

RESOLUTIONS DEMAND CANCELLATION OF STATE OIL LEASES

NEW ERA OPENS FOR FARM BUREAU SAY OFFICERS AND FEDERAL FARM BOARD MEN AT 11TH CONVENTION

Agricultural Marketing Act Won After Eleven Years Work; One Third of Farmers Now In Co-operative Marketing; Other Two Thirds Must Be Won.

About 80 Michigan Farm Bureau delegates attended the 11th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, December 9 to 11. Forty-three states were represented by 1500 or more farmers. The convention gave a great deal of attention to the Agricultural Marketing Act, enacted since the 10th annual meeting. It is the fruit of ten years of effort by organized agriculture to secure effective recognition of and means for solving its marketing problems.

Farm Bureau leaders, two members of the Federal Farm Board, and other noted students of the agricultural situation, who addressed the convention, agreed that the Farm Bureau movement has completed one great job and is now entering upon a new era of activity, said President Sam Thompson of the Farm Bureau in his annual address:

"We have been engaged for eleven years in adjusting agriculture to its proper place in the economic and social scheme of the United States. Forces are now in motion that will complete that task. I now believe that the way is clear for the farm bureau to go forward in the accomplishment of its real mission—the building of a permanent, successful American agriculture."

"The farm bureau must now proceed energetically in carrying out its marketing program," said Mr. Thompson. "Less than one-third of the farmers of the nation participate in the benefits of the co-operative system. The other two-thirds must be shown. That task must be shouldered by general farm organizations, particularly the farm bureau."

Urges Tariff for Farms

The tariff, Mr. Thompson stated, is closely associated with the question of surplus control. He advocated attention of farmers to the need of enactment by the 71st congress of such tariff rates as would "place the products of agriculture on a protective equality with those of industry."

The farm credit situation is unsatisfactory and must be strengthened to meet existing requirements he pointed out, adding that amendments should be made to the rural credit act to meet new conditions in rural marketing.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told the convention that in the Agricultural Marketing Act agriculture could congratulate itself on receiving recognition as an industry from the federal government in a way that has never been done before.

"Regardless of what you think of the men on the board, the structure itself is sound and gives the farmer a new place in the sun. Our work will be carried on regardless, but our progress depends on farmer support throughout the nation."

"Collective selling is the 'main show' and the big problem, regardless of the others," said Mr. Legge, in telling the convention something of the policies to be pursued by the board so that farmers can become a more important factor in the selling of their products for a more steady price and with a more even flow to market. Mr. Legge said that even now the board notices a feeling of "renewed confidence" toward agriculture.

Cautioning the convention that farmers have always been considered the greatest individualists in the world, at considerable expense to themselves, Mr. Legge pleaded that all farmers and all farm organizations think together, work together and get together on the marketing end, with a common end in view, whatever their programs may be along other lines.

"We do a great deal of harking back to pre-war days for a standard of farmer prosperity," said Mr. Legge, "but in my opinion the farm side of things in 1914 was nothing too wonderful. It was too low. We are now trying to organize a great number of individuals into groups of selling agencies whereby they may influence the market."

S. R. McKelvie, grain member of the Federal Farm Board, said that while the board might tread on the toes of some existing marketing associations, its work would go forward just the same. In that respect it was said that while some farmers think the board was not moving fast enough wheat, parts of the grain trade in

The Toy-Strewn House

Give me the house where the toys are strewn, Where the dolls are asleep in the chairs, Where the building blocks and the toy balloon And the soldiers guard the stairs! —Clyde Morgan.

NOON AND MILLS NOW MEMBERS OF ADVISORY BOARD

Shipping Group to Meet at Cleveland, Wednesday, December 18.

With M. L. Noon with the executive committee and A. P. Mills chairman of the farmers' committee of the Great Lakes Regional Board, the Michigan State Farm Bureau will have two representatives at the next quarterly meeting of the board, to be held at Cleveland, next Wednesday.

Mr. Noon goes as a new member of the board. Mr. Mills, traffic manager of the State Farm Bureau, has been chairman of the farmers' committee for the past year and has been a member of the board for several years.

The discussions and activities of the board at the quarterly meetings have to deal with the transportation and handling of virtually all classes of commodities common to this section of the United States. Since farmers are heavy purchasers of various commodities, the farmers' committee, of which Mr. Mills is chairman, is a very important committee and the treatment of subjects bearing on the handling of these commodities brings out valuable information which the members of the board are able to transmit to their respective groups through their regular activities.

The executive committee functions as the steering committee for directing the work of the entire board in arranging programs for the meetings, picking topics for consideration and so forth.

The editor of the Ohio Farmer, W. H. Lloyd, has also been placed on the board to represent farmer interests in his state.

The board meets in Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit, on consecutive quarterly meetings.

EVART FARMER'S SPUDS ARE SENT TO PRESIDENT HOOVER

The potatoes which formed a part of the Thanksgiving day dinner of President Hoover and family were Russet Rural, winner of the sweepstakes at the Western Michigan Potato and Apple Show held at Big Rapids.

Fred Kerr, of Shelby township, Roger Southwick, of Elbridge township and Clayton Riley, of Golden township were re-elected directors for the current year.

A resolution was adopted, endorsing the co-operation between the County Farm Bureau board and the State organization in adopting a plan of working on farm taxation matters through the employment of R. Wayne Norton, former tax research specialist for Michigan State College.

Henry Henriksen and Roger Southwick were picked as delegates to attend the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau.

Mr. Henriksen was re-elected president, Fred Bunnell was elected vice president and O. R. Gale, secretary-treasurer.

During the year ending November 1, the game fund of Michigan department of conservation was enriched by \$11,456.29 from the sale of property confiscated by the law enforcement division of the department.

Most of the confiscated property sold by the department included furs and guns.

Sponging with ammonia and pressing will often remove the shine from woolen clover.

OIL IS YIELDING MILLIONS A YEAR IN STATE FIELD

State Of Michigan Issues 850 Drilling Permits To Prospectors.

PRODUCTION IS GROWING

Mt. Pleasant Fields Said To Exceed Others In Oil Production.

During the first three-quarters of the year 1929 Michigan's oil wells produced 3,084,000 barrels, valued at approximately \$4,500,000. During the same period in 1928 the production was 363,000 barrels, the State Department of Conservation reports.

There are approximately 400 producing wells in the Muskegon district with 65 producing wells near Mt. Pleasant, where the higher individual well production prevails, according to figures obtained by the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Conservation.

Since it became necessary in Sept. 1927 to secure a permit to drill an oil well in Michigan, the Department of Conservation has issued 850 such permits. No figures are available to indicate how many of the wells drilled produced oil.

March, 1929, saw the record for activity in the oil fields. During that month the department issued 66 permits to drill wells. Since July, however, there has been a gradual decline in the number of requests for permits.

The enormous increase in oil production in 1929 over 1928 was due to the opening and high production of the Muskegon oil fields, which succeeded the Saginaw district as the oil center of Michigan. However, during the summer large production began in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant.

Recovers 25 Dollars

A. M. Denniston, of Hersey, owner of a beautiful pine tree, has just been awarded \$25 damages to the tree, resulting from the use of the tree as an anchor for a guy wire used to support a section of power transmission line of the Consumers Power Company, in Oscoda county.

Mr. Denniston permitted the Muskegon River Light and Power Co. to bore a hole through the trunk of the tree so a guy wire could be anchored and, after the work was done, he was unsuccessful in getting satisfactory settlement for damage done the tree.

He appealed to the Michigan State Farm Bureau recently and the case was taken up with the Consumers Power company, which had since taken over the holdings of the Muskegon River concern, and this new owner of the line made immediate settlement, paying Mr. Denniston \$25, the damages he had asked the Muskegon company to pay.

OCEANA BUREAU SHOWS PICTURE

One of the first counties of Michigan to report having shown an A. F. B. F. motion picture, "The Building of an Empire," is Oceana county. The Farm Bureau in this county showed the picture at the 1929 annual meeting at Shelby, on December 4, 1929. About 125 members were present.

Fred Kerr, of Shelby township, Roger Southwick, of Elbridge township and Clayton Riley, of Golden township were re-elected directors for the current year.

A resolution was adopted, endorsing the co-operation between the County Farm Bureau board and the State organization in adopting a plan of working on farm taxation matters through the employment of R. Wayne Norton, former tax research specialist for Michigan State College.

Henry Henriksen and Roger Southwick were picked as delegates to attend the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau.

Mr. Henriksen was re-elected president, Fred Bunnell was elected vice president and O. R. Gale, secretary-treasurer.

During the year ending November 1, the game fund of Michigan department of conservation was enriched by \$11,456.29 from the sale of property confiscated by the law enforcement division of the department.

Most of the confiscated property sold by the department included furs and guns.

Sponging with ammonia and pressing will often remove the shine from woolen clover.

Huron In Lead

Huron County Farm Bureau under supervision of Newell Gale, of Cass City, State Farm Bureau District Organization Director, has stepped into the lead as the county signing the most new members during a Trade-A-Day campaign. This county signed a total of 110 new members on December 3 and 6 when the north and the south half of the county exchanged drivers and solicitors in a trade within the county.

The membership teams made some good records; not a team on the first day's drive reported a "blank", meaning every team signed at least one member and only one blank was reported the second day. Two teams each signed 15 members. These teams were composed of John Wakefield, of Kinde, and Fred Moller of Kinde, and Albert Sankauer of Port Hope, and Ferdinand Bach of Sebewaing.

James J. Davidson, president of the County Farm Bureau, had charge of the membership work.

MASTER FARMERS ADD NEW MEMBERS TO ORGANIZATION

Fourth Year Class of Seven Honored At Banquet At State College.

Seven Michigan farmers were honored Thursday evening, December 12, at Michigan State College by being chosen Michigan's Master Farmers of 1929.

The occasion of giving public recognition to these agricultural leaders was made a banquet affair with some 350 of the state's recognized leaders in the agricultural world as guests. Those who were named as the 1929 class of Michigan Master Farmers were: Henry Bartz, of St. Joseph; Frank A. Beasore, of Grand Ledge; John C. Carruthers, of Bancroft; Austin E. Cowles, of St. Johns; Pliny D. Crockett, of Blissfield; Dorr W. Perry, of Caro and Edward Riley, of Linden.

The judges who selected these seven farmers from among a considerable list of qualified candidates were: Herbert E. Powell, state commissioner of agriculture; Dean Joseph F. Cox, of State College; Addison M. Brown, of Schoolcraft and Minard E. Farley, of Albion, president of Michigan Master Farmers' club.

This was the fourth class to be chosen in as many years. The banquet was given by the Michigan Farmer, Michigan's leading farm publication and the institution sponsoring the master farmer club movement in this state.

The thought underlying the whole program was one of giving fitting recognition to men qualifying in agriculture just as other professions and occupational circles give special recognition and bestow fitting titles upon those in their respective classes for having met their specified requirements. It was a conferring of a "degree of farming" upon the class.

To be a Master Farmers' club member in Michigan means that member has achieved an enviable position as a real producer on his farm and has built up home surroundings and an atmosphere which speaks a successful student and operator within the industry.

Michigan Master Farmers' club now boasts a membership of 41 of the state's outstanding active farmers.

Beet Growers Lose By Heavy Freezing

Between 500 and 600 acres of sugar beets still remain in the ground in the vicinity of Blissfield, according to official report from the sugar factory of this community this week.

The near-zero weather of the latter part of November and the continued cold weather during the first half of December has prevented the growers from getting their crop out of the ground.

The sugar company reported that laborers were being kept in readiness to assist the growers with their harvest in case a "soft spell" came, enabling the workers to get onto the ground to work.

It is estimated the farmers will lose considerable from this year's short crop if brief thawing and freezing spells follow the present continued freeze-up.

The parking problem awaits the inventor who can make the spare tire telescope into the radiator.

FARM B. IS GIVING NEW CO-OPERATIVE OIL LEASING PLAN

System Would Eliminate Any Expense To Farmers If No Profit Is Made.

Co-operative Marketing of Oil Leases is a possibility for Michigan farmers under plans now being prepared by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Within the very near future the State Farm Bureau will prepare to begin the organization of blocs of lands in territory where leasing is in progress, and will assist the owners in disposing of these leases upon terms which will eliminate the scalpers' profit, as well as protect them from certain unfair provisions which have crept into a number of leases now being offered to farmers.

Preliminary announcements of the plan have already found great favor in sections where the oil lease business has been under way for some time. At present a considerable bloc of land in Isabella county is being held off the market in anticipation of joining with the Farm Bureau under the Bureau's new plan.

The principal feature of the Farm Bureau plan of co-operative marketing of oil leases lies in the fact that the organization proposes to give to each person who joins, a lease that is in every respect as good as the ones which are now being offered, in his neighborhood, and then proposes to divide among the participants any additional sums which the organization may be able to obtain.

Farm Bureau members joining in these leases will receive the full amount of the savings which the co-operative method of selling may effect, while non-members will be expected to pay a reasonable commission upon any sums they receive over and above what they would otherwise have obtained if they had disposed of their leases by the old method of individual bargaining.

However, attention is called to the fact that the plan will involve no expense either to member or non-member unless actual savings are effected. The Farm Bureau plan will be available only in districts where a considerable number of people owning adjoining farms are ready to act together.

Farmers throughout the state are urged to discuss this question with neighbors and, where it appears that owners of a large tract of land are willing to act in unison, they are advised to notify the department of taxation of the State Farm Bureau.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN F. B. DISTRICTS TO FORM PROGRAM

Meetings of the boards of directors of the various County Farm Bureaus are being planned to be held by districts the latter part of this month and the first part of January.

The program for these conferences as suggested by Claude Nash, our director of organization, will be a discussion of timely topics of greatest importance to the farmers of these districts, including such subjects as rural taxation, co-operative leasing of oil lands, membership projects and whatever other topics the local boards feel are of vital concern to their members.

The first of the district meetings is scheduled for December 23, at Fremont, the others will follow on December 27 at Grand Rapids, Jan. 7 at Kalamazoo, Jan. 10 at Ann Arbor, Jan. 11 at Lansing, January 13 at Lapeer and Jan. 15 at Cass City.

LOAN \$57,000,000 TO FARM INDUSTRY

Money loaned to farmers' organizations by the federal farm board has totaled fifty seven millions and some of the organizations have begun making return of part of the amounts so loaned, we have been informed from Washington.

Money advanced to assist the co-operative organizations in an orderly marketing of farm commodities is loaned with the understanding it is to be repaid as the commodity moves to market.

Livingston Members Visit State Office

A large delegation of Farm Bureau members from Livingston county made a trip to Lansing, December 6th, to inspect the headquarters of the state organization.

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS OF MEMBERS SHOWS STATE OIL LEASES MADE WITHOUT PROTECTING CLAUSES

Midland and Isabella County Farm Bureaus, Meeting December 4 and 5, Adopt Resolution Asking State Organization to Seek Cancelling of Unfair Leases.

Basing their action upon information submitted by the Department of Taxation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the Boards of Directors of the Midland and Isabella County Farm Bureaus, on December 4 and 5 met and passed resolutions demanding the cancellation of oil leases on State lands granted by the Department of Conservation to private oil corporations in those counties.

The board of directors of the State Farm Bureau has placed the matter in the hands of the committee on taxation giving the committee full authority in handling the matter.

At the request of Fred Sias and other Farm Bureau members of Midland County, R. Wayne Newton, of the Department of Taxation, investigated oil leases granted by the State on May 14, and August 14, 1928, involving more than 5,300 acres of land. The investigation brought out the fact that this large body of land was leased to the Pure Oil Company upon terms which gave the State no bonus, although a considerable part of the total acreage was located in territory where bonuses were then being paid. In addition, the terms of the leases failed to insure the State a rental upon all of these lands during the period of time that might elapse before the drilling of wells.

FRUIT MEN SECURE FEDERAL LOAN FOR MICHIGAN GROWERS

Farm Board Aid Granted on A Sixty Percent Basis To Co-operatives.

Fruit growers of Michigan and Wisconsin will be the next to line up in the co-operative marketing system of the Federal Farm Board. An announcement by the Farm Board said that a tentative understanding had been reached with representatives of fruit growers' co-operative organizations of the two states "looking to the development of a unified co-operative marketing program." Two regional corporations are planned.

The board is willing to lend to the fruit growers as facilities loans a total of \$1,920,000, to be advanced to individual co-operatives on a basis of 60 per cent being advanced by the federal board where the locals provide the other 40 per cent.

Seeking to close the deal whereby federal aid would be forthcoming to aid the fruit industry of Michigan, representatives of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., accompanied by C. L. Brody, secretary-manager of the State Farm Bureau, appeared before the federal board and presented their petition for substantial loans.

Organizations represented are the Door County Fruit Growers' union, Fruit Growers' Canning company, Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., and the Michigan Cherry Growers.

The first two of the new regional corporations to be set up will combine sour cherry producers and will handle, process, and market sour cherries.

Regional co-operatives No. 2 will handle cherries, pears, apples, peaches, plums, grapes and small fruits.

Later the two regional corporations will combine to form one central Michigan-Wisconsin fruit marketing agency.

NEWAYGO SHOWS FINANCIAL GAIN

Newaygo County Farm Bureau, at its annual meeting at Fremont, December 5th, was informed by its treasurer, Mrs. F. J. Zerlaut, that the organization has made the best financial gain during the past year that has been shown during the past four or five years. In addition to this, the treasurer's report stated, the membership has been developed more during the past fiscal year than in any year during the time she has held office of secretary-treasurer.

David Brake and Duncan Becker, of Dayton township, were re-elected directors for 1930. George Warron was chosen delegate to the annual state convention with E. M. Johnson named as alternate.

The board of directors appointed David Brake president again for the ensuing year and Nels Hansen, vice-president, and Mrs. Zerlaut, secretary-treasurer for the organization.

Two Boards Take Action

The meetings of the directors of the local Farm Bureaus in Midland and Isabella counties were called by Mr. Newton after preliminary study of the situation had been made. The Midland meeting was held at Hotel Day, in Midland and the Isabella county meeting at Mt. Pleasant. Those attending the Midland meeting were: Oscar C. Wallen, president; Augustus Olson, secretary; Jerome C. Corbat, Charles Mead, Herbert A. Sias and L. B. McMurtry, directors; C. C. Billings, of Flint, vice president of the State Bureau, Mr. Newton and Fred Sias, of Midland and a representative of the Detroit News.

Those attending the Mt. Pleasant meeting were, Mr. Newton and Walter Getchell, P. J. Schumacher, W. J. Hazelwood, H. N. Courtwright, John Watson, Charles D. Brown, Charles Durnin, William Martin and H. D. McMacken, members of the County Farm Bureau Board of directors.

The resolution adopted by the Midland board on December 4 and then re-drafted and submitted for the approval of the Isabella board, the next day stated that:

"Whereas Farm Bureau members in Midland county have called the attention of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to what they consider to be highly unwarranted actions on the part of the Michigan State Conservation Commission in the manner of leasing of state oil lands to private corporations and

"Whereas the department of taxation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has investigated the situation and laid its findings before the Midland County Farm Bureau Board of Directors and

"Whereas this Board is satisfied, from the findings, that the Michigan State Conservation Commission, thru its duly appointed executives has disposed of oil lease rights at a bare fraction of their actual value, thereby diverting from the Commonwealth inestimable revenue which, otherwise, might have been used to relieve the taxpayers of Michigan, therefore

"Be It Resolved that, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Midland County Farm Bureau, the facts warrant the Michigan State Farm Bureau in demanding that the Michigan State Conservation Commission cancel, forthwith, all such leases on the grounds that they are contrary to public policy and detrimental to the conservation of the state's resources.

SHIAWASSEE HOLDS 10TH ANNUAL MEET

Shiawassee County Farm Bureau is to hold its tenth annual convention at Owosso, Monday, December 16th. The meeting opens at 10 o'clock with a talk on rural taxation by R. Wayne Newton, director of taxation for the State Farm Bureau and the County Farm Bureaus, and a discussion of these problems by the members.

Claude Nash, State Farm Bureau Organization Director, is to talk on farm bureau activities as a feature of the afternoon program.

Directors will be elected and other matters of business conducted.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

Published twice a month by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Charlotte, Michigan. Editorial and general offices at State Farm Bureau headquarters, Lansing, Michigan.

VOL. VII FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1929 NO. 23

Entered at the post office at Charlotte, Mich., as second class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized January 12, 1923.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. To Farm Bureau members, 50 cents per year, included in their annual dues.

LEE CHILSON Editor
E. H. UNGREN Advertising and Business Manager
FERN DAVIS Circulation

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

OFFICERS

M. L. NOON, Jackson, President
W. W. BILLINGS, Davison, Vice-President

Directors-at-Large

M. B. McPHERSON, Lowell
MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Charletoen
JOHN GOODWINE, Marlette
VEROLD F. GORMELEY, Newberry
J. J. JAKWAY, Benton Harbor
W. W. BILLINGS, Davison

Commodity Directors

HENRY CURTIS, Cadillac, Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange
M. L. NOON, Jackson, Michigan Milk Producers' Association
CHAS. WOODRUFF, Hastings, Michigan Live Stock Exchange
M. R. SHISLER, Caledonia, Michigan Elevator Exchange
M. D. BUSKIRK, Paw Paw, Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

STATE FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

CLARK L. BRODY, Sec'y-Treas.-Manager

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Traffic, A. P. Mills
Clothing, Miss N. B. Kirby
Publicity, E. H. Ungren
Accounting, L. T. Shickler
Organization, C. L. Nash
Automobile Insurance, Alfred Bentall

SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service, L. A. Thomas
Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service, L. A. Thomas
Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool, Alfred Bentall

MICHIGAN COMMODITY MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac
Michigan Milk Producers' Association, 707 Owen Bldg., Detroit
Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Hudson
Michigan Elevator Exchange, Farm Bureau Bldg., Lansing
Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., Benton Harbor

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGES

MICH. ELEVATOR EXCH.
MICH. MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N
MICH. LIVE STOCK EXCH.
MICH. POTATO GROWERS EXCH.

MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS, INC.
Herbert Nafziger, Pres.
O. E. Gale, 1st Vice-Pres.
H. H. Hogue, 2nd Vice-Pres.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS
SAM H. THOMPSON, President
GENERAL OFFICES
CHESTER H. GRAY, Washington Representative

Editorials

A LOT OF BUNK

Reports have reached the department of taxation of the State Farm Bureau telling of farmers of the southern part of Michigan being advised to accept the first offer made by private corporations for lease rights to drill for oil on their farms.

This is a lot of bunk. The promoters use this to virtually force the farmers to lease on terms they have to offer.

It probably will be comforting to those farmers who have, so far, refused to accept the terms offered them to know that if the present plans of the large oil companies are carried through, the probabilities of a rapid development of new oil fields are decidedly slim and that they are not likely to be worse off than their neighbors.

The department of taxation has a report at hand which indicates that the large oil companies are planning to secure leases upon lands which are believed to have oil possibilities, and then to hold back development of their holdings until such time as they may see fit to proceed.

Oil production in the past has been much like farm crop production. The oil has been pumped out of the ground as fast as possible without much regard to price or demand.

until the added production is needed and price obtainable for the oil is satisfactory.

Under these circumstances there is a strong probability that territory which is leased solidly by the large oil corporations will be among the last to be prospected, while earlier action may be expected in localities where independent concerns are able to gain a foothold, or where persons leasing insist upon early development.

In any event, there does not appear to be any reason for rushing into a lease with private oil corporations at this time.

This is the lesson which persons in Midland and Isabella counties have learned. Many of them are tied up with long term leases upon terms which bring them in very little, and they now find that they could have obtained many times more returns if they had waited.

Meanwhile, many farmers already are planning to hold their land and to lease it under the co-operative oil lease plan now being developed by the State Farm Bureau and reported elsewhere in this issue of the News.

Fraternalism is beyond price. It is not a commodity. It is inconceivable to classify it with anything that has a dollar-and-cents value. It is the better part of human nature; it is a cause that produces good effects; it is a benovolent habit; a source from which blessings flow; a fundamental truth; a charitable energy; a law of conduct; a great truth.—Oregon Workman.

Freight, especially bulk freight, moves down the lakes at rates entirely outside the range of railroad competition. Two to three cents a bushel is the ordinary range of rates on wheat, for example, for a thousand miles. That compares with a minimum of nine cents from Buffalo to New York by rail—three times the rate for less than half the distance.

NEW ERA OPENING, FARM BUREAU MEN AND FEDERAL MEN SAY

(Continued from page one.)

Mr. Schilling of Minnesota, member of the Federal Farm Board, stressed the fact that the board will need the support of all farmers and their organizations and urged them to stand together in the matter of a marketing program.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and widely known as a militant champion of the farmer, announced that he joined the ranks of those supporting the Federal Farm Board co-operative marketing program, but hinted broadly that there may come a time when some sort of machinery may be necessary to bring non-co-operative producers under the marketing act.

"If it shall be found later," said Mr. Lowden, "that it is necessary to adopt some plan by which the non-member producer of a commodity may be made to share equitably with the co-operative ass'n members the expenses which the co-operative has incurred in improving the market, we shall keep on striving until we secure the adoption of such a plan."

Mr. Lowden's statement struck ten with the convention, filled with co-operative ass'n men who have seen non-members profit by the efforts of the co-operators. It was noticed that the equalization fee idea, vetoed by Coolidge twice and once by President Hoover may again be looked at with interest.

Mr. Lowden's main address dealt with farm taxation. He declared that the heavy tax burden on American farms is due to our antiquated system which has as its foundation the property tax. He said that this country is the only leading country that has not abandoned the property tax. He advocated a plan for taxing incomes as a fair measure for support of government.

Other speakers discussed farm to market roads, waterways and the farmers, agricultural finance, relationship of agriculture and industry, child health and protection, and other subjects. These addresses will be covered in future editions of the News.

President Noon, Sec'y C. L. Brody and Mrs. Wagar of Michigan were asked to speak for Michigan in the series of short state talks that followed several of the main addresses. Pres. Noon discussed what Michigan is doing for child health and protection and the Farm Bureau's part therein.

Speaking on farm to market roads, Mr. Brody said that while Michigan trunk lines serve inter-city traffic well, they complete the needs of only those farmers living on a trunk or county highway. The expense and inconvenience suffered several months each year by great numbers of farmers living on township dirt roads renders it necessary that Michigan's local and cross roads be improved without delay. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is dedicated to such a program and has been working on it for more than a year. It proposes to secure a portion of the gas tax money for improvement of township roads. This is done in other states.

Following the address of Mr. Legge on co-operative marketing, Mrs. Wagar outlined the growth of co-operative marketing in Michigan which has resulted in the great milk, potato, elevator, livestock and fruit exchanges, all of which seem to fit quite closely the ideals set forth by the Farm Board.

Nineteen resolutions adopted stated American Farm Bureau policies for the coming year. Many of them reaffirmed programs that the Bureau has been working on for years, others opened new work.

Full co-operation was pledged the Federal Farm Board. Farmers were asked to withhold support from new co-operative marketing plans until they are approved by the Farm Board.

Control Of Avian T. B.

Quoting from a Department of Agriculture release. "The tuberculin testing of poultry is not advisable or practical unless extremely valuable birds are involved. If tuberculous is demonstrated in a flock, the only logical procedure is to clean up and start anew with eggs or chicks from healthy flocks. Even though we disregard other means of control, there remains one practical measure, founded upon sound facts, which if consistently employed will control avian tuberculosis and reduce losses to a minimum. This plan consists of simply eliminating the older birds annually."

Depletion of Salt Supply Improbable

There need be no alarm over any immediate salt shortage, at least for the next 30,000 years, so says R. A. Smith, geologist of the state conservation department, who has been doing some figuring on the Michigan salt situation.

Fourteen years ago, in 1915, C. W. Cook, University of Michigan, predicted from the information then known that the state's salt supply would probably manage to hold out for 25,000,000 years. More recent investigations raised the limit by a mere 5,000,000 years, and the geologist says, "We can now safely defy any man to tell how long it will last. From the latest data, there is little doubt that if the removal continues at the present rate, 15,000,000 barrels annually, the deposits of salt-bearing rock will not be exhausted for perhaps fifty million years, and we probably won't be worried about salt at that time. When Mr. Cook was conducting his investigations he believed the three deposits along eastern and western margins of the state to be the main fields. Drillings in the past few years, however, have proven those beds to be only the edges of a gigantic field extending deep beneath the entire state. Nearly 95 percent of the world's supply of bromine, used in many chemicals, also comes from the central part of the state. It is pumped to the surface in the form of natural brine, and later the liquid is evaporated from bromine cones 65 percent of the calcium chloride supply, and during the world war Michigan supplied 96 percent of the deadly bromine gas."

Re-elected Officers

President Sam Thompson was re-elected for a third two year term; vice-president E. A. O'Neal of Alabama was returned, and all outgoing national directors were returned, including M. L. Noon, of Michigan, for the midwestern region of the American Farm Bureau. The elections were by acclamation. Throughout the 11th annual meeting was a good business session and free of the convention politics.

Allot Federal Aid For Road Building

Michigan gets two million two hundred thousand dollars of federal highway money for the year 1931, according to the report just made public by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is the state's share of a total allotment of \$73,125,000 to be turned over to the credit of 48 states and Hawaii.

The federal fund is apportioned among all States and Hawaii in proportion to their respective areas, populations and mileages of post roads, and the share of each State is available for expenditure on roads included in the Federal-aid system under the joint supervision of the State Highway department and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

Help for Housewife

A rearrangement of the position of kitchen equipment sometimes saves busy mothers the task of walking hundreds of additional miles each year. One woman walked 250 miles while doing household tasks one month.

Control Of Avian T. B.

Quoting from a Department of Agriculture release. "The tuberculin testing of poultry is not advisable or practical unless extremely valuable birds are involved. If tuberculous is demonstrated in a flock, the only logical procedure is to clean up and start anew with eggs or chicks from healthy flocks. Even though we disregard other means of control, there remains one practical measure, founded upon sound facts, which if consistently employed will control avian tuberculosis and reduce losses to a minimum. This plan consists of simply eliminating the older birds annually."

SHOW TAX BURDEN OF TEN COUNTIES

Ten counties in Michigan pay approximately three-quarters of the State general property tax according to figures released recently by the State tax commission.

The counties, listed as an industrial group by the commission, include the cities of Detroit, Flint, Lansing, Bay City, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Pontiac, and Jackson. The total assessed valuation of the State is set at \$8,358,319,747. The valuation of the ten counties is established at \$6,324,822,279.

Agricultural lands in the 10 so-called industrial counties are assessed at approximately \$300,000,000.

Nine counties are assessed at \$747,237,700, as semi-industrial counties.

The mining group consisting solely of counties in the upper peninsula is assessed at \$231,188,605.

The agricultural group is assessed at \$769,317,433.

Ask Higher Tariffs On Imports of Milk

Milk imports jumped to 7,400,000 gallons in 1928 from 2,800,000 gallons in 1926. Cream imports had climbed to 5,374,131 in 1928. They would have soared higher, putting additional competition in the way of the United States dairy industry but for a typhoid fever epidemic in the Province of Quebec and near Montreal in 1927 and 1928 that led American health officers to bar the importations.

Nine hundred million pounds of butter are in the export trade of the world looking for a better market, with eyes chiefly on the United States. Thirteen and a quarter million pounds of Canadian cheese found a market in this country in 1927. Only a quarter of a million was imported a decade ago. These vast banks of dairy stuffs, looming on the American dairy industry's horizon, have led to the demands from the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, higher tariffs on dairy stuffs. The Michigan Milk Producers Association is a member of this federation.

The Federation asked that all milk be dutiable as cream, and that all cream containing more than 45 percent butterfat be dutiable as butter. The present rate provides that all milk containing more than 7 percent butterfat be dutiable as cream.

Countries bidding as chief competitors to American dairymen are Canada, with milk, butter, cream and cheese; Argentina, with casein and powders; New Zealand, with powders; Australia, China and Siberia, oils and fats; butter; Russia, butter; Holland, cheese and powders; the Scandinavian countries, cheese and butter; and the Philippines with coconut oils.

Denman Lauds County Agents

County agents can perform a great service to agriculture by carrying to the country school house meetings and the farm firesides the correct interpretation of what the Federal Farm Board is seeking to do under the Agricultural Marketing Act, C. E. Denman, member Federal Farm Board, said in an address before the annual meeting of the National Association of county agents in Chicago December 5th.

The Agricultural Marketing Act, Mr. Denman said, proposes to put the farmers in the same position enjoyed now by other industries which is to "determine their profits through control of production and marketing of their products." Success of the Farm Board's program, he added, "will depend upon the understanding the farmers have of the possibilities of the law and their willingness to help themselves to its benefits."

Mr. Denman told of what is being done to set up national commodity sales organizations by the amalgamation or federation of existing co-operative associations of the particular commodity.

"When a commodity has been designated and a national marketing association set up to handle that commodity, when its management has been approved by the Federal Farm Board and its financial position in the industry made secure and to the farmer's dependably assuring," Mr. Denman said, "then that association should attract the rank and file of farmers who produce that commodity wherever located. You can without reservation tell your farmers to put the marketing of their crop into whatever local unit that will have the sale of that crop made under control of the national agency."

Mr. Denman said the consumer has nothing to fear from the Farm Board's program, explaining that the consumer as well as the producer is offered much hope in the program of orderly and efficient marketing through farmer owned and controlled organizations.

"To help the farmers produce efficiently and economically; to market as, when, and where needed throughout the whole of a market season; to free him from any and all bonds that have hampered his products to be offered in the world's markets as soon as it is harvested; to match demand with proper supply, is the plan and purpose of the Farm Board," Mr. Denman continued. "The law seems to vest us with power and funds ample for such a program. Many crops are not marketed by the farmer but because of economic pressure. Mortgage due dates can be given as the best reason why cotton and other crops are sold in a short period. Certainly mills run all the year and cloth is sold throughout the year. We hope to change the calendar marketing for the farmer so it will keep pace. Storage must be provided for non-perishables so seasonal surpluses may be kept out of our great show windows of trade and not cause glutted markets. For surpluses of perishables, ways and means must be provided for making by-products at the source of production rather than paying transportation to great centers and see a product bring less than its carrying costs."

Mr. Denman said his vision of agriculture in the future is "such agricultural commodity under control in prices stabilized and production based on demand at a price fair to the producer and yet attractive to the consumer."

Adding Vitamin D To Potent Cod Liver Oil

A large, specially designed "cream separator" machine, in the factory of the National Oil Products company, at Harrison, N. J., turns out two streams of cod liver oil, one pure cod liver oil with practically no vitamin D content and the other, likened to the cream from the ordinary cream separator, containing a super potency of this valuable vitamin.

This oil minus the vitamin is just as valuable as the pure, unextracted oil, for it is used in industry, especially by tanners, where the matter of vitamin has no bearing. It is the concentrate of the oil that the poultryman is concerned about, for it is through this newly discovered process that the body building qualities of cod liver oil is made available in a form which makes possible the manufacture of much superior types of commercial poultry rations.

The oil concentrate, carrying the vitamin D, is so potent that its use without the addition of regular unseparated oil is not practical. By adding the new product in definite quantities to the best grade of pure unextracted cod liver oil of known potency a resultant product can be manufactured so that the vitamin D qualities of cod liver oil can be mixed into commercial poultry feeds in just the ratio the poultryman requires for his flock. Scientific research has demonstrated that ninety-nine and one-half percent of the best cod liver oil consists chiefly of fats while about one half of one percent of the natural oil is the vitamin carrier. Working from this knowledge, the new concentrate has been developed with the idea in mind of cutting down the quantity of oil to be used in "commercial mixes" so that there will be less likelihood of the feed becoming rancid and greater possibilities from feeding the oil with the danger of digestive disturbance lessened because of the greatly reduced fat content.

Experience has taught that the average home mix of poultry feed can be made by using not less than 10 pounds of cod liver oil, where the oil is added. In many cases more than this is used. In making the commercial mixes, using the newly found concentrate of the best oil obtainable, the bulk of the oil is reduced materially, calling for only about one fourth to one half the amount of oil required in the home mixed ration. At the same time that the bulk is reduced, the commercial mix can be made to meet specific vitamin D standards by using only tested oils. This eliminates the element of guess work and substitutes scientific study of requirements.

The principal of extracting the concentrate was developed in the laboratories of Columbia University and patented. The National Oil Products company has secured exclusive patent rights for the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

The modern method of producing pure cod liver oil by steam-rendering process makes it unnecessary for the poultryman to resort to the use of sun-rotted cod liver oil. The steam process oil with the concentrate added makes a compound which goes much farther than the old red oil so that the net cost of the new product is not above that of other oils while its feeding qualities are standardized. The Farm Bureau has entered upon an agreement with the holders of the patent for making the oil concentrate to use their products in the manufacture of poultry feeds.

Adding Vitamin D To Potent Cod Liver Oil

A Christmas Carol

So the stars of the midnight which compass us around Shall see a strange glory and hear a sweet sound, And cry, "Look! the earth is aflame with delight, O sons of the morning, rejoice at the sight." Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night! —Phillips Brooks.

Farm Bureau In Annual Meeting

The Eaton County Farm Bureau will hold its annual meeting at the Grange hall in Charlotte, Tuesday, December 17, with a program as follows: 10:30 A. M., business meeting, election of delegates to State Convention and other business which may come before the meeting. A pot luck dinner will be served at noon. In the afternoon the Farm Bureau members will hear addresses from such well known men as M. L. Noon, President of the State Farm Bureau, R. Wayne Newton, Tax Economist, Michigan State College and C. L. Nash, director of the Organization department, Michigan State Farm Bureau. Don't forget the date and be sure to attend this meeting and help boost your organization.

Denman Lauds County Agents

County agents can perform a great service to agriculture by carrying to the country school house meetings and the farm firesides the correct interpretation of what the Federal Farm Board is seeking to do under the Agricultural Marketing Act, C. E. Denman, member Federal Farm Board, said in an address before the annual meeting of the National Association of county agents in Chicago December 5th.

The Agricultural Marketing Act, Mr. Denman said, proposes to put the farmers in the same position enjoyed now by other industries which is to "determine their profits through control of production and marketing of their products." Success of the Farm Board's program, he added, "will depend upon the understanding the farmers have of the possibilities of the law and their willingness to help themselves to its benefits."

Mr. Denman told of what is being done to set up national commodity sales organizations by the amalgamation or federation of existing co-operative associations of the particular commodity.

"When a commodity has been designated and a national marketing association set up to handle that commodity, when its management has been approved by the Federal Farm Board and its financial position in the industry made secure and to the farmer's dependably assuring," Mr. Denman said, "then that association should attract the rank and file of farmers who produce that commodity wherever located. You can without reservation tell your farmers to put the marketing of their crop into whatever local unit that will have the sale of that crop made under control of the national agency."

Mr. Denman said the consumer has nothing to fear from the Farm Board's program, explaining that the consumer as well as the producer is offered much hope in the program of orderly and efficient marketing through farmer owned and controlled organizations.

"To help the farmers produce efficiently and economically; to market as, when, and where needed throughout the whole of a market season; to free him from any and all bonds that have hampered his products to be offered in the world's markets as soon as it is harvested; to match demand with proper supply, is the plan and purpose of the Farm Board," Mr. Denman continued. "The law seems to vest us with power and funds ample for such a program. Many crops are not marketed by the farmer but because of economic pressure. Mortgage due dates can be given as the best reason why cotton and other crops are sold in a short period. Certainly mills run all the year and cloth is sold throughout the year. We hope to change the calendar marketing for the farmer so it will keep pace. Storage must be provided for non-perishables so seasonal surpluses may be kept out of our great show windows of trade and not cause glutted markets. For surpluses of perishables, ways and means must be provided for making by-products at the source of production rather than paying transportation to great centers and see a product bring less than its carrying costs."

Mr. Denman said his vision of agriculture in the future is "such agricultural commodity under control in prices stabilized and production based on demand at a price fair to the producer and yet attractive to the consumer."

Mold Helps Chemists

The despised mold, popularly considered only destructive, is now used in the making of a health-giving product. The process of putting molds to work in producing gluconic acid; used in making an expensive calcium salt with highly important medical qualities, was discovered and recently perfected.

By the new method this salt is reduced in cost from about \$150 a pound to 50 cents a pound.

Thinning Orchards Helps

Thinning fruit trees reduces harvest and packing costs, increases the proportion of first class fruits, and cuts down the number of culls. It also increases the color in the red varieties of apples and in general increases the quality, demand, and market value.

New Type Bacteria

The type of bacteria which live on the roots of legumes obtain a part of their food from the plants but, in return, they take nitrogen from the air and a portion of this food element is available for the plant's use. Both the plant and the bacteria benefit by their association.

Tip for Wives

"I always encourage my husband to recline in an easy chair and put his feet on top of the radiator." "Why so?" "When he goes to bed, there is usually a dollar or so in small change left in the chair."

Worthiness

"It's been my joy in life to find at every turning of the road, The strong arm of a comrade, kind, To help me onward with my load, And while I have no gold to give, And love alone must make amends, My earnest prayer is, while I live, God make me worthy of my friends."

A Daylight Bird

The Arctic tern enjoys more daylight than any other living creature because it lives in regions where the sun never sets and only experiences night on its semiannual journeys across the equator.

Eternal Vigilance Is The Price of Safety

Vital Statistics Bureau In 10-Month Report Shows Vigilance Lacking.

By H. O. Rounds, Director of Safety and Traffic, Detroit Automobile Club

You will agree with me, after looking over the figures supplied by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health, that someone was shy on vigilance during the first ten months of this year when we find a state increase of 183 fatal accidents with a total of 1,245.

Let us not overlook the fact that each of this number represents a human being; someone's loved one, many of them the bread winner of the family. You say, "This is sentiment." All right, put yourself in the place of the parent, or the wife, or the husband, or one of those 1,245 killed in Michigan, as you bend above the crushed form, the result of someone's unintelligence or stupidity, or criminal carelessness; how about sentiment now as you grit your teeth and curse the party who did it. Is that sentiment?

Friend, that is when you become interested in the traffic problem. That is when you wonder why our State Legislators last fall refused to even consider a law that would make it possible for our enforcement officers to remove that driver from the highway. That is when you wonder why a system is allowed to continue that makes it possible for a drunken driver, who drives all over the road endangering every one on the street, to be declared "not under the influence of liquor" by an uninterested physician, causing him to be released from custody, and the car placed again in his possession and then immediately go out and continue his erratic way and kill a person as occurred a few short weeks ago.

Will we ever acknowledge that the automobile is a potential engine of death and permit its operation only by sane, reasonable, responsible people, or will we dump the responsibility on the shoulders of the Almighty with the remark "It is God's will"; bury our dead and weep in secret?

Quoting From Post
Perhaps you think I am a "nut," or a pessimist or a "hypochondriac," but if so, let me quote from another one who appears to feel the same way about the subject, and a man whose position would indicate he was familiar with the subject, taken from an article in the Saturday Evening Post of February 9th, 1929, and it is worth any man's time to read it:

"Too many judges are too lenient in their handling of persons convicted of drunken driving. Drags and pulls are too effective. The jail house for a lengthy period is the only punishment that will cure and prevent."

"Highway accidents occur in greatest number not on bad curves, or dangerous declines or inclines, or slippery pavements, at night, but on straight, level, dry sections during daylight hours. It is an illuminating commentary on the qualifications of the car driving portion of our population."

"Only twenty states consider the licensing of operators important. And in not one of these twenty is the test rigid. But whether their eyesight was normal, whether they were subject to epilepsy or whether, in other ways they were physically incapacitated, there is no way of knowing."

"It is not a question of employing more patrolmen or traffic officers or guards. It is simply a question of awakening operators to the danger of inattention, carelessness and discourtesy. I do not know how this can be done."

"Recently members of the Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators were asked whether in their opinion the so-called 'big business man' can be considered a success as a motor-vehicle operator, and if not why not."

"The conference was almost unanimous in the declaration that this man who carries upon his shoulders the weight of a huge business is not a good driver. The reason is very simple. His mind refuses to forget the problems which confront him and his associates."

Children Being Taught
You adults may not be giving this problem any thought, just waiting until the wraith is hung on your door, but your children are, and from the mouths of babes, we may be able to learn.

Just read this which was written by Nellie Brown, a 7th grade pupil in the Horgan School, Lincoln Park: "How To Prevent Accidents"
"Many people don't think there is a way to prevent accidents, but there is."

"Those people are mostly the ones that are reckless in driving, and who don't care if they hit anyone or not."

"Of course, you can't always blame the driver for it, because some children don't look to see which way a car is coming or going and run across or out into the street for some ball or other object and get hit."

"Well, the way to prevent those accidents is to teach people's children not to play on the street and not to walk across the street in the middle of the block and to back up a law against reckless driving."

"Of course you most all know that most schools have Safety Patrols. The Safety Patrol is to teach children how to cross the street, but the driver should always look ahead as he never can tell if anyone is going to walk out in the street in front of him or not."

Father, or Mother, is there a lesson in that for you? If so, will you help by doing your bit?

That no accidental death may enter your home and prevent a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year is the wish of the Detroit Automobile Club.

AGRICULTURE PAYS BIG ANNUAL TAXES

Agricultural Corporations Pay More Than Others On Earning Basis.

For every dollar of dividends received by stockholders in corporations engaged in agriculture and allied industries during the year 1927, these corporations paid out 72 cents in taxes, according to figures taken from the federal report on Statistics of Income for 1927, the latest available data, just issued.

Agricultural industries paid 64 per cent more tax in proportion to dividends returned than was paid on the average of all other industries. The figures from the federal report include all taxes, federal, state and local, reported by the corporations together with the federal income tax as well as income tax levied on these corporations by the bureau of internal revenue.

The nearest approach to the agricultural industries is the tax paid on professional service, amusement and hotel corporations and similar industries, which paid 54 cents for every dollar of dividends received by their stockholders for the same year. Taxes paid by other lines of industry are shown, as compared with their dividend dollar, as follows: transportation and public utility corporations, 50 cents; finance, banking, insurance, etc., 50 cents; wholesale and retail corporations, 40 cents; mining and quarrying corporations, 37 cents; construction corporations, 36 cents; manufacturing, 37 cents.

While the figures shown include allied industries along with the strictly agricultural operations, the figures are quite representative of corporations engaged directly in farming, as \$454 out of a total of 9,995 corporations listed in this class in the federal report were engaged in some form of farming operation.

Corporations engaged directly in farming, reported gross incomes aggregating \$680,895,712 for the year 1927. The total gross income reported on the agricultural and allied industries during 1927 was \$822,426,734.

MANISTEE BUREAU HOLDS ITS ANNUAL

Ole Miller, of MManistee, Ernest Anderson, of Chief and Sherwood Lumley, of Bear Lake were elected to the board of directors of the Manistee County Farm Bureau as new members for the ensuing year at the annual convention of members at Ononama, Nov. 26. Four directors were re-elected. These were, W. F. Waggoner, of Bear Lake; Loren W. Read, Copemish; M. E. Jones, Bear Lake and John Gould, Jr., of Manistee. Mr. Jones was chosen delegate for the County Farm Bureau to attend the State Farm Bureau annual convention at East Lansing, in February.

Manistee farmers have expressed renewed interest in Farm Bureau activities this fall. Many new members have been added to the county unit and the enthusiasm among members has been running higher than at any time in the past two or three years, indicating that some very interesting meetings are in prospect for the winter season.

At the annual meeting, Prof. R. V. Gunn, of the economics department of State College, spoke on the agricultural marketing act and explained its application to Michigan agriculture. Claude Nash told how organization could be applied to the agriculture of Manistee county to test advantage and W. I. Crampton, county agricultural agent, told of the work of his department.

Special musical features for the occasion were provided by the Ononama High school Clarinet Quintet.

CHICORY COMPANY COMPLETES SEASON

The E. B. Muller and Company chicory plant at Mt. Pleasant has finished at 42 days' run. There were 500 acres contracted, yielding 2500 tons. If weather conditions had been favorable the same acreage should have yielded 3000 tons.

The farmers were paid at the rate of \$11.60 factory delivery; which is the same as will be offered for 1930 contracts according to the present plans, we are informed.

The Cop's Club
Visitor: "Have you an up-to-date police force?"
Citizen: "You bet, why, the officers have caddies to carry their clubs."

NATIONAL MARKET ASSOCIATION SET UP TO SELL WOOL

National Wool Co-operative Associations Build A Marketing Agency.

GROWERS TO BENEFIT

Million Dollar Sales Body Expected to Mean Much To Flock Owners.

The wool and mohair co-operatives of the United States have organized their own central sales agency to be known as the National Wool Marketing Association with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Articles of incorporation, by-laws and marketing agreements have been adopted by the organization committee of fifteen appointed at a meeting of representatives of the wool and mohair co-operatives.

The national Wool Marketing Association is the second central commodity sales agency to be set up under the guidance of the Federal Farm Board, the first being the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

L. B. Palmer of Columbus, Ohio, president of the Ohio Wool Growers Co-operative Association and also president of the National Wool Marketing Council, is president of the new National Wool Marketing Association; Roger Gillis of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Del Rio, Texas, is vice president, and B. M. Wilson of the Wyoming Wool Co-operative Marketing Association, McKinley, Wyoming, is secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are Mr. Palmer, R. A. Ward, Portland, Oregon, Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers; F. R. Marshall, Prosser, Washington, National Wool Growers Association; Mr. Gillis, and James A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah Wool Marketing Association.

The executive committee and the following, compose the first board of directors of the association: F. H. Wager, Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Sheep Growers Co-operative Association, Inc.; Mr. Wilson, Murray E. Stebbins, Helena, Mont., Montana Wool Growers Co-operative Marketing Association; R. E. Jones, Wabasha, Minn., Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers Association, Inc.; F. J. Hagenbarth, Salt Lake City, Utah, National Wool Growers Association; Roy Davenport, Uvalde, Tex., American Mohair Producers Co-operative Corporation; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M., New Mexico Wool Growers Association; A. A. Johns of Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona Wool Growers Association, and J. H. Lemmon, Morris-town, S. D., Co-operative Wool Growers of South Dakota.

Mr. Palmer, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wilson will serve as the incorporating directors. Immediate steps are being taken to build a national organization for the marketing of wool and mohair. With the aid of the Federal Farm Board, the National Wool Marketing Association will work to co-ordinate and strengthen the state and regional wool and mohair marketing associations.

Arrangements are also being made for the immediate financing of growers through existing co-operative organizations. This will be done through preshearing advances made to ranchers. Money will also be loaned on un-sold wool and mohair.

New marketing associations among wool and mohair producers will be set up in localities which are not served by co-operative agencies. This will be done as rapidly as growers desire co-operative marketing services.

Below is the organization plan of the National Wool Marketing Association:

First, The National Wool Marketing Association will be owned and controlled by stockholding member agencies throughout the United States. The member or stockholding agencies will be incorporated as local, state, or regional associations.

Second, In order to qualify or to obtain membership in the national association, each stockholder association must subscribe for one share of stock, par value \$100, for each 100,000 pounds of wool marketed the previous year or wool under contract for the current year.

Third, The national association will establish the following departments to conduct its business:

1. An executive department which will direct the business policies of the organization.
2. A sales department which will sell or direct the selling and set prices for all wool or mohair sold for all stockholders.
3. A research and standardization department which will analyze and interpret business statistics for its member agencies.
4. An educational and publicity department to disseminate information relative to operations of the wool marketing agencies, including the national organization.

Fourth, The national association will be financed by charging a selling commission on wool sold.

Fifth, Member associations will be financed by the national organization paying part of the selling commission to the local association.

Sixth, Adequate reserves will be set up and patronage dividends, when declared by the directors, will go back to the individual wool producer in proportion to the amount of wool which he has contributed.

Seventh, Contracts will run from

A Neighbor Says--

The following letter was given to the Huron county Tribune for publication by Peter D. Post, former banker and for years a student of farm conditions.

Editor Huron Co. Tribune:
Dear Sir:—In the Detroit Free Press in the issue of Nov. 22, I noticed an editorial "The Presidents Prosperity Conference" with "Leaders of Business and Industry." About the middle of that article I find this statement: "They find that conditions are sound and that the purchasing power of the people at large is good. The farmers, in particular, are prosperous and optimistic." What rubbish! What is that statement based on?

Now, about five years ago a joint stock land bank in this state took a mortgage in this county on a farm of 200 acres for \$8,500. The farmer could not make good and the bank finally took over the property. I understand the bank paid taxes for a couple of years or more; lost a couple of years or more of interest and lately sold that farm of 200 acres, equipped with buildings, which could not be duplicated for \$4,000, at a consideration of \$6,800, on terms of 14 down and a mortgage for the balance.

I am credibly informed that another farmer in this county, some nine years ago purchased a 40 acre farm for \$5,000, \$2,500 of which remained in a mortgage on the 40 acres. Recently that farmer went to an acquaintance (not a relative) and said: "I've been on that place nine years trying to make a living and pay off that mortgage. I cannot do so. Now I'll just give you a deed of that place subject to that mortgage if you will accept it; I'm through trying and I'm willing to quit and go to the city. The offer was accepted and the deed is recorded."

Another farm of 140 acres, which sold for \$6,200, some five years ago, was sold recently for \$4,825, and a year or so of unpaid taxes, and then the buyer took it in order to save himself.

Up across the bay I am informed a farm of 80 acres was covered by a mortgage of \$2,000, and also by a second mortgage of \$1,500. The first mortgage was foreclosed and the 80 acres with fair buildings was offered to me for \$2,200 and later the owner told me he had been trying to sell it for \$2,900.

Recently in one month in this county there were eight foreclosure sales of farms, and the following months about the same.

I noticed seven foreclosures of farm mortgages in the last issue of our local paper here.

I am informed that last week a farm with a federal farm loan on it was decided to a third party where, assuming the payment of that loan, was the full consideration.

Now then, "if the farmers in particular are prosperous and optimistic," where does the foundation for that statement rest? If that statement is true, why then all this talk about farm relief? And, I ask myself the question, in all candor, whether there are brains sufficient in Washington to frame laws along lines proposed which will give the so called "Farm Relief"? Can they legislate that wheat shall bring \$2 per bushel; oats, 75c; beans, \$8 or \$10 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 and other farm products in proportion? Nay, nay! It cannot be done.

Now, I assume to say, if the state of Michigan took over today all the agricultural lands within her borders, she could not rent those lands next spring for sufficient cash to pay the taxes and the interest on the mortgages.

Taxation in this country, through all the cycles of time and centuries that have passed, has never been honestly and fairly adjusted. The farmer, whose farm is mortgaged for half its value or more (and that is the condition from Maine to California) pays taxes on double what he is worth. The man who pays one quarter down and buys on contract, pays taxes on four times what he is worth. Do we find any millionaire paying taxes on four times what he is worth? Any novice can easily answer that question.

When every property holder renders an annual report to our government of what his holdings are and the value, subject to inspection and approval, and pays taxes on the percentage plan, I say I pay 1 per cent, which would doubtless raise the four billions necessary for government expenses, then, and not till then, will taxation be honestly adjusted, and the farmer pay taxes of about one-fourth of what he now pays. Then we will come to see the affairs of state conducted on an honest business basis. The heavy taxpayers are capable men and will see to it that it is thus done. Our office holders would be filling government positions. Those whose main efforts now are to hold down their jobs by receiving their salaries would be doing something else, and the four billion dollars necessary to run the government, would be materially reduced.

What can be gained by increasing the present high wages, and leaving nearly half or a large percentage of the wage earners unemployed? And then, those who are employed, working about four days of the week? That would work an injury instead of a benefit. It can't be done with any satisfaction, for some would still be almost starving and then what? Crime.

If Mr. Ford does that, he will be a disturbing element. P. D. POST.
Bad Axe, Mich., Nov. 26, 1929

the grower to the member associations and also from the member associations to the national organization.

Eighth, The stockholding member associations will receive the wool, assist in financing growers, and take care of the field work and membership relations work.

Salt Kills Weeds

Weeds which grow close to a foundation where it is difficult to cut them may be destroyed in the following manner providing it is not planned to grow something in the immediate proximity.

Dissolve approximately one pound of rock salt in a pail of clean water; mix thoroughly until dissolved and pour as close to the wall as possible. The solution will kill the roots of the weeds.

A salt solution is also excellent for killing weeds in a cinder drive where they persist in coming up.

Little Nuisance

Truck driver (telling of crash with a small car)—I see the little devil coming and I think—"There's a fly on my windshield." Then the thing dashes through the radiator and knocks the tops off all me spark plugs.—Weekly Scotsman.

POULTRY-MEN

You can never be wrong in feeding

PILOT BRAND

IT WILL PRODUCE MORE AND BETTER EGGS



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

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.

6% Loans on Livestock

Responsible cattle and lamb feeders now have available through their co-operative associations, \$5,000,000 of federal money for financing their feeding operations. Loans can be negotiated at 6 per cent.

Why not see that your trucker delivers your livestock to your own farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative commission company?

For information, write Frank O'Brest, Breckenridge, Mich. or J. H. O'Mealey, Hudson, Mich.

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.

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

Whole Corn Meal Has Vitamines

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 vitamines. We include the germ, with its vitamines and high food value in corn oil.

ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

Flour Midds Food Value 15% Higher

Than standard middings 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 Butterbilk has 300 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

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.

Life insurance is an investment which guarantees payment of the entire amount agreed upon when you make your first deposit. Modern business has come to look upon life insurance as a stabilizing factor; as a safe guarantee that activities will be financed after the individual passes out of the picture. The farmer of today cannot well afford to carry on without the assurance of financial backing which a sound life insurance policy affords.

Just enough life insurance protection to pay off the mortgage on the place when you are gone will leave your dependents with a home, at least.

Your safest bet in deciding upon the purchase of life insurance is to deal with a strong, legal reserve company such as ours.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.

Bloomington, Illinois

Michigan State Farm Bureau

State Agent

LANSING, MICHIGAN

Bed Blankets

Farm Bureau Merchandise

All Wool. For Winter Nights

You may order blankets from this advertisement with every assurance of satisfaction. Blankets are mailed in a substantial container, postage prepaid. More than 1,000 of these blankets were shipped during our summer sale this year. We accept C. O. D. orders and will refund your purchase price if the blanket does not meet your approval.

QUALITY—Single Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Solid color, rose, tan and green. Size 70x80. Price... \$7.50

CASH—Single Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Fancy plaid, rose, blue, lavender and gold. Size 70x80. Price... \$9.00

OUR SPECIAL—Single Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Solid color, corn, tan and lavender. Size 70x80. Price... \$9.00

GENESSE—Double Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Satin bound. Colors, in large checks, corn and white; rose and white; black and white; black and red; lavender and white; blue and white; gray and white; pink and white; green and white. Size 70x80. Price... \$10.00

IONIA—Double Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Satin bound. Colors, in large checks, rose and white; corn and white; lavender and white; blue and white; green and white; tan and white. Size 70x80. Price... \$12.50

CAMELS HAIR—And Wool Mixed Single Blanket. In natural camel's hair color, with design border. Size 70x80. Price... \$12.50

THE EATON—Double Blanket, all Wool both Warp and Filling. Satin bound. Extra fine quality. Weight 5 1/2 pounds. Colors, in large checks, copenhagen and white; lavender and white; gold and white; rose and white; green and white. Size 72x84. Price... \$10.00

Finest quality, heavy weight all wool extra robes in plain colors, reversible and through and through plaid, plain ends or fringed. \$8.50

All Wool Camp Blankets \$5.00

Finest Wool Sweaters.

Clothing Department

Michigan State Farm Bureau

Lansing, Michigan

Oil Line In Monroe Gives Farmer Worry

Farm Bureau Family Finds Oil Concern Is Hard To Deal With.

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Carleton, Mich.

It has never been my practice to write about personal affairs. While my home and family are as dear to me as others are to them, I have always felt that I should not take valuable space and time telling the public so. But this is another matter. It is not relating any great achievement that might be construed as a boast for ourselves in some way, but rather, it is a confession of an actual circumstance and told by request, in the hope that it may help someone who may some day meet with a similar experience.

Last spring representatives of the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. of Lima, Ohio, came to our home requesting the privilege to cross the farm with a pipe line, connecting the oil fields of Ohio with the new White Star Refining Co. that was erecting huge tanks and buildings some eight miles east near Trenton.

I was out in the state at the time and Mr. Wagar refused to give them any definite reply either for or against their proposition until after I had returned and we had talked it over together. He told them I would be in Monroe a few days later as I had made an appointment with our county road commissioners for a conference concerning our proposed township-side road bill. On my return home, we decided to co-operate with them if they agreed to some changes in their proposition because we have always felt that we should not be a hindrance to progress. We would rather not have had any pipe line anywhere near our place but it was our lot to be located in such a way that to have positively refused to do business with them would have been pure selfishness and stubbornness on our part.

Neighbors Sign First
Our neighbors had signed the right of way across their farms before we were approached. The D. T. and I railroad runs through our farm and cuts it practically in two equal parts and they proposed to follow the railroad from their new plant in a Westernly direction to a point somewhere within a mile or so West of our place and then go South into Ohio. They offered us a dollar a rod for the right of way to construct one or more pipe lines, immediately South and adjacent to the railroad, they to pay all damage to crops, tile systems, fences, etc. and to have privileges of ingress farm. We were to have the full use of this strip of land for the purposes that they specified.

We could not accept their proposition as they had it written and so they agreed to write in anything that we proposed and see if it would be acceptable to their company. Our house stands about fifty feet from the railroad and the lawn runs to it from the North.

Protect Old Well
The well that supplies water for the house is located next to the railroad fence and came within this ten foot space. We were reluctant about running any risk of effecting this well as it is one we can well be proud of, being over ninety feet deep, of splendid quality, and with unlimited quantities and a temperature of less than 50 degrees. We have always felt somewhat secure in case of fire or drought, therefore, we wanted more than ordinary precautions taken in protecting that well, so we had written in the contract that the pipe line should be encased in concrete for a safe distance on either side.

Then, there was the matter of the construction of any additional lines in some future time. We knew it would be just as much trouble to us again if they should decide later on that they wanted to lay more lines. So we insisted on having a rodage of an additional dollar per rod for each line put down and all damages paid as before. We also felt that we could not tie ourselves up for any number of years with any concern that might move out at any time, so we had written in the contract that they pay a yearly rental of \$50 in advance and any non-payment of rental would terminate the lease.

Also, if this line interfered with building operations at any time, they agreed to move the same at their own expense to any suitable location we might designate to be furnished by us gratis to them. If there should be a leak at any time and ruin a crop or cause damage of any kind they agreed to pay for the same. In case of disagreement in settlement of damage claims, each party is to choose one arbitrator and both agree on the third.

Give Different Leases
We know this lease is different in many respects from that of some of our neighbors. They approached each farmer individually, therefore, we have no knowledge as to how many different propositions they agreed upon in order to secure the right of way the entire distance. I know they did not come to an understanding with some near Flat Rock and they secured permission from the township board to use the highway for a few miles. They met us in Monroe and afterward, made several calls at our home before we came to an agreement and

they presented us with a contract to sign every time they came, but invariably there would be some part to each that did not specify all the details that we had demanded. Another argument would ensue and they would go away and return later with some other proposition until we began to dread any further visits. It took time that we needed for other things and it took patience and determination at all times. At last, they came with one where all of the details that we had insisted upon were included. The only difference that we noticed was, that they had added on thirty dollars to the original rodage and they explained that they had been unable to do business with the owner of the adjoining farm West of us and had decided to leave the railroad at that point and follow our west line fence south to meet the lands of another farmer of which they had the right of way.

This was a new proposition to us but we had no particular objection as it kept to the edge of our property rather than through any field. They brought a blue print with them and had the line that they wished to follow marked on it, so we fully understood where they were to go through.

Company Works Fast
So we signed the lease. They had been working on the trench and laying pipe across the county and it was no time before they were ready to begin operations across our place. They came one day and asked permission to change the route out several rods from the railroad through the fields so as to avoid going through the barn-yard and also avoid the vicinity of the well, but Mr. Wagar told them that we would not consider any other right of way as this one did not interfere with any crop production to any extent. We took a week off for a short trip about that time and while we were away they laid the pipe across our premises. With one exception, we have no fault to find. They did their work with great care; they had a large crew of men who tended to their own business; they paid for the right of way and the first year's rental as agreed.

But when they got passed the well and across the road from the house they did not follow the railroad and thence down the line fence to the neighbor's land but rather they cut directly across the field and reached that point by a straight line. This meant much less work for them and was a great saving of pipe besides because the distance was quite a bit less.

When we remonstrated upon our return, we were told that there was nothing to show in the lease at just what point they would leave the railroad and pursue a southerly course. Neither is it stated that they were to pay at the rate of a dollar per rod but simply that they pay such a sum for right of way purposes. We could readily have shown the distance they were expected to pay for if the price per rod had so been stated.

Mr. Mills, our Farm Bureau Traffic man, says we were entitled to a blue print but we did not get one so we have nothing to show that they went off the intended course whatever.

We do not know what damage this might be to us in the future. Of course, if it should be desired for building purposes at any time, they have agreed to move it where we should want it placed. At present, this is a pasture field with some woods in connection. So we have decided not to worry about what cannot be helped now. Our grievance is that they deliberately went where we had no intentions of letting them go and where they at no time had even mentioned to us that they wished to go.

They made a thorough test of all the joints before oil was put through the line by forcing water through it under a gradual increase in pressure until they knew it was absolutely safe. They have since had an inspector who walks the line two times a week. We cannot help but feel that they mean to protect us from leaks if possible to do so.

We would dislike very much to repeat the experience and try to play our wits against a corporation of that kind. There was not enough in it to warrant us employing legal assistance, yet, we should have had it for our own protection. It certainly would have been valuable to us at that time to have known more about the way in which these companies operate and I am glad to know that the new department of taxation of the State Farm Bureau is interesting itself in finding out what is going on so that others will have advance knowledge of what to expect.

I am sure there are many more of our folks meeting just such problems every day and I trust they will go to the Farm Bureau freely to avoid mistakes that are so easily made.

Birds Carry Seeds
Some trees bear pulpy fruits, which the birds pick and carry for a distance before eating the fruit and discarding the seed. Sour gum, hackberry, mulberry, black cherry, black tatarian, juniper, dogwood and viburnums, shadbush, and cucumber tree are some of the varieties planted by birds.

FARM PRICES SHOW SMALL DECLINE

At 136 per cent of the pre-war level on November 15, the general level of farm prices was 4 points lower than on October 15, and but 2 points higher than a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The decline from October 15 to November 15 was the result of a general decline in the prices of most farm products. The principal exceptions to this widespread downward price movement were the seasonal advance in the farm price of eggs and a slight upward tendency shown by hay prices.

Changes in the indices of prices of agricultural commodities, by groups, were as follows: Grain, down 10 points; fruits and vegetables, down 9 points; cotton and cottonseed, down 9 points; and meat animals down 7 points. On the other hand, prices of poultry and poultry products advanced 19 points; and dairy products were up 1 point.

Hogs: The United States average farm price of hogs continued on its downward trend from October 15 to November 15. Seasonal declines during this period were general throughout the country, bringing the level of hog prices at the farm to a point approximately 6 per cent below October 15, and only slightly higher than a year ago.

The decline in hog prices was accompanied by a sharp advance in market receipts. Live hog receipts at 7 primary markets were about 12 per cent larger during the 4-week period ended November 16 than in a corresponding period ending October 19. Storage stocks of pork and lard continue to be larger than a year ago and continue to have a depressing effect on hog prices.

The corn-hog ratio for the United States advanced 0.6 points to 10.5 from October 15 to November 15, due to the seasonal break in the farm price of corn during this period. Beef cattle: The general trend of the farm price of beef cattle was also downward from October 15 to November 15. A 3 per cent decline in the United States average farm price during this period dropped the reported value per hundredweight to a point 7 per cent below November, 1928. Although this decline was accompanied by a slight decline in cattle receipts at 7 primary markets, receipts during the 4-week period ended November 16 were approximately 12 per cent larger than in the corresponding period for 1928.

Corn: The farm prices of corn declined approximately 12 per cent from October 15 to November 15. Prospects for the 1929 corn crop were again better on November 1, than a month previous, while storage space for marketable grain was still limited at the middle of the month. Wheat: A continuation of the congested storage situation at terminal markets due to large visible supplies of wheat and the sharp decline in the prices of stocks which temporarily affected all speculative markets resulted in a 7 per cent decline in the United States average farm price of wheat from October 15 to November 15. At \$1.03 per bushel on November 15 the farm price of wheat was only about 7 per cent higher than the extremely low price paid producers on November 15, 1928.

Eggs: The average farm price of eggs advanced about 15 per cent from October 15 to November 15, and on the latter date, were nearly 12 per cent above a year ago. Higher prices of eggs may be attributed largely to a most favorable demand situation with both market receipts and storage holdings running lower than a year ago.

Graded Eggs Is A New Wrinkle
George Roxburgh, grange master of Michigan, in the west to attend the National Grange meeting has been visiting the Seattle public markets, says an article from a recent issue of the Seattle Sunday Times. "I was surprised to find so many Japanese and Chinese and other foreigners whom we don't see in our part of the country," he said. "Vegetables seem to be lower in price than in Michigan, and I took quite a bit of pleasure in looking over your great variety of sea fish one does not find in the markets near the great lakes. We never see shrimp there, nor your large sea crab, but we have many of the large trout and whitefish which I don't see here, though." "The thing which interested me most is the way eggs are graded. I think it is marvelous the way they are separated according to the slightest variation in color and size. We have been trying to do something like that in Michigan. The grange supported a bill for the grading and marketing of the date of receipt on eggs, but it didn't quite pass. There is little or no attempt to grade eggs in Michigan. Sometimes merchants divide them into large and small groups, but there is very little uniformity."

Billions In Holes
When one is in debt or has suffered a loss it is a common expression to say that he is "in the hole" to that extent. The oil industry is declared to be literally as well as figuratively in the hole about four and a half billion dollars. In plainer terms, it is stated on the authority of the American Research Foundation that since the beginning of the oil industry in 1859 twelve billion dollars have been spent in drilling wells, while only seven and a half billion dollars worth of oil has been brought to the surface. During the last few years dry holes have cost operators an average of about \$90,000,000 a year. Of course, many people have become wealthy through successful oil production and these are the ones the public hears about most. The tremendous losses of the unlucky ones are seldom recorded in print. The bringing in of a big gusher is news, while the completion of a dry hole is merely an incident in the life of the unfortunate prospector.

Michigan People At National Convention

There were about 80 Michigan Farm Bureau members at the Chicago meeting of the A. F. B. F. These included the following who made reservation through their state organization: Hiram Andre, F. G. Beardsley, Alfred Bentall, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Clark L. Brody, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton D. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Buskirk, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Carr, C. Cheney, Henry Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edmonds, M. G. Fuller, Earl Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Gale, John Goodwine, R. G. Gibbens, B. F. Gormley, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Harwood, Mrs. Helen Hill, E. S. Ivory, J. J. Jakway, Herman Loeffler, F. D. McNitt, Floyd Manby, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. McPherson, C. L. Nash, M. L. Noon, E. L. Powers, F. G. Pollock, A. E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Scott, F. D. Burgh, Eli Lindsay, Louis Selesky, Wilbur Short, Dora Stockman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Deb. Terry, Deyo Thayer, W. J. Thomas, Mrs. Gordon Wagar, David Woodman, F. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ungren, Mr. and Mrs. Earl McCarty, S. J. Carmody, Pres. Thompson, Sec'y. Winder, E. A. Beaure, H. P. Albaugh, Elroy Reid, Fred Koehnshof, Frank Rheum, J. G. Boyle, W. F. Dean, Russell C. File, R. G.

Potts, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Richards, Wesley Swartz.

Bone Dry
Minister: "I hear, Pat, they're gone dry in the village where your brother lives."
Pat: "D'y, man! They're parched. I've just hit a letter from Mike and the postage stamp was stuck on with a pin."



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 mileages 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 Services, Inc.
Lansing, Mich.

Oat Flour Has 30% More Food Value
Than ground oats commonly used in egg mashes. That's why in 400 lbs. of oat flour used in Michigan Farm Bureau Egg Mash you get 120 lbs. more oat food material. It replaces hulls and fibrous material, etc., in ground oats and gives you a higher quality, better paying mash.
ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

BIGGER CROPS MORE PROFITS

at less cost-per-acre!

NEW life comes to your fields when you spread Solvay Pulverized Limestone. You get bigger and better crops—increased yield from every acre, fertilized or unfertilized. Solvay Pulverized Limestone sweetens sour soil and replaces lime removed by rain and previous harvests. It is ground fine enough to get results the first year and several years after. It costs less to use Solvay Pulverized Limestone because you get more actual lime for your money. High test. Fumace-dried. Shipped in bags or bulk. Write today for prices and free twenty-four page illustrated booklet.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co.

OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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

We insure automobiles, trucks and tractors against all traffic hazards. We have adjusted more than 8,000 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.

The State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. offers you stationary object protection at very low annual rates. We are a strong, legal reserve company. We have an agent near you. Don't delay in seeing him. If you don't know him, or want further information, write us.

Michigan State Farm Bureau

Agent for Michigan

221-27 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

Retailers' Sales
Firms handling radios exclusively transacted only 40.5 per cent of the \$14,172,740 volume of retail radio sales reported for the second quarter of 1929.

Penurious Dad
The condition of four-year-old Johnnie Trimble, who swallowed a quarter yesterday, is being anxiously watched by his father in hopes there may be some change.

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.

VITAMIN D

Potency With Nopco XX

Cod Liver Oil in mixture with our commercial poultry feeds is now available to Michigan poultrymen through arrangements with the National Oil Products company for using a new product, NOPCO XX, which is genuine Nopco Cod Liver Oil that has already proved its potency in actual feeding tests, with an extracted concentrate added to "step up" the vitamin D potency.

Beginning January 1, 1930, you can order the following mashes with specified cod liver oil equivalents at the actual additional cost of this Nopco XX. Remember, this is optional with you and you must specify rations with cod liver oil if you want them.

Farm Bureau Egg Mash 2 1/2 lbs. Nopco XX per ton. Equivalent of 1% cod liver oil.	Farm Bureau Chickal Mash 4 lbs. Nopco XX per ton. Equivalent of 1 3/5 % cod liver oil.
Chick Starter 4 lbs. Nopco XX per ton. Equivalent of 1 3/5 % cod liver oil.	32% Poultry Supplement 5 lbs. Nopco XX per ton. Equivalent of 2 % cod liver oil.

Nopco XX

Is a pure, unadulterated cod liver oil to which has been added the anti-rachitic element found in the oil and extracted through a recently perfected patent process, license for use of which is held only by the National Oil Products company, manufacturers of Nopco XX and Nopco X. These new products embody concentrated vitamin D potency. Their use assures better livability, better growth, increased egg production and better hatchability.

As Your Local Farm Bureau Dealer About Nopco

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan

Milk Maker

PAYS DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS earned on Farm Bureau Milk Maker are in the feed. Your animals return these dividends in greater profits and higher production.

THE FEED COST of butterfat from 274 Honor Roll cows in 93 herds in Michigan last year was less than 19c per lb. These cows were in farm fed, Dairy Improvement herds with no fancy care or extra milkings.

Every year more Michigan farmers use Farm Bureau Milk Makers and other dairy feeds, Farm Bureau poultry, hog and horse feeds.

Obtainable From Farm Bureau Distributors

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan