

MICHIGAN MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N HAS GREAT SALES RECORD

PRES. COOLIDGE TO OPEN AMERICAN FARM BUREAU MEETING MONDAY, DEC. 7; RADIO TO BROADCAST HIS ADDRESS

President Speaks to Farm Bureau Folks About 11:00 O'clock; to Attend Bureau Luncheon Before Returning to Washington to Address Congress Tuesday

Chicago, Oct. 28.—President Calvin Coolidge will open the seventh annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Monday morning, Dec. 7.

President Coolidge will leave Washington Sunday and will arrive in Chicago early Monday morning and will go immediately to the Hotel Sherman. He will address the convention at about 11 o'clock. After his address he will attend the Farm Bureau luncheon and will leave for Washington early Monday afternoon. On Tuesday the President will deliver his annual message to Congress, which convenes on that day.

This is probably the first time a President of the United States has ever made a special trip to address a farmer's organization exclusively. The 1923 meeting was honored by the presence of Georges Clemenceau, war time premier of France.

With the exact date of President Coolidge's visit settled, the program committee is busy with preparations for his coming, and with arranging the remainder of a crowded three days' program.

President May Be Heard Over Radio

The Farm Bureau is arranging matters so that the whole nation may hear the President's address to the Farm Bureau delegates. Radio stations KYW and WLS of Chicago will broadcast the address. Negotiations are under way with radio stations in other parts of the country to broadcast the President's address, as well as other features of the program. These stations will be announced in later editions of the Farm Bureau News.

All sessions of the convention are to be held in the new ball-room of the Hotel Sherman, which seats 2,600. Large lobbies and side rooms opening into the ball room will provide seats for nearly 2,000 more. The very latest type of enunciators will be installed so that the voice of the speaker will be clearly and distinctly audible to every person in the ball-room and adjoining side rooms.

To Members Who Plan to Attend

The American Farm Bureau has announced that Farm Bureau members will be taken care of first when tickets are given for the President's address Monday morning. Every Farm Bureau member is to have a seat where he can both hear and see the President. In order that this may be done, all members planning to attend the convention must co-operate fully with the Farm Bureau officials by notifying the State Secretary at once that they intend to attend so that full information about tickets, registering at the Chicago convention hall, etc., may be sent them. They must lend every effort to avoid needless confusion and difficulty in registering and getting a seat the first morning of the convention. All available information will be published in the News, but the State Farm Bureaus must know in advance who is going. The State offices will advise the national office.

Jardine, Tuesday Night

William M. Jardine, Sec'y of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, will be one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the Farm Bureau which will be held Tuesday night.

It is expected that this seventh American Farm Bureau convention will develop a powerful aggressive program for the coming year. The American Farm Bureau is in a stronger position than it has ever been before. During the past year it has entirely freed itself from indebtedness and has built up a surplus. There has been a steady growth in membership.

"Marketing and legislation—two problems which have held the center of the stage at our previous conventions—will again receive attention," said Pres. Bradford today. "In addition, we will make a study of and receive reports on taxation, grazing on the public domain, boys and girls club work, electrification of agriculture, tariff, farm finance and other problems of immense importance to the industry."

Expect Large Attendance

Information from various state headquarters indicates that preparations are well under way to insure a large attendance from these states. There is every assurance that this will be the greatest national gathering of farmers ever witnessed.

O. W. Sandberg, transportation director, announces that final arrangements have been made insuring reduced rates to the annual meeting. Delegates and visitors will secure a rate of one and one-half fare for a round trip. The transportation will be handled on the certificate plan which has been used for other annual meetings. This special rate will apply to all delegates, visitors, members of delegates' families and others attending the annual meeting, which will be held at the Sherman Hotel, in Chicago, on December 7, 8, and 9.

RE-ELECTED



N. P. HULL

Just re-elected president of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n. Mr. Hull has been president of the organization since its organization in 1918. He resides at Lansing.

TO CANCEL BACK STATE REWARDS?

\$10,000,000 is Due the Counties; State Would Put It Into Roads

There is talk in Lansing that Governor Groesbeck wants to cancel the back highway rewards due the various counties—now said to amount to around \$10,000,000—and that he may call the legislature in special session the first of the year and ask it to cancel the rewards owing the counties.

At the time that the two cent gasoline tax was passed by the 1925 legislature and a modified weight tax adopted, the legislature specified that this year \$1,500,000 should be paid on the back state rewards and that the balance should be paid off at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year.

The gas tax promises to total \$8,000,000 this year and the weight tax receipts are about \$13,000,000 more. According to the press, the highway dept estimates that out of this year's funds it will have \$5,250,000 available for construction of trunk lines next year. Cancellation of the back state reward monies would of course increase the above amount \$1,500,000 this year, \$2,000,000 annually thereafter for several years. It is said that the State administrative board has let road contracts for next year that will require \$9,000,000.

No more state reward roads are being built. The act was suspended in 1923 and repealed in 1925 by the legislature, which at the latter session passed a law that all trunk lines should be constructed and maintained by the state, after Jan. 1, 1926.

If the \$9,000,000 road program is attempted under the conditions outlined above, it is plain that the highway department is going to have to raise anywhere from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, depending what is done about the back reward monies. Observers at Lansing believe that a special session of the legislature will be called.

Michigan's 1925 average state yield of oats was 32 bushels per acre, ten bushels under 1924.

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If You Plan to Hear Pres. Coolidge

At the American Farm Bureau Convention at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Dec. 7 to 9

REMEMBER, The President will speak Monday morning, Dec. 7, the opening day of the convention.

Admission will be by ticket. Farm Bureau members to have preference. They must act early.

Therefore, we strongly urge you to write your intention to Sec'y C. L. Brody as early as possible so that important convention information relative to registration, tickets, Michigan Farm Bureau membership identification, etc., may be sent to you as it develops.

Convention headquarters—Hotel Sherman, Randolph and N. Clark St. Some 1,200 rooms with bath available to Farm Bureau members at special rates, single room \$3; double rooms (2 beds) \$5 per day. Order through State Farm Bureau.

Reduced rail rates—Fare and one-half on certificate plan.

If you plan to attend, write Sec'y Brody at Michigan Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing NOW. Michigan should have a big delegation to the 7th annual A. F. B. F. meeting.

MICHIGAN BEAN ADVERTISING FAILS

Money Returned to Elevators To Be Repaid To Farmers

The effort made by Michigan bean growers and a number of co-operative and private elevators to increase the consumption and price of Michigan beans through an advertising fund, contributed jointly by the growers and elevators at the rate of one cent per hundred, has failed. A few of the large elevators refused to come in, and the project was therefore doomed to failure for lack of co-operation.

At its September meeting, the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, with which are affiliated the private and co-operative elevator interests of the State, decided to give up the advertising plan.

Under date of Oct. 22, Mr. F. W. Merrick of Saginaw, treasurer of the Michigan Bean Advertising fund, advised the Advertising Committee of the Bean Jobbers Ass'n that he had made complete distribution of all the funds received by him as custodian for the Advertising Committee, amounting to \$6,837.10. In all cases the funds have been returned to the elevator interests which forwarded them, with the request the refund be made the various growers, and that Mr. Merrick be advised when that is done. Many of the elevators have advised him that this has been done. Others are working out the exact amount due in each case.

Kent Bureau Announces 2-Day Poultry Schools

Grand Rapids, Oct. 28.—The Kent County Farm Bureau will hold two day poultry schools for instruction in controlling poultry diseases, culling flocks, feeding hens for egg production, poultry house sanitation at Rockford, Jan. 6-7, and at Gratton Center, Jan. 8-9. Specialists from the College will attend. Last year 1,200 attended the Kent poultry schools.

FARMERS' CLUBS MEET AT LANSING DEC. 1-2

Rushon, Oct. 25.—The 33rd annual meeting of the Michigan State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 1, and 2, in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, at Lansing, according to Mrs. I. R. Johnson, sec'y and treasurer. The speakers include Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Michigan, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan State College, Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau's Board of Directors, and Samuel R. Guard, head of the Sears-Roebuck Company Agricultural Foundation.

IONIA PLANS DAIRY ALFALFA CAMPAIGN

Ionia, Oct. 28.—The Ionia County Farm Bureau and Dairy-Alfalfa specialists from State College plan an alfalfa acreage increase campaign and dairy school program for the week of Nov. 16-20. Meetings will be held at farms in each township. Ionia wants to get 10 acres of alfalfa on every one of the 3,250 farms in the county. Ionia farmers have 13,400 dairy cattle and 12,000 of other stock and need high grade roughage. Alfalfa averaged two tons per acre last season, and is worth \$5 a ton more than other hay. The drought last season which alfalfa withstood easily made partial or complete failures of clover and other hay crops.

THIRD APPLE STATE

Michigan is the third apple state this year, with 1,864,000 bbls., Washington first with 8,160,000 bbls., and New York second with 4,975,000 bbls.

SCANT CLOVER SEED CROP

It is estimated by the Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting service that Michigan produced 149,000 bushels of clover seed this season, which is just a fair outlook.

What Prof. Horner Told the Michigan Milk Producers

YOUR ASS'N MUST BE JUDGED BY THE RESULTS IT GETS

You Have Made Your Market Better Than the U. S. As a Whole

By PROF. J. T. HORNER

Of the Department of Economics, Michigan State College

This is the text of an address given before the 9th annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n at State College, East Lansing, Oct. 29, 1925.

I am going to tell you a few things that I have observed with reference to business conditions in agriculture and one of the best things I can do is to quote from "The Agricultural Situation," just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"But farm prosperity can be as easily over-rated as depression, especially by city observers. It is questionable whether it will profit the community at large to make this harvest the signal for agitating higher freight rates, higher taxes, or increased burdens of any kind on the farmer."

"To that it might be worth while to add that this is no time yet, merely because of a partial return of prosperity, to disregard those fundamentals of economics and efficient methods of production in the conduct of your business. I do not believe the time is ever going to come when the farmer will be able to follow inefficient methods with inefficient producing units and expect any type of an organization to provide him with a livelihood. You are not rich enough to warrant your disregarding the fundamentals of science as they ap-

proach of greatest prosperity.

Butter Situation Better

Concerning the situation of the Dairy Industry I have just one more quotation to make from the U. S. Department of Agriculture: "The butter storage situation is another feature of interest. Last year's peak on September 1st, of 156,000,000 pounds was not reached this year by some 28,000,000 pounds, so that the present storage season starts off with a much different outlook. But, in addition to this, the September movement this year is also running heavier, so that there is occasional talk of a scarcity rather than the burdensome surplus which worried butter interests through the 1924-25 season."

The indications are that the butter market will be somewhat better than it was last season. The butter market is something that touches you in a very sore spot, because the price of your surplus is made on the world markets. I don't care if every milk producer in the state should try to drive a bargain for surplus products, he would not get more than the world markets justify, because you are selling it on a world

market. margins are small even during pe-



PROF. J. T. HORNER

SELLS ALL MILK FROM 12,000 FARMS IN SIX MARKETS; GUARANTEES SALES, PAYS EXPENSES, ON 2 CTS. PER CWT.

Ass'n Sells \$18,000,000 Worth of Milk Yearly; Observers Find Price to Producer And Pct. Surplus Compares Very Favorably With That in Other States

Twelve thousand Michigan milk producers organized as the Michigan Milk Producers Association daily supply the great Michigan consuming centers of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Flint and do a big business at Mason, near Lansing. They market through their Association about \$18,000,000 worth of milk a year.

The Milk Producers Ass'n is nine years old and started business in the Detroit area. Its 9th annual meeting was held at Michigan State College Tuesday, Oct. 20, and was attended by 230 voting delegates, representing 120 locals. Many members and farmer friends of the Association attended the meeting.

Association Judged By Results Attained

In face of a great national surplus of milk, which is a difficult proposition in all the great milk markets, the Association delegates were told by a disinterested observer, Prof. J. T. Horner of the Michigan State College, who has studied the New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Baltimore, Chicago and Minneapolis producers' marketing associations and market conditions, that the Michigan Milk Producers Association seems to have worked out the best solution of the problem, as judged by the results attained.

The results are that Michigan Milk Producers members are receiving at Detroit a base price of \$3.00 per hundred for fluid milk, which is a higher base price than producers are getting in the other big centers; that the Detroit area shows a lower percentage of surplus milk than the other big markets, and that Michigan Milk Producers' Association price arrangement has been higher and steadier than in New York and other places since 1923.

What Two Cents Per Hundred Does

The Michigan Milk Producers reported that out of a sales charge of two cents per hundred—1.6 cents on a ten gallon can of milk—that it has built up a Producers organization operating in six principal markets; the two cents also pays the marketing cost of selling about \$18,000,000 worth of milk annually, and all the organization upkeep costs. Out of the two cent charge the Association has saved a surplus which has enabled it to write in its contract with the grower that it guarantees the producers their money. Within the past few weeks it has paid \$11,800 to farmers delivering to three distributors who went out of business owing the farmers. The Association paid the farmers and immediately found another outlet for their milk. It reimbursed itself out of the assets of the defunct distributors. Without the organization, these producers would have been out the \$11,800 and would have had to find a new market. Finally, out of that two cents, the Association has built up a reserve that enabled it to announce its net worth on Oct. 20, to be \$122,124.52,—mostly in cash or gilt edge securities.

Michigan Doing Well

These are some of the outstanding features of the Milk Producers meeting at the College. The leading feature was the fact, that in a national milk market filled with difficulty on the surplus milk problem, reports from other milk producing areas indicated that Michigan has made the best progress in solving a hard problem in the best interests of all the producers, and that other Associations are thinking about taking up the Michigan sales plan.

Other features of the meeting, such as Pres. Hull's address, election of officers, resolutions will be

told in this article. Prof. Horner's analysis of the milk situation will be taken up in another article in this edition.

Four directors to serve for three years were elected at the afternoon session. Pres. Hull, Sec'y J. C. Near of Flat Rock, Dr. W. C. McKinney of Davisburg and James Brackenberry of Bad Axe were elected to succeed themselves as directors. Eight candidates were in the field, nominated by a nominating committee of 7, which was named from the floor at the suggestion of Pres. Hull, after the delegate body had passed a motion authorizing him to appoint such a committee. In the election, the delegate body voted on the whole field in filling the directorship held by Mr. Hull. He received practically the entire vote cast. In filling the other vacancies, the delegates voted on the whole field, filling one directorship at a time.

At the meeting of the board of directors held after the delegate meeting, all officers of the Ass'n were re-elected for the coming year: N. P. Hull, president; R. G. Fotts, vice-president; John C. Near, secretary; B. F. Beach, ass't secretary; H. W. Norton, treasurer.

Hull on Surplus Milk

Pres. Hull, in his address, urged the Milk Producer membership and that of all farmers' co-operative organizations to regard their organization and its future and its problems as THEIRS—not the instrument of the officers or directors. He said that when attacks are made on the integrity of the organization, proof should be demanded and that the organization is ready to meet such attacks with a showdown at any time.

"Get rid of the surplus, some insist," said Mr. Hull. "We have been studying that problem for years and all the methods in use throughout the country. We still have surplus. If anyone can tell us a workable plan for surplus, it's the greatest service he can do the Ass'n and himself."

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MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION: O. E. BRADFUTE, President; EDWY B. BEID, Secretary

THE STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE 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.

POOR MICHIGAN AND RICH WISCONSIN

The above headline has to do solely with the condition of state treasuries. Michigan of course is richer than Wisconsin in the net value of its realty and the product of its factories. That is what makes the contrast in governmental affluence all the more striking. Here is Michigan, a state fabricating products of a value nearly twice that of Wisconsin, scrambling with all its might to collect dribbles of cash from bankrupt interurban lines and buyers of prison binder, twine, juggling sinking funds to obtain money for roads, ordering governmental cuts and firing stenographers to make both ends meet. And upon the same day that The Press' Lansing correspondent wires this situation, Wisconsin's governor calmly announces that no property tax will have to be levied for the year 1925, since the state's coffers are overflowing. Wisconsin's income and inheritance tax has proved sufficient to run all the schools, normals and university as well as the lower grades. Of course the Wisconsin property tax wiped out by the income levies was only \$7,000,000 as compared to an average property tax of around \$16,000,000 in Michigan. But our state income would be correspondingly greater than Wisconsin's.

It is unnecessary and might be unwise to recommend the Wisconsin income tax law in full to Michigan. Its merits are chiefly that its details are not written into the constitution but are made flexible according to the needs of the state as interpreted from time to time by the legislature; and that it does not excuse all but a small fraction of the population from paying taxes. Michigan might find other rates and methods of application preferable. Certainly Michigan would want to escape so far as possible the transition period just suffered by Wisconsin during which both taxes applied at once, with disastrous and unjust effects to some industries.

But we believe it might be taken as a maxim that a justly applied Michigan income tax should be written in such a way as to accomplish precisely the same effect as in Wisconsin—leave the state free of property taxes except for local purposes, and place the burden of state taxation where it belongs, on those residents who have actually made some money during the year.—GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, Oct. 15, 1925.

FARM BUR. TAKES HAND IN CHICAGO HEARING ON RATES

Railroads, Shippers Locked In Tussle on Freight Charges

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The Michigan Farm Bureau, the American Farm Bureau, representing farmer shippers, and a host of shippers' organizations representing other industries, are having their inning this week in the great freight rate hearing being held in Chicago before representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Commission has called on 48 western railroads to show cause why they should not reduce their rates, particularly on farm products, coal, and other basic products, in accordance with the terms of the Hoch-Smith resolution passed by the last session of Congress. The railroads are attempting to show that they should not be compelled to reduce their rates, but on the contrary, should be granted a flat five per cent increase above present rates.

The territory affected by this hearing lies west of a line through Chicago, and includes part of the Michigan Upper Peninsula. Whatever the decision is in this case, it will be of utmost importance when the lowering of eastern freight rates, including lower Michigan, comes up for consideration.

The railroads testified during September. October 26, the various shippers proceeded to cross-examine the railroad witnesses and point out the sections of their testimony that would stand up under further investigation. This cross-examination of railroad witnesses was still under way when the Farm Bureau News went to press.

Wednesday, Dr. David Friday, former president of the Michigan State College, and H. W. Morehouse, an economist, were severely cross-examined by Farm Bureau traffic men. Previously, both had testified for the railroads that the farmer is prosperous and is abundantly able to pay an increase in freight rates. Under cross-examination their admissions had the effect of shaking their original testimony in several places.

The Michigan Farm Bureau is represented at this hearing by D. F. Murphy, traffic counsel, of Grand Rapids, and A. P. Mills, State Farm Bureau traffic manager, the American Farm Bureau by its traffic dept. and the best transportation attorneys available.

Milk Producers Have Great Sales Record

(Continued from page one) "Some say, 'don't let outside milk into our markets!' I don't see any way in free America to stop it, and it would hurt us if we did. People from the outside continue to try and sell to our buyers for less than we get. Some outfits wishing to wreck the Ass'n or ride in its wake, go to a group of farmers and offer them a high price for ALL their milk, but the Ass'n carries the surplus. Without the organization handling the surplus and other big problems, outfits couldn't go to a limited group of farmers and make such a price offer. Instead of it being \$2.75, it would more likely be \$1.75.

"Why have we a surplus? Dairying has been bringing a better return than some other lines of farming. During the war and at times of distress in other lines of farming, the cry has been to diversify, get into dairying. We've done it and are producing more milk. Detroit gets more milk than she can consume as fluid milk. Michigan is not alone. Last month the New England Milk Producers had 42 per cent surplus; Stark County, Ohio, Producers 42 per cent; Connecticut Valley Producers 25 per cent and the Northwesters Co-operative at Toledo, 50 per cent.

"We have these problems. If we are to succeed as we should, we must co-operate to work them out." Prof. Horner on Surplus In this connection, part of Prof. Horner's address is timely, in which he said that we would always have a surplus of milk in all markets. Consumption goes up and down. In order to provide a market with all it wants, we must supply more than enough. If the customer comes again and again and is told there is not enough, he insists on arrangements somewhere else where he will be supplied.

Various means have been tried for getting rid of the surplus milk at better prices, other than manufac-

turing it, said Prof. Horner. Philadelphia found out to her satisfaction that cutting the price of milk to the consumer did not materially increase the consumption.

The Answer is Plain "As long as we seem bound to have a surplus in face of existing market and production conditions, the best solution at hand is to sell all the milk we can at fluid milk prices and to get the best price we can for the surplus.

"It may be that things could be better at Detroit, but the final test of your sales system is the results. When I talked to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia producers about our conditions and returns and theirs, it developed that the farmers supplying the New York—the world's greatest food market—get less for their milk than do the farmers supplying Detroit. Producers there said that they couldn't see where Michigan men had much to complain about."

Sec'y Near's Report Sec'y J. C. Near, in reporting the condition of the Association, which has been summarized at the opening of this article, said that in the Detroit area under the Michigan Milk Producers Association all milk produced by members gets a market on the base and surplus purchase system. No producer is shut off and no producer is restricted.

Sec'y Near said that the producers' test as to whether they are getting a good and fair price is best made by looking at other markets. The Ass'n price to the producer for the Detroit area of \$3 per hundred is better than in other markets. Some dissatisfaction exists in the per cent of surplus milk, but the producers are producing more milk than can be consumed as fluid milk.

Sec'y Near said that the entire business was being carried on a sales charge of 2 cents a hundred against the producer. In the Detroit area, by action of Producers at a meeting last summer, another cent is charged on the fluid milk for advertising and other means to increase the consumption of milk in Detroit.

Record Outside Detroit. Sec'y Near said that the Ass'n has held the price of fluid milk to \$2.48 in Grand Rapids where it was sought to make it \$2.20 or lower. The Ass'n has prevented the auctioning of farmers' production, one against another.

At Flint the Ass'n has kept the producers' price up, despite a price war. At Mason the new organization has increased the price of 3.5% milk from \$1.85 to \$2.30 and is building up a good co-operative spirit.

Resolutions Adopted The Resolutions Committee, also appointed from the floor and including a representative from each of the 17 counties present, adopted a set of resolutions, which are summarized as follows:

The Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n pledges its continued assistance and support for the co-operative marketing of farm products, and believes that the best interests of Michigan agriculture and those of the Association will be conserved by Association membership loyalty to the Association.

The Michigan State College was thanked for its interest in Association affairs and help given. Appreciation was expressed to Pres. N. P. Hull for his work. Appreciation was also expressed to the Board of Directors and officers and employes and special committees.

The State College Dairy Dept was commended for its assistance and for its cow testing ass'n program. Some members are inclined to violate their contracts. The Ass'n went on record that every member should regard the Ass'n contract as the foundation for their co-operative success, and keep it.

The Board of Directors was asked to investigate any price inequalities that may exist among the dealers. The support of the Association was pledged to other co-operative organizations.

The convention took the last resolution to cover a resolution offered from the floor in which a delegate asked the Ass'n to go on record as opposed to having milk shipped to any other market at any time when a producers organization is striving to arrive at an agreement with distributors.

GROWERS GOT 96%

The Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association reports that during the four years of its operating it has sold more than \$50,000,000 worth of cotton for its members and that the growers received 96 percent of the total sales.

Grange in 52nd Ann'l Convention at Adrian

Delegates Mix Fraternalism, State Affairs, Re-Unions, In Big Week

By S. M. POWELL

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 28.—These are great days for hundreds of Grangers gathered here this week for the 52nd meeting of the Michigan State Grange. Entertainment, information, education, inspiration, all melted and enhanced by the warm glow of genuine fraternalism combine to make this a memorable session.

Reports reveal that the Grange is in a strong position in Michigan and is making a noteworthy contribution to our rural life. As in previous sessions, the State Grange meeting is providing farmers an open forum on all questions of public interest. The majority sentiment will finally crystallize in a set of resolutions representing the Grange policy.

Outstanding issues being threshed out at this year's session are highway finance, taxation and legislative reapportionment. Considerable sentiment is manifest among the patrons for approving the suggestion that automobile licenses be good for the life of the car and that the decrease in revenue be made up by the imposition of a material increased gas tax.

POTATO SITUATION GOOD FOR THOSE WHO HAD CROP

Nation 40 Million Bushels Short; Good Prices Should Prevail

The short potato crop estimated in previous months was substantiated by the October 1 report of the Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting Service. The October estimate for the nation was slightly less than the September forecast but remained at 344,000,000 bushels in round numbers, 111,000,000 bushels less than last year and around 49,000,000 under the estimated consumption at normal prices.

The Michigan estimate is 26,384,000 bushels, slightly less than the September figure and 11 millions less than produced in 1924. Yields vary greatly owing to an uneven distribution of moisture during the growing period. Northern counties were very dry during August, which affected the growth very materially and reduced the yield. The quality is generally good in all sections.

The situation from the growers' standpoint is the most optimistic it has been in several years. Good prices prevailed at the opening of the marketing season and, if the crop is not rushed onto the market too rapidly, prospects are favorable for a continuation of satisfactory returns, says V. H. Church, head of the Crop Reporting Service.

Good Potato Prices Welcome After 4 Yrs.

Potatoes are returning Montcalm county farmers \$100 to \$300 per acre at the rate of \$1 per bushel. Estimates on the national potato yield show a decrease of 40,000,000 bushels under normal consumption and 110,000,000 bushels under 1924, which puts spuds in a strong position. It comes good after four unprofitable years.

Potatoes Bring \$2.85, Cadillac Exch. Reports

Cadillac, Oct. 27.—Potatoes were being sold for \$2.85 per cwt, f. o. b. Cadillac, today, said the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange which predicted \$3 before the close of the week. Today's price is four times greater than that which prevailed a year ago at this time.

In the Grand Traverse region and other northern sections the continued bad weather threatens half the potato crop, which is still in the ground. Schools have been closed to aid in the harvest. The same conditions prevail in Minnesota and other potato producing sections of the northwest.

Top O' Michigan Apple, Spud Show Next Week

Gaylord, Oct. 28.—More than \$1,400 in prizes are offered exhibitors at Top O' Michigan apple and potato show here Nov. 4-5-6. Youngsters in club work will compete for \$175 in prizes. The State Farm Bureau offers 600 lbs. of ammonium sulphate to the farmer showing the best tray of apples and 30 lbs. of Hardigan alfalfa to the winners in the county exhibit class.

CANADIAN WOOL POOL SELLS 25,000,000 LBS.

More than 25,000,000 pounds of wool have been handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' during the seven years which it has been operating. In addition to the payments made to the wool-growers in settlement for their shipments there have been patronage refunds amounting to more than \$50,000.

The Governor's proposal that the highway rewards due the counties be cancelled has aroused a storm of opposition, as has the suggestion of certain Michigan good roads enthusiasts that an additional \$50,000,000 of highway bonds be issued. The Grange undoubtedly will insist upon a "Pay-As-You-Go" policy, especially as it applies to highway construction.

The whole subject matter of state taxation and representation in the State Legislature was aired Wednesday afternoon, in speeches by Senator Norman B. Horton of Fruit Ridge and C. H. Bramble of Lansing. Both agreed that our present taxation situation in Michigan is serious and that it is high time for a program of tax reform. However, they disagreed considerably as to just what steps should be taken to secure relief for overburdened agriculture.

Wednesday was Ohio day at the Grange convale. A large delegation of Buckeye patrons, headed by National Master L. J. Tabor, were guests of the Michigan delegates.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to the lecturer's program. Mrs. Stockman presented a fine annual report. Following the discussion of state affairs by Messrs. Horton and Bramble, National Master Tabor addressed the convention.

91 CENTS OF FARM TAX DOLLAR SPENT FOR LOCAL ITEMS

Sec'y Brody Shows Surprising Figures to Mid-West Farm Bureaus

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The quarterly conference of the presidents and secretaries of the Mid-West State Farm Bureaus was held at the office of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, October 9 and 10. Michigan was represented by President M. L. Noon, and Secretary-Manager C. L. Brody.

The conference was pronounced by those attending to be the best the Mid-West group had held. It was surely very instructive and the different state representative returned home with much profit resulting from the exchange of ideas. The program included the following:

MORNING SESSION, OCT. 9TH Meeting called to order by Chairman J. F. Reed, President of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation. Roll Call—By States. Reading of minutes of July meeting by Secretary.

Annual Meeting of State Farm Bureaus, by L. B. Palmer, President, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. The Best Way to Connect Co-operative Farmer in Matters of Local Taxation, by C. L. Brody, Secretary, Michigan State Farm Bureau.

AFTERNOON SESSION State of the Present Credit Rate Hearings by O. W. Sandberg, Director of Transportation, American Farm Bureau Federation. Relations of State Farm Bureaus with other Farm Organizations, by Ralph Sawyer, President, Kansas State Farm Bureau.

Needed Legislation for Equality to Agriculture with Other Groups in Industrial Life, by George N. Peck, Pres. American Council of Agriculture, and Chester Davis, of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

An Ideal Annual Budget for a State Farm Bureau, by R. W. Brown, President, Missouri Farm Bureau Federation. Group Insurance as Applied to Farm Organizations, by S. H. Thompson, President, Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Best Way to Connect Co-operative Buying Projects with a State Farm Bureau, by Murray Lincoln, Secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. Salaries of Officers of State and American Federation, and their Relations to Finances of the Organization, by Wm. Settle, President, Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.

National Legislation for Agriculture to be stressed in the next Congress, by Frank Evans, Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation. AFTERNOON SESSION Relationship of the State Farm Bureau with Co-operative Marketing Organizations, by Harry L. Keefe, President, Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation.

General Discussion—"Open Forum." Selection of Date of Next Conference. Selection of Chairman and Secretary. Adjournment.

The meeting was also addressed by President O. E. Bradfute, and many interesting things in the development of the American Farm Bureau were brought out particularly in regard to the visit of President Coolidge at the annual meeting in December.

Where Tax Money Goes The Michigan representatives led in the discussion of the matter of local taxation, and by means of charts showed that 91 cents of the farmer's tax dollar is spent for local purposes.

In answering the question, "What can the State Farm Bureau do for the farmers in the matter of local taxation?" It was strongly emphasized by Sec'y Brody that the first move was to take steps to see that the farmer is informed in regard to the true situation.

It was recommended that this be done by means of charts and diagrams as far as possible for the great effectiveness. It was said that with proper understanding of the purposes for which the tax money is spent, and the relative importance of those purposes, the local Farm Bureaus could co-operate intelligently with county and township officials to bring about improvement in the situation.

Charts were exhibited showing how both the local tax money in the principal agricultural counties in Michigan, and the state tax money are used for various purposes. The next Mid-West Farm Bureau states conference will be held at Chicago, January 25-26, 1926.

MEMONINEE F. B. HAS GREAT SERIES OF LOCAL RALLIES

Radio, Bureau Movies, and Addresses Provide Good Entertainment

POWELL CHIEF SPEAKER

Rotarians and Students Also Hear of Bureau's Aims and Achievements

Memominee, October 29.—Increased interest in the Farm Bureau has been aroused among Memominee county farmers as a result of a series of community rallies held recently by the Memominee County Farm Bureau. At enthusiastic Farm Bureau meetings held at Little River, Wallace, Stephenson, Holmes Township, Powers, Hermansville and Faithorn, large numbers of Memominee county farmers and their families caught the vision of the Farm Bureau's past achievements, present program and plans for the future.

At nearly all of these points a two-reel film, "Forward, Farm Bureau," was shown by County Agent Karl Knaus. This picture is full of sound Farm Bureau philosophy and shows in an effective way the progress which organized American farmers are making through their County, State and National Farm Bureaus. Many of the scenes shown in these reels were filmed in Michigan and depict local co-operative associations and the work of the various Farm Bureau business departments at Lansing headquarters.

Radio Features Program

A new feature at these local Farm Bureau rallies was that preceding and during the pictures, the audiences were entertained by splendid radio music supplied by Lingenjo Bros., enterprising merchants of Memominee, who supplied these programs as a novel means of advertising and of showing their good will toward the Farm Bureau.

The principal speaker at this series of meetings was Stanley M. Powell, assistant secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who gave a very interesting and informative address, presenting in a comprehensive manner the services rendered by the several departments of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and of the American Farm Bureau Federation and showing the need of organization if farmers are to have an equality of opportunity with other important groups. Mr. Powell appealed to his hearers to be more loyal and more active in their Farm Bureau work and to promote more extensive local and county Farm Bureau programs.

Rotary Club Interested

While in the county, Mr. Powell also addressed the Memominee Rotary Club, and the students at the Memominee Agricultural School. Speaking before the Rotarians, Mr. Powell showed that the Farm Bureau program is basically sound and constructive and benefits not merely the farmer members but is directly beneficial to society at large and to all legitimate business. Illustrating this point, Mr. Powell referred to the Farm Bureau Seed Service, its part in promoting co-operative marketing, its statesmanlike legislative program, its achievements and general attitude regarding transportation, and last but not least, its invaluable service in improving farm morale and in helping to keep farmer opinion sound and constructive.

The series of Memominee County Farm Bureau rallies referred to above was arranged by Secretary J. G. Mullen and the board of directors of the Memominee County Farm Bureau. Mr. Mullen attended all of the meetings and at most of them gave a short talk and introduced Mr. Powell.

RAIL AND FARM MEN'S RATE DEBATE ON RADIO

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Friday night, Oct. 30, two prominent railroad men and the heads of the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange will debate the question whether the Interstate Commerce Commission should grant the five per cent increase demanded by western railroads. The debate will be radio broadcast from the WLS studio, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, on 344.6 meter wave length. H. E. Byram, long president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and S. O. Dunn, editor of the Railroad Age, will argue that the increase is needed for the development of adequate transportation for commerce and agriculture. Pres. O. E. Bradfute of the Farm Bureau, and L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, will contend that agriculture cannot stand the burden and should not be asked to do so.

ONEKAMA GOING STRONG

Currie J. Christenson's management of the Onekama Farm bureau local at Onekama, Manistee county, is bringing him fame among horticulturists outside the state. He has received an invitation to speak before the Wisconsin Horticultural society at its annual convention. He already is on the program of the Michigan convention.

are used for various purposes. The next Mid-West Farm Bureau states conference will be held at Chicago, January 25-26, 1926.

EDWY REID URGES CAREFUL STUDY OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

Says Federal Constitutional Amendment Unnecessary And Dangerous

BIG TAX EVIL IS LOCAL Charges Situation Befogged By Mortgage Sharks' Propaganda

Knowing of the careful study which the Michigan State Farm Bureau is making of the very important matter of tax-exempt securities and of their relation to taxation justice and to constructive economy in the matter of public improvements, Mr. Edwy B. Reid, Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, recently wrote Stanley M. Powell, Ass't Secretary of the State Farm Bureau, a very illuminating letter on this subject, which, in part, is as follows:

"I am glad you have taken this matter up seriously, for it is one of the features of the 'tax program' which should be fully understood by all units of the American Farm Bureau Federation. There has been much misunderstanding, and I fear resolutions have been passed which are open to considerable questioning.

"The situation, however, is generally looked at locally; that is within the state, and the opinion prevails that the same condition rules in the Federal situation. In my opinion, it is not an issue of much importance from a Federal standpoint—certainly not one deserving or demanding an amendment to the Constitution.

"Mortgage Sharks' Propaganda. "If the farmers and the farm leaders generally understood this fact, I believe that we could readily agree as to what our attitude on this issue should be. The trouble has been that the whole issue has been befogged by a great amount of propaganda put out by the farm mortgage bankers. The old-style mortgage sharks have endeavored to make it appear that it was impossible for the states and their subdivisions to tax these bonds unless there was a constitutional amendment.

"Now I am for taxing these bonds locally, as I believe most everyone is, but I am not for a constitutional amendment. I am against such an amendment, first because it is unnecessary and second, because the farmers would be the losers if such an amendment were passed.

"Here are the facts as I see them: Every state has the inherent right to tax its own securities and the securities issued by its political subdivisions (cities, counties, school districts, drainage districts, etc.)—it has that right now, and an amendment to the federal constitution could not add to nor take from the right of a state to put a tax upon its own bonds.

"Every state already has an inherent right to tax its citizens on whatever bonds they may hold, unless those bonds are those of the government of the United States or are instrumentalities of the government of the United States—that is, every state can now levy a tax, either income or personal property tax, on any bonds held by its own citizens, no matter what state, city or county may have issued the said bonds.

"Local Issues Largest. Fully 90 per cent of the outstanding tax-exempt securities are those which have been issued by states, counties, cities, school districts, drainage districts, etc. Therefore, the state of Michigan, or any other state in the Union, can if it sees fit levy and collect a tax upon 90 per cent of the so-called tax-exempt securities. They can do this now without any amendment to the federal constitution.

"An amendment to the federal constitution would provide two things: First, that the federal government could put a federal tax upon the bonds issued by a state, a county, a city, or a school district, or drainage district; second, that a state could put a tax upon any bond issued by the federal government.

"You, of course, understand that any talk about taxing tax-exempt securities must of necessity mean putting a tax upon future issues. It is not proposed to tax old issues. In fact, that could not be done because it would be a violation of contract to tax the bonds that have been sold to the people as tax-exempt. Thus we see it is the future issues alone which could be taxed. Now this is the point where the farmer wants to look out.

"Federal Issues for War. "There will be no new issue of United States government bonds unless there should be another war. The United States Government does not issue bonds excepting in war times. There is no probability that we will have another war for a quarter of a century. So there will be no United States government bonds which the states could tax if a constitutional amendment were adopted.

"But, on the other hand, almost every state, county, city, school district and drainage district has local improvements to make which can be advantageously financed by the issue of bonds—such as roads, school houses, drainage projects, etc. These improvements will call for many new issues of state and local bonds. "The situation (and here is the nigger), is just this: This would

be a most unequal trade for the states and would certainly give the farmer the worst of it. Because the states could collect nothing on federal securities, but the federal government could put a tax on state securities and thus force an increase in the interest rates that local bonds would have to pay. Such an increase in interest rates would have to be paid out of the public treasury, and the farmer would have to be taxed an additional amount in order to meet this increased interest payment.

"Might Boost Mortgage Rate. "Now, much more vital than this increase of interest on bonds to be issued for public improvements is the effect that a federal tax would have upon interest rates which farmers would have to pay upon their farm mortgages. The bonds issued by the banks of the federal farm loan system are exempt from all federal and state taxes, and by reason of this exemption the farmer is able to get a loan at a low rate of interest.

"These bonds were to be taxed, the interest rate would automatically go up. That is one of the things you can't help, but it seems to work automatically that if you tax a mortgage or a bond the fellow who buys the bond charges an increased rate of interest sufficient to include the tax—whatever that tax is.

"Now this whole fight originated with the farm mortgage bankers and is directed against the federal farm loan system. They want to put this system out of business. They want to use the farmer to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

"Personally, I do not think that we will want to go into this matter any further than to at once go about the business of levying and collecting a local tax on outstanding state, county and municipal issues of all kinds regardless of where they originated, get the money put it into the public treasury, spend it for the purpose for which we need it, and quit fussing around about an amendment to the federal constitution and making ourselves the tools of our own enemies."

"Thanking Mr. Reid for his splendid and informative letter, Mr. Powell of the State Farm Bureau wrote, in part:

"While you may be right in feeling that Federal tax-exempt bonds are not a serious menace and may even be beneficial to the farmer, still I have not changed my attitude in opposition to the wholesale issuance of tax-exempt securities for financing all sorts of local, county and state improvements which may be necessary or desired by those who are glad to have them if the payment can be deferred."

Pres. Coolidge to Open Am. Farm Bureau Meet

(Continued from page one)

Give Information. The following directions are submitted: Railroad tickets at the regular one-way fare for the going journey may be bought from Dec. 1 to 7, inclusive.

Get Certificate. Be sure when purchasing your going ticket to ask the ticket agent for a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. If, however, it is impossible to get a certificate from the local ticket agent, a receipt will be satisfactory and should be secured when the ticket is purchased. See that the ticket reads to the point where the convention is to be held and no other. See that your certificate is stamped with the same date as your ticket. Sign your name to the certificate or receipt in ink. Show this to the ticket agent.

Call at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least 30 minutes before departure of train. Certificates are not kept at all stations. Ask your home station whether you can procure certificates and through tickets to the place of meeting. If not, buy a local ticket to the nearest point where a certificate and through ticket to place of meeting can be bought.

Immediately upon your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to the endorsing officer, Mr. Sandberg, as the reduced fare for the return journey will not apply unless you are properly identified as provided by the certificate.

Validate Immediately. A joint agent of the carriers will be in attendance on December 7, to validate certificates. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home prior to the arrival of the joint agent, or if you arrive at the meeting later than December 9, after the joint agent has gone, you cannot have your certificate validated, nor secure the benefit of the return reduction.

It must be understood that the reduction for the return journey is not guaranteed; but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 250 members of the organization and dependent members of their families at the meeting holding regularly issued certificates from ticket agents at starting points showing payment of normal one-way tariff fare of not less than 67 cents on the going trip.

If the necessary minimum of 250 regularly issued certificates are presented to the joint agent, and your certificate is validated, you will be entitled to a return ticket via the same route as the going journey, at one-half of the normal one-way tariff fare from place of meeting to point at which your certificate was issued up to and including December 12, 1925.

Return tickets issued at the reduced fare will not be good on any limited train on which such reduced fare transportation is not honored.

CO-OPS STRONG IN PRICE DETERMINING STOCK MARKETS

Producer To Packer Sales System Organized By Farm Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The National Livestock Producers' Association, promoted by the Farm Bureau operating with units in 13 terminal markets in 1924 sold 90,910 cars of livestock for \$119,970,874. Those thirteen markets receive nearly half of all the livestock marketed through terminals and are therefore said to be "class as price-determining" markets. The Chicago Producers' Commission association led with sales of nearly \$28,000,000 at an operating cost of less than one percent. The average operating expense for purchasers and sales for the 13 units was a trifle more than one cent out of a dollar.

Included in the 13 terminal market areas is the Buffalo Producers Co-operative Ass'n, which leads the Buffalo market, and which gets 45 per cent of its volume from Michigan Co-operative Shippers. The Michigan Farm Bureau and Michigan Livestock Exchange, with Indiana and Ohio, established the Buffalo Co-op terminal market live stock sales agency in the Michigan-Live Stock Exchange Commission Merchants at Detroit.

At the close of its first year of operation, March 31, 1925, the Producers' Commission Association of Sioux City, Iowa, reported that it handled 3,435 cars of livestock with a gross value of \$5,337,722, of which 95 cents out of the dollar was paid to the shippers.

20 OHIO BUREAUS IN BIG CAMPAIGN

Thousands of Members Out To Make Themselves Powerful

The Ohio Farm Bureau has launched its second great Volunteer Workers Membership campaign, with 20 County Farm Bureaus participating. The actual securing of members will be done in all the counties at the same time during a set period in December, exactly as the Michigan Volunteer Workers' Membership campaign was put on in 11 central Michigan counties last August.

Starting Oct. 19, and continuing for two weeks, the 20 Ohio counties have been putting on a great series



LUCIUS E. WILSON Assisting Ohio Farm Bureau to Enroll Big Membership of county-wide Farm Bureau rallies. These meetings are being addressed by Lucius Wilson and C. S. Hanby, community organization specialists in the employ of the Farm Bureau, who became well known to Michigan members last summer.

The week of November 9, the 20 Ohio counties will each send a number of leaders to a big Farm Bureau training school for workers to be held at Columbus, under direction of Messrs. Wilson and Hanby. Later, after volunteer teams of 12 workers have been assembled in every township, the township team workers will attend a team workers' school at the county seat, which will be similar to that held at Columbus. This is exactly the same plan that was used in the Michigan Farm Bureau membership campaign last summer and will be used here again next spring when 36 Michigan County Farm Bureaus will step out together to build a permanent membership.

Offer Illinois Members Low Auto Insurance

More than 10,000 policies have been written by the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Illinois at an average cost of 18 cents per hundred. Membership in the organization is limited to members of the Farm Bureaus or farmers mutual insurance companies and their immediate families since the risk on cars operated principally in the country can be carried at a low rate.

Wagars Tell What They Saw on Tour of Ontario

They Drove 1,000 Miles and Observed What Was Going On

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

My husband and I, having recently returned from a three weeks' vacation spent among relatives in Ontario, my thoughts seem to return to a comparison of living conditions there and in Michigan. In Ontario I was much impressed with the great stretches of wonderfully fertile soil,—quite a stranger to the coaking qualities of commercial fertilizer,—and the abundant crops all along the way.

I noticed the scarcity of large cities and the long distance between towns, bringing to mind that one of the great drawbacks for Ontario farmers is a lack of markets. We complain of the habit American people have of leaving the farm and going to town and of the rapid growth of our cities, but we sometimes forget that all these people must be fed and clothed and it all comes from the farmers' products.

Few Farms For Sale. During all of our travels of some 1,000 miles, driving through rural sections, we saw but three signs of "Farm for Sale." That was a marked change from what we can see in any section of Michigan. Not but what one can find just as many discouraged people on Ontario farms, but folks there seem to have a good bit of the old English way of keeping the old homestead in the family. I found that it was usually the practice to will the home to some male member of the family, usually the eldest. This rule quite often proves unsatisfactory to the balance of the family, especially if there should be but little else in the estate. Our American way of share and share alike seems more just and reasonable. And far better is the plan of living each day to the greatest advantage and fullest enjoyment and not so much with the thought of large legacies at the expense of proper development.

Ontario Farm Homes. Ontario farm homes are large, much larger than those of Michigan as a rule. Most of them were built with the idea of size and outside attractiveness and many of them lack all thought of convenience or efficiency. In southeastern Michigan an unpainted barn is a rarity yet, just the reverse was the finding in Ontario. I cannot account for this fact unless it is that the majority of the barns seemed to have been built quite a number of years back when people did not stress the need of paint as they do now.

The people seemed to feel the weight of tax burdens really more than we do, but when we think of their country with a population of only 9 millions as compared with our 115 millions and then we find them with good roads everywhere the same as here, with government owned electricity, with really more superfluous government officials commanding far greater salaries in many instances than here, with a tremendous war debt and war veteran obligations, with every town supporting not only high schools but colleges, we felt that we almost understood their problem.

Business Conditions. We found business people of the cities discouraged and disheartened on account of the excessive income tax imposed on them beside the general taxes. This business depression seemed to reflect on agriculture and I saw as never before that if we farm folks want to find ready markets and enjoy any vestige of prosperity we must not embarrass or disrupt business interests of our cities. We can far better afford a little heavier tax and meet a buying public than have a reduction of tax together with a weak unstable market.

We found most beautifully kept rural cemeteries at every turn. Most of them had a caretaker on the job all the time. It seemed well worth the effort and expense. Rural Schools Attractive. Almost without exception the rural school yards were made attractive with a plot of nicely mown lawn and flowers around the school building. Some were really beautiful with shrubbery and vines. When I mentioned this the other day to a firm friend she seemed certain that we could never train our children to care for and protect flowers and shrubs and vines, but I am certain Michigan farm boys and girls are no worse than those across the line and they could be taught to respect any attempt to beautify the place where they spend so many days out of each year. The only thing necessary is the desire for these things by the patrons of any school and the cooperation of the parents and the teacher.

Ontario is in the midst of another general election and politics ran high in the minds of most of the people. They have been living through many complete changes in the past few years and each change has brought with it the usual upheaval in governmental affairs which has not been the best thing for the country from a business view point. Again I realized that often times we do not get the results we hope for when we make a general house clean-

ing ever so often of our political affairs even if we are convinced things are not going right. It seems to me we might far better concentrate pressure on those in power than to clean house rather than throw commercial affairs into a state of upheaval for months to come.

Last spring there was formed in Ontario a church union whereby the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches united into one unit. As yet they have not gotten down to the established fact where all recognize the wisdom of such a move but they are gaining gradually. Of course there will always be a few to hang out on any question of church union, especially if it should happen to fall their lot to leave their church and go to another. But they are few indeed. I am sorry to say that in most of instances it was women who objected rather than men. In one town and vicinity of 1,300 inhabitants there were originally 8 churches; by uniting they reduced the number to 4.

The largest, best equipped church is usually retained; the other property is sold. The plan provides for each contributing denomination will in turn have a minister of their faith. Yet at all times the church and its pastor will receive better attention and be easier to finance. We visited a small city market on Saturday morning where we found farmers from the entire county round with potatoes, apples, tomatoes, cabbage, and other fall vegetables in plenty. Also such things as apple butter, milk, cream, eggs, dressed poultry, house plants, home cured meats, sausage by the yard, soft soap, herbs and little pigs, cats and rabbits. We found the city people there eager to buy. Most of this was in a well built comfortable market—cool in summer and heated in winter.

Outside in connection, was conducted the weekly auction. Anyone having furniture or implements that they wished to dispose of could bring them here. I found that the city housewife brought her extra furniture here and found ready sale for it. Altogether it seemed a very satisfactory arrangement.

Our attention was called to the great number of rural school teachers on the waiting list. Thousands did not secure positions this year. One district had 58 applicants in one week's time and another had 119 all told, although it was in a lonely out of the way place several miles from a town and in the midst of an Indian reservation.

I have gone in detail somewhat in a few of our observations of a neighboring country, not with the purpose of placing a low estimate on their conditions or ways. Far from it, I see great possibilities there for the future, and I found a settled hard working substantial people here. But I want to bring to you the fact that while we fret and worry and deplore our conditions here, we have but to travel a day in most any direction and find others without any of the blessings we have where if they had them would feel that they were sharing a bit of Paradise.

Menominee Bur. Directors Guests of Agr'l School. Leaders inspect School Farm; Hear State Economist; Plead For Fair

Menominee, Oct. 13.—At their regular meeting held here today the board of directors of the Menominee County Farm Bureau were guests of the Menominee Agricultural School. Following the business session held at 10 a. m., the board members visited the school assembly and with the students listened to Mr. De Vries, economist with the State Land and Economic Survey, Mr. De Vries and other state workers have recently completed their survey of Menominee county and he gave a very interesting report of the reasons for the work, how it was carried out, what was found, and how this information could be put to practical use.

Following the assembly hour, the County Farm Bureau board members were guests of the school at luncheon and immediately afterwards were taken on a tour of the campus and school farm by County Agent Karl Knauis, who showed them the buildings, equipment and live stock. The Menominee Agricultural School was started as a county proposition, but at the urgent request of the citizens and taxpayers of Menominee county, the 1915 State Legislature passed an act taking over the control and financing of this school for a two year period, and since July 1, 1925, it has been conducted as a branch of the Michigan State College, with County Agent Karl Knauis serving as superintendent. Its students are not confined to Menominee county boys and girls, but also include some of the brightest and most capable students of high school age from several other Upper Peninsula counties. Along with the regular academic courses, a special emphasis is placed upon agriculture and home economics.

Many of the students find part time employment in homes about the city of Menominee, while the remainder live in the dormitories on the campus. Much of the work on the school farm is done by the students who are thus enabled to combine the practical with the theoretical side of modern farming. In the early afternoon the board went as a body before the Menominee county supervisors and appeared in behalf of an appropriation for the Cloverland Fair which is held at Stephenson. A formal resolution, which had been adopted at the forenoon session as expressive of the Farm Bureau's stand in this matter, was presented to the supervisors and was supplemented by oral statements presented by Secretary J. G. Mullen and County Agent Karl Knauis. Later in the afternoon the Farm Bureau board returned to the school where they completed the transaction of their business. County Farm Bureau directors present at the meeting included President Frank Erickson, Stephenson; Vice-Pres. L. A. Burklund, Daggett; Secretary J. G. Mullen, Wallace; R. A. Aldrich, Whitney; M. L. White, Hermansville; Pat Hayes, Faithorn; and Pat Leaveck, Daggett.

The Truth in Feeds. 24% Protein. Public Formula. MILKMAKER. Now Being Distributed at 260 Points in Michigan. This tremendous distribution deserves attention. Are you feeding to the best advantage? Cows feed Milkmaker produce more milk and butter fat. They are healthier and stronger animals. Your feed cost is lower. Every one of the ten milking ingredients is listed on every bag, pound for pound. Not an ounce of filler. You know exactly what you are feeding. Milkmaker is always the same. Ask us for booklet on Milkmaker and Feed in Suggestions. For Sale by Local Co-op Ass'n's. Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service. Lansing, Michigan.

GOOD NEWS. GET MORE EGGS. With Farm Bureau Public Formula Poultry Feeds. Michigan Egg Mash, with Buttermilk, 20% protein, brings hens up to full egg production and keeps them there because it supplies what's in the egg—and in the correct proportions. Grain is not a complete egg forming ration because it is too low in protein. Farm Bureau Feed Tags tell pound for pound what makes up the feed. You know exactly what you are getting. Order these Michigan Farm Bureau Public Formula Poultry Feeds from your Co-operative association. Mich. Egg Mash with Buttermilk. Mich. Egg Mash without Buttermilk. Mich. Chick Mash with Buttermilk. Service Scratch Feed. Mich. Intermediate Scratch. Mich. Chick Scratch Feed. Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service. Lansing, Michigan.

Let the Farm Bureau Clean Your Seed

Let the experience and unexcelled cleaning facilities of the MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE help you put your home-grown seed in the cleanest and best possible condition. Remember, we have the equipment that gets buckhorn, thistle, pigeon grass, mustard, dock and wild carrot. Our cleaning prices are very reasonable, as is shown by the following schedule: Cartage (on freight shipments) 3c per bu. Cleaning seed free from buckhorn 30c per bu. Cleaning seed for buckhorn \$1.00 per bu. Cleaning over centrifugal mill for removal of thistle, pigeon grass or mustard \$1.00 per bu. Cleaning, scarifying and re-cleaning alfalfa and hulled sweet clover 50c per bu. Cleaning and scarifying unhulled sweet clover 50c per bu. Plus actual time required for hulling at \$1.25 per hour (All charges are based upon the weight of seed when received.) We are anxious and glad to buy clover, alfalfa or sweet clover seed. Send us a sample of your seed. Let your Farm Bureau serve you. Write us.



Reap the Benefit the First Year—and many Years Thereafter. Spread Solvay Pulverized Limestone! You'll find it the best investment you ever made. Big returns the first year, and for four or five years thereafter. Keep the soil sweet and productive. Easy to handle, in bulk or 100-lb. bags, safe to use, non-caustic, guaranteed high test. Learn all about LIME; write for the new Solvay Booklet, full of valuable information. It's FREE! The SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE. SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY. 7501 West Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich. Sold by LOCAL DEALERS.

PRES. BUTTERFIELD DISCUSSES FUTURE OF RURAL CHURCH

Talks to Baptist Laymen and Ministers at Lansing Convention

BUREAU IS INTERESTED SAYS RURAL PROBLEM NEVER CAN BE SOLVED APART FROM RELIGION

Speaking before the Baptist State convention at Lansing, October 21, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Michigan State College, delivered a searching address on the topic of "The Michigan Country Church." In introducing this theme, Dr. Butterfield mentioned the fact that he was just on the point of leaving for Richmond, Virginia, to attend the meeting of the American Country Life Association, of which he is president. The Ass'n is considering as its major theme this year the question of needed readjustment in rural life in America.

"There is no more important problem confronting our nation today than this one of rural readjustment," declared Dr. Butterfield. "When I left Michigan twenty-five years ago our state was dominantly rural. Today it is dominantly urban and industrial. To a certain extent this is traceable to the remarkable development of transportation which has profoundly affected life, rural as well as urban and industrial.

1,000,000 People Involved
"A great problem, arising from present day conditions, shifting populations, etc., confronts our 1,200 rural churches in Michigan which minister to the strictly rural communities and to the towns and villages of less than 2,500 population. There are at least a million people in Michigan who must be served through the country church, if they are to be served religiously at all.

"It is encouraging to note that there has been a decided revival of interest regarding the rural church during the last few years. Some outstanding examples of a new generation of rural religious leaders are to be noted. Community programs are being developed. As I study this situation, I feel that one of the most essential requisites of the country church of today is that it must interpret agriculture in essentially Christian terms. It must be community minded, not merely an agent for its own upbuilding or its own glory, but rather an instrument for service. There is a careful study being made now by one of our great national religious and social agencies as to what is needed to make agriculture entirely Christian. This should be one of the considerations of the country church of today."

Over-lapping or Over-looking
Dr. Butterfield warned the Baptist ministers and laymen assembled for the State Convention that in determining the need for the establishment of new churches or the continuance of existing parishes both over-lapping and over-looking should be guarded against. He indicated that to affect this a possible re-alignment of our country parishes might be required. Suggesting the desirability of some demonstration rural parishes in Michigan, Dr. Butterfield stated that scattered over the state we already have several of these outstanding successful rural churches which indicate the possibilities in this direction.

"There are certain evident advantages of the community type of church," declared Dr. Butterfield. "In the first place it does not have to deal with the problem of over-lapping and in the second place it has a frankly community program. As I see it, the problem of the Michigan country church is two-fold, involving both a readjustment of machinery and rededication to the spirit of service and to the task of general betterment through the promotion of community programs.

A Vital Task
"The country church must play its part if the America of tomorrow is to be God-fearing and law-abiding, if we are to break down racial hatreds and class prejudices and usher in the veritable Kingdom of God on earth. It is our task to mobilize the sentiment of the farm home, not merely for the solution of distinctly rural problems, but also those of society at large and our nation as a whole.

"This afternoon I should like to ask a few searching questions to direct our thoughts in an analysis of the situation. Is the Michigan country church studying these problems? Is it developing a constructive community program? Is it endeavoring to abolish over-lapping and over-looking? Is it successfully training and developing young men and young women for leadership in this work? And lastly, is there such a thing as THE Michigan country church?"

"I am profoundly interested in these questions because I believe the rural problem can never be solved apart from religion. If something is not done, we shall have a rural life in a few years that will be quite largely pagan."

Farm Bureau members will remember that this question of the future of the rural church was one of the six great problems emphasized in the recent Farm Bureau membership campaign in eleven counties.

It was pointed out that this was one of the very real questions confronting farm people today which no

one else will answer for them and which can only be solved in the spirit of group action and community consciousness and co-operation. The situation must be discussed and analyzed and then a program developed and carried out by harmonious united effort.

What Prof. Horner Told Milk Producers' Ass'n

(Continued from page one)
is absolutely essential. Another point is that no co-operative can for any length of time maintain prices at a level above that which market conditions justify. There are times when people say what they would do for this market or that if they had the opportunity, but they speak from the standpoint of ignorance, as they do not know what the conditions are.

One of the greatest detriments to an industry is that price should be maintained at too high a level. What we should be interested in is not so much high, but a stable price.

What Co-operation Does
The real value of co-operation is that it educates the farmers, and I believe in one hundred years from now when posterity looks back over this great movement of the twentieth century, it will be pointed out as a great educational movement rather than a great economic force. It is bringing you in contact with truths. It brings you in contact with other people and other ideas, and you never attend a meeting of this type but you go back better and broader men. It is a great, forceful, educational agency that is doing more to uplift and bring about favorable conditions in agriculture than any one thing. Co-operation is going to live upon that fundamental basis rather than upon any other.

Co-operation also gives you equal power of bargaining in the markets. You, as individuals, have no more power in bargaining for your product than has one lone laborer in bargaining with Henry Ford for a job. It is union and organization that gives you this bargaining power.

Milk Markets.—Detroit
In giving you an outline of my observations of the milk markets I wish to cover several points:

First, in the Detroit market, increases in price of milk to the farmer since 1913 have more than kept pace with increases in the retail price.

Second, prices in the Detroit market have advanced more rapidly since 1913 than for the country at large. You have increased the price in the Detroit area more than the United States as a whole.

Fluctuations in the price level of whole milk are less than those of other products and you have a more stable business. This means that you won't reach the great heights, but you will not fall to so great depths.

Must Work Together
The one great essential to the stability of a dairy section, besides the most efficient and scientific productive methods, is collective action among the producers in dealing with their market problems. Unless you give strict attention, unless you follow real scientific methods, you cannot succeed. You cannot disregard the science of production, and expect the market to give you a profitable price, because, gentlemen, no economic system could be built in that way. The successful method is collective action among the producers in dealing with their market problems. I do not care who directs you, the one fundamental thing is that you work as a unit, and my hope is that the time never comes when the dairymen of Michigan forget that it is essential for them to work as a unit. The time has almost arrived, but not yet arrived, when co-operation among farmers is absolutely and firmly established.

You must not forget that certain interests are trying to undermine the organization of farmers, and the usual way is for these men to come out and pose as benefactors. These men are the ones whom you should watch. They are the men whom you should ask good, straight questions about the integrity of their purpose. I have noticed that attempts have been made to break up these organizations in different markets. The farmer must be on the lookout and guard against them. My experience has been that in the long run, and in most instances, the one who is going to give you better information about actual conditions in your market, and the actual conditions of your organization, is the man who is a farmer, or the man who has been selected by the farmers, and who has the interest of the farmers at heart, rather than some self-appointed benefactor.

Eastern Milk Markets
I will also give you a few comments of the people connected with the milk markets in the East.

A decreasing price does not necessarily mean an increased consumption. The price of the surplus controls the market.

"Some people think that one way to get rid of this surplus is to have a decrease in price and that everybody would drink more milk. However, evidence shows that decreasing prices do not greatly increase consumption. The price of the surplus controls the market. This is not my opinion, but that of other people.

The price of the surplus controls the market. You must keep the market open so new producers can come in. You cannot keep a closed shop. The fundamentals of farm organization do not square up with the idea

of closed shop and monopoly control and such as that. American farmers are not asking that they be given those rights and privileges which they deny to other classes of society, and even if they did, they could not secure them. New men are going to get into the market whether you want them or not, because of expanding territory, and for the best interests of everyone, they ought to come into your market through your organization, rather than out of it. Whenever there is a surplus in the market, the tendency is to lower prices.

Detroit Price High
In the Philadelphia area the price of fluid milk should never get to more than 70 cents a cwt. above New York 92 score, plus 20 per cent. A wider margin will bring trouble. The margin in Detroit areas was 98 cents last month. You are treading on pretty dangerous ground, and it takes close watching to maintain the price of 98 cents according to evidence of other markets.

Baltimore has had the difficulty of too many farmers trying to make too large a base, during the base period. I do not know whether this applies to Detroit or not.

Let me leave this one thought with you, that the base cannot be made a scheme for any individual farmer to beat the market. If you attempt it, it will beat you. But the base plan can be utilized to stabilize market conditions.

What Is Surplus?
Another statement. You cannot get the dealer to pay more for surplus than he can get out of it, and at the same time pay you a fair price for the milk which is sold as fluid milk. Many times some people try to tell you there is no such thing as surplus, and they are trying to devise some scheme to get rid of it. What is surplus? Surplus is the excess of production over that which is consumed as fluid milk.

Do you ever expect the time to come when any nation is going to use all of its production for fluid milk? What would you do for butter, condensed milk, cheese, or other manufactured products? It is absolutely impossible for any market as a whole, to use all of its production as fluid milk. There must be a surplus.

No Limit to Milk Supply
The time has come when there is no limit to the area from which the city may draw its milk supply. Absolutely no limit. Some of the milk for New York City comes from within 500 miles. Draw a line, if you will, making a radius of 500 miles from Detroit, and see what your milk market is. Do you, any of you men, expect the time to come when all milk produced will be used as fluid milk? If you can see the fallacy of that, why talk about getting rid of the surplus?

The thing to talk about is selling all the milk you can for fluid milk prices, and then get all you can for the over-production. That is the best you can do.

Any man who comes out and tells you he has a scheme to get rid of all surplus in the market, is headed for Pontiac, because it cannot be done. And no price, I don't care what it is, whether it is \$5 or \$10 or \$20 a hundred, is ever going to bring a profit to the dairyman who is inefficient, who keeps boarder cows and scrub cows. I find the most successful men are those who are giving undivided attention to this factor, and who are not keeping 4000 lb. cows.

Plenty Means Surplus
In order to provide the dealer with all the milk he wants at all times, it is necessary that he have more than enough, so if you are going to provide the market with milk, you will have to supply all that it needs. Suppose you went to a groceryman in your community for supplies, and asked for a certain product, and he says, "I haven't any today, I am out of canned spinach." What would you do? The chances are that someone would start another store. If you do not supply your market, somebody else is going to supply it.

The Baltimore dairymen have given up the hope of having all milk in the fluid milk class. They aim more at having the highest average price. If the price is too high, a large surplus is bound to occur.

How East Views Us
I do not want to say much about the Detroit market, only this.—When I talked to people in New York City, Cleveland and Baltimore and other eastern markets, and was told what they were getting there for their milk, and told them what the conditions were in the Detroit market, the men, as a whole, stated, "We do not see where your farmers have very much to kick about." I had really thought that we did have something to kick about until I began to compare returns.

New York City is one of the greatest markets for food products in the world, yet, the men who are supplying that area with milk are getting a lower price than we are in the Detroit area, and to me that is very significant. Maybe there are some things in the Detroit plan that are wrong, but the ultimate test of any plan is, does it get results? When I discovered that we have a higher price than the largest market in the world, and recalled that it had been a rather permanent market, and that the \$3.00 fluid milk price had prevailed since 1923 without any reduction, but with two increases in that time, I thought maybe that in Detroit we were not so bad off.

As I am connected with this College, I want to say that as I see this problem of organized agriculture from a non-interested point, other than the interest of public welfare, I realize that within the past ten years tremendous advancement has been made in organization among farmers. This is a new thing, but not untried. Mr. Hull just said that thirty years ago it was claimed farmers could not be organized, but we have today organized agriculture. It has proven its worth.

The one fundamental now is that we do not swing back the other way, and lose what we have already accomplished. The fundamental thing is not the individual, but the mass of farmers as a whole.

When I review the history of an organization of this type and realize that its success is due to the efforts of the individual co-operators themselves, I have faith in the welfare of agriculture in the future.

Live Stock Exchange Sees Hogs Going Lower

Detroit, Oct. 29.—The Michigan Live Stock Exchange Commission Merchants for the week ending Oct. 22, sold 105 cars of stock for 65 co-operative shipping ass'ns. The Exchange said, "Apparently we have reached the high time of the hog market for this season as the tendency now is very strong toward a considerably lower market."

Michigan is the second sugar beet state for 1925 with 986,000 tons, Colorado first with 1,326,000 tons and Utah third with 925,000 tons. The national crop is 6,549,000 tons.

Stick By Your Co-op Shipping Ass'n!

You all know how things have worked since the local co-op livestock shippers came in. The stock buyers took on a new lease on life and have been paying nearer the market price to get your business.

Let your co-op die out and see what happens. Conditions would probably soon be back on about the old basis.

You believe in the co-op idea, now carry it one step farther. See that your stock is sent to the co-operative commission houses at Detroit and East Buffalo. These firms have grown rapidly in popular favor and in volume of business handled. Experienced and capable managers and salesmen insure that you will get the top price and uniformly good service.

Furthermore, your stock is handled at actual cost. You pay the regular commission to the co-op, but it returns any savings to you as a patronage dividend. Next time, ship to the—

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

Weather Man Tells Why Of "Worst Fall" In Yrs.

This fall's weather is in the grip of a "vicious circle" which is apt to serve up to discontented residents of the northern states a continuous dish of rains, snows, and drab, chill days, according to an explanation vouchsafed by Dewey E. Seeley, official forecaster at the East Lansing station.

Heavy rains in the late summer filled the ground with moisture, Mr. Seeley says, and this has naturally tended to produce many low pressure

BUSINESS NEWS

See a word per insertion for 3 or more insertions; 1¢ a word for each of 2 insertions; 4 cents a word for one insertion. Count each word, abbreviation and figure, including words in signature, as words. Cash must accompany order. Mich. Farm Bureau News.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE — DUROC BOARS OF April farrow. Long stretch, fellows ready for service. Sidney Phillips, Charlot, Mich.

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL CALVES grandsons of Financial Sensation. Calves out of Register of Mint cows. Farm located on M-29, 1 1/2 miles East of Coldwater. Coldwater Jersey Farm, Coldwater, Mich. 9-10-30tr

WHITTAKER'S RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels will improve your color and production. Prices range from \$4 for good birds from trap-nested Grade A stock to \$18 to \$50 for birds pedigreed from our best hens. Remember that in the production of your young stock the male is half your flock and that a good bird is cheap, a poor one expensive. Our Reds are the result of sixteen years careful breeding and are recognized as Michigan's leading strain. Rose and Single Combs. Write for price list. Interlakes Farm, Box B, Lawrence, Mich. 10-15-25tr

INGLESIDE FARM IS OFFERING 12 Registered Yearling Shropshire ewes of the best breeding, being bred to prize winning rams to begin lambing March 15, 1926. Price \$75 each. If taken as a bunch, H. E. Powell & Son, Ionia, Mich. 10-29-15tr

SALESMEN WANTED

FARMERS! OPPORTUNITY — AGAIN KNOCKS! FARMER AGENTS WANTED.

We want responsible farmers who desire to add to their income to act as our County and Sub-Agents selling P-C Products. Men who have had some experience selling Blunder Twine, Fertilizer, Spraying, Farm Implements, Etc., will find our proposition especially profitable as every farmer will be your prospective customer—BECAUSE—

P-C Products consist of an entirely new line of Garden Tools, Sweep Attachments for All Spring Tooth Harrows and New Tillage Tools for all Types of Cultivators.

The P-C Spring Tooth Harrow Sweep Attachments make a "Real Tillage Tool" out of the "make-shift" spring tooth harrow. The P-C Combination Shovel and Sweep and Shield Attachments for All Cultivators makes it possible for the farmer to do the kind of a job of cultivating he always wanted to do—and

"COULDNT!" The P-C Garden Tool is the Real Garden Tool the gardener needs. These new tillage tools are in the hands of thousands of satisfied users and hundreds of thousands of prospects are waiting to be sold.

Your experience as a farmer qualifies you as a P-C Man. If you are interested in a real, easy, straight-forward, opportunity to increase your income while you still continue farming, write us at once for information about an exclusive Agency covering your county or locality. P-C Manufacturing Co., Ionia, Mich. 11-12-25

SALESMEN LOOKING FOR REAL opportunity should write for our proposition. Hustlers make \$50.00 to \$75.00 a week. We furnish outfit and pay cash weekly. Monroe Nursery, I. E. Igenfritz Sons Co., Monroe, Michigan. 1-8-25-66

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS. We sell and ship anywhere and pay express charges. Write for Club order and price list. Parson's, Ionia, Mich.

Detroit Poultry Market

As given by Mich. Farm Bureau Poultry Exch., 2610 Riopelle Street, Detroit, Oct. 29, 1925:

Poultry market steady to firm on good, heavy fancy poultry. Market is heavily supplied with thin and medium quality poultry for which there is practically no demand.

Turkeys, No. 1, 8 lbs. up.....33-35
Turkeys, old toms, No. 1.....25
Springs, barred rocks.....25
Springs, red.....24
Springs, med. quality.....18-20
Springs, leghorn.....18-20
Hens, 5 lbs. up, Extra Fancy.....25
Hens, 5 lbs. up, No. 1.....26-27
Hens, 4-5 lbs.....24-25
Hens, leghorn, small, under 4 lbs.....18-17
Cox.....15
Geese, young, white.....20
Ducks, young, white, 5 lbs.....24
Ducks, small, colored.....20-22
Rabbits, 5 lbs. up.....18

Michigan Had Largest Corn Crop This Year

Michigan had an excellent corn crop this year in all sections except some of the dry northern counties. The crop of 66,796,000 bushels in the State's largest and half again what was produced in 1924.

Poultry Shippers

For results and service send your future shipments of Live Poultry to FARM BUREAU POULTRY EXCH 2610 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.

Luther Burbank Says:

"It is only a matter of time when ALL growers will select their trees from a nursery which selects their buds with care and discretion."



Luther Burbank

Avoid The Undesirable

Plant the Super-Selected Strains Of Greening Grown Fruit Trees

which reduce the element of chance; eliminate the unprofitable; bring increased returns and enhance quality. Send for our new booklet on Scientific Bud Selection. Get the facts on what we have done and are doing in our Research Department. As a progressive fruit grower you will want to keep in touch with our work of improving existing strains—write for free booklet today. See address below.

The South Haven Peach

is a Greening introduction and it has again demonstrated its HARDINESS in 1925!

But this remarkably hardy peach has other qualities which distinguish it, and make it most desirable. Among them are its early bearing, productiveness, canning quality, size, beauty and its ability to stand shipping. Ripening about eighteen days before Elberta, it goes on the market at a time to fetch the highest prices. Also as a

Pollinator For The J. H. Hale
it is a proved success. Ask for our NEW, FREE catalog, which will give you all the facts about this distinctive peach.

We introduced this peach in 1916. The genuine can be obtained only from us.

GREENING'S BIG NURSERIES
Monroe, Michigan
Born 1850 Still Growing
Largest Growers of Trees in the World

Well Worth Consideration

If you want distinctive style
If you want warmth and comfort
If you want dependable value

SUITS and OVERCOATS

of FARM BUREAU quality will satisfy all of your requirements to the letter and afford you the advantages of selection from complete and diversified assortments.

There is a difference in Suits and Overcoats—difference in quality—in making—in style—in serviceability—in desirability—in value—in fact in every detail, seen or unseen.

However, when you buy a Suit or Overcoat from the Michigan State Farm Bureau there is but ONE STANDARD OF QUALITY—a standard that is arbitrarily set high and which affords absolute assurance of satisfaction.

Farm Bureau QUALITY is a known quantity. You can bank on it. And more and more men are learning its advantages day by day. Today is your day to see what the Farm Bureau can do for you, not only in Suits and Overcoats but you will be amazed at our wonderful line of woolen-bed blankets, woolen auto robes and 100 per cent virgin wool underwear, in all sizes, that we are selling.

If it is not convenient for you to call and inspect the largest and best assortment of 100 per cent Virgin Woolens we have ever had, drop us a postal card and we will send you samples of the Suitings and Overcoatings, also, circulars describing the bed blankets and underwear.

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