





## DAIRYMEN PLAN COUNTY SYSTEM OF MILK SALES

Calhoun Milk Producers May Sell Both Fluid Milk And Surplus.

Battle Creek—A move is under way among dairymen of Calhoun county to effect the establishing of a county wide organization of milk producers to serve as a marketing agency for as much milk for fluid milk consumption as the cities of the county require and to process the surplus milk and market the by products, it was revealed this week.

With about 12,000 cows in the county, the instigators of the undertaking seem to build up an organization of producers which will embrace at least half the herd owners of the county.


The Calhoun plan is said to be a step in advance of the strictly bargaining agency plan in operation on the Detroit market whereby the producers merely bargain with the distributors for sale of part of their milk. The proposed set-up for Calhoun county would afford the producers of this organization the benefits of the Detroit plan and additional benefits to be derived through control of sale of all by-

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products which would be manufactured by the organization itself. Thus, it is pointed out, the county's dairy industry would be considered as a single industry rather than as a milk industry and a cream and butter industry, each working somewhat independently of the other.

Several pre-organization meetings have been held throughout the county with several hundred milk producers taking part and with more than 100 of them expressing a desire to proceed with the setting up of a county unit.

Calhoun county producers, it is said, feel somewhat "out of the market" for their fluid milk, being located geographically out of the milk shed area for Detroit, Grand Rapids or Flint and with sales access to the Detroit fluid milk market only at times of low milk production in that area.

While the proposed plan of marketing dairy products in this county has many supporters, there are some local problems to be overcome before any definite organization move can be attempted, interested producers say.

A rather general and somewhat tentative survey or canvass of the county is being made to determine the approximate number of dairymen really willing to help build a county organization of the type proposed and, with a satisfactory showing resulting, some sort of stock issue plan probably will be offered to adequately finance the undertaking, it is explained. Approximately \$10 will be needed, as a minimum, for each cow owned by members of such organization. This \$10 per cow would be used as a nucleus on which to build up sufficient financial backing to put the project across, possibly with some aid from federal farm board funds.

Existing unsatisfactory conditions in the marketing of milk in several other counties give promise of similar moves being attempted in various other parts of the state, it is reported.

## ARMY WORM HAD PART IN SAVING BARN FROM FIRE

Furrow Around Oat Field To Check Worms, Also Stopped Fire.

East Lansing—Army worm infestation of a field on the grounds owned by the state and used for farm crops at Michigan State College was indirectly responsible for saving a barn and possibly other out buildings on the farm from fire at harvest time this summer.

Several furrows were plowed around an oat field to prevent migration of the worms from an infested area. After the oats had been threshed fire started in a straw stack in the field and ran through the dry stubble like tinder, heading for the barn. When the fire reached the furrows around the field, the advance of the flames was checked, making it possible to save the buildings. The barn was directly in line for destruction or serious loss from fire had the field not been girdled for the army worm.

America values spiritual things too lightly.—Helen Keller.

## SOME PETITIONS TO CUT SERVICE ARE REJECTED

Some Railroad Curtailments Allowed by Utilities Commission.

Michigan railroads, in an effort to squeeze out low revenue units during the present industrial depression, have been active recently in attempts to drop agents at various stations along their lines and substitute a non-agency station service. Some petitions have been allowed. Interested citizens have saved their service at other points.

Hearings before the Michigan Public Utilities commission in July resulted in orders being issued this week to continue stations as agency stations at Gilford, Peacock, Tyre and Wallace. Hearings on petitions to operate non-agency stations at Bagley and Moline were set for Aug. 20, at Lansing.

Regular train service between Bad Axe and Grindstone City has been ordered resumed, to give three trains a week—one on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. At Wallace, in Menominee county, the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company was ordered to provide a station and maintain it as an agency station. Citizens complained of inadequate facilities being afforded by the railroad company since fire destroyed a major part of the business section of the town some time ago.

The commission, however, in reviewing the reports of the hearings, authorized the railroad companies to change from agency operated to non-agency stations, the railroad stations at Nadeau, Carland, Harlan, Sheridan and Paris. At Carland the company was ordered to put up a new station.

## BARNARD, NEWTON IN HOT SESSION

Taxation and Conditions in Milk Industry Bring Clash.

Monroe—Climaxing an afternoon of red hot speechmaking, on the subject of taxation and conditions in the milk industry, R. Wayne Newton, director of the organization work for the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Mr. W. J. Barnard, Paw Paw lawyer, electrified a crowd of 400 Monroe county farmers with a series of hot exchanges at a picnic held near here Thursday, August 20.

The clash was precipitated by a speech made by Mr. Barnard in which he leveled his heavy artillery at President Hoover, Governor Brucker, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Herbert E. Powell, and delivered a slashing attack upon President N. P. Hull of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, alleging that he had repeatedly and unsuccessfully challenged Mr. Hull to debate with him.

Mr. Newton had previously made a plea for unity of action between all organized farmers on national, state and local matters, stressing the need of supporting farmer's own chosen spokesmen in the present trying times. Following Mr. Barnard's attack, Mr. Newton utilized the time originally allotted to him for a rebuttal statement in questioning the propriety of Mr. Barnard's criticisms of State and farm organization officers on account of present conditions in the milk business.

Mr. Newton produced evidence to show that farmers selling milk to the Otsego Sanitary Milk Products Company, of which Mr. Barnard is President, received but \$1.05 in May, considerably less than Monroe county farmers were getting, and that the inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture had discovered that milk going to the Otsego plant had been under-tested for butterfat. "This milk was tested at 5.2 by the State, and 4.9 by Mr. Barnard's company," Mr. Newton said, adding, "If all milk were similarly under-tested it would cost the farmers of Michigan at least \$6,000,000 per year."

Upon Mr. Barnard's denial of personal knowledge of the under-testing, and statement that he wanted to know why his company had not been prosecuted if there had been any intentional wrong done, Mr. Newton answered that the Otsego company had settled promptly with the farmer in question, and had thus avoided prosecution.

Mr. Newton added that he had not accused Mr. Barnard of any personal knowledge of the affair and had referred to it as an error, using it as an illustration of the reason why it was unfair for Mr. Barnard to level personal attacks on everyone from the President of the United States down on account of matters for which they were no more to be personally blamed than was Mr. Barnard in the case of the under-tested milk.

Mr. C. V. Fenner, President of the Home Defense League spoke on the same program and also took exception to Mr. Barnard's remarks. The meeting advertised as a picnic and discussion of Tax reduction, was sponsored by the Monroe County Granges, County Farm Bureau, The Monroe Home Defense League and the Monroe County Taxpayers' Protective Association.

## News In Error On Lennon Milk Price

Lennon, Mich. August 3, 1931  
Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Mich.  
Editor:

Dear Sir: In your esteemed paper of July 25th, you quoted some of my remarks made at a milk producers' meeting at Henderson, Mich. I gave the figures on my milk check for April, 1931. For this month I received \$1.37 1/2 cents per hundred for my base milk instead of \$1.37 1/2 as stated in your paper. This must have been a typographical error as later on the same mistake was made when you quoted me as saying that I received 37 cents per hundred in the check which I received June 15th, for my May milk. This should have read 87 cents instead of 37 cents. The 87 cents being the average price which I received per hundred for my May, 1931 milk. I was endeavoring to point out that I received less than \$1.00 per hundred for all my milk during the months of April, May and June, 1931. I trust that you will publish this correction as I do not want to make a very serious situation look worse than it really is. Thank you. Yours very truly, PETER B. LENNON

Editor's Note—The errors mentioned were typographical errors. The Senatorial typewriter makes 3's and 8's that look somewhat alike. We swung and missed.

## COLLEGE FINDS FIELD PEA BEST AS NURSE CROP

Alfalfa Seeding Came Thru Sturdiest in Plots of Peas and Barleys.

East Lansing—Showing made immediately after the summer harvest indicated that field peas easily lead all nurse crops for summer seeding of alfalfa, according to tests run this season on the farms at Michigan State College.

Among the small grain crops Spartan barley showed up better than other grains in the alfalfa seeding tests. Glabron barley classed as second in the test while Wisconsin Pedigree (Oderbrucker) appeared to be unusually hard on the new seeding because of excessive shading and damage from lodging of the grain.

Barley in general, however, taking the tests by and large, showed up better than oats as a nurse crop for alfalfa. Torgold oats, however, lead the list of oats used for condition of the new seeding at the time of harvest.

These several crops were used as nurse crops on the test and also were put under a delayed harvest test to determine their respective qualities for withstanding late harvest.

## DRENCHING CUTS DOWN LAMB LOSS

Internal Parasites Controlled Very Readily by Careful Flock Treatment.

Drenching of sheep and lambs is becoming a common practice in Michigan and is the only safe method of keeping grazing herds, reports State College where a study of sheep parasite control measures is being made.

It is advisable to drench the sheep at least three times during the grazing season. Some sheep men treat their flocks as many as five or six times to destroy the internal parasites which take heavy tolls in loss of young animals each season.

County agricultural agents and the animal husbandry department of the college will furnish instructions for treating flocks.

Five of the ten winners in the Wolverine Lamb Production contest last year drenched their animals four times or more, the college reports. A combination of copper sulphate and black leaf 40 is found to be the most effective and is said to be easy to administer.

Spring lambs should be given treatment at this time because the season for parasite increase is at hand, it is claimed. Some sheep men have given their flocks one treatment this season and are ready for the second drenching. Since the young animals are more susceptible to the parasites, lambs, especially, should be watched closely and treated frequently.

## Agr'l College Graduates Stay by the Industry

Dr. E. H. Shinn of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has made a study of the graduates of 19 agricultural colleges to determine what lines of work they take up after their graduation from the Land Grant Colleges. He finds that:

- 5.8 per cent do research work.
- 24.0 per cent become teachers.
- 8.4 per cent do extension work.
- 10.4 per cent affiliate with business relating to agriculture.
- 23.6 per cent go into miscellaneous activities.
- 27.8 per cent go back to the farm.

## ADDED PROFITS IN ONIONS SEEN THRU CLEAN-UP

Maggot Control Said Easiest Immediately Following Harvest of Crop.

East Lansing—Michigan onion growers could effect a saving of possibly half a million dollars each season through a little extra care in the harvest and handling of onions by way of eliminating breeding places for onion maggots, Dr. R. H. Pettit, head of the entomology department at State College told the FARM NEWS.

Too many onion fields are left with piles of cull onions strown about in which the maggots flourish. A little added labor would eliminate this big source of trouble for the ensuing season, he contends.

Control of this pest is said to be less difficult than with most other insects which destroy crops in the state, Dr. Pettit said, since the maggot lives in the onion plant only.

Field observations made during the past three years by G. S. Tolles, of the entomology department, prove conclusively that the most important source of infestation in commercial onion fields is from cull onions either left on the ground, scattered or in piles, or about packing or sorting houses.

Disposing of the cull onions immediately after the harvest would result in elimination of about 75 per cent of Michigan's onion maggot infestation, the department's study of the situation tends to indicate. When left on the surface of the soil but a few days, maggots leave the cull onions and bury themselves in the soil just a few inches beneath the surface. This means that immediate action must be taken to destroy the cull onions, either by burying a foot deep or more under well compacted soil or by burning or by scalding with steam.

Onion maggots have two broods a season, one early in the season and the other a mid-summer brood. The maggots come from a fly about half the size of a house fly. The most satisfactory control plan would be to control the fly over the entire onion growing districts but enough benefit has been found to accrue from local control work to more than pay for the extra labor and trouble involved, Dr. Pettit says. Adults from the mid-summer brood provide the breeding stock for the next season. Some of these adults are able to live through the winter and deposit their eggs for an early brood, about the time the seed onions get nicely started in the spring.

With some 40 counties of the state interested in onion production, farmers of the lower half of the lower peninsula can well afford to devote considerable attention to the control of this destructive pest. It is pointed out.

Onion growers of Allegan county were all set to begin the harvest of their crop this week. This was the first section of Michigan to be ready for the 1931 onion harvest.

Thomas A. Edison had to install his first electric lights free in order to get anyone to give them a trial.

817 OIL CO-OPERATIVES

There are 847 oil co-operatives in the United States, serving 400,000 automobile and tractor owners, according to Howard A. Cowden, president of the Union Oil Company Co-operative.

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The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.





### Distributors Testify Before The Commission

(Continued from page 5)  
losses on the wholesale trade, he told the Commission, and attributes his profits to a good retail business. He supports the base and surplus plan, told the Commission he gets rid of the surplus wherever he can, sells the surplus as whole milk to a Mt. Clemens dairy frequently. He operates 13 retail and two wholesale wagons, and said he didn't believe competition had hurt business in Detroit.

### JERSEY CREAMERY CO.

Testimony by MR. FRED WARD, Owner  
Mr. Ward told the Commission that he owns 98% of the stock in his company, capitalized at \$10,000. Has never incorporated for five years, has never paid a dividend, has drawn \$75 per week salary in that time, has never figured earnings, but leaves it in the business, and at the end of several years operations owes \$120,000, he told the Commission.

Mr. Ward said 99% of his business is wholesale, that he handles 51,000 lbs. of milk daily, does not buy through the Milk Producers, but buys from Thumb producers.

Q. How do you fix your price to the producers?  
A. I follow the price paid by the Milk Producers.

Q. What's the lowest you have paid for milk?  
A. In April as low as \$1.15 per cwt., with milk in Detroit as low as 6c per quart.

Q. You sell mostly wholesale to grocers and restaurants. Do you find collections good?  
A. Our credit loss is about \$30,000 a year, which isn't bad for our wholesale trade, based on gross sales of \$800,000 to \$900,000 per year.

Q. Do you cut prices?  
A. No, but if another distributor does, I'll meet him.

Q. What is the lowest you have sold milk for this spring?  
A. 6 1/2 cents per quart.

Q. Have you cut wages or reduced the number of employees?  
A. We employ about 150 people for 73 routes, including 15 retail routes started in the last 90 days. We haven't cut wages; we have reduced our force some. Drivers are on commission with a \$40 per week guarantee. If they don't earn it, I pay it. Our net profit the past year was \$8,000.

Q. What does it cost you to process and distribute a quart of milk?  
A. It costs 1 1/2c to put a quart of milk through the plant. It costs 4 1/2c to distribute it wholesale, and 7c per quart to distribute it to the householder, collect, credit loss, etc., without paying the farmer anything for the milk.

Q. Do you buy and base and surplus?  
A. We have to take all the farmer offers. Our station at Crosswell averages 275 cans in the winter. I have seen it go to 500 and 600 cans in the flush season. Recently I had to send that surplus to a Huron county condenser. It cost me \$30,000 altogether.

Q. What is your retail price?  
A. This month, 11c for one quart, to 9c for each of three quarts, average 10c. Another thing, we find lots of our quart consumers clubbing together for one three quart order to save that 2 cents per quart.

### MORNING STARLIGHT CREAMERY

Testimony by THE OWNER

The Commission was told that this distributor retails from 25 to 30 thousand pounds of milk daily, buys through the Michigan Milk Producers, separates its surplus and sells the cream to the Fairmount Creamery. It declared the base and surplus plan best for farmers and distributors. He stated that he was making a little money.

### MICHIGAN PRODUCERS' DAIRY CO., Adrian

Testimony by MR. O. T. GOODWIN, Mgr.

The Commission was much interested in questioning Mr. Goodwin since the Producers plant, founded in 1921, has been regarded as a working example of a large plant on the milk shed frontier for the purpose of relieving surplus milk conditions, to enable producers to get the most out of manufactured milk, etc. Producers at previous hearings have advocated skimming stations and manufacturing plants owned by producers throughout the Detroit Milk shed area.

Mr. Goodwin told the Commission that the Producers Dairy Company is purely a manufacturing plant, has \$86,000 outstanding in stock, of which the Michigan Milk Producers hold \$12,000, the balance being owned by farmers and distributors in the area from which it gets its milk.

The Company, he said, buys its milk locally from Producers Ass'n members and others, also takes surplus from dealers on occasion, and will take all the milk offered by all comers giving its stockholders and old patrons priority.

The plant handles from 60,000 lbs. up to 175,000 lbs. (capacity) daily, said Mr. Goodwin, stating that for the last two months the firm has paid farmers \$1.85 per cwt. delivered. It does not operate on base and surplus. All receipts are for manufactured milk products, which must be sold on the basis of the national market for such products. The plant may change from one product to another for market advantages, Mr. Goodwin said.

Q. Do you believe more plants like yours 50 to 75 miles out from Detroit would help solve the surplus problem?  
A. Such plants operate on narrow margins. Everything depends on good management.

Q. Have you paid dividends?  
A. We have always paid dividends on the preferred stock; none have been paid on the common.

Q. What would it cost to establish plants such as yours in the milk area?  
A. About \$140,000 to build and equip a plant like that at Adrian, and \$100,000 or more cash for operating capital. Maybe \$300,000 in all. Plants of smaller capacity would cost somewhat less.

Q. Suppose smaller plants were established on the edge of the Producers milk area to absorb surplus but had to be closed a couple of months each year when the milk supply is down?  
A. Profits are narrow. You couldn't stop all the plant expense since you must hold together a backbone organization of trained help. You'd probably have losses.

Q. Have you heard of rancid butter or inferior cream going into ice cream mix?  
A. I can't imagine anyone trying to build up a business that way.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS RESEARCH BUREAU

Testimony by DR. J. T. HORNER, Mgr.

Mr. Horner, former member of the State College Economics dept., well known in recent years as an investigator of the Detroit milk market, stated to the Commission that his Bureau is a non-profit organization, supported co-operatively by 37 Detroit area milk distributors. Its purpose, said Dr. Horner, is to report business and dairy marketing facts in the Detroit area to those distributors.

Retail and wholesale price of milk has declined in the Detroit area since 1926, Dr. Horner said, but the average price paid to the farmer for milk has declined less than for other commodities.

Feed cost has declined 36% since 1926, and the relation between feed and milk is more favorable today than it has been for four or five years. Feed costs are getting nearer to milk price levels right along. "I don't say that it's profitable to produce milk, but I do say that feed as milk brings more than it will any other way today," Dr. Horner said.

Milk production has increased over 1930, sales in Detroit are 20% lower than in 1930 and 30% lower than in 1929. Milk retailed at 14 cents in 1929, and is 11 cents per quart today, Mr. Horner said.

July, 1930, surplus was 42%; July 1931, surplus was 39%; farmers are keeping more surplus at home, Dr. Horner said, adding that the surplus is due to a larger milk area, more cows, more production, to keep pace with an expanded milk business followed by a depression that has slumped sales.

REP. McBRIDE—Why did you advocate a flat rate instead of base and surplus a few weeks ago, and today support base and surplus?  
DR. HORNER—There has been talk that the distributors wished base and surplus on the producers. That's not so.

MR. McBRIDE—Who invented base and surplus, the Borden people as has been stated in these hearings?  
MR. HORNER—I understand that base and surplus plan was developed in 1921 by the Philadelphia Milk Producers. The Borden Company has never operated on that market.

DR. HEDRICK—Do you think the present distributors-producers sales committee can arrive at a goal and equitable price?  
DR. HORNER—Any price is a guess as to what the market will stand, and the sales committee is an attempt to make an equitable determination.

Dr. Horner furnished the Commission with a number of charts to show monthly and daily total receipts of milk at Detroit, the amounts sold as fluid milk, amount of base not sold as fluid, the amount of surplus milk received, etc.

EBLING CREAMERY CO.  
Testimony by MR. C. W. EBELING, Pres.  
Mr. Ebeling testified that his company was taken over by the National Dairy Company in 1929, exchanging stock. He testified that the company is making more money; dividends are paid by the National on National stock. He testified that his company pays no service or supervisory fees to the parent company.

BERGER CREAMERY CO.  
Testimony by MR. JOSEPH A. MORRIS  
Mr. Morris told the Commission that his company has not paid a dividend in six years of operation, declared that officials were not taking profits out in salaries, and stated that continuation of price conditions of the past few months might drive them out of business.

GABEL-RISON CO.  
Testimony by MR. C. E. RISON  
Mr. Rison defended his company's merger with the Borden group as a means of spreading its risk and protecting its investment, declared that there is more business rivalry in Detroit since the mergers than before.

"There is a big surplus of milk. The companies want more business, the public wants to get milk cheaper. Price cutting is only natural."  
Mr. Rison stated that his company has paid its last dividend to the Borden Company in May. He declared that all farmers supplying the market should be in a producers association where they could deal as a unit.

OTHER TESTIMONY  
Mr. Carl Stelaff, vice president of the Detroit Creamery Co., declared that 4 or 5 times more milk comes into the Detroit market than is needed, estimated that 23 to 25% of the receipts come from farmers not affiliated with the Milk Producers.

A large creamery told the Commission that during June its average income per quart of milk was 9.35 cents. Average cost 10.59 cents. Loss on each quart sold. A six months average showed the company averaged 10.60 cents per quart, cost per quart 11.55 cents, loss 95/100 of a cent per quart.

The 10.59c cost per quart for June was divided as follows: Farmers and country station handling 4.30c; Distribution, 5.29c, as follows—processing and bottling 64/100c, delivery 3.47c, selling 8/100c, administration 38/100 cents.

McCLOSKEY vs. BEACH  
At the close of the second day of testimony at Detroit, Mr. Wm. H. McCloskey, Grand Blanc producer-distributor, and operator of the Rosedale Dairy Farms creamery, was recalled by the Commission to complete testimony started at the Lansing hearing August 10.

Asked if he bought milk through the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, Mr. McCloskey said not, but that while he had personal reasons for not dealing with the Ass'n, he believed in the need for a Producers Ass'n doing the work the Producers is there to do.

Pressed for his reasons, Mr. McCloskey stated that he began business as a distributor he had a number of disgruntled former Producer members supplying him. Later, he stated, he and Sec'y Beach of the Producers discussed an affiliation with the Producers but got into difficulties which created a rift and the arrangement was never completed, Mr. McCloskey said. He created a sensation in the hearing by charging that Sec'y Beach of the Producers had once threatened to break McCloskey and put him out of business if he didn't change his ways as far as the Producers were concerned; also, that in his (McCloskey's) opinion the Producers was for the distributors and by the distributors, that in his opinion prices were fixed in advance of the sales meetings, and the "haggle about price was comic opera."

Mr. Beach summoned to the stand, denied under oath, that he had ever threatened Mr. McCloskey and challenged him to produce evidence of a threat or that anything had been done along that line. He stated that he had cooperated with Mr. McCloskey by releasing producers under Milk Producers contract to Mr. McCloskey.

President Hull of the Milk Producers asked Mr. McCloskey to substantiate his charges that the Producers Ass'n was the tool of the distributors, that prices were fixed in advance, etc.  
Mr. McCloskey replied, "They are not charges; just my opinion."

"Of course, you are entitled to your opinions," said Mr. Hull, "but charges of that nature would be a serious matter."  
Mr. McCloskey, offering nothing further, was excused from the stand.

### Milk Prices Elsewhere

New England milk producers have been receiving 4 1/2 cents per quart for milk, delivered to Boston, and about 2 cents per quart for the surplus. Recently the price was upped 1 cent per quart on the fluid milk.

In sections of Wisconsin where cheese factories are all privately owned farmers are receiving as low as 60-85 cents per cwt. for milk. Co-operative cheese federation plants are paying \$1 to 83 cents and in that territory the privately owned plants meet the price.

### Lapeer Muster Day

Lapeer—About 150 attended the Muster Day program of the Lapeer County Farm Bureau August 20 at the Farm Bureau Supply Store grounds here. Picnic dinner, speaking, program and games with prize awards were features of the day.

### Evans on Farm Board

Washington—Mr. Frank Evans, Salt Lake City attorney, former secretary of the American Farm Bureau, has been appointed member of the Federal Farm Board, succeeding Charles Teague of California, resigned.

### Strong Arm Premiums Are Highest in Detroit

New York—The newest wrinkle in insurance became effective this week when one company began writing policies protecting storekeepers from "violence by the strong arm." The policy is in response to modern criminal operations against storekeepers. One of the clauses covers "kidnapping where the victim is taken back to the store to open the door of a safe." The highest premiums will be charged in Detroit and in Wayne county, Michigan, in Chicago and in Cook and Lake counties, Illinois. New York city rates will be next highest.

### Wanted—Editor's Relief

On the editorial page of the Bates County Journal, a Georgia paper, this paragraph appeared last week: We done a good business Saturday. Junked type that cost \$50, put in \$60 worth of new type and collected \$1 subscription. We tried 'em on corn last week, but had little success. This week we call for peanuts on subscription. This is as far as we are going. Don't want any hickory nuts.

### \$1.50 Wheat—In Germany

Berlin—Germany raises a little less wheat than she needs, and these days has a \$1.30 duty per bushel on foreign wheat. This week wheat was quoted in Germany at a price equal to \$1.50. The German wheat market has been moving up steadily for weeks.

### ENTIRE FIELD OF ALFALFA MOVED HALF MILE AWAY

College Experimental Plants Withstand Taking Up And Replanting.

East Lansing—Alfalfa apparently withstands the rough treatment of transplanting, as shown in the moving of about two and a half acres of year old plants at Michigan State College.

Nursery plants representing progeny of several distinct varieties of alfalfa, were moved from one of the plots near the front of the college grounds to a field a half mile away early in 1930. The plants were a year old and every plant lived after being transplanted. The 1931 nursery plot gave no indication of having gone through the trial of last summer's transplanting.

Each plant in the plot has its own record for weight of hay and seed harvested. This means that each plant has to be cut individually and handled individually. The plant is weighed at harvest and the actual production of seed is tabulated for each plant. The seed, in turn, then goes through seeding tests. From results obtained in these various nursery tests may come "another Hardigan" alfalfa for Michigan farmers, a new variety, in other words.

2 + 2 = 4 +  
Because -  
co-operative buying is to the farmer what the extensive purchasing department is to the large corporations.  
The answer is always  
"BUY CO-OPERATIVELY"

### An Old Problem— A New Answer

In addition to the many benefits obtained from co-operative organization work, co-operative purchasing is a very tangible means of lowering production costs . . . the most effective method yet devised for increasing income.  
Put your volume through your farmers' organization . . . see your local co-operative dealer.



### Hungry Fields Won't Produce

Farm Bureau Fertilizer supplies available plant food at the time plants need it most.  
Buy your fertilizer on its record for crop production.  
Farm Bureau Fertilizers are finely ground and screened at mixing—and thoroughly cured.  
Extra dryness of Farm Bureau Fertilizer insures fineness, easy drilling and easy regulating.  
Look for the open formula tag which gives the ingredients that go into Farm Bureau Fertilizer.  
See your co-operative dealer now about fall fertilizers.



### The Secret of Profitable Dairying

Is the point of keeping your herd in condition—which must be accomplished at low cost.  
Milk makes quality protein, minerals and digestible nutrients. It saves time, for every bag is ready to feed as soon as you open it. Many large herds are using Milk-maker as the only grain ration—and cutting their costs of production.  
Ask your dealer about Milk-maker—the real open-formula dairy feed.

100 Lbs. Net  
DAIRY FARM BUREAU FEED  
Milkmaker  
24% PROTEIN  
OPEN FORMULA  
FARM BUREAU MILLING CO.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

### Hidden Treasure

The upward swing of egg prices is already here. Cull your flock and keep the layers. Chose the right feed and stick to it. The feed which thousands of farmers have found which secures the best net returns is Mermash. Why take chances with any other?  
Mermash has proved its superiority. Mermash 16% starts the chick—grows the pullet—and produces unusually well mineralized eggs.  
Every bag of Mermash is a chance for your hens to dig for treasure—and better profits. Eggmaker with plenty of hard grains or Laying Mash are good, where you have a home supply of milk and plenty of hard grain.

### Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan  
221 North Cedar Street "BUY CO-OPERATIVELY"

... Seed, Feed, Twine . . . Oil, Tires, Lime . . . Supplies. . . Life and Automobile Insurance . . . at a "Farm Risk Rate."

### Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

#### WELL DRILLING TOOLS

WELL DRILLS FOR SALE. WE have a number of drills suitable for drilling wells from two inch to twelve inch. Also follow rod, jetting, and cable tools. Edward Christian, Saginaw, Michigan. (7-11-41-1)

#### FURNITURE

DUE TO PRESENT BUSINESS CONDITIONS we have been forced to foreclose a mortgage and have on hand a \$1,475.00 bill of goods, including a 1929 model four door sedan and complete furnishings for a four room house which we will sell for the small balance due of \$517.00. Contract will be rewritten to suit the purchaser and merchandise will be delivered free of charge anywhere in Michigan. The car is in excellent condition and the furniture can hardly be told from new merchandise. The furnishings include a two piece mohair suit, 2x12 reversible cushions, a cox-well chair covered with frizee linen, a davenport table, end table, three candle light junior lamp, a vase base table lamp, walnut console phonograph, 9x12 seamless axminster rug, eight piece walnut dining room suite, 9x12 dining room rug, walnut vanity, upholstered vanity bench, chest of drawers, double deck oil spring, five piece breakfast suite, 2x12 conglom rug, 26 piece set of silverware, etc. We are not allowed to sell a used mattress, but will include with this a new \$23.00 inner-spring mattress at the same price. Write CHAFFEE BROTHERS FURNITURE COMPANY, 106-118 South Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, or call us at 9336 at our expense. (8-8-21-202b)

#### WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR by mature married man, one son. Experienced poultryman. H. A. Wickham, Lansing, R-1, Mich. % A. C. Trowbridge. (8-8-11)

WANTED—STEADY FARM WORK by an elderly man. Clean, neat, refined. Wages no particular object; interested in good home. Can do general work well. W. H. Wright, % Octe Hart, Bath, Michigan.

WANTED—WORK BY YEAR ON farm. Married, with 1 small child. Would work for home and necessary expenses more than wages. Experienced in farm work. R. H. Cooper, 1234 Cleveland St., Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY year or month. Wants place to stay. Steady work if possible. Single, middle aged man. Experienced in farm work. Andro Lachowyn, % Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR, month or week by middle aged man. Experienced in farm work and with all kinds of machinery. Write Robert Singles, % Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan. (8-22-11)

WANTED—FARM WORK BY DAY OR month by capable, middle-aged man. Widower. J. W. Grow, 742 Center street, Lansing, Michigan. (8-22-11)

The trouble with many people is that they are under the impression that every time they drop in the contribution box at church is a payment on a harp in heaven.