stockman, singing by the chorus from the Stockman Grange in Clinton County and several numbers by Marc Cutler, Michigan's own Harry Lauder.

member other than the one making the motion.

(o) In case of tie votes, the president or presiding officer decides the motion.

(p) A motion to adjourn the meeting is in order at any time.

Milk Producers Hear Report on a Proposed Pool

(Continued from page one)

be the same as the average of the market. To adjust this the distributor whose fluid milk sales were more than the average for the market would pay the difference to the pool and the distributor, whose fluid milk sales were less than the average for the market would draw out of the pool sufficient to compensate him for this difference. This is a very simple type of pool. The Pittsburg pool is the principal one of this type.

Advantages of Pools

There are certain advantages and disadvantages of pools regardless of the type used. In the first place, a pooling system gives to every farmer selling in the market the same average price. This quality brings satisfaction and makes the farmer feel that he is being fairly dealt with.

On the other hand, there are some distinct disadvantages of any pooling arrangement. Unless most of the distributors in the market go into the pool with the spirit of making it succeed, it is very doubtful whether it will last very long. The pool price obviously must be lower than the fluid milk price. This gives to distributors who are not dealing with the association the opportunity to go into the producing areas and offer farmers a flat price a little bit above the pool price. The non-co-operating dealer, or a man who wanted to break up the organization, could go into the country and offer a flat price above the average of the pool and many farmers would be tempted to sell on this basis. When such offers are made by dealers, farmers do not, as a rule, go to the trouble of finding out whether such firms are responsible or whether such a contract is the best thing for the market. Another serious feature about dealers buying outside of the pool at a higher average price than the pool price, is that such dealers would be buying their fluid milk for less than the price which the co-operating dealer paid.

Watch Price Cutting

Buying on such a basis would permit the non-co-operating dealer to go into the market and cut prices because such a dealer would have small surplus to carry owing to the fact that he would buy only the milk that he needed for fluid milk purposes; while the pool would be taking care of all production in the market and would necessarily have to bear the burden of the surplus. This price cutting which the non-co-operating dealer would practice, would have a tendency to lower the retail price of milk in the entire market, and this loss would eventually fall back upon the milk producers of the area as a whole, resulting in a further reduction in the price which the distributor paid. There is only one way in which this practice can be prevented and that is for farmers to realize the importance of their association to such an extent that they will not be tempted by the offers of non-co-operating dealers.

Milk producers cannot expect their association officers to make a pool or any other market plan a success unless they themselves honestly support it. No farmers' organization can be stronger than the sincerity of its membership. Such organizations are not schemes to beat the market, but rather they are the means whereby farmers acting together can more intelligently sell their products.

Failure of a pooling plan cannot be charged to the association officers, but entirely to the producers who attempt to reap a benefit from the situation. Also, the support of distributors must be genuine or the pooling plan will not succeed. The question for the milk producers to decide is whether they will support the pool and whether they will have the courage to turn down flattering offers which irresponsible dealers and those who are attempting to break up your organization may make from time to time.

No pooling plan should be adopted before the organization is fully convinced that it will receive the support necessary to bring success. If the pool is decided upon, the next question is what the type shall be—dealer or association. This is a matter which the producers cannot answer alone. The pool is something in which the distributors are vitally interested. They might support one type and not another. Therefore, it will be necessary before any pooling arrangement is started, to come to an understanding with the distributors as to just what type of pool they will support, if any at all.

CENTRAL MICH. PIGEON SHOW TO OPEN NOV. 2

First annual show of the Central Michigan Poultry and Pigeon association is to be held at Lansing during the week, November 2 to 6, inclusive.

Judging of the poultry is to be done by C. G. Gard and C. M. Ferguson and the pigeon judging by Ross Dunstan and John Vivier.

Every poultry and pigeon fancier in the state is urged to boost this venture.

This association was established only a few months ago and has developed into a strong organization.

LAND BANKS BRING MICHIGAN FARMER CUT IN INTEREST

Loan Rates Now Are Down Two Per Cent From Peak of 1916

BANKER EXPLAINS PLAN

President of St. Paul Bank Tells Advantages of Federal Loans

Although Michigan farmers have not taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain farm loans from the Federal Land Bank to the extent that farmers of other states have, it is stated by H. K. Jennings, president of the St. Paul Federal Land Bank, that the interest rate in this territory has been cut down fully two per cent and undoubtedly through the functioning of these banks.

Michigan farmers, Mr. Jennings points out, have much that is lacking in some other states to make farming profitable and attractive. In the following article, prepared especially for readers of the News, the president of the federal land bank operating in this territory, which embraces Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota, explains the agricultural situation in Michigan as it is related to credits and tells something of the application of the federal land bank system of serving the farmer. He says: "Michigan never has suffered to any considerable extent from single crop farming, but has wisely stuck to diversified farming and, as result, has not been as hard hit as the one crop states."

Diversified Farming Best
"The hazards of farming are so great that even in a state where the farmers generally follow diversified activities there are sure to be some lean years. Michigan farmers do not play the bonanza farming game and expect to 'make a killing' once in five years and live on reduced rations between periods. Their income is rather steady and many of them have learned that it is best to fund their mortgage indebtedness over a series of years and whittle away at it, paying it off in small installments annually."

"More than 9,000 farmers in the state, through their local National Farm Loan associations, have taken out loans with the association and funded their debt for a period of 4 1/2 years, paying 5 per cent interest, and one per cent on the original principal, annually."

"The farmers who had their mortgage indebtedness funded over a series of years were not nearly so embarrassed by the deflation through which agriculture passed in the last few years as those who had short term loans falling due at the time of their difficulties."

"Congress had this in mind when it passed the Federal Farm Loan Act in 1916. Since that time 400,000 farmers have funded their indebtedness over a long period of years and do so they have borrowed more than a billion and a quarter dollars, at the lowest interest rate prevailing on farm mortgages."

Big Aid
"The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul functions for the states of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota. In that area it has loaned more than \$120,000,000 and the total amount of the mortgage indebtedness in this area will run not far from a billion dollars."

U. S. Agr'l Dept. Gives No Approval of Stained Seed

Chief of Federal Bureau of Plant Industry Tells Govt. Stand

By Wm. A. Taylor
"Attention of this department has been called to the fact that certain seedsmen are making the statement that the green stain applied to some imported red clover seed indicates approval of the United States government. I quote from one such instance as follows:

- "Remember seed that has been stained green or violet by the U. S. Government is O. K."
- I am taking this occasion to call the attention of the seed trade to the fact that such statements do not properly represent the action of this Department. The following types of staining are now required under the Federal Seed Act:
- 1. Seed of alfalfa or red clover, the country of production of which cannot be shown, is prohibited entry unless ten per cent of the seed is stained red.
- 2. Seed of alfalfa grown in Africa or in Turkestan or seed of red clover grown in Italy is prohibited entry unless ten per cent of the seed is stained red.
- 3. Seed of alfalfa or red clover grown in Canada is prohibited entry unless one per cent of the seed is stained iridescent violet.
- 4. Seed of alfalfa or red clover

SEED CORN DRYING IS VERY ESSENTIAL

Crops Authorities of M. S. C. Call Attention to Care of Seed

The problem of a shortage of good seed corn, with which Michigan farmers have wrestled for the past three years, threatens to prove serious again this season, according to H. C. Rather, crops specialist at Michigan State College.

Delayed plantings last spring and the recent prolonged siege of wet weather have delayed the maturity of the crop. Even the corn which is practically ripe contains excessive moisture and will not keep well unless every precaution is taken to dry the supply intended for seed before freezing injury or mold ruins its vitality.

"Basements, stables or out-doors porches are unsatisfactory as storage places for seed corn," says Rather. "Some dry, well ventilated room, as in an attic, is preferred for small supplies; while a special seed house is worth while for the commercial seed corn grower."

"Ears should be racked or hung separately, so as to permit free circulation of air; while ventilation should be so arranged as to permit the taking in of plenty of air below the corn, with ventilators above to let it out. Corn should be stored between these openings only, as that stored above or below is likely to be in stagnant air and mold."

"The application of heat to dry it down when cold weather starts is advisable."

Plow Stubbles Deep To Eliminate Borers

Discing of corn fields where corn borers have established themselves is a practice that is frowned upon by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This method of cultivation must cease if control of the pest is to be gained, the department points out.

Turning up corn stubble or corn stalks after once plowing them under doesn't help in eradicating the evil. Deep plowing with wide bottom plows and drag chain ahead is advocated.

pose of improvement of the farm, purchase of machinery, fertilizer, irrigation and other things, only a small number of mortgages are placed for those purposes. Reports from the twelve Federal Land banks on the total loans made by them, show that 65 per cent of the loans are for taking up of short-term loans and about 13 per cent for the purpose of additional land.

RAIL ABANDONMENT FOUGHT BY BUREAU

Hearing on Abandonment of 107 Miles D. & M. Line Held

A. P. Mills, State Farm Bureau traffic manager, and D. F. Murphy, of Alma, special traffic counsel, were called to Bay City on Oct. 25, for a three day hearing on a petition filed by the Detroit and Mackinaw railroad company for abandoning about 107 miles of its lines, embracing its Rose City, Lincoln and Au Sable River branches.

A preliminary hearing was granted the railroad company in September at which time the Michigan State Farm Bureau and others interested were given opportunity to prepare statements to be offered in opposition to the proposed abandonment at the October hearing.

The lines were constructed primarily to serve lumbering interests, but since lumbering operations ceased they have continued to serve about 30 small towns which, without the present rail facilities, would have practically no means of communication with the rest of the state. Because of agricultural interests centered around these communities, the State Farm Bureau has taken active part in the fight.

INDIA SHOWS INTEREST IN FARM BUREAU WORK

The Organization department of the American Farm Bureau Federation is in receipt of an inquiry from S. S. Roy, agricultural school, Bulandshahr, India, asking for complete information as to the working and plan of organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Similar requests have, throughout the year, been received from the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and a number of other distant lands, indicating that the Farm Bureau is looked upon internationally as the voice of organized agriculture in this country.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN COW SETS NEW MARK

United States Record Made For Milk Production In 30 Days

Daisy Aggie Ormsby Third, No. 571559 on official testing lists, a Holstein cow of Clarkston, Mich., has now established a new United States record for the 30-day period, slightly bettering the former record, and is still on test.

The 30-day record made by Miss Daisy Aggie is 3,218.7 pounds of milk, and 178,767 pounds of butter. The former record for the entire country, held by a Holstein owned by M. J. Smiley, of Bellefourche, South Dakota, was 178,504 pounds of butter.

A seven-day and a 60-day record for the state were also set by this same cow. For the seven-day period she produced 788.2 pounds of milk, and 45,851 pounds of butter, and during the 60 days 6,112.4 pounds of milk and 319,227 pounds of butter. This cow is owned by Lambert & Webber, at Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, and is seven years and five months old.

CASS COUNTY WOMEN FORM ORGANIZATION

Extension work among the women of Cass County got away with a flying start last Thursday, when thirty-five ladies, representing sixteen groups, assembled at Cassopolis for the preliminary organization meeting of the year.

Miss Julia Brekke, assistant leader of Home Demonstration work, addressed the gathering at considerable length, telling of the different agencies supporting the work, of the plan which experience has taught them is the most effective way in which to reach the greatest possible number of women, and briefly outlining the course in Home Furnishings that will be studied this year under the tutelage of Mrs. Marion Hoffman.

The home demonstration rally day program to be given at East Lansing on Saturday, Oct. 30, was also discussed in detail and Cass county strongly urged to send a representative delegation.

After a check-up of the groups enrolled for the year's work, the training centers decided upon were Dowagiac and Cassopolis. Mrs. Hoffman will meet the local leaders at Dowagiac at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and those coming to Cassopolis on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the same hour.

So It Was You
Traffic Cop: "What's your name?"
Truck Driver: "It's on the side of me wagon."
Cop (trying to read name): "It's obliterated."
Driver: "Yer a liar! It's O'Brien!"

Michigan Master Farmers Are Visited By German Couple on Tour of U. S. to Study Farms

Garfield Farley and his brother, M. E. Farley, both of whom were chosen as among the 11 Master Farmers of the state, recently, have been entertaining two students of agriculture from the University of Jena, Germany. The Farley Brothers' 400 acre orchard farm appealed to the visitors who have set out to tour the United States in the interest of agricultural education for those in their homeland and they "stopped over" for a spell.

Not alone is this a tour of study for the young couple, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Herman, but it is their honeymoon as well. They are graduates of the University of Jena and plan to spend at least a year in American travel, making their way so far, since last spring, by automobile.

The University of Jena commissioned them to gather all available data that would be helpful in establishing an extension course in agriculture there.

At Washington they were given letters commending their mission and they started out to visit the agricultural colleges of numerous states, planning to stop at the homes of the most prominent farmers in various sections of the country to pick up first hand knowledge of the way certain things were being done by American agriculturists.

Michigan State college recommended that they visit all the Master Farmers of the state in addition to making a study of extension work of that institution.

After leaving the Farley brothers, the German couple aim to spend a short time at the farm home of Ralph Arbogast, near Union City, following which they are to make for the warmer regions of the south and southwestern part of the country.

The Farley brothers report that their guests have been very industrious during their stay with them, taking an active part in the harvest of the peach and apple crops this fall.

VAN BUREN COUNTY IS ABOUT TO OPEN POULTRYMEN'S CLUB

An association has been proposed by Van Buren county farmers with the object of assisting in maintaining extension work in agriculture; and Home Economics in the county; to educate members in poultry husbandry by means of schools, meetings, demonstrations, exhibits and boys' and girls' clubs and to aid the members along the lines of co-operation, production and marketing.

An association organized with these objects in view can be of great assistance in any county, not alone to the members participating but to the industry of the county in general.

Before going ahead with the proposition, however, Mr. Johnston, the county agent, is asking all persons in-

has set an organization meeting date for not later than December 10. These pledges of support must be filed by November 1, he explains.

SEX STUFF
"How old would a person be who was born in 1883?"
"Man or woman?"

YOUR COWS DESERVE SAGINAW BLOCKS

If cows could talk they would say, "Pass me another SAGINAW BLOCK." Only SAGINAW BLOCKS contain Calcium Chloride in appreciable amounts. This helps to balance the animal's mineral ration by supplying the usual deficiency in calcium salts. SAGINAW BLOCKS keep stock of all kinds in healthier condition. Remember that SAGINAW BLOCKS are the only blocks made from Medium Salt. The flat grained crystals in SAGINAW BLOCKS dissolve easier; the cattle get more salt. This means more milk and greater profits.

SALESMEN ATTENTION:
Many of our salesmen are receiving weekly commission checks from \$50.00 to \$125.00 selling our high grade Nursery stock. We still have room for a number of real salesmen in Michigan territory. If you are a hustler and interested in developing a paying business, write in at once for our liberal proposition.

THE MONROE NURSERY, SALES DEPT., MONROE, MICHIGAN

The Truth in Feeds



Dairymen of Michigan!

Does a larger and more even flow of milk interest you?

Production depends upon the working condition of the herd. This means that the cows must be kept in good physical condition.

A well balanced grain ration supplemented with the proper minerals in the proper proportion assures this condition.

These requirements are met by feeding

MICHIGAN Milkmaker

The Original Open-Formula Dairy Feed.

See your local distributor now. If you have no local distributor write us.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan



"We Serve Michigan"

This Railroad Plant of Ours and What it Means to You

AMERICAN railroads are hauling more freight than at any time in their history.

They have averaged over a million loaded cars per week during the current year.

This service consists in moving commodities from the point of production to the one of consumption.

It is a tremendous work that has been done and it establishes a new high transportation record for the world.

That service has been performed with regularity, uniformity and dispatch.

Through these, the business of the country has been given added impetus.

It has been estimated that through the improved service a saving of one and a half billions of dollars per annum has accrued to the people of the United States over the service that obtained in 1920.

This sum represents the advantages gained through the orderly manner in which our railroads are now functioning.

Our railroads have attained the highest record for the average daily movement of freight cars ever reached, and likewise the best performance in use of fuel.

So much for the new record of the railroads of the United States.

THE plant, which comprises the railroads that serve Michigan's varied industries, has contributed its share in this proud national achievement, and in the saving of one and a half billions of dollars, through lessened inventories carried by our business institutions and made possible by the accelerated service. This has been achieved, too, while facilitating the even flow of production as well as the orderly diffusion of commodities.

Michigan has received great tangible benefits, since it is now a veritable beehive of industrial activity.

Michigan will continue to progress only so long as it's railroads continue to enjoy the undivided support of the communities they serve.

Michigan people, as a whole, farmer and manufacturer, preacher and teacher, office employee and laborer, are cashing in through this new outlook on transportation, so vital to the public weal and welfare. Our people will continue to cash in only so long as this understanding is maintained.

We have much to gain—the people and the railroads alike—in prolonging this understanding.

We can keep Michigan in the vanguard of economic importance only through the continued expansion of our industries and by keeping our railroads just ahead of the country's transportation needs.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

HOG CHOLERA IS MAKING BIG CUT IN FARM PROFITS

Sanitation, and Serum Use Would Help to Check It Dr. Houck Says

PRECAUTION IS URGED Preventive Work Means More Than Attempted Cure He Explains

The question has been asked: Why is hog cholera more prevalent in some states than in others? The history of the disease in this country indicates that if the natural trend is not interrupted by effectual preventive measures, it becomes unusually prevalent and destructive in certain periods. The first period of exceptional prevalence reached its climax in 1887, when it was estimated that 120 per 1,000 of our hog population died of hog cholera. The next extensive outbreak occurred in 1897, when the loss was approximately 130 per 1,000, and the third outbreak in 1912 and '13 resulted in a loss estimated at 106 per thousand. Following the severe experience of the 1912 outbreak, most hog growers began to immunize their herds quite regularly with the result that the mortality from hog cholera was gradually reduced from year to year until the fiscal year, 1925, when it was only 30.8 per 1,000.

80 Per Cent Susceptible
During the last five or six years there has been comparatively little hog cholera in this country. The outbreaks that did occur usually were checked promptly through the use of the immunization treatment and the application of sanitation measures. From year to year more and more farmers ceased to immunize their herds, thinking there was no necessity for incurring this expense, and breeding stock that had been immunized or had acquired immunity through an attack of the disease was gradually replaced by susceptible animals. It is estimated that as a result of these conditions 80 per cent of the hogs in the country were susceptible when the present outbreak began to assume a dangerous aspect in some states during the month of September. The large number of highly susceptible animals was conducive of a rapid and destructive wave of the disease again, unless checked by the liberal use of anti-hog-cholera serum.

Heavy Losses in '26
Unfortunately serum producers were not able to supply sufficient serum in time to prevent the heaviest losses the swine industry has sustained since 1913. With the reduction of hog cholera in the country during the last several years and the discontinuation by most farmers of the practice of immunizing their herds, there was a reduction in production of serum. No large reserve supplies were carried and some of the largest producers had given up the business. The seriousness of the situation was realized by hog growers, serum producers, state officials, also by the department of agriculture, which is charged with the responsibility of supervising the production of anti-hog-cholera serum intended for use in interstate trade. In view of the emergency everything possible within the bounds of reasonable safety is being done to increase production and facilitate the delivery of serum to those who need it.

Testing Suspended
Normally, a test requiring 21 days is made of serum before it is released for marketing, but in view of the reported extent and severity of the disease in the Middle West, the department has acceded to the request of numerous state authorities and others to suspend the test temporarily as an emergency measure. All serum produced under these conditions is to bear the statement stamped or printed on the trade labels: "This serum has not been tested." Although the test for potency has been suspended, government supervision with respect to sanitation and methods used in the production of good serum will be continued as in the past under the provisions of the law which placed the manufacture of anti-hog-cholera serum and other veterinary biological products intended for interstate commerce, under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are approximately 60 settlements in the United States producing anti-hog-cholera serum as rapidly as possible. The waiving of the customary test temporarily will enable producers to supply farmers with a larger quantity of serum about three weeks sooner than under normal conditions. It can not be expected that the producers will be able to supply immediately as much serum as will be required to immunize all hogs in the danger zones. Some hog growers will be obliged to wait until a sufficient supply is available. Those who are unable to procure serum immediately should exercise every possible precaution to protect their herds against infection until a supply is available. The following precautions are suggested:

Precautions Urged
Confine your hogs to inclosures away from streams and public highways.
Don't visit your neighbors' hog lots and don't allow them to visit yours.
Don't drive from a public highway into the hog lot.
Disinfect your shoes before entering your hog lot. (Dip soles in a 3

TWO THIRDS OF TRADE ESCAPES IMPORT DUTY

Sixty-seven per cent of the imports for American trade last year came into this country duty-free, according to Herbert Hoover, U. S. Secretary of Commerce. In the five years since the enactment of the present United States tariff, imports from European countries have increased more than 50 per cent, he claims. In this same period, he says, the American export trade has experienced a gain of only about 13 per cent. Of the one-third of imports paying duties last year, about 50 per cent were agricultural products which compete with American agriculture but which did not come from Europe. They were about 17 per cent of all imports.

Manufacturers Talk Of Merchant Marine

Shall the U. S. have a merchant marine was the topic up for discussion, Thursday, October 28, at a special hearing called at Detroit by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the U. S. Shipping board, to receive suggestions from importers, exporters, manufacturers, bankers and others interested in the American Merchant marine.

Mr. O'Connor is obtaining information under the following resolution adopted by the U. S. Shipping board:

Resolved, that the United States Shipping board be, and it is hereby requested to prepare and submit to the Senate not later than January 1, 1927, comprehensive and concrete plans for building up and maintaining an adequate merchant marine for commerce and national security (1) through private capital and under private ownership and (2) through construction, operation, and ownership by the government.

Mr. O'Connor would like specific answers to the following questions:

A. Do you favor an American Merchant marine?

(1) through private capital and under private ownership, or
(2) through construction, operation, and ownership by the government?

B. What method do you advocate for the purpose of enabling American flag ships to compete with foreign flag ships in commerce to and from the United States?

C. In addition to the foregoing please submit any other or further suggestions or data you deem pertinent to the issue presented by the resolution.

Write your views to the chairman of this board, Wash., D. C.

"How some of these old songs haunt me."

"No wonder, considering the number you have murdered."

per cent solution of compound cresol.)

Any newly purchased stock should be kept away from the home herd for at least two weeks.

Dogs should be confined so they cannot leave the premises.

The carcasses of dead hogs should be promptly buried under four feet of earth, or, preferably, burned.

Insanitary surroundings and improper feeding tend to lower the vitality and decrease resistance to disease, but such conditions of themselves can not cause hog cholera. It can be produced only by the specific germ of the disease. This develops and propagates only in the bodies of hogs and must be conveyed in some manner from a sick hog to a well one in order to produce the disease.

Sources of Infection
The live animal is the most dangerous source of infection through the elimination of virus with the excretions which contaminate hog lots, feed troughs, bedding and other objects with which they come in contact. The meat from an animal affected with cholera is a source of danger as the virus exists in the blood. It has been proved by experiments that scraps of pork from a hog affected with cholera at the time of slaughter are capable in many instances of conveying the disease, even though the ham, shoulder or other parts from which the scraps were trimmed had been passed through the usual processes of curing and smoking. It is not advisable to feed scraps of pork purchased at the public market to susceptible swine, and especially when cholera is as prevalent as it is this fall. If hog owners can prevent the germs of cholera from being carried to their herds, they will not suffer losses from this disease.

The bureau of animal industry is represented in swine-raising states by 33 veterinarians who are co-operating with the state authorities in the control of hog cholera. Hog raisers should call on them, on the state veterinarian or on the local veterinarian for advice and assistance and should read Farmers' Bulletin 834 on the control of hog cholera.

The Michigan state law constitutes a county agricultural agent, the county livestock sanitary commissioner in hog cholera.

Precautions Urged
Confine your hogs to inclosures away from streams and public highways.

Don't visit your neighbors' hog lots and don't allow them to visit yours.

Don't drive from a public highway into the hog lot.

Disinfect your shoes before entering your hog lot. (Dip soles in a 3

STATE MUST LEAD IN FORESTRY WORK

State, rather than national, activity must be looked to in the future for the progress of conservation in the matter of timber growing and reforestation, state foresters, assembled at Washington recently, were told by W. B. Greeley, chief of the forest service of the U. S. department of agriculture.

The federal forest policy for a good many years to come, according to the chief forester, was completed with enactment of the Clark-McNary law, in 1924, providing for financial cooperation in forest fire control between the federal government, the states and private land owners and the chief development henceforth should be in the forestry undertakings of states, local institutions and individuals.

Fifty million acres of forest lands should be acquired by the states, counties and municipalities in addition to their present holdings, Mr. Greeley contended, and the federal government should add eight or 10 million acres to its present forest area of 89 million acres, he said.

MANY CO-OPERATIVES HAVE CAPITAL STOCK

Sixty-nine per cent of the farmers' buying and selling associations in the United States have capital stock and 63 per cent of the total co-operative business is transacted by associations so organized. More than 10,000 reports respecting capital stock have been analyzed by the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Eighty-five per cent of the associations in the New England States are organized with capital stock, 77 per cent in the West North Central States, 72 per cent in the Mountain States, 43 per cent in the South Atlantic States, and but 33 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States. The percentages of the associations formed with capital stock in several of the leading co-operative states are as follows: Kansas, 92 per cent; Nebraska, 91 per cent; Ohio, 82 per cent; Wisconsin, 80 per cent; Minnesota, 74 per cent; Iowa, 65 per cent; Michigan, 53 per cent; California, 50 per cent; and New York, 31 per cent.

Most Elevators
In the case of the farmers' elevators, 98 per cent are organized with capital stock. Eighty-five per cent of the associations marketing dairy products have capital stock; 39 per cent of the associations marketing fruits and vegetables are capital stock enterprises, as are also 35 per cent of the associations marketing eggs and poultry, 15 per cent of those marketing livestock, and 9.5 per cent of those marketing wool.

The 432 Illinois associations and the 207 Ohio associations handling grain, which reported with reference to capital stock, are all organized with capital stock. The percentages of capital stock grain marketing associations in North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Indiana and Nebraska, are just under 100.

Varies
The percentages for the fruit and vegetable associations varied from 8 per cent in Missouri to 91 per cent in Minnesota.

Less than 2 per cent of the livestock shipping associations in Illinois have capital stock, while 31 per cent of those in Michigan are organized with capital stock.

More than 6,800 of the associations reporting regarding form of organization also reported regarding the amount of business transacted in 1925. The data indicated that 63 per cent of the total business was handled by associations with capital stock.

BOUNTY OF NATURE WILL BE SHOWN AT THE CHICAGO SHOW

Agriculture in all her glory will hold court at the world's fair capital the week following Thanksgiving when the International Live Stock exposition will celebrate its 27th anniversary at the Chicago union stock yards, November 27 to December 4. According to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager, who has successfully conducted this greatest of all agricultural shows for over a quarter of a century, the approaching session will be the most completely balanced exhibition ever staged in its history.

For months the foremost breeders have been grooming their finest beef cattle, horses, sheep and hogs for the supreme test of the year at this acknowledged "Court of Last Resort." Champions from every large stock show on the continent will meet to decide the final honors of the season, many of them clashing here for the first time. The blood of generations of breeding will be gathering together in one great display of animal perfection.

BORER MOVES WEST 115 MILES IN YEAR INDIANA DISCOVERS

The finding of the borer in Fulton County, Indiana, brings it within three counties of the Illinois line, or about 60 miles. At the opening of the season the pest was 175 miles from Illinois and 50 miles from the eastern Indiana line. The unusually rapid advance westward this year is explained by the winds being more generally from the east than in recent seasons. The moth of the borer makes its flight in midsummer and naturally takes the direction of the prevailing wind currents.

CONTROL OF ENEMIES OF FLOWER GARDENS

The manner in which an insect feeds upon plants largely determines the insecticide that should be used. Insects are provided either with chewing or sucking mouth-parts. When plants are attacked by insects of the chewing type, such as leaf-eating beetles, grasshoppers, and caterpillars, some stomach poison such as arsenate of lead spray is suitable.

Since sucking insects, such as thrips, aphids, scale insects and mealy-bugs, are not affected by stomach poisons because of the fact that they draw their food from within the plant, insecticides for them must kill by their burning action, by poisoning through the breathing apparatus, or by suffocation. One of the best sprays for this purpose is nicotine or tobacco solution.

A satisfactory spray for use against both chewing and sucking insects, combining as it does the properties of the stomach poison and the contact insecticide, may be made by adding to each gallon of arsenate of lead solution one-half ounce of soap and one teaspoonful of nicotine sulphate.

Three Kinds of Flies

There are three different kinds of flies that bother dairy cows to a large extent. The common house fly annoys cattle by crawling over them and feeding on the secretions about the eyes, etc., but do not suck blood. The stable fly is provided with a beak which enables it to suck blood. The horn fly, is distinctly smaller than either of the other two flies. Sanitation is the most important method of disposing of all these pests.

Detroit Poultry Market

As given by Mich. Farm Bureau Poultry Exch., 2610 Riopelle street,

October 29, 1926:	
Spring, Fancy Barred Rocks	24
Spring, Fancy R. I. Reds	23
Spring, Medium and White	21-22
Spring, Black	20
Spring, No. 2	12
Spring, Leghorn	20-21
Spring, Leghorn, black	17
Hens, 5 lbs. and up	23
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	22
Hens, medium	22
Hens, Small and Leghorn	17-18
Nests, No. 2	8-10
Cox	16
Ducks, Spring, 5 lbs. and up, white	24
Ducks, Spring, small and colored	21-22
Geese, Young	20
Rabbits, 5 lbs. and up	18
Rabbits, 4 to 5 lbs.	16

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2610 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.

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Handling costs are actual costs. No excessive profits to commission brokers when you market your stock through the co-operative commission houses at Detroit and East Buffalo.

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Co-Op. Commission Mchts.
Dix Ave., Detroit

Producers Co-Operative
Commission Ass'n
915 Williams St., E. Buffalo

Winter Clubs Organize

Winter time clubs are being organized now in various parts of the state under direction of A. G. Kettunen, state club leader, and Miss Sylvia Wixon, assistant leader.

Most rural schools plan to organize both sewing and handicraft clubs, as these are the principle winter time activities. In some localities hot lunch clubs are organized, but they are not pushed as hard as the other types, because it is felt that sewing and handicraft work, in a way give to the boys and girls in the rural schools some of the work that is given in the larger schools in the vocational departments.

Forest Taxation Is Studied In Wisconsin

A study of the taxation of timber land, cutover land, and land in farms with reference to present and future utilization, is being made by W. A. Hartman of the Wisconsin experiment station. The work has been started in Lincoln county and the data will be analyzed before starting in other counties. Data is being secured from the tax rolls and tax certificate sales books of Lincoln county. The lands in the county are being classified as well as the business

BUSINESS NEWS

Five cents a word for one insertion; 4 1/2 cents per word for each of two insertions; 4 cents a word per insertion for each of three insertions, and at the 4 cent rate for succeeding insertions. Count each word, abbreviation and figure, including words in signature as words. Cash must accompany order. Michigan Farm Bureau News.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE FOR PRICE AND DESCRIPTION of Pyramid poultry shipping coops. Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange, 2610 Riopelle street, Detroit.

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, 11-12-26

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of the owners of the land. The Federal Forest service is recording vegetative growth information. Schools, highways, and wood using industries located in this area, are other important angles of this study which are being analyzed. Through which will help in making any possible revisions of Wisconsin tax policies; more scientific.

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