

PRES. COOLIDGE STRESSES MARKETING NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE IN MESSAGE; CONGRESS TO GET HIS SUGGESTIONS

With Past Year Showing Start of Come-Back For Farming, President Boosts by Calling Agr'l Conference and by Expanding Work of U. S. Dep't of Agr.

That farmers have the most earnest consideration of President Coolidge and that he has very definite, common-sense ideas on their needs and is losing no time in getting action on them is indicated in the President's Message to Congress, the budget he sent to Congress and his calling of an Agricultural Conference of farm leaders to formulate agricultural legislative recommendations for the present Congress.

Through a stiff period of cutting down crop acreages and a decrease in world supply of wheat, with a good crop in this country, this year saw the farmer make a strong recovery and he is now more nearly on an even basis with other industries than he has been in a long time, said the President in his Message. However, he continued, there remains a good deal to be done before agriculture is restored to complete normal relationship with other industries.

Almost the entire difficulty with farming is now on the side of distribution, which involves a great many things, observed the President, who is a strong advocate of co-operative farmer enterprise as the means of solving the farm marketing problem. To assist Congress in giving aid to the marketing problems of farmers, the President said that he had assembled an Agricultural Conference of able representatives of the industry and that he hoped to report to Congress at this session such legislative remedies as the Conference would recommend, and in time for action at this session.

Aid For Agriculture

An outstanding feature of the President's Message was his plea for governmental economy and his application of the plea by cutting \$59,000,000 off the U. S. Budget for the next 12 months. Every department estimate was cut except that of the Department of Agriculture, which the President allowed a very substantial increase to carry on work that he thinks is highly important to the welfare of the country.

President on Agriculture

Below is the text of the sections of President Coolidge's message which deal with agriculture and Muscle Shoals:

"No more important development has taken place in the last year than the beginning of a restoration of agriculture to a prosperous condition. We must permit no division of classes in this country, with one occupation striving to secure advantage over another. Each must proceed under open opportunities and with fair prospect of economic equality. The government cannot successfully insure prosperity or fix prices by legislative fiat. Every business has its risk and its times of depression.

"It is well known that in the long run there will be a more even prosperity and a more satisfactory range of prices under the natural working out of economic laws than when the government undertakes the artificial support of markets and industries. Still we can so order our affairs, so protect our own people from foreign competition, so arrange our national finances, so administer our monetary system, so provide for the extension of credits, so improve methods of distribution, as to provide a better working machinery for the transaction of the business of the nation with the least possible friction and loss. The government has been constantly increasing its efforts in these directions for the relief and permanent establishment of agriculture on a sound and equal basis with other business.

Purchasing Power Improves

"It is estimated that the value of the crops for this harvest year may reach \$13,000,000,000, which is an increase of over \$3,000,000,000 in three years. It compares with \$7,100,000,000 in 1913, and if we make deduction from the figures of 1924 for the comparatively decreased value of the dollar, the yield this year still exceeds 1913 in purchasing power by over \$1,000,000,000, and in this interval there has been no increase in the number of farmers. Mostly by his own efforts the farmer has decreased the cost of production. A marked increase in the price of his products and some decrease in the price of his supplies has brought him about to a parity with the rest of the nation. The crop area of this season is estimated at 370,000,000 acres, which is a decline of 3,000,000 acres from last year, and 6,000,000 acres from 1919. This has been a normal and natural application of economic laws, which has placed agriculture on a foundation which is undeniably sound and beginning to be satisfactory.

Yet Much to Be Done

"A decrease in the world supply of wheat has resulted in a very large increase in the price of that commodity. The position of all agricultural products indicates a better balanced supply, but we can not yet count on a normal relationship with other industries.

MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED BEST FOR US

Mich. Agr'l College Conducts Some Interesting Tests

Clover from Michigan seed will yield at least as well as that from seed from any other part of the world, and the staying powers of Michigan seed is quite superior to any other section of the globe under Michigan conditions, unless it be Ohio. This is the result of a series of field tests covering seed from 14 counties and various states in the U. S., which the Michigan Agricultural college is conducting in cooperation with the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the tests are quite a compliment to Michigan Farm Bureau clover seed because of the two plots of Michigan grown seed used in the experiment, seed for one came from the farm of A. B. Cook at Owosso, master of the State Grange, Mr. Cook had been raising this clover for 25 years and the college picked it as an ideal check plot. It is probably the oldest pure strain of Michigan clover. The other plot was planted to clover seed offered for sale by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Both plots came right through and proved the thorough supremacy of Michigan clover seed for Michigan, and how important it is to know that one has Michigan clover seed. Both lots yielded better than two tons per acre for the first cutting in 1924. The experiments have been carried on for the years of 1923 and 1924.

HILLSDALE BOY HEALTH CHAMP

Hillsdale, Dec. 5.—Coe Emens, Jr., age 17, of Prattville, Hillsdale County Club boy and winner of the Michigan title in the State Fair health contest, repeated in the national contests at the Chicago International Live Stock Show. He now holds the honor of being officially the healthiest boy in the U. S. Doctors scored him 99.4% perfect. He is the fourth in a family of nine, is a junior in high school and plays on all the athletic teams. His grandfather and grandmother are 92 and 91 years of age. He is a nephew of Coe Emens, Hillsdale Farm Bureau member of Prattville. The healthiest girl title was won by Inez Hardin, 16, of Marigold, Miss., also scoring 99.4% perfect health.

Michigan Leads Nation For Increasing Alfalfa

Washington, Dec. 10.—Michigan has increased its alfalfa acreage 357% between 1919 and 1923, or from 74,000 A. to 338,000 A., more than twice the record of any other midwest state, according to the U. S. Dep't of Agr. Michigan Agr'l College extension work, dairy and alfalfa campaigns and reliable seed secured for farmers by the Michigan State Farm Bureau have been largely responsible for this added wealth to the state.

MARKETING IS VITAL, BUTTERFIELD SHOWS

Grand Rapids, Dec. 4.—Greater attention to marketing problems is required of farmers today, Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Michigan Agricultural College, declared today in an address to the Michigan State Horticultural Society. "I have come to feel that the emphasis, the point of view of farmers and farm organizations, has had to undergo a complete shift just as our population has shifted," he said. "Years ago the emphasis was placed on growing crops and there was a sort of assumption that the produce would get sold, but now the first approach in the study of agriculture is the marketing. The place to start is with the consumer."

1925 TO BE GOOD YEAR TO POOL IS GROWERS' BELIEF

Dealers Seeing Better Prices Ahead Are Hastening to Contract Wool

CO-OP POOLS IN DANGER

There is Every Reason Why '25 Clip Should be Sold Co-operatively

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1.—Extreme optimism as to the future trend of wool prices prevailed at the meeting of men representing the various co-operative wool marketing organizations of the United States who were called into session here today by J. F. Walker, chairman of the wool marketing committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

While the delegates present were agreed that the prospects for wool prices for the coming year were very good, there were many sheep men present who expressed themselves as fearing that this condition might result in lessening the amount of wool marketed co-operatively through the various wool pools. The delegates reported that the old-line wool buyers were far more active than usual in contracting wool in advance. Much wool, not only in the west, but in the fleece wool states as well, is being purchased on the sheep's back and the growers are receiving cash advances of 50 cents to \$1.00 per head.

Wool Market Strong

The delegates were agreed that the prospects are bright for a continued high market for wool, with strong advances probable. It was pointed out that wool conditions of supply and demand are extremely favorable from the standpoint of the wool grower. Then, too, the fact that considerable wool is being contracted in advance will tend to stabilize the market. The buyers who have already contracted for large quantities of wool will no doubt be inclined to do whatever they can to secure an advancing market.

Stanley Powell, Ass't Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who represented Michigan at the wool conference, learned that it is reported that the old-line wool dealers are as interested in discrediting co-operative wool marketing during 1925, as they are in making a profit on the 1925 clip. Wool growers should recognize that to a considerable extent the good offers which are made to them by old line dealers are due to the competition of the co-operative organizations. If the co-ops were out of business such attractive offers would not be made. In view of this situation, it hardly seems fair or honorable or sound business judgment to use the co-operative pools as clubs to force the private dealers to offer good prices and then when the price has been worked up by such methods to sell to the dealers and leave the pool with a high over-head expense and a small volume of wool to market.

Pool Bolsters Up Price

Many instances could be given where the presence of a co-operative pool in a community has raised the price of wool 5 or even 10 cents per pound. If under such circumstances the growers sell to the dealers and starve the pool, the growers may profit for that year, but will pay for their shortsightedness in the future. In view of the present market conditions it looks like a good year to pool wool, and a poor year to contract it in advance to private dealers.

Considerable attention was devoted to matters of congressional legislation affecting the wool producing industry. Special bills considered related to truth-in-fabrics, and the proposed reduction in tariff on wool being imported into the United States. A legislative committee consisting of Mr. J. F. Walker of Gambier, Ohio, as chairman, and Mr. E. L. Moody of Rushville, N. Y., and B. L. Stuart of Davenport, Iowa, was named to represent the various co-operative wool marketing organizations represented at the conference. Each association was requested to send a representative to the next annual meeting.

O. E. BRADFUTE IS AGAIN AM. FARM BUR. PRESIDENT

Pres. M. L. Noon of Michigan Elected to Nat'l Bd. of Directors

BUREAU FUTURE GOOD

Delegates Are Well Pleased With 6th Annual Meeting of A. F. B. F.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—O. E. Bradfute of Ohio was re-elected to the presidency of the American Farm Bureau Federation for a third term at the sixth annual meeting of the Farm Bureau Federation, held here this week.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau was well represented and took an active part in the sessions. When the American Farm Bureau constitution was amended to give the Middle West a larger representation on the national Board of Directors, Pres. M. L. Noon of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was chosen as the additional national director from the Middle West states section. He will take his place on that board as soon as a sufficient number of Farm Bureau States have ratified the constitutional changes to give them effect.

Michigan delegates consisted of the members of the State Board of Directors, Secretary Brody and several other Farm Bureau officials.

Bureau's Best Meeting

The sixth annual meeting impressed the delegates as the best meeting the American Farm Bureau has ever held. There was a well balanced program of addresses. Plenty of time was allowed for the work of the convention. The work of the convention was done by conference committees on co-operative marketing, on legislation, taxation, etc. Every voting delegate was assigned to



M. L. NOON

some committee. Other delegates were invited to attend any committee that interested them and help that committee. The idea worked well.

The financial report afforded the delegates much satisfaction. It showed the Federation to be running well within its budget and to be reducing its indebtedness in good shape. The sessions were harmonious throughout.

The high standing that the Farm Bureau has achieved in the past year is a credit to the members and to the leadership of the Bureau.

Lean Years Should Not Keep Xmas Spirit From Our Homes

Simple Remembrances Given In Love Mean More Than Costly Gifts

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

These days the very air is saturated with the holiday spirit and it seems fitting that our column could well afford to give preference to that subject at this particular time. After an abundant harvest and a most busy season during a period of perfect autumn weather, we as a nation were called upon to pause for a day in Thanksgiving for all the many blessings we enjoy.

We farm folks have complained much of late concerning our business—we deplore the steady hard work, we regret the many disadvantages and we rebel against the short returns for the energy spent—yet against it all we can count the good things and find the balance still far in our favor. And as a nation we have to look back only a very few years when we all felt the cloud of a terrible war and we can be indeed grateful that today our country is at peace with everyone. And as a

PRESIDENT



O. E. BRADFUTE

RESOLUTIONS OF A. F. B. F. PICTURE 1925 PROGRAM

Positive Stands Are Taken On Matters Affecting Agriculture

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Below is a condensed statement of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation here today. The resolutions form the Federation program for 1925. The Federation declared itself as follows:

Co-op Marketing

The Bureau reaffirmed its endorsement of co-operative marketing and pledged its support to all such marketing organizations. It endorsed President Coolidge's principle that orderly production and orderly marketing are indispensable to successful farming.

Sec'y of Agriculture

Authorized President of the A. F. B. F. to call conference of farm leaders to make three nominations for consideration of President Coolidge in appointing next Secretary of U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

Crop Reports

Approved government crop reports as source of unbiased information for farmers and opposes speculative or other efforts to have them discontinued.

Legislation and Taxation

Reaffirmed fundamentals of Farm Bureau tax work; namely, that net income is measure of ability to pay taxes; that the rate should be progressive; that all people should have some part in supporting the Federal Government.

Endorsed President Coolidge's

program of economy; urged abolition of federal estate tax; urged that tax deductions and exemptions should be offset against tax free income; that money from sale of stock dividends should be taxed; that the gift tax should be retained and strengthened; that holes in the income tax law should be plugged; that further issuance of tax free securities should be restricted to a minimum.

The A. F. B. F. suggested that

states relying chiefly on general property tax should undertake a

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STATE ASS'N OF FARMERS' CLUBS HEAR ADDRESSES BY BUTTERFIELD, VOELKER, STOCKMAN, NOON; ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Hear Need of Large Central Organizations Urged; Endorse Gas Tax, Oppose Tax-Free Bonds; Urge Legislature to Kill Federal Child Labor Amendment

High points of interest in the 32nd annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol building at Lansing, December 2 and 3, were the splendid addresses given by President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Michigan Agricultural College, Mrs. Dora Stockman, lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, Dr. Voelker, president of Olivet College, and M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Reports of officers and committees, and the adoption of resolutions fixing the legislative stand of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs were other important developments of this two-day session. Officers elected for the coming year were:

- | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| S. J. Skinner | Belding | President |
| W. S. Kellogg | Lansing | Vice-President |
| Mrs. I. R. Johnson | Rushton | Sec'y-Treasurer |
| Sara O. Brodebeck | Alma | Corres. Secy |
| New members chosen to the board of directors were: | | |
| Mrs. A. B. Cook | Owosso | |
| Lawrence Ward | St. Johns | |

PRODUCERS GETS TOP FOR WOODLAND

Buffalo, Dec. 4.—The Buffalo Producers Co-operative Commission topped the market this week for the Woodland Co-operative Ass'n at Woodland, Mich., on a load of yearling steers averaging 920 lbs. They sold at \$11.65. The closest sale to this was one yearling steer weighing 890 at \$11 and in load lots the closest sale was 20 steers weighing 1,111 lbs. at \$10.25.

R. D. Foley, new calf salesman with the Producers, started off last week by getting the top of the market for top calves right along—\$13 to \$13.50, depending on the day. His medium calves and other grades brought higher prices than the average.

MANY CLUB FOLKS M. A. C. STUDENTS

For the past few years the State Board of Agriculture has awarded scholarships at M. A. C., worth quite a bit financially, to Boys and Girls Club workers who have won State or All-County championships. This recognition has been rewarded by an ever increasing number of club members enrolling at M. A. C. as students.

According to R. A. Turner, state club leader, this year, out of 1,791 students enrolled in all courses—agricultural, engineering, home economics, science and the arts courses, 133 are club members. They are mostly enrolled in the agricultural and home economics courses. Very few of them fail to finish their courses. In the short courses in agriculture, 25 per cent of the first year men and 23 per cent of the second year students are former club members. Club members are among the best students at the college.

Eaton Member's Son Wins At Stock Show

Don Shepard, son of Fred E. Shepard, Eaton County Farm Bureau member, had three purebred Short-horn fat steers in the competition at the Detroit Fat Stock Show. One won fourth prize and was sold at auction at 25c per lb. Mr. Shepard got his start in Boys and Girls club work. He shipped through the Square Deal Co-op Ass'n of Charlotte.

Hillsdale Co. Apples Win At Hort. Show

At the Michigan Apple Show held at Grand Rapids, December 1-5, J. DeLeon Smith, a young farmer of Fayette township, and a member of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau, won several prizes on his apples.

Ontario Is Considering Two Cent Gasoline Tax

Ontario is considering a two cent gasoline tax for highway financing purposes, according to an announcement made by the minister of highways.

Only 24 Mexican War Veterans Still Living

Only 24 soldiers who served in the Mexican War remain on the U. S. pension rolls; the youngest of them is 91 years old. Twenty-five of the vets died this year.

Demand Tax Reform

Outstanding among the legislative commitments of the Association were the unqualified unanimous endorsement of the state two-cent gasoline tax; opposition to legislative reapportionment until the next constitutional convention; opposition to the issuance of further tax-exempt securities; endorsement of the primary election laws; demand for strict dry law enforcement; for a broad conservation program "directed by experts"; opposition to the proposed child labor amendment; the suggestion that the Federal Government withhold all financial aid from states refusing to aid in the enforcement of Federal laws; endorsement of the state-wide tuberculin test on the area basis; and the suggestion that Michigan adopt what is known as the "Oregon plan" of giving publicity to proposed constitutional amendments.

Under the Oregon plan, a pamphlet is printed at the expense of the state, giving the arguments on both sides of any proposed constitutional amendments and this information is mailed free to each registered voter of the state.

Considerable discussion was provoked over the prospects for securing a state income tax in Michigan. While all the delegates were agreed as to their hearty endorsement of the principle of an income tax, still many of them felt that the time was not opportune just now to attempt to secure this tax reform. The sentiment seemed to be that the farm organization might better give their united support to the efforts being made to secure a state gasoline tax and to abolish tax-exempt securities. Final action, however, took the form of a resolution endorsing the principle of the income tax and asking its favorable consideration at the hands of the incoming Legislature.

Train Heart and Hand

The annual banquet of the Farmers' Clubs, held at the First Baptist Church of Lansing on the evening of December 2, was regarded as being the most successful event of its kind held in many years. It was featured by the president's annual address, given by S. J. Skinner of Belding, acting president, and by a splendid address by Dr. Voelker, president of Olivet College.

Dr. Voelker urged education of the heart along with the brain. He pointed to the case of Loeb and Leopold as examples of highly educated youths whose souls had been neglected. He pleaded with parents to begin the education of the child in ideals and human responsibilities and not leave that task to the schools and churches entirely.

Dr. Butterfield in his address to the assembled delegates at the morning session December 3 outlined his remarks under three heads:

First—What is happening in Michigan Agriculture?

Second—What are we going to do about it?

Third—What can M. A. C. do?

Butterfield Stresses Marketing In describing the situation as it exists in Michigan today Dr. Butterfield pointed out the necessity for continuing our efforts to produce efficiently, but said that the time had come when we must devote a larger portion of our time and attention to problems of marketing and distribution. He said in part:

"We ask today: What is the market? What do the people want who do not produce? How can we get it to them the cheapest way? There is a new economic stand which must

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU'S PROGRAM

TAXATION—Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of: (a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds. (b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy. (c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities. (d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same. TRANSPORTATION—Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually. MARKETING—Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan. LEGISLATION—Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill, completion and operation of the U. S. Muscle Shoals Nitrates plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax, retention of federal income tax.

AN ENORMOUS FIELD FOR ECONOMY

For a short, easy-reading analysis of the financial state of the nation as related to its debts and taxes and what they mean to each of us, as the explanation of what makes President Coolidge preach the gospel of economy, and as authority why States and other local government agencies should stick as close as possible to a pay-as-you-go policy in highway finance and other matters of public expenditure, we offer three opening paragraphs of President Coolidge's message to Congress, read to that body December 3:

"Our domestic problems are for the most part economic. We have our enormous debt to pay, and we are paying it. We have the high cost of government to diminish, and we are diminishing it. We have a heavy burden of taxation to reduce, and we are reducing it. But while remarkable progress has been made in these directions, the work is yet far from accomplished. We still owe over 21 billion dollars; the cost of the national government is still about 3 1/2 billion dollars, and the national taxes still amount to about \$27 for each one of our inhabitants. There yet exists enormous field for the application of economy.

"In my opinion the government can do more to remedy the economic ills of the people by a system of rigid economy in public expenditure than can be accomplished through any other action. The costs of our national and local governments combined now stand at a sum close to \$100 for each inhabitant of the land. A little less than one-third of this is

represented by national expenditure, and a little more than two-thirds by local expenditure. It is an ominous fact that only the national government is reducing its debt. Others are increasing theirs at about \$1,000,000,000 each year. "The depression that overtook business, the disaster experienced in agriculture, the lack of employment and the terrific shrinkage in all values which our country experienced in a most acute form in 1920 resulted in no small measure from the prohibitive taxes which were then levied on all productive effort. The establishment of a system of drastic economy in public expenditure, which has enabled us to pay off about one-fifth of the national debt since 1919, and almost cut in two the national tax burden since 1921, has been one of the main causes in re-establishing a prosperity which has come to include within its benefits almost every one of our inhabitants. Economy reaches everywhere. It carries a blessing to everybody."

QUALITY MEMBERS IN OUR FARM BUREAU

The strongest organizations are not always those with the most members but rather those whose members are loyal, capable and alert. Most organizations are somewhat particular about whom they admit to membership. They do not go out and beg every Tom, Dick and Harry to join. If they think a man would be a detriment to their organization they blackball him and keep him out.

The question has been raised recently as to what attitude the Farm Bureau should take along this line. Should quantity or quality be our aim in the matter of membership? This question is not alone being given careful consideration in Michigan, but also in other states. Here is the way the Illinois Agricultural Association Record, the official organ of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois, discusses the situation:

"Give this a thought: Is the Farm Bureau gradually resolving itself into a 'selective membership' basis?"

"In many Illinois counties a committee goes over a prospective list of farmers before a reorganization campaign and culls out the 'undesirables'—those kickers and chronic knockers who can't push an ounce but can drag back worse than a balky mule. "Will it be customary to vote on prospective members as is now the custom in lodges?"

"Advanced Farm Bureau thinkers are talking of 'Quality Members' these days."

What should be our attitude in regard to this matter here in Michigan? Let us hear from the members and get their ideas.

Farmers' Clubs Ass'n Holds Annual Meeting

(Continued from page one)

be considered. You must cater to the market and recognize competition with other parts of the country and the world. Previously, our attention was given to what could be done with the land—now the scouts of agriculture are thinking in terms of the consumer. This has resulted in increasing the growth of co-operative facilities.

"No one phase of the problem should be over-emphasized. The process of growing and marketing is in reality one. Organizations of farmers are growing, for 95 per cent of the farmers are helpless when they seek to market their products alone. The individual, lone farmer in Michigan can not tackle these big problems. They are now in a world of organization. But in this connection we may discover a closer getting together of consumers and producers. I believe the time will come when the consumers' co-operative societies will deal directly with the producers' co-operative organizations, eliminating unnecessary machinery."

In outlining the purpose of the Michigan Agricultural College, Dr. Butterfield presented it under three heads:

- First—To investigate not only regarding production but in the fields of agricultural economics, marketing and community life. Second—Training students. Third—Extension work.

Discusses County Agents

Dr. Butterfield laid great stress on this last function of the College, declaring that in a democracy the people must be forever at school and that education must not cease when the ordinary school days are over. He termed this type of work "continuing education," and explained that it included the ordinary extension work, institutes, reading courses, etc. He advocated study clubs and community discussion groups to experiment along this line of adult education.

Dr. Butterfield expressed himself as very seriously concerned with the problems regarding the county agricultural agent work in Michigan. He expressed regret that a few counties had apparently repudiated the county farm agent by ceasing to appropriate county money for the maintenance of this service. He declared that while this particular system was not sacred, that in his experience for the most efficient co-operation between the farmers and the College there must be some such man in each county to get closer to the farmers than the College could do directly.

He insisted that the extension service and county agent scheme should not be thrown overboard, for to do so would, in his judgment, be to do that the College could not be of help to the farmer. He expressed his willingness to see the method and system improved if that could be done. However, he urged that it be kept up not in the interest of the College, but in the interest of the farmers.

In closing his memorable address, Dr. Butterfield gave a hint as to his conception of the function of the M. A. C., when he said he felt that the whole state should be its classroom.

Mrs. Stockman Speaks In her address on Farm Organizations and the Country Boys and Girls, Mrs. Dora Stockman, lecturer

of the Michigan State Grange, told of her experiences and observations at several big national meetings which she had recently attended.

In discussing the American Country Life Association meeting, she told of their recommendations regarding the country church and the contribution it should make to rural society and community life. She related how the boys' and girls' club work was being promoted by the land grant colleges, the national meeting of which she had recently attended as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. She told of the work which is being done in giving vocational education to high school students under the Smith-Hughes law.

Mrs. Stockman gave her hearers some insight into her philosophy of farm life and her solution of its perplexing problems when she related that it had been her privilege as a representative of the National Grange, speaking before the Metal Industries Convention at the Hotel Astoria, to tell those captains of industry that manufacturers are dependent on the farmers' buying power, that no one group can long prosper at the expense of another, that farm organizations are striving to promote orderly production as well as orderly marketing, and are endeavoring to adjust production to the consumers' needs.

Mrs. Stockman advised the delegates not to judge the advantages of farm life solely on the basis of the money income, declaring that money does not buy everything, and that farm life, after all, has its compensations which exceed money in their fundamental value.

Noon Gives Great Address

The closing address of the two-day meeting was delivered by M. L. Noon, on the subject, "Farm Organization Problems and Some Solutions."

In this very comprehensive address, President Noon discussed the following five fundamental problems facing agriculture today:

Transportation; taxation; legislation; co-operative buying and selling; and efficient production.

In discussing each of these points, President Noon pointed out the necessity for strong central organizations to bring the combined power of large numbers of farmers to bear effectively in halls of legislation and elsewhere. At a later date we hope to find space to print liberal extracts from this splendid address in the Michigan Farm Bureau News.

1925 To Be a Good Year To Pool Wool

(Continued from page 1)

ed to name one man to be responsible for representing that organization on a larger legislative committee. The possibility of organizing a national co-operative wool marketing agency was discussed and preliminary steps looking to such a development were taken. At present there are about 20 large wool pools in the United States, but they are not co-operating very closely with each other.

Ohio Pool Big Success

Probably one of the largest and most successful wool pools in the United States is that conducted by the Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association, through whom the Michigan State Farm Bureau marketed its wool this year. The Ohio pool was started May 25, 1918, when sixteen men representing 66 counties, organized an association with a total capital of \$15—fifteen member-

REID POINTS OUT HIDDEN DANGER IN CHILD LABOR BILL

Washington Representative of A. F. B. F Gives Timely Information

One of the important legislative issues on which the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of delegates will be expected to take a stand when they meet at the College during the first week in February to set the policy of the State Farm Bureau on legislation during the coming year, will be the endorsement of, or opposition to the Child Labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, which Congress has passed and submitted to the several states for their action.

If this Federal amendment is ratified by the Legislatures of 36 states, it would give Congress power to enact Federal legislation to control, regulate or prohibit the labor of all persons up to eighteen years of age.

The very broad and far-reaching terms of this amendment have caused it to be denounced by the American Farm Bureau Federation and by several State Farm Bureaus, by the Michigan State Grange, the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, and several other farm groups in Michigan.

In view of the importance of this matter and due to the fact that many County Farm Bureaus will no doubt wish to pass resolutions on this subject, the following letter from Edwy B. Reid, Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is of considerable interest: "When the Legislature meets in your state this winter one of the matters likely to come up for decision is the question of ratifying or rejecting the proposed 20th amendment to the constitution of the United States—the so-called child labor amendment."

"As you know, the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its September meeting adopted a strong resolution urging the various state Farm Bureaus to impress upon their Legislatures the desirability of defeating the ratification of the child labor amendment. This matter is now out of the immediate hands of the national organization and must be handled by each state individually, although of course, we are anxious to be of assistance to the states and 'follow through' with them to the end. I hope, therefore, that you are making plans to see to it that the members of your state Legislature have no shadow of doubt as to what are the farmers' wishes in this matter."

"It has come to my attention that the advocates of this amendment are attempting to cover up and gloss over certain features of this sweeping and far-reaching amendment, in an effort to enlist the sympathies of the farmer. Perhaps some of this propaganda is under way in your state. For instance, it is being represented that this authorization of congress to enact laws prohibiting all work by boys and girls under 18 years of age would not be made to apply to agriculture. If this be true, why did the sponsors of this amendment refuse to accept the change in wording so as to specifically exempt farm labor, as urged by Mr. Silver and myself when hearings were being held before congressional committees last spring? The fact that the advocates of this amendment refused to listen to our demands indicates clearly what they have in mind in using this power, once it is granted."

"Furthermore, if the backers of this amendment are not concerned particularly with farm boys and girls, why do they use figures referring to farm labor to make up the bulk of their statistical argument? Of the 1,060,858 boys and girls (inclusive) reported as engaged in gainful occupations at the time of the last census, over 60 per cent or a total of 645,209, were on farms. Without the farm boys and girls the figures used by the amendment advocates fall flat. But the director of the census who had charge of collecting these figures says: 'It is generally recognized, of course, that the great majority of the children reported by the Bureau of the Census as engaged in agricultural pursuits was not, as a matter of fact, working with any high degree of regularity or continuity.'"

"We feel that it would indeed be a serious blow, not only to agriculture, but to the farm home and the boys and girls themselves, should a central bureau at Washington be permitted to step in, push the parents aside, and say 'your son or daughter shall not do this or do that farm or household work.' All that would be needed under this amendment to prohibit your son from splitting kindling or feeding the horses, or your daughter from helping with the household work, would be a person at the head of this bureau who believes as does Mrs. Joan Milton Hall, of Boston, that 'prohibiting all ships at \$1 each. During the first year about 275,000 pounds of wool was sold co-operatively. In 1920 a large warehouse in Columbus was purchased by a subsidiary stock company. It is now owned by about 2,000 wool producers."

During the year 1924 about 3,375,000 pounds of wool, valued at nearly \$2,000,000, was handled through the association. This included a large amount of wool from Michigan wool growers consigned through the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

work by those under eighteen' is our solemn duty. Of course it would be necessary for congress to pass legislation setting up such a bureau but the history of such things is that full advantage is taken once such authorization is granted.

"Those of us who have had to make our own way or who are endeavoring to rear a family, feel that if the government wants to take a hand in improving child life, it might better spend its time in finding useful, practical work for boys and girls growing up in the cities, rather than lending its aid in taking away the body and character building work done by the boys and girls on the farms."

Proposal Revolutionary

"Time and again farm organizations in the several states have taken hold and helped in writing on the statute books the many excellent laws designed to protect the health and insure the education of minors. But the present proposal is so revolutionary in character and opens the way to so many abuses of the best interests of the children themselves, that farm organizations should oppose this measure just as heartily as they have in the past supported child labor laws properly written."

"Of the five states where this question has already come up for vote, all but one—Arkansas—have turned it down. But labor leaders are now making renewed efforts and there is a good stiff fight ahead. If I can be of any assistance in any way in the campaign in your state, let me know."

LOCAL CO-OPS SEE NEED OF GENERAL STATE-WIDE BODY

Co-Op Groups in Four Counties Meet To Consider Their Big Problems

The truth of the statement that the farmer's horizon is constantly lifting is well illustrated by a series of meetings which is being held with local co-operative associations in several counties. Just as these local co-ops realize that for the solution of certain of their big problems, such as marketing, they must be banded together into state-wide commodity exchanges, giving them this marketing and other service of interest to the producers at this particular commodity, so these local co-operative groups are now appreciating that there are other problems of a still more general nature which can be effectively handled only through a central organization, bringing together and making effective the organized power of all the farmers of the state no matter what particular type of agriculture they may be following.

Some time ago local co-operative associations wishing to have these larger and more general problems discussed, made arrangements to have Stanley M. Powell, Asst. Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, come and speak to their members. These meetings have been held in Allegan and Barry counties and additional meetings are scheduled for Shiawassee and Van Buren counties.

Barry Holds Big Meeting

In Barry county five meetings were held at the following points: Middleville, Delton, Hastings, Nashville and Woodland. At several of these meetings the members from two or three local co-ops were well represented in the audience. The attendance was satisfactory, ranging from 65 up to 500, with an average of better than 200 per meeting.

In Allegan county eight similar meetings were held at Fennville, Allegan, Martin, Hopkins, Plainwell, Pullman and Hamilton. While in the county Mr. Powell also addressed the Allegan Commercial Club and the Allegan County Normal School students.

Five local co-operative group meetings of this type are scheduled for Van Buren County, as follows: December 15th, evening, Paw Paw; December 16th, afternoon, Gobles; evening, Decatur; December 17th, afternoon, Lawrence; December 18, afternoon, Bangor.

December 12th, 19th and 20th, are being reserved by Mr. Powell for meetings with Shiawassee county groups.

On December 12th in addition to the annual meeting of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau at Owosso in the day time, a meeting will be held with the Easton Community Club in the evening. The evening of December 18th, a meeting is scheduled with the co-operative association at Perry.

United Effort Required

In presenting the achievements and present and future problems confronting the farmers, Mr. Powell discusses such vital matters as seed service, central purchasing of supplies, transportation, publicity, legislation and taxation. When we stop to think, it is easy for us all to realize that these big general problems can never be effectively handled by the individual farmer, by the local co-operative association, or even by a state-wide exchange which numbers in its membership only the farmers interested in a certain line of agricultural production. Realization of this fact shows us how essential it is that we have a big general organization such as the Farm Bureau to bring together the power of all the organized farmers of the state and nation for the solution of their common problems which are too big for individuals or local groups to deal with.

Pres. Coolidge Stresses Needs of Agriculture

(Continued from page one)

clude that agriculture is recovered from the effects of the war period or that it is permanently on a prosperous basis. The cattle industry has not yet recovered and in some sections, has been suffering from dry weather. Every effort must be made, both by government activity and by private agencies to restore and maintain agriculture to a complete normal relationship with other industries.

"It was on account of past depression and in spite of present more encouraging conditions, that I have assembled an Agricultural Conference made up of those who are representative of this great industry in both its operating and economic sides. Everyone knows that the great need of the farmer is markets. The country is not suffering on the side of production. Almost the entire difficulty is on the side of distribution. This reaches back, of course, to unit costs and diversification, and many allied subjects. It is exceedingly intricate, for our domestic and foreign trade, transportation and banking, and in fact our entire economic system, are closely related to it. In time for action at this session, I hope to report to the Congress such legislative remedies as the conference may recommend. An appropriation should be made to defray their necessary expenses."

Muscle Shoals

"The production of nitrogen for plant food in peace, and explosives in war, is more and more important. It is one of the chief sustaining elements of life. It is estimated that soil exhaustion each year is represented by about 9,000,000 tons and replenishment by 5,450,000 tons. The deficit of 3,550,000 tons is reported to represent the impairment of 118,000,000 acres of farm lands each year."

"To meet these necessities the government has been developing a water power project at Muscle Shoals to be equipped to produce nitrogen for explosives and fertilizer. It is my opinion that the support of agriculture is the chief problem to consider in connection with this property. It could by no means supply the present needs for nitrogen, but it would encourage bringing other water powers into like use."

"Several offers have been made for the purchase of this property."

"Probably none of them represent final terms. Much costly experimentation is necessary to produce commercial nitrogen. For that reason it is a field better suited to private enterprise than to government operation. I should favor a sale for this property, or long-time lease, under rigid guarantees of commercial nitrogen production at reasonable prices for agricultural use. There would be a surplus of power for many years over any possibility of its application to a developing manufacture of nitrogen. It may be found advantageous to dispose of the right to surplus power separately with such reservations as will allow its gradual withdrawal and application to nitrogen manufacture. A sub-committee of the committee on agriculture should investigate this field and negotiate with prospective purchasers. If no advantageous offer be made, the development should continue and the plant should be dedicated primarily to the production of materials for the fertilization of the soil."

Something for Nothing

Yes, the heading means just what it says. We want to send you three booklets absolutely free: "A Hundred and One Farm Uses of Concrete," "Permanent Repairs on the Farm," and "Plans for Concrete Buildings."

Whether you are going to build a new building, or repair an old building, these booklets will show you how to do the job for all time.

The booklets are well illustrated with samples of blue prints. They give you practical information about concrete silos, dairy barns, barn floors, feeding floors, hog houses, milk houses, and many other forms of concrete construction. They also give simple directions for proportioning and mixing the materials, so you will be sure to get the greatest value out of every sack of cement you buy.

Remember, these practical little books are absolutely free. Send for them today.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dime Bank Building DETROIT, MICH. of National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete Offices in 29 Cities

FEDERATED SEED SERVICE BEGINS A GREAT WORK

State Farm Bureaus Co-operate in Getting Known Origin Seed

MICHIGAN MEN LEAD

M. A. C. Loans Prof. J. F. Cox to Federated as Executive Sec'y

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Representatives of co-operative seed departments of State Farm Bureaus and allied groups held the final organization meeting of the Federated Seed Service in Chicago, November 28th. Mr. L. E. Shuttleworth, manager Indiana Farm Bureau Purchasing Department was elected President; Harry G. Beale, manager of the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co., Vice-president; and C. F. Barnum, manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Dept' was made Secretary-Treasurer. Other representatives present were A. L. Bibbins, mgr., Seed Dept., G. L. F. Exchange, New York; L. S. Patterson, president, Wm. Reinmuth, sales manager of the Agricultural Corporation of Maryland; A. H. Ochsenr, president, Virginia Seed Service; H. E. Babcock, general manager G. L. F. Exchange; Alfred Bentall, Michigan State Farm Bureau; John W. Nicholson, president, Safeseed, Inc., Chicago; I. M. Wright, secretary, Wisconsin Farm Bureau.

The Federated Seed Service is incorporated under the non-profit corporation act of Michigan. Its purpose being to insure the distribution of seeds of known origin, variety and quality, to its members; to exercise and maintain by inspection and other supervisory and regulatory powers, the quality of seed distributed; to encourage and promote the use of seeds of known origin, quality and adaptation.

In addition to the seed stocks handled by individual State Farm Bureau Seed departments, arrangements have been made with President J. W. Nicholson of Safeseed, Inc., to provide additional large supplies of Northwestern grown alfalfa seed and native grown adapted clover seed. Mr. Nicholson is nationally known as a pioneer in the co-operative distribution of dependable seed of known origin. Until recently he served as manager of the Seed Dept' of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

All Federated Seed Service seed, including Michigan State Farm Bureau seeds, will be distributed in sealed safeseed bags, certified as to origin and quality. In Michigan this will be done by the Michigan Farm Bureau Brand and guarantee, as before.

Prof. J. F. Cox of the Farm Crops dept' of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been granted temporary leave of absence by the Michigan State Board of Agriculture to serve as Executive Secretary of the Federated Seed Service from January 1st to May 1st. Professor Cox has been in close touch with the co-operative seed movement in Michigan and elsewhere and has made a special study of the nation's seed supply.

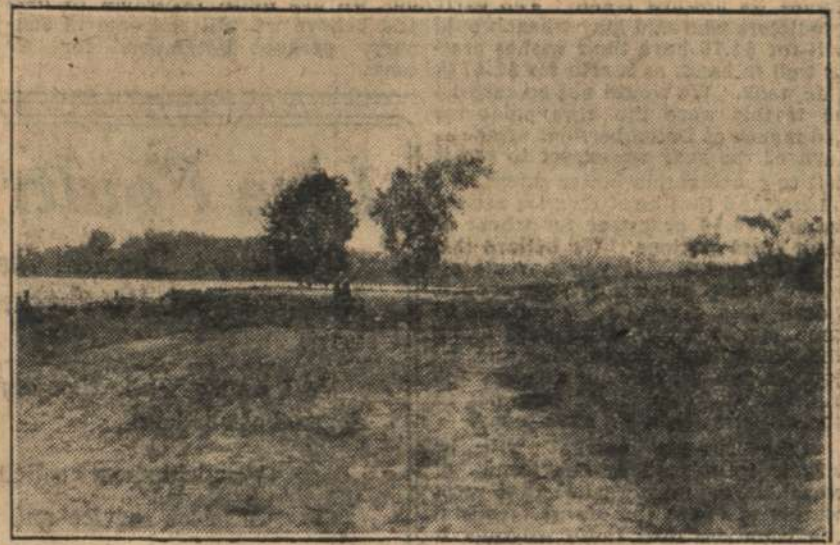
With approximately fifteen million pounds of unadapted alfalfa seed being offered annually to corn belt, northern and eastern states growers, and twenty million pounds of unadapted clover seed coming to the same markets in 1923, a source of large quantities of known origin adapted seed will render a tremendous service to American agriculture.

The imported red clover seed is largely worthless Italian and inferior French seed commonly shipped from north European ports. Government and experiment station tests show this inferior seed to be responsible for most of our wide-spread clover failures. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports an annual importation of 3,000,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed from Argentina alone and about four million pounds from Mediterranean regions and South Africa. Seed from these regions of mild climate is unfit for planting anywhere in the U. S. except in southern regions. Practically all of it, however, is sold north of the Ohio river often blended with good northern seed, and costs American farmers a loss of millions of dollars due to the failures of this alfalfa to winter over. Tests made at the Government station at Redfield, South Dakota, the Michigan experiment station, the Illinois experiment station prove the inferiority of the Argentinian and Mediterranean seed. In the same tests native-grown alfalfa and clover gave remarkably good results.

Good seed means much in profitable production. As an example, the state of Michigan has increased her alfalfa acreage from 70,000 acres in 1919 to 338,000 acres in 1923, due largely to the work of the Farm Bureau Seed Dept' in supplying growers with large quantities of adapted northern grown Grimm and common alfalfa seed, and to the "field and barn" alfalfa and legume campaigns of the Michigan Agricultural College. This addition of over 250,000 acres of alfalfa is worth over five million dollars each year to Michigan farmers.

Under present trade conditions the farmer who buys alfalfa or clover seed on the open markets has a great chance of getting unadapted red clover or alfalfa. By buying known-origin seed his chances of securing a successful crop are much greater.

Calhoun Bureau Marl Pile



This is a view of one of several marl piles operated by the Calhoun County Farm Bureau. This one was pretty well cleaned out at the time this photograph was made. It is on the Tom Sprague farm.

Note the rectangular manner in which the pile has been laid out and consider the ease of estimating each man's yardage from such a pile. The man in the picture is B. B. Adams, Calhoun County Agricultural Agent. He supervises the marl digging work for the County Farm Bureau.

In a recent issue of the Michigan Farm Bureau News figures were presented which showed that the Calhoun Bureau's 17 marl piles, representing 20,000 yards of marl, will save Calhoun farmers \$50,000. It is figured that a yard of marl, which can be bought for \$1, is equal in alfalfa producing ability to a ton of ground limestone, costing at least \$3.50. No marl is reclaimed which tests less than 60 per cent calcium carbonate.

CO-OP METHODS HELPED DENMARK

Organization of That Nation's Agriculture Was Basis of Lasting Prosperity

Washington, Dec. 10.—"Forty years of sound agricultural planning and progress have revolutionized the economic and social life of the Danish people. From a depressed state of peasant agriculture, which threatened the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation, Denmark stands today as the world's foremost agricultural country in the scientific organization of her production and marketing. Her people, rural as well as urban, appear contented and prosperous. Neither extreme wealth nor extreme poverty exists."

Chris. L. Christensen, agricultural economist for the United States Department of Agriculture, who spent more than a year in a first-hand study of agricultural co-operation in Denmark, thus sums up the results of agricultural co-operation in that country. He says that the economies brought about by co-operative marketing in Denmark have been effected in the functions of assembling, processing, grading and packing, and an adjustment in her agricultural production so as to fit better the consumer demands and requirements of the market.

The results of Mr. Christensen's study have been printed by the department in Bulletin No. 1266 entitled "Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark." Copies may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts, and thereafter at 15 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents Washington, D. C.

Lean Years Should Not Keep Xmas Spirit Away

(Continued from page 1) There are obligations of many sorts and demands and needs staring at us on every side. It is of those that I am thinking tonight, and I hope some word that I may say will ease the heart of any mother living under those restraints. Some of us have passed through just such times and can share the feeling of hoping for something better in the near future.

I well remember as a little girl, the Christmas morning when I found a boot made of mosquito netting sewed with bright yarn, filled to the very top with much popcorn, a little candy and a rosy apple at the toe. That was all, but each of us children got one, even to the new baby, and how happy we all were. I am sure we appreciated it far more than many of the more abundant gifts of other days. And years after we heard the story of how Mother cried when she looked upon the row of little stockings hung with the great expectation that Santa could not fail to visit all little folks, and she knew there was nothing for them and how Father counted his pennies and felt that it might be possible to buy a half pound of candy, and that he walked to the nearest village store after it, while Mother planned the boots and made them, and together they popped the corn and filled them at near midnight. The tasks of that day had been heavy for both of them, yet they gladly made the attempt to keep the faith of those little ones true and were made happier by so doing.

The Real Christmas Spirit It isn't the amount of money that is spent that makes the holiday season merry, but the thought and love that is worked into the attempt. All of us have something about us that we can share with some friend if we but look about us for it. I just heard of a farm woman sending her far-away-to-the-west sisters a box of her finest Northern spys. Now, while they are in the midst of most beautiful fruit and have the means to buy most anything wanted, yet no apple will ever quite come up to those

grown in their old home section. I know no costly gift could compare to this remembrance from home.

One of the choicest gifts ever coming to me was a small fruit cake sent by a loved one unable to spend money. And again I prized as my richest present, a bouquet of grasses and wayside weeds, presented by a girl friend of limited funds, yet big hearted in spirit. A glass of jelly or a can of jam or even a jar of sauerkraut sent with the Christmas blessing will go far to make the day one of self denial and love. Then there are the native nuts—a box of nutmeats sent to a friend speaks, speaks more thoughtfulness when it is in keeping with the surroundings than a piece of the finest cut glass that could not be afforded.

Then there are the cards that we can send—to the shut-ins and to the old, or to those in sorrow, to those discouraged, to the friends far away or to the children that expect to be remembered. How it thrills our hearts to be remembered by the schoolmate of old or perhaps the co-worker who tells you in this way that you have helped!

The Test of Friendship This is a good time for one to take a self examination and ask the question, "Have I helped anyone during the year, have I made life a little easier or a bit more pleasant for someone or does the ledger read that I have been a hindrance and stumbling block?"

There are some that will declare that they do not believe in all this Christmas fuss. They say that it is all nonsense—"none of it for me—I'll send no presents and I expect none." But I'll warrant that their hearts will beat just a little quicker and their eyes will be just a bit brighter when they find that some one in this wide world has been thinking of them. This class is of limited quantity, thank goodness.

Christmas always has, and always will be a day of self denial and thoughtfulness of others just as was the life of Him whose birth and life we commemorate.

Then we follow with the New Year, a time when we look back on the past with some pride, some misgivings, some regret and some encouragement, and we look forward with a renewed hope to greater prosperity, to enlarged opportunities and a wider field of action. It is for us to put aside our shortcomings and endeavor to be more useful and more successful during the coming year.

Let's aim to make the most of our condition whatever our lot—let's push all that is good and aim to stamp out all that hinders progression.

Whatever is asked of us, let's do our part. Let's think of ourselves as a part of the big machine that keeps the grand old world moving and let us by no means serve as a monkey wrench to hinder the cogs from doing their best.

Likes It

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Fabric Department, Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—My suit came all O. K. and is very satisfactory. Am sure I saved ten or fifteen dollars on it. Am much pleased with it.

Very truly,
W. M. Rodgers.

Schoolcraft, Mich.

HELP LIVINGSTON BUREAU Two members of the Livingston County Board of Supervisors are members of the Livingston County Farm Bureau Board by invitation to help supervise the agricultural extension work in the county.

BEAN SHIPPERS TO MEET Bean shippers in the Michigan Elevator Exchange will hold the first meeting after the new crop at the Bancroft Hotel at Saginaw, December 16th, with a luncheon at 1:00 p. m. The bean situation will be discussed.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE-BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS' The Government has just announced that pure-bred sheep are the best for wool production. Parsons' Pure-Bred Sheep are the best for wool production. Parsons' Pure-Bred Sheep are the best for wool production.

FARMERS DEMAND FERTILIZER FROM MUSCLE SHOALS

Farm Bureau Man Tells of Big Fight Now Raging in Washington

ENEMIES OF BILL ACTIVE

Power and Fertilizer People Show Selfish Interest in Settlement

By EDWY B. REID Washington Representative American Farm Bureau Fed.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—A three cornered fight is being staged in the disposal of the gigantic water power and the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

The Government ownership bill by Senator George Norris of Nebraska, reported out in place of the Ford proposal to lease the power and operate the nitrate plant, has had the center of the Senate stage for several days. Senator Norris is leading a losing fight, for the farm organizations do not believe that his bill is properly drawn, or adequate, even if they were in favor of Government operation.

The preponderance of opinion in Administrative circles is against Government ownership. The power companies, which are fighting along with the fertilizer and other manufacturing interests, wish to have the disposition of the question determined by a commission, or board, to be appointed. They hope thereby to have the power sold locally instead of being utilized for fertilizer manufacture.

Sentiment seems to be crystallizing back to the Underwood Bill, which is the third proposition, and which carries many of the provisions which have been advocated so strenuously by the farmers. It looks now as though it would have the support of not only the Southern Democrats but of a goodly number of Northern Republicans.

Provisions of the Bill

The Underwood Muscle Shoals bill lays down the conditions under which the power and nitrate plants must be leased by July this year and if no bidder approximates these conditions it instructs the President of the United States to form a \$50,000,000 government corporation and to make fertilizer in time of peace and munitions in time of war under the same conditions laid down for private operation. The fertilizer manufacturing provisions are the same as written in the proposal made by Henry Ford with the exception that it permits the private company or the government corporation four years in which to work up to a yearly output of 40,000 tons of nitrogen instead of requiring it the first year.

The period of the lease is 50 years in the Underwood bill; 100 years under the Ford bill. The rental under the Underwood proposal is 4 per cent on the total sum of money expended in building and construction of Dam No. 2, the purchase and emplacement of all works and machinery built or installed by the government in connection with the production of hydroelectric power.

If no individual, company, or corporation shall have signed by July 1, 1925, such a lease as this bill dictates, the Secretary of War would appoint an organization committee of five persons for the purpose of organizing the government corporation to be known as the Muscle Shoals Corporation.

The corporation would be under the control and direction of a board of directors, consisting of five members, to be selected by the President and hold office at his pleasure. The Secretary of War would be ex-officio chairman and have power to designate one of the directors as vice-chairman. Not more than two directors shall be appointed from officers in the War Department.

In addition to directing the work of manufacturing nitrogen it is authorized to maintain and operate laboratories and experimental plants to keep the establishment at the highest standard of efficiency.

The corporation is empowered to sell its nitrogen products for military or other purposes and it provides that "preference shall be given to those persons engaged in agriculture; provided further, that if such products are sold to others than users of fertilizers, the corporation shall require as a condition of such sale the consent of the purchaser to the regulation by the corporation of the prices to be charged users for the products so purchased or any product of which the products from the corporation shall form an ingredient."

Fund For Advertising Mich. Beans Is Growing

The Joint Advertising Committee of Michigan bean growers, co-op elevator associations and dealers in the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association reports that its fund for advertising Michigan beans to the housewives amounted to nearly \$1500 December 8th. It is expected to grow considerably during the month of December when the big volume of contributions of one cent per hundred made by the grower and by the elevator begins to come in. This advertising campaign is for increasing bean consumption and improving the price.

Resolutions of A. F. B. F. Indicate 1925 Program

(Continued from page one) careful study of state and local tax methods; that H. R. 8887, the McFadden Bill, should be amended by striking out the provision legalizing stock dividends; that the A. F. B. F. fight the effort to shift the cost of the war and the income tax burden to consumption taxes and that not more than 25 per cent of the tax revenue be raised by consumption taxes.

Muscle Shoals

Reaffirmed A. F. B. F. position on Muscle Shoals that the property should be utilized for manufacture of concentrate fertilizers at limited profit and under control of a farmer board.

Parcel Post

Opposed placing any additional burdens on parcel post system.

Child Labor

Called on State Farm Bureaus to ask their legislature to refuse to ratify the Child Labor Amendment.

Seeds

Requested the U. S. Government to make it possible for farmers to readily determine whether seeds offered for sale are a good quality and adapted to their locality.

Interest Rates

Would limit bankers to 2 per cent over what they pay for federal reserve money.

Reaffirmations

Reaffirmed previous endorsements of Standard Container bill, truth-in-fabrics, tuberculosis eradication, postal libraries, Furnell bill for economy in government; intermediate credits, with an amendment to make it possible to lend money for minimum of four months and to increase maximum loans on warehouse receipts. The principle of a farmers export corporation was endorsed.

Transportation

Shippers-Regional Advisory Boards were endorsed and Farm Bureau cooperation urged.

Improvement of the Mississippi-Ohio and Missouri river systems for navigation purposes is favored in accordance with recommendation of government engineers. Action demanded on St. Lawrence Great Lakes Waterway and support asked for the American Merchant Marine.

The building of good roads under joint state and federal administration was approved.

Organization

Organization work of the American Farm Bureau should be prosecuted with vigor by the national, state and county Farm Bureaus. Strong Farm Bureau programs should be offered to the membership.

Home and Community

Full development of home and community work in the Farm Bureau as rapidly as possible, was suggested. Boys' and Girls' club work was endorsed. Vocational education in agriculture and unification of rural health agencies was endorsed.

Agricultural Conference

Appointment of President Bradtute to President Coolidge's agricultural conference is appreciated and we look for instructive recommendations from that body.

Enforcement of Standards

Butter standards should be enforced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as the logical agency for that purpose, not the Internal Revenue department.

Electrical Power

We approve of the work being done to bring electrical power to the farm in an economic way.

Livestock Exposition

We endorse the International Livestock Exposition as a great educational institution.

Seed Cleaning Service

Now is the time to have your clover seed cleaned by the State Farm Bureau Seed Dept' and have it in first class shape next spring.

We have the equipment that gets buckhorn, thistle, pigeon grass and wild carrot. We are prepared to make other difficult separations. We send your seed back right. Our cleaning prices are very reasonable. Please get in early as we can not do custom cleaning after January 1.

OUR CLEANING PRICES

Cavage	3c per bu.
Cleaning seed free from buckhorn	30c per bu.
Cleaning seed containing buckhorn	80c per bu.
Cleaning over Centrifugal Mill for removal of thistle, pigeon grass or mustard	80 per bu.
Cleaning, scarifying and recleaning alfalfa and hulled sweet clover	40c per bu.
Cleaning and scarifying unhulled sweet clover	40c per bu.
40c per bu. plus actual time required for hulling at \$1.25 per hour.	

We are in the market for seed and will be glad to make you an offer. We also offer a consignment service, selling the seed whenever the owner indicates. Returns will be prompt. All seed in the Farm Bureau warehouse is fully covered by insurance and watchman protection. Write us.

Michigan State Farm Bureau SEED DEPARTMENT Lansing, Michigan

A Valuable Discovery for Peach Growers

"The Hale peach has become very popular as a commercial variety, because of its good size, appearance, quality and ability to stand shipment. It has proven very popular in many sections of the country, but in Michigan it had the habit of producing a lot of small fruit which never matured.

"This was a problem, until this year, when Professor Gardner, of M. A. C., tried out some tests, including pruning and cross-pollination. The work on cross-pollination is what proved to be the solution of the problem. It is shown very convincingly on the Hale tree on the J. J. Barden place near SOUTH HAVEN that that variety is self-sterile. In some cases, clusters of over 150 buds were sacked so they would have to fertilize themselves, and not in one instance did fruit develop. But where the blossoms were pollinated by pollen from the Elberta, Kalamazoo or SOUTH HAVEN, the results were very satisfactory. The pollen from these three varieties gave better results than that from other varieties.

"As the Kalamazoo is not as good a market peach as the Elberta, it need not be included in the list. But this experiment seems to indicate that the ideal combination for the commercial peach grower are alternate rows of Elberta, Hale and SOUTH HAVEN peaches. These three varieties are unexcelled for market purposes, and with Elbertas or SOUTH HAVENS set close to the Hales, good fertilization of that variety is assured.

"The results of this experiment are so evident that if one has had the trouble referred to with the Hale peach, he can feel sure that the interplanting of the other varieties will solve the problem."—From the MICHIGAN FARMER, Issue of August 23, 1924.

Note portions above which are emphasized. We are the introducers and sole propagators of the SOUTH HAVEN peach. The genuine can only be secured from us. Drop us a card, for history and valuable information about this hardiest of all commercial sorts.

THE GREENING NURSERY COMPANY Monroe, Michigan

Born 1850 - - - Still Growing

A USEFUL GIFT

Let us suggest for Mother, Wife, Sister or Friend one or more of our wonderful assortment of 100% PURE WOOL BLANKETS which cannot help but be appreciated. A Xmas gift that will last for years, at a price within the reach of all.

For Dad, Son or Brother may we suggest some strictly 100% PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR or a BIG, NICE, WARM OVERCOAT or SUIT guaranteed to fit and wear, made from our wonderful, large assortment of 100% woolsens.

Why not call and convince yourself that we sell MERCHANDISE OF MERIT FOR LESS, or if it is not convenient for you to call and inspect the largest and best assortment of virgin woolsens that we have ever had, just drop us a postal card and we will gladly mail you samples.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Fabric Dept.

221-227 N. Cedar St.

Lansing, Mich.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND BILLS NEED CAREFUL SCRUTINY

Teachers Would Increase The Primary Fund; Offer No Fairer Division

Many Farm Bureau members are no doubt aware that the Michigan State Teachers' Association and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are combining in an effort to secure the initiation of two legislative enactments, both of which are intended to increase the amount of the primary school interest fund.

These matters have come to us so recently that as yet the Michigan State Farm Bureau has not had an opportunity to find out just how the majority of the members feel regarding these propositions. Inasmuch as we do not have any plank in our legislative platform covering these two measures, it appears that a brief explanation regarding them would be in order.

One of these measures would increase the rate of tax charged to so-called foreign insurance companies doing business in Michigan. (By foreign insurance companies is meant those whose main offices are located outside of Michigan).

The claim of those backing this proposal is that it would not increase in any way the levies upon domestic insurance companies—those whose main offices are in Michigan. However, this point has been disputed by insurance men who call attention to the fact that we have what is known as a reciprocal arrangement regarding the taxing of insurance companies, and that the rate which we charge foreign companies for doing business in Michigan is the rate which is charged Michigan companies doing business in other states.

In view of this fact, it is pointed out that this proposal would cause a great increase in the expenses of Michigan companies and that these added burdens would in the end of necessity be borne by the policy holders.

To Boost Inheritance Tax

The other bill which is being initiated would increase the amount of money raised through inheritance taxes in Michigan by raising the rates and lowering the exemptions. The literature prepared by the Teachers' Association describes an inheritance as a "resource which the individual receives without his having contributed his money or time to accumulate."

It is pointed out by those opposed to this measure that the teachers must have overlooked the part the wife and often the children play in accumulating the estate which comes at the death of the husband and father.

The Michigan Real Estate Association, in discussing this phase of the situation, declares, "It will require rare resourcefulness to convince the wife, who has labored with her husband in the fields or shop or home, that the small amount which has been laid up for future years comes to her now as a gift, as something in the making of which she has had no part, as something which comes to her through courtesy."

Some Farm Bureau members, who have been letting their state organization know how they feel about it, declare that in their judgment an added inheritance tax is a serious burden in that it comes due all in a lump sum when there is often very little available cash to pay it, and thus the liquidation of real estate or personal property at unfavorable terms, is often required.

Comparison of the Michigan inheritance tax rates with those of other states show that our rate ranks relatively high and our exemptions for the widow and for minor children are relatively low.

It is estimated that if these two initiative proposals should become a law, they would increase the amount of the primary school interest fund by about one-third. It is problematical whether or not there would be a corresponding decrease in local school taxes.

Primary Fund Huge

Originally the primary school interest fund was intended to help the poorer school districts and to insure, insofar as possible, an equalization of educational opportunity in Michigan. This fund has grown rapidly, until today it amounts to about \$14.00 for each child of school age in the state.

This large sum of money, totaling many millions of dollars, raised through the taxation of public utilities, inheritance taxes, etc., is distributed entirely on the basis of school census without regard to the need of the school district for state support. Two school districts of equal school census population receive an equal amount of this state aid no matter how they may differ in assessed valuation or any other factors.

Tells How Valuable Club Work Has Been To His Community

Things Have Happened Since Every Body in the Twp. Got Interested

Raymond Laser, son of B. A. Laser of Waldron, Hillsdale County Farm Bureau member, is a mighty successful Boys' and Girls' club worker and student. He's been in it since 1922 and has won plenty of county and state prizes in pig and dairy classes. All that time he's been using his head and making observations on how to improve the farming business and then has proceeded to put them into effect. He has written a report along the line of how he has tried to benefit his community through his club work experience, and we are glad to reproduce it in this edition of the Farm Bureau News.

Raymond's success in club work has been no walk-away. In his reports he mentions his mistakes and how he profited by them. We are informed that he has never passed up an opportunity to find out something new about his business and that he hasn't been a bit slow about helping the other boys out by passing it on. In passing, it might be mentioned that when he won a trip to the National Dairy Show this year, in view of the fact that he had won a number of other honors, including a trip to the National Club Congress on Judging, he passed the Dairy Show trip to the boy chosen as alternate. The alternate had never won any trips and got a great deal of benefit out of his trip.

This fall young Mr. Laser was chosen as Michigan's representative in the national Boys' and Girls' Club conference at Chicago in connection with the International. His sister, Miss Lois Laser, winner of the Michigan prize in the girl's health contest, represented the state in that event.

Following is Raymond's article on the benefits of Club work in his community:

How I Have Tried to Boost My Community

By Raymond Laser

My Community is one in which very little agricultural extension work had even been done previous to the formation of the Wright Township Stock Club. We are located in the farthest corner of the county from Hillsdale, and county agents and extension men had worked very little in our community. When Mr. Matthias, county club agent, first tried to form a club the majority of the people were very much opposed to it, and for some time I was the only member. At last, after a great deal of persuasion, we were able to get eight members and a leader. Almost from the very first I saw that club work was going to be very educational, not only to members, but to the whole community.

Very little interest was shown by people until State Fair time when another boy and I from our club, won trips to the Fair on Judging teams. Much more interest was aroused by the showing we made at Hillsdale County Fair. During the time I had been studying a number of bulletins from the Michigan Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture and had decided that our community needed more and better livestock. The soil is naturally very fertile, but



RAYMOND LASER

porcupines may set in from all parts of the country. Here I have young "porkies" are being fenced in on forest areas with nothing in the world to do but gnaw bark from succulent western yellow pine seedlings and saplings. From the porcupine's standpoint this is much the same as if a small boy were compelled to enter a pie-eating contest at the Sunday school picnic. The porcupine's picnic is, however, of considerable scientific interest to Dr. Taylor. The fact that a "porky" will in six days eat something over twice his own area in tree bark goes far toward determining who's to blame for tree girdling in Arizona, where many young trees are killed every year in this manner.

In one series of experiments a single small porcupine weighing 8 pounds gnawed off 34 square inches of bark in a single night. Another of 13 1/2 pounds weight disposed of 196 square inches in six days.

Porcupines Are Having a Great Picnic, But—

Flagstaff, Ariz., December 10.—If word gets around of what Dr. Walter P. Taylor of the U. S. Biological Survey is up to at the United States Forest Service's experimental station at Flagstaff, a migration of hungry

through grain and timothy rotations and very little stock being raised a large number of the farms are each year becoming less fertile. A study of this condition led me to believe that we need more good livestock, more legumes in the rotation and a better knowledge of feeding livestock.

Picked Dairy Cow

As I looked about for some class of animal that would be profitable and assist in building up soil fertility I chose the dairy cow for three reasons; first, dairying, if properly conducted, is profitable as shown by the Cow Testing Associations; second, dairying fits in very well in a program of building up soil fertility; third, the tuberculosis eradication work in which Hillsdale county was the first modified accredited area in the United States, was sure to bring our county higher prices for its healthy dairy cattle.

In our community nearly all purebred cattle are Holsteins and I believed that concentration upon one breed would produce better results than to be divided among several breeds. With this in mind I talked with the county agent and it was decided to make our township a solid Holstein cow. Having chosen the Holstein cow, I soon saw that the next step was to see that cows of production and type were used as foundation animals for new herds and that low producers and poor type cows were discarded from the herds already started. Here again I saw that this could best be accomplished through club work, as very few men had made any study of dairy type or production records. Having had more show ring experience than any other member I gave talks on dairy type and assisted some members in the selection of their heifers. I advised them to take one of the breed papers and make a study of the blood lines of the great record cows and to study the pictures of the show ring winners. I also advised every farmer I talked with to join a cow testing association, as a membership in one is nearly always followed by the planting of alfalfa and sweet clover, which are very good feeds and are excellent soil builders.

Seek Herd Sire

As more and more good heifers are brought in the community by club members and as breeders cull out low producers and poor type individuals from their herds, it becomes more and more apparent that we are in need of a real community sire. I have been talking with the parents of a number of club children and with some local breeders, and I am very sure that within a very short time there will be placed here an excellent type sire backed by ancestry combining as near as possible large production and dairy type. That we as a club have accomplished something in our community which has brought about a greater interest in agriculture is shown by the following facts:

Oldsters Interested

A large number of local farmers, who previous to club work never watched the judging of stock at the county fair, may now be found at the ringside, very much interested in learning the best type of animal for them to endeavor to produce. Two members of the cow testing association and four new members of the Farm Bureau became members through club work. Several local men, who were very much opposed to club work three years ago, are now very much in favor of club work. Three years ago our supervisor was very much opposed to all club work and this year Mr. Martin, our supervisor, is very much in favor of club work in the county in the future.

I have been planning with the county club leader and if possible our local club plans a free one or two days' Farmers Institute to be held this winter with speakers on club work, dairying and other topics of vital interest to local farmers.

Next year I should like to start a movement to get more farmers to separate their milk and feed it to hogs and poultry. Believing that it is not a good policy to depend upon one crop or one class of stock, I should like to get more farmers to have three sources of income—the cow, the sow, and the hen.

If I may, by my efforts, bring greater prosperity to the farmers of my community, then my labors have not been in vain and I have attained my goal.

Georgia has 310,732 farms, some of which are not mortgaged at all.

O. E. Bradfute Is Again President of A. F. B. F.

(Continued from page one)

Bradfute has won for itself in national councils was a source of satisfaction to the convention. Pres. Coolidge has asked the Farm Bureau to help select a secretary of agriculture; he has appointed Pres. Bradfute to his Agricultural Conference, which is charged with submitting agricultural recommendations to the President for presentation to the present session of Congress. The National Executive has accepted the recommendations of the Farm Bureau when a farmer representative has been sought for important government boards whose work affects agriculture. Today the American Farm Bureau is strongly recommending L. J. Taber of Ohio, master of the National Grange, as one of the best fitted men for the post of Sec'y of Agriculture, when the temporary secretary, Mr. Gore, leaves to become governor of West Virginia.

Three Leaders Speak

Three former members of important federal boards, Farm Bureau men who were appointed to those boards by the President of the United States as representatives of agriculture, addressed the convention.

E. H. Cunningham, former member of the Federal Reserve Bank board, said that there has been an agricultural come-back this year, as witnessed by farmers being able to cut down their obligations. He warned both agriculture and business to go slow because he fears an era of speculation and over extension not justified by the true status of agriculture.

W. S. Hill, farmer member of the U. S. Shipping Board, told the history of the U. S. Shipping Board beginning with its origin in wartime for supplies and troop carrying purposes, and brought it down to date, showing how important it is to America, to agriculture and to industry to have American owned ships to carry our products overseas and to have something to say about the rates, rather than be at the mercy of foreign lines, whom, he declared, attend to us when the business of their countries permits.

C. W. Hunt, farmer member of the Federal Trade Commission, described the work of that body and its relationship to farmers. The Trade Commission investigates and corrects unfair trade practices under the anti-trust laws and the laws prohibiting monopolies or restraint of trade. The abolishment of the Pittsburgh Plus practice of making steel prices—adding freight from Pittsburgh, no matter where the steel was made—is a recent act of the Trade Commission.

Program for 1925

The Federation delegates adopted a set of sound resolutions, which set forth the work of the delegate committees, which is the American Farm Bureau Federation program for 1925. The resolutions are given on page 4 of this edition.

Important amendments to the American Farm Bureau constitution provide that beginning with the 1925 convention the president shall be elected for two years instead of one, that at the 1925 session half the national executive committee shall be elected for two years and half for one year, and each year thereafter half the committee shall stand for election for a two year term. This will allow the directors time to work out their programs and assures at all times at least half a board that is experienced in the work.

It was also agreed that in addition to the three national directors allowed each region, that an additional director would be allowed each region for each 100,000 paid up Farm Bureau members, which gave the Mid-west region the first additional director, M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. These changes to the A. F. B. F. constitution must be ratified by the states before they go into effect.

President and Directors

In the vote for president, George C. Jewett of Washington state, was a candidate against Mr. Bradfute but lost by a three to one vote. E. A. O'Neal of Alabama succeeded N. F. Reed of Minnesota as vice-president.

Following is the new national Board of Directors by regions, as named by the convention:

Mid-western region—Charles E. Hearst, Des Moines, Ia.; J. F. Reed, St. Paul, Minn.; S. H. Thompson, Quincy, Ill., and M. L. Noon, Jackson, Mich.

Eastern region—G. M. Putman, Concord, N. H.; Enos Lee, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., and J. C. Burbaker, Litzitz, Pa.

Southern region—E. P. Cahill, Hancock, Md.; W. T. Harris, Morganfield, Ky., and Harry Williams, Dallas, Texas.

Western region—Frank Evans, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. C. Hardison, Santa Paula, Cal., and W. A. Hardy, Fernley, Nevada.

Finds Most Customers Through the F. B. News

Michigan Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Michigan.

It may interest you to know that we got the most inquiries through advertising in your paper as against other papers in the same number of issues, and besides, your rate was cheaper.

Mich. Brown Swiss Breeders Ass'n., E. H. Krause, Sec'y, Sebawaing, Mich. Dec. 2, 1924.

131 Cars

Detroit, Dec. 4.—During the week ending today the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Co-operative Commission Merchants marketed 131 cars of stock for co-op shippers.

Market Conditions

As Reported by the Michigan Elevator Exchange

WHEAT

Wheat market still continues its upward trend. The early predictors who said May wheat would sell for \$1.75 have their wishes pretty well in hand, as it sold for \$1.67 1/2 this week. We would not be surprised if this were the high point for the month of December, but after the turn of the year we expect to see it sell to considerable better prices. We understand that most farmers are receiving \$1.50 or better for wheat at their local stations. We believe this is a fair price. If you haven't already sold a portion of your crop it would help everyone concerned to keep marketing as time goes along and not wait till next spring and expect to sell all of your crop at the high price. This might turn out in poorer prices than we have today.

RYE

The rye market will be largely influenced by the trend of wheat. You must realize that most of this rye goes for export. Only a few countries over there will buy it in any volume. When they are actually in the market for it, the rye business is good; when they are not interested, there are days that are very dull. We do not want to suggest that farmers carry rye for much better prices.

CORN

Corn market has been very strong and is selling for good prices. Farmers in the corn belt are being paid today about \$1.05 for No. 4 corn and if this price stays there we would look for a pretty big movement of corn within the next 30 days. Would not be surprised to see corn sell back some from its present levels.

OATS

The oat market will be influenced largely by the trend of corn, but we are quite favorable to oats and believe we will sell oats in January, perhaps December, for 60 cents.

Live Poultry Shippers!

Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Roasters will be our specialty throughout the holiday season.

Veal, Fancy White Henny Eggs and Rabbits are also in demand at all times.

Your shipments solicited, large or small. Efficient service and prompt returns.

FARM BUREAU PRODUCE EXCHANGE
2610-16 Riopelle St. Detroit, Mich.

EGGS ARE UP!

Now is the time to get MORE EGGS by feeding what's in the egg. 100 lbs. of ordinary grain rations produce 224 yolks and only 154 whites. Hens need the right combination of proteins to produce the needed whites for egg production.

FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS

completely meet the laying hen's requirements by furnishing the proteins she needs. Our public formula assures you of their quality. ASK YOUR CO-OP FOR

MICHIGAN BUTTERMILK EGG MASH	MICHIGAN EGG MASH
Protein 20%, Fiber 7%, Fat 4%	Protein 21%, Fiber 7%, Fat 4 1/2%
Corn Meal 400 lbs.	Corn Meal 400 lbs.
Oat Flour 400 "	Oat Flour 400 "
Wheat Bran 400 "	Wheat Bran 400 "
Wheat Midds. (white) 300 "	Wheat Midds. (white) 300 "
Meat Meal 300 "	Meat Meal 300 "
Dried Buttermilk 100 "	Dried Buttermilk 100 "
Salt 20 "	Salt 20 "
Calcium Carbonate 20 "	Calcium Carbonate 20 "
2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs.

START YOUR CHICKS OFF RIGHT WITH

MICHIGAN BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH	MICHIGAN CHICK SCRATCH FEED
Protein 19%, Fiber 7%, Fat 4%	Protein 11%, Fiber 3%, Fat 3%
500 lbs.—Wheat Bran—Standard	500 lbs.—Cracked Wheat
20 "—Wheat Middings—White	840 "—Cracked Corn
300 "—Corn Meal	500 "—Steel Cut Oat Groats
400 "—Oat Flour	40 "—Granulated Bone
200 "—Meat Meal—Fine	
100 "—Dried Buttermilk	
100 "—Corn Gluten Feed	
100 "—Linseed Oil Meal O. P.	
40 "—Calcium Carbonate	
20 "—Salt	
2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs.

We offer a full line of public formula Michigan Scratch Feeds and Chick Feeds. Ask your nearest co-operative Ass'n. in 100 lb. sacks.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Michigan.

Why Farmers Like Michigan Milk Maker

Farmers with milk to sell like Michigan Milk Maker, the Farm Bureau's 24% protein dairy ration. As feeders they know that good feeds, properly balanced and with the right variety of proteins, will get the milk and produce it economically. Milk Maker does that. It's public formula, listing the milk making ingredients pound for pound tells why. Its cost is very reasonable. Below is the ingredient formula for Milk Maker and the reason each ingredient is in the feed:

- 500 lbs. Gluten Feed because it is a highly digestible combination milk and fat producing feed.
 - 260 lbs. 43% Cottonseed Meal, a very highly digestible protein milk producing feed.
 - 240 lbs. Old Process Linseed Meal because in addition to being a high protein milk producing feed, it keeps the cow in good physical condition. It acts as a laxative, tones the digestive system and gives the cow a sleek coat of hair.
 - 200 lbs. Corn Distillers Grains, the most easily digested, palatable, high protein milk producing grain obtainable. It is rich in vitamins.
 - 200 lbs. Standard Wheat Bran, in addition to being a good source of protein, it adds bulk to the ration and helps to keep the cow in good physical condition.
 - 140 lbs. Yellow Hominy, an appetizing, fattening feed which keeps the cow in good flesh. It stores animal fat in the cow's system which will be converted into butter fat.
 - 100 lbs. Standard Wheat Midds, an economical source of protein and has advantages similar to those of bran.
 - 100 lbs. Cane Molasses, because it helps make Milk Maker palatable, stimulates the flow of digestive juices and keeps the cow's digestive system in perfect order.
 - 100 lbs. Ground Oats, because it is a dependable and economical feed which adds bulk to the ration and gives vigor to the cow.
 - 100 lbs. 40% Peanut Meal, because it contains necessary proteins lacking in some other ingredients, also for its pleasant taste and high digestibility.
 - 20 lbs. Salt, because it seasons the ration, aids in building up strong bones, is an appetizer and promotes and assists the action of the digestive fluids.
 - 20 lbs. Calcium Carbonate, because it is positively needed in milk. Without it in the feed the cow must draw on her own skeleton for lime salts. Calcium carbonate builds the cow's frame work, and enables her to produce a strong healthy calf.
 - 20 lbs. of Steamed Bonemeal, the best source of phosphorus for developing strong bone in both cow and calf. Phosphorus is an important element in milk. Its presence in the feed makes the proteins more digestible.
- Michigan Milk Maker, fed half and half with ground oats, is a perfectly balanced ration. This ration fed at the rate of one pound to 4 lbs. of milk furnishes ample protein to produce 3 1/2% milk. With higher test milk, increase the Milk Maker.
- 260 Michigan co-ops handle Milk Maker. Ask your manager to supply you.

Purchasing Department
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Michigan

MICHIGAN
Mich. Livestock Exch. at Detroit
Prod. Co-op. Com. Ass'n at East Buffalo

Milk Maker