

FARM LEGISLATION TAKING LEAD AS TIME FOR BIENNIAL OPENING OF STATE LEGISLATURE ARRIVES

Highway Matters, Grading Laws, Timber Laws, Dairy Laws, Conservation and Other Questions of Direct Concern To Farmers Are Slated

Agriculture's part in the coming session of the Michigan State Legislature is to be of major prominence, judging from the proposed legislative bills which have been given some small amount of publicity before even their tentative drafting.

Egg sales and sale of potatoes and apples are quite likely to be effected in the future by measures which will be given consideration at the hands of senators and representatives this winter. So will milk and forest products.

The Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, the most influential group of poultrymen in the state, is directly behind a move to have United States standard grades adopted as standard for Michigan eggs. Other poultry products may come under the general discussion of their proposed grading law but there seems to be much sentiment in favor of adoption of the federal grades as effecting eggs only at this time, leaving the grading and inspection of dressed fowl out of the regulations for the time being.

A clause in the potato grading law, put there for the protection of the potato grower, at his request, permitting him to sell his crop without the requirements of grading, will be stricken out of the present grading law if the state administration carries its point. Instead of being a help to the farmer, the state department of agriculture claims, this clause has encouraged bootlegging of spuds to the extent of demoralizing the markets for a considerable portion of the Michigan potato crop, especially for that part of the crop coming from the areas immediately adjacent to the buying markets.

Apples now sold as "commercials" under the protection of a single clause in the statute, get by in such condition as to make some of them unfit for human food, it is claimed, and this condition is to be improved upon by the state if it can have the "commercial" clause in the apple law wiped out.

A standard of production and bottling of milk is to be sought by the state. Legislation along this line will be quite in keeping with the health requirements incorporated in the ordinances of the larger cities but will be less drastic, so as to work no material hardship on the smaller communities. Effort will be made to have every milk dealer who bottles milk, use a machine for capping bottles instead of sticking the caps on with their thumbs or fingers.

Highway Matters Paramount. Farmers are exercising a lot of concern over state highway matters and it is a cinch this question of keeping up the state's road building program will come in for possibly more discussion than any one other matter.

Farmers continue to clamor for more funds for township roads while city dwellers hold out an open hand for more and more of the gasoline and weight tax money to be returned to them. To give either group more than they have been receiving will mean a proportionate reduction of state trunkline highway construction because the construction fund is the only highway fund not fixed.

Farmers of certain sections still feel as they did two years ago; that the weight tax is too stiff and should be lessened; is some feel that, to give the townships more money, another cent of tax could be added to the gasoline tax and some would leave the gas tax at three cents and apportion back to the counties one cent of this for use by the county in keeping up post roads in the townships while still others look eagerly ahead to the time when the state will have paid off its reward to counties for state trunkline road building completed in the past and will have this two million dollars a year, which they claim could be passed back to the counties for assisting the townships in their road building program.

A quite universal move appears to be developing, tending to do away with the old system of caring for township roads. The move points toward either a system of county-wide supervision of roads or a revision of the township system so that the local road commissioners will be responsible to the township board and will not necessarily be elected or re-elected every year or two but maintained in office as long as their work satisfies the township board.

To Strengthen Commission The state administration is coming in this winter, seeking to broaden the powers of the conservation commission or add to the authority of the director of conservation as a move to permit the state to have closer and more thorough supervisory control of all the mineral, oil and gas resources of the state. Directly this move is an attempt to curb a tendency now developing in regard to oil and gas production wherein much waste obtains. One plan proposed by the state's would authorize the conservation commission to supervise all oil and mineral operations and the other would lay more executive authority

GRAND TRAVERSE TO HOLD BANQUET

An annual banquet is being arranged by the Grand Traverse County Farm Bureau for its members and their families. This affair will be held at Traverse City on January 8. Mr. C. L. Nash, organization director of the State Farm Bureau and Robert Addy, special field man for the Farm Bureau Supply Service, who works with farmers in solving their feeding problems will take part in the program.

These two State Farm Bureau workers are to address the Traverse City Rotary club, which meets at noon on that date and will appear before the local Farm Bureau meeting in the afternoon, immediately following the Rotary club meeting. Plans are being made to entertain at least 135 members and their families.

ALABAMA BUREAU ADDS INSURANCE

Mutual fire insurance at low rates is being made available to farmers of Alabama through an association of insurance interests under a plan sponsored by the Alabama State Farm Bureau. A new form of insurance policy is being drafted and preparations made to carry on the new venture on a large-scale measure. The Farm Bureau proposes to work in co-operation with other agencies and individuals in this endeavor.

Egg Exports Gain in Past Seventeen Years

More than seven and three quarter million dollars worth of eggs were shipped from this country during 1927, representing an increase of about five hundred per cent since 1910, U. S. Department of Commerce figures indicate. South American countries have become big users of eggs exported from the United States during the past five or six seasons, until in 1927 they consumed nearly one-fourth the total exports of this commodity from the northern continent. About one-third of the beef cattle marketed from the range are shipped to the feedlots of the Corn Belt as stockers and feeders.

Newaygo County Will Meet On January 26

The annual meeting of the Newaygo County Farm Bureau is slated for January 26, to be held in the community building at Fremont. Tentative plans for the program are being worked out by the program committee and is expected to include several short talks by farm leaders from various parts of the state.

INCREASE SEEN IN ACTIVITIES UNDER DISTRICT METHODS

Local Enthusiasm Awakened With Permanent Group Leader Assisting

INDIVIDUALS DO MUCH Membership Workers Are to Get Busy After the First of Year

Mr. John A. Thelen, of Fowler, a Clinton county membership worker, signed eighteen members last week. This is the largest number sent in so far by any county membership representative working under the new district plan. Mr. Thelen got up a prospect list, had them circled and then called upon those whom he thought should be members. Other membership representatives have sent in from five to ten each in several other counties.

Immediately after the first of January some 40 or 50 membership workers in several counties over the state are ready to go to work.

This work was preceded in Clinton county by a "Trade a Day" plan of membership work between Clinton and Shiawassee County Farm Bureaus.

In Shiawassee county the work is being followed up by the organization of local forums in all parts of the county so that each member will feel that he is definitely affiliated with some Farm Bureau unit.

Throughout the state, counties in which the district plan is operative are becoming more and more active in Farm Bureau work.

Another group of counties in the eastern part of the state will be met with in the next two weeks where the plan will be explained and it is likely that one or two more districts will be set up.

MEMBERS BENEFIT BY TRAFFIC WORK

Northern Shippers In Receipt Of Loss Compensation; Save Commission

Two decks of lambs were lost in transit from Onaway to Detroit this fall, and the State Farm Bureau was asked to assist Roy V. Lyon and six other Farm Bureau members recover on their claim for loss amounting to \$1950.

The shipment was made on Oct. 12, and full settlement was made by the D. & M. Railroad company on Dec. 15. The shipment was lost through a wreck near the Detroit market.

This is a case of seven farmers realizing a saving in traffic commission charges of about \$250. No commission was charged because the claimants were members of the Farm Bureau.

The railroad offered to settle for \$1625 but final settlement was for the full amount of the loss, \$1950.

Business

As long as you leave your products in some other person's hand to market, you can expect nothing other than for them to handle it in a way that will net them the most profit. Farmers should quit cussing big business and get in to it for themselves.—Land O' Lakes News.

ALFALFA LETTER CONTEST!

The Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service announces that for several issues of the News it will give prizes of \$5, \$3, and \$2 for the best three letters received from News readers on the subject, "My Experience With Farm Bureau Alfalfa Seed." Tell us all about it—up to 500 words.

The prize winning letters and others, if space permits, will be published in the News. Letters published in addition to the prize winners will be awarded \$1 each. The contest starts now. Send your letters to the Editor, Michigan Farm Bureau News, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan.

Committee To Direct Legislative Affairs



W. W. BILLINGS



M. L. NOON



GEORGE McCALLA



STANLEY POWELL

A special legislative committee of four members, authorized by the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its meeting in Chicago, early in December, with the president of the Farm Bureau, Mr. M. L. Noon, of Jackson, as chairman, was named this week to include W. W. Billings, of Genesee county; George McCalla, of Washtenaw county and Stanley Powell, of Ionia county.

In authorizing this new committee,

the board had in mind improving the legislative services to be rendered by the State Farm Bureau. This committee will stand in readiness to respond for the organization whenever the public hearings on legislative matters afford an opportunity for the Farm Bureau to appear in the interest of securing the most favorable legislation for agriculture.

The committee will meet only on call of the president of the Farm Bureau.

MUSKEGON PLANS FOR ANNUAL MEET

Round Table Discussion Is To Be Important Part Of Its Program

Instead of filling its members with several hours of cut and dried speeches, the Muskegon County Farm Bureau board has decided to make its annual meeting, to be held at the Canary Inn, in Muskegon, Jan. 19, a pep meeting by submitting questions to the delegates and having them answer them on examination and cross examination.

First business of the session is to be taken care of during the forenoon and election of officers will be by ballot during the dinner hour, at noon.

The afternoon session is to include the discussions, highway matters being announced as one of the matters of major concern probably to be discussed by the delegates.

Visitors were present. "Daddy, may I have a dime?" asked little Georgie. "Dad obliged, with a smile." "This time you won't make me give it back after the company's gone, will you, Daddy?" was little Georgie's next remark.—American Legion Monthly.

MIDLAND CO-OP IS OPENED AS BRANCH

State Farm Bureau Sets Up Distribution Point For Supplies

The Midland Co-operative Association, in Midland county, has been taken over by the Michigan State Farm Bureau under a lease. The local concern is to carry on operations as a distributor of Farm Bureau fertilizer, feeds, seeds, fuel and other supplies and will carry on a grain and bean business in co-operation with the Michigan Elevator Exchange.

The plan of operation places the concern under the general management of Mr. H. D. Horton, of Saginaw, manager of the big Farm Bureau Supply Store, of that place, who retains his official capacity in connection with the Saginaw store.

The Midland store is to operate as the Farm Bureau Supply Store, Midland Branch, with Don Soule, of Midland, manager.

Oil Sprays Combat Scales On Valuable Shade Trees

When the shade trees are dormant it is possible to take effective steps for the control of any scale insects that have been observed during the growing season. The best method of combat is to spray with oil-emulsion or miscible-oil sprays, the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise.

These sprays kill by contact with the insects rather than by poisoning their food, and may be used at greater strength and more effectively when the trees are leafless and dormant, either in the fall or early spring, as they would be likely to injure the trees if used in the growing season. The entomologists say that proprietary preparations of these oil sprays can be purchased and should be used according to directions. Thorough spraying of all leafy areas is essential, yet care should be taken to see that the spray

FARM LEADERS EXPRESS SENTIMENT OF RURAL MICHIGAN AT FIRST BIG ROAD MEETING OF AGRICULTURISTS

Improvement of Post Roads Seen Important and First Step Toward This End Was Taken Through Action Providing For Committee To Draft Plan

Nearly one hundred influential rural leaders of Michigan, in attendance at a special highway conference at Lansing, December 27, called by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, instituted the first definite, statewide move to register the farmers' viewpoint in matters relative to effecting a change in the state's highway system that will get rural Michigan out of the muddy township and feeder roads without in any way crippling the general state highway program.

Sentiment was virtually unanimous in favor of eliminating politics from the method of picking road commissioners for the rural sections by making the office of township road commissioner appointive instead of elective. This hundred farm leaders, included County Farm Bureau presidents and their invited guests, Master Farmers, supervisors, county road commissioners, rural mail carriers, and others whose interest in rural road matters is very keen.

Two quite definite proposals for financing road work were submitted at the conference but action on any such specific measures was deferred and appointment of a special committee of seven members was authorized instead to proceed at once with formulation of a plan of legislation and instructed to present their plan to the State Legislature and render whatever assistance possible to aid the Legislature's road committee in drafting some favorable, immediate legislation which might be made to reflect in highway expenditures next year for the relief of farm land owners.

That considerably more value is obtained for the dollars expended in rural road work where the county is given control, in almost every instance, was the sentiment voiced by representatives from practically every county represented at the conference. In only a few isolated instances townships were shown to have achieved any amount of success, from the standpoint of efficiency, in building and maintaining their own roads. At that, it was demonstrated, the lack of uniformity of road construction in the hundreds of townships works against a general program of efficiency and economy.

The conference was provided for through a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau. This resolution specified that the Rural Mail Carriers Association be represented at the conference and this organization delegated a committee of four to attend. The mail carriers said their interest is in seeing more improvement made on the rural post roads where county aid or state aid is not given.

Their committee consisted of their president, W. G. Armstrong, of Niles; J. L. Hoyt, of Bellevue; L. J. Blackman, of Lansing and H. B. Mallison, of Battle Creek.

Michael L. Noon, president of the State Farm Bureau, was chairman of the meeting. He introduced Frank F. Rogers, state highway commissioner, who outlined, briefly, the state's highway financing program as operative under the existing highway system. According to his assertion, any change which might effect disbursement of state highway funds would upset the construction program for his department since the construction fund is the only fund which is not based upon fixed charges.

Appointment of the committee of seven is being considered by Mr. Noon and will be announced in a few days.

The counties represented at this conference and those who took part in the all day discussions were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| BARRY | |
| Paul J. Rood, | Hastings |
| Fred A. Smith, | Hastings |
| BRANCH | |
| Warren E. Dobson, | Quincy |
| J. G. Boyle, | Buchanan |
| M. L. Tyler, | Coldwater |
| BERRIEN | |
| J. J. Jakway, | Benton Harbor |
| R. H. Sherwood, | Watervliet |
| J. C. Burgener, | Cassopolis |
| W. G. Armstrong, | Niles |
| CASS | |
| Chas. E. Bonine, | Cassopolis, R. 4 |
| F. E. Gleason, | Cassopolis |
| J. C. Burgener, | Cassopolis |
| CALHOUN | |
| Elmer E. Ball, | Albion |
| S. H. Sherman, | Albion |
| Frank Mahrie, | Marshall |
| G. C. Ballentine, | Homer |
| Joseph R. Brown, | Homer |
| CLINTON | |
| H. P. Doty, | Eagle |
| F. G. Wright, | Wacousta |
| C. L. Shafley, | St. Johns |
| Geo. Bateman, | Grand Ledge |
| EATON | |
| E. J. Vogt, | Grand Ledge |
| John B. Strange, | Grand Ledge |
| GENESEE | |
| Leroy R. Lang, | Davison |
| W. W. Billings, | Davison |
| GRAND TRAVERSE | |
| John Goodman, | Traverse City |
| Louie Lantner, | Traverse City |
| James Harris, | Traverse City |
| W. A. Kennie, | Traverse City |
| HILLSDALE | |
| Ralph H. Bach, | Hillsdale |
| Chas. Boone, | Hillsdale |
| G. B. Stone, | Hillsdale |
| H. E. VanDusen, | Hillsdale |
| J. D. Knowles, | Jerome |

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Mgr. LEE CHILSON Associate Editor

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Editorials

THE FARMER AND THE LEGISLATURE

Several very constructive measures of proposed legislation for Michigan are in the making, to be considered by the State Legislature this winter. Agriculture is fortunate in the apportioning of this legislative consideration since it has more at issue than any other one unit for the coming session.

Every farmer is interested in what gives promise of being the issue of paramount importance; highway legislation. The farm group, all in all, want a continued program of state highway building. Every farmer in every community wants more and better roads connecting the business centers of Michigan and linking up this commonwealth with its sister states through intercommunicating traffic channels, such as the trunkline highways.

No general feeling of dissatisfaction has been expressed concerning the existing system of highway building. Here and there, throughout the state, have sprung up new desires to turn the vast sums now expended for our highway program into different channels to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number of taxpayers. One group of enthusiasts would add another cent to the tax on gasoline so that more funds could be turned back to local units for improving the roads within the respective communities where state administration of affairs have not as yet been made to reach.

With all their acclaim and zeal, there is no evidence of a desire to break down a well established system. Farmers are with the townfolk in continuing a definite, constructive highway program. The only apparent difference that arises is in the matter of administration. While this may call up some very delicate points for discussion, the gratifying thing about the whole deal is the apparently earnest desire of all factions to carry on in a big way.

Highway matters seemingly strike back in a more general way than many other issues that arise from time to time but the matter of laws regulating the sale and distribution of foodstuffs cannot but strike all alike, and vitally so.

During this winter's session of the Legislature we can expect

laws to be discussed, bearing on the grading of important foodstuffs. Poultrymen are out to improve their business by having standards of egg grades established for the state. Potato producers need the best standard of grades they can get and apple growers, the same for their industry while the question of keeping milk sales up to the highest possible standard is of unquestioned importance for every community and is quite sure to be given the proper consideration by the lawmakers of the state.

An example of the importance of maintaining high standards for milk sales is seen in a recent inspection report for a Michigan city wherein 75 families were found to have a specific contagious disease on one route served by a single retail milk distributor in a community where several other milk distributors maintain routes and where similar cases of contagion did not exist on these other routes.

Requiring a milk concern to use a machine for capping bottles instead of allowing employes to stick the caps on by hand may be a good point to include in a state milk law and still work no hardship on the distributor. This proposal is sponsored by the department of agriculture and the department awaits with high hopes of getting the Legislature to make it unlawful for distributors to pick up milk bottles from places where contagion is known to exist and where quarantine for disease is maintained by a community's health authorities.

It is very constructive effort that prompts the poultrymen to seek proper grading laws to govern egg sales. Too much emphasis on the preparation of eggs for market cannot be stressed. The same is true for all articles of food and it will be too bad to stop with the grading of eggs, alone; poultry should be given the same amount of careful inspection and supervision in the slaughter as other sources of meat supply. The Michigan poultry products grading law, if one is to be enacted this winter, should include more than just eggs but if it comes out of the mill during this session as applying to eggs only, that much will have been a step in the right direction.

Agriculture needed a law to regulate potato grades and when such law was enacted the producer was granted special consideration in that a clause was included in the measure which has permitted him to sell ungraded stock to the grocer and to others. This special favor clause, like most special favors granted the few, has worked to a decided disadvantage to the very ones it was designed to benefit. Thousands of bushels of off-grade potatoes have found their way to market through the channels of unscrupulous truckers and have been sold in direct competition with the graded stock of the best farmers. Eliminating this clause should make for an improved condition for producers and legitimate distributors alike.

Effort of the state to clean up its own dirt will be another worthwhile move. It is proposed to have a pollution bill introduced to provide for appropriations to take care of wastes from state institutions. Any move to eliminate pollution of state waters is a move for the betterment of farmers and city dwellers alike.

With something like 800,000 acres of taxable lands reverting to the state in the past two years for failure of the owners to keep up taxes can be taken as an indication of a possible need of some sort of legislation to prevent such a state of affairs to continue. Reforesting fit lands might be a move to such an end. If a timber land tax comes up for consideration, the farming element of the state should get back of it and see that whatever legislation ensues is equitable and the kind desired.

THE CORN BORER AGAIN

The time is at hand when some very definite program for the ensuing year should be determined as regards the control of the European corn borer.

There is every reason to believe that the Legislature will be called upon this winter to take action for or against the program that has been in force in the past two years. The action of this body probably will be determined to a considerable extent by the attitude of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This department has estimated that Michigan, through its campaign of control of the corn borer last year, cut the actual infestation of this insect pest about 58 per cent and made a fine showing of what can be accomplished in the way of reasonable control of the pest through efficient clean-up work.

The good work along this line done by those farmers who have faced the situation and striven to meet it should not be permitted to go by the way. The U. S. Congress passed a bill last year, authorizing an appropriation of seven million dollars for fighting the corn borer but these funds were never made available so the farmer could be reimbursed for his extra labor in fighting the menace.

Such funds should be made available this winter since the corn growers of the mid-west corn belt have expressed a willingness to assist the Michigan farmers in preventing a spread of the corn borer into their territory, if such prevention is possible, and the Michigan farmers have demonstrated their willingness to carry on the eradication campaign.

Our State Legislature can be expected to treat any undertaking to restrict or encourage corn borer control work in the state for the next two years in a manner that will take into consideration the diligent efforts of that large band of farmers who have worked to save this important crop for the state.

Our Congressional representatives should do everything to get this seven million dollars so the farmers may be reimbursed.

Farm Legislation Is Taking the Lead

(Continued from page one)

Some action is anticipated on the part of timber land owners, who have indicated timberland tax and of the timber cutting tax. Some slight changes probably will be sought, also, in the state wool tax law to specify where such taxes are to be spent and to "place supervisory authority somewhere." Under the existing law no commission, board or office appears to have control of the small farm woodlots listed under the woodlot tax law.

Sentiment has grown strong at times for a revision of the statutes so that the murderer can be dealt with differently than the liquor law violator. This has followed convictions for felonies on fourth offense, which means life imprisonment for the person so convicted and has included persistent violators of the liquor law. It will become necessary for every judge and justice in the state to send a drunk driver to jail with no alternative of a fine, if the state succeeds in getting this provision written into the penal code this winter, as proposed. A general revision of the motor laws may be forthcoming as a step

May Discuss Timber Taxes

ward uniformity in the traffic laws of the several communities, in keeping with a nation-wide move to have uniform traffic laws established throughout the entire county.

Contingent upon action by Congress, a repeal of the Horton act, relative to maintaining corn borer control quarantines under state supervision, may be enacted by the Legislature this winter to satisfy that group of agriculturists and others who feel that if the farmer is not to be paid from federal funds for his extra effort in checking the corn borer, then the state should not expend money for quarantine work.

A board of examiners for registering and licensing real estate brokers and agents and another for insurance agents would be provided under legislative measures assured the support of the state securities commission and of the state insurance commission. These measures, it is claimed, are designed to provide greater service to the public and to elevate the two professions—real estate and insurance—to a higher plane by raising the qualifications for agents.

Road Sentiment Is Expressed at Meeting

(Continued from page one)

- IONIA: Stanley M. Powell, Ionia; A. Fred Klotz, Portland
INGHAM: C. L. Brody, Lansing; G. C. Dillman, Lansing; Frank F. Rogers, Lansing; R. Wayne Newton, E. Lansing; L. J. Rothgery, E. Lansing; L. G. Blackman, Lansing; C. L. Nash, Lansing; Karl Dussel, E. Lansing; A. P. Mills, Lansing; J. W. Hannen, E. Lansing; Lee Whilson, Lansing; E. E. Ungren, Lansing

- JACKSON: M. L. Noon, Jackson; Roy D. Cuff, Jackson; W. E. Eckerson, Jackson

- KENT: Edwin Owen, Grand Rapids; Ira M. Dean, Grand Rapids; Warren Townsend, Grand Rapids; Dexter Look, Lowell; Wm. Thomas, Grand Rapids; M. B. McPherson, Lowell; O. S. Hess, Grand Rapids; H. J. McKinley, Grand Rapids; Henry A. Johnson, Alto

- Lapeer: Frank Myus, Lapeer

- LENAWEE: John H. O'Malley, Hudson; E. A. Beamer, Blissfield

- MACOMB: R. G. Potts, Washington; Orry Huelt, Armada

- MONROE: R. W. Kidder, Monroe

- MECOSTA: Fred Braack, Morley; F. J. Harger, Stanwood; E. H. Gale, Mecosta; Albert James, Hersey

- MENOMINEE: Theo. Wallenslager

- MONTCALM: Geo. Whitmore, Vicksburg; C. R. Herrick, Fenwick; Jay Carey, Sheridan

- MUSKEGON: Wm. Nielson, Bailey; Milton Van Frank, Montague; S. D. McNitt, Ravenna; Alwin Woodard, Bailey

- NEWAYGO: David Brake, Fremont

- OCEANA: Weaver Gebhart, Hart; O. R. Gale, Shelby; Newell Gale, Shelby; Fred Kerr, Shelby
SHIAWASSEE: E. L. Sieb, Laingsburg; Robert Hudson, Bennington; Floyd F. Walworth, Corunna
SANILAC: John Goodwine, Marlette
ST. JOE: J. W. Fletcher, Centerville; Lester R. Schrader, Centerville; H. C. Bucknell, Centerville; C. P. Culbertson, Three Rivers
WASHTENAW: F. C. Morgan, Ann Arbor; Chas. McCalla, Ann Arbor; C. A. Thomas, Ann Arbor; Geo. W. McCalla, Ann Arbor

CO-OPERATION IS CURE FOR SEASON SURPLUS PROBLEM

Tobacco Growers' Chief Sees Better Prospects For Farmers' Markets

A suggestion that the farmer who wants help should first put his own house in order, was advanced to delegates to the tenth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting at Chicago by James C. Stone, Lexington, Ky., president and general manager of the Barley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association.

"You can't legislate a poor business man to prosperity," said Mr. Stone, "neither can you pass laws that will be beneficial to the farmer until he does certain things himself in order to be able to take advantage of the legislation."

"Before we farmers are entitled to help we should demonstrate to those we want help from that we have done everything we could ourselves consistent with good business to put our house in order."

Mr. Stone related the story of the Kentucky tobacco raisers' dissatisfaction with the government's handling of their surplus.

"Should seasonal surpluses develop, and they will, they can only be handled through marketing associations, financed, if need be, by some agency of the government, so that the farmer can get his money promptly. The necessity of this character of financing would diminish from year to year in relation to the better understanding and co-operative action on the part of seller and buyer."

Satisfaction

Comes from buying where quality never changes. That is why there are so many satisfied customers who wear Farm Bureau clothing and who come back for repeat orders of Farm Bureau pure wool bed blankets, auto blankets and auto robes and soft woven, woolen underwear.

FILE YOUR MEASUREMENTS

For suits and overcoats, and make purchases at any time by mail order. Parcels are sent out, prepaid, for cash or C. O. D.

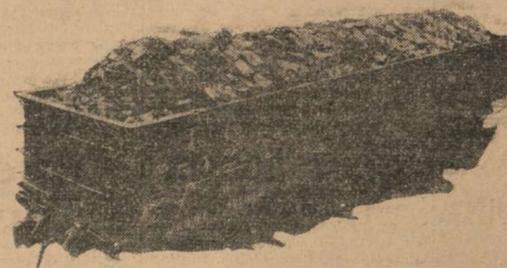
Enclose A Signed Patronage Dividend Coupon For 5 Per Cent Discount.

Clothing Samples On Request

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Michigan State Farm Bureau

221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.



Why Farm Bureau Coals Give You Top Quality Fuel

- 1. THEY ARE SELECTED. All our coals are the result of elimination tests for dependable fuels that are pure and clean; easy firing; high in heat, and therefore economical; long burning and with low ash content.
2. ALWAYS THE SAME. Farm Bureau coals come from certain mines and therefore are uniform. Coal from different parts of the same field may be considerably different in burning qualities. You can depend on Farm Bureau coal.
3. PREPARATION STANDARDS HIGH. We have selected mines that clean their coals to highest standards of purity. They grade carefully. Samples are taken frequently each day from the mine output and tested in the laboratory to be sure that domestic heating standards are maintained. Lower grade lots are diverted into the steam coal trade.

Ask Your Co-op or Farm Bureau Agt. For These Farm Bureau Coals

- Quick Heat: Strictly fancy southeastern Kentucky coal for cooking, heating stove or furnace. Pure, clean, bright coal; kindles quick, burns hot, long and evenly. Easy to regulate. Very low ash, doesn't clinker. No stringy soot. Egg and lump sizes.
Red Jockey: A high grade southeastern Kentucky general purpose coal. Easy kindling, burns vigorously and evenly. Holds fire, an all night coal. Very free of slate or other impurities. Low in ash, no clinkers, no stringy soot. Egg and lump sizes.
Fire Brand: Another southeastern Kentucky coal. From the Hazard seam. Very firm, stands up well. Holds fire long time, leaving very little soot. Keeps going without draft. No clinkers. A lower priced, good general purpose coal. Egg and lump.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

CUSTOMER SERVICE IS BIG FACTOR IN BUSINESS SUCCESS

Ravenna Creamery Company Has Established Big Mail Business

QUALITY IS PARAMOUNT

Repeat Orders Follow When Service Standard Is Kept Unchanged

Only a well rounded merchandising plan, definitely enforced, can cope successfully with production conditions in the rural districts.

This, in substance, is the theory upon which the Ravenna Creamery company has founded and built up a very successful butter business at Ravenna, Michigan.

Butter sales of this concern through the Detroit postoffice alone run as high as 12,000 pounds a week and the entire business has been developed as a mail order selling proposition.

In order to build up a successful sales business, such as this concern has done in a few years, quality of product as well as completeness of service facilities must be established, its officers maintain.

This creamery was one of the ordinary country creameries which was practically doomed to go by the way a few years ago. Under the present management the mail order plan of selling its product was decided upon and, through consistent hammering away for a quality product and depending upon the word of honor of its satisfied customers, a very enviable record of cash business has been built up.

No new customers buy butter on C. O. D. orders except as some old customer vouchers for their integrity. With something like a thousand checks a week coming in for butter payments, the company claims it has as yet to receive its first bill check. Advertising is done through keeping customers satisfied. That its customers evidently are satisfied is seen in the fact that the concern ships about 700,000 pounds of fresh butter a year, paying the postal department more than \$8,000 a year in postage.

Because of the growth of this one business in Ravenna, the local postoffice has grown from fourth class to second class.

This is the record of performance of a non-profit organization operating on a strictly co-operative basis. Accepting nothing but cream that is up to its grade requirements, the company manages to maintain the highest grade possible for its product. Off-grade cream is rejected without comment and very seldom its patrons offer it such cream, it is claimed.

Shipments of butter are made as convenient as possible for the purchaser in that they are done up in four pound cartons containing two bricks of two pounds each. As much as 40 pounds in a carton is shipped where neighbors "chip in" and buy on a club plan. Parcels are insured in the first and second zones. The company has made but little effort to build up a business beyond these zones on account of the disadvantage of distance for shipments, but reports having completed many sales in virtually every state of the Union.

INFORMED FARMERS ARE BEST PATRONS FOR LOCAL CO-OPS

Open Dealing and Set Rates For Trucking Service Builds Business

Keeping farmers posted on the market prices of the commodities they are most interested in as producers is one of the best methods of keeping them as satisfied patrons of a local elevator, Guy Rowell, manager of the Yale Elevator company, at Yale, Michigan, claims.

Maintaining a trucking service and making definite charges for such service is fair to the customer and advantageous to him and the company, he points out.

It costs money to provide such service and the customer should pay it and must pay it, if not as a definite charge, then in added cost of commodities purchased or lessened price for commodities sold. The average elevator cannot absorb the charge in its limited profits, he contends.

Nothing makes for successful operation of a local concern like courtesy and cash in all transactions. Credit extension means added cost and inconvenience. Business done openly and above board means business well done. Direct mail can be made to serve a very useful purpose, this company has discovered, in building up new business and in holding irregular customers and patrons.

Van Buren Secretary Heads Hort Society

Carl Buskirk, secretary of the Van Buren County Farm Bureau, was elected president of the Michigan Horticultural society at its annual convention at Grand Rapids, last week.

Will Should Protect Heirs and the Estate

Entire Estate May Become Jeopardized By Lack of Provision

By Farm Bureau Tax Counsellor
Death and taxes are two subjects which hardly fit the spirit of the holiday season. Yet the unfortunate effects of a combination of death and taxes have taken away the joy and happiness from many a farm home and if a discussion of the subject at this time of the year will prevent future difficulties along this line, our time will have been well spent.

Within the week, the Counsellor has had occasion to investigate the facts surrounding the loss of title to a farm through tax sale. The late owner of this farm, a husband and father, sought to insure the enjoyment and possession of the property of his heirs, by preventing the sale of the property. Doubtless he created a life estate in the farm for his wife, giving her the use, management, and control of the property during her life. He directed that upon her death his farm be turned over to a daughter, also in life estate, and if she died without issue the property was to go to a second daughter.

This will was written almost 20 years ago, and the farmer died even after it was executed. At the time of his death the farm was capable of providing his widow a good living above taxes. Today it cannot be rented for an amount equal to the taxes. In the meantime a nearby city has grown to the very doors of the farm, so that it would have great value if it could be subdivided.

Widow Is Handicapped
The widow is now at an advanced age and cannot expect to live much longer. She is prevented by the terms of the will from selling any part of the property and she cannot raise any money upon her life estate for that will be terminated at her death.

The daughter next in line of succession cannot raise the large sums needed to pay the back taxes, interest and penalties. Even if she could it would not pay her to do so. A large sum must be spent in improving the property before it will pay its own way again. Since her father also, but a life estate she can neither borrow a sufficient sum nor sell part of the property to save and develop the rest.

The second daughter has only a contingent interest, depending upon outliving both her mother and her sister, and upon the chance that the sister will die without issue.

None of these heirs are in position to assume the responsibility for taxes, because of the uncertain character of their respective interests in the property. One of those family misunderstandings which so frequently arise over property has prevented their acting jointly in the matter. This is due largely to the impossibility of determining the actual value of each interest. As a result the property is now in the possession of a purchaser at tax sale.

This situation has arisen because of the excess of zeal shown by the father and husband in attempting to preserve his estate intact. He could have prevented this by providing in the will for the payment of taxes out of the body of the estate, whenever the heir in possession was unable to pay them out of the revenue produced by the property.

The writer has knowledge of numerous cases where farmers have

left their farms to their widows in life estate and where the result has been that they were forced to let property they had worked a life time to create, go for taxes or were compelled to go out into the world to earn the taxes. One widow of over seventy writes that she is earning the taxes on her farm by working in a laundry.

The Counsellor's New Year suggestion to farmers is that they resolve to have a lawyer or a trust company look over their wills and answer the following question: Does this will protect my heirs as well as my estate, so that if the condition of my estate should change after my death a part could be disposed of to save the rest?

SUCCESSFUL CO-OP IS BUILT ON RUIN OF STOCK CONCERN

Loyal Farmers Prevent Big Producing Field From Becoming Loss

Falling by the way after getting off to a poor start is a story often told about local co-operative enterprises but to find a Michigan co-op meeting with this sort of disaster and then to find it one of the leading concerns in its class after a few short years, spells a distinct chapter in the history of co-operative endeavor.

At Coldwater a co-operative dairy concern was established about eight years ago as the Coldwater Dairy Company. For four years it battled against a heavy sea and a receding tide finally left it on a shoal, of financial difficulties.

Seeing the handwriting on the wall in 1924, yet realizing the possibilities in the field, in that particular section of Michigan, 42 devoted dairymen of the community underwrote sufficient pledges to provide the necessary funds for maintaining the creamery as a going concern as their most logical move to save the field for their industry as dairy producers.

Four years of intensive endeavor and campaigning for a fair share of the dairy business of southwestern Michigan has made it possible for these 42 loyal co-operators to put the company back on a strictly co-operative basis.

This change was brought about in July, of this year, when it was voted to make every patron a stockholder by issuing one share of stock to them for every \$10 earned on the business they contribute.

Thus, through an exchange plan, each patron is made a stockholder. The concern was changed from a stock company to a strictly co-operative concern in a single move.

This fall, with Detroit paying \$2.88 for 3.5 milk plus 45 cents for hauling charges, plus 5 cents for each additional 10 points, or a total of \$2.93 at the loading points in the Coldwater territory, the Coldwater Dairy Company was paying \$3.28 for 4.5 milk. This represented an advantage of 35 cents on this basis for the producer in that territory.

The company has been managed by G. S. Coffman since the time of its change of organization. Mr. Coffman is recognized as one of the most efficient co-op managers in the state and has been a very successful dairy farmer in Cass county for many years.

Ingredients to Prevent Spray Injury Found

By Herbert Nafziger, R. No. 5, Benton Harbor

The Michigan State Horticultural society held its annual meeting and apple show in Grand Rapids, December 4-5-6. Many topics of interest to fruit growers were discussed, and the apple show was well attended, and displays of implements, fertilizers, nursery stock, spray materials, etc., attracted a great attention as usual.

Prof. W. C. Dutton of the M. S. C. gave the result of his experiments to find an effective spray which will not injure apples and apple foliage. The addition of 1/2 pound of iron sulphate for each gallon of concentrated lime-sulphur in the spray formula was said to prevent foliage injury and russeting, and greatly aided the production of fruit of good size and color. The new mixture was tested in three orchards and on nine varieties and results were very good in all cases but varieties which are most susceptible to spray injury showed the greatest improvement.

Here is the recommended procedure in mixing 100 gallons of the spray. When spray tank is partly full of water start agitator and add 1 1/2 pounds iron sulphate. Then add three pounds lead arsenate, and lastly 2 1/2 gallons lime-sulphur. The color of the mixture is black, but instead of being dangerous to apple foliage it was found to be exceptionally safe, the foliage being very superior where the mixture was used. The mixture is recommended for all apple sprays except the last or "second brood" spray. When applied in the last spray it may result in excessive spray residue at harvest time, and the tenacity with which the mixture sticks to the apples may cause blotchy coloring. For these

reasons the last spray should be a 2-2-100 Bordeaux with lead arsenate.

Some of the other matters brought out at the meeting are as follows: (Prof. R. H. Pettit)—The oriental peach moth was said to have now reached Michigan, having been found in Washtenaw county. Apple leaf-rollers may hatch on prunings lying on the ground from whence the worms crawl up the trunks of trees to reinfest the trees after spraying. Banding the tree trunks with tanglefoot was advised as protection against these crawlers.

(Prof. F. C. Bradford)—Orchard heaters were said to be of doubtful value in Michigan.

Prof. V. R. Gardner—Cherry orchards must bear heavy crops to yield profits. Factors influencing yield are frost, vigor of the trees, leaf-spot disease.

(H. M. Wells)—Young Northern Spy apple trees can be brought to earlier bearing by a 1-8 inch girdle made on the trunks during the last week in May.

H. P. Gaston—The consumers of Detroit demand red apples 2 1/2 inches or more in diameter. They are ignorant of varieties, buying apples by appearance and asking for "eating apples" or "cooking apples".

(F. H. Burkhardt)—Crops of sour cherries, it was found, can be increased 10% by placing colonies of bees in the orchards.

At a joint meeting of cherry growers and canners closer co-operation between these two interests was urged. The organization of a "stabilizing corporation" to increase the consumption of canned cherries by advertising, was discussed. The money would be raised by a 1/2 cent per pound fee on cherries charged to the growers.

CASS CO-OPS DO MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS IN '28

County Farm Bureau Report For Year Indicates Great Activity

PICK STATE DELEGATES

Many Timely Resolutions Get Approval of Members at Annual Meeting

Business aggregating well over a million dollars was transacted during the past year by three co-ops, at Dowagiac, Marcellus and Cassopolis, reporting at the annual meeting of the Cass County Farm Bureau. The Jones Co-operative in the same county, did not file its report in time to be included in the county organization's report.

While the co-ops are not organically part of the Farm Bureau their business is greatly strengthened and unified by membership in the Elevator and Livestock Exchanges, and by patronage of the Seed and Supply Services of the State Farm Bureau. They also derive much benefit from the efforts of the traffic department of the Farm Bureau.

A financial gain of \$143.87 in spite of an aggressive year's business was revealed by the report of Sec'y-Treasurer P. H. Savage. Report of the county agricultural agent was read by the secretary in absence of Mr. Barnum and showed results of the year's efforts along many and varied lines. Financial aid given by the County Farm Bureau to the extension service amounted to over \$400 during the year.

Robert H. Addy of the State Farm Bureau Supply Service, and well known to Cass county farmers, gave the address of the day. Carl Kidman, former agricultural agent, showed films describing the Dunham culti-packer and culti-hoe now distributed by the State Farm Bureau through the co-ops.

Some of the high lights and inspiration gained at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation were passed on by A. G. Blanchard of Howard Township. His report showed that marked economic discussions and a sound spirit of harmony characterized the national meeting.

Pick Officers
Election of officers resulted in the return to office of J. C. Burgener, president; J. W. Phillips, vice-president and P. H. Savage, secretary-treasurer. Directors chosen for a three year period are Leonard Jerue of Silver Creek; R. D. Ward of Dowagiac, and D. E. Harvey of Porter.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the state organization are J. C. Burgener, Jay Moyer, and Charles E. Bonine with Hugh Fosdick, C. B. Rockwell and W. F. Leach as alternates.

The following resolutions offered by a committee consisting of R. D. Ward, D. E. Harvey and Fred B. Wells were unanimously adopted.

"Another year has past with its sunshine and storm and the Farm Bureau has had its share of both. But we may congratulate ourselves that we are as strong or stronger in membership than we were at the beginning of the year. Farmers are realizing more and more that we must do the things we want done ourselves.

"Our financial condition is in a safe, sound shape and we are looking forward with great optimism.

Adopt Resolutions
"We heartily approve of the college extension service in its 4-H club work with boys and girls and we wish to bespeak for them the financial and moral support of the Cass County Farm Bureau to a greater extent than it has heretofore given.

"We approve of the movement in progress to establish uniform traffic laws and signals throughout the United States.

"We express our approval of the last Legislature's action in passing the new Criminal Code and we would be very much opposed to having it in any way molested unless it be to strengthen its provisions.

"We would approve of legislation leading to the appointment of a commission to study and make recommendations for the improvement of the laws relating to the prevention of crime and to the detection, punishment and final disposition of the criminal.

"We think it would save the taxpayers of this county several thousands of dollars a year if the law was so amended as to give the Probate Judge discretionary power in taking care of the indigent poor.

"The township is too small a unit to build and maintain highways permanently and economically, therefore we believe there should be no smaller unit of taxation for road purposes than the county.

"The weight and gasoline taxes should remain where they are at present, but a sufficient proportion of the weight tax be returned to the counties to reimburse them for the property removed by the law.

"Inasmuch as the drivers' license was originally adopted as a source of revenue, and the law compels everyone to have one, we can see no reason for a re-registration of drivers.

"The Legislature should amend our inheritance tax law so that we could derive the full benefit of the 80% we are allowed to retain by the federal government.

"We are in favor of a written permit (for hunting) from the owner

JERSEY BREEDERS WILL TATTOO IN FUTURE

Solid Color and Lack of Distinctive Markings Cited as Cause of Tattoo Regulation

To establish a uniform method of identification for Jersey cattle the members of the American Jersey Cattle Club this year adopted a By-Law which requires that all animals to be registered after January 1, 1929, must be tattooed. The Article covering this reads as follows:

"Eligibility—1. No animal shall be registered until both its sire and dam are registered; and to preserve the identity of registered animals, all animals offered for registration must be plainly tattooed in the ear in indelible ink with such letters and numbers as the owner may select, no two animals (in the same herd) to have the same number. Both ears may be used, and the marks and numbers in the ears must be stated on applications for registration.

The above requirement as to tattooing shall go into effect on January 1, 1929."

Many dairy animals are solid color and in many herds only the owner can definitely identify all such animals. With the tattoo mark recorded in the owner's records and on the Certificates of Registration of purebred animals anyone can identify every animal in the herd. In the event of the owner's death or absence this information is of the greatest value.

It takes but a few moments to tattoo an animal and the identifying mark is permanently fixed in the ear. Needle points form the design of letters or numbers and these points are held in position in the head of the marker which is like a large pair of pliers. The needle points are covered with indelible ink or paste. The instrument is then set in position and the needles penetrate the ear on the inside carrying the ink well under the surface of the skin. Ink is immediately rubbed into the slight wound made by the needle points and the job is done. There is practically no bleeding, and the operation is scarcely noticed by the animal. It

or tenant of farm instead of the now verbal permit.

"We are in favor of all property taxes being collected by the county treasurer and if found advisable by our Auditor General that after a thorough investigation, the proper steps be taken to change our present system of collection."

is recommended that the ear to be tattooed be cleaned with alcohol before it is punched. This will remove the wax and other foreign matter and insure a clean surface on which to work.

The new ruling on tattooing has been very favorably received by breeders and agricultural leaders. The subject of tattooing will be of interest for some time to come as there are eleven million Jerseys in the United States and of this number

over three hundred thousand are registered purebreds.

Two farmers met on the roads and pulled up.
"Si, I've got a mule with distemper. What'd ye give that one of yours when he had it?"
"Turpentine, Giddap."
A week later they met again.
"Say, Si, I gave my mule turpentine and it killed him."
"Killed mine, too, Giddap."—Pointer.

FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

Sometimes have overcharge errors. Do you have your bills audited?

THE TRAFFIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will check up the charges on your freight bills; file overcharge claims; file loss and damage claims; watch all freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads. Claims collected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members.

No Charge For Auditing

Farm Bureau Traffic Department

221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

Use Your Coupon Book!

Farm Bureau members, in making purchases of Farm Bureau goods, do not fail to enter those purchases in your Farm Bureau Patronage Dividend Coupon Book and have the purchase entry signed by your local distributor.

Dividends paid after March 1, 1929, when the present Coupon Books will be called in for valuation, will be on the basis of patronage. Therefore, see to it that your purchases are entered.

REMEMBER—In addition and at any time, to members in good standing, the Patronage Dividend Coupon saves 5 per cent on any purchase from the Farm Bureau Clothing Dept.; provides free handling and collection of transportation loss or damage claims and saves 10 per cent on our regular charges for cleaning seed.

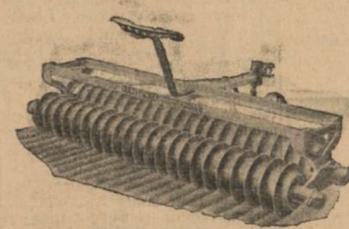
If you will need another Coupon Book or have mislaid the one sent you, write us.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

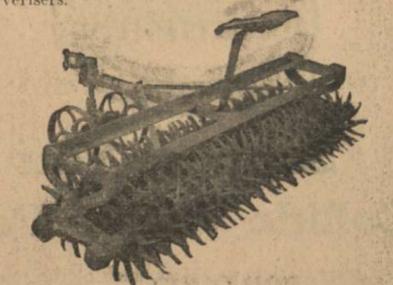
NOW you can buy genuine DUNHAM Tillage Tools

At the Lowest Prices ever offered through the Farm Bureau Supply Service

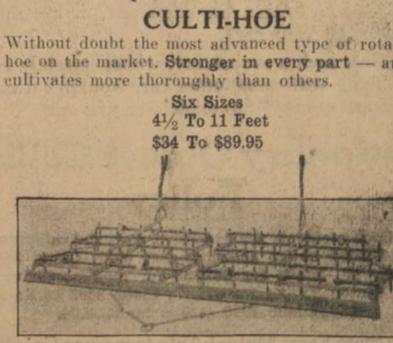
For some time we have been supplying the famous DUNHAM Culti-Packer and Culti-Hoe to Michigan farmers at a remarkable saving in cost. Now we can apply the same savings to the complete DUNHAM line — including Spike and Spring Tooth Harrows, Disc Harrows and Pulverisers.



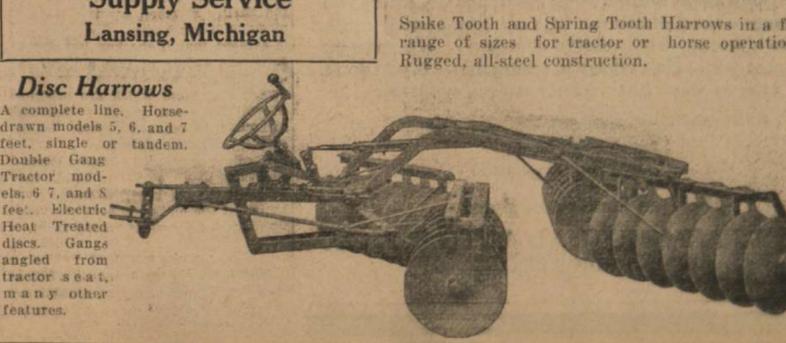
CULTI-PACKER
Crushes clods, levels ground and mulches surface. Unequaled for re-setting winter heaved wheat. Perfect for covering clover and alfalfa seed. Handles all early cultivation. Six sizes — 4 1/2 to 11 feet.
\$34.00 to \$89.95



CULTI-HOE
Without doubt the most advanced type of rotary hoe on the market. Stronger in every part — and cultivates more thoroughly than others.
Six Sizes
4 1/2 To 11 Feet
\$34 To \$89.95



Spike Tooth and Spring Tooth Harrows in a full range of sizes for tractor or horse operations. Rugged, all-steel construction.



Disc Harrows
A complete line. Horse-drawn models 5, 6, and 7 feet, single or tandem. Double Gang Tractor models, 6 1/2, and 8 feet. Electric Heat Treated discs. Gangs angled from tractor seat, many other features.

DUNHAM—
DUNHAM Tillage Tools have an admirable reputation for quality of the highest sort in Workmanship and Materials. The DUNHAM Culti-Packer is noted as being "useful in more ways on more days" than any other field implement. The DUNHAM Company has long been an ardent supporter of the Farm Bureau; but only recently have we been able to quote such rock-bottom prices on their entire line.

Your nearest Farm Bureau supply service distributor can show you DUNHAM implements. Write today for circular and price list. Easy payments if desired.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan

SANILAC F. BUREAU ABOUT TO UNDERGO REORGANIZATION

Extension and County Agent Work is Taken Over by The Supervisors

Sanilac County Farm Bureau has virtually reorganized its system of functioning. The change was made at the annual meeting held at Sandusky on Dec. 29.

This action grows out of a recent change within the county, wherein the board of supervisors, at the fall elections were given control of the county agent and agricultural extension work in the county.

At this meeting, plans were laid for the first quarterly meeting for 1929. A program committee was named to consist of the following: Charles J. Metcalf, of Deckerville; Mrs. Howard Levit, of Crosswell; John Goodwine, of Marlette and Phil O'Connell, of McGregor.

The executive board was elected but has not been organized as yet. This board consists of John McClellan, John Goodwine, John Campbell, John Buigle and four who aren't named—Phil O'Connell, D. T. Knight, Mrs. Howard Levit and Alex Landsburg.

Future activities of the County Farm Bureau are to be worked out and presented at the quarterly meeting.

One of the chief disadvantages with rye is that it is difficult to pasture during wet weather.

In 1926, there were slaughtered in the United States, 14,971,000 cattle. In 1927 there were slaughtered only 14,000,000.

An odd simile was recently used by a young motorist in speaking of a very plain girl: "She looks like seven miles of bad road."—Oil Weekly.

CLAY PARTICLES GOVERN NEED OF FERTILIZER USE

Soil Does More Than Merely To Hold Fertilizers, Experts Claim

One of the reasons why even the wisest experts in the fertilizer field advise farmers to make small scale experiments on their own farms, when this is possible, instead of launching into heavy purchases of untested fertilizers is explained by P. L. Giles, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The soil," he says, "does more to fertilize than was dreamed of in the old fertilizer philosophy. Soil is not to be regarded as a receptacle which merely holds fertilizer until it is needed by the crop. It seems that the soil as well as the plant has an 'appetite' or affinity for fertilizers. As soon as the fertilizers are applied the soil starts changing the materials that have been prepared carefully by the fertilizer manufacturer and what the crop gets is largely affected by the activities within the soil.

"Exact knowledge of the reactions between soils and fertilizer materials will help improve fertilizer practice. At the present time more is known of the net results than of the reactions themselves. It seems probable, judging by many experiments, that the very fine clay material of the soil, usually called 'colloid' is responsible for most of the changes that take place in fertilizers. The larger soil particles are comparatively inert. The colloidal material shows little affinity for chloride, sulphate, and nitrate; hence these fertilizer constituents are subject to considerable losses in regions where the rainfall is heavy. On the other hand, reactions take place between the colloids and other (basic) fertilizer constituents, such as sodium, potassium, and ammonium. If the colloid takes up some of the potassium of a fertilizer, it releases to the soil water an equivalent quantity of one of its own constituents, usually calcium or magnesium.

"The fact that there is an exchange of constituents between fertilizers and the soil colloidal material explains why a change in fertilizer treatment is sometimes beneficial. If a soil is fertilized for a series of years with a single fertilizer, the clay or colloidal may become loaded with a single constituent and have less of other elements to release to crops. Soils on which crops are likely to develop nutritional disturbances following too heavy applications of lime or fertilizers (sometimes called 'weak' soils) seem to be those which contain a small quantity of colloid, or a colloid of low exchange capacity. The so-called 'strong' soils, on the other hand, seem to be those which contain colloids that insure a high capacity for exchange.

Records for the past several years show that the unloadings of trucked-in produce have not increased in proportion to the total unloadings, most likely because of the vast amount of close-in land that has been turned into subdivisions and suburban home sites. The increase has been considerable, however, the total number of loads of produce trucked-in in 1920 being 83,541 and in 1927 it was 103,921 loads.

Livestock records for the past seven years, it is interesting to note, show but a slight change in the amount of cattle brought in to the Detroit market. Hogs show quite an appreciable increase in number and lambs and calves a very substantial increase.

This comparatively slower growth of the livestock business on the Detroit market is considered by some meat dealers on that market as attributable to the fact that Detroit has fewer packer-buyers for livestock than Chicago and Buffalo and other large cities. Fewer buyers, they contend, does away with a certain amount of competition and for this reason out of state shippers do not look to the Detroit market for an outlet to the extent they do some of the other big markets.

Detroit's local wholesalers buy much of their meats from Chicago packers because, they claim, they get a bigger offering to pick from with a larger and therefore a more dependable supply to draw from, year in and year out.

EVEN GRADES, CARE IN PACKING, BRING CONSISTENT SALES

Detroit Marketing Official Finds Trucked-in Crops Not Well Graded

The more careful grading of farm produce that is shipped onto the Detroit public markets in car lots as compared with the bulk of unloadings of trucked-in crops, leaves home grown commodities in general to take second place on that market.

This is the picture we get from a recent report of conditions on the big city markets as the chief marketing official of that city sees them.

Too often, it is found, truckers pick up ungraded produce or mix graded stock and ungraded stock in making up their loads so that the commodities they have to offer are not so attractive as those shipped in by well established shipping and packing associations, particularly certain organizations of growers in the west.

Three very important factors really enter in the supplying of perishable commodities from the farm, it is seen. These are, quality, dependable source of supply and careful packing.

Commenting upon the use of apples and cantaloupes by large users, such as hotels and chain restaurant systems, G. V. Branch, Detroit marketing official, claims that the operators of these establishments insist on fruits of definite standard and want it day after day throughout the season. Because Michigan fruit men have not as yet been able to meet these requirements, these fruits are bought and brought into the Detroit market in car lots from western points.

Records for the past several years show that the unloadings of trucked-in produce have not increased in proportion to the total unloadings, most likely because of the vast amount of close-in land that has been turned into subdivisions and suburban home sites. The increase has been considerable, however, the total number of loads of produce trucked-in in 1920 being 83,541 and in 1927 it was 103,921 loads.

Livestock records for the past seven years, it is interesting to note, show but a slight change in the amount of cattle brought in to the Detroit market. Hogs show quite an appreciable increase in number and lambs and calves a very substantial increase.

This comparatively slower growth of the livestock business on the Detroit market is considered by some meat dealers on that market as attributable to the fact that Detroit has fewer packer-buyers for livestock than Chicago and Buffalo and other large cities. Fewer buyers, they contend, does away with a certain amount of competition and for this reason out of state shippers do not look to the Detroit market for an outlet to the extent they do some of the other big markets.

Detroit's local wholesalers buy much of their meats from Chicago packers because, they claim, they get a bigger offering to pick from with a larger and therefore a more dependable supply to draw from, year in and year out.

FAVOR SHOWN FOR SPECIAL SESSION AT A. F. B. F. MEET

Eighteen Projects Get Vote of Approval at Tenth Annual Convention

Reiterating the oft-repeated declaration in favor of national legislation which would extend the American protective system to the agricultural industry, the American Farm Bureau Federation, at the tenth annual convention in Chicago, December 10-12, took a stand against emergency action by the second session of the 70th Congress. A willingness was also expressed to consider relief legislation entirely on its merits.

"Legislation must be adopted," says one resolution approved by the delegates "to make the tariff effective on surplus producing crops using co-operative marketing associations as the instruments for marketing not only the surplus but all portions of our farm crops; and containing definite checks and penalties upon over-production. This legislation must be of a nature which does not subsidize agriculture.

"It is recognized generally that surplus control legislation and agricultural tariff are companion measures, each exerting a long-time influence. Emergency action upon either measure is not sought by us since a national policy for agriculture cannot be founded on emergency treatments. These measures are inseparable and cannot be made major features of the second session of the 70th Congress, since time is not available in a short session of Congress adequately to correlate and dispose of these subjects in the proper manner. Both such major legislative projects should be considered at an extra session of the 71st Congress, which we confidently expect will be called soon after the adjournment of the 70th Congress.

"We devotedly are seeking to solve these problems as a basis upon which our national agricultural policy may be founded. While we have seen nothing up to this time which would cause us to recede from our former position, we are willing to compare legislation which has received our support in the past with that proposed by any other organization. We are also willing to consider these subjects with the forthcoming national administration from time to time, to find, if possible, a better way than we have heretofore supported, of effectuating adequate control of agricultural surpluses, of protecting and advancing co-operative commodity marketing and of establishing on our farms the benefits of the American Protective system all of which secure that American standard of living which agriculture and industry alike desire.

Continued support is promised in the resolutions to the principles contained in the "Madden bill" for the operation of Muscle Shoals by a private lessee, obligated to fix atmospheric nitrogen and manufacture and distribute it as fertilizer at a profit limitation of eight per cent and using the power at Muscle Shoals for this purpose.

The delegates recommended that the principle of "ability to pay" which has become established in federal taxation, should be extended so far as possible into state and local tax structures. To this end President Thompson was authorized to call a conference of delegates from the State Farm Bureau for the purpose of correlating various tax programs for state and local govern-

ments and formulating a unified project in these matters. Among eighteen new projects recommended are (1) A study of the possibilities of co-operative production, to be made by a committee to be appointed by President Thompson. (2) No new reclamation areas be brought under cultivation at the present time, and that the Bureau of Reclamation be transferred to the U. S. D. A., so that correlation may be had between the bringing in of new productive areas and the demand for additional farm crops. (3) Co-operative crop insurance be more actively used as a method to reduce farm losses. (4) That there be established a national institution of health. (5) That instruction in maternity and infancy matters be promulgated by the federal government. (6) That corn sugar be given its rightful place in the trade practices of the nation and so provide an increased market for one of our staple crops. (7) Broadcasting stations which specialize in farm programs be given equal consideration by the Radio Commission with those stations which broadcast commercial programs.

Among old projects on which the Federation's position was reannounced are noted rural electrification; farm fire prevention; control of European Corn Borer; the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route; inland river transportation systems; the Hoch-Smith resolution; flood control, etc.

A tariff adequate to protect the home market for both agricultural and industrial commodities is demanded, as is likewise a continuously operated tariff commission, to provide for elasticity in application of rates of duties.

National Secretary, M. S. Winder, in his report, dwelt on the increase in membership this past year, which he stated has increased by 29,653 farm families. Twenty-four member states show a decided increase in the number of paid up members.

Of special note in the proceedings of the convention is the announcement of the new agricultural co-operative service department to be started at the beginning of 1929. Operating much in the manner of a trade association, this department will furnish to such co-operative marketing associations as subscribe to it, an economic or fact finding service for which spokesmen for various commodity organizations say there is urgent and constant need.

Analysis of markets will be made, legal assistance will be given on contracts, income taxes and other matters, transportation service and other special services will be rendered. The new department has been created in response to an insistent and definite demand from many of the co-operatives which have not heretofore been in position to furnish it to themselves economically or efficiently.

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Duty On Hats
Duty on men's sewed straw hats, valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, imported into the United States is 88 per cent ad valorem.

Serviceability, durability, convenience, sanitation, comfort and safety are the features to be sought in a movable hog house.

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.
HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

Poverty is staring you in the face if you are carrying your own Fire Insurance. Many a farmer has lost his farm or labored under a mortgage the remainder of his life by neglecting to buy a good fire insurance policy.

Let us protect you. We have more insurance in force and more cash assets than any Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in Michigan. W. T. Lewis, Sec'y, 710 F. P. Smith Bldg., Flint, Mich.

The Open Formula 24% Dairy Feed

Mr. Bunnell is secretary of his testing association. He has been a member for years. His herd average on a herd of nearly all grade Jerseys is crowding 400 lbs. butterfat a year. He consistently uses Milkmaker because it means Moneymaker.

Bess was bought for \$77.50 from a man who didn't test his cows. She paid her cost three times over in one year, besides buying all her feed; and look at the feed cost. If she had been fed only \$40.00 worth of a poor quality ration she would never have made the profit she did. Let's make our good cows better with Milkmaker.

Ask your Co-op Ass'n or Farm Bureau Agent for Milkmaker

Milkmaker means Moneymaker

The Feed With the Performance Record

Garlock-Williams Co.
2614 Orleans St.
Detroit

Your shipments of poultry, eggs and veal are solicited. Tags and market information sent on request.

Selling livestock direct to packer buyers in the country permits the packers to pick out the good stock and dump the light ones on the public market where the livestock prices are fixed. This reflects on the producers' returns by working to the advantage of the packers.

Ship your livestock to either the Co-operative Commission Association, at East Buffalo, N. Y., or to the Michigan Livestock Exchange, at Detroit, to obtain the most satisfactory return and to safeguard your interest as a producer. These two concerns are co-operative selling agencies serving the Michigan Livestock Exchange.

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.

Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n
East Buffalo, N. Y.

The largest second growth of red clover is of particular advantage as it comes at a time when pasture is badly needed.

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BEST FOR WINTER



WINTER has no terrors for Non-Caking salt users.

THE GENUINE N-C (non-caking salt)

Is strictly non-caking and practically non-freezing.

Non-Caking salt is packed in barrels, 140, 100, 70, 50, and 25 pound non-sweating sacks.

GET THE GENUINE

The word "of" is the only English word we find in which "f" has the sound of "v."



Suppose You Collide With a Post

or any other stationary object, such as the road bed, a ditch bank, a bridge, the curbstone, or have an upset, and damage your car?

Against such a probability, which certainly is as high as colliding with some other car, wouldn't it be a good idea to ask our agent to explain to you our

Stationary Object Collision Policy

Such accidents are expensive, as is shown by several stationary object collisions just paid: Claim 2428 at Crosswell, Mich., for \$810.33 for repairs; Claim 3518 at Benton Harbor for \$72.57; Claim 3503 at Rockford for \$69.20; Claim 3050 at Olio for \$268.04.

The State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. offers you stationary object protection at very low annual rates. We are a strong, legal reserve company. We have an agent near you. Don't delay in seeing him. If you don't know him, or want further information, write us.

Be protected before you start on a trip.

Lansing, Michigan
MICHIGAN AGENT
Michigan State Farm Bureau
STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO.
OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Word Is Unique

The word "of" is the only English word we find in which "f" has the sound of "v."

OYSTER SHELL IS NEEDED IN WINTER

Calcium Supply For Poultry Is Provided If Crushed Shell Is Offered

Profitable poultry raising depends on the elimination of weak, unhealthy chickens, sub-normal egg production, and soft-shelled eggs. Of course there are many poultry feeds that will help to keep fowls healthy but there is one mineral food which, combined with a balanced ration and plenty of sunlight, will do away with all three of the above-mentioned evils. This is crushed oyster shell.

The best form of crushed oyster shell contains 98 per cent calcium carbonate. Therein lies its value to poultry.

The formation of the egg requires three distinct steps. First the yolk is made. This passes to the next stage where it is coated with the white or albumen. The final step of the process is the formation of the shell. Eggshell consists mainly of calcium carbonate. Therefore, it is evident that if the hen has not a sufficient supply of this mineral in her system, fewer eggs will be produced, and those which are produced will have soft shells. Calcium carbonate in crushed oyster shell supplies eggshell material.

Another advantage of using crushed oyster shell is that it builds the bones of the chickens, improving the health of the birds and counteracting the diseases prevalent among them.

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Co-operate In Your Sales

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An Important Alfalfa Announcement!



Farm Bureau alfalfa, 14 acres, waist high, first cutting, fourth year on the Fred Curtis farm, Lake Odessa, Ionia county.

There is a shortage of alfalfa seed adapted to Michigan and the northern United States.

We urge that you see your local distributor of Farm Bureau alfalfa at once and take advantage of his present prices on Farm Bureau alfalfa seed.

Alfalfa acreages are increasing each year. Seed prices are advancing for the 1929 season. Have your Farm Bureau seed at home and be sure you've got it.

Having good seed is the one factor in crop production you can control. The Farm Bureau Brand is your guarantee of domestic, Michigan adapted, high germinating, and true to name seed.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan