

# A. F. B. F. SECRETARY RETURNS FOR SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

## PLAN TO ORGANIZE MARKETING AGENCY GIVEN BOARD'S OK

Growers' Corporation With Twenty Million Capital Is Now Assured.

## WOOL MEN ORGANIZING

Ohio F. B. Head Made Chairman of Special Wool Committee.

Plans for the organization of the Farmers National Grain Corporation with a capital stock of \$20,000,000 have been completed and approved by the Federal Farm Board and the grain growers' representatives.

Following incorporation, steps will be taken to establish headquarters in Chicago and offices at other important grain centers in the United States. Eventually the corporation will open branch offices at advantageous points in foreign countries. Much of the preliminary work has been done by the farmers' organizations, so that the corporation will be in a position to start operations at an early date, and it is now hoped that some of this year's grain crop may be handled by the new concern.

The final draft of the articles of incorporation has been made and is to be examined within the next few days by George Farrand, legal counsel of the Federal Farm Board, along with the by-laws. The articles of incorporation already have been approved by officials of the Federal Farm Board and co-operative marketing officials representing the proposed corporation. As soon as they are approved from a legal standpoint the articles of incorporation will be filed and later made public.

**Woolgrowers Organize**  
Tentative plans for the formation of a national wool and mohair marketing agency were unanimously adopted by 36 co-operative representatives at the close of their two-day session at the Hotel Sherman. The meeting was called by Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, at the request of the National Wool Marketing Council. It was attended by five members of the Board, Michigan co-operative wool interests were represented at the Chicago meeting by C. L. Brody, manager of the State Farm Bureau.

The plan calls for the formation of a central selling agency with a capital stock of \$500,000 to be used for operation purposes. An organization committee of 15 men was appointed and instructed to begin work immediately in the preparation of the articles of incorporation and by-laws for the national wool and mohair selling agency. This committee was also authorized to act as the incorporating board of directors and to serve until their successors are regularly elected by the interested groups, the date of the election to be determined after the agency has been incorporated.

The organization committee of 15 is composed of the following men who represent the wool and mohair industries: (Continued on page three.)

## DRAINAGE PROJECT COVERS 110 MILES

Forty-three Mile Drain Is Planned For Eastern Part Of State.

What is designated to be the biggest drainage project ever put over in northeastern Michigan will be begun within the next few weeks with the letting of contracts for a drain 43 miles in length and serving an area of approximately 110 square miles. The drain will be known as the Sebawaing Drain.

Present plans call for letting the drain under nine contracts with one year specified in which to complete the jobs. The big undertaking, which is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000 will be financed through a bond issue over a ten year period, it is claimed.

One of the big items of expense in connection with the drainage project will be the construction of concrete bridges at 76 points along the drain proper and its branches.

## Campfires Are Costly

Camp fires started 54 forest fires in Michigan last year. A few shovels of dirt thrown over your fire may have saved thousands of dollars.

## College Announces '29 Short Courses

Michigan State College, in announcing its 1929-30 short courses this year, sends out a brief statement by President Robert S. Shaw in which the college executive pictures the farmer of the future preparing himself to do his work a little better than the average.

President Shaw says, "In the future the notably successful farmers must be prepared to do things a little different and a little better than the average. Conditions of production, harvesting, storing, marketing, farm finance, and home living have undergone a radical change in the recent past and these processes are bound to continue in the future. This means an ever increasing need for special training for the prospective farmer. No agencies offer such excellent opportunities for suitable training in a short space of time at minimum cost as the Short Courses of the Agricultural Colleges. Michigan State College offers a variety of well balanced courses, study them carefully."

The Short Courses for 1929-30, together with the dates of each, are as follows:

- General Agriculture, First year, Oct. 28 to Mar. 7.
  - General Agriculture, Second year, Oct. 28 to Mar. 7.
  - General Agriculture, Jan. 6 to Mar. 7.
  - Dairy Production, Jan. 6 to Mar. 7.
  - Dairy Manufacturing, Jan. 6 to Mar. 7.
  - Ice Cream Makers, Mar. 10 to Mar. 21.
  - Poultry, Jan. 6 to Mar. 7.
  - Agricultural Engineering, Jan. 6 to Mar. 7.
  - Home Economics, Jan. 6 to Mar. 7.
  - Market Gardeners, Jan. 27 to Jan. 31.
  - Ornamental Horticulture, Mar. 24 to Mar. 28.
  - Commercial Floriculture, Jan. 13 to Jan. 17.
  - Pickle Packers, Feb. 18 to Feb. 20.
  - Beekeepers, Feb. 10 to Feb. 14.
  - Veterinarians, Jan. 27 to Jan. 31.
  - Seed Production and Marketing, Jan. 27 to Jan. 31.
  - Farm Women's Week, July 26 to Aug. 1.
  - Farmers Week, Feb. 3 to Feb. 7.
- The 1929-30 Short Course catalogue is now ready for distribution from the Short Course Office, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, and will be forwarded free of charge to anyone who requests a copy.

## CHICK HATCHERIES ADOPT CHAIN PLAN

Purchase of the Livingston Chick Hatchery, of Howell, Michigan, by the Arrowhead Hatcheries of Lapeer and Birch Run, as announced a few days ago by the head of the company makes this chain of hatcheries the largest producers of baby chicks in Michigan with a total capacity of 400,000 eggs.

The present St. Lawrence Canals have cost Canada about \$43,000,000.

## A Farm Observation Of Government Cost

Farmers Should Devote More Consideration To Their Local Expense.

By Stanley M. Powell  
(Editor's note: This is the second installment of a paper on taxation presented by Mr. Powell at the national tax conference in September. Further treatment of the subject will appear in the next issue.)

Right here would be a logical place to comment regarding the consolidation of rural school districts, but I tread on this ground with caution. In many communities ill-advised consolidations have been carried out which have had undesirable reactions and have consequently regrettably retarded the trend toward proper consolidation. No consolidation should be effected without first giving careful consideration to such factors as the valuation of the proposed district, the cost of the required school building and equipment, the expense of transporting pupils and for teachers' salaries and the resulting tax rate, where this arrangement is being entered into deliberately and intelligently it is proving economical and gratifying both to parents and taxpayers.

Such consolidation reduces the number of teachers and school officers required to serve a given area and should result in an improved quality of service at a lessened expense. In considering this question of consolidation, let us divorce from it entirely the matter of a materially altered type of service. Consolidation, in its simplest form, does not imply more than a graded school.

## Let's Clear A Place Where They Can Land



## RESTORE 35 ACRES THROUGH F. B. HELP

35 Acres of land belonging to the F. C. Morgan estates near Pittsfield, in Washtenaw county were restored to a state of productiveness, recently, after several years of idleness when the Michigan State Farm Bureau Traffic Department filed complaint for the property owner and the New York Central Railroad made repairs along its right of way.

The owner of this land complained to the Farm Bureau Traffic Department, stating that culverts and a drainage ditch along the railroad company's property had been in need of cleaning for several years and that the railroad company had paid no attention to his requests to clean the drain.

The Traffic Department took the matter up with the railroad company this summer and has just been informed by the property owner that the Railroad Company has cleaned the ditch, cleaned the culverts and rebuilt two culverts, thereby draining about 35 acres which will be available for farming next year. This drain serves a large area and where it crossed the Morgan estate it involved four culverts maintained by the Railroad Company. Mr. A. P. Mills, head of the Farm Bureau Traffic Department personally inspected the property at the time the Farm Bureau intervened.

## Organize Sugar Co-Op

Under the leadership of A. H. Packard, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau, maple sugar producers of that state are making a determined effort to build a co-operative association which will have a commanding influence in the marketing of this famed New England product.

## CO-OPS FEDERATE TO HELP MARKETS

The tendency toward federation of local farmers co-operative marketing units into large-scale organizations, for more effective control of the merchandising of agricultural commodities, is growing, says Chris L. Christensen, secretary of the Federal Farm Board, in a circular just issued.

"In developing co-operation among co-operatives," says Mr. Christensen, "the agricultural co-operative business associations are following the trail blazed by industry, commerce, and banking. In the past many small business enterprises, whether owned individually or jointly by a number of individuals, have become parts of large corporations. Similarly, co-operative marketing and purchasing associations among farmers were at first local movements."

## U. S. CAN PRODUCE JAP FIBRE PLANTS

Experiments conducted by the U. S. department of agriculture have shown that Ramie, a fibre producing plant raised commercially in China and Japan, might prove a desirable crop for the southern part of the United States if it were possible to perfect a peculiar type of machine for stripping the fibre from the plants more economically than the hand stripping methods used in the Orient. This crop is found to be well suited to the lowlands of the south but the application of hand stripping of the fibres would be too costly an item of labor to make the crop profitable, it is claimed by the government experts conducting the experiments.

## MAY ADD HEIGHT TO BOULDER DAM

Reclamation Service Engineers are said to be studying plans for increasing the height of Boulder Dam, on the lower Colorado River, by possibly 25 feet. This additional height would raise the dam to a height of 725 feet from the bottom of the foundation, bringing it to a point of 550 feet above the water level of the river. For every additional foot built onto the dam a resulting increase in storage capacity of about 150,000 acre-feet would be effected.

## THUMB UNITS PLAN MEMBERSHIP TRADE

Four townships in St. Clair County took up the subject of Membership Trade-A-Day work at a special meeting in Community Hall at Fargo, Friday evening, October 11. Exchange of membership work is planned to be carried out between Brockway and Kenackee townships and between Greenwood and Grant townships.

## State Sets Fireline

Sixty miles of fireline are to be constructed in the Lake Superior State Forest this year. The entire mileage will consist of the standard lines brushed out sixteen feet wide, grubbed fourteen feet, and plowed ten or eleven feet.

## INSURANCE MOVES INTO ITS SECOND HUNDRED BILLION

National Convention Brings Out Some Impressive Points of Study.

When the Michigan State Farm Bureau recently announced its entrance in the field of life insurance selling, appearing as state agent in Michigan for the State Farm Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Bloomington, Ill., few people probably realized the magnitude of the business field in to which the organization had launched until now, with the close of the annual national convention of life insurance agents, these sales representatives tell the world they are going out to get the second hundred billion dollars worth of business.

The convention was held at Washington and representatives from all parts of the country were in attendance. They had completed the selling of a hundred billion dollars worth of life insurance and, instead of looking upon the field as "pretty well covered," have set out to double their record.

Thus we find the Farm Bureau doing its bit toward making up a \$200,000,000,000 sales business.

One of the features of the convention program was the reading of a brief message from President Hoover, who was unable to attend the convention in person.

Mr. Hoover touched upon this phase of American business in a very interesting manner. He said, "No one interested in the progress of the American people could fail to be impressed with the significance of the achievement which is marked by the distribution of one hundred billion dollars of life insurance among them."

"There is no single device in our whole economic system which is greater in importance in safeguarding the welfare of our women and children than in this. The great institutions which have been built for this protection against disaster rank with the highest forms of our national achievements."

Some very impressive points, bearing on the life essentials of the American populace, were touched upon during the three-day convention in the nation's Capital. Among these was one point in particular dealing with estates. In this, Edward McMahon, life insurance trust officer of the Equitable Trust Company, of New York, presented figures of specific instances to show how estates often show "shrinkage," sometimes to the extent of leaving heirs with nothing but expenses even where the estate has been passed on as worth thousands and thousands of dollars and has been accepted as such during the life of the person accumulating it.

For instance, Mr. McMahon showed that a survey made during three months this summer, covering some of the larger estates, showed that items of shrinkage on mortgages, notes, real estate, stocks, bonds and cash amounted to more than 20 per cent of the average net estate. This shrinkage resulted from application of administration expenses, federal estate tax, transfer taxes, state estate tax and other specific taxes and debts.

## MASON COUNTY IS MAKING PLANS TO HOLD TRADE-A-DAY

County Will Divide Members Into Soliciting Teams During Campaign.

Conditions appear very favorable for membership work in Mason county this fall where the County Farm Bureau is making preparations for staging a Trade-A-Day of membership work within its own bounds. The north half of the county is to exchange work with the south half, on Oct. 28 and Nov. 4.

Mason County Farm Bureau leaders are planning to meet for a supper at Scottville on Oct. 24 to arrange final details of their campaigns for these two dates.

This county is the farthest north of any in the state to adopt the Trade-A-Day and, while there are fewer farmers in the county than in some of the lower counties, the leaders hope to show a favorable percentage of membership increase after the Trade-

## ELEVEN COUNTIES PREPARING FOR TWO BIG MEMBERSHIP RALLIES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE F. B. DISTRICTS

Four County Farm Bureaus In Thumb District And Seven In Central Part Of State Will Meet For All-Day Sessions At Cass City And Wacousta.

Plans are being formulated for staging two of the biggest rallies of the year of Farm Bureau members, on Oct. 22 and Oct. 23 at Cass City, in Tuscola county, and Wacousta, in Clinton county. The Cass City Farm Bureau Rally will include members and their friends from four counties: Tuscola, Huron, Sanilac and Saginaw and the Wacousta Rally will include members and friends from Clinton, Eaton, Ionia, Gratiot, Shiawassee, Livingston and Ingham counties.

Invitations have been sent out to close to 2,000 members to participate in these rallies.

M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau, who participated in the speaking programs of several Rallies in other sections of Michigan earlier in the year, is booked again to deliver an address at each of the October Rallies. The Farm Bureau of this state is unusually fortunate in securing the secretary of the A. F. B. F. for so many occasions this season but his addresses at the spring Rallies were received with so much enthusiasm that the State Farm Bureau has been urged by many members to pull hard to get him here again for the meetings this month.

Mr. Winder presents a picture of organization activities in a manner fashioned out of a long period of service and devotion to the program of the Farm Bureau. His connections with the organization as an officer of his home local and later as secretary of his state organization and, finally, as the executive secretary of the national body, has afforded him a fund of experiences from which he draws in most interesting fashion in his presentation of the subject of the needs and benefits of organized agriculture.

**Plan Noon Banquet**  
Each Rally will be attended with a banquet of all members and their friends at noon, following the dinner with an afternoon of entertainment and instructive addresses and discussions.

On the program with Mr. Winder will be Clark Brody, secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau; Mrs. Edith Wagar, chairman of home and community work for the state organization; a local representative of one of the counties in one of the other organized Farm Bureau districts of the state and Claude Nash, the state director of organization for the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Members planning to attend either of these Rallies will facilitate matters by mailing in reservations for the banquet to the organization department of the State Farm Bureau, at Lansing, or by communicating directly with the district organization director of their respective district. For the Cass City district, Newell Gale, at Cass City, will handle reservations and Frank G. Wright, of Wacousta, for the central Michigan Rally. These reservations should be in a few days before the meeting so adequate plans can be made. Earlier in the season, when farmers were very busy in haying and cultivating, plans were made for a hundred in one place and then there were nearly twice that many who attended. This was most gratifying but early reservations make it more convenient for the group that prepares the dinner and for the district director to arrange accommodations.

As with the other big Rallies, each member is expected to pay for his own dinner, which is being arranged for at a very nominal charge.

## CASS DAIRY GROUP AWARD HERD CUPS

Marcellus Farmer Is Winner In Individual And Herd Average.

Cass County Dairy Herd Improvement Association awarded two cups to Claude Shugars, of Marcellus, as trophies for highest production of butter fat for his dairy herd during the past year. Mr. Shugars' herd averaged 433 pounds of butter fat for one year. His high cow produced 595 pounds of butter fat.

Lynn Post, County Agricultural Agent, presented the cups for the association.

When asked for a speech, Mr. Shugars confined himself to a few brief statements. He said, "Feed was very simple—corn, oats, bran and, of course, milkmaker 32 per cent."

"Missing, a jersey cow with long horns weighing about 750 pounds."

"There Is No Substitute For Membership."

Be moderate in everything including moderation.

A corrupt judge is not qualified to inquire into the truth.—Horace.

# Eleven County Farm Bureaus Will Rally Their Members October 22-23



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## Editorials

## PROTECTING OUR FUTURES

There are at least four conditions likely to arise in the life of every man. One or more of them is quite sure to come sooner or later. Because of them, the wise man makes provision for his family in the event of his early death; make provision for himself in case he lives to be too old to work; makes provision for his family and himself in case he should become permanently disabled and he makes provision for the time of financial emergency which may arise.

All around us are thousands of people who have made no adequate preparations to meet these conditions. But there is apparent a trend of thinking which is leading the more progressive and the more successful family heads to secure a measure of financial protection through the purchase of life insurance. They are beginning to see life insurance as an estate; as a piece of real property, because the good life insurance policy offered today carries with it an actual value which may be drawn upon at any time by the insured person rather than serving merely to represent a cold cash settlement to others after he has passed on.

A reliable real estate broker might offer to sell a farm on the installment plan with the following options:

Option No. 1: "If you should die before the farm is paid for, I will cancel the balance due and give your widow a clear deed to the property."

Option No. 2: "If, after you have made some payments, you decide you do not want to continue, I will give you a deed to that portion which you bought and paid for. You do not forfeit the whole farm by not making all the payments."

Option No. 3: "If you decide, after making several payments, that you do not like the location and want to sell out or move away I will give you your money back, provided you pay me such rent for the time you have used my property as I could have had by renting it to someone else."

Option No. 4: "If, after several years, you do not want to continue the payments or wish to sell your equity, you can live on the place until you have used up your equity in rent."

Option No. 5: "After you have given up the property I will

hold it for you a few years so that if you want it back for the same price I sold it to you, you can get it."

That would be an exceptional opportunity and yet the representative of legal reserve life insurance has a contract to offer which is equivalent to this property deal. The first option represents plain, ordinary life insurance; the second, the "paid-up" feature of an insurance policy; the third, the actual "cash value" of the policy at any given time during its continuance; the fourth, "extended insurance", which continues after the insurer ceases to make payment of premiums and the fifth option represents the re-instatement privilege incorporated in life insurance policies.

Frankly, this is merely drawing the picture of life insurance protection in figures that are readily understood by the average individual.

Just suppose your banker came to you with a proposition that you deposit a definite sum with him each year for a set period based on your own choice. At the end of the period you would draw it all out plus a share in the bank's dividend earning, and if, in the meantime, you ran short and wanted to borrow, they would lend you almost as much as you had deposited. That if you died one day after they had accepted your first deposit, the total amount you had intended to save, had you lived out the period, would be paid in full, immediately, to your family.

Such a proposition would surely interest you keenly. Legal reserve life insurance bought as property to make an estate will do just the above things. Let's consider life insurance as property, as the one kind of property that is absolutely safe.

## A PERMANENT RESIDENT IS WITH US

The corn borer has apparently become a permanent resident of Michigan.

After several years of experimentation in an effort to eradicate what was considered, a year or two ago, as the worst insect pest ever to have invaded the agricultural areas of the state, experts in the agricultural departments of the state and nation have virtually given up the battle against this foreign foe as calling for a useless expenditure of immense sums without justifying results. This is signified in the withdrawal of state forces from the field of activity this fall.

Michigan as a state is out of the fighting because no funds have been provided for carrying on an aggressive campaign of eradication, such as was staged two years ago.

The European corn borer attacked Michigan at a time when the corn crop was becoming more important than ever before. It worked its ravages in the fields of eastern Michigan, doing perhaps millions of dollars of damage to the corn crop and has spread its way entirely across the state within a very few years leaving a trail of ruined corn fields from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan in a tier of counties of high productivity. Millions of dollars have been spent in fighting this pest before it should become permanently established within the state.

When the corn borer first appeared in one or two townships in Wayne and Monroe counties, but little attention was paid to it. That was back in 1923. Two years later we find that infestation had spread into Washtenaw, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair and Lenawee counties and then agriculture and, in fact, the whole state was up in arms because its thirty or forty million dollar corn crop appeared doomed to destruction at the hands of this new enemy of the farmer.

In 1927-28 every available force was enlisted by the state department of agriculture in a very intensive and extensive campaign for cleaning up corn fields to prevent natural propagation of the insect during the period between corn crops. Farms were policed under state supervision, corn refuse was burned, stubble was shredded and burned with special apparatus designed for this particular purpose and farmers were taught new methods of plowing and tilling their fields but the corn borer stayed.

Just as potato production has survived since the potato bug first made its appearance and threatened to wipe out this valuable crop and just as the fruit industry has survived the annual ravages of insect and parasite pests, the Michigan corn crop will probably continue as an important grain crop of Michigan where proper methods of cultivation and soil tillage are followed.

The destruction wrought by this insect cannot help but boost the cost of production because the raising of corn under adverse conditions attending the control of the insect calls for extra labor and special equipment to a certain extent. Those who have been most active in the work of controlling the corn borer are beginning to look upon the corn crop in Michigan as quite like the potato and the fruit crops in that the careful farmer who is willing to take necessary precautions and devote himself to the task will produce a crop in spite of this destructive pest.

## FOR THE LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

"We have a record of a considerable number of farm organizations which either independently or in co-operation with other associations have worked on, or are working on, state fiscal problems. This is commendable, but it is not enough. We have almost no record of any local farm organizations attempting any improvement in local fiscal conditions. Why is it not possible for a committee appointed from a local farm organization and representative of the community to go over the county or other local unit budget before it is formally approved. If at present there is no such budget formulated, then there is all the more need of an effort such as we have described. Representatives of such an organization could by various devices which will suggest themselves to the careful and frugal farmer undoubtedly reduce local expenditures and perhaps keep the budget down to an amount which the community can afford.

"If such local organizations want suggestions as to what subjects they might work on, there can be mentioned offhand one which is of nation-wide importance—reduction of overhead. The territorial boundaries of our present local government units remain now practically as they were originally determined in pioneer days. With improved roads and automobiles, undoubtedly there are an undue number of such units in the rural districts with the consequent superfluity of officers with their salaries. Without serious inconvenience to the local inhabitants, many of these units might be combined with the consequent reduction in overhead cost and a corresponding saving in taxes.

"In the control of local expenditures there is a direct challenge to the farmers of the country. Local taxes comprise the major part of their total tax payment and to an appreciable extent they have a direct responsibility as to their amount. Here is opportunity for real constructive work."

—Dr. Blaine F. Moore, Finance Dept., U. S. Department of Commerce.

## EDUCATING OUR CHILDREN

One of the most delicate subjects that can be picked for discussion in Michigan is that of rural education. Where the consolidated school has made its appearance there are those who cry "high taxes" and where there is nothing but the small, we might say antiquated country school, there is the cry of "help needed" where the residents of the district feel that their boys and girls should be assisted in their education by getting more nearly a fair share of the advantages that exist in the state general educational program.

Regardless of whether we have consolidated schools or district schools, there is much of interest in certain studies that are being made in the field of education, especially as reflected in the rural district.

Consider the results shown by the National Education Association through its department of rural education in a study made in 1921 and 1922, the only year for which we have their figures. Their study shows that intelligence tests in reading and arithmetic in country schools and in consolidated schools gave the pupils of the graded schools an advantage of about one-half year. This is not sighted as an argument for consolidating our district schools but we find in the study that where the single-district school year was extended over nine months, a month longer than many of our country school years, there was an advantage of about one-half year shown in the test reports.

The point we see in this study is not so much a matter of building expensive structures and grouping children from half a county into large classes as it is in providing a well rounded program of education within the individual district with a school year sufficiently long to enable the child mind to absorb the elements provided in a standard curriculum.

The study made by this association shows that our one-teacher school is still a valuable asset to our rural community, provided that the program within the school is properly arranged and that there are at least a dozen pupils with more than one in a class.

Much of the help that is called for in improving the educational advantages within the local districts could be provided by those who have charge of the local school by simply eliminating some of the applicants for teachership and raising the qualifications for the instructor within their district.

Where classes are maintained with but a single pupil to absorb only the ideas of a poorly trained teacher we lose the nucleus of the spirit of true co-operation. In this lies the greatest weakness of our rural school system. To offset this situation, the best answer to the whole problem undoubtedly is a consolidation of certain districts under utmost discretion.

## FARM OBSERVATION OF COST OF OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

(Continued from page 1)

that down this road lies the cure for a portion of unnecessary high farm taxes. Unbusiness-like methods prevail in many public offices. Taxes and bond issues are frequently voted without a sufficient understanding of the purposes for which the funds are supposed to be used and with still less certainty as to how they will be used. One of the greatest aids to the conduct of our local governmental—all units on a business basis would be for the State to make compulsory a system of standard forms for budgets and to require uniform accounting and to provide for hearings and review on local budgets and bond issues.

Need More Daylight  
We need more daylight shed around the handling of all our public funds. In Michigan the greater part of all farm taxes are spent through agencies which are never subject to audit by the State. New legislation providing for audits upon the appeal of taxpayers has been rendered ineffective through the failure of the Legislature to appropriate funds needed to carry on the work. This condition is obviously indefensible. All public money should be left where it would be available for audit at any time by properly constituted authorities, preferably State officers.

Most assuredly there is need for greater publicity in the preparation of local tax budgets and for adequate machinery to see that the budgets once established are respected by our local officers. The business of secretly transferring funds from one office to another should be stopped and emergency appropriations should be made with the same publicity and formality that surrounded the making of the original budget.

Farmers throughout the Nation have heard of the so-called "Indiana Plan" of controlling bond issues and budgets. It is known that farm organizations in the States of Indiana and Iowa, where the "Indiana Plan" is operating, are pleased on the whole with the results that have been obtained under it. Farm leaders in other States are carefully studying the system to determine whether it contains the germ of an idea which can be transplanted and made to flourish in new locations. Farmers are in a frame of mind to welcome any well considered legislation which gives promise of insuring greater efficiency and economy in the use of public funds.

I realize that in this, the farmer is at one with most other classes of taxpayers and with the great majority of public officials. It is because of this general sentiment that taxpayers have organized into associations in a number of States and it is notable that farm organizations have actively associated themselves with these associations in Indiana, California and elsewhere. In many States, including Michigan, the Legislature has provided for an appointive commission of the ablest and most experienced men available, to make a thorough analysis of tax conditions and recommend to the Governor and Legislature such reforms as they deem advisable.

Rural Assessments High  
Next to seeking means to control the total volume of public expenditures, the average farmer is perhaps most concerned with securing equitable treatment under the general property tax. I have already referred to the evidence of gross inequalities in valuation which regularly exists be-

fore his very eyes. I need hardly add that farmers as a class are thoroughly convinced that rural valuations are on a higher plane, generally, than those on most other classes of property. I appreciate that this is a delicate subject to discuss but I see no reason why we should blink at the facts.

Farm values are subject to similar influences over a wide area. One farmer's advantages are likely to be shared in some measure by most of his neighbors. In contrast, urban values shift variously. The tendency of assessors, however, is to allow assessed valuation to remain stationary for considerable stretches of time. Wholesale changes in valuations lead to complaints and complaints lead to defeat at the polls. Most assessors seem to agree with the Michigan assessor who said, "As long as the taxpayer is satisfied, I'm satisfied." The net result of this situation is the development of inequalities both in the city and in the country, but with this difference: farm assessments as a group tend to vary in the same direction at the same time, while city assessments vary among themselves, some being high while others are low.

It is my personal opinion that in former years, when farm values were steadily advancing, rural lands were frequently under-assessed and that during the present period the falling farm land values the same lands are quite generally over-assessed. I believe that this condition is fully known to State Tax Commissioners and State Boards of Equalization and that the major reason for its continuance lies in the fact that the members of these boards do not have in practice the power they have in theory to make their determinations of value purely upon the basis of the facts as they know them.

In many instances these boards are hampered by laws which prevent their placing their increases and decreases where they believe they belong. In Michigan, the State Board of Equalization has power only to revise the total valuations of counties.

## Tax Commissioners Power

I believe that the inability of most State Tax Commissions to exercise a reasonable degree of control over local assessors is also primarily responsible for inequalities in assessments which exist between neighbors. If by some means, we might obtain a body of assessors responsible solely to the State Tax Commissioners and secure in office for as long as they ably and honestly discharge their duties under the supervision of the Commissioners, that would be the ideal arrangement, provided the Commissioners themselves can be placed upon a sound basis. In Michigan, not more than a half dozen Commissioners have ever served out a full six-year term of office since the Commission was first established. The thought suggests itself that the Tax Commissioners should be made constitutional officers, removable only by impeachment before the Legislature.

That the system of annual assessments of farm property by the rural supervisors, as is practiced in Michigan and some other States, is largely a farce is indicated by the high percentage of assessments that remain unchanged from year to year. Copying tax rolls of previous years is a practice which unfortunately is not confined to Michigan. A careful unprejudiced assessment made once in four years would be superior to our present superficial annual appraisals.

Co-ordinate in importance with the matter of assessment is that of review and equalization. The machinery and method for this process varies

from State to State, but certainly it is a most necessary function to prevent discrimination and injustice between the various classes of property and between districts.

## Local Road Aid

I have attempted to give you a farmer's impression as to the need for patching up the existing system of assessing, collecting and spending public funds. It now remains to go farther afield and consider the more heroic task of revising and revamping the present system of raising governmental revenues. When the farmer analyzes his tax receipts he finds that two items comprise the major portion of the total. These are highway and school taxes.

There is a growing conviction among farmers that an increase share of the costs of highway construction and maintenance should be paid by the motorists, since they are the persons most directly benefited. This logical and equitable distribution of highway costs is made possible through the taxes now levied on gasoline sales and through the licensing of motor vehicles. In Michigan this dual form of motor taxation is proving satisfactory in so far as the State is concerned and in addition considerable revenue is diverted to the counties. However, no appreciable relief has as yet come back to the townships to assist the property owners in the construction and maintenance of their side roads.

It is hard for the farmer to see the justice of this arrangement. He knows that the principal travel upon the State and county trunkline highways originates in the cities. Even before the great increase in motor vehicle taxation it was customary for the cities to participate in building the highways which led into the surrounding country. With the advent of these new funds there has been a general extension of these roads, but the fact remains that they are now, as always, primarily of benefit to the cities. In fact it is not unusual for the farmer, city-bound with farm products, to be ordered off the main highways for obstructing traffic.

Meanwhile the farmer pays the full motor vehicle license fee, although his car and his truck are unable to operate at certain seasons of the year, because the side roads which he must maintain at local expense have become impassable and he has no opportunity of reaching the main traveling arteries. In addition, poor side roads, which he cannot afford to keep in better condition, cause an excessive use of gasoline per mile travelled. As a result the tax which he pays for the improvement of the State roads is made all the greater through his inability to afford the cost of better side roads.

In view of these circumstances it would appear reasonable that the farmer should be relieved of part, at least, of his present local road expense, either through removing a greater mileage from local control and placing the responsibility for its maintenance upon the larger jurisdictions, or through returning a portion of the auto tax receipts for use on the side roads. The State of New York has taken an important step in the direction suggested here and the farmers of other States are calling for similar action. In Michigan, a legislative bill, sponsored by the Farm Bureau, proposes the return of one-third of the gas tax receipts for use on township roads, under the joint supervision of the county and township authorities.

## TOWNSHIP BUREAU HAS DAY ON TOUR

Adopting the sign of Farm Bureau Poultry feeds as insignia of the organization for one day at least, 33 members of Henrietta township Farm Bureau, in Jackson county, entered Detroit with colors flying and spent the day looking over the sights at Belle Isle, where a picnic dinner was served, and closed their tour with a trip of inspection through the eastern market.

Each member of the group who made the trip tied a Farm Bureau EGG MASH sack to the back of his car as a means of identifying him in the big city so that the group could remain together without any stragglers getting lost in the traffic.

Using a Farm Bureau branded sack as a mark of identification on a motor vehicle is a rather unique method of spotting a Farm Bureau member in a crowd and the Henrietta Farm Bureau members claim it is one of the best "marks of distinction" that any farmer could attach to his car. None of the 33 members and their families got lost from the rest, so there must be truth in their statement.

## DIG OUT SKELETON IN CASS MARL PIT

The remains of a skeleton of an elephant thought to have been buried at least 50,000 years ago are being removed from the marl pit on the farm of George D. Wagoner, in Cass county. The marl is located on reasonably high land and the field is thought to extend over at least 12 or 15 hundred acres. Small knives and spoons are used in extricating the bones from the marl deposit and as each bone is uncovered it is given a coating of plaster of Paris to prevent it from breaking.

## A Whoopee!

A whoopee is a blowout but a blowout on a lonely road at night is far from a whoopee.



# TOP O' MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW SET TO OPEN OCT. 30

Seventh Annual Exhibit Is  
Planned As Big Event  
In Top Counties.

## 12 COUNTIES UNITING Potato And Apple Growers Are The Sponsors Of District Affair.

Close co-operation of potato and apple producers in Alpena, Antrim, Cheboygan, Charlevoix, Mt. Morency, Osego, Emmet, Presque Isle, Kalamazoo, Crawford, Oshtemo and Alcona counties in establishing the Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show has made this the leading show of its kind in the United States and this year's exhibit will open October 30, at Gaylord and will continue for three days. From this Show has sprung a spirit of friendly competition among the potato and apple growers of Northern Michigan. From this show goes the best to the State Show at East Lansing, where the growers of the Top O' Michigan always place high in competition with growers from other sections of the State.

This Show is not conducted for profit. There are no entry nor admission charges of any kind. Boards of Supervisors in each of the Top O' Michigan counties and other interested agencies. The officers serve without pay. The premium list, rules and regulations are printed in conformity with the ideas of the various committees in the association in an effort to please and interest the exhibitors as well as the visitors, and to constantly improve the Show.

At the time of organization, the Top O' Michigan Potato Show was a new idea. Instead of requiring the potato and apple producers to travel outside their territory to gain information relative to the production and marketing of these crops, the Show brought the direct benefits within easy reach of everyone in this district.

At first devoted entirely to potatoes, later years have seen the entry of apples, so that it has become necessary to add premiums in this particular class.

The Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show was designed to benefit the potato and apple producers as follows:

FIRST—To enable the individual grower to see the types, varieties, and quality demanded by the consuming markets; to see the proper methods of grading and preparation for the market, and to find out proper methods of production.

SECOND—To develop a medium for securing publicity for this area and thus attract the attention of the buyer and consumer.

THIRD—To develop a medium for sales contact between the buyer and grower of table and certified seed stock.

FOURTH—To develop a greater interest in 4-H Club Work relative to potatoes.

## PLAN OF ORGANIZING MARKETING AGENCIES IS GIVEN BOARD'S OK

(Continued from page 1)

try throughout the United States: L. B. Palmer, Columbus, Ohio, chairman; Byron M. Wilson, Kinley, Wyo., vice chairman; James A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah, secretary; R. A. Ward, Portland, Ore.; F. H. Wagar, Syracuse, N. Y.; Murray E. Stebbins, Helena, Mont.; R. E. Jones, Wabasha, Minn.; F. J. Hagenbarth and F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City, Utah; Roy Davenport, Uvalde, Tex.; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. Mex.; A. A. Johns, Phoenix, Ariz.; Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Tex.; J. H. Lemmon, Morristown, N. Dak.; A. B. Sawyer, Lexington, Ky.

The co-operatives through the aid of the Federal Farm Board will federate the existing co-operative wool and mohair marketing organizations using the existing grower-owned and controlled facilities as far as possible. The principal object of the national agency is to grade and, through one agency, sell all wool and mohair which is handled co-operatively, and thus eliminate competition among producers' collective selling organizations. At the meeting the co-operative representatives submitted to the Federal Farm Board the names of 21 men from which the Board is asked to select a wool and mohair advisory commodity committee of seven. This committee will be selected to comply with the provisions of the agricultural marketing act. The Federal Farm Board officials have declared wool and mohair a commodity as provided for in the new law.

## Meat From Sick Cow Kills Ionia Porker

Marion Cassel of Ionia county lost a two year old heifer after she had gorged herself with green corn. He and two neighbors divided the carcass and fed it to their hogs. One of Cassel's hogs died and the others were taken sick. The hogs of the other neighbors also became sick after eating the meat.

## WE HAVE SEEN 'EM TOO

"I've got a freak on my farm. It's a two legged calf."

"I know it. He was over to call on my daughter last night."

## Kalamazoo Members Visit State Office

Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau members made a day's tour, on Oct. 10, spending the major part of the day inspecting the various departments of the State Farm Bureau at Lansing. Members of the Kalamazoo unit were joined by employees of several of the departments of the state office at a luncheon at Hotel Kerns at noon after which they returned to the headquarters of the organization where department heads devoted a few minutes, each, to explaining some of the functions of their respective divisions. A trip through the various offices of the different departments concluded the visit at the state headquarters.

More local groups, such as this one, have devoted a day this summer to inspection of the State Farm Bureau headquarters than ever before and all have reported that they have been well repaid for the effort and the time, because they have left the state office with a better and more thorough understanding of the actual set-up of the state organization than they have been able to obtain in any other manner.

## TWELVE PUREBRED SIRE ARE BOUGHT

### Farmers of County Aim To Improve Conditions In Their Herds.

Farmers of Osego county made arrangements a week or so ago to purchase twelve purebred herd sires from the PUREBRED SIRE TRAIN which ran through the county as an annual event on the county's agricultural extension program.

The better sire train makes a tour of several counties each season for the purpose of improving dairy conditions and the Osego farmers this year headed the list of purchases by taking a dozen purebred bulls or placing orders for them.

The herd sires purchased were animals with good records back of them and they include various well known breeds, including the Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys.

## KENT SENDING SIX BOYS TO NATIONAL SHOW AT ST. LOUIS

### Michigan To Be Represented By Fifty Boys At Big Dairy Show.

Six members of Kent County's 4-H Club will attend the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, Missouri next week.

Ferris Church and Harold Wolven of the Rockford Club will represent Michigan as a dairy demonstrating team. Adelbert O'Dell of the Vergennes club won the trip offered by the West Michigan Parish Jersey Show.

The Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey county breed associations offered a trip. They were awarded to the following boys:

Richard Fowle of the Rockford club won the Jersey trip, Norman Ol-

## Together

The more we get together, together, together,  
The happier we'll be.  
For your friends are my friends.  
And my friends are your friends.  
The more we get together  
The happier we'll be.

The more we pull together, together, together,  
The more we pull together  
The more success we'll see.  
For your cares are my cares,  
And my cares are your cares.  
The more we pull together  
The more success we'll see.

The more we sell insurance, insurance, insurance,  
The more we sell insurance,  
The safer we will be.  
When you're driving your car,  
And I'm driving my car  
The more we sell insurance  
The safer we will be.

These verses were submitted by Mrs. May Lewis, of Greenville, when the local State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance agents of the district assembled last week for an evening's conference. The insurance department has asked that the song be carried in these columns so that other local insurance groups may become familiar with the words and include the song in their community singing programs.

## Income Earners Seek Reduction Of Taxes

That another income tax reduction is quite probable for next year it seems in the report of income tax returns for 1928. The returns for the calendar year to date show an increase of close to \$300,000,000 and may reach \$350,000,000 for the entire year. There's a strong movement for a reduction in tax on earned incomes.

Use cotton flannel of medium weight in making a jelly bag.

## LIVINGSTON PICKS QUEEN OF ALFALFA

### Sixteen Townships Vie For Honors In Unique Beauty Show.

Considerable interest in alfalfa was stimulated in Livingston county during the few weeks prior to the county fair when a contest was arranged by the county agent to determine the alfalfa queen of the county, picking contestants by townships and taking a vote of farmers attending the fair.

Livingston county could well make alfalfa the subject of most any kind of contest for the records indicate that more than 15,000 acres of farm land have been sowed to this crop. This shows a decided gain in acreage during the past few years, the acreage for 1922 being something like 3,400.

During the 1928 season there was enough alfalfa seed purchased within this county to sow better than 10,000 acres, available data shows us.

On one sandy knoll on the farm of the State TB Sanatorium, just outside of Howell, the editor of the NEWS found a third crop of alfalfa this fall that was as thrifty as any seen on some of the heavier soils. This was said that would raise practically nothing but a sand storm in a wind until alfalfa was tried as a cover crop. The soil was well limed before planting and the first two cuttings in 1929 produced about five tons of hay to the acre. Owing to the continued extremely dry weather after the second crop was cut, the third growth, while quite evenly distributed over the field, was not so heavy as the other two.

In addition to picking the alfalfa queen for the county, the contest was expanded to permit four alfalfa farmers to win 40 tons of lime furnished by the France Stone company, of Toledo, Ohio, and two more to win 10 tons of lime furnished by the Solvay Process company, of Detroit.

Gladys Faye Hill, of Osceola township was crowned the alfalfa beauty queen of the county.

The four farmers who shared the 40-ton award were, C. A. Huff, Leslie R. Hoffman, Fred E. Browning and Frank Hill, of Osceola township. The two winning the 10 tons of lime were, Roy Ellsworth and Francis W. Murningham, of Marion township.

## STATE NUT TREES YIELD FINE CROP

### Contest At State College Shows Quality In Nuts Entered.

Samples of hickory nuts and walnuts already entered in the prize contest conducted by Michigan State college prove that Michigan trees bear crops equal in quality to any previously found in America, according to statements by members of the college horticultural department.

The men in charge of the contest say that there is still opportunity for prize winning entries before the close of the contest, November 15. Prize winners will be announced at the State Horticultural Show held at the college at that time.

First and second prizes of \$25 and \$10 are offered for both hickory nuts and walnuts, and a special prize of a set of horticultural reference books is offered to the Smith-Hughes high school whose pupils send in the best collection of Michigan nuts.

Each entry submitted for prizes must be accompanied with directions for locating the tree which bore the nuts. The college department is attempting to locate especially desirable trees which can be used to develop commercial plantings.

Walnut trees come into bearing in from five to ten years depending on the soil and other conditions. Hickories are slower in reaching bearing age but probably will bear profitable crops in from 10 to 15 years.

A large acreage which is not adapted to general farming can be used profitably for nut culture in Michigan.

He who laughs last—has no spontaneity.

## Let Us Help You

Let our traffic department handle your railroad problems for you.

Station Facilities and 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.

## Calcium Helps Hens Produce Egg Shells

People wonder why feeding hens oyster shells makes so big a difference in egg production. The answer is simple, plain chemistry.

Pure oyster shell is rich in calcium carbonate. Hens must have calcium carbonate in the diet to make the egg-shell. Calcium carbonate has exactly the same chemical properties as egg-shell itself. Thus, the hen manufactures eggshell from the calcium carbonate she receives and doesn't waste any time in doing so. If she doesn't get enough calcium carbonate, that means fewer eggs.

There is some calcium carbonate in foods and water but not enough to make eggshell for all the eggs the hen is capable of producing. That is why pure oyster shell, which rates over 99 per cent pure calcium carbonate, is just as essential to egg production and your poultry's well-being as light, air, feed and water. You need all those things to make eggs and you need oyster shells, too.

## SOUND ADVICE

Passerby: "What's all the racket about there in your barn?"  
Small Boy: "Ma's trying to set a hen, and pa's county agent, and he's trying to tell her how."

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

## Poultryman Selects Feed For Results

Grand Rapids, Michigan,  
September 13, 1929.

Grand Rapids Growers, Inc.,  
Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
Dear Sirs:—

Having been a breeder of poultry for over fifteen years and feeding all kinds of feed, including some of the most expensive feeds on the market, I decided to try the Farm Bureau Mash and Scratch. In November, 1928, I purchased my first Farm Bureau Feed. All through the fall and winter our flocks averaged over 50% and this spring and summer they averaged over 75%.

Farm Bureau Feeds keep our flocks in good flesh without taxing the egg-laying organs of our hens and pullets. It also grew our young birds very rapidly. They were fully feathered at the age of four weeks.

I can truthfully say that Farm Bureau Feeds are the best on the market regardless of price. Every sack is the same. Our poultry yards are open for your inspection at any time.

Yours for better feeds,  
DE FORREST PECK,  
Breeder of White & Buff Minorcas,  
R. F. D. No. 11, Grand Rapids, Mich.

No one can write a better advertisement for Farm Bureau Poultry feeds than those who use them and write from their own experience.

Seldom do we hear of a poultryman changing to Farm Bureau feeds and then going back again. The natural conclusion is that all users find Farm Bureau feeds profitable.

They are sold by nearly 300 distributors of Farm Bureau Supplies throughout Michigan.

## Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

## SHE JUST HAS TO HAVE IT

A HEN can't put shell on her eggs unless she has shell material to make it. And that's PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL itself. It is over 99% pure calcium carbonate—the material that makes egg shell.

Feed it and you'll know. PILOT BRAND increases egg production by at least 30 eggs per hen per year. To get the best results it should be before your birds every day in the year. It's a permanent necessity just like food and water.

Careful preparation makes PILOT BRAND free from waste, dirt, moss, and rat-gathering odor. It contains no magnesium. To get pure oyster shell, insist on PILOT BRAND. It pays real cash dividends.

Screened for Adults and Chicks

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION  
Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale by  
Dealers Everywhere

Never let your birds be without PILOT BRAND—this little attention pays.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL FLAKE

## Turkey Shipment Is Small From Montana

Montana's turkey crop is about 25 per cent less than last year's and it is probable that shipments to Thanksgiving and Christmas markets will be less than 40 carloads as compared with about 50 carloads in 1928, according to Miss H. E. Cushman, extension poultry specialist at Montana State college. Miss Cushman says that although the crop is short, the birds are making good growth with the prospect of better quality than in recent years.

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

## North Dakota Wheat Growers Given Loan

The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers association, Grand Forks, N. Dak., is the first wheat co-operative qualifying for a loan from the Federal Farm Board, Chairman Alexander Legge stated September 18. Mr. Legge's statement was made in announcing that the Board would advance the association 10 cents a bushel, providing that funds already received from the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, taken with the Board's loan would not exceed \$1.00 a bushel.

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

## Fire and Lightning

Destroy a vast amount of farm property each year. Make sure you have protection. A good policy at an honest price give satisfaction and saves worry. We have \$75,000,000 at risk; over \$200,000 assets. Information gladly furnished.

W. E. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

## POULTRY WANTED

We are in the market daily for your shipments of live poultry, rabbits, eggs and veal. We also have for sale good used egg cases in lots of ten or more. Market information, and shipping tags sent on request, free of charge.

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2014 Orleans St., Detroit.

## Fall Values

—Styles that Please  
—Quality that Satisfies

## Our New Fall Woolens Are 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.

We are featuring a line of all wool slip-over and coat style heavy shaker knit wool sweaters in all colors and fine weave sport style, all wool, coat sweaters in appropriate shades. Our heavy shaker knit wool sweater at \$6.75 cannot be excelled at any price.

## Our Bed Blankets

Are strictly all wool—no cotton warp used—and are woven of the softest yarns in nine 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.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO.



## Suppose You Run into a Culvert

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 we have 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 Chicago 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.

Michigan State Farm Bureau  
MICHIGAN AGENT  
Lansing, Michigan

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.  
OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



## Why Certain Gentlemen Show Farm Preference

### Federal Student Reports On Exhaustive Survey Of Farmer Movement.

I recently asked 10,000 men why they left the city life and went out to the farm to work and live. I think that you will be interested in their replies, especially on account of two things: The first is that 7,700 of these 10,000 men had been farmers before, and 1,000 more of them had been born and brought up on farms; the second thing is that these 10,000 men with their families have been changing from city to farms during the last eight years, the exact period of the great general movement of 2,000,000 of farm people a year from farms to cities. Well, that's what they told me, by letter, you understand, written by the gentlemen who preferred farms:

"One thousand six hundred of them said, 'We can make more money and save more on the farm than in the city on account of family living's being so high in the city.'"

"One thousand four hundred said, 'City work is too hard and too uncertain.'"

"One thousand said, 'We like the farm because we are independent there.'"

"Two thousand said, 'We are tired of city work and city life. In fact, we have come to dislike the city and long for the farm.'"

"Two thousand seven hundred said, 'We have found that the city is no place to bring up children in, and we have gone back to the farm for the health of the family and better all-around living conditions.'"

"These are the answers of the 8,700 persons who had had farm experience of some kind before they went to the cities."

You see plainly enough that these men had gone to the cities seeking to raise their standards of living. They had tried and had failed; and after a period of considerable disillusionment, had made up their minds that they would improve their standard of life by a return to farming. I believe the experiences of those 8,700 farmers and their families, numbering all told some 35,000 persons, young and old from every state in the Union, moreover, is so typical of the experience of all farmers who have tried the two modes of life and labor that I point out some of the elements in the American farmer's standard of living which are too valuable to go unrecognized.

#### Women Like Farm Life

"Instead of using my own words on this matter, I am going to take the liberty to use words I have gathered by reading the letters of 7,000 enthusiastic farm women—letters which have come under my eye during the last ten years. These women represent every state, north, east south and west."

"Listen to this West Virginia woman who puts into her standard of life the land scape of her farm."

"It is almost sinful how I love these acres here, how I lay store by each inch of the land, how I cherish and enjoy each tree, each blade of grass or grain it grows."

"One Western woman said she felt about the farm a good deal like John Burroughs, the naturalist, who while bank examiner of the Federal Government spent every free moment in the open country on a little place he owned; and in a letter to a friend said, 'Away from the farm I am like a fowl with no gravel in his gizzard. I am hungry for the earth.'"

"A woman in Minnesota declares that on the farm she is a real partner with her husband in every affair of life: 'We have one common pocket-book at our house,' she says, 'and whether it is a dozen eggs or a bunch of fat steers that are sold, the proceeds go into that pocketbook and each feels that the other has a right to draw from it for farm, household, or personal use.' What do you think of that standard? Partnership."

"A widow I happen to know was left to support herself and children on a Maryland truck farm, says: 'No opera music (and I love music dearly, too) could be sweeter to me than the call of my boy to the team as the wagon starts off to the canning factory well loaded with tomato crates that I have worked hard to fill. I am tired, yes—but proud of my work, and proud that my little son is learning on the farm to like work too.' There's a standard for you—a chance for the growing boy to become a useful man."

The American farm woman since Colonial days has been a worker, but seldom a peasant drudge. Abigail Foote, of Connecticut, in the year of 1775, wrote in her diary a story of what her hands and fingers had done that day. Note the pace she has set for a modern woman:

"Fix'd gown for Prud, mended mother's ridinghood—spun short thread—Fix'd two gowns for Wales's girls—Carded tow—Spun linen, worked on cheese basket—Hatched flax with Hannah, we did 51 pounds apiece—Platted and ironed—Read a sermon of Doddridge's—Milked the cows—Spun linen, did 50 knots—Made a broom of Guinea wheat straw—Spun thread to whiten—Set a Red dye—Had two scholars from Mrs. Taylor's—Spun harness twine—Scoured the Pewter."

"You cannot get away from the triumphant note in that diary of things done. No peasant there, but a strong standard of thrifty occupation."

"A Wisconsin woman says that it is the problem of the farmer and especially of the farmer's wife to raise the standard of living on the farm by removing the inglorious stigma of dirt and vulgarity from agriculture. Here are her very words:

#### Need Glorifying

"As in every occupation, so in farming, there are bound to be some disagreeable aspects which nothing can entirely do away with. As in surgery, dentistry, nursing, there are diseases to be dealt with at first hand. As artists, sculptors, printers, must work with daubing paints, clays and inks; as electricians and engineers must handle oil and grime; so on every farm there are stables to be cleaned, there are chickens to be picked, there are weeds to be pulled, there are kitchen floors to be scrubbed. The surgeon, the artist, the engineer, are not stigmatized and degraded in public thought by dirt on their hands. Why?"

"Because the lustrious part of their calling obliterates the vulgar materials with which they work. In contrast, farmers, the world over, have lost caste from dirt. The soil, the clouds—the farmers, medium have been too much in the public eye; the life-giving wheat, the fine cattle, the beautiful fruit, the farmer's finished products, have been too little glorified and too little identified with his calling."

Read between the lines of what this Nevada farm woman says, and you will see how Western women have been teaching their husbands a lesson in life and in farm economics at the same time. Here is what she says:

#### Modern Conveniences Available

"On the ranches in our country, we have many of the modern conveniences. For instance, we use electric power for lighting and running our household machinery such as the churn, the separator, the washing machine and small farm tools. We have hot and cold water in the house and farm buildings, and are equipped with carpet sweepers, vacuum cleaners, fireless cookers, coal oil stoves, dustless brushes, cedar and oil mops, food choppers, patent fly traps, screened porches, ice cream freezers, ice boxes, pianos, phonographs of the latest patents, as well as the latest improved sewing machines, kitchen cabinets and ranges. But why say more? Most parts of this country have their women's clubs, and one would have to look far to find more congenial groups of women. We have our parties, too, and if we want to go to the theatre we have our cars and can run into town." There are some wonderful elements for you in a standard living on farms.

"It is an old saying that in the long run all we get out of life as producers is what we use up as consumers. That is, applying this doctrine to farming, wise farm communities learn to put their surplus profits into the means of living better rather than all the time into production. If farm communities constantly produce much and constantly consume little, they tend to lower their own standard of living instead of raising it, and the benefits of the farmers' hard work and thrift go to the consumers of the farmers' products.—C. J. Galpin, U. S. Department of Agriculture."

## VIOLATION COSTS ARE GIVEN BOOST

### Appeal On Conviction Adds Much To Fisherman's Outing Expense.

When Frank Myers, Schoolcraft county, was arrested before June 16 by conservation officers for rowing a boat for a companion who was fishing for blue gills in a closed season, he was convicted in justice court at Manistiquette and was ordered to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of the same amount.

Myers refused to pay and appealed to the circuit court.

This month the lower court conviction of Myers was affirmed and Judge Herbert W. Runnels assessed additional costs of \$100. Myers' total costs for violating the fish laws was \$120, besides his attorney's fees.

Edward Grondine, Manistiquette, fishing from the boat Myers was rowing, paid a \$10 fine and costs of the same amount when he was convicted of fishing for blue gills before the season opened.

### Co-Operative Work Being Co-ordinated

The Federal Farm Board has announced that initial steps have been taken to correlate the work of the Federal Farm Board, Federal and State extension forces, and land grant colleges and universities in a national educational movement in agricultural co-operative marketing.

The Board announced that "several members of the Federal Farm Board will attend the meeting of the land grant colleges (Chicago, November 12 to 14) where an effort will be made to develop an effective educational plan that will familiarize farmers and their marketing agency officials with the commodity marketing system that is to be put into operation."

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

## COLLEGE TO SELL VALUABLE HORSES

### Blue Ribbon Stock Of State College Herds Are To Sell At Auction.

Horses with the same blood lines which enabled herd mates to win championships in State and National shows will be sold at auction at Michigan State college, November 6th.

These Belgians and Percherons are a part of the college herd, and 25 animals, brood mares, yearlings, two-year-olds, and draft teams, are included in the surplus stock which will be sold.

The shortage of horses on Michigan farms during the past year has induced dealers to ship many western horses into the state. Most of these animals were of a lighter type than is desirable for farm use.

Many farmers have attempted to raise colts to replace the old horses on their farms but have found that it was impossible. Their brood mares had passed the proper breeding age. Census figures for the state show that the reduction in the number of horses on farms was 17,000 from January 1, 1928 to January 1, 1929. Shipments of western horses this year have probably not exceeded the number of animals which have died or become useless.

The disposal of the college horses at the November sale will distribute a nucleus of excellent breeding stock which can be used in the future to improve the horses on Michigan farms.

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

## Bird Takes 21 Trout

Twenty-one fingerling brook trout were taken from a Great Blue Heron, killed by Guy Lincoln, overseer of the Oden Fish Hatchery, according to a report made by Lincoln to the Fish Division of the Department of Conservation. The fingerlings were believed to have been taken from the Oden rearing pond.

Quality creates demand for Farm Bureau fertilizers.

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## State Farm Life

Ask your State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Agent about this new life insurance plan. State Farm Mutual men and principles of service are behind it.

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## RED JOCKEY A Fine Farm Bureau Coal

When you want flour, coffee or other household necessities of satisfactory quality at a right price, you order BY NAME.

Likewise, ask your co-operative ass'n for Farm Bureau RED JOCKEY coal and you'll get

A high grade, southeastern Kentucky coal for cooking, heating stove, or furnace. Easy kindling, burns vigorously and evenly.

Red Jockey doesn't have to be coaxed to get under way and puts up a big blazing, heat-radiating fire under very little draft. Is long burning, holds fire—an all night coal.

Red Jockey leaves no stringy soot. It is naturally clean in the mine and is carefully prepared for shipment. You'll be pleased by the absence of slate, and other impurities. Very low in ash; no clinkers.

Red Jockey is one of our most popular general purpose coals. It ALWAYS comes from the same mines in that field, which assures uniform quality. (Shipments of any coal from different parts of the same field frequently differ in performance.) We know you will like Red Jockey. In egg and lump sizes.

Farm Bureau Red Jockey, Quick Heat, Fire Brand, Pochontas, Coke, Anthracite and Toastmaster Range Nut are Selected, High Quality Coals. Ask for Them by Name.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE  
Lansing, Michigan

## What is Your Idea of a Perfect Seed Bed



SOIL well turned, clods cut and broken—those are jobs for plow and harrow. But think of the other things you want—lumps crushed, air pockets eliminated, soil stirred and mixed, then packed to a mellow firmness, surface leveled off and a deep, moisture preserving mulch over all.

### DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER

Made in 4½, 7, 8, 9, 10½ and 11 ft. lengths. Prices complete with seat and forage or wood pole. For horse or tractor use. Extension attachments for gang arrangement add 7 ft. to rolling capacity.

#### DUNHAM CULTI-HOE



Most advanced type of Rotary Hoe. Cultivates, hoes and weeds in one operation. Automatic depth regulation. Wheels do not bend or pick up stones. Stronger, better, more thorough. Write for literature.

Perfect seed bed construction requires six or seven things that the plow and harrow leave undone. Yet you can accomplish all of these with ONE implement and ONE operation. The famous DUNHAM Cult-Packer finishes the job that other tools begin.

Rolls, pulverizes, packs, stirs, levels, cultivates and mulches in one operation better than any other tool or combination of tools. The most useful tool on the farm—before seeding, after seeding and on growing crops. Pay big dividends on winter heaved wheat. The exclusive Quick Detachable Wheel makes it useful also for cultivating row crops.

DUNHAM Tillage Tools have an admirable reputation for quality of the highest sort. The famous DUNHAM Cult-Packer is said to be useful for a greater number of purposes than any other farm implement. We are prepared to offer you both the Cult-Packer and the Cult-Hoe at the very lowest prices. Write today for circular. See your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service  
Lansing, Michigan

## BLIND ARE AIDED BY THE RED CROSS

Volunteer workers of the American Red Cross pricked out 175,000 pages of Braille for the blind last year, reports from Washington indicate. These 175,000 pages have been bound into 1,849 volumes and consist of topics classified under 422 titles. These books are to be distributed to Public Libraries and Schools for the blind.

The Red Cross stylus used for pricking the Braille by hand has taken the place of the Knitting needle in the hands of volunteers who feel the urge to "do something" for somebody. While they were busy pricking the Braille other volunteer workers engaged in shellacing the pages and binding them into volumes.

#### NEVER

An incubator chick never sasses its mother.

## Do Your Own Selling

When you bill your stock to the Michigan Stock Exchange Co-op Commission Merchants or the Producers at East Buffalo, you do your own selling in the terminal market.

You get all the stock will bring. You get the advantage of having your own co-operatively employed salesmen at the Terminal markets sell your stock to the best advantage. They are here in your interest and take pride in getting the top or as near to it for you as they can. Through them, you go into the terminal market and deal with packers through our salesmen who are experienced in those markets.

Why should you let go of your stock at any point between you and the packer when it isn't necessary for you to do so? You and your co-operative neighbors can get together on a carload. Make your next shipment to us.

Ship co-operatively to

Michigan Livestock Exchange  
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Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service

221 N. Cedar St.

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## The Cline's Know MILKMAKER means MONEYMAKER

They tell us too how Milkmaker 32% has compared on test with two widely advertised feeds.

Union City, Michigan,  
September 12, 1929.

Farm Bureau Supply Service,  
Lansing, Michigan.  
Gentlemen:—

We are writing to report on our experience with your Milkmaker 32% Dairy Ration.

Though we have 27 head of Jersey cows and heifers now, during the winter of 1927 and 1928 we were feeding and milking 8 Jersey cows. We were feeding 100 pounds of 32% to 300 pounds of ground oats.

100 to 300 Pounds Oats vs. 100 to 200 Pounds

An agent of one of the most widely advertised dairy feeds asked us to put on a test of his feed for comparison with Farm Bureau 32% Dairy Feed. We consented, bought a supply of his feed and fed it according to his instructions for 30 days. The ration consisted of 100 pounds of his feed and 200 pounds of ground oats. Of this ration we fed one pound for each 3½ pounds of milk.

From the start there was a marked falling off in production. All milk was weighed and records kept. We continued to the end of the 30 days then started feeding the cows the Milkmaker 32% ration we had been feeding before the change to the other dairy feed. The cows at once began to gain and recovered most of the loss and held their gain.

Once since we got out of Milkmaker 32% and bought 1,000 pounds of another widely advertised dairy feed but results were very unsatisfactory when compared to the 32%. We belong to the cow testing association and with the tester are watching feeds and feeding very carefully and its effects on profit and loss.

We note with much interest your progress in the line of feeds and from our experience believe them to be the most economical and reliable of anything we have tried.

Wishing you success, we are

Yours very truly,  
ROY B. CLINE,  
LEWIS H. CLINE.

Farm Bureau Milkmaker 24%, 32% or 34%, Lofibre 16% and Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds may be secured from your nearest local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies.

Write, or ask your local dealer for our booklet "Feeding Directions for Farm Bureau Feeds"

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service  
Lansing, Michigan