

# MICHIGAN DELEGATION IS GROWING FOR CHICAGO CONVENTION

## EXCHANGE URGES THREE CENT DUTY ON BEAN IMPORTS

October Was Month of Heavy Buying of Foreign Grown Beans

## IDAHO HAS A BIG CROP

Steady Selling Throughout Winter Months Would Help the Market.

By Michigan Elevator Exchange  
Almost every day some farmer comes into our office for advice as to whether or not he should hold his beans. Based on short crop here in Michigan we are not surprised that there is more storing and more holding by Michigan farmers than for a good many years past. This holding attitude on the part of our Michigan farmers has allowed Canada, Roumania, Hungary and Japan to sell practically all of their exportable surplus to buyers in the United States at a much higher price than they would have been able to obtain if our farmers had been free sellers at harvest. As a result the canners, who last year used practically 65 per cent of the Michigan pea bean crop, are now well bought up on all varieties of imported beans and the usual demand from the canners which we have at this season of the year does not exist.

During the month of October 400 carloads of imported pea beans, or beans which compete with pea beans, were brought into the United States. It is expected during November, December and January 500 cars per month will be brought in. The bean crop for the United States as reported by the Department of Agriculture is about two million bushels larger than last year. Pinto beans, which are grown in New Mexico and Colorado, was one of the largest crops in a good many years. It is estimated by dealers in western beans that there will not be enough demand to take care of the large crop grown and there will be a carry over of pinto beans into the next crop. Growers are selling pintos at \$4.50 per cwt. F. O. B., Colorado.

A large crop of Great Northons grown in Idaho and neighboring states are of poor quality with the price to the grower out there today \$5.50 for 2 per cent pick and more disposition to sell than at any time since harvest.

It is our belief, based on conditions we find them, that our farmer friends in Michigan who are now debating whether or not to sell their beans would be further ahead to sell their crops of beans as evenly as possible spread over the next four months. The months of the best demand for Michigan beans are October to February, inclusive. When we get into the spring and summer months fresh vegetables cut into demand for beans. If enough Michigan farmers hold their beans into the spring months we are liable to run into a very flat, unsatisfactory market.

Nothing would please us more than to be able to say to you that the situation warrants holding for more money. It is only because we believe some of the facts stated above are not available that we are giving you this information. Congress promises to raise the duty on beans to 3c per pound so it will be effective next spring. That is too late to do any good on this crop, but

## Farm Bureau Members:

Lansing, Nov. 29, 1929.  
The progress of the Michigan Farm Bureau program and the growth of its business activities has necessitated another forward step in the organization of our business departments.  
The constantly increasing volume of business and responsibilities have made it desirable to consolidate the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service and the Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service into one corporation known as the Farm Bureau Services, Inc.  
For the past two years both of these departments have been under the management of Mr. Thomas, and the establishing of the new subsidiary involves no change in management or personnel. The change, however, will make for greater efficiency and convenience, as it renders possible considerable simplification of office details, correspondence, handling of finances, etc.  
It has been incorporated with \$250,000 worth of common stock held by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, so the administration will continue as in the past under the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.  
The staff of our business services has grown to include some of the best qualified men in their lines in the country, and each major line will be continued in a manner that makes for constant improvement of service to the farmer and his local organizations.  
The Farm Bureau program as a whole never looked more promising than at present. Not only has our volume of business enjoyed a very encouraging growth, but the morale of the membership and the influence and power of the organization is recognized today as never before.  
We will appreciate hearing from our members any time we can be of assistance.

Very sincerely,  
C. L. Brody,  
Secretary-Manager.

## OIL

This issue of the NEWS carries a very interesting article by Robert Gibbens, telling of his experience with oil concerns and oil line right of ways. This is run because of the growing interest in Michigan in oil production and oil transportation.

Farmers are urged to read Mr. Gibben's article, in the lower corner of this page, and then write the Farm Bureau department of taxation for information or to tell their experiences, wherever difficulties may have been encountered.  
The suggestion that you do not sign any leases or options nor enter into any oil leasing agreements until consulting this department is emphasized.

## TOWNSHIPS REPORT TRAFFIC ON ROADS

Result of First Local Road Traffic Counts Now Being Checked.

Nine County Farm Bureaus have responded to the State Farm Bureau call for township road traffic counts by making a total of 50 counts in 45 townships. Lapeer and Cass county

leading all other county units in number of volunteer workers participating in the venture.  
That township roads are called on to bear very heavy traffic is seen in these first traffic reports. On an average, the roads designated as gravel roads in the reports showed 114 motor vehicles passed during the one day of the traffic count. These counts were made during the period of October 10 to Nov. 16 in the various counties and ranged from 10 to 14 hours each, some being conducted in the rain.

Dirt road traffic averaged 45 vehicles per road for the one day count. Counts were made on 37 dirt roads and on 46 gravel roads.

Some individual counts showed as many as 300 to 350 vehicles on intersecting roads during the day of the traffic count.

Tabulations have not been carried to the point where the origin of the traffic is determined nor classification made as to local or foreign traffic.

## Boys Shoot Squirrel

Because they shot a fox squirrel out of season with a rifle they took from their father without permission, two Grand Rapids boys were first spanked by their parent and then ordered by Judge Clark E. Higbee to write a 1,000 word essay on the habits of the fox squirrel. One of the boys was 14 years old and his brother was 13.

Quality creates demand for Farm Bureau fertilizers.

will serve to keep out most of the imported beans another year.

We urge our bean growers in Michigan to write their National Congressman and Senator urging their constant attention to the need of 3c import duty on beans. If we can keep the United States market for growers here in this country a much more satisfactory level of prices will be maintained.

## REPRESENTS MICHIGAN



Michael L. Noon

The Resolutions Committee of the A. F. B. F. is to begin its labors on December 5. A big sheaf of resolutions has been submitted by the various state federations and an effort will be made to have these considered and finally acted on so that the tentative draft of the resolutions can be submitted to the convention by Tuesday afternoon, December 10. Vice-president O'Neal is chairman of the Resolutions Committee, whose other members include the following state presidents: M. L. Noon, Michigan; C. R. White, New York; Earl Smith, Illinois; R. W. Blackburn, California; George Putnam, New Hampshire; Chas. E. Hearst, Iowa. Final action on the resolutions will be taken by the voting delegates at the afternoon session, Wednesday, December 11.

A meeting of the American Farm Bureau's National Taxation Conference is to be held December 4. John C. Watson, taxation expert of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is chairman of this group, which has been studying agricultural taxation since early last spring. A final report on these studies is to be made and submitted to the Resolutions Committee next day.

## DETROIT EXCHANGE SHOWS INCREASES IN STOCK LOADING

Livestock Co-operatives Do Much Shipping During October.

For the month of October, the Michigan Live Stock Exchange handled 545 cars of rail stock and 224 decks of truck stock, showing a gain of two per cent on rail receipts and six per cent on truck receipts over October 1928.

St. Johns Grange Association and Fowler Co-operative Association were at the head of the list for October, each having shipped 34 cars of stock for that month.

For the week of November 4, St. Johns Grange Association had ten cars to the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Fowler Co-operative Association and Clear Shipping Association each six cars, Nashville Co-operative Company, Sunfield Shipping Association, West Branch Farmers Elevator Company, Grand Lodge Co-operative, West Calhoun Co-operative Association and C. H. Wood of Middleton each five cars.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange entertained about thirty members of the Hastings Co-operative Shipping Association on October 31, 1929. They were accompanied by their manager, Mr. C. A. Woodruff. They arrived early and visited the yards in the morning and at noon dinner was served to them at the Kibby restaurant in the Exchange Building. In the afternoon they enjoyed a bus ride around the city.

## DOING OUR SHARE OF AGENT'S WORK

At the annual convention of State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance agents, last February, at Bloomington, Ill., the home of the company, the quotas pledged by the various state agencies totaled 151,495 new auto insurance applications for the calendar year 1929. By October 31 there had been written 139,636 applications or 92.25% of the year's quota.

Michigan agents will be interested in knowing how we are coming on in doing our share of the job. Our quota was 16,000. To October 31, we had written 20,070.

The production for the above ten months in six leading states is as follows: Minnesota, 23,129; Michigan, 20,070; Illinois, 19,232; Iowa, 15,974; Indiana, 15,169; California, 12,702.

This should encourage some relentless sales effort during the weeks that usually are dull.

## GALES RE-ELECTED TO HEAD AFFAIRS OF MECOSTA UNIT

Annual Meeting of County Organization Filled With Enthusiasm

Mecosta County Farm Bureau re-elected Earl H. Gale president for another year following the annual convention of members at Big Rapids, on Nov. 7. Mrs. Eugene Ladner was elected vice president and Fred Brack, secretary-treasurer.

Election of these officers was held the day after the annual election of members of the board of directors at which time the following board members were re-elected: Albert James, of Grant township; Herman Rogers, of Deerfield township and E. H. Gale, of Morton township.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brack were elected at the county convention to serve as delegates to the annual convention of the State Farm Bureau this winter.

A speaking program was arranged following a dinner which was served by Farm Bureau women. Clark L. Brody, of Lansing, manager of the state organization, was principal speaker. Fred Harger, manager of the Saginaw Farm Bureau supply store, gave a short talk and was followed by E. E. Twing, the Mecosta county agricultural agent who told of the progress the Farm Bureau has made within the county during the past five years.

The Mecosta county members voted to hold their January quarterly meeting at Stanwood.

Many of the county's new members were present at the November meeting. The total attendance was about 75.

## GREEN SUGGESTS COLLEGE AIRPORT FOR POLICE USE

Governor Contends Lansing Field Improvement Is Not Justified.

So far as the state of Michigan is concerned, proposed improvement of the airport west of Lansing which was estimated to cost close to \$300,000 will not be undertaken at present. Governor Fred W. Green says. The Governor suggests using land belonging to Michigan State College and adjacent to the property of the Michigan State Police Headquarters, just outside of East Lansing as an airport for planes operated for State Police work.

A year ago the State Legislature passed a law authorizing the state to construct and improve airports and landing fields but a recent ruling of the Attorney General of Michigan makes this law unconstitutional where such improvements would be made by this law unconstitutional safety work.

The proposal to improve the Lansing airport included plans for paved runways and the expense of the undertaking was suggested as a legitimate charge against the state of Michigan until the figures for the improvement showing that a third of a million dollars would have to be expended as a first outlay in the improvement program were brought to the attention of the state administration. Tentative plans for making the airport improvements on the landing field west of Lansing called for having the work done under the direction of the State Highway Department. Taking \$300,000 from the funds of this department to improve a commercial airport was seen as too big an undertaking to meet with the approval of the taxpayers so this plan has been abandoned.

## 176 BERRIEN FOLK AT LOCAL MEETING

Seventy-nine members of Berrien County Farm Bureau were guests of the organization at a dinner served on November 18 at Gallien, following which a pep meeting was staged as a starter for volunteer membership signing in the section of the county west of the St. Joseph river. A. M. Edmunds, district organization director for southwestern Michigan and C. L. Brody, manager of the State Farm Bureau, conducted the meeting.

In the evening, of the same day, 97 members from the section of the county east of the river assembled at Milburg for another similar pep meeting under Mr. Edmunds' direction. Jesse Boyle, of Buchanan, was chairman of the Milburg meeting and was assisted on the program by J. H. Richards, secretary of the county organization, Harry Lurkins, the county agricultural agent and Robert

## HELPS FARM BUREAU PREPARE A PROGRAM



R. Wayne Newton

The appointment of R. Wayne Newton, who for the past few years has served as tax economist of the Michigan State College, to the staff of the Michigan State Farm Bureau as Director of Taxation, was approved by the State Farm Bureau Board of Directors at its meeting November 13th.

While the appointment was made for the immediate purpose of preparing the Farm Bureau's presentation of the farmer's tax problems to the State Commission of Inquiry into Taxation, the board is going forward with plans to secure the co-operation of the County Farm Bureaus with a view to making the appointment a permanent activity of the Farm Bureau.

In accordance with instructions of the board, Mr. Brody, secretary-manager of the State Farm Bureau, is interviewing various County Farm Bureau boards regarding the matter. To date the following sixteen counties have shown their keen interest by entering into a working agreement with the State Farm Bureau for carrying on the work of this new department co-operatively: Cass, St. Clair, Branch, Tuscola, Sanilac, Monroe, Shiawassee, Genesee, Kent, Jackson, Calhoun, Berrien, Muskegon, Ottawa, Clinton and Oceana.

(continued on page four)

## COMPANY AGENTS ENTERTAIN THEIR POLICY HOLDERS

First Meetings Prove To Be Huge Success. Hundred At One Meeting.

More than a hundred policy holders of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance company, responding to an invitation from H. R. Andre, State Farm Bureau district agent in charge of insurance work for the Western district of Michigan, met at Kent City a week ago for a program of discussion of insurance as it applies to farmers. A similar meeting at Conklin, arranged by Mr. Andre, on the same date, attracted about 30 policy holders.

This is the first time that an insurance concern in the state has gone out to bring its policy holders together in any community to talk over matters of mutual concern.

The policy holders were invited to ask whatever questions they cared to and their questions were answered by Alfred Bentall, state agency director of the insurance for the Farm Bureau. The meetings were so satisfactory, both from the standpoint of interest on the part of the policy holders and because they made it possible to present the whole picture of insurance protection to such large interested groups, that a series of similar meetings is expected to be set up for the coming months in several of the districts.

The district agent and his local agents furnished refreshments and the program was confined to a single lecture on insurance with the general question-and-answer hour following the talk. Mr. Bentall addressed the Conklin and Kent City meetings.

S. Gibbens, of Kalamazoo, district insurance agent, representing the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance company and the State Farm Life Insurance company, of Bloomington, Ill., the concerns whose insurance the State Farm Bureau handles as their Michigan state agency.

The Three Oaks high school orchestra furnished music for the meeting at Gallien, in the afternoon.

## STATE ORGANIZATION AND COUNTIES ARE PREPARING TO SEND AN EXTRA LARGE DELEGATION TO BIG MEETING

Michigan Breakfast, Now An Established Annual Affair, To Include Important Discussions On First Morning. Convention Plans Name Many National Speakers

Michigan reservations are now being made for the 11th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 9-10-11.

Michigan members planning to attend should lose no time in writing State Farm Bureau headquarters for the railroad identification certificate which entitles the member and his family to round trip tickets to Chicago at fare and one half rates. Such special rate tickets will be on sale Dec. 3 to 9th inclusive, and are good for return up to Dec. 17.

With the identification certificates the Farm Bureau will send a room reservation card for the Hotel Sherman, convention headquarters, which is giving those attending the convention special room rates—one person, room with bath, \$2.50 per day; two persons, room with bath, \$4 per day.

Special rail rates cannot be had without the identification certificate and rooms should be reserved in advance.

Michigan visitors to the convention will have their annual Michigan breakfast Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, in a room to be announced at the convention. This has become an event to be looked forward to.

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, is to speak on taxation at the session, Tuesday morning, Dec. 10.

Outstanding among the Michigan Farm Bureau members to attend the convention will be the president of the Muskegon County Farm Bureau, S. D. McNitt, who, as an individual membership solicitor, has signed 25 new members in the past few months. Mr. McNitt is going to the convention as guest of the organization department of the State Farm Bureau, he being the only individual to qualify for this trip under the terms of the organization department's special offer last summer, to pay all expenses to the convention for any member getting 25 new members by Nov. 1.

Quite a few other members have done remarkably well as volunteer solicitors, signing many members in the past six months in various counties.

The Michigan delegates attending the annual national convention will be able to report an increase of about a thousand in membership within the state as direct result of volunteer efforts during the past year.

**Speak on Vital Topics**  
The death of Secretary of War James W. Good at Washington Monday evening left a gap in the annual meeting program as first planned. Just a few days before he was hurriedly carried to the hospital Mr. Good had accepted the invitation to speak at Chicago on "Waterway Development."

Arrangements have now been made for Major General Peyton Brown, chief of army engineers, to discuss this topic.

The speakers thus far arranged for include the following: Alexander Legge, chairman, Federal Farm Board; H. Paul Bestor, president, Federal Farm Loan Board; Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of White House Conference on Child Health and Welfare; Frank O. Lowden,

## Pipe Line Installation Is Now Farm Problem

Former Illinois Farmer Has Interesting Dealings With Oil Concerns

By Robert S. Gibbens, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The first information in regard to a pipe line which was to be laid thru our community, in Illinois, came to us thru our newspapers. The information was general in nature, such as the nature of the work to be done, where the line was to come from, its destination and how many million dollars it would cost, the number of men employed, etc. The statement was also made that pumping stations would be located along the line at various points which would cost a great deal of money and employ a number of men. No definite promises were made in our community that I know of that the station would be located there, but it seemed that there was a good chance that it would be, at least it was a thing that was always mentioned.

The bankers seemed to have some information about the proposed plan and appeared to be in sympathy with it. The attitude of the newspapers was cordial and the idea of the great number of men to be employed seemed to meet with general favor.

Plans began to materialize and news spread as to the exact route the line would take. Two routes were suggested, one of which would take the line almost exactly across our farm, diagonally from one extreme corner to the other. The other route was slightly further north but it, too, would take them about 130 rods across our farm. In any case, it appeared that we were to have the line across our farm and I began to make inquiries about it. I spoke to a number of my neighbors about it and suggested it might be a good idea if we would get together and try to get some information about a pipe line. To my surprise no one seemed particularly interested in doing this.

One neighbor in particular answered that he would wait until the company sent a man around and would see what the company had to say

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Editorials

OUR ROAD PROGRAM

Michigan farmers, acting through a move initiated by the Farm Bureau, have begun their first attempt at ascertaining just how much traffic their township roads are called on to bear. Aiming at some sort of legislation or some satisfactory system which will help the landowners of the agricultural sections to get as much for their road dollars in lateral roads as others get, the Michigan State Farm Bureau went out to get specific information by setting up township road traffic counts and the first reports on this work have just been received. The counts show that farmers are willing to do a lot to get more traversable roads to market. With practically no preliminaries, more than fifty volunteer workers have responded with all-day counts of traffic in their respective communities. The State Farm Bureau furnished blanks for making the counts and has workers compiling data from these reports so that the future road program of the organization can be built around these findings with something definite and concrete to work from. Every farmer has an idea of what should be done to improve conditions. The Farm Bureau has called meetings time and again to discuss township roads and township road legislation and a year ago was instrumental in developing one of the most equitable plans ever promulgated for financing and directing the work of road improvement in the country but this plan was suppressed by certain influences in the legislature during a time when several factions were maneuvering to get state funds for roads and other purposes. Equitable as this plan was, it was based on ideas rather than facts and it is with the thought in mind of getting facts first that the Farm Bureau has inaugurated its township road traffic counts. When we find autumn traffic in our rural districts running, as it did during the last weeks of October and the first part of November, averaging more than a hundred motor vehicles a day on gravel roads, where we made traffic counts in the fifty places, that is something in itself quite definite on which to begin a

road program. Dirt roads did not fare so well for traffic as the gravel roads but, at that, we find they averaged 45 vehicles per road where our first 50 counts were made.

These figures indicate heavier wear and tear than ordinary dirt roads will bear under the hit and miss methods of construction and maintenance found throughout many localities.

One of the most impressive points in this, the first count to be made by Farm Bureau volunteers, is the fact that these volunteers carried out their part of the task so efficiently and so expeditiously. It is quite an undertaking to stand out along the highway on a bleak November day and get the motor vehicle license number of each automobile and truck that passes, from daylight till dark, but that's what these volunteer workers did, some on rainy days.

The aim of this work was to determine the amount of traffic on the side roads, and to ascertain whether this is local or foreign traffic. The big job ahead of the State Farm Bureau now is to check these traffic reports to locate, as nearly as possible, the point of origin of the respective motor vehicles according to their registrations.

When these first reports have been carefully tabulated, the state organization will be in position to proceed further with its road program to equalize the highway expense burden for the farmers.

"If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the just can repair. The event is in the hand of God."—George Washington.

OIL PIPE LINES ARE PRESENTING PROBLEM FOR MICHIGAN FARMER

(Continued from page one.)

about it then. This did not suit me at all as I knew nothing about what we should receive for the right of way or what were our rights or the company's. Since I was away from home all the time I could do nothing toward getting community action but I did what I could to get this information myself and I succeeded quite well.

Hard to Get Information

I wrote the Illinois Agricultural Association for information about pipe lines and our farm papers but neither could give much information about it as they had never been asked about it before.

In our Farm Bureau membership work in Illinois, I was finally sent to LaSalle county. One day we passed some very large tanks out in the country which interested me as I had never seen anything like it before and I was told that they were tanks and a pumping station for one of these oil pipe lines, for another company. I was soon in quest of information which I got.

It was an interesting coincidence that the very week I got my information was also the very week the pipe line company sent their agents in our community to sign up these leases for right of way. I was loaded with information when I got home that Saturday night but found that practically every man along the right of way in our community had signed up the leases but two. These agents surely worked fast when they got there.

Since I was home only over Sunday it was some time before the men signing up these leases got to see me. Two men came, both were strangers. I will call one Mr. A, the spokesman, the other Mr. B. Mr. A presented the offer of the pipe line company which was briefly as follows: Mr. A said that they recognized our land was far above the average and, because it was, instead of paying the regular price of 25 cents per rod for the right of way they wished to be fair and would pay 50 cents per rod. They stated that the laying of this line thru our community was a great advantage to us; that for each mile of line it would add \$40,000 to our taxable property. Of course that much added taxable property should reduce our taxes materially in our school districts and he said that they were indeed lucky to get this line. It was explained to us that care was taken of fences, that the line would be placed under ground, out of the way of cultivation; that tile drains would be properly protected and if they had to be taken out would be relaid in concrete. For any and all damage done to your land and growing crops in laying the line, also for damage done in inspecting the line, or repair work necessary they agreed to pay damages, to be decided upon between you and them. If you could not agree, then each party was to choose an umpire and these two men to choose a third. A decision reached by them was to be final, as I remember it. These contracts also specified the size of pipe to be laid and stated that the company could enter your premises and lay as many other lines as they wished at the same price as was paid for the first.

Make Big Promises

When the proposition was completed, I said that I could not understand how a mile of this pipe line could possibly add \$40,000 to our taxable property, that a survey made by the Illinois Agricultural Association had shown that a mile of railroad right of way, including trackage, switch tracks, double tracks and buildings, averaged only about \$35,000 per mile over the state and that surely an 8 inch pipe laid thru the ground could not be worth so much as that. Mr. A insisted that it would, but changed the subject immediately.

When I remarked that it seemed to me that there was quite a bit of difference in the prices paid for the right of way, Mr. A appeared very much surprised. He had been in this business for years, he said, and had never known of a company to pay more than 25 cents per rod. He asked what I had been told was a fair price. I told him that same LaSalle coun-

ty men had told me that two lines had gone thru their community and that they knew of no one who got less than \$1.00 a rod.

This appeared to be a big joke to Mr. A and B and they wanted to know if I knew what companies had paid this price.

I named two companies that had done so. Mr. A said that he was surely glad that I had named the first company as Mr. B had worked for this company for years and Mr. B himself could tell me just what they did.

Mr. B then stated that he, personally, knew that this concern had never paid over 25 cents per rod for right of way and, even in places where the land was as good as ours, that 25 cents was the price so that the offer of 50 cents as made by Mr. A was far more than other oil lines would do.

I told them that was queer, as I had gone to the Recorder's office in Ottawa county, Ill., and had seen copies of recorded contracts where that company had paid \$1.00 per rod and that I did not find anywhere they had paid less than that amount and that I found one place where they paid as high as \$5.00 per rod for the right of way.

Mr. A and Mr. B were almost overcome by such a statement. They finally said that I had misunderstood the contracts and that what was sometimes done was to pay, say 50 cents per rod, for the right of way and then some agreed amount for damages, all of which was paid in one sum but that no other money would be paid as damages until the total amount exceeded the agreed amount of damages.

This simply amounted to paying for damages before they were incurred rather than paying as they occurred. They agreed to do this with me if I wished but I insisted the amount specified was for right of way and not damages and produced copies of the recorded contracts which proved my statement.

Mr. A and Mr. B left.

Threatened Land Owner

About a month later they came again. This time they begged and threatened. They wished to know if I thought myself better than my neighbors because I was holding out for more money.

They wanted to know if I realized the position I was putting them in by even suggesting that they pay me more than the 50 cents per rod after their telling my neighbors that 50 cents was the right and fair price.

I told them that I could not see why I should sign one of their contracts because neighbors had done so without knowing what a fair price was and so far as what they had told the neighbors was a fair price, that was surely their look out, not mine.

Finally Mr. A made me what he called my last chance proposition. He personally guaranteed to pay me even \$5.00 per rod, 50 cents for the right of way and \$4.50 as damages. No contract would be signed about that \$4.50. I would have to take his word for that. I questioned whether he would be there to pay \$4.50 per rod as damages after I had signed a contract for 50 cents.

He assured me that he would, but if not, he would see to it that the man who succeeded him on the job would understand our arrangement and that he would pay me.

I refused this, as all I had was just his word for it and I did not know how good that was. Then he said that if I did not sign, the pipe line company would condemn 12 feet of land across my farm and would even allow me to drive my teams across this 12 feet to farm the land and asked how I would like that. I told him that that did not worry me a bit because the I. A. A. had told me they could not do this, that is, condemn land. However it would be possible for them to condemn a right of way but not until they had secured a "writ-of convenience and necessity" from the state, which they had not done.

Mr. A warned me that this was the last word, that if I did not sign he would not come to me again and that I would have to take the consequences.

Agree On Price

Mr. A did not call again, neither did Mr. B. Mr. C did, however, and offered \$3.50 per rod for the right of way, plus damages.

The only argument we had was in

the contract which allowed the company to lay other lines for the same price as paid for the first line. I had agreed to sign their contract acknowledging receipt of 50 cents for the balance also signed a receipt for the balance of way, which was paid by check. I which was paid in cash but this was not made a part of the record.

Mr. C then agreed to strike out that part of the contract and said that in regard to laying new lines, the company would have to make satisfactory arrangements with me.

What has it done to or for the community? Would the folks care to have another pipe line laid? Knowing what they do about it would they be willing to again sign a similar contract?

I cannot answer the question completely as we moved to Michigan shortly after the line went in. I think the folks have probably been quite surprised if they had had any idea it was going to lessen their taxes. The last two questions would either be a most emphatic NO or at least a yes with some very severe restrictions. As is often the case, problems come up that no one had ever thought about.

Damage Roads

The road question would be one of the most serious objections to the laying of new lines. These companies are in your community today, tomorrow they are gone and what do they care how they leave it. If the lines could be and would be laid when road conditions were good it might not be so bad. It is not possible to regulate the weather however and these companies come in to haul out their pipes and, believe me, they haul them.

The roads never get too bad for them. If one truck cannot get thru with a load, two can put together and if two cannot get thru, three are put together, but whatever is needed, they go.

Our house was back about 100 feet from the road and when one of these big trucks went by, every window in the house shook. It was a long time before many of these roads could be put in condition again, not to say anything of the cost of doing so.

One local paper that had remarked about what an asset it would be to have the line, and possibly the pumping station, inquired if there were no law on our statute books whereby these big trucks could be compelled to stay off the roads during the bad weather because of the tremendous damage done.

It might be interesting to remark that our community did not get the pumping station either. The question comes up: Does the laying of a pipe line across a farm lessen its sale value?

I was told by an inspector for the Federal Land Bank, whom I know quite well, that they made no difference on a loan on a farm with a pipe line. Sometimes these pipe lines spring leaks, as this one did before it had been in three years. The pressure is so great that streams of oil are sometimes forced as high as 75 feet in the air. Acres flooded by it are, of course, absolutely useless for quite a time. Of course, the company has agreed to pay damages for such things, but you do not have the full say as to what the damages are: someone else must agree with you.

It is pretty hard to say just what these damages are at times. (Editors note: This article was written in response to numerous inquiries received by the tax department of the Farm Bureau regarding oil pipe lines and rights of way. Mr. Gibbens is a district agent of the insurance department of the Farm Bureau. The Tax Department welcomes all inquiries on matters of right of way, leases and similar questions.)

LIVING EXPENSES ON 22 FARMS ARE SHOWN IN SURVEY

Home Products Used on Farm Reduce Family Expense Very Materially.

To determine what part of the "family living" actually comes from the farm, 22 farm home makers in Frederick County, Md., agreed to cooperate with the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in keeping exact records for a 12-month period. Their reports, though not conclusive, give a very good picture of what the farm supplies.

Articles brought in from the garden or storeroom for use by these farm families were weighed and a record made. Prices were assigned to such articles by workers from the Bureau after they had visited the shops where the home makers traded and determined what city families would have to pay for articles similar to those furnished by the farm. A complete account of all cash expenditures was also kept.

In actual cash these families spent an average of \$1,712.70 for the year. This varied from \$737.70 for one family to \$3,734.50 for another. Add to these cash expenditures the money value of the family living furnished by the farm, that is, of the food, fuel, ice, and 6% of the equity in the house (a normal return if the money were otherwise invested). Then the total living expenditure of these 22 families ranges from \$1,217.71 to \$4,942.18, the average being \$2,701.63. The average value of family living furnished by the farm therefore, is \$983.93, or about

In Our Mail Box

Gaines, Mich. November 11, 1929.

Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Mich. Dear Sir:

In the October 25th issue of the Farm Bureau News the Elevator Exchange did not give much encouragement to the farmer who had not sold his short crop of beans. What has become of the prominent bean grower of Michigan, who went to Washington to get relief for the bean growers and advised that they should hold their beans for \$5.00 per bushel? Did they get wise to the foreign bean movement and sell their beans? Or did the bean jobbers import foreign beans to break the market? With the short crop and present low price of Michigan it ought to be the right time for the bean growers to organize to hold their beans for \$5.00 per bushel and get some of the joke "Farm Relief" money. If the wheat growers can \$1.15 per bushel the bean growers ought to get \$3.50 or \$4.00 at least. The bean growers should organize in township units co-operating with county and state at the least expense possible and when so organized they should have a crop reporting system of their own. The one now in use by the state and nation is old and out of date with the times and the state depends on the farmer to send in reports to figure on and give to the press at certain times, usually too late to be of much benefit to the farmer. In my opinion any farmer who sends in crop reports hurts his own business. Supply and demand rule prices generally and when farmers are organized strong enough in surplus producing states to increase or decrease as needed the farmers will have a better price level for the produce. Further, while Congress is friendly with the tariff the farmers are burning with a resolution that may not be well for the Republican party in the congress election next year.

A Gensee county bean grower, George A. Gillespie

SCIENTIST CLAIMS PIKE DO NOT SHED TEETH IN SUMMER

Old Fisherman's Notion Is "Knocked in the Head" By Recent Study

Do not, says T. R. Langlois, pathologist of the fish division of the department of conservation, who discusses the question in the following story:

"The mouth of our common pike is armed with two types of teeth," says Mr. Langlois, "the upper jaw lacking the sharp canine-like marginal rows that characterize the lower jaw, but bearing instead the hinged teeth on the vomer and palatine bones which form the roof of the mouth. These hinged teeth may be bent inward and throatward, but not outward, and their function is to allow any fish or other object that may be caught to move along only in the desirable direction — stomachward. Though functionally important, these teeth are relatively inconspicuous, and it is the battery of long, sharp, firmly fixed marginal teeth on the lower jaw that have the reputation in fisherman's lore of being annually or seasonally shed.

"Specimens of the pike in the collection of the University of Michigan Museum, some taken nearly every month of the year, were examined and all were found to bear the usual formidable array of marginal teeth. Some specimens collected in late July, 1927, by Fortner and Moody of the Paris hatchery had their teeth nearly covered by their gums. The casual observer might easily have failed to see the teeth at all, and if he had seen the projecting tips of the full sized teeth he probably would have called them new teeth, not recognizing the swollen condition of the gums. No specimens have been found to be notably lacking in marginal teeth, and none have been found possessing two sets, one displacing the other.

"Based on these and other observations, the conclusion seems to be that the firmly set of 'ankylosed' marginal teeth of the pike are not periodically shed and renewed, but remain with the fish throughout life unless broken off by an overactive mouthful, in which case they are gone forever. The reports to the contrary are probably based upon uncritical examinations of pike mouths when the teeth are inconspicuous because of swollen gums.

POOR MOON

Friendly Passenger—(to very sea-sick gent leaning over ship's rail) "Lovely evening friend. Are you waiting for the moon to come up?" Very Seaside Gent—"Oh-h-h, does that have to come up too, yet?"

There Is No Substitute For Membership.

36.7 per cent of the total living cost. Food was the largest single item in these family budgets furnished by the farm, and valued at \$651.44, was 24.1 per cent of the total value of family living. Housing was the next important item, being valued at \$280.64. Fuel furnished by the farm varied from \$5 to \$116.50 a year. Ten families did not have ice on the farm. For the entire group the average value of ice furnished by the farm was \$5.28.

GIVE DETAILS OF NEW CORPORATION TO MARKET WHEAT

Eight Per Cent Dividend Is Limit Agreed Upon For Earnings.

In order that readers may have a clear picture of the set-up of the recently organized Farmers National Grain Corporation, a detailed description of this agency is given here.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with authority to issue 100,000 shares of stock of the par value of \$100 each, totaling \$10,000,000. Only farmer's co-operative grain agencies can own stock and these stockholders in the beginning must be apportioned among five districts comprising 21 middle-western, north-western, and far-western states; stockholders from other states may be included in these regions at any time by order of the board of directors.

The corporation is to have "perpetual existence;" the property of stockholders is not to be liable in any manner for the debts of the corporation; the books and accounts are to be open for inspection of any stockholder, at all reasonable hours. The corporation must not have less than \$10,000 in capital stock before beginning business.

Affairs of the corporation are to be directed by a board of directors composed of 19 members, two of whom are to be nominated by the A. F. B. and the National Grange, respectively, and the remaining 15 to be elected from the five regional districts according to a prescribed representation of seven representatives of the farmers' elevator associations, five representatives of the farmers' grain sales agencies, and five representatives of the farmers' grain pools. This representation can be changed by action of the board of directors. The executive details of the corporation's activities will be handled by an executive committee of five members including the president, who are to be selected by the board of directors from its number.

Reserve Required

The corporation is forbidden to pay a dividend on its stock in excess of 8 per cent and is required to set aside "reasonable reserves" and distribute all the earnings in excess of the demands of these two funds, in the form of patronage dividends to the stockholders which of course are co-operatives. Until the \$20,000,000 in authorized capital stock is paid up however, the distributable earnings, if any must be credited to the purchase of this stock.

MICHIGAN ADOPTS ROYALTY PLAN OF OIL LAND LEASING

Rapid Growth Of Industry Has Made Definite Policy Needed.

The rapid growth of the oil industry in Michigan, together with the fact that large areas of land in the vicinity of the oil fields are owned by the state of Michigan, has necessitated a definite policy on the part of department of conservation which has charge of the leasing of the oil and gas rights on these state owned lands.

The state will not sell gas and oil rights outright, the commission ruled, and no company will be limited in the number of leases it may obtain on state owned land.

The standard rental price on state owned land on which oil and gas leases have been obtained is 50 cents an acre per year. In the future the rental money will be abated on 80 acres for each well that is drilled.

Two definite royalty systems were adopted by the commission. On wildcat territory the state will receive a royalty of one-eighth of the production. On proven oil and gas territory the state will receive royalties on a sliding scale basis. In considering such a scale, the commission felt that the United States sliding scale, applicable to Federal-owned lands is too stringent and would not recommend it for use by the state.

Leasing of oil and gas rights on state-owned lands does not mean that the lessee has also obtained rights for other mineral or metal, the commission ruled. The state retains all rights but which are specifically mentioned in the leases.

Homesteading in the future on state-owned land will not be permitted on or near proven oil and gas grounds. Persons now having homesteads on gas and oil property are protected with Redress to surface property, but have no priority on lands where mineral rights were reserved to the state.

Birds Are Regular In Migratory Flight

Many of the migratory birds follow regular routes and travel at remarkably regular times. Some species of birds do not vary more than two or three days from year to year in the time of their first arrival at a given point unless an same locality but often to the same valley. They not only return to the fields and woodland patches.

Quality creates demand for Farm Bureau fertilizers.

# MICHIGAN VOLUME OF FARM CROPS IS LOWER THIS FALL

## Harvest Benefited By Ideal Fall Weather. Crop Is Light.

### RECORD HAY CROP

#### Season Shortens Grade A Commercial Fruit Before Harvest.

Michigan farmers are harvesting a smaller volume of crops than in any year. The drought which had prevailed since the middle of July continued throughout September, the rainfall being only slightly more than one-half the normal amount for the month and unevenly distributed. With the exception of a wheat yield slightly above the average and the greatest hay crop on record, crops in general are below the average in total volume and yield per acre.

**CORN**—With a condition of 56 per cent on October 1, the prospective corn crop was 26,134,000 bushels and the smallest production since 1922. However, the quality is better than in some other years. A severe frost on September 19 stopped further development in most of the interior counties of the state, and a large percentage of fields were approaching maturity at the time, and the loss to the grain crop was not as great as in many other years. Some fields developed few or no ears this year and yields are varying greatly in the same locality.

The total production of the United States is estimated at 2,528,077,000 bushels against a crop of 2,835,678,000 bushels in 1928.

**OATS**—The crop of 44,760,000 bushels is somewhat below normal, the yield per acre being 29.8 bushels in comparison with a ten-year average of 32.6 bushels. The quality varies considerably between different sections, averaging 87 per cent of the state as a whole.

The yield per acre for the United States is 30.5 bushels and the total production amounts to 1,226,573,000 bushels which is 222,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1928.

**BARLEY**—Michigan's barley crop amounts to 5,888,000 bushels, a yield of 23.0 bushels per acre, which is 2.1 bushels per acre less than the ten-year average. Last year's crop was estimated at 8,100,000 bushels, the yield being 30.0 bushels per acre.

**SPRING WHEAT**—Only 70,000 bushels of spring wheat are reported for the state this year, the average yield being 17.5 bushels per acre from the 4,000 acres grown.

**BUCKWHEAT**—The condition declined during September from 67 to 50 per cent. This condition is equivalent to 639,000 bushels, or a yield of about 12 per cent smaller than that of 1928.

**FIELD BEANS**—The Michigan crop was harvested under almost ideal weather conditions, and only a few scattered fields were still out on October 1. The beans were unusually dry and are splitting considerably in the process of threshing and handling. Some late fields did not reach full maturity and were harvested while still more or less green. However, the pick in general is unusually light. The yields are lightest in the southern district marked contrast to last year when they were heaviest in that area. They are below average in all sections. The crop is now estimated at 5,885,000 bushels which, based on the preliminary acreage estimate, is 8.8 bushels per acre. The ten-year average yield is 11.6 bushels.

The average yield for the United States is reported at 10.5 bushels, giving a total production of 18,208,000 bushels against 17,254,000 bushels on September 1 and 16,000,000, the final estimate for last year. The increase in the estimate for one month ago is chiefly in the eastern states where about 350,000 bushels of white beans and 640,000 bushels of other than white beans were reported. If the ratio of white beans grown in the different states is practically the same as last year, and if present estimates are not materially changed in the final revisions, the total quantity of white beans produced this year will exceed the amount grown last year by approximately 150,000 bushels, or slightly less than two per cent.

**POTATOES**—This month's condition of 51 per cent is eight points better than that reported on September 1. Drought continued throughout most of the state during the month and a severe frost on the 19th killed most of the vines in the northern half of the lower peninsula except near Lake Michigan. Fields in the southern counties were also injured. The present forecast of 19,460,000 bushels is lower than the final production figure for the year since 1916, and 11,648,000 bushels below the ten-year average production.

The United States crop is estimated at 345,177,000 bushels or 3,935,000 bushels less than the forecast one month ago. If the final estimate is no larger this will mean a crop the smallest since 1925 and approximately thirty-eight million bushels less than the five-year average. On the basis of this month's estimate, per capita production for the United States promises to be mid-

way between that for the years 1925 and 1926. Consequently the price outlook is exceedingly favorable.

**TAME HAY**—The average yields per acre for the different varieties of tame hay are: alfalfa, 2.20 tons; red and alsike clover, 1.64 tons; clover and timothy mixed, 1.55 tons; and timothy, 1.40 tons. The state average yield for all tame hay has been estimated at 1.63 tons per acre as compared with 1.51 tons in 1928. With an acreage eight per cent larger than that of last year, this forecasts a total production of 5,147,000 tons, the largest on record for the state.

**SUGAR BEETS**—This crop has suffered severely from drought. The condition is reported at 60 per cent as compared with a ten-year average of 84 per cent. With the area available for harvest estimated at only 58,000 acres this year's production of 338,000 tons promises to be the smallest crop on record for the state.

**SEED CROPS**—Alfalfa seed is reported at 86 per cent or 13 per cent above last year's condition on the corresponding date. Red and alsike clover seed at 82 per cent is 10 per cent above last year's crop, while timothy seed at 83 per cent is three points higher than that of 1928.

**FRUITS**—The estimated apple crop is 6,472,000 bushels of which 1,112,000 barrels are rated as commercial. While the fruit is of good quality and generally good quality in commercial orchards dry weather prevented the usual size development. As a result, the percentage of "A" grade fruit will be less than average. Last year's crop amounted to 5,400,000 bushels. The United States crop is estimated at 140,637,000 bushels, or about 25 per cent less than that of 1928. The prevailing prices to date have been very satisfactory.

The peach crop also brought favorable returns, being of fairly good quality and high sugar content. The crop amounted to 816,000 bushels, an increase over earlier estimates, but 30 per cent less than the state produced last year. The total crop of the Nation was 44,837,000 bushels which was only about two-thirds as much as was produced in 1928.

The pear crop is also smaller than last year both for Michigan and the entire country. The State's crop was estimated at 475,000 bushels or only 39 per cent of a normal one. The production was considerably below the State average in Berrien and Van Buren, the two leading counties in acreage.

Michigan's grape crop was placed at 68 per cent of normal which is practically an average production and equivalent to 68,000 tons. This is about 10 per cent less than last year's final estimate. Because of more favorable freight rates than formerly, it is expected that a larger percentage of the crop than usual will move by rail. Michigan ranks third in production among the states. The United States crop is forecasted at 1,996,272 tons, or nearly the same as that of 1928.

The returns from a special inquiry regarding plums indicate a production of 41 per cent of normal compared with 61 per cent last year.

Melons were unusually good quality in the commercial sections and yielded better in Berrien and Van Buren counties than the state average of 55 per cent of normal. Last year's crop was 72 per cent of a normal one.

**STATE ORGANIZATION, COUNTIES ARE SENDING DELEGATES TO MEETING**  
(Continued from page one.)

provide the greatest possible opportunity for expression on the part of Farm Bureau leaders. To accomplish this, there will be but one principal speaker at each session of the convention. He will have the floor for 45 minutes and when he has concluded, the convention will be resolved into a "national community meeting." Farm Bureau leaders from every section will be called on for talks not to exceed five minutes in length, each to bear on the subject of the speaker just heard. Following the taxation talk, for example, ten persons will rise and tell of their experiences in battling for tax adjustments up and down the country, or presenting some phase of the problem which they feel is of particular interest in their respective states.

This forum discussion will also be held on the subjects of co-operative marketing, highway development and child health.

**Legge Speaks First Day**  
In recognition of the progress in the farm relief fight, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and the man entrusted by President Hoover with responsibility for administration of the farm relief law, is to be the principal speaker on the first day of the convention. Mr. Legge will appear Monday afternoon, December 9. He is expected to outline to the Farm Bureau the opportunities which await farmers of America under the new marketing act and to explain how the Farm Bureau can best co-operate with the Farm Board.

Secretary of War, James W. Good, was to have been the first member of a president's cabinet to address the national Farm Bureau convention since 1923, his subject being "Waterway Development." His death, a week ago, leaves this place on the program to be filled by another national leader, Gen. Brown. President Hoover's speech on waterways in the course of his recent Ohio river trip has focused the attention of the nation on the possibilities of adequate water transportation facilities. It is the intention of the Farm Bureau to see that the interests of agriculture in this vital project are properly represented.

**Lowden On Taxes**  
Because farm folks, who are large owners of tangible property, pay more than their fair share of taxes, the subject of taxation has been given prominent place on the convention program. The principal address on this topic has been assigned to Mr. Lowden, one of the foremost champions of measures for agricultural improvement. He is to speak Tuesday morning, December 10.

The convention will also be told of the labors of a committee which for months under the guidance of the national Farm Bureau executives, has been studying the taxation systems of the various states. It is expected that from this study will be formulated a unified national program to assist the state Farm Bureaus in further fights for rationalization of the public taxing machinery.

In the belief that nothing which the Farm Bureau can do will be of greater benefit to farm life in the future than the promotion of a consistent welfare program for children on the welfare farm, the subject of child welfare will be given earnest consideration at the convention. Recognizing the importance of this matter, President Hoover recently created his White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, and the Farm Bureau officials have secured Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the president's conference, to address the convention on the evening of Monday, December 9.

**Bestor To Talk**  
The activities of the Federal Farm Loan Board and the various federal land banks are of deep interest and vital importance to farmers generally, and again official Washington is co-operating with the Farm Bureau by sending H. Paul Bestor, president of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to address the convention on "Farm Finances." Mr. Bestor has a wealth of experience in farm loan matters and is well qualified to speak on the subject assigned. He is scheduled for the morning session, Wednesday, December 11.

The final subject to be discussed is that of farm-to-market highways. The speakers on this topic have not been announced. There will also be a forum discussion of the subject. Although a sum sufficient to build a Panama Canal is expended on highway construction in the United States every two years, five million farmers find it impossible to get from their farms to market in automobiles several months out of each year. This handicap the American Farm Bureau Federation has set itself to remove. It is the belief of the Farm Bureau that public funds should be used in generous measure in building rural roads and delegates will be asked to stamp, with their approval, a project to further this end, of such vast importance to agriculture and to the motor industry as well.

Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri will be a speaker at the eleventh annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 9 to 11. He is to discuss the subject, "Farm-to-market Highways," at the afternoon session Tuesday, December 10.

Congressman Cannon is a member of the House Committee on Roads and has been active throughout his service in congress in behalf of good roads for rural communities. He has

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a wide knowledge of highway conditions around the country and is keenly sympathetic to the American Farm Bureau Federation's proposed campaign to increase the mileage of low cost year-round rural highways.

Another program speaker is to be A. W. Gilbert of Boston, Commissioner of agriculture for Massachusetts. Mr. Gilbert is to speak at the final session on Wednesday afternoon, December 11. Coming from an industrial section of the nation, Commissioner Gilbert will discuss the interdependence of business and agriculture.

**President's Annual Address**  
The annual address of President Sam H. Thompson will be awaited with much interest by the Farm Bureau world and by political and industrial leaders. It is to be delivered shortly after the convention comes to order on Monday morning. The organization is expecting Mr. Thompson to look to the future and outline his ideas on how still further advances are needed in agriculture's eternal struggle for economic equality and for social justice.

Executive Secretary M. S. Winder, in his annual report, will present a significant account of Farm Bureau progress during the past twelve months. The election of officers, including the president, at the final session, Wednesday afternoon, will be still another highlight of the meeting.

The training school on Friday and Saturday, December 6 and 7, will bring the state presidents, secretaries and organization directors together for a short period of intensive study of Farm Bureau principles and methods. Through discussion of hypothetical case problems, up-to-the-minute views of building Farm Bureau services and membership will be presented. There will be an interchange of ideas by leaders from every section of the nation, so that horizons will be broadened and organization work throughout the nation will be unified and the Farm Bureau's efficiency otherwise enhanced.

**Social Events Scheduled**  
Various dinners and other social events have been scheduled for the entertainment of delegates and visitors. On Friday evening, December 6, directors of extension from most of the forty-eight states will be honor guests at one banquet, while another dinner will be given on Saturday night, December 7, to visiting representatives of the agricultural and urban press. On Saturday night-seeing trips have been arranged, including airplane trips above the city for those desiring to fly. Tea will be served by the ladies of the Farm Bureau on Monday afternoon and on Tuesday evening the annual Farm Bureau banquet for delegates will be served. This year's entertainment feature at this banquet will be a monster pageant, participated in by 200 actors. The episodes will picture Farm Bureau progress and each will be staged by a group from the Farm Bureau in the state where the event portrayed took place.

Railroads have reduced their rates for the big convention, so that visitors can make this trip for a fare and a half from any point in the United States, if provided with certificates obtained through county agents and Farm Bureau officials. Various aviation companies are also offering inducements to air-minded farmers.

Plans are being made for the entertainment of 5,000 Farm Bureau folks. Those intending to attend are advised to make their reservations early and to help you in this all requests for reservations addressed to the advertising department of the State Farm Bureau at Lansing will be given careful attention by the convention staff. Further information about the convention details will also be supplied on request.

**Will Classify Holstein Herds**  
"Herd Classification", recently adopted by the Holstein-Friesian association of America, has been started in Michigan. Four Michigan herds have been inspected and classified and six more are scheduled for December, according to J. G. Hays of the Michigan State college dairy department.

Through the use of herd classification, it is expected that the breed will be further improved by culling out animals of the lower classifications and that the value of the top grade animals will be increased. An official inspector, who is a recognized judge of good Holstein type, classifies each female of milking age and each bull over two years of age in the herd.

Classifications which have been set up by the national association are excellent, very good, good plus, good, fair, and poor. Any female rated "poor" is reduced to the status of a grade and her registration papers destroyed. From females rated "fair", no bull calves can be registered to perpetuate the inferior dairy type of the dam.

**Progressing**  
The skiffboat is dependent on the wind and tacks with difficulty while the motor boat sails about in every direction with equal ease.

Aggressive will get out of the skiffboat class through organization.

**BUM BUSINESS**  
Abe had shot a map, and was sentenced to be electrocuted. On the morning of the execution the warden told him how sorry he was, and how it was going to cost the state five hundred dollars to electrocute him.

"Bum business," spoke up Abe. "Give me fifty dollars and I'll shoot myself!"

# Aid Health With Christmas Seals

A diminutive bell ringer, dressed after the fashion of centuries ago in red doublet and yellow leggings, will ring in the Christmas season this week when he and a vast army of mates will be sent to all parts of Michigan in the inaugural of the 1929 Christmas seal sale.

Literally millions of seals each bearing a picture of the bell ringer tugging at a heavy bell, will be distributed in Michigan during December. Eighteen million are being mailed from the central office of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association in Lansing, and county tuberculosis societies are distributing an even larger number.

The use of a bell ringer and bell in the design of the 1929 tuberculosis Christmas seal is singularly appropriate. For centuries chimneys have called people their cheerful message, usually telling a story and often proclaiming victory. In the anti-tuberculosis campaign, the victory won in Michigan is shown by the 32% decrease in the tuberculosis death rate that has been achieved since the Christmas seal financed crusade against the disease was begun 21 years ago.

Besides the figure of the bell ringer and bell, this year's seal bears the words "Health Greetings, 1929" and a red double-barred cross, the familiar emblem of the organized fight against tuberculosis.

An apple Chutney is always enjoyed and is easy to make. It has 14 ingredients: 3 lemons, 3 quarts chopped apples, 1 quart brown sugar, 1 quart cider vinegar, 1 quart dates, stoned and chopped, 1 pint tarragon vinegar, 2 pounds sultana raisins, 1 tablespoon ground ginger, 1 teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 chili peppers, 1 onion chopped, garlic to taste, and 2 small cloves. Chop the apples with the lemon, as the acid will help to keep the apples from turning dark. Remove the seeds from the chili peppers. Mix all the ingredients. Boil gently, until the apples are soft, and stir the mixture occasionally with a fork. Bottle while hot, and seal.

"There Is No Substitute For Membership."

### RECORD HAY CROP

#### Season Shortens Grade A Commercial Fruit Before Harvest.

Michigan farmers are harvesting a smaller volume of crops than in any year. The drought which had prevailed since the middle of July continued throughout September, the rainfall being only slightly more than one-half the normal amount for the month and unevenly distributed. With the exception of a wheat yield slightly above the average and the greatest hay crop on record, crops in general are below the average in total volume and yield per acre.

**CORN**—With a condition of 56 per cent on October 1, the prospective corn crop was 26,134,000 bushels and the smallest production since 1922. However, the quality is better than in some other years. A severe frost on September 19 stopped further development in most of the interior counties of the state, and a large percentage of fields were approaching maturity at the time, and the loss to the grain crop was not as great as in many other years. Some fields developed few or no ears this year and yields are varying greatly in the same locality.

The total production of the United States is estimated at 2,528,077,000 bushels against a crop of 2,835,678,000 bushels in 1928.

**OATS**—The crop of 44,760,000 bushels is somewhat below normal, the yield per acre being 29.8 bushels in comparison with a ten-year average of 32.6 bushels. The quality varies considerably between different sections, averaging 87 per cent of the state as a whole.

The yield per acre for the United States is 30.5 bushels and the total production amounts to 1,226,573,000 bushels which is 222,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1928.

**BARLEY**—Michigan's barley crop amounts to 5,888,000 bushels, a yield of 23.0 bushels per acre, which is 2.1 bushels per acre less than the ten-year average. Last year's crop was estimated at 8,100,000 bushels, the yield being 30.0 bushels per acre.

**SPRING WHEAT**—Only 70,000 bushels of spring wheat are reported for the state this year, the average yield being 17.5 bushels per acre from the 4,000 acres grown.

**BUCKWHEAT**—The condition declined during September from 67 to 50 per cent. This condition is equivalent to 639,000 bushels, or a yield of about 12 per cent smaller than that of 1928.

**FIELD BEANS**—The Michigan crop was harvested under almost ideal weather conditions, and only a few scattered fields were still out on October 1. The beans were unusually dry and are splitting considerably in the process of threshing and handling. Some late fields did not reach full maturity and were harvested while still more or less green. However, the pick in general is unusually light. The yields are lightest in the southern district marked contrast to last year when they were heaviest in that area. They are below average in all sections. The crop is now estimated at 5,885,000 bushels which, based on the preliminary acreage estimate, is 8.8 bushels per acre. The ten-year average yield is 11.6 bushels.

The average yield for the United States is reported at 10.5 bushels, giving a total production of 18,208,000 bushels against 17,254,000 bushels on September 1 and 16,000,000, the final estimate for last year. The increase in the estimate for one month ago is chiefly in the eastern states where about 350,000 bushels of white beans and 640,000 bushels of other than white beans were reported. If the ratio of white beans grown in the different states is practically the same as last year, and if present estimates are not materially changed in the final revisions, the total quantity of white beans produced this year will exceed the amount grown last year by approximately 150,000 bushels, or slightly less than two per cent.

**POTATOES**—This month's condition of 51 per cent is eight points better than that reported on September 1. Drought continued throughout most of the state during the month and a severe frost on the 19th killed most of the vines in the northern half of the lower peninsula except near Lake Michigan. Fields in the southern counties were also injured. The present forecast of 19,460,000 bushels is lower than the final production figure for the year since 1916, and 11,648,000 bushels below the ten-year average production.

The United States crop is estimated at 345,177,000 bushels or 3,935,000 bushels less than the forecast one month ago. If the final estimate is no larger this will mean a crop the smallest since 1925 and approximately thirty-eight million bushels less than the five-year average. On the basis of this month's estimate, per capita production for the United States promises to be mid-

# Dairy School at Grand Ledge

Plans are now complete for the Dairy night school to be held in Grand Ledge this winter in co-operation with the local high school, the County Agricultural Agent, and the Dairy Department, Michigan State College. Word has been received that Professor Geo. Taylor will be the instructor and dairymen around Grand Ledge are fortunate in securing Mr. Taylor for the type of extension work. The classes will be held at the high school and anyone interested in dairying are invited to attend. Such important topics as, "Which Breed to Choose", "Feed and Care of Dairy Calves and Young Stock", "Balancing Rations", "Feeding for Milk Production", "Care of Cows Before and After Calving" and many others will be discussed. Verne Stockman, Agricultural Instructor at Grand Ledge, and Hans Kardel, Agricultural Agent, are receiving enrollments for the school which is absolutely free and open to anyone interested. The following dates have been

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get aside for the meetings which will start at 8 o'clock in the evening, January 8, 15, 22, 29 and February 5th. Eaton Rapids had a similar extension class last year and needless to say it went over the top. Grand Ledge is also located in a fine dairy community and a large enrollment is anticipated.

An open mind is all right if you know when to close your mouth.

**Whole Corn Meal Has Vitamins**

Important in egg production. That's why we use Whole Yellow Corn Meal in Farm Bureau Egg Mash. Corn meal and corn feed meal commonly used in egg mashes is made from corn from which the germ has been taken for the corn oil industry, and there go the vitamins. We include the germ, with its vitamins and high food value in corn oil.

ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

Send or bring your samples of Clover and Alfalfa Seed to us for cleaning or for selling.

**Farm Bureau Services, Inc.**  
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

# Because—

400 pounds of Oat Flour in Farm Bureau Mash has 120 pounds more egg making food than the same amount of ground oats, commonly used in egg mashes.

400 pounds of Flour Midds in Farm Bureau Egg Mash has 60 pounds more egg making food than a similar weight of standard midds, used in most egg mashes, and because

WHOLE YELLOW CORN MEAL is used in Farm Bureau Egg Mash, including the germ with its high vitamin content corn oil.

**FARM BUREAU MASHES** contain more egg making food per ton than do ordinary egg mashes.

If you are not using Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds it will be well worth your while to investigate. Your local distributor of Farm Bureau supplies can supply you.

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES Inc.**  
Lansing, Michigan

# More Than 350,000 Policies in 25 States



**F**ORTY-FOUR thousand Michigan policies on motor vehicles have been purchased in our company. We insure automobiles, trucks and tractors against all traffic hazards. We have adjusted 7,500 claims in Michigan this year. Our record for promptness and reliability in settlement of claims is above questioning. Your protection is assured by our seven years of satisfactory service as a legal reserve company.

**ASSETS** exceed three million dollars. Operations carried on in twenty-five states with a local agent IN EACH FARM COMMUNITY to serve you.

If you don't know our local agent or want further information, write our Lansing office.

**State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co.**  
OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Agent for Michigan  
221-27 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

**MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU**  
SUPPLY SERVICE  
LANSING-MICH.

**No. 105**  
Farm Bureau Oils are 100% paraffin base, Sharples de-waxed. Sold by the quart and in 5, 15, 30 and 55 gallon containers.

We have oils for all cars. Your distributor of Farm Bureau supplies has our Oil Recommendation Chart. Get the number for your car and try Farm Bureau

**FARM BUREAU OIL NO. 105** is the oil for Model A Fords. Salesmen covering large mileage every week tell us that it stands up splendidly. They are satisfied that it's good for 1000 miles or more.

The price and service will cut your oil bill. The savings increase with the quantity bought.

**Farm Bureau Supply Service**  
Lansing, Mich.

# Why Your Stock Should Go The Co-op Way

Your own experienced and conscientious salesmen sell your stock to the best advantage and you benefit. More than that,—the co-ops are saving money on low operating costs and they pre-arrange it back to your local association!

**Drivers and old-line commission men can't live on nothing.** They figure a good living out of their shipping profits.

The farmers' own co-op commission houses at Detroit and East Buffalo are getting farmers better returns.

You can realize that profit yourself, and why not? Your co-op organization carries your stuff clear to the packer's hands and you get all it brings. Our salesmen are the best in the business. Ship your stock to the—

**Michigan Livestock Exchange**  
Detroit, Mich.

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

## COUNTY ANNUAL IS A MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF YEAR

Attention to Details Often Accounts For Success Of The Meetings.

### PEPPY CHAIRMAN HELPS PROMPTNESS IN OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS ADDS TO ENTHUSIASM.

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Director of Home and Community Work.

There's no meeting of the County Farm Bureau any more important than the annual meeting and none that should be any more carefully planned, for at this time is made an accounting of stewardship to the members for the past year's activities and the plans for the coming year are then presented.

In my estimation, the ideal county annual meeting would be an all-day affair, so that all members from any part of the county would feel it possible to attend. I would hold it at a central point if possible, although circumstances must govern the place to a given degree. I would aim to start the meeting no later than 10:30 and if I had announced that hour as the time for starting, by all means start then for some have made a real effort to be present at that time because they thought you were in earnest when the time was set. By promptness to time scheduled, a spirit of promptness is created for all work among the membership. Previous to the meeting an invitation direct to each member should be extended. This proves an organization's interest in its members. I would not send this invitation out until about a week before the meeting so that it would not be received and forgotten, neither would I send it later for fear other plans might be made for that date.

I would state the important parts of the meeting in the invitation, if possible, that some idea of what is coming might be had but the most important part of the invitation is to show each individual member that he or she is a real part of the organization and their presence is desired and needed.

#### Family Membership.

I would never forget that in Michigan a Farm Bureau membership is a family affair and the wife should be made to feel that she is as important a factor as the husband, therefore the invitation should be sent to both, jointly.

I would also use, before and after the meeting, the newspapers of the county, not only dailies but every weekly publication. The items should be carefully worded so that they would assume the semblance of news rather than as an advertisement. This publicity adds confidence among the members and creates interest among those not yet enrolled as members. It shows to the people of the county that the officers of the County Farm Bureau are doing their part to maintain a live organization.

The county board of directors should have met and completed the year's work and given their approval to the financial statement and to the plans to be offered. Everything should be in readiness for making a concise report, given in a frank manner.

#### Pick Good Chairman.

I cannot stress too strongly the fact that much of the success of the meeting depends upon the chairman. He should be prompt in all things, should see to it that things move along on time and that everybody understands what it's all about. He should be firm in his methods, yet considerate of all, and above all things, he should be an optimist, one who believes the organization can do what it starts out to do and one who believes that the folks in his county are just the ones who can and will put across any job that needs to be done.

There's nothing so discouraging and so exasperating to the district men or those from the state office of our organization trying to work with a county, than to have officers and county directors forever saying "It can't be done here" or "I am too busy". If you haven't faith in your people and if you feel that you are busier than the fellow in some other county, don't take the job as leader in your county, for nine times out of ten it is you and not the folks you are trying to lead who is out of joint with the proposition. There are just as busy folks as you all over the state who are co-operating in all ways to build the Farm Bureau bigger and better.

I would have community singing for the first quarter of an hour of this meeting. There's nothing else that puts everybody in a receptive mood the way a good song does. Have the best leader your county affords and try to have song sheets for all, containing the old familiar selections which everybody appreciates. These may be secured through the national Farm Bureau office in Chicago, for a very nominal Bureau song in a way that shows we like to; that's just another way of telling the Farm Bureau story.

#### Make Frank Reports.

At this annual meeting have presented a detailed report of the membership and finances; make a report of how affairs stood the year before; show the members which way the wind is blowing. Have a goal set for the coming year; appeal to your folks for their co-operation in reaching it. Whatever you do, do not let anyone

## A Kingdom for a Horse; Only \$25 for a Tree

Michigan Farmers Learning What Fruit Trees Are Worth to State

Farmers of Michigan, who have coddled and babied fruit orchards for a generation, are beginning to realize that a good apple tree is worth only about \$15 to \$25 when the state comes along to take up right of way or increase its holdings of right of way for highway purposes.

We have been farming for centuries and only in the past few years have we been given any definite idea of what a fruit tree is worth.

True, it is, that a good apple tree is worth, in a way, much more than \$25, which appears to be the maximum price allowed where trees actually have to be removed from the right of way to accommodate the traffic channel, but farmers have never held out for more money than this, with a few exceptional cases, where as much as \$30 has been paid by the state for a single tree, according to highway department officials.

The reason farmers have taken the state's offer in the past may be that highways were originally run to accommodate surroundings while, under the present day demands for high speed, curves are now being eliminated and roadbeds widened to let the heavy inter-city traffic pour through the agricultural sections unhampered. For this, the farmer and orchard owner pays the price through sacrifice.

As the Farm Bureau views it, these widening activities are on the increase but the price does not appear to be climbing, regardless of the farmers' feel that that you are willing to let the organization drift. Show them, if possible, what they have received for their dues the past year. Every county should be able to show many accomplishments from one year to the next.

Then have a survey made of conditions as they are within the county and have a major one on which your efforts should be spent the coming year.

Many of us attempt to work on far too many things at one time, hence we fail to accomplish anything worth while.

Remember this is a Farm Bureau meeting, the most important of the year, and all speakers and all business should reflect the Farm Bureau work. Don't allow other matters to creep in but confine the day to Farm Bureau work. How often we've seen the major part of the day absorbed by some outsider who has seen an opportunity to present some pet scheme or we have seen entertainment carried on to the detriment of work or far too much time has been devoted to the work and plans of the Extension force rather than to genuine Farm Bureau sentiment. We must learn to differentiate between these other activities and our real job; we are all interested in many of these worthy things but they should be cared for at some other time.

Keep Members Together.

Remember we are trying to solve this great economic problem that faces the farmer today and the more interruptions we allow that much longer will we be troubled along those lines.

I would try to have a dinner served at or near the meeting place so as to keep the crowd together if possible. I would turn the details of setting the meeting over to the Home and Community Chairman and her helpers. She could arrange for a reception committee, could see that the room was properly ventilated and properly heated, could see that toilet facilities were available, that such things as a blackboard and chalk and table for chairman and secretary and see that other accessories were ready. She should oversee the menu to insure a well balanced dinner. Many times a pot of flowers or a spray of autumn leaves will add the necessary touch to an otherwise dull room. Those minor details mean more than we give credit for to our gatherings and no one seems better fitted to do them than our women folks. Encourage them a bit and watch for results.

In the matter of resolutions, I'd confine them to a very few major ones rather than to have a long list covering everything in life, from the cradle to the grave. Farm folks have made themselves quite conspicuous thru their habit of resolving and they have materially weakened their influence for results in many instances by so doing. If they would sort out the one thing that they feel needed attention more than all others and then go after that with full force as if they meant business, the results would command greater respect from the public.

And then do not fail to adjourn on time. Many a meeting has been killed because it was allowed to drag until long after everyone should have been well on their way towards home.

Don't allow long-winded discussions on the floor by someone not on the arranged program and who has not thought the subject through and has not definite and concrete data to substantiate his claims. Those people should be limited in time granted.

Our greatest aim should be to send every one home with a feeling of satisfaction toward our organization and with a determination to keep the good work going until all worthy folks were enrolled and some of these worrisome problems solved to the betterment of the farmer.

protests against some of the proposed highway changes.

The question about to arise now is, "What will happen when the peak-load traffic through the fruit belt calls for extra wide rights of way?"

There may be lots of orchards "sliced" or rows of fruit trees or grape vines or what not left outside the fence, immediately adjacent to the pavement, for which the property owner would not be allowed a cent, even though it is generally conceded that he would not be able to make a very complete harvest of the crop these trees or vines might bear.

The Farm Bureau may be in position to co-ordinate the efforts of individuals to protect their interest in such instances but not unless those who own the property send in information concerning their respective cases. We have heard some complaints in the past but these complaints have been made when it was too late to act. The Farm Bureau is not out to pick any quarrels, but timely information on the subject of right of way is essential where any effort to protect your interests is attempted.

## MIDWEST MARKET UNIT GETS LOAN

Federal Aid Will Enable It To Advance Growers More on Grain

The Federal Farm Board on October 16, approved the application of the Midwest Grain Marketing Association, Lincoln, Nebraska, which is generally known as the Nebraska-Wyoming Wheat Pool, for a commodity loan not exceeding \$40,000, supplemental to a loan the Association has obtained from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha.

The association is operating a seasonal pool and this supplemental loan from the Board will enable it to advance an additional 10 cents a bushel to its grower members on wheat in open storage and on which loans have been made by the Intermediate Credit Bank.

On October 11, the Board approved an application of the Ohio Farmer's Co-operative Milk Association of Cleveland, Ohio, for a marketing and facilities loan of \$400,000. Pending investigation the Board took under advisement the question of increasing this sum to \$600,000.

## NEWTON IS HELPING TO PREPARE PROGRAM FOR STATE F. BUREAU

(Continued from page one.)

This extension of Farm Bureau services to its members constitutes one of the most important steps ever taken by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and is indicative of the general growth of the state organization into greater usefulness and service to its members.

Mr. Newton is one of the few outstanding taxation authorities in the country, and your State Farm Bureau and the County Farm Bureaus interviewed at this writing feel that the organization is very fortunate in securing his services.

While one of Mr. Newton's immediate tasks will be to prepare the farmers' taxation interests for presentation to the new State Commission of Inquiry into Taxation, his services will be useful to the State Farm Bureau in its study of the township highway problem to get some of the gas tax money returned to the counties for township roads. In fact, his services will be available for thorough analysis of all our legislative problems and activities. Farm Bureau officials feel that under the plans proposed the organization will be better fortified for its taxation and general legislative problems than ever before.

The State Farm Bureau invites the County Farm Bureaus and its members to get in touch with Mr. Newton regarding taxation, legislation, highway, and other general service problems.

As soon as the balance of the counties have been interviewed and their support obtained announcement will be made regarding the permanent establishment of a department for handling these general services.

## Gas-Ripened Tomato Lower In Vitamins

Tomatoes that are allowed to stay on the vine until they are actually ripe are superior in vitamin content and food value to those picked green and then treated with ethylene gas to give the fruit the color that is characteristic of the ripe fruit, but the ethylene treatment apparently has no harmful effects on the vitamins already formed in the green fruit that it treated, says the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, after experiments on the subject. Ethylene gas is made commercially from alcohol and from natural gas.

Little Girl: "Oh, mamma, I saw the funniest looking man down the street when I was coming home from school."

Mamma: "What was there funny about him?"

Little Girl: "Why, he was sitting on the sidewalk and talking to a banana skin."

## Florida Given First Farm Loan

The first loan to be made by the Federal Farm Board under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 was a loan of \$300,000 to Florida growers as an emergency fund to help in the marketing problem incident to the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

This fund will be administered by the Florida Citrus Exchange and will be used to equip citrus-packing plants with facilities to heat and cool the fruit before shipment in an effort to eradicate the fly.

## Chicago Stock Show Breaks Every Record

When the International Live Stock Exposition opens at Chicago Saturday, a new high mark for the number of animals on exhibit will be established, announces B. H. Heide, Secretary of this world's largest agricultural show.

Over 12,000 head of the choicest live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—which the world produces, will be on view. Opening at the Chicago Stock Yard on November 30, the first Saturday following Thanksgiving, the exposition will be in progress until December 7.

Entries were received in the cattle department in such numbers and representative of such quality that the management predicts with surety the largest and most impressive exhibit of cattle ever seen at the International Sheep, Swine, and Horses maintain their high totals established at the 1925 exposition. An astounding growth, practically 100 per cent, in the number of farm boys and girls showing livestock, will be witnessed in the coming event.

Some idea of the truly international scope of this exposition and the far distances from which contestants travel to participate is obtained upon glancing at the preliminary exhibitor list. Take the Shorthorn breed as an example. Nominations from Massachusetts will meet those from California, and several of Ontario's foremost "red, white, and roan" heads will be matched with those of Texas. Similarly with the Herefords, herds will assemble at Chicago on this occasion from such separate points of the compass as Alberta, Oklahoma, West Virginia and California, as well as many other states.

Educational exhibits this year promise to be as fascinating as they are instructive. The United States Department of Agriculture will be a large exhibitor, so will the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, where farm minded scientists are each year making new and important discoveries of practical significance to the man or woman living on the farm, which this exposition serves to spotlight to public attention.

Bolstered by the thousands of practical examples of perfection on all sides in the form of livestock and crops exhibits, these educational tabuleaus make the International more than a great show or a spectacle. It is in effect an "Eight Day University," where the city man can gain knowledge while being entertained, and where the farm expert—however proficient he is—can still profitably learn from fellow experts.

## To Exhibit New Farm Machinery

The latest improved farm machinery will be shown by 50 manufacturers in the largest exhibit of its kind in the state at the Michigan State College during the first week in December. The occasion is the annual convention of the Michigan Implement Dealers Association.

Farm Machinery Day, Thursday, December 4, is being sponsored jointly by the college and by the implement dealers association and will give farmers an opportunity to inspect recent developments in farming equipment.

The rural electrification truck which has been used this year for 67 demonstrations, showing to 2,500 people in the southern part of the state, will be the feature of the college exhibit.

The exhibits will be housed in the demonstration hall of the new Armory and will include all types of farm machinery, gasoline engines, tractors and trucks, orchard equipment, and special machinery for potato, bean and beet growers. It is expected that the display of two and four row cultivating tractors will be of special interest.

There will be a special exhibit of low cutting attachments for corn binders which may be used as an aid in controlling the European corn borer.

The rice plant blooms suddenly and for only a short time. One observer noted a complete opening of the flower in 30 seconds. The blooming continued for only about two hours. Rice flowers are rarely open before the sun has warmed the earth and air, and they close before the sun is far down.

ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

## Determining Values Of Cows By Profits

Whether a dairy cow is worth more for beef or butter fat is a problem which should be solved by the cow, according to M. S. C. dairy specialists who suggested a method of determining actual value.

According to the Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Association records, feed costs amount to from 59 to 65 per cent of the total cost of keeping a dairy cow for a year. The remaining 35 to 50 per cent of the cost is overhead and includes such items as labor, taxes, depreciation, and interests on investment, amounting to approximately \$45 per year for a grade cow. The method which has been suggested for determining value is to add the net profit for three years to the value of the cow as a beef animal.

Using \$75 as the beef value of the average dairy cow, two examples taken from Dairy Herd Improvement Association records will illustrate the method. A cow which produced 203 pounds of butterfat in a year returned \$59 over the cost of feed. Subtract the overhead from this amount and it would leave \$14 net profit per year, or \$42 net profit for three years. Adding the beef value of \$75 to the three-year net profit butterfat profit makes this cow worth \$117.

A cow which produced 446 pounds of butterfat per year with a three-year net profit of \$351 would be worth \$426.

## Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4 1/2 cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED MILKING STRAIN SHORT HORN cows and heifers, soon fresh. Serviceable bulls of good conformation. Write: Joe Moriarty, Hudson, Michigan. 21, 12-15

## Flour Midds Food Value 15% Higher

Than standard middlings commonly used in egg mashes. Farm Bureau Egg Mash uses 400 lbs. of flour midds which puts 60 lbs. more food value into the mash. Our Egg Mash with Buttermilk has 860 lbs. of flour midds. The extra food value in the same quantity of ration counts in egg production. Other ingredients were selected with the same appreciation of what the poultry feeder needs.

ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

## DRAINS-- farm crossings

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

Let us handle your railroad problems for you.

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, Michigan.

## POULTRY-- MEN IT CAN'T BE DONE!

Give your birds the best attention and the proper food and you won't get maximum egg production unless you keep oyster shell before them all the time. Demand

## PILOT BRAND IT'S PURE



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

## POULTRY WANTED

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

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit.

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## Farmers Attention

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich. HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

May we offer you the advantages and service of the State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan to protect your property against fire and lightning. Over 20,000 Michigan farmers are with us. More coming every day. It would be a pleasure to furnish you any desired information.

W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

## All Things Considered

LIFE Insurance is the only type of investment on which you can sleep soundly during times of financial stress.

Our policy is particularly adapted to meet the needs of Michigan farmers. Ours is a strong legal reserve company. Write our state agency for literature and your local agent's address.

### State Farm Life Insurance Co.

Bloomington, Illinois

### Michigan State Farm Bureau

State Agent

LANSING, MICHIGAN

## BETTER CROPS-- IMPROVED SOIL -- Get Both! at Once!

RAISE bigger crops, make bigger profits, and at the same time improve the fertility of your soil for future use. Spread Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Solvay Pulverized Limestone is ground fine enough to get results the first year and several years after. It replaces lime removed from soil by rains and harvests, and it sweetens sour soil.

Make sure of getting more actual lime for your money. Order Solvay Pulverized Limestone in either bags or furnace-dried. Write today for prices and free 24-page illustrated booklet.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

## For Each \$1 In Feed, She Returned \$4.15

Poly Spot Korndyke DeKol

The Elsie-Ovid Cow Testing Ass'n on the edge of Clinton and Shiawassee counties completed its testing in October and reported that each cow averaged \$2.09 return for each dollar's worth of feed given the cows.

The average milk production was 8,782 lbs., with 309.5 lbs. of butterfat. Average test 3.52 per cent. Feed cost for 1 lb. of butterfat was 22 cents and 79 cents per 100 lbs. of milk.

Poly Spot Korndyke DeKol, registered Holstein, 8 years old, owned by Mr. George Bateman of Grand Ledge, was high cow in both milk and butterfat production. Her record was 18,680 lbs of 3.2% milk, which would be 609.1 lbs. of butterfat, or the same as 730.9 pounds of butter in one year.

This champion cow made her record on Farm Bureau Milkmaid dairy feed. For every \$1 worth of Milkmaid and home grown grain and roughage she consumed, she returned \$4.15. The total value of her product was \$464.80. The total feed cost, including roughage and pasture, was \$111.86. She returned \$358.04 over the cost of feed.

For Farm Bureau Milkmaid in 24%, 32% of 34% protein, see your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies. Ask him for our free booklet, "Feeding Directions for Farm Bureau Dairy, Poultry, Horse and Hog Feeds."

## FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan