

CONG. WOODRUFF PRAISES BUREAU AT BIG RAPIDS

Had Big Part in Getting
Extra 4 Cents Duty
On Butter

IS STRONG FOR A. F. B. F.

Believes the Answer to Many
Problems is Coming From
Farm Bureau

Addressing the Mecosta County Farm Bureau recently at a meeting opening membership work, Cong. Roy O. Woodruff, preliminary to a discussion of the McNary-Haugen idea, said:

"When the Fordney-McCumber tariff was enacted, a duty of 8 cents a pound was placed on butter, which has since been increased to 12 cents a pound. I want to tell you people that the Michigan State Farm Bureau was a leader in starting the investigation on our cost of producing butter and in sending a committee to Europe to get the production cost there. The American Farm Bureau assisted in presenting the facts obtained to the President and the U. S. Tariff Commission with the result that the President increased the duty on butter imports 50% and you are all getting that benefit now. I would urge all farmers to become members of the Farm Bureau and work together to solve such problems.

"I represent fourteen counties in the Congress of the United States. Every last one of them is an agricultural county. As a result I am an agricultural congressman and when I work for agricultural measures I truly represent the people of my district.

"The American Farm Bureau is the liveliest farm organization in the country. If the farmers of America realized how much good work it is doing and how important it has become, every man jack of them would get in. This organization has done more for farm crops, more for the improvement of farm conditions, more for the promotion of a closer relationship and a closer harmony among the people, than any other thing.

"It is my opinion that the solution of many of the present ills of the farmer is coming through the Farm Bureau. It means co-operation, and co-operation is the remedy for the most of the industry's ills. It has been tried and proven.

"In 35 years Denmark rose from a bankrupt country to become one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. Between the Danish farmer and the consumer stood the men who took the profit and made a living off the profits of the farm, which, in my opinion is the same thing as robbing the farmers.

"We have the same situation in the United States today. There is something radically wrong with the agricultural situation when a farmer receives 25 cents a hundred for potatoes that I pay \$5 a bushel for in Washington, D. C.

"But things have changed in the Denmark of today. Of her farmers, 98% are organized. Over 95 per cent own their own farms. The farmer has his own banks. They process everything they raise or make butter, cheese, wheat, meats, etc. They market through a general source. They get all of the profits anybody can get until their product reaches the ultimate consumer.

"The Danes have solved the farm problem. The farmers of America are striving hard to solve it. You are co-operating with each other, but not enough. Your associations are competing with each other. You have many sources of marketing when you should have but one. The time is coming when all farm products will be sold through one agency.

Mr. Woodruff discussed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

"I voted for this bill four times," he said. "Each time, this bill has been vetoed. If it comes up again before Congress I don't think I shall vote for it. I don't believe in continuously butting my head into a stone wall when I know I can't get anywhere by doing it.

"It is my honest opinion that the McNary-Haugen bill would have gone a long way toward solving the farm problem. I believe that if this bill could have been enacted into a law and left alone by the courts, it would have made the tariff already written into the law available to the farmer. It is possible that the bill was not constitutional. Constitutional or not, it was not the duty of Congress or of the president to pass judgment upon this question. That is the duty of the Supreme court.

"It is time Congress stopped talking and did something for the farmer. You are at the mercy of about everything—wind, rain, hurricanes, trickeries of the weather, the man you sell to and the man you buy from.

"Still I believe that in spite of all handicaps, we have a standard of living far higher than that of Europe. (Continued on page two)

Worth \$28,000 To Ravenna Folks

This poster, prepared by H. S. Averill, mgr. of the Ravenna Inc. Butter Co., a Muskegon County co-operative creamery of some 500 members attracted a great deal of attention at the Ravenna Fair the week of Sept. 25.

The Consumers League of New York City some time ago asked Congress for a 2 cent reduction in the tariff on butter. The Farm Bureau gave evidence on production cost of butter that secured an additional tariff of 4 cents a pound instead.

The Ravenna creamery churned 700,000 lbs. of butter in 1927. This increase in tariff made the patrons of the creamery \$28,000. All from the efforts of the Farm Bureau.

BATTLE CR. ASS'N FARM MACHINERY BUSINESS IS BIG

Operates Merchandise Division and Elevator on Large Scale

The Battle Creek Farm Bureau Ass'n is probably the largest co-operative handler of farm machinery in the state. It handles the full line of John Deere implements and has a big business in Oliver implements, Delaval separators and milkers, Dunham Cultivators, New Idea Spreaders and Louden Barn equipment. In a previous article in the News it was stated by mistake that the Ass'n handles International implements.

This fall the Ass'n lists among its services hay, grain, Milkmaid dairy feed, poultry feeds, Farm Bureau field seeds, oyster shells, flour, coal, coke, lime, cement, fertilizer, spray materials, rope, binder twine, stock foods. It also carries a miscellaneous stock of implement repairs, and handy supplies.

The Ass'n is a member of the Michigan Elevator Exchange and gives its patrons excellent service in marketing grain and on purchase of feed grains. It operates a large custom grinding service.

The main office and merchandise division is at South McCamley street and the elevator is located on South Jefferson street.

DOWAGIAC CO-OP A BIG BUSINESS

Rather Surprising What Can
Be Developed In
Eight Years

When a co-operative association begins to do around half a million dollars business annually, you can be sure that it's quite a sizable affair and must doing quite a lot in the community.

The Dowagiac Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Dowagiac, Cass county, is such an organization. It began business in 1920. Today it is operating three warehouses and an extensive coal yard. It does a large general supplies business and makes a specialty of Farm Bureau fertilizer, seeds and feeds. It does a large custom grinding business and ships live stock as a member of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange. It markets grain for patrons as a member of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. It operates a cream department, which though small is a most satisfactory department for all interested. The department features an exchange of butter for cream on a basis that is very agreeable. The Ass'n does considerable farm machinery and imple-

ment business on the International line of machinery and Dunham Cultivator. Roy Ward is the manager.

During the year ending June 30, 1927, immigrants totaling 81,506 came into the United States from Canada, 67,721 from Mexico, 48,513 from Germany, 28,054 from Ireland, and 17,297 from Italy.

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CO-OPS ADD MANY NEW MEMBERS AND SHIPPER-PATRONS

Two Millions Connected
With Co-operatives
In Past Year

Three million members, shareholders, shippers, consignors, and patrons are credited to the 11,400 active co-operative associations, according to a preliminary estimate by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This figure is larger by 300,000 than that given for the 10,803 associations listed by the Department in 1925. Some of the increase is because of the larger number of associations listed, but the greater part is due to including patrons, shippers, and consignors as well as legal members and shareholders, in making up the membership figures.

The gains, because of including all participants in the co-operative enterprises, amount to more than 775,000. Had there not been losses in membership since 1925 of more than 475,000, chiefly in the cotton and tobacco groups of associations, the total membership would now be materially larger than the estimated three million.

The estimates for a number of the larger groups of organizations are as follows: Grain marketing associations, 900,000 members; associations marketing dairy products, 600,000; associations shipping and marketing livestock, 450,000; associations marketing fruits and vegetables, 215,000; cotton-marketing associations, 140,000; associations marketing miscellaneous products, 190,000; associations buying farm and farm-home supplies, 398,000. Approximately 70 per cent of the total membership is in the 12 North-Central States, compared with 53 per cent in 1925, and 55 per cent in 1915.

Minnesota continues at the head of the list of States, with Iowa second and Illinois third. More than one-half of the total membership is in 7 States and two-thirds in 11 States. The membership figure of 3,000,000 does not mean that number of individuals are participating in the activities of the various associations. Many farmers hold memberships in two associations, some in three, and a few in four and five. The number of different individuals in the 11,400 associations is estimated as two million.

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DISTRICT SYSTEM MEETS APPROVAL FIELD MEN FIND

Better Financial Standing Is
Resulting For Many
Local Units

MANY COUNTY PROJECTS

County Bureaus Building Up
To Standard Set Up
A Year Ago

Many County Farm Bureaus of Michigan have undertaken projects, such as special contract purchasing of motor fuels and lubricants and other special features affording direct benefits and privileges for members, and these undertakings are proving successful. It was brought out last week at a special meeting of district organization men of the State Farm Bureau at Lansing.

While we will not attempt to name all the counties, it is known that Genesee, St. Clair, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Tuscola, Montcalm, Newaygo and Mecosta counties are affording special propositions to Farm Bureau members. Mecosta and Newaygo have a contract plan whereby Farm Bureau members get a distinct financial advantage when purchases are made in certain quantities.

This, the district men claim, is the result of organization effort. They show that this is borne out in the establishing of many of the County Farm Bureaus on what has been accepted as a standard for Michigan County Farm Bureaus.

Several of the county groups are getting a much earlier start this fall for winter activities. The first step is planning for quarterly meetings, several of which are being arranged for October.

Working with something more definite in mind, such as building the county organization up to a general standard, is injecting renewed interest in Farm Bureau work, the field men reported. Membership committees are being set up in each county. In the central district, in Clinton and in Shiawassee county, an idea new in Michigan organization work, is being planned. This will be a Trade-A-Day plan whereby Clinton county members devote the day to organization work among the farmers of Shiawassee and Shiawassee members do the same in Clinton county.

While aiding the respective county organizations in systematizing their work, the district plan is assisting the counties in establishing themselves on a better financial basis.

In addition to building a stronger more unified Farm Bureau organization with the counties all functioning in groups under the supervision of district leaders, the district plan of operation also indirectly assists in bringing Farm Bureau business services nearer to the individual member.

Ypsilanti Named To Honor Greek Leader

Because Greece, in its struggle against the Turks for freedom, more than a hundred years ago, attracted the sympathetic attention of the rest of the world, and because Greek armies won a decisive victory over their oppressors at the exact time a certain village in Michigan was seeking for a name, what is now Ypsilanti, was given that name to honor the commander of the Greek armies which had triumphed.

Build The Wall Stronger



MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

Published twice a month by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Charlotte, Michigan. Editorial and general offices at State Farm Bureau headquarters, Lansing, Michigan.

VOL. VI. SEPTEMBER 28, 1928 No. 18

Entered at the post office at Charlotte, Mich., as second class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized January 12, 1923.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. To Farm Bureau members, 50 cents per year, included in their annual dues.

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ARE COMMUNITY BUSINESSES DOOMED?

Is the independent neighborhood store doomed? The rapid growth of chain store systems, extending into all lines of retail trade, would so indicate. It is big business's hold on the retail trade that the Federal Trade Commission will investigate on a Senate order sponsored by Senator Brookhart of Iowa, according to the *Pathfinder*, published at Washington.

Starting first in the cities, the chain system idea has gone into the rural districts and gives indications of merging into still greater chains.

There are 4,000 chain systems with more than 100,000 stores, and today they handle 18 per cent of all retail sales as compared to four per cent handled by the chain stores seven years ago, Senator Brookhart said. Chain systems now in the field are grocery, candy, drug, shoe, clothing, furniture, five and tens, bakery, hardware, sporting goods, radio, book, music, stationery, and variety. They are forcing local dealers out of business. The Atlantic and Pacific leads this list with 17,500 grocery stores.

According to present indications it will not be long until flour and feed and general supply stores will have the chain system to contend with. We are informed that a large northwest flour mill is opening a chain of 500 general stores as another corporation to develop its outlet for flour and feeds. It is a beginning.

Home businesses are meeting the chain threat with their own chains, that is they are organizing themselves into associations and meeting the issue in an organized way. For instance, grocers have formed a great Independent Grocers Alliance. The Alliance has investigated the chain grocer systems methods for strong points and for weak spots. It has investigated the independent groceries in a similar manner.

The Independent Grocers Alliance finds that there is plenty of room for independent grocers to succeed alongside of chain competition, PROVIDED, they meet chain competition in an organized way, with new methods, act together, concentrate on relatively few brands of goods and make use of new business practices and information offered by the Alliance.

The Alliance merchandising experts really make over the store of the new member to meet the chain methods. Numerous brands of the same article give way to a few selected brands, the store is arranged properly, accounting and credit are tightened, economies in purchasing and management are instituted. The making over of the average store by Alliance experts requires from two to several weeks and from then on the store, independent

though it is, operates on the Alliance plan. It's vigorous treatment, but 21,000 grocers have joined the Alliance in its two years of existence.

It is our opinion that co-operative associations in this and other states, doing an enormous business annually in farm supplies, had better be on the alert in this matter. Michigan is much better situated than most states, for many co-ops have protection through their business connections with the state-wide Farm Bureau organization and its seed and supply services. Working with the Farm Bureau, the co-op preserves its own identity and investment and keeps its earnings at home. Facing a chain store, a co-op, like any other home business faces extinction and loss to all its stockholders. Future earnings on the same business goes to distant holders of the chain's stock. Apparently, an even closer business tie-up between co-ops and the Michigan State Farm Bureau would be good business.

THE FEATHER IN HIS HAT

He was a delegate to a political convention held in the city the other day and being, apparently, of some political celebrity, he was invited to a seat on the platform.

He came down the aisle erect and firm of step, a tall man, ruddy of countenance. He wore patent leather shoes and spats, an overcoat of a kind of dignified sportiness, a pearl gray hat. And as he laid his hat beside him one spied a tiny green feather decorating the band.

On his recent birthday he was 83 years old.

I rather like old age with a feather in its hat. Some old men shuffle. Some loiter, as if all life were behind them and nothing now could matter. And some old men march, like soldiers, flying their colors.

William De Morgan, writing his first novel at 65; John Knox learning Hebrew in old age. Chauncey Depew having fun at 90; and old Caleb, in the Old Testament story, 85 years of age, asking permission of Joshua, whom he probably had dandled on his knee, to lead an expedition against the Canaanites. One of the finest things about history is its list of brave old men, with feathers in their hats.

Perhaps you are getting old. Perhaps you are not able to step out like a boy and walk erect as you did 40 years ago, but you need not shuffle in spirit. The years may bend your body, but you need not let them daunt your heart. Perhaps you do not want to wear a feather in your hat; but you may wear one in your soul and march into the sunset with your colors flying.

—from *Detroit Free Press*. Dr. Magary, author of above, is Pastor of the leading Presbyterian church in Detroit and was invited to offer the opening prayer at the state Republican convention, recently.

WAYSIDE INNS AND OUTS

The old wayside inn virtually passed out of existence during the past quarter of a century, with the advent of automotive travel on the highways. The small town eating places found less of the traveling element holding over for meals than was the case when slower and less convenient modes of travel obtained.

Now we find the wayside inn springing up in a more modern, revised form—just booths or hand-me-out places where the hasty motorist can drop in and grab a sandwich and be on his way in a few moments.

Anything for an eating place seems to be the rule throughout the country.

What a chance to improve!

What an opportunity there lies for making these places just as sanitary and as wholesome as possible! Making the place attractive outside and wholesome within should add to the amount of patronage. All travelers do not pass our way but once; many will drive miles out of their way to obtain an appetizing meal or a piece of apple pie that really contains apples.

And so it is with the farmers' wayside fruit and vegetable stand. Cold meats, jellies, honey and mother's cookies can find eager buyers if well protected from the dust of the highway and the filth that insects leave. How many motorists care to stop to buy food and farm produce or dairy products where the front yard looks like the devil's playground?

The watchword that must carry back to the wayside distribution unit is ATTRACTIVENESS and CLEANLINESS.

NEVER TOO LATE

At 86 years of age, J. A. Weems, a southern farmer of exceptional standing in his community, has set out to beautify the roadside a distance of a mile and a half along his home property. It should be done everywhere, this old Confederate soldier asserts, and it can be done if each property owner in the country makes a move to do it.

This farmer has planted trees 18 feet apart. His farm has attracted feature writers for farm papers because of its successful operation in the past.

This man shows by his own activity that it never is too late to attempt something better for the farm home.

His idea can well be carried into Michigan where the roadsides are left barren even in regions where there is an abundance of young trees on either side of the highway which are of transplantable age.

Human life is absolutely dependent upon wild life and forests. Without these things we would become extinct as a race. If all vegetation should disappear tomorrow, the human race would become extinct upon the face of the earth within one year. —James Oliver Curwood.

"We have found that prosperity is not the product of charity but of industry, not of receiving but of producing. Money, as such, has little to do with prosperity, because in itself it does not produce." —Henry Ford.

Investments made in good farm land conservatively appraised on the basis of earning power under present conditions should prove one of the best securities on the market.

"There is no permanent remedy for our economic and social ills other than better thinking, which must come through better education." —Edward A. Filene.

Thirty million cubic feet of water was moved at Panama for thirty-six cents just to let a writer, who paid the usual tonnage rates, try to swim the canal.

Why do some County Farm Bureaus develop faster and become stronger than others? Some people like to believe it is good leadership.

Michigan Men Get New Ideas From Utah Producers

(Continued from page one)

if they didn't have chains for all four wheels and possibly the steering wheel. Sixty miles of slippery, narrow, winding canyon road did not appeal to them under those conditions. They brought us through, with the aid of many silent prayers delivered from the rear seat.

Business Men Entertain

At Price the business men entertained the party at a banquet, after which opinions were exchanged. Members of the party from Michigan explained that alfalfa seed free of sweet clover and weeds, was demanded by Michigan customers. Several producers tried to convince us that a little sweet clover was not detrimental to alfalfa seed. However, they appreciate our views and indicated their willingness to clean up their fields and ditch banks. The latter is the greatest source of contamination as the seed gets into the irrigation water and spreads in that way.

Most of the fields are very clean of sweet clover and weeds. The clean fields will be followed by clean ditches, as this is the only way to prevent cleaning up year after year.

Thursday, August 16, the party left Price for Salt Lake City. Arriving there, we were off to the Mormon Tabernacle to hear the pipe organ recital.

The Tabernacle is built of wood without nails—wooden pins were used instead.

Outside is a monument to the sea gulls.

The second year after the settling in Utah, grasshoppers threatened to destroy all crops which meant starvation and death to the pioneers.

In answer to their prayers, thousands of sea gulls appeared in their fields and red on grasshoppers. Thus the crops and the pioneers were saved.

If you want a prolonged visit in the state prison, kill a gull.

After lunch our party went by bus to Salt Air, 18 miles from the city, on Salt Lake. After a swim in Salt Lake, we know how a stick must feel, floating on the surface, unable to sink. Those unwary ones who got the salt water in their eyes, nose, or mouth needed no further evidence that the water is a 22 % salt solution. Before rubbing your eye you must first lick your finger to get the salt off or it just adds to the misery.

Visit Many Farms

Friday morning we left Salt Lake City for Delta. We were again met by local people, taken to the Co-op hotel for lunch, and were then ready for a tour of the alfalfa fields in what is known as the South Tract, Cropper Lane and Oasis Districts. Fields were inspected on the Warwick, VanWinkle, Bennett, Thurston, Neeley, Haman, Folsom and Western farms.

Many of these fields showed considerable variation in the blossoms. Professor C. R. Megec gave us information gleaned from his years of experience studying alfalfa at Michigan State College.

The yellow blossoms indicate a very hardy variety known as Siberian. When crossed with the purple blossomed varieties, the cross produces greenish yellow, smoky grey, and many other color combinations of the bloom. This variation has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of hardy varieties such as Hardigan, Grimm, Cossack and Baltic.

The field of Samuel Western deserves mention because of its age, if nothing else. He estimates the age of his field to be 40 to 50 years. It has never been broken up and a more uniform field would be hard to find. Mr. Western, who is 85 years old, keeps the government weather records, has been choir leader in his church for fifty years and is one of the few men in America now having two wives. Both wives are still living and there are 22 children, more than 50 grandchildren and 38 great grandchildren. "And," he remarked, "still they come." Like the other old pioneers in this country, Mr. Western speaks of Lucerne, the common name for alfalfa, due, no doubt, to the original seed being brought from Lucerne, Switzerland. The temperature ranges from 29 degrees below zero in winter to 104 degrees above in summer. The average low temperature is about 15 degrees below zero.

Found Strange Conditions

Strange things were seen and heard: for instance, water logged soil in an irrigated section. The drainage is not uncommon in this section. The soil water is so alkali that when it comes close to the surface it kills most plants. The drains carry this alkali water away and the irrigation water, washes the excess alkali out of the soil. Then alfalfa thrives.

Mr. Robert E. Robinson has a field 35 years old that has been manured once in its lifetime. One year it produced 13½ bushels of seed per acre on the 22 acres. This is in the Cropper Lane District, so named because Mr. E. R. Cropper was the first to seed alfalfa in that district and, more than likely, the first in the State of Utah.

Other fields, 15 to 20 years old, were inspected and found to be uniform as to stand, vigor, freedom of weeds and sweet clover with prospects for a fair seed yield this year.

Michigan Machinery Used

A visit to the assembling and cleaning plant of the Associated Bee Hive Seed Growers enabled us to see their machinery for cleaning seed, which includes three pair of Clipper Cleaners (made in Saginaw, Michigan) and a plane table which separates seed into 14 grades. We were also shown a large tractor and disc used for cultivating alfalfa fields.

The herd of cattle was brought up. Matt soon had a calf on the way to be branded. Sallor, Matt's horse, knew his part. He kept enough pull on the rope to prevent the calf from getting up once he was stretched between the two horses. When the horses were turned out

and oil burners used to burn the field right after the hay crop is taken off. The burning helps to control weeds and the chafis fly. The first year's trial of the burners indicates satisfactory results.

On returning to the hotel, where we were guests of the Delta Chamber of Commerce for dinner, several of the leading seed growers gave us their experiences with alfalfa seed production.

Mr. L. R. Cropper, son of the first farmer to raise alfalfa in Millard county and in the State of Utah, has had a long and successful experience with seed production. With all this experience, Mr. Cropper stated he does not believe that any one factor causes seed to set. He indicated that there are a series of conditions necessary—soil, water supply, time of applying water, cultivation, time of cutting hay crop and weather conditions at time of bloom and he showed that much study and experimental work can profitably be done along the line of alfalfa seed production.

Visit More Growers

Saturday morning the party drove to the Deseret District, visiting fields operated by Roy Bishop, Albert Ogden, W. A. Tinsley, and A. A. Hinckley.

On Mr. Bishop's farm a very peculiar bloom was found. No one could account for it until Mr. Nicholson was approached, who immediately diagnosed the case as "proliferation of the inflorescence." No one disputed his words, if such they can be termed.

Mr. Tinsley has had long experience with alfalfa seed production. His procedure is to disk the field early in the spring and then harrow and drag it immediately after the hay crop is taken off the ground.

Mr. Hinckley, president of the Millard County Associated Bee Hive Growers' Association, has a field of 115 acres which has been yielding eleven bushels of seed per acre for the past three years.

Taken to Old Fort

From here the old mud fort at Deseret was visited. This was built in 1866 by the Mormons for protection from the Indians. This fort is about 400 yards square and the walls are probably eight feet high. Port holes are in them at varying distances. On the southwest and northeast corners are little rooms, with portholes in them, so that two sides of the wall could be guarded from each corner.

We were told that there never had been a real battle there but that the fort had been used quite frequently during raids by the Indians. We were told, also, that this fort was built in about two weeks' time and that straw and mud, from which it was built, were mixed together by throwing the straw in mud holes and driving live stock through it, thus mixing the straw and mud. It was also stated that some of it was mixed by men, tramping it with their bare feet. These walls are in a very good state of preservation and the fort certainly is very interesting.

Leaving the Fort, the party went to the Black Rock country where whole mountains of volcanic rock can be seen. On some of these rocks are Indians' signs or writing (hieroglyphics) which are estimated to be 800 to 1000 years old.

It was only a short drive to the Nicholson Seed Ranch, operated by John Nicholson, formerly of Michigan. This ranch includes 2200 acres, 500 of which are seeded to Grimm and Hardigan varieties. Some of the best prospects for seed were seen on this ranch. An estimate of 2000 bushels of seed from 500 acres was made by men accustomed to judging yields.

These fields are comparatively young (4 or 5 years). They will become more uniform in stand and vigor each year when the maximum seed yields will be expected.

This ranch is recognized by the Utah Crop Improvement Association as producing foundation seed stock of both Grimm and Hardigan varieties.

In addition to the present alfalfa fields, new land is being brought in each year. Over 150 acres were being fitted while we were there, which will have been seeded by this time.

After seeing the alfalfa fields, we drove up to the corral for a rodeo. Matt Cropper and his assistant, Bill Slate, had responded to a hurry call and drove practically all night in order to give us an aerial view of riding, roping and branding.

A corral jammed with range horses awaited Matt's selection for riding. It wasn't long until the gate flew open and out came a bay horse, snorting, squealing and bucking. Matt was fanning him on both sides and raking him at every jump with spurs which were made for other purposes than ornaments.

A few minutes later, Bill Slate came out on an iron grey that needed no encouragement to do his best to part company with Bill.

No such luck—Bill must have been glued to the saddle.

The herd of cattle was brought up. Matt soon had a calf on the way to be branded. Sallor, Matt's horse, knew his part. He kept enough pull on the rope to prevent the calf from getting up once he was stretched between the two horses. When the horses were turned out

of the corral, Matt roped a calf, intending to throw him. The rope broke right at the saddle horn and the calf proceeded to leave with the rope. A real chase developed which resulted in the recovery of the rope.

After the rodeo most of the crowd stayed at the ranch for a picnic supper.

The next morning found us at the depot with our return tickets in hand.

The run to Salt Lake City was all too short as part of the crowd was to stay there.

Professors Megee, Churchill, Allen, Willoughby, Clarke, Clemmer and Ted Maurer stayed over to attend the joint certification meeting of Idaho, Montana, and Utah. These men also made a trip into Idaho and Montana to study and observe conditions with regard to alfalfa seed production under the conditions that obtain there.

THESE SIGNS TELL ABOUT HOW FAST WIND IS BLOWING

Weather Bureau Measures Its Effect on Common Objects

How hard is the wind blowing? Ask three people their opinions and you are likely to get three different answers. What seems a moderate breeze to one will be a "gale" to another. The Weather Bureau has worked out a scale of wind velocities as measured by scientific instruments and as correlated with the effects observed on various common objects in the outdoors.

A light wind, according to this scale, is one moving not more than 7 miles an hour. Direction of the wind is shown by smoke drift; wind is felt lightly on face; leaves rustle. A gentle wind has a velocity of from 8 to 12 miles an hour and can be identified by the fact that it keeps leaves and small twigs in constant motion. Such a wind will extend a light flag.

Moderate winds blow from 13 to 18 miles an hour and raise dust and litter; small branches are moved and swayed.

Fresh winds have velocities of from 19 to 24 miles an hour and cause small trees in leaf (hardwoods) to begin to sway. Crested wavelets begin to form on inland waters.

In strong winds large branches or whole trees are in motion, one walking against the wind experiences inconvenience, and wind whistles in telegraph or telephone wires. The velocity ranges from 25 to 33 miles.

A gale, velocity from 39 to 54 miles an hour, breaks twigs off trees, generally impedes progress, and is likely to inflict slight structural damage on buildings.

A whole gale blows from 55 to 75 miles an hour, uproots trees, and does much structural damage to buildings.

Any wind with a velocity of more than 75 miles an hour is classed as a hurricane, and a description of the effects is not considered necessary as an aid to identification.—From Forest Worker, July 28, Forest Service.

WHEAT HELD UP BY CANAL GATE BREAK

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 28.—The Norwegian freighter *Doris* crashed into the gate here at 1 a. m. last Sunday during a hard blow when the hawser hauling her through the canal slipped. Waters released by the crash swept away the two upper gates, one of the lower ones, tore up a weir on the south side of the canal and swept over the north wall. The freighter dropped her anchor when the water swept her against the side of the canal and the big flukes caught the mitre sill of the gate and tore that out.

With the grain movement at its height and the canal in use day and night officials estimated the tie-up would cost thousands of dollars in actual loss to the grain boats alone while they are held inactive with full crews. The damage to the canal also runs into the thousands of dollars. No estimate could be made as to the probable loss in the late marketing of the wheat.

Farm Agencies Seek Egg Tariff Increase

Tariff increases ranging from 25 to 50 per cent on imports of eggs and egg products are recommended and requested in a brief filed with the tariff commission recently.

The brief said higher tariff duties were supported by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, the National Poultry Council, and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Congressman Woodruff Praises Farm Bureau

(Continued from page one)

We live a life which would be considered luxurious in the old world. We have our automobiles. Not a single farmer in Poland or in France owns an automobile.

"We are American farmers, but we let the foreign consumers dictate the price we are to get for our product. We do not receive an American price. It is a price fixed by the consuming public of the old world. We must bring about a means of enabling the American farmer to demand and get an American price. All other divisions of American labor get American prices but the farmer.

DUTY DOUBLED ON ALL SUBSTITUTES USED FOR BUTTER

Bureau Of Customs Imposes Eight Cent Duty On Vegetable Fats

HITS "HARDENED OIL"

Find Coconut Oil, Colored, As Imported Might Be Butter Substitute

Authorization for assessment of duty at 8 cents per pound on so-called vegetable fat, consisting of coconut oil and certain other fat and coloring matter, has been given collectors of customs, the Bureau of Customs announced September 13, according to the United States Daily of Washington.

The authorization results in increasing the duty 100 per cent. It will be effective upon the expiration of 30 days after publication in the Treasury Decisions.

Following is the full text of the Bureau's letter to the collector of customs at New York in which the ruling was made:

Sir: The Bureau received from the Appraiser of Merchandise at your port a letter dated July 9th, relative to the classification of so-called vegetable fat.

The Appraiser states that when this commodity was first imported it was assessed with duty as, hardened oil at 4 cents per pound under paragraph 57 of the tariff act in accordance with the chemist's report. On a later shipment of similar merchandise the chemist reported as follows:

"The sample is evidently a mixture of coconut oil and a very small amount of other fat and coloring matter. There is no evidence of hardened oil. From its appearance it might be a butter substitute."

The Appraiser states that an investigation made by his office shows that this merchandise is sold and used as a butter substitute and he recommends an assessment of duty at the rate of 8 cents per pound under paragraph 709 of the tariff act.

In view of the foregoing you are hereby authorized to assess duty on merchandise of this character at the rate of 8 cents per pound as a butter substitute under paragraph 709 of the tariff act. As this rate is higher than that now being assessed these instructions should not be made effective until after 30 days after the date of publication of this letter in the weekly Treasury Decisions.

MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Mich., under date of Sept. 28, 1928.

WHEAT—Prices of Michigan wheat hold very firm due to the shortage of soft winter wheat in the states of Ohio and Indiana. There is nothing in sight right at the moment to indicate any decline of consequences in prices of Michigan wheat.

CORN—Prices of new corn for December shipment have advanced about 10c per bushel from the low point which is probably enough advance for the time being. Farmers down in the corn belt seem quite anxious the last few days to contract their new corn ahead for December delivery at 70c per bushel.

OATS—No change of consequence in prices for the next two or three weeks is indicated.

RYE—The rye crop of the United States was this year only about two-thirds of a normal crop. Consequently prices of rye will rule very firm throughout the winter.

BEANS—Bids today to the farmer the highest on the crop. The market holds remarkably strong. So far this season farmers have sold their new beans in a very leisurely fashion. Demand from the canners and wholesale grocers has been more than ample to take care of what beans have been sold. No important decline in prices of Michigan beans indicated.

EUROPEAN WHEAT IMPORTS BIGGER

Increase In Buying Expected Due To Short Rye Crop

Europe may import about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat as a result of the price prospect and the estimated reduction in the rye crop.

The present prospects are that European wheat production, outside of Russia, will be only slightly, if any, larger than last year and that the rye crop will be reduced from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels below last year. The European wheat requirements, therefore, are likely to be increased considerably.

New Geyser In West

A new geyser has broken out in the Yellowstone Park, a giant in size and a rival of the celebrated Excelsior geyser that has been extinct for many years.

October Nature Calendar

(Prepared for Michigan Farm Bureau News by The Cleveland Museum of Natural History)

"Bending above the spicy woods which blaze, Arch skies so blue they flash, and hold the sun immeasurably far, the waters run too slow, so freighted are the riverways With gold of elm and birches from the maze Of forests. Chestnuts, clicking one by one, Escape from satin burrs; her fringes done, The gentian spreads them out in sunny days. And, like late revelers at dawn, the chance Of one sweet, mad last hour, all things assail, And conquering, flush and spf; while to enhance The spell, by sunset door, wrapped in a veil Of red and purple mists, the summer, pale, Steals back alone for one more song and dance."

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

The Indian hunters have slain the great bear in the sky. His blood, spilled down from the heavens, paints the woodlands with gorgeous hues.

Dark evergreens, like shadows, stand out against the hillsides, helping, by contrast, to enhance the beauty of their brilliant neighbors.

Plant sugar factories are closing down for the winter. Ripened leaves, their food shipped into the trees, fall to the earth and return the minerals borrowed from the soil.

When the earth dons its winter leaf blanket, woodchucks say goodnight. Many ground hogs have already gone deep into their burrows to sleep until spring.

Muskrat houses, commenced sometime last July, now near completion. The arrangements of these aquatic mammals for winter swimming and feeding are almost finished.

Beavers are finishing their dams and winter lodges. In two minutes time, one pair of those chisel-teeth can fell a two inch sapling.

Rutting season opens for the bucks of the white tailed deer. Much chasing and fighting is now going on in the woods.

Nuts fall in the hickory groves. Oaks are dropping their acorns. Walnuts and butternuts are likely to descend on the heads of those who pass beneath.

This is the squirrels' harvest season. Tree stumps strewn with nutshells give evidence of many luncheons.

Chipmunks stuff their cheek pockets. One wonders how such bulging faces can get through the tiny entrances to their burrows.

Small boys in the cities, stuff their pockets and shirts with horse chestnuts and buckeyes. But these nuts are not good to eat.

Bird migration time is at its height. Watch the moon some night with a glass and see great flocks of birds fly past.

After the middle of the month, the night hawks will cease to screech above our house-tops. Whip-poor-wills too will be starting south.

By the last of the month, you will no longer have the towhee to remind you to "Drink your tea-ee-ee-ee."

Finches or seed-eaters, like the sparrows, are the last to migrate. A great feast of weed seeds is now spread for them all over the open country. Some seed-eaters like the tree sparrows and the little juncos will stay with us all winter.

Boreal birds arrive for the winter. Scap ducks swim on the lakes. Herring gulls are along the shores in numbers. Northern shrikes impale their prey among the red haws on the hawthorne trees.

Brown creepers and golden-crowned kinglets have come to help the chickadees, nuthatches and downy woodpeckers clean up the trees this winter.

The last of the flowers bloom this month in the country. Late golden-rods, asters and colic root still fill the fields and roadsides with their blossoms.

In the gardens, chrysanthemums and zinnias will bloom until the frost puts an end to their seed-making business.

Great orange pumpkins glow amid the stubble in the corn fields. Both Halloween and pumpkin pie season are drawing near.

Overhead now, the seven sister Pleiades rise higher every evening, still announcing as in ancient times, the approach of Halloween and the festival days of the dead.

The great bull, Taurus, begins again his annual race to escape the mighty hunter, Orion. You will find the bull now in the eastern sky, with his fiery red eye, Aldebaran, winking down at you.

POTATO GROWERS OF SOUTHWEST TO HAVE OWN SHOW

New Association Includes Farmers Of Many Counties

The Southwestern Michigan Potato Show Association, a new organization, has been duly incorporated and is under way. Membership is on a county basis and the counties which have joined are Allegan, Branch, Barry, Cass, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and VanBuren. Membership is open to boards of supervisors or any interested organization or group who cares to take it up.

When a county membership has been taken that makes every resident of the county eligible to exhibit.

The organization is purely educational and is incorporated under the laws for nonprofit companies. The objects as set forth are "to encourage better methods in growing, grading and marketing potatoes, both table and seed stock, in the state of Michigan by means of shows, exhibits and other educational measures." It co-operates with the Michigan State College, Michigan State Department of Agriculture, Michigan Central Railroad and other transportation companies in aiding to produce "not more potatoes but better potatoes." To encourage practices that cut unit cost of production; to grade in such manner as to put on the market quality stock and to market it in an orderly manner.

The Association maintains that southwestern Michigan has the soils, climate, people, roads and markets which, if properly employed and exploited, entitle it to a larger share of this great twenty-five to thirty-five million dollar industry than it has been getting in the past. It is a matter of education and the Association proposes to carry on energetic and aggressive work in this line, not only for the benefit of member counties but for the benefit of the potato growing industry of the whole state.

The officers of the association which constitute the executive committee are:

President, John J. Woodman, of Paw Paw; Vice-President, C. D. Britton, of Edwardsburg; Secretary-Treasurer, R. L. Olds, of Kalamazoo; General Manager, Wm. F. Johnston, of Paw Paw.

Co-op School Planned

With Harry Newton Tolles, of the Sheldon School of Salesmanship, Chicago, as the headline speaker at a school of salesmanship and co-operative merchandising, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is aiming to bring before the co-operative associations and exchanges of Michigan the latest ideas in building their business.

The school will be of value to field men servicing Michigan's co-operatives, co-op managers, county agricultural agents, and others. The meetings will start promptly at 9:30 o'clock, Nov. 8, and continue for two days. On the evening of the 8th a banquet will be served. A registration fee of \$1.50 is charged and includes a banquet ticket.

While details of this program are not out as yet, interested in the school is keen. Competition in business is getting more severe every year and managers and salesmen are having to adopt up-to-date methods to make their business succeed. It is to put before the co-operative movement of Michigan more of these ideas, that this school is planned.

REED OUTLINES DAIRYING NEEDS

The important factors that need attention in the dairy industry today include greater efficiency in production, production of the highest quality in dairy products, and increasing consumption of dairy products, according to O. E. Reed, who recently took up his studies as Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Kalamazoo has been chosen as the location for the first potato show, which will be held this year, November 21, 22, 23, at the Armory.

A certified seed exhibit will be open to the state and it is hoped to bring in a goodly number of the king growers of certified seed in Michigan to compete for the premiums and to educate on good seed.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau offers one-half bushel of Hardigan alfalfa seed for the bushel of best certified seed.

FARM REFERENDUM IS SUBMITTED BY NATIONAL C. OF C.

Local Chambers Of Commerce Given Seven Points To Be Voted On

STRESS ORGANIZATION

Co-operative Marketing Is Given Prominence In National Ballot

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is taking a national referendum on agriculture. A series of seven recommendations advanced by its Special Committee on Agricultural Policy has been sent to the fifteen hundred member organizations of the National Chamber for a ballot to be completed October 15.

The committee preparing the recommendation is representative of manufacturing, merchandising, banking and farming interests.

The recommendations of the committee are:

1. Strict co-ordination of land reclamation, and reforestation policies of the federal government.

2. Postponement of further reclamation projects until demonstration of need for the additional production.

3. That the National Chamber expressly declares that its advocacy of reasonable protection for American industries subject to destructive competition from abroad and of benefit to any considerable part of the country is applicable to agriculture.

4. That co-operative marketing of agricultural products should be supported and that producers of agricultural commodities should be encouraged to form co-operative marketing associations along sound economic lines.

5. That agricultural credit requirements be met through full development and adaptation of existing facilities.

6. Creation of a federal farm board to report its recommendations to Congress.

7. Adequate federal appropriations for economic and scientific agricultural research by the Department of Agriculture.

On Agricultural Committee

The members of the Special Committee are:

Dwight B. Heard, Chairman; stockman and farmer of Phoenix, Arizona; publisher, Arizona Republic.

Alfred H. Stone, Vice-Chairman; cotton planter, of Dunleith, Mississippi; vice-president, Staple Cotton Co-operative Association.

John Brandt, farmer, of Litchfield, Minnesota; president, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.

William Butterworth, president, Deere & Company and president Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

William J. Dean of St. Paul, Minnesota; president, Nicols, Dean & Gregg.

James R. Howard, farmer, of Clemmons, Iowa; formerly president American Farm Bureau Federation, and a member of the Board of Governors of the American Farm Congress.

Frank D. Jackson, merchant, of Tampa, Florida; president Jackson Grain Company.

Charles W. Lonsdale, of Kansas City, Missouri; president, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company.

John W. O'Leary, of Chicago; first vice-president, Chicago Trust Company; president Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Company.

In the introduction of its report, the committee says:

"Constantly mindful of the interdependence of agriculture and other forms of industry and business and of the oft repeated recognition by the National Chamber of this mutual interdependence, the committee has developed recommendations with a view to strengthening here and there the complex economic structure of our agriculture, believing these to be sound in principle as well as practicable. To enable agriculture to regain its proper balance in our national life it seems essential that it be organized, largely along the modern line of other American industry. Put into practical effect, this would mean:

1. The intelligent control and distribution of seasonal or annual surplus production, thus stabilizing prices and avoiding glutted markets.

2. Improved methods of orderly, efficient commodity marketing through co-operative action.

3. Increased unit production.

4. Development and maintenance of favorable facilities for production and marketing credit."

The subject of co-operative marketing is given a prominent place in the report. The committee says of this:

"A weakness in the farmers' position grows out of his extreme individualism, a heritage of the period when the American farmer was a self-sufficient unit and before barter at the nearest supply store gave way to dealings with more distant markets on a cash basis of exchange. The solution of many of his present-day problems calls for collective action. Individually, he is at a distinct disadvantage in the matter of marketing his products in blind competition with millions of his competitors. Haphazard marketing of ungraded agricultural products takes heavy toll of individual marketings of such, and exerts a depressing influence on regional price levels of these commodities. Line-wise, in an individual capacity he experiences certain disadvantages in the matter of securing production and marketing credit.

vidual capacity he experiences certain disadvantages in the matter of securing production and marketing credit.

TRAFFIC INCREASES ON STATE FERRIES

Vehicles Show Steady Growth In Numbers At Straits Of Mackinac

A substantial increase in the number of automobiles carried by the State ferries across the Straits of Mackinac was reported by Frank F. Rogers, State highway commissioner at Lansing. Up to August 1, 39,916 vehicles had been transported, as compared with 34,809 during the same period of last year. The number of passengers carried was 62,659 this year and 60,857 in 1927. The receipts were \$113,963, greater than last year's by \$6,281.

Garlock-Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

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

RAKES FOR SALE

The State Department of Agriculture has 25 new Hay Rakes which were purchased for loaning to the farmers of Michigan for use in fields where wheat and oats had been sown on ground that was in corn the previous year. The Department was advised that these rakes would largely relieve the farmers from hand-picking in their effort to control the European corn borer. The rakes are 11 feet long; have 45 teeth; size of teeth 2 inch pencil-point; spacing between teeth 2 1/2 inches. In view of the fact that these rakes were not a success for the purpose for which they were purchased, the Department has decided to dispose of them to farmers for one-half of their original cost. They are stored at Howell and will be shipped from there on receipt of \$30.00 and proper shipping directions. Direct all communications to Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, State Office Building, Lansing, Michigan.

Traffic Service

Let our traffic department handle your railroad problems for you.

Station Facilities
Equipment Drains
Freight Rates
Farm Crossings
Fences, etc.

Have Your Freight Bills Audited for overcharges. Loss and damage claims handled by this department with no charge to Farm Bureau members—nominal charge to non-member farmers.

Farm Bureau Traffic Department
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

Others Do, Why Not You?

Why not buy your own feeders and sell your own fat stock through the farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Producer Buying and Selling Agencies established on 14 national live stock markets, which combine their influence in all matters of interest to live stock producers through one big organization known as the National Live Stock Producers Ass'n?

Some 400,000 producers belong and in 1927 their total business was \$130,000,000.

Your nearest co-operative Live Stock Shipping ass'n shipping to the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Detroit or the Buffalo Producers Co-op Com. Ass'n is ready to serve you. The Michigan Live Stock Exchange has 265 member shipping ass'ns, 30 truckers and hundreds of individual carload shippers—in all it serves thousands of Michigan farmers so well that in five years they have marketed \$44,000,000 in stock through the Exchange.

Ship co-operatively to
Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.

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

Chinese Wall
The Great Wall of China was begun in the third century, B. C., and in the sixteenth century was extended by 300 miles, making its length following the curves, 1500 miles.

Pollen
Two of nature's pollen carriers are insects and wind, but in the forest, wind does by far the greater amount of the work.

Farming Up To Date
City Banker (visiting the farm)—"I suppose that's the hired man?" Farmer (who had visited banks)—"No, that's the first vice president in charge of cows."

Brief but Momentous
Columbus sailed from Spain to the Gulf of Mexico in 69 days—August 3 to October 12, 1492.

In Market for Clover and Alfalfa Seeds

We are in the market for all varieties of clover and alfalfa seeds. Send samples for prices.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

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

Fall Values

—Styles that Please
—Quality that Satisfies

Our New Fall Stock

Of Woolens Is Ready

Why wait for snowfall before preparing for the chilly weather? Get samples of our all wool suitings and overcoat materials and let us measure you for a perfect fitting garment.

Our Bed Blankets

Are strictly all wool—no cotton warp used—and are woven of the softest yarns in various pleasing color combinations.

Our Woolen Auto Robes Are the Best

5 PER CENT DISCOUNT TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING

Clothing Department

Michigan State Farm Bureau

221-27 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

FARM PROSPERITY is Built on Quality Seeds and Feeds



MICHIGAN MILKMAKER
The famous 24% balanced feed for dairy cows has helped hundreds of dairymen get milk and butter fat production from their herds far beyond their fondest hopes at a low feed cost, and their cows remain in excellent condition.

MICHIGAN EGG MASH
Similarly, increasing numbers of farmers are using Michigan Egg Mash because in combination with scratch feed it maintains the proper balance for greater egg production and produces greater profits from their flocks.

For free, interesting, helpful booklets on Michigan Farm Bureau Seeds, Dairy and Poultry Feeds, write us or see our local distributor.

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

CHECK SUSPENSION OF FREIGHT RATES ON EASTERN ROADS

Continued Service Promised
When Shippers Voiced
Opposition

HEAVY LOSSES AVERTED

Farm Bureau Among First To
Appeal From Order For
Suspension

Immediately following a concerted attack by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and other shipping interests, opposing a proposed suspension of freight rates on shipments to the east via the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines, the suspension of rates was withdrawn almost overnight, thereby saving untold expense to the Michigan users of the four big rail lines traversing southeastern Canada and affording a direct connecting link between Michigan points and the eastern terminals.

The proposed suspension of rates, which would have necessitated reverting to local freight rates on all shipments from Michigan points to Suspension Bridge, N. Y., via one of the four lines through Canada or via the all-U. S. routes around the Lower Lakes and additional local rates from Suspension Bridge to destination, was the culmination of an internal controversy of rail companies, centering around division of freight revenues where two or more lines take part in handling shipments.

Using local rates under this proposal, would have made shipping costs prohibitive and the State Farm Bureau acting through the American Farm Bureau headquarters in Chicago, registered opposition to the proposed suspension of rates when a hearing was called by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Sept. 18 and concurred in an appeal entered at the same time by the Michigan Manufacturers Association, the Farm Bureau being a member of this association.

SHIAWASSEE TO HOLD SERIES OF HOME MEETINGS

Speakers From State Farm
Bureau Will Be
Present

Shiawassee County Farm Bureau is to hold a series of meetings to get before the members and others a discussion of the services of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

This series of meetings will be held as follows: October 2nd at the home of Ed. Sieb near Laingsburg; October 3rd at the home of William Sherman near Vernon; October 5th at the home of G. C. Dillon, New Lothrop; October 4th at the Odd Fellow Hall, Henderson. Meetings have been tentatively arranged for at Bancroft on October 9th and at Pittsburg on October 10th.

The speakers vary somewhat for the different meetings but among those who will make addresses are C. L. Brody, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. He will tell about the services of the organization. R. H. Addy, feed specialist of the Supply Service, who will discuss dairy cattle and poultry feeding. C. L. Nash of the Organization Department and F. G. Wright, District Membership Representative will speak. Not all of these men will be at any one meeting, but it is planned to have at least two topics presented each night.

A discussion of the type of local meetings for Farm Bureau members in order that they may keep in touch with the organization will also be had at each of these places. All present will have an opportunity to express an opinion as to this type of meeting and kinds of service that they expect to be worked out through the Farm Bureau organization.

CAUTION HUNTERS TO PREVENT FIRE

State Fire Warden Appeals
To Campers To Use
Precaution

Lansing, Sept. 28—Chief Fire Warden Andrews has issued an appeal to hunters to be careful of their fires this fall. "The hunter who thoughtlessly tosses aside a match or burning tobacco or does not watch his camp fire is a threat to the entire state," he said. "During the early weeks of the hunting season the woods are usually dry. Leaves are under foot and it is a very easy matter to start a fire. I beseech Michigan hunters to be doubly cautious this fall. A minute devoted to precaution may save the state and its people thousands of dollars."

THEN MAMMA BLUSHED
Man in street car, giving pinch to fat little leg of small boy sitting next to him:
"Who has nice fat legs?"
Small Boy: "My mamma."

More Countries Using Our Leather Products

While prior to the war six countries were consuming 75 per cent of the total leather exports of the United States, and each purchasing to the extent of more than \$1,000,000 annually, the same countries now take only 45 per cent of the total exports and there are 16 markets buying more than \$1,000,000 worth of leather goods from the United States annually.

MICHIGAN MOVES TO PROTECT OIL & GAS RESOURCE

Operators Must Abide By
Orders Of Officers
For Conservation

GOVERNOR STANDS PAT

Fire Hazards Must Be Cut
State Supervision Is
Shown Necessary

Following a conference in the office of Governor Fred Green this week, called for the purpose of declaring the state's position in the matter of exploiting the oil and gas resources of the new Michigan oil fields in the vicinity of Muskegon, a statement was issued showing that the securities commission has "not authorized sale of stocks in numerous small oil companies which have sprung up, mushroom like, in recent weeks, following the so-called oil boom of the western part of the state."

This statement was given out as a warning or caution to prospective buyers of oil stocks.

Conservation officials went to the governor to learn how far the state would go in protecting the oil fields near Muskegon. As a result of the conference it was decided that the state will employ a trained inspector, as recommended by officials of the United States bureau of mines, that small leases will not be recognized, and that cleaning up to reduce fire hazard will be insisted upon.

The best man available is to be employed as an inspector to protect the oil fields. The state will use its law requiring permits for test drills to prevent drilling on small tracts. Small operators must band together for community leases of not less than five acres, it was said.

Can't Blow Wells
The waste of gas by blowing wells into the air to bring oil will not be tolerated, officials said after a conference. Governor Green also declared that the securities commission has authorized no stock sales for small oil companies, of which 30 or 35 have been organized within a short time.

The governor also insisted that oil operators obey the fire prevention restrictions set up by the conservation department. The operators must clean up as instructed by the officials, he said.

He promised the state conservation department complete backing in its enforcement of provisions designed to protect the oil fields. He asserted that he felt strongly on the matter and that lack of some technicality in the statutes would not prevent the state from supervising the fields.

"The oil fields are a big asset to Michigan," said Governor Green. "We will not allow selfish operators to spoil the fields if we have to get out the national guard. Lack of a little law will make no difference. The state can use its police powers. We are not going to trifle for a minute."

MILKING MACHINES FOUND TIME SAVER

A milking machine in a herd of 20 to 25 cows will save half the time required for milking and cut the cost about one-fourth, according to investigations made at Iowa State college.

Wisconsin tests showed, too, that with an electric milking machine the cost for power is one cent per 100 pounds of milk. Few of us like to milk well enough to pull teats for a wage of one cent per 100 pounds. The days of turning a crank are coming to an end. Our energy and our time are too valuable for us to compete with electric power.

PRESERVE PEACHES FOR USE IN CREAM

After three years of experimental tests, the U. S. Dept. of agriculture reports that the preserving of peaches for use in the manufacture of ice cream has been accomplished successfully and the department now has a bulletin covering the process. Up to the present, fresh peaches only have been used to any extent in ice creams on account of lack of any suitable means of preserving the fruit. Two methods of making preserves are approved by the department, it reports.

Old Newspapers
In China and Japan old newspapers are used in the making of firecrackers, toys, boxes wall linings and novelties.

BIRDS TAKE MANY YOUNG FISH FROM MICH. HATCHERIES

Kingfishers, Blackbirds And
Herons Are Among The
Worst Offenders

TRAPS MUST BE USED

Song Birds Seldom Get Into
Snare Set to Catch
Kingfishers

Lansing, Sept. 28—Three species of birds are more or less active in the destruction of young fish, hatchery men have agreed. It is generally believed that the kingfisher, blue heron and the blackbird have an appetite for fish, particularly young ones that may be seized without trouble.

Of the three birds mentioned, the kingfisher is the worst killer. He makes no bones of his intentions and frequently he and his family will gather at hatcheries and they constitute a real problem. The State Conservation Department had one example of this bird's activities brought to its attention recently. At the trout propagation project located on Silver Creek in the Michigan National Forest near Tawas, the kingfishers made their presence felt with a vengeance. The caretakers immediately took steps to counteract the menace, using traps and guns to subdue the raiders.

Inasmuch as this particular pond was only about 200 feet long and located in a country that was dense with undergrowth, it was surprising that the birds should gather in large numbers. Those who witnessed the struggle waged were agreed that the news of the trout pond must certainly have come to the attention of all the kingfisher families in the state.

Herons Are Protected

Where the kingfisher is not protected by the law, the blue heron falls under the migratory bird act and hence it is unlawful to destroy them. But the State is empowered by the Federal government to do away with the blue herons if they persistently hang around the hatcheries and try to gain their board from the supervised ponds. The heron, however, does not compare with the kingfisher as a bad actor, for his numbers are less and he has other sources of food that he relishes. The blackbird is caught in the act of raiding now and then but does not constitute a real menace. He takes up fishing only on occasion, probably as a form of recreation.

The kingfishers are taken in traps set on sticks near the water edge. When a kingfisher wants a meal he usually looks for a limb or pole extending above the surface of the water. Finding one, he takes up a position upon it and then scrutinizes the water for prey. When the fish puts in an appearance, he dives to the attack.

Traps are placed upon sticks near the water's edge. The kingfisher finds the sticks an ideal place to light but when he plops down upon the prospective resting place, the trap ensnares him and another enemy of the young fish is removed.

Complaints are sometimes made by the humane societies and bird lovers that other feathered folk stray into these traps. Superintendent Westerman of the department's hatcheries has heard these complaints for years, but his records show that not more than two robins have ever strayed into the traps in a season and other kinds of song birds that may be found in such surroundings are not heavy enough to spring the snares.

WORLD CENSUS IS TO BE TAKEN FOR DATA ON FARMING

Ninety Per Cent Of Globe's
Surface Included In
Census Taking

Arrangements for taking a world agricultural census in 1930 have been practically completed, the countries, colonies, and mandate territories which have promised active participation in the census represent approximately 90 per cent of the surface of the globe, 95 per cent of its population and probably 98 per cent of its agriculture.

The figures will give the number and size of farms, the area and production of important crops, and the number of each kind of live stock by age and sex classifications. In the Northern Hemisphere the census will be taken after the crops of 1929 are harvested, probably in the early months of 1930.

The results of the census will be published probably in 1931 or 1932. Of the 200 countries listed by the institute, only 60 have ever taken an agricultural census, and of these less than 40 have taken a census since 1900.

Inasmuch as this is the first attempt to make a world-wide census of agriculture, the scope of the census is necessarily to be limited mainly to number and size of farms, area and production of important crops, and number of each kind of live stock by age and sex classifications. However, each country is free to obtain such additional data as its organization and resources will permit.

Motor Boat Runs With Seaweed for Gas Line

East Harpswell, Maine.—Patching a motor engine with seaweed and making it run is the latest achievement of Yankee ingenuity.

When Carroll Merriam started for a trip in his motor boat to haul his lobster pots he found that nocturnal marauders had stripped his craft. They stole oars, brass running lights, six cells of battery and oilskins, and, worst of all, they cut his six-foot copper gasoline feed line connecting the tank with the carburetor.

With no place within miles where he could obtain copper pipe, with no near neighbors and with an order to furnish fifty lobsters at 50 cents a round for a noontime shore dinner, Merriam showed that Yankee ingenuity still flourishes.

He had a battery for a radio set in his home, and this he soon connected with his motor.

Then he rowed his dory out a few hundred yards to the Seal ledges, where he found a piece of kelp or devil's apron with an eight-foot stem that was hollow. Taking this ashore, he pushed one end over the end of the severed pipe projecting from his fuel tank and the other end left at the carburetor.

Wrapping them tightly, many times from a roll of friction tape, he thus improvised out of the hollow stalk a fuel pipe line that enabled him to haul his traps and fill his order.

CHINESE PROHIBIT SMOKING IN YOUTH

Municipal regulations, which prohibit boys and girls under 20 years of age in Peking, China, from smoking or drinking wine, have just been issued, according to the Christian Science Monitor. Dealers who sell cigarettes to young people may be fined.

Fines amounting to \$5 for each offense are to be imposed on each boy or girl unless they are under the age of 13 years, in which case the parent may be fined.

Grading Stocks USED IN CANNING

A group of canners in York County, Penn., have signed a contract with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for the inspection of all tomatoes to be used for canning purposes in their plants during the present season. Tomatoes are being graded at the canneries under the direct supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Markets.

Damask owes its origin to the ornamental silk fabrics of Damascus.

Safety First

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.

Mr. McClinton says: "The Cult-Packer gives wonderful results on meadows. Invaluable for making all seed beds."

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan
Stocks are carried at convenient shipping points throughout Michigan. See our local distributor.

Have Your Seed Cleaned Now

We have one of the best seed cleaning plants in the country and can give you complete seed cleaning service at very reasonable rates from now until December 15 when preparation for the spring season will oblige us to discontinue custom cleaning.

Thousands of farmers have used our seed cleaning service. We urge that seed be shipped early. Be sure that each bag carries your name and address so that it can't come off. Write us a letter stating how much seed you are sending, and what you want done with it. Our cleaning report shows cleaning transaction in detail. Advise if you wish screenings returned. You may pay for cleaning by cash or deduction of clean seed in accordance with the following schedule of cleaning prices:

Cleaning seed that does not contain buckhorn .30 per bushel
Cleaning seed that contains buckhorn
Total charge\$1.00 per bushel
For removal of thistle, pigeon grass or mustard
over centrifugal mill, an additional\$1.00 per bushel
Total charge if ALL of the above operations
should be necessary\$2.00 per bushel

Cleaning, scarifying and recleaning alfalfa
and hulled sweet clover.....50 per bushel
Cleaning and scarifying unhulled sweet clover .50 per bushel
plus actual time required for hulling at \$1.25 per hour.
All charges are based on the weight of seed when received.

Farm Bureau members in good standing allowed 10 per cent off these prices on presentation with their seed cleaning order of a Patronage Dividend Coupon signed by themselves.

Time is short—Send your seed early. It is not always possible to clean seed the day it arrives if equipment is being used on other lots. Equipment is cleaned between each seed cleaning job.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
Lansing, Michigan

Cotton Council Is Raising \$750,000

A fund of \$750,000 is being raised for the cotton growers' council of the 11 cotton producing states to obtain facts about this valuable product, aiming to make it more profitable for the growers to raise cotton.

There are now 527 counties, parts of two counties and 21 towns in which the cattle is not infected with tuberculosis by more than one-half of one per cent.

UMBRELLAS FIRST USED AS PROTECTION IN SUN

When Jonas Hanway, an Englishman living about the time of the reign of Queen Anne, carried his umbrella for thirty years to keep the rain off, his fellowmen said he was crazy. While others ridiculed him and got wet, he kept dry. At last they awoke to the fact that they were the foolish ones and the umbrella immediately came into vogue as the proper protection for men as well as women during rainy weather.



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You can improve your crops and reap greater profits from your acreage by correcting soil acidity with France Agstone Meal. After years of effort and expense, we are able to produce Agstone Meal of the proper size and analysis at a reasonable price. Our plants are so located that we can ship to every railroad station in the state of Michigan. If you are not getting the results you should, give France Agstone Meal a fair trial. Write for our booklet or for any information you want.

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Always Unexpected and Everything You Own or Hope to Own is at Risk Unless

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Be protected before you start on a trip.

Michigan State Farm Bureau

Lansing, Michigan

MICHIGAN AGENT

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OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

A Quick Kindling

Long Burning Coal

You buy coal for heat, and if it kindles quick, burns hot and clean and long, with intense, even heat,—you have something.

Such a coal is Farm Bureau QUICK HEAT COAL, a fine southeastern Kentucky coal. All Farm Bureau Quick Heat comes from the SAME mines in this locality, which assures our customers coal of constant performance. The same kind of coal from different sections of the same coal field isn't always alike, a good thing for coal buyers to know.

QUICK HEAT comes from a solid seam and is one of the purest coals mined. It is a light coal and you get a "big ton" of bright, good looking coal when you order it. Popular with housewives because it gives a grate of live coals without clinkers. Its very low ash does away with constant ash carrying. It regulates easily and burns long. Popular for heating stoves and furnaces for the same reasons.

This coal fits the Farm Bureau program of high quality goods and we recommend it. Offered in egg and block size by co-operative ass'ns and our local distributors. It has become one of the big selling coals in Michigan.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service

Lansing, Michigan