

ELEVATOR EXCHANGE AND FARM BUREAU PLAN BIG MEETING

Seventeen Organizations In Country Life Meeting

PICK THE COLLEGE FOR INT'L AFFAIR

Conferences Are To Extend Throughout The Week, July 31-Aug. 5

The largest and most representative conference in history, dealing with the problems of agriculture and rural life, will be held at the Michigan State College this summer.

Country Life Week, July 31 to August 6, will be the occasion when 17 organizations, many of which are national and international in scope, will meet at East Lansing for special conferences.

Representative farm men and women from Michigan and other mid-western states, as well as nationally known authorities who have studied farm problems from all angles, have been listed as speakers and as leaders in discussions in the various groups.

Hon. William Jardine, who is scheduled for an address August 1, heads the list of prominent speakers which includes Dr. Charles J. Galpin, R. G. Foster, Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick, J. Clyde Marquis, Dr. E. H. Shinn, and L. S. Tenney of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and a long list of additional speakers of wide reputation.

The School of Co-operation, August 1 and 2, will be of especial interest to members of co-operative associations as well as to those in charge of such organizations. As a part of this program, the Supply and Seed Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will conduct a special meeting on supply buying. L. S. Tenney, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak on "Co-operation in the United States."

Group meetings of co-operative potato, creamery, milk, fruit, live stock and elevator organizations will be held at part of the school of co-operation. Special attention will be given to office and accounting problems of local co-operative organizations.

"Farm Income and Farm Life," is the subject which will be dealt with in the joint session of the American Country Life Association and the American Farm Economics Association, the leading special meeting of the conference.

The International Country Life Commission held its first conference last year in Brussels, Belgium, and its meeting at M. S. C. this year will be the first in the United States.

Two meetings of especial interest to Michigan farm folks will be the annual summer Farmer's Day and the second annual Farm Woman's Institute.

Farmer's Day, the annual summer conference which has become the outstanding meeting of its kind in the state, will be held this year on Thursday, August 4. New entertainers. (Continued on page two)

Board Allows \$76,560 For College of Mines

The state administrative board has authorized expenditure of \$76,560 for the Michigan College of Mining and Technology at Houghton, as recommended by A. C. Thompson, budget director, who recently completed a trip of inspection in the northern part of the state.

A bill containing appropriations for improvements for the institution died in the final hours of the 1927 legislature and the college was left without funds for improvements and building repairs.

Those planning to attend the big two day meeting are asked to so indicate by clipping out and mailing the information asked below. Fill out such part as fits your case and mail to the Organization Department, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

I expect to attend the above tour and will want

- Camping space (_____).
- Tables for picnic dinner (_____).
- Rooms in Women's Building (_____) (1st 100 only can be accommodated)
- Rooms in private house for (_____)
- Banquet tickets June 18 (_____)

County _____ Name _____
Address _____

TO ADDRESS MEETING



DR. FRANK KINGDON
Dr. Frank Kingdon, pastor of Central M. E. church, Lansing, is slated as the speaker of the day, to address the big Farm Bureau meeting on July 18. His topic will be, "The World Today."

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CAUSES SUSPENSION OF SHELL CRUSHING

If it had not been for the foresight of the Oyster Shell Products Corporation, the poultry raisers of America might have been forced to blame the Mississippi flood for still one more trouble.

On May 23rd, the swollen waters of the river took possession of the town of Berwick, La. It is in Berwick that the crushing plant of the Oyster Shell Products Corporation is located. Naturally, production had to stop, as there were between four and five feet of water in the plant.

This temporary cessation of production will, however, cause no noticeable shortage of oyster shell. As the flood was expected to hit Berwick, the plant had been working at top speed for some time in an endeavor to have a good supply of crushed shell on hand when the emergency came. Added to the amount already in stock at the dealers, this supply will be sufficient to take care of all normal demands for some time to come, the company anticipates.

Every effort is being made to place the plant again on a producing basis. It is believed that a few weeks will see the Berwick factory turning out of its normal tonnage of Pilot brand shell, it is claimed.

When one takes into account the value of oyster shell in profitable poultry raising, the importance of this cannot be over-estimated.

Palmer Is Secretary Of The A. F. B. F.

L. B. Palmer, of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, has been chosen secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation to succeed Frank Evans.

Plan To Eliminate Bad Highway Turns

Trunkline highways are to be straightened next year, according to plans outlined by Frank F. Rogers, highway commissioner.

He proposes to set aside \$1,000,000 to eliminate dangerous turns and narrow bridges.

MID-WEST STATES PLANNING SECOND TRAINING SCHOOL

Tentative Program Is Fixed For Week, Aug. 15-20 In Indiana

MRS. SEWELL IN CHARGE
Many Important Conferences Are Scheduled Under State Leaders

The second summer training school for field workers of the Farm Bureaus of the mid-west states is scheduled for the week of August 15 to 20, at Cedar Lake, in Indiana. The first school of its kind and one that proved very successful, being held at Saugatuck on the east shore of Lake Michigan, last summer. The first school was very well attended and every indication points to as great if not greater attendance at the Indiana conference this summer, the committee in charge of arrangements claims.

Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of the Home and Community work of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is in charge of the arrangements for the school and reports that about 700,000 pigs for the corn belt and 1,800,000 for the United States.

All regions and nearly all states showed increases, but the most significant increases were in the southern states. In south Atlantic states pigs saved increased 10 per cent and in the south central states 12 per cent.

EIGHT STATES IN TB CONTROL MEET

Much Progress Reported In Eradication Work In Michigan

The third annual Lake States Tuberculosis Eradication conference, held at Lansing on June 26 and 27, marked the close of the first decade of bovine tuberculosis eradication in this country and was one of the most successful conferences ever staged by this organization. The attendance was about 275, all specialists in their particular field of endeavor and all working under a general eradication program aiming at the control and possible extermination of tuberculosis in every form in animals.

In conjunction with the conference was an annual convention of the Michigan State Veterinarian association, swelling the total attendance by several hundred on the second day of the conference.

Avian tuberculosis came in for more consideration than ever before, it being pointed out that tuberculosis in poultry is very readily transmissible to hogs and that an increasing percentage of both chickens and hogs show signs of having the disease.

That avian tuberculosis as well as bovine tuberculosis can be and is transmitted to the human system was brought out in discussion of the probable relation of the various phases of the disease.

Seventy-five of the 83 counties of Michigan were shown to be co-operating in the state-wide program of tuberculosis eradication, there being 42 counties on the federal list of modified accreditation. Michigan was the first state to actually get into the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication, 10 years ago, and has made wonderful progress since that time.

The states taking part in the conference at Lansing were Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

Accredit 8 New Counties
Eight new counties were in line for accreditation as of July 1, including Manistee, Missaukee, Branch, Genesee, Newaygo, Berrien, VanBuren and Allegan. This brings the total of modified accredited counties in Michigan up to 42 and leaves 41 of the 83 counties in the state yet to be accredited.

According to the 1925 census, the state of Michigan has 1,406,467 cattle. Of this number 640,677 or 45.5 per cent are located in the 42 accredited counties. In addition there are 16 counties which have (Continued on page three)



REPORT INCREASES IN 1927 PIG CROP

Government Survey Shows Gain of 3.5 Per Cent For The Year

The semi-annual survey of agriculture made by rural mail carriers and announced by the U. S. Department of agriculture a few days ago, shows that the spring pig crop of the United States was 3.5 per cent larger this year than a year ago.

Increases over last spring of three per cent of sows farrowed and 3.5 per cent in pigs saved in the United States and increases of about 2 per cent for both sows farrowed and pigs saved for the 11 corn belt states were reported. These percentage figures for pigs saved are equivalent to about 700,000 pigs for the corn belt and 1,800,000 for the United States.

All regions and nearly all states showed increases, but the most significant increases were in the southern states. In south Atlantic states pigs saved increased 10 per cent and in the south central states 12 per cent.

TEACH RESUSCITATION TO REDUCE DROWNINGS

In an effort to reduce the needless sacrifice of life in water accidents this summer, the public utility information bureau at Ann Arbor has an appeal to the citizens of Michigan to learn the prone pressure method of resuscitation.

Swimming and boating mishaps need not end in tragedy, according to the bureau, if someone is present who knows this simple method of reviving persons who apparently have drowned.

"No equipment is needed to apply the prone pressure method of resuscitation," the bureau's statement said. "Employees of the state's gas and electric companies are trained to use this method, which is effective in cases of asphyxiation and shock, as well as drowning. They will gladly demonstrate the method to anyone upon request."

Have You Seen The Treasurer?

Several thousand Farm Bureau memberships for the year July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928, are now payable. A few members are behind on previous quarters.

Read the following important directions:

- Effective July 1, 1927, all Farm Bureau Membership dues are payable DIRECT to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan.
- All memberships start and dues are payable on one of these dates: Jan. 1; April 1; July 1 or Oct. 1. Members will be advised in advance of the due date by the State Farm Bureau.
- Making membership dues payable DIRECT to State headquarters is a considerable improvement over previous methods. The plan has been endorsed by many members; we believe it will prove thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned.
- On receipt of dues the State Farm Bureau sends the member a MEMBERSHIP RECEIPT, together with a Membership Card for the membership year. When the member pays a membership note, we return his note stamped PAID, and a Membership Card for the year.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

TWO DAYS OF ACTIVITIES SLATED INCLUDE A PILGRIMAGE AND TOUR A PICNIC, BANQUETS, CONFERENCES

Event Marks The Close Of The Eighth Fiscal Year Of The Michigan Elevator Exchange And Is The Third Annual Tour Of College Grounds By Bureau

Arrangements have been completed for entertaining five or six hundred Farm Bureau members, members of the Michigan Elevator Exchange and their friends and families at Michigan State College on July 18 and at Hotel Olds, in Lansing, on July 19.

The occasion is the third annual tour and pilgrimage for County Farm Bureau members and Farm Bureau Township representatives, on July 18, and on July 19, will be the eighth annual convention of the Elevator Exchange.

This is the second time the Michigan Elevator Exchange and the State Farm Bureau will have joined in staging a big affair occupying two days.

The affair is to open on the college campus at noon, on July 18, with a picnic dinner for those who prefer this to a luncheon in a restaurant or cafeteria. Those who do not bring a basket lunch will find places where luncheon is served regularly near the college grounds.

FARM BUREAU AND GRANGE MEET FOR INSURANCE TALKS

Lenawee Pomona Grangers Guests Of Insurance Dept. Of Bureau

DISCUSS LOCAL MUTUALS
County Is To Be Canvassed By Agents Of State Farm Mutual Co.

"That the cost of mutual insurance on automobiles has been found to run comparatively higher where the insuring company confined its efforts to one county or a small group of counties was asserted by J. G. Mercherle, Pres. of the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance company, of Bloomington, Ill., in a short talk at a special meeting of agents of his company from Lenawee county and representatives of the Lenawee County Pomona Grange, on July 27, at Adrian.

Mr. Mercherle, organizer of the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance company, was called upon to tell of the development of mutual auto insurance for farmers only in this country and cited two or three instances of county mutual auto insurance concerns in Illinois whose insuring rates were said to compare about equally with the rates of the old line companies.

The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the possibilities of local insurance in the county, the Grange having made quite definite preparation to issue and sell automobile insurance to its members in Lenawee county.

Mr. Mercherle explained that his company, by extending its operations to a dozen states and working through the Farm Bureaus of these states, has been able to maintain one of the lowest insuring rates in effect and declared that this rate was made possible through volume business, which the county organizations could not expect to obtain.

He showed where his concern had maintained rates on certain classes of cars at around \$5 for each six months' period whereas, with certain county mutual companies, the rates, based on similar classes of vehicles, ranged around three times this amount for each six months' period in the last few years.

One big point that the insuring companies too often overlook Mr. Mercherle stated, is that the farmer who can afford an automobile and carries full insurance protection often has a daughter in Kansas, a son in Georgia or a couple of brothers in Montana and he undertakes to make the trip from his Michigan or his Indiana home to visit one or all these relatives in the fall after the harvest. This travel brings him into strange cities where his driving hazards are very great and the result is, in the aggregate, for the insuring concern, that the losses mount unusually high during the autumn months.

With but a limited working capital, the county organizations often find the per capita costs extremely high, due to this and other conditions, the speaker explained.

Although the Grange made no arrangements for the picnic, tables will be provided for family groups or for township or county groups, if notice is given a little beforehand. The program committee has purposely kept the events scheduled so as to eliminate the usual "heavy stuff," aiming to make of the whole affair one of entertainment and bearing a lot of valuable instruction done up in a manner that will make it readily digestible for the hot weather that usually prevails at this time of year.

One good talk in the evening on July 18, is planned. The speaker is to be Dr. Frank Kingdon, of Lansing, pastor of the Central M. E. church. He will address the banquet given by the Farm Bureau.

Reservations for the banquet already have been made in considerable number, which aids materially with the work of the special committee in charge. All reservations should be mailed in as early as possible to eliminate as much unnecessary expense as possible. However, arrangements have been made to provide accommodations for all who come, so that those who cannot make definite reservations will be taken care of if they will make their needs known as soon as they arrive at the college city.

Elevator Exchange Meets
The meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange marks the close of the most prosperous year this organization has experienced. It shows a gain in the aggregate tonnage of grains and beans handled and an increase in the earnings of the concern. Five thousand cars of beans and grain were handled during the year, which closed June 30, the report of the manager shows.

Directors of the Exchange are to be elected on the morning of July 19, following which officers will be named by the new board for the ensuing year. Three directors are to be chosen to hold office for two years and the officers elected will hold office for one year.

A year ago, when a similar joint affair was staged, there were 525 guests registered for the banquet and the committee this year hopes to exceed this number, it reported this week.

The pilgrimage actually starts immediately after the picnic dinner and has been so arranged that guests desiring to inspect certain things first will have opportunity to go to the poultry yards or to the livestock barns or to the crops plots to study experimental work with seeds, soils and fertilizers and each group will be escorted by a competent guide or pilgrimage leader.

Arrangements for showing the different points of interest have been handled by Ralph Tenney, of the college extension staff. C. L. Nash, organization director of the State Farm Bureau, has had charge of the general program for the opening day. L. E. Osmer, manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, has directed the program for his organization for the afternoon of July 19.

Business Session Early
The business session of the Elevator Exchange is set for 10 o'clock on July 19. This will immediately precede the big Exchange luncheon which is to be held at 12 o'clock at the Olds hotel, where the meeting was staged a year ago.

Among the points of especial interest to be visited on the pilgrimage will be the International Egg Laying contest; the new college buildings, including the new armory, the new women's building and the new horticultural building; the college forest nursery; the livestock barns and special pens; clover and (Continued on page two)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

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LEE CHILSON Editor

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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

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 consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketchum Seed Staining Bill.

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 62 counties \$500,000 annually.

MARKETING

Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Adequate protection for farmers against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage and public liability furnished at reasonable rates.

HORSE SENSE

Some one has remarked that horse sense is just plain sense but whatever it is, a little horse sense is an essential factor in maintaining and in strengthening the Farm Bureau.
Albert Hubbard, who, as a writer has had a great following of reader enthusiasts, gives us this little bit on what he terms horse sense:
'If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man, I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time; I would give an undivided service or

none. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself. And don't forget, "I forgot" won't do in business.'

TB IN ANIMALS

While the rural public was not given a general invitation to participate in the third annual conference of mid-west tuberculosis specialists, some of the reports at this big conference, which was held at Lansing, ought to get "quite an ear" from the Michigan farmer since the raising of live stock and poultry is such an important item in the agriculture of this state.

It was shown, for instance, that eradication of tuberculosis in poultry would, in effect, eliminate about 75 per cent of all diseases which the poultrymen of this state now are combating. The clean-up required for avian tuberculosis eradication requires about three years of concentrated effort and, along with the control of this one disease, which is known to spread to hogs and to man, there usually follows practically the absolute control of the majority of other chicken ailments and diseases while, through the culling and cleaning up necessary, the production of the flock is improved sometimes as much as 20 or 25 per cent in a season.

When the public comes to realize the importance of controlling tuberculosis in chickens and in hogs the farmers of Michigan will reap a decided advantage over farmers of certain other areas due to the premiums that are bound to follow with the improving of the health of the herd or the flock of the producer.

Perhaps one of the most important links in the chain of effort in the cleaning up of avian tuberculosis is the branding or tattooing of the live animals with numbers denoting the producer. This permits a definite check on the animals as they are slaughtered and leaves the producer of diseased animals open to inspection and eliminates necessity of calling on the producer who has cleaned up his premises to eradicate the tuberculosis infection.

This tattooing is made possible in the handling of hogs because the indelible marks are imprinted in the skin without injury to the animal. In the case of other animals, where dressing removes the skin, this idea is not workable.

Whether the tattoo plan or whatever other plan is accepted, the work of eradicating tuberculosis in chickens as well as in hogs should be carried out with fully as much concern as has the fight against bovine tuberculosis.

All in all the fight against tuberculosis is a worthy one and one that has netted inestimable profits to the agriculture and the health of this state in even so short a period as the first 10 years of the work.

The undertaking has been limited in scope because of lack of funds. Funds are made available only as public sentiment is built up in favor of an undertaking. Let the farmers of this state do their bit to create more favorable sentiment for this work. This is really their first duty. Their second duty is to give physical support to the work of carrying out the program on their own premises.

A clean house harbors no infection.

Elevator Exchange And Farm Bureau To Meet International Meet To Be Held At M. S. C.

(Continued from page one) alfalfa trial plots and other experimental plots and pens.

One of the things of greatest general interest will be the results of five years of feeding on test, known as the college mineral feeding experiment with livestock and dairy cattle.

Recreation for those who seek it will include swimming in the big pool in the college gymnasium, indoor baseball and lawn sports.

On the evening of July 18, the banquet will open at 7 o'clock sharp. M. L. Noon will preside. Farm Bureau members will provide music and entertainment.

Meet at F. B. Offices The assembly room at State Farm Bureau headquarters will be the meeting place for the morning of July 19. Mr. Noon will again preside at this affair, which will open at 9:30 o'clock. A general discussion of methods of perfecting and strengthening the county organizations; making quarterly meetings successful and choosing township committees and getting them to act will occupy most of the forenoon on this date for Farm Bureau members.

Michigan Elevator Exchange members will assemble at 10 o'clock to conduct the business of their annual meeting and at noon all will meet at Hotel Olds for the annual luncheon with the program that is to follow in the afternoon.

Arrangements for tables for family or county groups can be made through the office of Mr. Nash, at State Farm Bureau headquarters or upon arrival at the picnic grounds at State College.

Guests who wish to camp out during the two days will find suitable camping grounds on the college campus.

Lodging and accommodations can be secured for about 100 individuals in the Woman's building at a cost of 50 cents a night for each person. Guests are required to bring their own sheets and pillow slips. Early reservations will assure you of accommodations. Accommodations in private residences can be provided at \$1 a night. Mr. Biery, at Peoples Church, East Lansing, will handle such reservations.

Those desiring to visit the capitol and other state buildings in Lansing will have opportunity if they arrive early Monday morning, July 18.

The coupon on page one of the NEWS should be mailed in to help the committee complete the arrangements as early as possible.

"And is the ship perfectly safe?" Ticket Agent: "Madam, in all the history of this ship, she has never once gone to the bottom." "Oh, then, it must be all right. Let me have a cabin, please."

PRODUCE MICHIGAN FIBRE FLAX WHICH DOES NOT RUN OUT

Saginaw Valley Turns Out Successful Strain Of Fibre Plants

NAME VARIETY SAGINAW

Is Result Of Experiments Extending Over More Than 17 Years

Experimental work begun 17 years ago by the office of fiber investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture has resulted in the development of a variety of fiber flax adapted to conditions in the U. S., where the climate is generally warmer and drier than in the flax-growing regions of northern Europe from which seed is generally obtained. The new variety known as "Saginaw" was grown on 1,000 acres in Michigan last year and produced approximately 8,000 bushels of seed.

The few growers who have been fortunate enough to try Saginaw say it is the first fiber flax they have ever grown that does not "run out," a characteristic of the imported seed which makes it necessary to import fresh supplies of seed at least once every four years. In a dry season Saginaw makes an exceptionally good showing compared with the Blue Blossom Dutch or other European flaxes.

Nearly all of the fiber flax of the world is grown at present from seed originating in the region of Psokof, in Russia. None of the Russian seed, however, is of a pure type. Some of it produces tall slender stalks with a small amount of seed that matures late; other seeds in the same lot produce shorter stalks that bear more seed which ripens earlier. When such seed is grown in Michigan the time of harvesting results in the gathering of seed from only the short, earlier-maturing plants, with the result that following crops deteriorate within a few generations to nothing but short plants. The seed is said to "run out," and fresh supplies of seed must be imported.

Saginaw was developed to meet these conditions. In 1909 the department gathered 1,200 tall plants from the flax fields of the Saginaw Bay district in Michigan. Plantings of these selections and subsequent selection of desirable specimens resulted in a type that grew taller and better than others in dry seasons as well as in moist years. It was a light seed producer, however, and much difficulty was encountered in increasing the seed supply. One means of hastening the increase was the planting of a winter crop in Porto Rico and in Alabama to secure a seed crop twice in the same year. Sufficient seed was finally obtained to distribute small quantities to commercial growers who have increased it carefully and kept it pure.

The Saginaw variety is strictly a fiber flax. It does not produce

enough seed to be grown for seed production.

Duck Growers Organized

A duck growers' association is located on Long Island, with a sales agency in New York City. This association handles a large volume of business for 80 to 100 members. Duck farming on Long Island is on a commercial scale, and ranches produce anywhere from a few thousand to as many as 200,000 ducks annually. About three-fourths of the duck raisers are members of the association.

Welcome!

Michigan Elevator Exchange Managers, Delegates and Farm Bureau Members— Let your Headquarters Hotel serve you

THE HOTEL OLDS

Direction Continental-Leland Corporation George L. Crocker, Manager

ORDER BINDER TWINE NOW

The demand for Michigan State Industries binder twine, made at Jackson, is always heavy. Sometimes the supply becomes limited. Therefore, we suggest that you see your co-operative ass'n manager at once and order your 1927 needs.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service handles Jackson twine because it is the best. It is one of the few STANDARD YUCATAN SISAL TWINES containing long fibre.

We are offering Jackson twine in two sizes—the old five pound ball and the new 8 pound ball, illustrated here. The 8 pound ball fits and works nicely in any can that holds a 5 pound ball. We recommend it.

FOR SALE BY Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors



We Serve Michigan

What Better Railroad Service Has Meant to Business

Agricultural commodities have shown an upward tendency in prices during the current year, while the course of industrial and raw material prices has taken a downward trend. We have been going through a period of price re-adjustments—always a critical time for business—but, in this instance, there were not the usual accompanying shocks to business peculiar to such periods.

The major reason for this absence of disturbances in business is that smaller inventories are being carried nowadays since the railroad service of the country assures certain and speedy delivery. Traders carry smaller stocks, and business, therefore, is carried on with less capital and with fewer hazards.

More stabilized business conditions are assured American business, and with these, consequently, failures become less likely and less frequent.

What the workings of the Federal Reserve Act proves to be to business, through the stabilizing of credits, the improved steam railroad transportation service is accomplishing through its regular and its prompt deliveries. So the large outlays to better the service have justified themselves. Both expedients work to the same end in their respective spheres. They avert the shocks.

In Michigan, this is particularly true. Vast sums, in recent years, have been expended to achieve this new standard of service. Seven of the nine railroads serving Michigan alone are expending this year nearly \$26,000,000 in new engines and cars and in improvements and betterments which will continue these stabilizing forces.

These expenditures, too, were made right at home, and at a time when the lull in industry, through which we have just passed, was at its low ebb. Therefore, these \$26,000,000, going largely to labor, raw materials and manufactured commodities, served appreciably to buy up conditions.

Michigan railroads have, therefore, been more than local common-carriers. They have, through their service, removed some of the hazards inherent in business in former years.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

Four Speeds Ahead Four Wheel Brakes And Only a Flivver

By MRS EDITH M. WAGAR
"She's suffering a nervous breakdown."

That was the report sent out to the anxious friends of whom—an overworked mother of middle age? Oh no—a young lady barely out of her teens. And it's the same story we've heard so many times the past year or two.

Now, why? There's always some reason for the unusual and we can ferret it out if we set ourselves about to do so.

We are living in a hectic age; it's hurry and hustle all day, every day of the week. When we older ones were school children we had regular hours most of the time. There were no movies, no receptions, no banquets, basketball games or class parties.

And how inconsiderate we are getting to be! We are interested in child welfare work; we study and talk nutrition; we employ a county school nurse; we believe in improved methods and grades in all that we do—even our livestock and our crops all show it. We enjoy the blessings of this new day.

None of us want to go back to the scythe and cradle harvest time; we want all the labor saving and time saving apparatus possible to possess; we want electricity and the radio and good roads and automobiles and furnaces and rugs and running water and bath rooms and vacuum cleaners, and oil stoves and screened porches. Oh! There's any number of things we have in this day that some of us didn't have when we first established a home of our own and that our forefathers never dreamed would ever come to their progeny—and we like them all. We wouldn't go back to soft soap and the spinning wheel and tallow candles, much as we harp about those "good old days."

But I wonder if we are not somewhat foolish in the manner in which we crowd our days. It may not be so injurious to us older ones to over-reach a bit, but even for us we will pay dearly for any abuse of hours and recreation.

Just stop and think what we are doing for, or rather, against those children of ours. They attend school regularly now (for which we are truly thankful) but they do not stop their activities at four o'clock as we once did and return home to help Mother get the supper and care for the chickens or help Dad do up the chores and then, after a reasonable time, according to their age, retire to bed so as to be ready for another day. Of course, there were exceptions to the rule but the majority had some semblance of regularity in their living.

But how is it now? The school nurse says all under twelve years should have full ten hours of sleep and three balanced meals every day. All others need eight hours of sleep if they expect to live their allotted time.

I have attended several P. T. A. meetings and have been so disappointed at times when I would find a real entertainment prepared for the evening, mostly by the boys and girls. The little tots were put through drills and songs and spoke for the older folks when, to my notion, they should have been in bed and the parents and teachers should have counseled together for the betterment of their school.

The children had done their day's work in school and the older folks probably had many mutual problems that should not be discussed before the scholars. And then, to cap the whole affair, quite often a meal is served at a late hour and those boys and girls will "fill up" on sandwiches and salads, cake and coffee.

At the same time those same children were trying to fill out an honest record on their daily habits—"I sleep ten hours a day, I do not eat between meals, I do not drink tea or coffee, etc." How can we expect the best results when we plan to break all rules of co-operation?

And then the graduate of today is a different girl than some days back. To be sure they're just as lovely, just as smart and just as happy, but no more so.

Just think what the senior year means today. It's class plays and senior proms and junior hops and entertainments of many kinds for the sake of securing money to make a trip to Washington or The Falls or Dubuth or some other attractive place. They must have pictures of their class and their athletic team and of their entertainment stars.

Then when commencement time approaches, it's plan the dress, and the baccalaureate dress, and the party gown and all the frills that go with each; then it's class dinners and receptions, etc., etc., until the poor girl is tired out, listless and unappreciative of anything.

Not only does school demand of the time, but the church aims to have something going on regularly and again the young student is called upon to assist with the program. They must practice, they must help plan. It's hurry through with one to reach the other on time.

Now what does all this mean to the young folks? How is it going to leave them to battle with the stern troubles of life? Have they had so much crammed into a year or two that it will take more than the usual to attract them. Will it tend to make them have an urge for things beyond their? And what has it done to their nervous system? Has it weakened them for future work; has it developed in them a desire for things

beyond the possibilities of those providing for the same? Has the custom of today been training them to take all things as just a part of life and their due; has it crowded their pleasures of life until nothing is new or worthwhile any more; has it created a desire for excitement and, most of all, has it burned out their nervous system until there are only ragged edges left?

Don't you think it's time to cut out the schemes of money making even if the accustomed trip is sacrificed? Perhaps the trip will be more thoroughly enjoyed at some time later in life. How many of the parents, even at past middle age, have had the means or the time to make that trip? Don't you think John or Mary will more fully appreciate the opportunities of education and life's advantages if the parents share the trips and vacations and a few of the new things? I know that some parents in their kindness of indulgence are adding misery and sadness and quite often selfishness to those young folks so dear to them.

Let's use some of the time that we are saving through our modern methods, in keeping ourselves fit; let's pride ourselves on the physical condition of our young folks rather than on their social standing. Let's use judgment in what extra work we encourage them to take on and not do some things simply because the rest do them—that's no reason at all, it's simply apeing someone without thought.

Farm Bureau, Grange Discuss Auto Insurance

(Continued from page one)
nouncement of just how far it had gone in the matter of providing mutual automobile insurance to its members, those who were present at the meeting indicated the organization was predicating its plans on the belief that the casualty rate was unusually low in Lenawee county. To expression of this belief, Alfred Bentall, Michigan agency manager for the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance company, responded by citing statistics showing that 94 per cent of all automobile accidents have been found to occur in the home state of the drivers and that 53 per cent occur near the driver's home town.

Practically no effort had been made to date to sell insurance in the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance company in Lenawee county, owing to the plans of the Grange as rumored among the farmers. Mr. Fowler, district agent of the company, announced. However, he asserted, at the close of the meeting local agents of the company are being instructed and schooled with the plan in mind of giving the insurance to all farmers of the county who need automobile insurance and who cannot afford to wait longer on the Grange. More than twenty had been signed up, he said, without any solicitation on the part of his local agents and many others were ready to sign up as soon as they were given the opportunity.

Grange members at the meeting explained that the Grange had in mind a plan of insuring its own members without the expense of agents' commissions and that about two years had elapsed with no definite plan of insurance being announced as yet on account of an apparent lack of selling initiative, more than anything else. It was brought out that several hundred Grange members had indicated willingness to support the local insurance mutual company as soon as a plan of insuring was perfected and put into operation. That a plan quite similar to that of the State Farm Mutual company was the one most generally favored was intimated by Grange members at the meeting.

There were about 25 guests at the meeting, about half of whom were Grange members and members of the Pomona Grange insurance committee and the rest were agents of the State Farm Mutual company and county and state Farm Bureau officials and employes.

22 Cities Cited For Pollution Of Waters

Twenty-two cities have been cited by the department of health and department of conservation for contempt of stream pollution orders and a request has been sent to W. W. Potter, attorney general, to advise these cities of their delinquency and start court action if necessary.

The letter signed by Guy L. Keifer, health commissioner, and Leigh J. Yonns, conservation director, declares the cities were advised at a series of conferences, starting January 12, 1926, of unsatisfactory sanitary conditions and subsequently have ignored orders to arrange for adequate sewage disposal plants.

The two departments already have started action against the city of Lansing, said action now being in the hands of the attorney general.

The cities cited in the Departments' communication follow: Three Rivers, Grand Ledge, Greenville, Midland, Manchester, Standish, South Haven, St. Ignace, Munising, Ironwood, St. Joseph, Newberry, Bessemer, Negaunee, Allegan, Charlotte, Plainwell, Monroe, Pentwater, Marquette and Menominee.

Eight States In Meet For T. B. Eradication

(Continued from page one)
had one or more complete tests of all cattle. These 16 counties have 229,803 cattle and make a total of 58 tested counties in Michigan with a combined cattle population of 870,430 head of practically 62 per cent of the total number of cattle in the state.

New Quarantine Regulations
As a result of the great increase in shipment of dairy cows to the eastern states for replacements in areas where testing is under way, the prices of cattle in Michigan have advanced steadily. In some sections cows are worth \$50.00 per head more this spring than they were 12 to 18 months ago. As a result of this marked increase in value and the steady demand to supply the eastern market, shipments are beginning to arrive in Michigan from other states. In most cases these cattle are brought in to the state by dealers for the purpose of resale. Some of these cattle are from badly infected counties and are exposed animals. They have been tested before shipment to comply with federal regulations covering interstate shipments but may develop the disease and react to the next test. We do not want these cattle brought into the state and scattered out among the herds as they may start new centers of infection in the clean areas. On the other hand, we do not want them sent east as Michigan cattle. Our cattle have the reputation throughout the eastern dairy sections of being healthy and it is very seldom that any of them fail to pass the test. This reputation means a great deal to the farmers and dairymen of Michigan and should be protected in every way possible. With these objects in view, the Commissioner of Agriculture has seen fit to establish a new regulation which provides that all breeding or dairy cattle coming into Michigan, except those from clean herds under supervision, shall be held in quarantine for 60 days and then retested. This quarantine became effective July 1st.

As a control measure in connection with the general campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the state, this regulation is readily justified when we consider that 42 of the 83 counties are already modified accredited areas and that the work is in progress in 23 others, leaving only 18 counties in the state where the work is not yet under way.

Progress in the Field
The first test in Macomb county is nearly completed; St. Clair and Lapeer counties are well under way and work is being started in Isabella, Lenawee, Oakland and Saginaw counties.

The first complete test of Luce county, just completed, covered 207 herds including 1963 cattle and revealed 36 reactors or 1.8 per cent infection.

The first test of Kalamazoo county including 2533 herds and 16,740 cattle located 198 reactors and 136 infected premises. The per cent of infection was 1.18.

In the second test of Allegan county, 4,737 herds including 37,437 cattle were tested and 238 reactors were found on 192 infected farms. This test showed only .63 per cent infection as compared to 4.52 per cent in the first test.

The second test of Berrien included 4220 herds and 18,981 cattle and 95 reactors were found on 73 farms. This test showed 5 per cent infection as compared to 2.75 per cent in the first test.

During the month of May a new record was set when 7,198 herds and 62,983 cattle were tested and 2,689 reactors found. Most of the reactors came from Macomb County, which is running about 18 per cent, by all odds the worst infection yet encountered in Michigan. Wayne with 12 per cent and Ottawa with 3.28 per cent were the worst centers of infection until work was started in Macomb.

Accredited counties, 42: Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clinton, Crawford, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmett, Genesee, Goshic, Grand Traverse, Hillsdale, Ingham, Iron, Kalamazoo, Kent, Leelanau, Livingston, Manistee, Marquette, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw and Wayne.

Counties with first test completed, 13: Alger, Baraga, Cass, Delta, Gladwin, Houghton, Kalamazoo, Keweenaw, Luce, Mason, Menominee, Monroe and Westford.

Counties with first test in progress, 10: Isabella, Isabella, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Macomb, Oakland, Saginaw, St. Clair and Tuscola.

Counties on waiting list, 10: Arenac, Clare, Gratiot, Lake, Mecosta, Montcalm, Montmorency, Oscoda, Osceola and Sanilac.

Counties in which no action has been taken, 8: Alcona, Alpena, Bay, Chippewa, Huron, Ionia, Mackinac and Midland.

Good Results in Genesee
Area testing was started in Genesee County in December, 1925, and the first test showed 3.22 per cent infection. Following the completion of the first test all infected herds were retested according to the usual practice. The second complete test of the county has just been finished and only .36 per cent infection was found. This is only a little more than one-tenth as much infection shown on the second test as was found in the first complete test and is an excellent showing.

Thirty counties in this state have so far had two complete tests of all cattle. In these counties the first tests included 569,257 cattle and 19,144 reactors were found, an average of 3.41 per cent infection. The sec-

Midwest States Plan Big Training School

(Continued from page one)
Clark Brody is to serve as registrar and will open the conference with a short talk on its purposes and aims. Other Michigan speakers are scheduled for the affair, including Carl Barnum, manager of the Farm Bureau Seed Service, who will take part in the discussion of co-operative merchandising.

Secure Good Speakers
Arrangements have been completed for several high power talks on salesmanship, membership and co-operative merchandising and co-operative marketing by sales and organization experts.

Virtually all phases of Farm Bureau endeavor are given place on the program of lectures and discussions so that every Farm Bureau member who attends one or all of the sessions will gain some great helps in aiding in the strengthening of the organization at home.

Representatives of different State Farm Bureaus are to have charge of the conferences on different days during the week. Among the speakers slated for the meetings are: Lucius Wilson, of the General Organization company, of Chicago; L. M. Downes, president of the Illinois Central railroad; John Davis, of the Griswold and Eischelman Advertising agency, the concern that conducted a Farm Bureau survey of the State of Ohio; E. L. Hill, director of the WLS radio station; H. M. Scott, sales manager of the Atlas Cement company; Arthur Taylor, general manager of the National Salesman's Training association, of Chicago, and other speakers of national reputation in their respective fields.

Beautiful Campsite
The conference grounds are located on the shores of Cedar Lake, which lies about 40 miles out of Chicago and easily accessible by rail or automobile from all parts of the mid-west area. Michigan Farm Bureau members contemplating taking part in the school are urged to make their reservations as early as possible so that hotel accommodations can be handled expeditiously. Reservations should be in the hands of the committee not later than Aug. 1.

This provides an unusual opportunity for members and their families to combine a week of outing or a beautiful lake with a week of leadership training and conference work with leaders in co-operative work from a half dozen of the states of the mid-west. Reservations can be handled through the Michigan State Farm Bureau office or direct through the A. F. B. F. office, 58 E. Washington street, Chicago.

Last year the idea was experimental when the first school was held the third week of August at Saugatuck, Michigan. But all who attended were thoroughly convinced that one of the best methods of bringing about a closer co-operation between states and a more uniform program of endeavor was just such a school and all were agreed on learning from other successful industries. Hence, for instructors, the very best talent from outside sources was obtained. The same procedure will be followed this year. To defray expenses of securing this expert talent, a tuition fee of \$10 each for the term of five days or single days of \$2 each is charged all those attending sessions.

Last year's school was pronounced the very best post graduate course anyone interested in the Farm Bureau movement could take. We know that, in order to put the farm on an equal footing with other vocations, our farm leaders must understand business methods as practiced by other great industries.

This year's program will consist of lessons and lectures along administration lines, salesmanship, financing, collection, publicity and community development. The Mid-West group embraces 12 states and all are expected to participate.

A new hotel has been secured with accommodations for the whole assembly if spoken for in time. This hotel is up-to-date, comfortable and home like and the rates are as follows: European plan, single, \$1.75 per day; double, \$3.00 per day; American plan, each, \$4.00 per day; with bath, \$5.00 per day; 2 in room with bath, American plan, \$45.00 per week.

When one considers the accommodations that accompany these offers, one must acknowledge they are very reasonable. A large auditorium is at our disposal—with music and everything necessary for conducting a school. The hotel proper has a large living room well furnished; music, electric lights, etc., and a porch large enough for classes if desired, all at our disposal. There's ample parking space for those coming in autos. For recreation there's a good bathing beach, with ample bath houses—there are boats and launches. There's fishing and there are spacious lawns for games, etc. Abundance of shade also is another asset.

When the details of the program are worked out, a complete copy will be given through the News.

The successful feeder invariably feeds a variety—whether it be in our homes or in our feed lots. Tests showed a total of 576,831 cattle with 5,811 reactors, an average of .91 per cent infection. The reduction of the infection from 3.41 per cent on the first to .92 per cent on the second test shows rapid progress toward control and ultimate eradication of the disease. As shown by these figures the first test over these counties reduced the infection by very nearly 75 per cent.

MEXICAN LOCUSTS STRIP FARMS BARE

A locust plague, which intermittently has swept the southern sections of the country, is assuming the greatest proportions. Enormous swarms of insects are reported to be darkening the skies, literally eating the ground clean of every green sprig throughout large areas in Chiapas, Tabasco and Oaxaca.

Putule efforts have been made by the use of airplanes and gas bombs against the vast insect army in its devastating visit from Central America. Many thousands of men out in the fields are trying to fight the advancing peril and save the crops.

CLASSIFIED ADS. POULTRY

500,000 HIGH GRADE HOLLYWOOD Sired White Leghorn Accredited Chickens, Males and females passed and banded by state poultry association. Sturdy and vigorous heavy producing breeders assure chicks of quality and ability. Special discount now. Catalog free. Wyngarden Hatchery & Farms, Zeeland, Mich. Box 25. 2-25-b



CHICKS for July 13c, delivery S. C. W. Leighton, So. 8 week old pullets—75c each; 14 week old pullets, \$1.00 each; year old hens, \$1.00 each.

BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM Michigan Byron Center

The Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange

which formerly operated at 2610 Ropelle Street, Detroit, has discontinued business. This business has been taken over by the

Garlock-Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

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

FOR FIVE DOLLARS

you can buy an all wool camp blanket, size 60 by 80 inches, offered with the State Farm Bureau guarantee of satisfaction.

They are fleecy and firmly woven of soft, Oxford grey yarns. We prepay postage on them.

Clothing Dept. Michigan State Farm Bureau Lansing, Michigan

Are You Paying Excessive freight charges?

The State Farm Bureau will determine this for you by auditing your freight bills free.

Overcharges Located Loss and damage claims collected at cost.

Mich. Farm Bureau Traffic Dept. LANSING, MICH.

Don't Deliver Your Livestock

Ship to Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich. or Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

Sell cooperatively if you will keep your own market. The packers buy direct from producers because they have a purpose in mind. Help defeat that purpose. Increased sales to the co-ops mean increased control of the markets by the producers. Increased sales to the packer buyers will mean increasing their control of the livestock market.

Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich. or Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

Well Developed Pullets Necessary for Heavy Egg Production

BIG, well developed frames and plenty of reserve fat are necessary in order to carry pullets through without moulting. Michigan Growing Mash provides the protein for building body frames and tissues in growing chicks. Mature large, well developed, fat pullets at maturity by feeding a well balanced ration, furnishing all necessary types of protein. This growth and development is necessary for the pullets to maintain heavy egg production. Ask for a pamphlet of our poultry feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

FOR SALE BY Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors



"More Milk with More Cow Left at the End of the Year"

Milk, a Public Formula Ration, Builds for the Future

The important part that Milk makes in Michigan dairying is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milk continuously for one or more years. These dairymen tell us that they have secured the following results by the use of Milk, viz:

1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition.
2. Cows have maintained a larger and more even flow of milk.
3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth.
4. Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no under trouble.

The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milk continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

Buying a Better Herd These men have realized that in buying and using Milk they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence. In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results.

A common phrase among users of Milk is "More milk with more cow left at the end of the year." Ask for booklet on "How to Feed for Economical Milk Production."

FOR SALE BY Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors

Do you feed your land?



IT'S A FACT!

You need to feed your land the same as you do your cattle. But the land feed is LIME. Solvay Pulverized Limestone will restore to the soil the lime taken out by crops, make soil sweet and bring you large profits. Solvay is finely ground—brings results the first year—is high test, furnaces dried, will not burn. In easy to handle 100-lb. bags and in bulk. Write now for prices and the Solvay Lime Book—free on request. SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Detroit, Mich.

Sold by Local Dealers

A Question of Values

There are two ways of learning the value of insurance: One is by insuring your automobile in a concern that you have reason to feel sure is financially safe and morally secure; the other is by bitter experience.

So many have learned by the second method that it no longer is a question of "SHALL I INSURE?" but rather, "With Whom Shall I Insure?"

WE CAN effect economies in the cost of insurance through legitimate methods of cutting costs.

WE CANNOT AFFORD to jeopardize our standing in the business by attempting to sell a policy that would not stand up under the final test.

Farm Risks At Farm Costs

State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co. Michigan Agency FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS Lansing, Michigan

Michigan State College Offers Much of Interest For the Guests To See and Study on the Big Tour

Welcome to Our Home



This shows the Woman's building at State College where at least 50 women will be given sleeping accommodations for the Farm Bureau special meeting, July 18-19. Even the "old man" ought to be satisfied with such quarters for a short time.



Crossing The Campus: The Red Cedar

Song and story, student verse and alumni memories have been woven about this tranquil little river which winds its way quietly across the campus of Michigan State College. The waters are just a little perturbed here, where they tumble over what remains of an old dam. Here many a "stude" has taken a ducking as he tried to shoot the rapids in his canoe.



Some farmer youths go to, State College, pick a chicken and forget their studies; others learn to cull them and meet with success eventually. This shows a typical chicken culling demonstration.

That the chicken business in Michigan has come to be an industry of considerable importance is seen in the development of the poultry department of State College. Poultrymen who have not visited the college grounds in the past few years will find much of the more modern equipment and improvements that were years back.



FERTILIZERS FOR CLOVER

Commercial fertilizers are frequently of great value in securing a seeding of clover. On loams silt loams, and clay loams, an application of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of 16% acid phosphate is beneficial to the clover, as well as to the grain crop with which the clover is seeded. On the sands and lighter sandy loams it has been found advisable to use a fertilizer containing potash as well as phosphorus. On such soils an O-12-6 or an O-14-4 fertilizer is recommended.

The picture was taken the sixth year of the experiment; hence two fertilizer applications were made on wheat during that period. To get good clover crops use Michigan grown seed of high purity and germination. Apply lime on acid soil. Use manure and acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer high in phosphate. Plant at proper depth on firm, well fitted seed beds—early seeding usually best. Top dress grain crops and seedings with manure or straw. Tile drain poorly drained soils. Include clover in good rotation. Cure clover hay in windrows or cocks. Increase seed yields by cutting first crop in full bloom before heads are brown to reduce clover midge injury. Produce clean seed by growing a clean crop. Pull weeds, cut weedy parts of field for hay. Control weeds by proper rotation and cultivation.

"THE McNAUGHTON SYSTEM" OF CURING BEANS



A 30-acre field of beans stacked around posts for curing. Wheat can be seeded on time when bean fields are harvested and secured early.

"The McNaughton System" of curing beans makes it possible to successfully harvest beans even during adverse seasons at a moderate additional expense per acre. This system will make bean growing in Michigan more secure.

This method of curing beans is called "The McNaughton System" because Mr. O. J. McNaughton of Mulliken, Michigan, was the first to use the method on a field scale in Michigan. A similar method is employed in southern states to cure peanuts, soybeans, and cowpeas.

After the beans are in windrows they are stacked four windrows at a time. A wagon loaded with straw and carrying steel fence posts or poles is driven across the field between two of the large windrows. The first post is set about two and one-half rods

from the end, the rest being set at intervals of four or five rods. A steel fence post seven feet long is a good type to use. It makes a very substantial post and is the right height for a stack. Poles can be used but they must be strong. Whatever type of post is used, it must be well set to prevent leaning.

The post having been driven into the ground, a fork full of straw is placed around it. The straw should form a pad about four feet in diameter, and four to six inches thick when settled.

By getting the beans up early, damage which might result from rains is prevented and the pick is greatly reduced. The beans can remain in the stack until some good day later on in the fall when everything has been cared for and it is convenient to thresh.

The beans should be pulled and stacked the same day if weather is threatening. If fair weather prevails

leaving the beans in windrows over night compacts the vines and makes them more easily handled.

The cost estimates on putting up beans by "The McNaughton System" average much alike. The range is from two to five acres per man per day, depending upon the cleanliness of the bean field. The posts cost \$3.70 per acre on the average.

Preliminary experiments carried on at the Michigan State College during the fall of 1926 affirm the method. Beans that were stacked late in September, after considerable damage had been done, and threshed the middle of October, picked four pounds less of damaged and stained beans than those pulled and threshed the first of October. These beans should have been poled two weeks earlier for best results but it was shown that the damage was more severe in the beans left standing in the field and threshed the first of October than those that were stacked.



The "Ag" Building, Michigan State College

A McNAUGHTON BEAN STACK



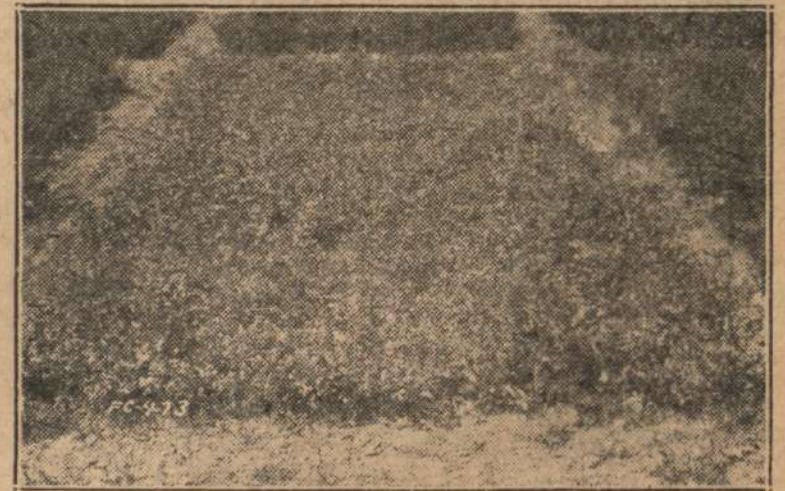
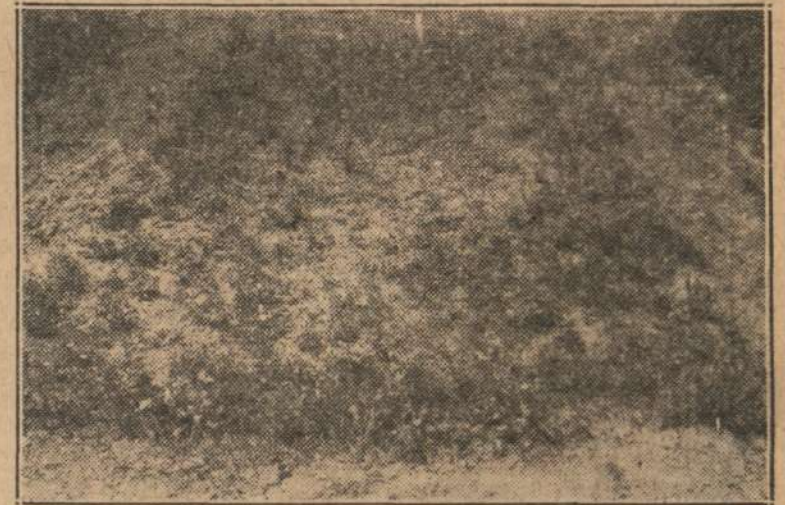
- 1—Get the beans into these stacks as soon as they are ready in the fall.
- 2—Build the bottoms narrow, not over three or three and one-half feet in diameter.
- 3—Do not have any part of the stack over three and one-half to four feet in diameter.
- 4—Keep the beans about the bottom of the stack picked up and have the straw protrude beyond the beans.
- 5—Make straight or very slightly bulging stacks with well made caps.

BEEES



The clovers furnish an important source of nectar for the rapidly growing honey industry of Michigan. Bee culture has made its greatest development in regions where red, mammoth and alsike and white clovers are handled for seed purposes.

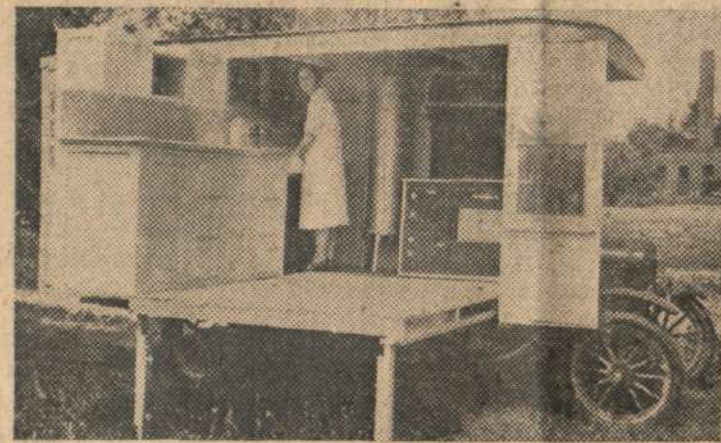
Bees, both honey bees and bumble bees, aid in the pollination of clover flowers, and hence are desirable in aiding in the increase of seed yields.



Ask the guides to show you some of the experimental seed plots at Michigan State College. The plot at the top shows a poor stand of clover from unadapted seed of unknown origin while the lower picture shows a plot of clover from Michigan grown clover seed, affording an excellent comparison as to the results to be expected from use of uncertain seed and seed of definitely determined origin. Extensive plantings of clover seed from various sources have been made at the Michigan Experiment Station at East Lansing in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. These tests show that Michigan grown red clover seed and red clover seed from other northern states and neighboring corn belt states and Canada is best adapted and most dependable. Michigan seed outyielded seed from other sources.



You won't hear much "bull" at the meeting but there will be plenty of real bulls to look at for those who are interested in livestock.



The home demonstration truck, showing a completely equipped model kitchen.

How to save time and effort in preparing meals for a hungry family, is being demonstrated to several thousand rural housewives in southern Michigan this summer, by means of a home demonstration truck sponsored by the Michigan State college agricultural engineering and home demonstration extension departments. The truck started its tour of southern Michigan in Newaygo county, May 31. At each of the stops all the farmers and their wives in the county are invited to attend the demonstrations which show the value of a scientifically equipped kitchen and of an indoor water supply system. N. A. Kessler and Miss Edna V. Smith are accompanying the truck and explaining its purpose to those who attend the meetings.

Sides of the truck unfold and display a kitchen completely furnished, even to the stove, cupboards, linoleum and kitchen sink with running hot and cold water. Such questions as proper lighting and ventilation are discussed by the specialists in explanation of the model work room.

Plan Second Truck

A second truck is being prepared to start from Marquette in the upper peninsula July 8, with Miss Margaret Harris and George Amundson in charge. This truck is similar to the first, except that the indoor water supply arrangement is not so elaborate.

Special arrangements have been made this year with the state board of health for testing samples of well water brought by the farmers. This was not a feature of last year's truck which was the first ever run in the state, and was operated in the upper peninsula, proving in such great demand that the college decided to outfit two this year.

The home convenience truck for the lower peninsula will be in Allegan county July 2, leaving on that day after a stay of three days. Kent county will be covered from July 5 to 9; Ottawa, July 12-13; Muskegon, July 14-16; and July 19-20;

Oceana, July 21-22-23; Midland, July 26-30; and Saginaw, Aug. 1-2.

Schedule for the upper peninsula truck follows July 8-9, Marquette; July 11-12, Delta; July 13-14-15, Menominee; July 16, office at Marquette; July 18-19, Dickinson; July 20-21, Iron; July 22-23, Gogebic;

July 25, office at Marquette; July 26-27, Ontonagon; July 28-29; Houghton, July 30, en route to Luce county; Aug. 1-2, Luce; Aug. 3-4-5, Chippewa; Aug. 8-13, round-up at Chatham; Aug. 17-18, Emmett county; Aug. 19-20, Charlevoix; Aug. 22-23, Antrim; Aug. 24-25, enroute to Marquette.



On a College Marl Inspection Trip



A "company street" in the International Egg Laying contest poultry house plot, showing one row of the houses used at State College for this year-round test.

Here several three hundred egg records were made in the 1925 and 1926 contests. The guides will gladly tell you and show you all you care to see and learn about these contests and about poultry problems. Join the crowd at State College on July 18 and make this great tour of the campus.