

WESTERN PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE FARM PROBLEM

All Classes In Corn Belt Are Discussing the Surplus Situation

IMPROVING CONDITIONS

Farmer Should Make Plans To Remedy His Own Difficulties

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagner

Just recently I was called to attend some meetings in the West and the trip gave me a much clearer vision of agricultural conditions in general. We Michigan folks of small farms and highly diversified methods can hardly appreciate the troubles and perplexities of the western farmer. Great acreages of corn as far as the eye could see from the train; great herds of feeder cattle, and co-operative elevators at every station. I found crowds of women all talking community work and co-operative work, all interested in the Farm Bureau and all hoping for better conditions. I'm sure our farm women are thinking more and more as time passes on the necessity of farm folks knowing their own business and tending their own business.

Women who a very short time ago were satisfied with knowing how to cook for their family and to clothe their family are now becoming anxious to know about farm legislation and co-operative buying and selling and readjustment of taxes and honest government.

Everywhere in the West I heard people talking about the present agricultural situation. In hotels, on the trains and buses; people of all classes, railroad men, business men and laborers. All had grasped the idea that there is an agricultural problem and most of them had a remedy. It is ridiculous to the extreme to listen to some people laying plans in the farmer's behalf. But I am now sure we have the eyes of the country focused on us and my worry is, are we going to let the other fellow mix the medicine for us to take?

Aren't we as a group just as capable of planning our own protection and advancement and readjustment as the laboring class has been or those of the commercial world?

Well! All other people think we're not. That's why they are planning for us and I too have my doubts or we would have a more united organized farm force asking for our rights in our own behalf. We folks who do see the advantage of working as a unit must see to it that our farmer neighbor knows what it's all about and what we are trying to do. There are altogether too many on the outside who are really our competitors rather than co-partners for the same cause. Our farm women are a big factor in the whole proceedings and must be mobilized into our ranks for action. They should be aroused to their opportunities and our men should not hesitate to recognize the assistance they could give if desired or permitted.

SPUD MEN MAKE GOOD WILL TOUR

A better, first-hand understanding of the growing conditions and the marketing system employed in the production of the big Michigan potato crop was gained recently by a group of about 150 spud growers of Pennsylvania who toured the northern potato growing section of Michigan for two days.

The trip was made to study production of the crop of certified seed potatoes. The members of the party used 41,000 bushels of Michigan certified seed potatoes last year and plan on using a hundred thousand bushels this year, it is understood.

The tour was arranged through co-operation of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, the agricultural relations division of the New York Central lines and the Pennsylvania potato growers' organization.

NOTICE

An order has been issued by the State Department of Agriculture to the effect that all cattle arriving in cars or trucks that also contain reactor cattle, and which are not properly separated by a wooden partition, will have to be disposed of for immediate slaughter.

Taxes!

The state administrative board fixed the amount of tax to be raised by direct tax for this year at \$20,500,000. This is \$4,000,000 less than last year.

POSTAL DEPT. FINDS RULES ARE VIOLATED

A recent test at a post office disclosed that at least 30 per cent of the parcels handled there contained letters, personal notes or other written matter which should not have been inclosed.

Some postmasters fail to exercise proper care to prevent the acceptance for mailing, at less than the first-class rate of postage, of packages containing barber's tools, fountain pens, jewelry, machinery, or other articles, together with instructions, indicated by written word or by check marks, for repairs to be made or work to be done in connection with the articles, such instructions subjecting the packages to postage at the first-class rate—two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

When it is desired to have written instructions of the kind referred to accompany the articles mailed at the third or fourth-class rate of postage, this may be done providing a communication is prepared at the first-class rate and attached to a parcel of third or fourth class matter.

CUBA IS BIGGEST IMPORTER OF OUR RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Great Britain Second Among The Foreign Buyers of Rubber Footwear

Cuba led all foreign countries as a market for American rubber footwear last year. Great Britain was second.

Most of Cuba's purchase of rubber footwear from the United States consist of canvas rubber-soled shoes which are used on the island both for sport and everyday wear. Great Britain, however, buys chiefly rubber boots from the United States.

The Philippines were the third chief market for American rubber footwear in 1927; Argentina was fourth, Porto Rico fifth, British Malaya sixth.

CHANGE PROGRAM OF POTATO SHOW FOR GREENVILLE

Outstanding features of the 1928 Greenville Potato show include the unique Potato Show parade which was inaugurated last year and the potato show banquet. Pioneer history, agriculture, manufacturing, education, etc., are to be depicted in the parade, which is expected to be over a mile in length. This year the splendid M. S. C. military band, which is famed over the country, will lead the parade, and give a concert at the annual potato banquet. The banquet always proves the high spot of the year for Montcalm potato men. A speaker of national importance is to be heard on this occasion.

A change has been made in the program from former years as to the several educational sessions for the days of the potato show. This year a meeting of this nature was held in the spring before the potatoes were planted. The only special meeting this year will be an illustrated talk on Thursday, November 8.

On Saturday, the last day of the potato show, judging contests for boys and girls and men and women will be the main events.

LIVESTOCK RATES CUT 12 PER CENT BY I. C. C. RULING

A new order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission makes a 12 per cent reduction in livestock freight rates effective October 1. This rate covers shipments within the Central Freight Association territory and on trunkline shipments to the east.

This reduction will mean a saving of approximately five dollars on each car of livestock shipped to the Detroit market and more on Buffalo shipments, it is estimated.

The commission has also posted a ruling, cutting the rates for shipment of fertilizer, effective October 5. Shipments made after this date will be governed by actual mileage rates while a further order of the commission makes the schedule of rates effective after 60 days from October 5, or after December 5, based upon the short haul mileage.

Both of these orders are a decided advantage to the farmers of Michigan as compared with rates that have obtained in the past, and will mean the saving of thousands of dollars annually in shipping costs.

Uruguay Increases Imports of Potatoes

This year the potato crop has been short in both Uruguay and Argentina and consequently larger quantities will be imported into Uruguay from other countries.

Inspect Alfalfa Fields



Michigan Distributors of known origin seed inspecting the alfalfa fields of Utah. They are: Bassett, Megee, Simmons, Vivian, Hansen, George, Hunt, Sears, Mrs. Schultz and Ed Schultz.



Samuel Western, Utah's oldest alfalfa seed grower, in his 50 year old alfalfa field. This field has not been plowed or turned under for a half century.



Agronomists of four states inspect Utah Alfalfa fields. Prof. C. R. Megee, of Michigan State College is shown on the right. The others in the picture are: Allen, of Missouri; Churchill, of Iowa and Willoughby, of Kansas.

SUPPLY SERVICE FEED SPECIALIST FOR FIELD STAFF

New Arrangement Makes Feed Expert Available To Local Groups

The Farm Bureau Supply Service has added to its field staff a dairy specialist who will be available for discussing livestock and poultry feeding problems at co-op meetings and meetings of other local groups of farmers.

In deciding upon this extra service to farmers, the Supply Service picked Robert Addy, a dairy specialist for six years, who had been employed by Michigan State College until the first of this month, when he joined the Farm Bureau staff.

Mr. Addy is familiar with feed problems pertaining to poultry, cows and hogs and various other dairy subjects.

His work with the Supply Service will be in support of the State College Dairy program, covering breeding, weeding and feeding.

Readers of the Farm Bureau News who desire information on these subjects will be given personal consideration if they will write to Mr. Addy, care of Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Mich.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN LIVESTOCK LINE

With the purchasing power of farm products close to the highest point reached since 1920, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, reports continued financial improvement in the livestock industries but lower markets for some of the major crops, in its monthly summary of the agricultural situation.

Beef cattle producers are once again in strong position after all their hard times, the Bureau says. Hogs are apparently on the upswing of a price cycle. The dairy industry is in relatively good shape, with market milk prices at about the highest level since 1920, with feed prices easing off, and with cows at very high values. Even the sheep industry is still doing well in spite of all its expansion. The widespread tendency now to raise more young stock is evidence of the relative prosperity of the animal industries.

In an hour, the railways spend \$22,166 in operating expenses.

FEDERAL REPORT FAVORS MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS

Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Reviews Its Steady Growth

Ten years ago the potato growers of Michigan organized the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Cadillac, in an effort to remedy unfavorable marketing conditions. Starting in an experimental way with everything about systematic marketing to learn, the organization has reached a point where it is handling a substantial portion of the potatoes shipped to market. The association assures its members of a market at average market prices. Through the educational work of the association and its marketing activities, growers have learned how to produce better stock by the use of high-grade seed; have learned better methods of cultivation and handling; have learned something about grading, storing, market demands, and other factors; have established their own brand "Chief Potosky" for choice sacked potatoes; and have stimulated the demand for this stock.

Because of the drought during the potato growing season the Michigan crop was only about two-thirds of normal and the Exchange handled only 1,765 cars of potatoes, which is the smallest number during its ten years of operation. Sales for the season amounted to \$1,451,823 and net earnings came to \$4,262.

A number of departments are maintained by the Exchange. The seed department has now operated five years and has been instrumental in promoting the production of certified seed and its sale to growers of Michigan and other states. The purchasing department last year bought supplies to the amount of \$111,075, including potato bags, spray material, paper for lining cars, etc.

Do You Know?

Nineteen million people are trafficking in the products raised by thirty-five million farmers; that about seven and one-half billion dollars is paid annually for farmers' products for which the consumer pays twenty-two and one-half billion dollars, or approximately three times the amount received by the producer, and that American livestock producers are receiving about fifty-two cents of the consumer's dollar?

INSURANCE WORK GIVEN APPROVAL BY 7 EXAMINERS

Status Of State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Company Reported Good

AUDIT 1927 BUSINESS

Report Favorable Finding On Claim Adjustment And Loss Settlement

A very favorable report on the business of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company was made recently by insurance examiners' departments of several of the states in which this concern operates.

Inasmuch as the Michigan State Farm Bureau is the state agent for this company in Michigan, the findings of the board of examiners should be of interest to Farm Bureau News readers.

The insurance commissions of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, Missouri, S. Dakota and Kansas conducted the examination which covered the insurance company's business for the calendar year of 1927, making a thorough check of all income and disbursements. The examination included a solid check of the entire year by comparing the issued checks during the year with the cash book, making a test check of all entries from the cash book to the ledger, verifying all balances and found all entries pertaining to this particular item as entered on the books, the examiners' report shows.

Million Dollar Assets The securities of the company, totaling approximately a million dollars, were counted in the safety deposit vault of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Bloomington, Ill., and all these securities were reported intact as listed. Only one bond of \$5,000 was checked from this total and deducted as an asset not admitted because it had been issued by the Milwaukee Joint Land Bank, which has been placed in receivership with prospects of a dividend being paid on the security when final settlement of its affairs is made.

In commenting on the adjustment of claims, the examiners reported from their investigation, "that we are more than satisfied that justice is being done to the policyholders in the adjustment of claims against the company, likewise with the payment of the losses, which has shown promptness in all cases examined."

The examiners gave as a total of admitted assets, \$1,153,147.77 and as gross assets, \$1,256,104.70 as of Dec. 31, 1927, with surplus over all liabilities, \$215,973.51.

The report was submitted by M. Beeher, examiner, representing the State of Illinois; R. M. Meyer, actuary, representing the State of Minnesota; C. B. Burge, examiner, representing the State of Kansas; J. Russell Sharpe, examiner, representing the State of Missouri; J. G. Vaughn, examiner, representing the State of Texas; James F. Houlihan, special examiner, representing the State of South Dakota and George H. Tomlinson, examiner, representing the State of Indiana.

PLAN SALES MEET FOR FIELD STAFF

Organization And Sales Men Are To Discuss Lines Of Field Work

A supply-organization salesmanship conference is to be held Monday, September 17, at the Lansing headquarters of the Farm Bureau.

Among the speakers will be: Carl Kidman, special salesman with the Farm Bureau; L. A. Thomas, manager of the supply service; E. E. Ungren, director of publicity; A. P. Mills, traffic manager; Alfred Bentall, insurance manager; T. C. Maurer, seed department manager; C. L. Brody, secretary-manager; Robert Addy, field specialist for the supply service; C. L. Nash, organization director.

BRITISH CO-OPS RAISE OWN TEA

Tea is such an important item in the supplies handled by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies that they began some years ago to acquire land in India and Ceylon and produce tea on a large scale. During 1927 the tea estates in Southern India increased from 3,967 acres to 7,721 acres and production of tea increased from 1,395,193 pounds to 2,864,796 pounds. As the quantity produced on these co-operative estates in India and Ceylon is less than 10 per cent of the requirements of the Wholesale Societies, the acreage is to be extended steadily from year to year.

CHAMPION SEED DEALERS OF STATE MAKE TRIP THROUGH NORTHWEST AS FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE GUEST

First Contest To Promote Alfalfa Seed Sales Afforded Two Weeks Tour Of Utah And Northern Alfalfa Regions To 5 Leaders In Local Sales

The Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Service's trip to the alfalfa seed producing regions of Utah, provided for the local seed dealer making the biggest gain in alfalfa seed sales in his respective district this season, was made with a party of nearly twenty seed men and agronomists participating.

The trip was planned as a means of stimulating seed sales in each of five districts of the Lower Peninsula and the aggregate increase of business was found to more than justify the expense of the trip. It was a complete success from every standpoint and the trip, which continued through two weeks, took the group into some regions of unusual interest.

Ted Maurer, manager of the seed sales for the Farm Bureau Seed Service, who proposed the contest, has written a very interesting log of the trip. Some of the pictures which the group were able to take on the trip will be reproduced in the series of articles which the NEWS intends to run, part of which appears in this issue.

OHIO CO-OP CUTS OPERATION COSTS

Eggs Marketed For Members At 2.3 Cents a Dozen During July

Forty-three per cent of the eggs marketed by the Ohio Poultry Producers' Cooperative Association, Wauseon, during the first half of July sold at an average price of 30 cents a dozen, 36 per cent sold for 27 cents; 10 per cent for 34 cents; 7 per cent for 23 cents; and 3 per cent for 22 cents or less. Brown-shelled eggs brought the highest price. During the period a total of 45,975 dozen of eggs were handled.

The association is furnishing trucking service for the collection of eggs for one entire county and part of another county. A new truck route is being planned for a third county.

Handling costs reached their lowest point in the history of the organization in April of this year, when the expense amounted to but 2.3 cents a dozen. This cost included trucking, candling, grading and all overhead expense.

TWO DAYS' DAIRY PRODUCTS NEEDED FOR OUR IMPORTS

Were the American people to rely on their own production of dairy food stuffs, it would become necessary to go without such foods for two days of the year or import the amount necessary for those two days, it is indicated in a recently reported statement by A. F. Woods, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He shows that dairymen of this country produce the equivalent of the requirement of the country for 363 days of the year.

Michigan Plant To Take Canning Lead

More string beans will be canned at the W. R. Roach factory at Scottville this year than at any other factory in the United States and it is thought, in the world.

Since the factory has not canned peas, it has concentrated on string beans, and has this year doubled the acreage. Farmers in this section are raising 850 acres of the beans, all of which will be canned at Scottville.

Bones In Huron Dunes Tell Of The Early Life

Pottery, Weapons, Arrow Heads And Other Relics Of A Bygone Race Tell A Mute Story, Of Savage Life In Michigan's Thumb District

Excavators in the vicinity of Port Crescent, in Huron county, along the sand dune shores of Lake Huron, are daily bringing to light relics of an age of stone workers, probably the Redskins of Eastern Michigan, whose activities ceased some two or three centuries ago. Odd utensils, pottery of a peculiar, American Indian design, flint arrow heads and bones of the aborigine are among the remains of this sturdy race of natives which are being brought to the surface in the operations of removing sand for commercial purposes.

The excavating is being done along the mouth of the Pinnebog river, in territory now believed to have been the hunting and camping grounds of a tribe of Indians of considerable number.

Find Arrow Heads

Many arrow heads have been found intact with perfect outlines indicating the skill of the savages. Pieces of flint with edges as sharp as a knife have been dug out. Bones, broken by the excavating machinery, are thought to be from the burial ground for Indian braves, some of whom came to their death in the bloody conflicts with other tribes. Some of the pieces of pottery are decorated on the edges by narrow parallel lines marked with an instrument about the size of the lead in a pencil.

A story of the day before the white man penetrated the shores of the tip-of-the-Thumb is told by the discoveries. Lured by the crystal number.

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OCEAN FREIGHT

To the Michigander the matter of freight rates on commodities shipped across the ocean may not seem to be of immediate concern. But it really is, when we consider that our commodity prices are largely influenced by the world markets.

A very impressive showing of the progress of intercontinental shipping was made at the State Fair at Detroit this month where the U. S. Shipping Board pictured the vital importance of the merchant marine services to all branches of commerce and industry.

From the standpoint of our agriculture there never has been a time when the Nation has had more need for a strong merchant marine. The industrial revival in Europe and other countries is being followed by the keenest competition that American agriculture has ever experienced. In this contest for world market supremacy the question of ocean freight rates is very important and may become a deciding factor. If the American merchant marine is to be allowed still further to decline and ocean rates are to be dictated largely by foreign shipping interests, the foreign trade of the United States, in agricultural and manufactured produce, will be subject to serious disadvantages.

The demands of agriculture are seasonal. Our railroads are prepared to meet this demand. However, if the movement of crops is to be as efficient and expeditious as it should be, the ocean ports these railroads feed must have an increased number of ships at certain times of the year. This service the United States Shipping Board has rendered and is prepared to render until private lines are developed.

During the war times American agriculture was greatly expanded; our production grew at an enormous rate. This increased production is largely continuing and will continue. To insure agricultural prosperity new and larger foreign markets must be found for the products of American farms.

Our foreign commerce each year is increasing and the prosperity of our country becomes more and more dependent upon our ability to buy and sell in foreign markets.

We must not allow the American flag to be driven from the seas.

CHARACTER

Some years ago Herbert Hoover, in an official document, set forth this unanswerable proposition: "National character is but the sum of the moral fiber of individuals." A short phrase, but one full of importance. It justifies study and discussion.

WE MUST STANDARDIZE

In the city one hears much of the chain stores. They are a cut price outfit, many contend, and their practices are criticised by the home town merchant who has always bought here and there wherever he could pick up his commodities the easiest and at most reasonable prices.

The home town merchant has had to follow the chain store operator in price setting and in many instances in offering a good grade of merchandise to his trade.

This means that the chain store method of merchandising is reaching back into the agricultural producing areas to the extent of making it necessary for the grower, especially the small producer of such commodities as can be disposed of on the local market, to keep on his toes, so to speak, and to have his produce in the most marketable condition possible.

Just potatoes, or just apples or whatever the commodity may be is not sufficient today. It must be graded potatoes or assorted apples.

This all means we farmers have to adopt safe standards and supply the markets with graded produce well up to the standards we adopt. We must be orderly in our business affairs, even in the selling of a peck of potatoes. Buying and selling all down the line has taken on a new aspect which calls for orderliness and a doing away with the old, haphazard methods of distribution. To follow this trend means another move toward organization of agricultural interests, each within its own ranks.

Standardization and organization go hand in hand and lead the way to a more prosperous condition for the producer.

WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION

Linking of the oceans by the Panama Canal is an indication of the probable traffic change that can be expected from the mid-west areas of the U. S. with the establishing of the proposed waterway along the St. Lawrence river from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

A recent report filed with the War department shows the total tonnage of shipments through the Panama canal during the year ending June 30 was more than double that of last year, indicating the tremendous growth that that phase of water route transportation is undergoing.

Of the total tonnage of wheat passing eastward through the canal this year, the United States ranked second in amount of shipments and Canada ranked first. United States shipments amounted to 1,124,558 tons.

With more than 96 per cent of this total tonnage booked for Continental Europe or the United Kingdom, we get a fair idea of what an all-water route means for handling grain shipments from the producing areas of the west to the big world markets, and from this example we can draw our own conclusions as to what a nearly direct water route along the St. Lawrence course would mean to our agriculture, with the appreciable rate advantage which this means of transportation affords as compared with the rail-and-water rates which now obtain.

Happy day when—all appetites controlled, all matter subject—mind, all conquering mind, shall live and move, the monarch of the world. And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory!—Abraham Lincoln.

Champion Seed Men Visit Utah Growers

(Continued from page 1)

Show could be seen in patches at lower elevations from where we were standing. The jagged peaks, jumbled piles of rock, timber-line, snow patches and many colors gave us a picture that cannot be described but is never forgotten.

Mountain Trips

The descent in a car is more thrilling than by the cog road, even though Hal Simmons lost his hat from the rear platform of the train. The automobile road twists and turns so often and abruptly that you give up hope of ever catching the right side to brace yourself. Guard rails are few and look to be very inadequate supports in case of an emergency. The sighs of relief when the cars reached the less torturous road caused the drivers to stop and look for a flat tire or two.

Lunch at the Cliff House in Manitou and we were all set for the little loop drive which took us to the "Cave of the Winds" where we meandered around underground and were introduced to total darkness.

Visit Seven Falls

From the cave we went to the "Garden of the Gods". In this immense garden are rock formations in which can be seen most any animal or structure, if your imagination is wild. Many of these forms must have been seen and named in the Garden, we saw the "Seven Falls". Two hundred and fifty-seven steps prevented the heavy members of the party from seeing the upper three falls.

The crowd detoured the next day at Price, Utah, with many cracking joints. Cecil Wilkinson of Roosevelt, who took charge of the party, saw to it that all were comfortably seated in cars provided by the people of Roosevelt and led the procession to the Uinta Basin. After trying to follow Cecil for two days we now wonder that we saw him between Price and Roosevelt. But for two near accidents (Cecil had the best one) everything went very smoothly. The road from Price to Roosevelt follows a canyon for 30 miles on one side of the mountain and 33 going down the other side. The remainder of the 90-odd miles was fairly level and straight, except for dugways down off the benches. The canyons on each side of the pass were of exceptional beauty. Every turn presented a new and different view. There were too many and too sharp curves on a too narrow road. Ask anyone on the trip.

Hear Alfalfa History

Arriving at Roosevelt, we found that the Commercial club had prepared to entertain us at a banquet. None of our party refused the invitation. There are fewer chickens in Roosevelt since that night. Cecil Wilkinson, Claire Johnson, J. W. Nicolson, and Mr. May were the principal speakers. Mr. May told us some of the early history of Alfalfa Seed in

the Uinta Basin—Brigham Young was instrumental in getting seed from Lucerne, Switzerland, about 1865. Later two men were sent to Turkistan and three bags were shipped back. Mr. May's father received and planted one of the three bags of seed in 1872. This seed, as foundation stock, has withstood 32 degrees below zero for six consecutive nights. In digging a well one alfalfa root was dug out which measured 33 ft. in length.

Other interesting facts were brought out along the lines of seed production and alfalfa culture as practiced in the Uinta Basin. Water is one of the chief essentials—time and amount applied, and time of cutting the first crop of hay must be considered as to their influence on the seed crop.

Further details of the trip will follow in the next issue of the News, telling about half-century-old seed beds and other features of interest.

Bones In Huron Sand Tell Of Early Life

(Continued from page 1)

waters of Saginaw bay and the beauties of the winding Pinnebog river filled with fish and banked by high bluffs, the Red Man sought shelter in the recesses of the thick forests. Here wild game abounded and the Indian matched his savage skill against that of the beast in the hunt.

Dependent on the bow and arrow for his living as well as his protection he became a proficient mechanic in forming weapons and tools from rocks. The Port Crescent discoveries point to a time before the Indian purchased guns and utensils from the invading white settlers. Stone skinning knives, spear heads, tomahawks and other articles have been found along the shore.

At this point the Huron Indians, separated by a vast expanse of water from the warring Iroquois tribes of the east, lived in peace and comparative security until about the year 1649 when the powerful Iroquois crossed the St. Clair river, engaged in a gigantic struggle with the Algonquin tribes and ventured north to disperse the Hurons.

At the time when the first white settlers entered Huron county the Indians had come under the influence of early traders and had accepted many of the customs of the whites. Copper kettles and other metallic articles have been found in McKinley township and elsewhere in the county. These indicate a much later date in the history of the Indian than the recent discoveries at Port Crescent. When the Huron chiefs sat around their campfires, at the mouth of the Pinnebog, smoking their pipes and drinking from the vessels now being uncovered there it was long before the roman color of the savage life had faded with the invasion of civilized man.

Huckleberries

By Marjorie H. Morrill, in Newberry News

Gale or calm, the white pine tree Sings "Te Deum" endlessly. When the plain with noon is bright, When the stars emboss the night, Dawn or sunset glorious, Sings "Te Deum Laudamus!"

The white pines are no more. In their stead are black stumps, tall stubs with here and there silent companies of jack pines. But the huckleberries are still with us.

They are purple. The plains are bright with the silver and blue of their leaves and fruit. Spread among patches of sweet fern, braken, and other plains growth they give their own particular atmosphere to the north country.

We used to go after the huckleberries, all of us from the grey heads down to the smallest, staggering to head. Mag and Jess were hitched to the farm wagon, tents, blankets, kettles and people all loaded on together and then we rolled off to where the hills lifted themselves up, perfumed offerings to the sky.

Poplar waved her tiny fans. The lacquered leaves of the oaks shone russet in the sun. The sandy road ran up and over and down; the horses plodding patiently with musical rattle of harness and thud of hoof.

The camping place had been selected by the men some time before. When we reached it the wagon gave up its load suddenly and tents and tripods, seemed to grow up from the ground. Sweet fern was gathered for bed. Fires were started, fuel piled up. Two of the young people mounted the horses and went slowly off to the nearest spring for water, a pair of brown jugs hanging across each horse's neck. When we grew older we too would go after water. The speculative eye of the oldest Connors boy was on us so we turned up our nose and looked away.

Dinner was served on a faded, clean red table cloth spread bumpily on the ground. Beans browned in a deep crock, rosy slices of ham, golden-hearted eggs, deep red beet pickles, raspberry pie, chocolate cake, fruit cookies. Ah, the cooks of today can never capture the fine flavors of those foods!

Each person found a patch which was personal by unspoken agreement. Each person had a picking pail and an emptying pail. Young ones emptied into the pail of some grownup. "It's hot; let's rest a while." "Alright; as soon as I empty."

But night was best. Supper eaten in the red light of an August evening. Smell of hot plains mingled with the damp of the coming night and the mouthwatering aroma of frying potatoes. Voices were softer. Frogs were tuning for the evening concert. The men spoke with authority concerning the morrow's weather, faint grey banners from their pipes floating about their heads.

And then to bed and sleep quite suddenly snatched you away but you took with you into your dreams the good smell of the night plains, the quiet voices of big cousin and her beau beside the red-dening fire, the sound of a mouth organ singing "Darling Nellie Grey, they have taken you away" and the gentle voice of Mother singing little brother, and you, to sleep.

STATE FORECASTS BIG POTATO CROP, SMALL BEAN CROP

Expect Country As Whole To Turn Out Record Crop Of Potatoes

SUGAR BEET CROP LOW

Apple Crop Prospects Fall Below 50 Per Cent Of Full Crop

Present prospects are that Michigan will produce a large potato crop this year and that the United States potato crop will be the largest ever produced as a result of the increased acreage and high conditions on September 1st, according to the crop report released today by Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. The United States forecast is 466,835,000 bushels and the Michigan prospects are for 35,942,000 bushels of potatoes this year. Excessive rains following hot weather early in August in the heart of the Michigan bean-growing area added to previous losses and reduced the prospects materially. A condition of 57 per cent of normal on September 1 in Michigan forecasts a total production of 4,959,000 bushels. The bean crop also suffered in the Great Northern territory during August, and the United States forecast is now over one million bushels less than last year's production. August weather accounted for one million bushels loss of dry beans.

Corn About Average

Michigan's corn crop has made excellent progress following a poor start, and the September 1 condition was average. The United States corn crop prospects declined during August, but a crop of nearly three billion bushels is still expected. Threshing returns for oats in Michigan are not quite up to expectations, but the crop is nearly as large as that of 1924 and about eight million bushels above average. The United States oat crop is also large. The September 1 condition of sugar beets was the lowest on record for Michigan as a result of damage from excessive rains in the heavy producing counties. Less than one-half of an average sugar beet tonnage is expected in Michigan this year, however, the condition is average or better in all of the other important states. Michigan has about an average hay crop this year, although it seems short in comparison with the heavy crop cut last year.

The outlook for the Michigan apple crop declined during August to 41 per cent of a full crop. There were plenty of Dutchess and other early apples, but the fall crop is very fair and the winter crop is very light. Baldwins are very scarce in the state. Outside of well sprayed commercial orchards the quality is poor. Peaches are a fair crop in Michigan, but are very unevenly distributed. Berrien county peaches are shortest, and the per cent of a crop increases northward through the other counties. Pears in Michigan are clean and of good size and although the crop is uneven, it now appears larger than expected earlier. Rot developed in the grape-growing sections during August and reduced the prospects somewhat. The United States fruit crops are all considerably better than last year.

State Distributes Fish for Planting

Lansing, Sept. 14—Starting the middle of the present month the fish division of the State Conservation department will begin its fall distribution of fish. There is little activity at the present time but the machinery is prepared for the fall campaign.

Cree census reports made out by conservation department officers and forwarded to the fish division indicate that there was a large number of limit catches of trout this year. Fishermen who have been questioned by department employes have expressed satisfaction with the trout fishing during the past season.

With the closing of the fishing season the department will compile statistics from the individual reports that have been made both by fishermen and officers of the department. This information, while not thoroughly indicative of the fishing conditions, nevertheless supplies the department with some valuable figures.

STATE INSPECTOR FOR OIL SECTION SAID IMPERATIVE

Federal Engineer Makes Study In Muskegon's Newly Opened Field

Lansing, September 14—"Oil and gas possibilities in Michigan warrant the State securing the services of an expert and experienced inspector."

That was the statement made by R. R. Brandenthaler, a United States Bureau of Mines engineer, who this week paid a visit to the Muskegon oil field at the invitation of the State, R. H. Smith, State Geologist, has urged the State to employ an expert to conduct inspection work in the Michigan field and Brandenthaler's visit was one of the results of Mr. Smith's activity. Mr. Brandenthaler was detailed to the Michigan area for two weeks by the Federal government and while here Geologist Smith sought his advice as to the type of man needed. The

56 COUNTIES ARE ACCREDITED WITH PROPER TB WORK

State Issues Data to Show Expiration of Period of Accreditation

This information is of importance to individuals and organizations furnishing milk to the cities of Detroit and Chicago. When the bovine tuberculosis in a county is reduced below one half of one per cent, the county is declared a "Modified Accredited Area" for a period of three years. The month and year of expiration of the period of accreditation for the 56 counties now affected follow:

Table with columns: County, Accreditation Month, Year Expires. Lists 56 counties and their accreditation details.

*Retesting now in progress.

above statement revealed what the government expert thought.

Some time ago, the Conservation Department determined that it would employ the expert which Mr. Smith should recommend. The geologist at once called a meeting of the oil operators in Michigan and they decided that to preclude the possibility of any favoritism being shown to any one company, a government man would be the ideal figure for the position. On request, the government sent Mr. Brandenthaler from the Bartlesville, Oklahoma, experimental station but gave him only a two weeks leave. The Mines Bureau chiefs also said that because of the scarcity of petroleum engineers, they would find it impossible to release any of their men. This started Mr. Smith on a new search for an expert. He has several likely candidates in mind now who, it is believed, will prove satisfactory to the rival companies in the state.

Forecast Large Crop Of Canadian Apples

The Canadian commercial apple crop outlook based on August 1 conditions indicated a yield of 2,938,970 barrels or 4 per cent above last year's crop of 2,811,100 barrels. The crop is only 93 per cent of the five-year average, however. Conditions in the different provinces are similar to those in corresponding regions of the United States.



No Limestone Two Tons Limestone per acre Limestone increases your yields and builds for the fertility of your soil.

In order to cooperate in getting more satisfactory service for the farmers of Eaton County, the following distributors will carry France Limestone in bulk: Charlotte, Colburn-Fulton; Dimondale, Rose Shepherd Lumber Co.; Grand Ledge, Grand Ledge Produce & Supply; Eaton Rapids, H. P. Webster & Sons Lumber Co.

FRANCE STONE COMPANY TOLEDO, OHIO

4 THINGS NEEDED FOR THE SUCCESS OF COOPERATIVES

State College Has Numerous Business Services for Co-ops

ASSOCIATIONS USE PLANS

Farmers' Organizations Use Standard System Of Accounting

"There are four things necessary in order to have a successful farmers' co-operative enterprise," said R. V. Gunn of State College in his address to the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange.

- 1. Careful determination of the need for the ass'n.
- 2. A good business set up.
- 3. Capable management.
- 4. A loyal and informed membership.

The Michigan State College Economics Dept. has been giving a great deal of attention and service to Michigan co-operative associations on business set up, accounting practice, advice on their forms of organization, by-laws and a host of other things. Many associations are now using standard co-operative accounting systems which the College has worked out for co-operative types of business. This service is open to the co-operatives and they are taking advantage of it.

FLAX ACREAGE IS SAME AS IN 1927

The total area sown to flaxseed in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and seven minor producing countries, in 1928 is about equal to the area reported for the same countries in 1927. An increase of 1.6 per cent in the estimate of area sown in Argentina over the final estimate of last year and increases in countries of minor importance are offset by a decrease of 5.2 per cent in the acreage of North America, including a decrease of 2.6 per cent in the United States area and a decrease of 20.8 per cent in Canada. These countries include all areas from which the United States usually takes its total supply.

Estimates on this crop were taken from federal crop acreage reports and preliminary surveys.

Reported by Co-ops

Nearly four carloads of butter from the cream received in a single day, is the new high record of the Farmers' Equity Cooperative Creamery, in its Orleans, Neb., and Denver, Colo., plants. Approximately 2,500 cans of cream delivered in one day produced 88,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$33,000. Ten years ago, in 1918, the manager was proud of a record of 4,000 pounds of butter from one day's cream, little dreaming of a 17-fold increase in a decade.

Officials of the Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, estimate that the recent revision of the freight rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission will result in an average saving of about 6 cents a box, or about \$21 a car, a total of approximately \$1,200,000 a year for Florida citrus growers. This victory is the result of four years of consistent work. However, the reduction is not all that was hoped for and efforts may be continued to secure what is considered an equitable rate.

Last year about 200 farmers in the vicinity of San Angelo, Texas, formed the Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association for the purpose of operating a turkey-dressing plant. Dressed turkeys and live chickens were marketed and sales for 1927 amounted to about \$100,000.

Fur ranchers and trappers have recently organized the Alberta Trappers and Muskrat Breeders' Association, Ltd., and have received a charter from the provincial government. In addition to cooperative marketing of products and cooperative purchase of supplies, the organization proposes to encourage specialization in all phases of the industry.

The British Columbia Egg and Poultry Cooperative Association is being formed by farmers owning about 1,000,000 hens in the lower Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. This provincial organization will become a member of the Canadian Egg Producers' Association. Banks are expected to finance shipments up to 80 per cent of their market value.

A large new building to contain a packing house and office is under construction in Los Angeles by the Calavo Growers of California. The structure is of brick and steel with many windows and about 12,000 feet of floor space. Its cost with land and equipment is estimated at \$40,000. Prospects of a large crop for the 1928-29 season made the need for additional handling facilities imperative.

Limestone and inoculation are two requirements for success with sweet clover.

Women Are Coming To The Forefront

The "Weaker Sex" Is Not So Weak When Allowed Full Rights

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

Every once in a while, I am called upon to explain women's rights and privileges in our organization; someone has been misinformed or someone has questioned the right of participation of some woman or group of women. Once in a while I am asked if being a member of an extension club made one a member of the Farm Bureau. In fact there are many peculiar ideas as to membership among men as well as women not only in our state but the same is true of many other states within the Farm Bureau Federation.

I really cherish these appeals when they come to me, for they prove to me a growing interest in the fundamentals of organized farm problems.

Early in the life of our own state organization a resolution was adopted declaring a family membership; that is, every man joining the Farm Bureau not only became a member himself but he also made his wife and the young folks while they lived under the family roof, members as well. We recognize farm families as a unit rather than just men alone. These women and these young men and women are part of the organization if they desire to be and are eligible to any office or to serve on any committee. Only one member of a family holding one membership can act as delegate to the state annual meeting, however.

We have women holding memberships in their own names separate from the ones taken out by their husbands. Such memberships are always pleasing to the Farm Bureau although not necessary in order to participate in the work of the organization.

To become a member of an extension club does not make one a member of the Farm Bureau. While the Farm Bureau has been the only organization to assist in financing extension work in our state, each is a separate and distinct group by itself and governed by its own people, although there always has been the closest co-operation between the two.

A Farm Bureau membership means a contract between the organization and a farm family; the former pledging service and protection and the latter an annual fee of ten dollars divided between the county, state and national groups. Loyalty is really expected from both parties.

I acknowledge that at the very beginning the Farm Bureau was created as an organized group through which extension work could be promoted and fostered but the farmers themselves soon found this field having limitations in its means of caring for the numerous problems confronting them and so they converted the organization into one of broader lines embracing factors wholly out of the extension field. Their interest in extension work has never diminished and at the same time they are free to indulge in legislative and economic problems which were originally barred from their program of work.

It has been a slow, steady grind to bring about a clear understanding among our men of the real need of combining into a strong county, state and national organization but we are happy now to see that, each day, we are growing stronger and building better. The slow growth has meant permanency.

And now, day by day, we can see that our women are recognizing the

worth of the deeper and broader lines of work.

It was so encouraging and so satisfactory to see the rapid change that has come over an organized group on the border line of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. Desires of something new to stimulate interest, a few enthusiastic farm women planned and put into effect a tri-state, one-day meeting. The first year they were pleased with the attendance and the program along extension lines and they decided to make it an annual event. Each succeeding year the attendance grew and the interest seemed keener but the originators began to hope for something still broader in scope and at last appealed to the American Farm Bureau for assistance and advice. They knew their farm women wanted something that touched other angles of their home life; they knew there were factors that reflected on their homes and their business and their vocation which the women as well as the men should understand, so they gradually changed from a program confined to the four walls of their home into a broader field: one of legislation, civics and economic business practices and principles. The result was all they had hoped for. Their women had been waiting for just such an opportunity.

We see evidences of this same unrest among farm women everywhere these days. They realize more, day by day, that woman's power at the voting booth is equal to that of man if it is used. And farm folks are recognizing more and more the need of men and women combining their power of expression in legislative matters and in public affairs.

Farm women everywhere are talking co-operative buying and selling as they never have before. They are seeing with a wider vision the advantages of banding together with the hope that some day the business of their farm can be so operated that the farm can support the family as it should. They are more and more questioning the judgment of those advocating side issues for farm finances while overlooking the needs of keener interest and greater support and loyalty to co-operative efforts along farm commodity lines.

Many a farm woman today is urging her good man to support and patronize his local co-op where a few years ago she nagged him to forget it just because she now sees that we farmers must work together to meet the competition of business.

We need more and more women getting themselves adjusted to modern business methods. I know of one community where two hundred farmers own stock in a co-operative association and only sixty of its members patronize their own place of business yet they all look forward to the annual meeting for a patronage dividend. I predict when the wives of those men fully understand business practices and the advantages that will come to farmers where they all learn to be loyal to themselves, that they will lose interest in making over old hats and in selling flowers and tag rugs, that their children might have a few of the nice things of life. Rather, they will insist on the business of the farm being done in a business way until the farm supports the family as any other business supports its dependents. We farmers have a right to look for such times but we must first adjust ourselves so that we can go after them. When once the farmers of America get this vision, nothing can keep them down.

The garden tractor is a thoroughly trustworthy and intensely practical machine, and deserves the attention of vegetable growers.

And now, day by day, we can see that our women are recognizing the

Fires!

The present month and October are the two worst months from the forest fire fighter's point of view. Absence of rainfall and high winds usually occur over this period, with the result that the conditions are right for a running fire. At the present time, the condition is very satisfactory but the fire warden's forces are taking steps that will find them ready to meet any emergency that may arise.

CHIPPEWAS GATHER IN STATE POW WOW

Members of Indian Tribe Hold Annual Get-Together In Iosco County

Visitors from all over the state were attracted to Sand Lake, Iosco county, during the week of Aug. 14 to 21, when the Chippewa Indian camp meeting was in progress.

There the visitors observed the Indians and their families in their religious services every evening. They saw the native games and canoe races; the cooking over open fires as in the olden days; the log riding; the basket weaving; the pounding of the black ash log into splints for weaving; the papoose in its native cradle; the topees; the wicker music of the Indian drum and the Indian dances.

A native wedding Sunday attracted a large crowd of visitors. The Indian and his bride and their aides were dressed in native costumes. Large birch bark tepees were erected on each side of the altar, representing the homes of the bride and of the groom before marriage. With the tepees, a cedar arch and a background of pine woods the setting was typically Indian. Rev. Simon Greensky and Rev. She-Bah-Gee-Shig who conducted religious services during the week, performed the wedding ceremony. Many gifts were presented the newlyweds and an offering taken in their behalf. The clicking of hundreds of cameras could be heard as the Indian ministers pronounced the solemn vows of matrimony.

Lapeer Man Indian Chief Now

As a mark for favors the Indians made several white citizens honorary chiefs and princesses of the tribe. Among those honored this year were Mr. Hawks of Detroit, given the Chippewa name of Chief Nee-Shuk-Koot, meaning Clear Sky; H. J. Jacques of Whittemore, Chief Wa-Bon-Quot, meaning Bright Sky; C. A. Francis of Standish, Chief Wasay-Gee-Ship, meaning Bright Day; L. S. Little of Iosco, Chief Kee-Chee-Kee-Shig, Big Day; H. M. Myers of Lapeer, Chief Nim-Kee, meaning the Thunder Bird; A. F. Cowan of the Sand Lake Hotel, Chief Og-E-Maw, meaning the head man or king.

The two ladies admitted to the tribe as princesses were Mrs. Elwyn Pond of Flint who was given the name of Princess Mah-Se-Nung, meaning Morning Star; and Mrs. A. F. Cowan of the Sand Lake hotel as Princess Nee-Bin-O-Qua, meaning Summer Princess.

The last day was observed with a feast at noon and a pageant in the evening.

It is planned to make the meeting an annual one.

California Grapes Rank 5th As Crop

Grapes in 1927 ranked fifth in value among the fruit and vegetable crops of California, and the farm value of the grape crop was exceeded only by potatoes, apples, oranges, and sweet potatoes.

Connecticut Plans Grading of Produce

Connecticut announces that its late summer and early fall marketing program will include the interpretation of vegetable grades and the advantages derived from putting a well graded, standard package upon the market. State-wide demonstrations will be carried on under an arrangement between the State Department of Agriculture, the various county farm bureaus, and the Connecticut Agricultural college.

The Connecticut Department indicates that there is an appreciable difference in prices between the poorly graded and the well-graded product, and gives figures in substantiation of this statement. At the demonstrations will be displayed samples of the standard bushel and half-bushel boxes, with an explanation of their merits. The Division of Markets of Connecticut also is planning to hold similar demonstrations with the fruit men with a view toward securing their co-operation in grading and packing a better quality product.

RAKES FOR SALE

The State Department of Agriculture has 25 new Hay Rakes which were purchased for loaning to the farmers of Michigan for use in fields where wheat and oats had been sown on ground that was in corn the previous year. The Department was advised that these rakes would largely relieve the farmers from hand-picking in their effort to control the European corn borer. The rakes are 11 feet long; have 45 teeth; size of teeth 1/2 inch Penclips; spacing between teeth 2 1/2-16 inches. In view of the fact that these rakes were not a success for one-half of their original cost. They are stored at Howell and will be shipped from there on receipt of \$30.00 and proper shipping directions. Direct all communications to Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, State Office Building, Lansing, Michigan.

Garlock-Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

Your shipments of poultry, eggs and market information sent on request.

Traffic Service

Let our traffic department handle your railroad problems for you.

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

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

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

The Master Key to Farm Relief

The Golden Rule of Agriculture is co-operative marketing. A few of the accomplishments resulting from co-operative selling and buying of livestock are:

- Better service in handling shipments at terminal markets;
- Better facilities for loading, and a faster movement to market by transportation companies;
- A better method of presenting and obtaining collection of claims;
- Establishing corporations and special departments for financing farmers in their feeding operations;
- Controlling volume by stabilizing receipts, which means stabilizing prices;
- Securing a reduction in commission charges and refunding to producers of livestock the savings;
- Protecting the producer against the enactment of legislation which might be detrimental to his interests.

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

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

Above and Below the Sea The average depth of the ocean is 12,600 feet; the average elevation of the land above sea level is approximately 1300 feet. Due to a big reduction in the south, production of rice in this country last year went down 41,000,000 pounds, to a total of 1,118,000,000 pounds.

In Market for Clover and Alfalfa Seeds

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

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

This bag of lime costs cents but means DOLLARS to you!

A few cents spent for Solvay brings back many dollars from increased crops. Solvay sweetens sour soil, brings it quickly to rich productivity. Be sure you order Solvay—it's the best lime dollar for dollar you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, will not burn—in 100 lb. bags or in bulk. Write for the new illustrated booklet to SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Detroit, Mich.



Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

Fall Values - Styles that Please - Quality that Satisfies

Our New Fall Stock Of Woolens Is Ready

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

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

Our Woolen Auto Robes Are the Best 5 PER CENT DISCOUNT TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING

Clothing Department

Michigan State Farm Bureau 221-27 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

FARM PROSPERITY is Built on Quality Seeds and Feeds

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

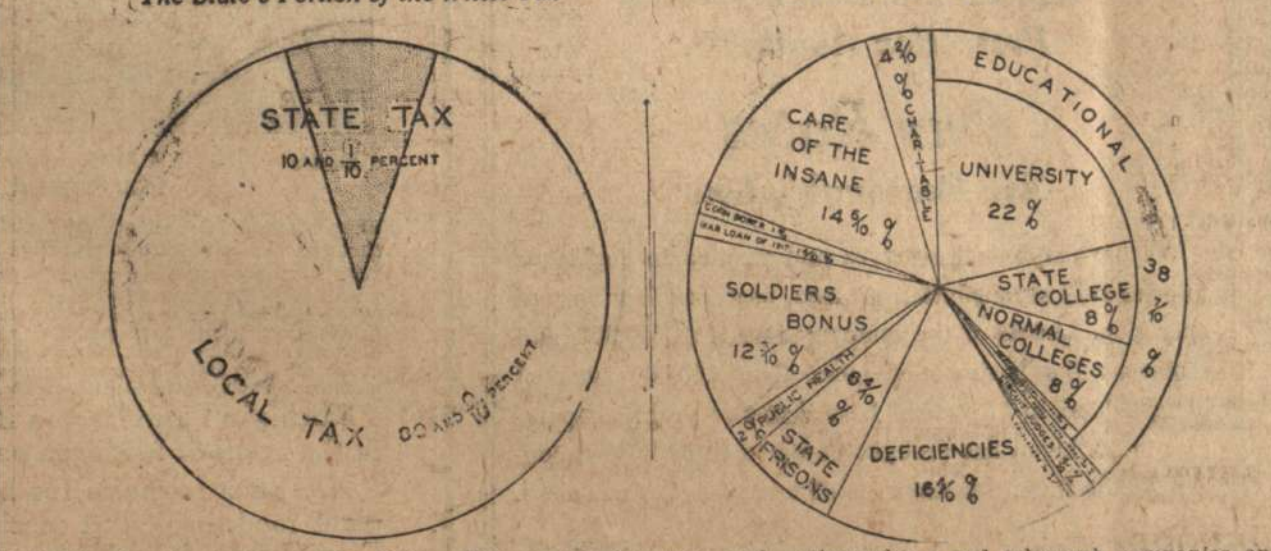
MICHIGAN EGG MASH
Similarly, increasing numbers of farmers are using Michigan Egg Mash because in combination with scratch feed it maintains the proper balance for greater egg production and produces greater profits from their flocks.

FALL GRAINS
Plant certified wheat and rye from the Farm Bureau (Michigan Crop Improvement Association Seeds) this fall and get better results next year. For free, interesting, helpful booklets on Michigan Farm Bureau Seeds, Dairy and Poultry Feeds, write us or see our local distributor.

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

MICHIGAN'S PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR, 1927

An average of only 10 1/10 per cent of the Direct Property Tax paid by citizens of Michigan goes to the State



While the chart shows the division of the property tax dollar, the balance sheet shows that less than 20 per cent of the whole state tax has been raised by direct property tax. The general fund deficiency has been made up and the general fund balance sheet, of July 1, 1928, shows a surplus of \$385,007.50. The state property tax totaled \$24,399,131.09 and went to pay soldiers' bonus, to maintain colleges and the University and to care for the state's wards and prisoners and to wipe out the state deficit. The corporation tax and other general revenues totaled \$14,294,615.35 and this amount met operating expenses of state departments and state boards. The highway fund was built up of weight and gas taxes aggregating \$34,954,181.27. The counties received nearly eight millions of this as refunds; road construction and maintenance took nearly twenty-seven millions. The primary school fund, derived from inheritance and other special taxes, railroad taxes, taxes on tele-

SHEPPARD-TOWNER ACT SAVING MANY INFANTS, MOTHERS

Helpful Information Reaching Thousands of Parents In State

INFANT MORTALITY LOW

Bureau Directs Educational Work Through Many Channels

The work of the Child Hygiene Bureau of the State Department of Health under the federal Sheppard-Towner Act, has resulted in a saving of 11 more out of every 1,000 infants born alive, over the record of previous years when such literature and advice was not available to mothers, according to the report for 1927 of the Michigan bureau to the federal government.

Prior to Michigan's co-operation under the Sheppard-Towner Act maternity and infancy privileges, the average infant mortality rate was 86.9 per 1,000 live births. This has receded to 75.9 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate has receded from 78.3 per 1,000 live births to 66.9. In the rural districts the reduction has been greater than the average, amounting to 18.4 mother's lives saved per 1,000.

The Michigan Child Hygiene Bureau carries on its educational and maternity advice through many channels. Last year distributed literature reaching the parents of 99,400 infants, which gives an idea of its scope. It co-operates with many organizations and last year had maternity and infancy work under way in 68 of the 83 counties in Michigan. The State Farm Bureau was active in 1922 in promoting the enactment of Michigan legislation to co-operate with the Federal government under the Sheppard-Towner Act and at each session of the legislature has been active in continuing the arrangement.

MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange Lansing, Mich., under date of Sept. 14, 1928.

WHEAT—Michigan wheat is still commanding big premiums because of the shortage in Ohio and Indiana. Our neighbors in the province of Ontario, Canada are selling their soft winter wheat crop at \$1.00 per bush. This is where the tariff duty of 42c per bushel is a big help to the Michigan farmer. If it were not for this 42c duty there would be hundreds of cars of wheat from the province of Ontario coming in which would depress the prices of the Michigan article. No big advance in wheat seems probable in the near future. The United States produced this year a crop of 901,000,000 bushels and Canadian crop is 550,000,000 bushels, which allows practically 700,000,000 bushels surplus for export. This is a tremendous amount of wheat above home needs.

CORN—The price of old corn is extremely high because supplies are about exhausted. The price of new corn seems very reasonable considering present values of livestock. There should be a mighty good profit in feeding operations this winter.

OATS—Prices on new oats are up about 5c per bushel from the low point. Oats should do better.

RYE—Nothing in sight to indicate any sharp advance in rye prices.

BEANS—While we may see some lowering of prices during the months of October and November, there is no large surplus of white beans in the world this year. Michigan farmers can look forward to a good market for the crop of approximately 5,000,000 bushels raised in Michigan this year.

Fewer Ton-Litters Raised During 1927

The 1927 hog-raising contest, in which swine growers in 29 states competed, was won by Pennsylvania with 126 litters that reached a weight of a ton or more each in 180 days. Although the 1927 contest produced 56 fewer ton-litters than were produced in 1926, this falling off is partly because of the fact that many farmers sold their hogs when prices began to drop in late September. The fact that four of the leading hog-producing states are now giving more attention to the so-called pig crop contests than to single ton-litters is another factor responsible for the fewer ton-litters the past year.

The experience of the 1927 ton-litter producers not only proved the advantages of a short feeding period for securing cheap gains and in reducing disease, but also demonstrated the distinct advantage of having the pigs ready for early marketing. Hog prices "broke" from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a hundredweight between September and December, causing reduced returns and in some cases heavy losses to growers whose hogs were not ready for market before this period.

"What a lovely fur coat—what did it cost?"
"One single kiss."
"That you gave your husband?"
"No; that he gave the maid."
—Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

Farmers Interested in Improvement of Soil

Definite Cropping Program Under The Keystone Rotation Plan, As Conducted On The Farm Of The Pennsylvania R. R., Shows Results In Improved Crops

Howard City, Mich., Aug. 28, 1928. (By Special Correspondent) Michigan farmers fully realize that the resources of their soil constitute their chief stock in trade. No one could question that, after seeing the automobiles flock in here today from all corners of Michigan to study the remarkable results which only eight short years of definite cropping program has produced on the Pennsylvania Demonstration Farm two miles north of here on U. S. 131. There were more than 500 people who came in 158 automobiles and represented at least 28 counties. The count is not extension count either.

The Keystone Rotation which has become a commonly accepted farm term in northwestern Michigan, due to the practical results on this demonstration farm, is a four year cropping program, particularly adapted to the lighter soil types. It was worked out by D. L. Hagerman, now deceased, and has been carried on in recent years by his brother, B. O. Hagerman, director of this farm and also agricultural agent for the Pennsylvania railroad.



A snapshot of some of the notables attending the Field Day held at the Pennsylvania Demonstration Farm, Howard City, Mich., on August 28th. From left to right they are: President R. S. Shaw of M. S. C.; J. T. Johnston, freight traffic manager, Chicago; R. W. Howard, clerk to the freight traffic manager; T. A. McMillen, division freight agent, Grand Rapids; B. O. Hagerman, agricultural agent for the Pennsylvania Lines and director of the demonstration farm; R. G. Carr, Michigan county agent leader.

In brief, the Keystone rotation consists of: First year, oats and peas one bushel each mixed, and sweet clover seeded; Second year, sweet clover cut high for hay, second growth plowed under and seeded to rye and vetch; Third year, rye and vetch cut for grain, and reseeded to rye and vetch; Fourth year, rye and vetch plowed under and planted to corn. Rye and vetch seeded in the corn at the last cultivation and you are ready to start over on the rotation program. The reader will note that a legume grows on the soil three years out of four, plenty of organic matter is plowed under, and a wealth of high class legume roughage is produced for livestock.

The visitors saw that the farm is carried on in a practical way as the books are subject to audit the same as other railroad business. When the demonstration farm was first inaugurated, a herd was started using grade cows and a purebred Guernsey bull. As an instance of what grading up will accomplish here is a good example. One of the grade cows made 410 pounds of butterfat as a four year old, cow testing association records, of course. A daughter of this cow now in milk made 443.6 pounds of butterfat as a two year old.

Among the things that we saw were the following: The best corn north of Grand Rapids on alfalfa sod, manured, and acid phosphate applied; A wonderful catch of sweet clover following oats.

In the management of sandy soil, B. O. Hagerman is certainly a crank, especially as to plowing the soil and packing it. Ground on this farm is plowed just as little as possible. During the first years, all of it was disked but last spring they had to pasture some vetch and rye and also had to use the plow in order to get it under. The system is producing constantly better crops.

The cultipacker is the tool that works overtime on this farm. The anthem that is on the air at all times is "Pack, pack, pack, the ground needs packing". While the crowd was visiting a field that grew a fine crop of rye this year, a hand was running an orange colored cultipacker over the ground, putting the soil down in condition again.

One of the management axioms of the farm is to grow as much legume roughage as possible, feed it all to livestock on the farm (mostly Guernsey grade cows), then husband the manure and get it all back onto the soil with as little loss as possible. But at that, they find that they do not have manure enough to go around and that they can very profitably use commercial fertilizers, particularly in establishing a stand of alfalfa.

crowd stood at the south edge of the plots, bands of dark green appeared on the field, separated by an eight foot strip of straw color. The straw colored strips were where no fertilizer was applied. The green kept getting darker toward the west. There were five plots on which had been put different fertilizer combinations: On the first, acid phosphate alone, then an 0-16-8, 0-16-24 and an 0-16-30. The acid phosphate alone was little better than the lime while the alfalfa got better as the potash content increased. On the strength of these plots, B. O. Hagerman advised the farmers present to use a 200 pound application of an 0-20-20 in establishing new stands of alfalfa on this type of soil.

After dinner, President Shaw of Michigan State College, praised the work of the farm in pointing out soil building practices and stated that he believes that eventually the lands of northern Michigan will become very valuable in raising better livestock and beef cattle.

Among the notables present were President R. S. Shaw, Professor C. E. Miller, County agent leader R.

EUROPEAN FRUIT HURT BY DROUGHT

Continental Europe's fruit crop prospects have suffered some further deterioration from the continued drought during the latter half of July and the first half of August, and the outlook in the middle of August is that the continent as a whole may have a small crop, at best only a medium crop, of both apples and pears.

Artificial Anthracite By Treating Soft Coal

Treatment of soft coal so that it will have the smokeless properties of hard coal is likely to become a commercial proposition soon. After nearly 20 years of experimentation, processes have been developed to remove most of the oil and tarry constituents and leave a fuel which burns with the blue flame of anthracite and no smoke. The artificial anthracite is made by distillation of soft coal at a

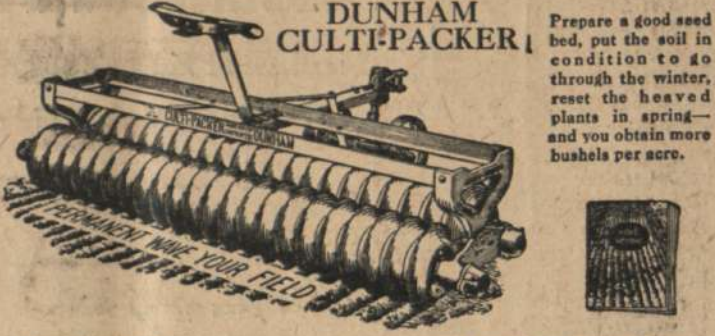
lower temperature than is used for coke. Several large plants for its production are now under way.

Modern Demands
"Is Betty a good cook?"
"No, but she can change a tire!"

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Poverty is staring you in the face if you are carrying your own Fire Insurance. Many a farmer has lost his farm or labored under a mortgage the remainder of his life by neglecting to buy a good fire insurance policy. Let us protect you. We have more insurance in force and more cash assets than any Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in Michigan. W. T. Lewis, Sec'y, 710 F. P. Smith Bldg., Flint, Mich.

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Low prices on all sizes.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDERS
The action of the Cultipacker on your wheat fields is described in a new folder just prepared. With it, you get the booklet "Soil Sense." Ask for them.

DUNHAM CULTI-HOE
Make your Cultipacker into a Cultihoe by purchasing Cultihoe wheels at 90c each. Write or call for folders.

L. Fletcher of Delhi, Ind., says: "The Cultipacker pays for itself in a short time. Five on wheat and oats ground."

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Farm Bureau Quick Heat Coal

Ask our local distributors for this well named, strictly fancy southeastern Kentucky coal for cooking or heating.

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Quick Heat has a great sale by our local distributors. It is a coal that will give you much satisfaction.

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LONGHORN HERD IS TO BE PRESERVED

As the result of efforts of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, the old-time Texas "longhorn," descendants of the first cattle brought to North America, will be saved from extinction, like the buffalo, according to Will C. Barnes, who recently retired as Chief of the Grazing Branch of the Forest Service.

Two shipments were concentrated at Fort Worth, and dipped three times at seven-day intervals to free them of the deadly Texas fever tick, and tested for tuberculosis. Then the whole bunch were put through a branding chute and branded "U. S." on the left hip.

The longhorns were shipped from Fort Worth to the Wichita National Forest. Swarms of people came out from surrounding cities to look them over and the old-time cow men of the region all agreed that the bunch which had been collected were really fine specimens of the old longhorns—perfect types with which to build up a modest herd of 250 or 300 head and thus preserve the breed for future generations of Americans to study and admire.

Like the buffalo, the longhorn will not become extinct.

ALLOW HONEY BEES AS MAIL SHIPMENT

Honey bees in quantity may be sent in the mails under the same conditions prescribed for queen bees and their attendant bees when delivery can be made in five days, a new ruling of the postal department informs us.

If they are in wooden cages, the material must be not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, and if wire screen is used, there must be two thicknesses separated by slats three-eighths of an inch thick.

Food must be provided in the form of sugar syrup in a tin can with holes in the bottom for leakage of the food supply. Each cage must be provided with a suitable handle and marked "This Side Up".

Audible Lapping.
First Little Girl—
"What's etiquette, Lily?"
Second Ditto—"Oh, that's the noise you mustn't swallow your tea with when there's company."—Boston Transcript.

State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. of Bloomington, Ill.

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We have sufficient reserves and surplus to enable us to offer safe automobile insurance, based on low cost of operation. Assets of the company exceed \$1,000,000, and represent the business of more than 150,000 satisfied policyholders in 17 states. Less than two years of operation in Michigan has brought us up to third largest concern in the state. Our risks are almost entirely farm risks.

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Certified wheat and rye seed give so much better results than ordinary stock that the difference in cost is only a sound business investment.

The increased seeding cost per acre should not exceed \$1.75 on wheat. The average increase in yield is 3 to 5 bushels. Furthermore, this disease free, noxious weed free seed produces a high quality crop.

The Michigan Farm Bureau offers certified seed of the standard Michigan varieties developed by Michigan State College plant breeders. The seed is produced by Michigan Crop Improvement Association farmers under rigorous standards of inspection as to purity, quality of grain, trueness to type. There is none better for Michigan.

We offer through our local distributors the following Crop Improvement Association varieties:

RED ROCK—The old reliable bearded soft red winter wheat. Holds practically all Michigan records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.

BERKLEY ROCK—Bearded hard red winter wheat, stiff straw. Exceptionally winter hardy and immune to smut. It is a cross between Red Rock and Berkley Rock.

AMERICAN BANNER—White soft winter wheat; headless, stiff straw, winter hardy, heavy yielding. Best variety for lighter wheat soils. Growers in good localities have been getting 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

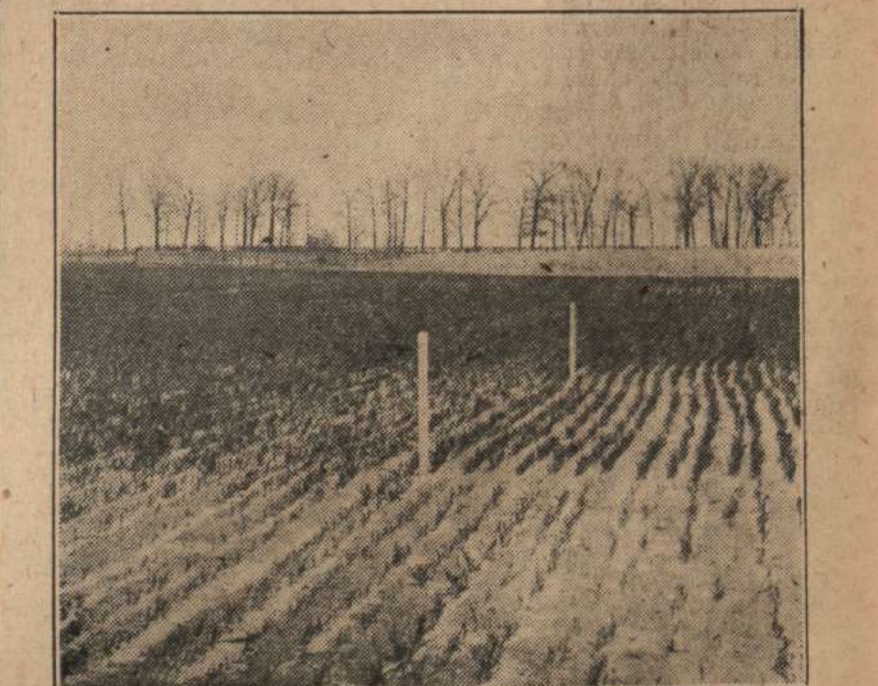
O. A. C. No. 104 WHEAT—Bald, white wheat which has performed remarkably well at the Michigan Experiment Station and throughout the state. Its winter hardiness, erect habits of growth and yielding ability should make it one of Michigan's most popular white wheats.

ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries, well filled heads.

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH OUR LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS NOW

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Fertilizer Makes A Big Difference



SPRING PHOTOGRAPH OF MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT

Shows beneficial effect of fertilizer in carrying wheat seeding through the winter to a vigorous start in the spring.

FOREGROUND—Nothing applied. Note thin condition of plants.

TO RIGHT OF STAKES—Limestone applied. Note improvement in this clearly defined area over the foreground.

LEFT OF STAKES AND REAR—Limestone and complete fertilizer. Note the thick, vigorous stand. Strong plants produced by fertilization are much better fitted to stand hard winter weather than plants which do not receive fertilizer. Such superiority is reflected at harvest.

Michigan Farm Bureau Brand Fertilizers are made to fit the needs of Michigan soils and crops.

We offer formulas for Michigan, high in available plant food, in perfect mechanical condition, packed in Farm Bureau Brand bags, and ready for you at our local distributors.

Write us for Michigan State College Bulletin 53, Fertilizer Recommendations for Michigan. It advises proper formulas for wheat and other crops on our various types of soils, or see our local distributors.

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