

HARRISON POOLS EIGHT HUNDRED CLIPS OF WOOL

St. Joseph Member's Clip
Largest To Date In
Wool Pool

ANNOUNCE LOCAL DATES

Much Interest Shown In 1923
Pool As The Season
Advances

Centerville, April 11.—Ed. Harrison, St. Joseph County Farm Bureau member, has the first big consignment of wool to the 1923 wool pool. April 9 he shipped 800 fleeces or about 5,000 pounds of wool to the central warehouse at Lansing.

Local assembling of wool for the 1923 pool begins at Eaton Rapids in Eaton Co. on April 30. Local assembling dates for the month of May and June are printed in this edition of the News. Later dates will be published in the next issues.

Wool Coming In
Much interest is shown in the 1923 wool pool. Wool is coming in to the central warehouse at Lansing every day, where it is being graded and the wool poolers are getting their cash advance of 25 cents a pound and a warehouse receipt for their wool, with final payment to be made when the pool is sold out.

At local assembling stations sworn weighmasters will weigh wool and give warehouse receipts which are good for the cash advance of 25 cents per pound.

Wool markets continue to look very good for the producers and are strong.

For Complete Information
Complete information about the
(Continued on page 5)

RESOLUTIONS SENT TO LEGISLATURE

State Farm Bureau Directors
Take Action At April
Meeting

At the regular meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Board of Directors at Lansing, April 10, the following resolutions were adopted and sent to Governor Groesbeck and members of the Legislature:

REAFFIRMING the State Farm Bureau's endorsement of the two cent gas tax and approving Senator Johnson's companion bill to eliminate horsepower rating and to license motor vehicles by a graduated weight tax.

ENDORING the Byrum State Income Tax bill at a four per cent rate on all incomes, with exemptions of \$1,000 for unmarried persons and \$2,000 for married persons and \$400 for each child or other dependents, with the understanding that the revenue therefrom shall be in lieu of the general property tax for state purposes.

FAVORING the Mergison bill for a new method of appropriating the primary school interest fund more in proportion to the need for such state aid.

OPPOSING any limit on the Michigan Agricultural College mill tax funds unless the same limitation is placed on the mill tax fund for other educational institutions.

URGING that the appropriation bill for the Michigan Agricultural College be reported favorably and without amendment by the House Ways and Means Committee and passed by both the House and the Senate as originally introduced into the Legislature.

Brody and Gowdy On State Agr'l Board

Clark L. Brody, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and Herbert W. Gowdy, fruit grower of Union Pier, Berrien County, were elected to the State Board of Agriculture by large majorities in the April election. The State Board of Agriculture is the farmers' representative body which is in charge of affairs of the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Brody was appointed to the Board some time ago and his election returns him to the board. Mr. Gowdy is a new member.

Michigan farmers and farmers throughout America suffered a heavy loss March 22, when Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater, Michigan, died suddenly at Washington just one week after he had taken the oath of office as the "Dirt farmer" member of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Campbell was much interested in his work and realized fully his responsibility as the farmers' representative on the nation's greatest financial Board. His death is mourned by all farmers. President Harding has not yet given any light as to who will succeed Mr. Campbell.

63 Cents Per Cwt. for Potatoes or 25-- Which?

Potato Exch. Gets Top Price;
Its Record Proves Value
Of Co-operation

CADILLAC, April 4.—Potato growers in Michigan have been hard hit this season. The helpfulness of such a co-operative sales service organization as the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange is well illustrated by the following story:

At Weidman in Isabella county, the local Potato Growers Exchange association manager persuaded a Dutch farmer, who had been only lukewarm to the Association, to load and ship a car of potatoes through the Potato Growers Exchange. On the day the car was shipped a local potato buyer offered the farmer 25 cents a hundred. The Exchange sold the car and the farmer got the Exchange pool price for the day—63 cents a hundred. The difference of 38 cents a hundred meant a saving of \$159.60 on the car, an amount which really belonged to the farmer and which he needed this winter as never before.

The first day of March saw the price of potatoes in Michigan jump from thirty cents to fifty cents a hundred pounds.

Co-op. Growers Got It.
During the first fifteen days of the month the average net price returned to growers by their co-operative marketing associations was 52 cents a hundred on U. S. No. 1 grades in plain sacks, and 60 cents a hundred for fancy grades in "Chief Petoskey" trade-marked sacks, the quality trademark of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange. The average price paid in western Michigan during this period to non-members by local cash buyers was 31.5 cents.

\$20,000 for Producers.
This difference of 20 to 30 cents a hundred amounted to nearly \$20,000 on the shipments made through the co-operative in fifteen days. This saving represents only a small part of the actual service rendered to growers by the co-operative organizations.

The Michigan Potato Growers Exchange is purely a service organization. Its aim has always been to get the last penny for the stuff that it is asked to sell, and in a fair field it has always been able to show the value of co-operative or collective selling.

They Fought Exchange.
Quite often in the past its competitors have been willing to sacrifice their profits in order to discredit the co-operative marketing movement. This winter, as some of our readers may have noticed, they have practically given up their "forlorn hope" tactics and the Exchange has been able to prove the true worth of co-operative selling of potatoes by such examples as that above.

If the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange at Cadillac can serve you or your co-operative association in any way, it will be to your advantage to let the Exchange know about it.

MICHIGAN CO-OP. LEADS AT DETROIT

DETROIT, April 4.—During the week ending March 29 the Michigan Live Stock Exchange handled 103 cars of live stock for 68 member shipping associations through its co-operative commission house at the Detroit stockyards. This was about forty-three per cent of the total receipts of 240 cars.



PRESIDENT
Above is E. A. Beamer of Blissfield, Michigan. He is president of the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n., at the East Buffalo Stock yards. He is also a member of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Board of Directors and represents the Exchange on the Michigan State Farm Bureau Board of Directors. The Exchange has Co-op. Commission House at the Detroit stockyards. Michigan farmers are interested in both commission houses and are getting good returns and good service from them.

MICHIGAN WHACKS PITTSBURGH PLUS

Farm Bureau Supports Attack
On Inflated Prices
For Steel

The House has passed unanimously the Anti-Pittsburgh Plus resolution. Favorable action is expected on a similar resolution in the Senate.

The Pittsburgh Plus system of fixing prices for rolled steel, such as goes into farm machinery, has been attacked in two resolutions now before the legislature. In the Senate Senator William L. Connelly of Spring Lake and in the House Rep. Oscar Braman of Grand Rapids, have offered duplicate resolutions, urging Congress and the Federal Trade Commission to abolish Pittsburgh Plus. The resolution has the support of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, whose membership is hostile to Pittsburgh Plus system of making steel prices. The Farm Bureau's recent fifth annual meeting condemned the practice and urged legislative action against it.

Adds Phantom Freight.
Under the Pittsburgh Plus system, all rolled steel used in farm machinery, nails and in all other rolled steel products except steel rails, is sold at the Pittsburgh price plus freight from Pittsburgh to the destination, regardless of whether the

CLINTON BUREAU RANKS HIGH FOR SERVICES GIVEN

Farm Bureau Helps Develop
Five Strong Co-op. Mktg.
Associations

THEY DO BIG BUSINESS

Live Stock, Crops, Fruit, Helps
Bring Members Much
Satisfaction

St. Johns, April 11.—The Clinton County Farm Bureau has a splendid record of results in co-operative marketing, live stock, crops and fruit improvement, farm management, and Boys' and Girls' club work for the past three years. Under the direction of the Clinton County Farm Bureau's officers and County Agricultural Agent, H. V. Kittle, Clinton county has made great agricultural progress since the Farm Bureau was organized three years ago. The work is just well started and promises even better returns than this article describes.

The Clinton County Farm Bureau will renew its membership the latter part of April to carry on the program for better marketing, better returns and better crops, livestock, etc. Following is the story of the Clinton County Farm Bureau's outstanding services during the past three years. The results of three years conscientious endeavor are plain:

Co-operative Marketing
During the last year the Lansing Dairy Co., has been brought into being and stands as an example before the State as a splendid service to the dairy men of the territory which it accommodates.

In the last three years, the St. Johns Agricultural Ass'n., has been built and is similar to the Fowler Co-operative Elevator which the

Bureau Helps Present U. P. Hay Rate Case

Ontonagon County Farm Bureau members have been paying more to ship hay to logging camp points within 100 miles of Ewen than it costs to ship the same hay 400 miles to Chicago because the Ontonagon railroads would not make joint rates for the local shippers. W. N. Clarke, county agricultural agent, started proceedings before the Michigan Public Utilities Commission to relieve this situation. The State Farm Bureau became a party through the case and assisted in presenting it to the Commission March 8 and demanded the joint rates needed by the Ontonagon shippers. The shippers made a very strong case and are hopeful of winning this point.

steel is made at Gary, Ind., or Pittsburgh.

Steel can be manufactured at Gary much cheaper than at Pittsburgh, yet under the Pittsburgh Plus system, Michigan steel consumers pay a phantom freight charge all the way from Pittsburgh on Gary, Ind., goods. This shrewd practice of inflating the price of steel costs Michigan consumers about \$1,000,000 per year.

Lapeer Wool Growers!

Arrangements have been completed with the Commercial City Milling Company of Lapeer to assemble wools at Lapeer on June 9, 1923. On account of limited space no wools can be accepted by the assembler until June 2. Please co-operate and do not deliver any wool to Lapeer before June 2.—Farm Bureau Wool Department.

CLUB WORK SHOWS SPLENDID PROFIT FOR YOUNGSTERS

18,056 Boys And Girls In 63
Counties Make Money
Win Scholarship

Is your boy or your girl interested in Boys' and Girls' Club work?

In 1922, sixty-three counties had a total of 1,320 Boys' and Girls' Clubs with 18,056 club members enrolled. These boys' and girls' products in livestock, crops, canned goods, etc., were valued at \$90,422 over and above what it cost to produce them. Banks loaned boys and girls \$12,592 to purchase club live stock.

These boys and girls won \$8,445 in premiums, prizes, etc.; 93 of them won scholarships at M. A. C. and 86 won free trips to the International Show at Chicago; 12,100 Michigan club members exhibited their products at 58 community, county, state and inter-state fairs.

Taking it altogether Michigan Farm Boys' and Girls' Clubs are quite a business training and a deeper interest in farm problems to those boys and girls. They learn how to do it themselves and how to make it pay.

The work is carried on through the co-operation of the Michigan Agricultural College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The County and State Farm Bureaus co-operate with the local authorities and the College in developing this program.

The County Farm Bureau often makes it possible for the County to employ a Club Agent and thus give the Boys' and Girls' Club work in that county a directing head and teacher. Last year 27 counties had Boys and Girls' Club Agents and 74.8 per cent of the club members completing their work were in those counties. Many older people are interested in Boys' and Girls' Club work as Michigan reports show that 1,320 adults served as local Club leaders without pay.

Many Michigan counties have champion boys dairy and stock judging teams that go to the big shows. These youngsters will be the leading breeders of tomorrow. Other boys are corn and bean and oats and potato champions. Watch them a few years from now! The Farm Bureau is strong for Boy's and Girls' Club work.

Barry Women's Work

Barry County women are having community classes in nutrition two days each month, two communities uniting for the lesson. The M. A. C. Home Economics Dept. sends a specialist to each meeting. Meeting dates and places for April may be obtained from County Farm Bureau at Hastings.

The plant of the largest manufacturing chemists in the world, Parke-Davis and Company, and the largest varnish factory in the country are located at Detroit.

GAS TAX IN GOVERNOR'S HANDS; LEGISLATURE HEEDS DEMAND OF CONSTITUENTS BY BIG MAJORITY

Two Cent Gas Tax Would Pay Off State Highway
Bonds, Build and Repair State Trunk
Lines and Help County Road Work

Lansing, April 12.—The Warner two cent gas tax bill is now in the hands of Governor Groesbeck. After the House passed the measure by the overwhelming vote of 80 to 18 and the Senate approved it 19 to 11, the bill was presented to Governor Groesbeck Tuesday, April 10. The Governor has ten days in which to sign the measure, veto it or let it become a law without his signature.

The Warner Two Cent Gas Tax

As the gas tax was presented to the Governor, it provides for a straight tax of 2 cents per gallon on gasoline sold in Michigan. It is expected that it would produce annually between six and seven million dollars. Under the terms of the bill, \$4,000,000 a year would be turned into a sinking fund to take care of the interest on the highway bonds and provide for their retirement. Eighty per cent of the balance would be used for construction and maintenance of the state trunk line highways and the remainder of the gas tax revenue would be returned to the counties in proportion to the amount of automobile license fees sent in by them. Today the state has \$30,000,000 outstanding highway bonds and no provision has been made for their payment.

Fight Has Been Bitter

The fight on the gas tax has been a bitter contest between interests in which the Detroit Automobile Club was one of the most active forces, and the tax paying citizens of Michigan, whose attitude on the gas tax is reflected by the vote of their representatives, as noted above.

Gave Needed Support.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has stood solid for a gasoline tax. By calling on its membership throughout the state for an expression of farmer opinion on the gas tax during the fight in the Senate, it helped the law makers to withstand the tremendous pressure brought to bear to defeat the gas tax. Every county Farm Bureau and scores of co-operative marketing associations wired support for the gas tax to their Senators and the measure was carried.

Press the Governor.

As soon as the interests working against the bill found that they could not sway the legislature, they shifted their fire to the Governor and began a campaign to flood him with telegrams and letters urging him to veto the gas tax, hoping thereby to force a veto. The newspapers sensed the situation and such action against the bill have been ridiculed by several of the important newspapers. Friends of the gas tax continue to put up a strong fight for the measure and have also carried their battle to the Governor's office.

Auto Makers Change Front

The battle lines have changed considerably since the fight began. First it was understood that the automobile manufacturers were opposed to the measure. Now it appears that some of them are coming to favor a gas tax, especially if Sen. Johnson's weight tax is adopted, which would lighten the license burden of the lighter cars. This bill has been reported favorably to the senate.

Senator Johnson's companion bill to supplement the gas tax by reducing the auto licenses was reported favorably by the Senate Taxation committee April 11. It is now receiving consideration by the Senate. (Continued on page 4)

Wool Growers!

Wools are being accepted and graded at the Central Warehouse at Lansing daily. If you plan to deliver your wool to Lansing you will find a grader at your service daily with the exception of May 1st. Remember this one date.

PACKER CONTROL PROTECTS CO-OPS.

Washington, April 10.—A sample of what the Packers and Stockyards Control Act means to farmers and farmers associations who ship live stock is shown in the recent action of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in suspending tariffs increasing certain rates and charges at the East Tennessee Stockyards at Knoxville; Newark Stockyards Co., at Newark, N. J., and the Seattle Union Stockyards Co., at Seattle.

The East Tennessee yards proposed increases of 26 cents a bushel for corn, 15 cents a bushel for oats, 50 cents a hundred pounds for bran, shorts, and cottonseed meal which did not appear to be justified.

The Newark Stock Yards Company proposed increase of 25 cents a bushel for corn and 25 cents a hundred pounds for hay, both of which were thought to be unwarranted.

The Seattle Union Stock Yards Company proposed stiff increases in both yardage and feed.

The Packers and Stockyards Control Act was one of those passed by Congress through the aid of the Farm Bloc and the Farm Bureau. It gives the Dept. of Agriculture real supervision of the stock yards. It protects co-op. commission houses and live stock shipping associations from boycotts because they are co-ops. Several such boycotts have been broken up. The Packer Control Act is saving farmer shippers some money.

They Are Working in Kent County's Membership Campaign



Above is Kent County Farm Bureau's Committee of Two Hundred members who are acting as drivers and other workers in the membership campaign which opened in that county April 4.

The photograph was taken in Grand Rapids, April 3, at a Farm Bureau rally. Every one of these Farm Bureau members has renewed his membership for another three years. The Kent Farm Bureau workers heard President Phillips and Sec'y-Mgr. Brody of the State Farm Bu-

reau, W. W. Billings, who is directing the membership canvass, County Agricultural Agent Vining and others discuss Farm Bureau work. "Michigan farmers have always had the power that they are now exercising in marketing, legislative and

transportation matters," said Mr. Brody, "but not until they were organized as a Farm Bureau were they able to make it felt. Witness the progress we have made in legislation, the results to date of the Michigan freight rate and zone case, our Mich-

igan Elevator Exchange, seed, wool, purchasing and other organized marketing activities of the Farm Bureau. They amount to more than \$10,000,000 annually of business that the organized farmer is conducting for himself and with beneficial results."

The Kent county campaign is going strong. The Kent bureau has had a strong, well-balanced marketing, live stock, crops, soils, fruit and organization program under way for three years and has gotten fine results.

TELLS EXPERIENCE WITH MILKMAKER

Shiawassee Member Reports Best Production He's Ever Had

DURAND, April 4.—In a letter to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, C. M. Urch of Springsbrook Farms, near Durand, tells of his experience with Michigan Farm Bureau Milkmaker—the 24% protein public formula dairy feed developed by the State Farm Bureau. Mr. Urch is president of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau. He says:

"This is my experience in feeding Milkmaker. My cows begin to freshen the latter part of November each year. This year Jan. 1st I had 12 in, three of them were heifers, their first time in.

"My roughage was timothy hay, bean pods, and corn fodder. Grain fed consists of a mixture of 500 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, and 500 pounds Milkmaker. With this ration each cow gets one bushel of silage. My production from the twelve cows was 12,008 lbs. in the month of January. Now this I know is the best result that I ever have had in mixture of feeds. Besides, the cows are in fine condition generally. I feed about 7 pounds per cow twice a day. Previous to this year my grain mixture has been ground oats, corn, and barley, cottonseed meal and bran.

"In regard to Milkmaker's public formula, it means just this to me,—that I shall feed Milkmaker as long as I get the results that I am getting and can purchase it at a reasonable price. I feel with the Farm Bureau back of this feed we are getting what we pay for."

Your very truly,
C. M. URCH,
Durand, Mich.

Barry Elects Officers

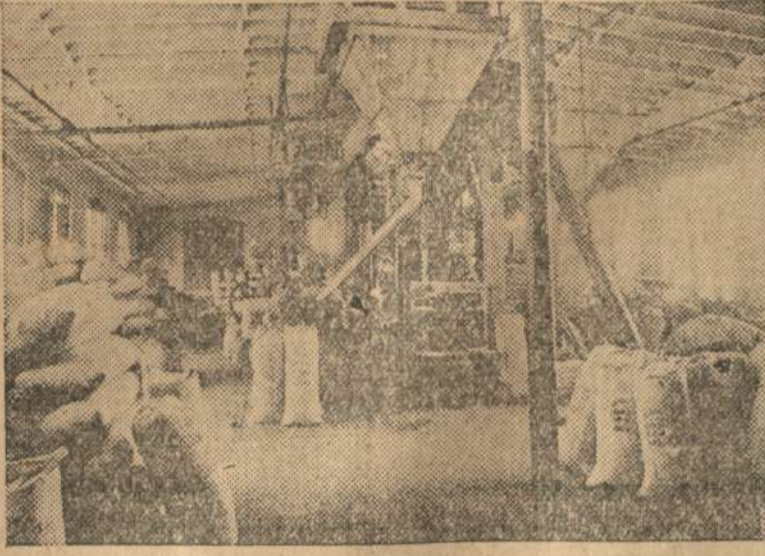
HASTINGS, April 4.—Barry County Farm Bureau Directors have re-elected officers for 1923—Eli Lindsey of Delton, president; E. D. Olmstead of Nashville, vice-president; and John C. Killick of Doster, sec'y-treas. The Board also re-engaged Mr. F. W. Bennett as Barry County Agricultural Agent.

Midland Co. Strong For Hardigan Alfalfa

Midland County will doubtless become the center of seed production for the new Hardigan alfalfa seed. We have 43 acres which is coming through the winter in fine style. This is a large acreage, when it is remembered that the seed sold for \$10 per pound last year. We shall hope to keep the lead on certified Hardigan seed production. We'll have a fine lot of seed for sale in spring, 1923.

I. B. McMURTRY,
County Agent,
Midland Co. Farm Bureau.

Farmers' Ass'n. Puts End To Winter-Killing Seed



A section of the great Farm Bureau seed cleaning warehouse at Lansing. In the foreground are two scrubbers for thinning the hard, thick seed coats of clover and alfalfa so as to hasten germination. Thousands of bushels of Farm Bureau members' alsike, red clover, mammoth and sweet clover and alfalfa are cleaned here and increased in value.

Expert eyes can't tell Michigan adapted clover or alfalfa seed from clover or alfalfa seed that is not adapted and will surely winter kill in our climate. It's strange but true.

Much non-adapted seed has been bought by Michigan farmers and much hard luck has followed in its wake. With this as a start the Michigan State Farm Bureau undertook in 1920 to build a co-operative seed department which could guarantee Farm Bureau members the best Michigan adapted seed,—weed-free, true to its name—and guarantee that seed to be as represented to the full amount of the purchase price.

Since 1920 the Farm Bureau has bought and sold for members more than 8,000,000 pounds of seed. Its 1920 plant has grown to be the largest co-operative seed house in the country. It handles an enormous volume of seed purchases and sales and cleans tons of seed for Farm Bureau members, all on a cost basis. The volume of business testifies how much the Farm Bureau's seed handling policies are appreciated.

Services to Members
The Farm Bureau cleans thousands of pounds of seed for members at cost. Dirt, weed seeds, immature and shriveled seeds are removed from farmers' seed, and the good seed goes back home or to market with an increase in value that makes its owner feel good. Farm Bureau members may have their cleaned seed returned or they may market it through the bureau, receiving cash or other seed in its place.

Each year the Farm Bureau seed department accepts clover seed on consignment, making a cash advance. The seed is cleaned and is sold on the grower's order or the bureau will make the sale for him. Last year the

Bureau's seed consignment and cash advance plan increased the final market return for many temporarily hard-pressed farmers by several dollars a bushel. The cash advance enabled them to await the expected market improvement, and it came.

Each year the seed department accumulates and has ready great stocks of carefully selected and cleaned stocks of seed for Farm Bureau members.

The Farm Bureau has assured Michigan of a constant source of reliable, Michigan-adapted Grimm alfalfa. The Bureau helped organize Grimm seed producers of the Northwest states—a region of severe winter climate and where the best alfalfa seed is grown—into careful co-operative seed producing associations, pledged to take care of Michigan's needs first. Since January 1, 1922 the Farm Bureau has introduced more than ten carloads of certified Idaho Grimm into Michigan, enough to sow 30,000 acres and increase the state's acreage of certified Grimm alfalfa by one-eighth. It has also distributed thousands of pounds alfalfa seed.

The Farm Bureau seed department's work accumulates in good results like compound interest, farmers declare.

No one can determine in dollars and cents value the worth of the work done by the farmers' seed service organization. What will be the results in the years to come from 8,000,000 pounds of adapted, clean, true-to-name seed placed on Michigan farms? Tons of weed seeds and foreign seeds were eliminated from that seed. Tons of high grade Farm Bureau seed have displaced tons of ordinary seed. The Farm Bureau's seed marketing and purchasing service has been of untold benefit to its membership and to the state, and it is only a beginning.

BEAN SHIPPERS ASK RATE RELIEF

Want Inspection Costs Cut; Also Certain Rates To Southwest

The Michigan Bean Jobbers Association traffic committee is meeting with the Michigan Freight Committee, endeavoring to have the railroads give bean shippers the same consideration as hay shippers get when shipping cars to a point for inspection purposes.

The Michigan Bean Jobbers Association is asking the railroads to permit cars to be stopped at Port Huron, Detroit, Saginaw or Grand Rapids for inspection at a cost of \$2.70 a car, which is the cost for stopping cars of hay for inspection. A stop for bean inspection now costs \$6.30 a car.

Most of the Michigan Elevator Exchange elevators that ship beans are members of the Bean Jobbers Association.

The Bean Jobbers are also asking the railroads to reduce the arbitrary rate now in effect from points out of Detroit and Cleveland group to destinations in the southwest. This is how it works:

Seek Rate Adjustment

Recently the Elevator Exchange was asked to quote a buyer in Fort Smith, Ark., a price on a car of beans, delivered. The Exchange had a car ready for shipment at Snover, Michigan. The rate from Snover to Fort Smith, Ark., was 92 1/2 cents, while the rate from Bay City, which is in the Detroit and Cleveland group, was 76 1/2 cents.

The Bay City shipper naturally got the business. Here is a point that shows the value of the farmers co-operative movement: One lone elevator would stand small chance of having the freight rate reduced, but the Elevator Exchange, composed of over a hundred elevators, can summarize local grievances and bring them to the attention of the railroads and get a hearing. In most cases like the above, the railroads have adjusted the rates to an equitable basis.

The Elevator Exchange has a member on the traffic committee of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association, which enables the Exchange to keep in close touch with all traffic matters which would help its bean shippers.

Pure Bred Hogs Did It

An Illinois farmer cleared \$5,000 in 1921 from his 160 acres of \$300 an acre land by producing pork from pure bred, according to the records of the American Duroc Jersey Ass'n. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture claims that pure bred hogs are 38.2 per cent efficient in converting corn into gains than grade and scrub hogs.

OKLAHOMA MARKETS WHEAT

The Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association reports that more than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled between June, 1922, and February, 1923, for 6,250 members.

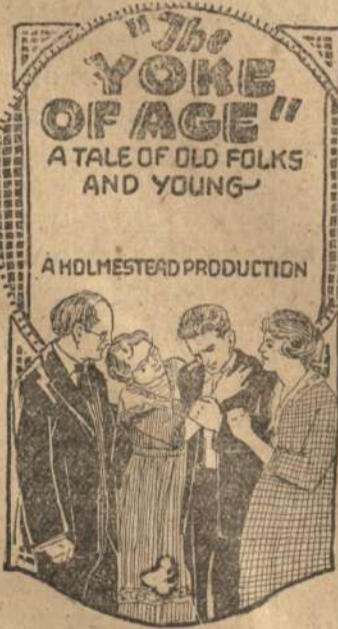
Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

Farm Bureau At Washington

Farm legislation passed by the Sixty-seventh Congress, April, 1921, to March, 1923, is summarized as follows:

1. Provided intermediate farm credit, affording the farmer a new channel for credit running from six months to three years commensurate with his production and marketing methods.
2. Increased the amount individuals may borrow on farm mortgages through the co-operative Federal Farm Loan Banks from \$10,000 to \$25,000.
3. Placed the meat packing industry under Federal supervision, making it possible to ascertain the status of the meat packing and stockyards activities.
4. Placed a tax on trading in grain futures, supervised the grain exchanges and legalized membership of co-operatives on grain exchanges.
5. Legalized co-operative marketing, making it possible for farmers' co-operative organizations to do business, thus relieving the constant shadow of the court which menaced all co-operative marketing activities.
6. Furnished a farm-to-market highway program and appropriated funds to be used during the next three years.
7. Increased the working capital of the Federal Farm Loan System, making it possible to float bond issues more easily.
8. Provided that the interest rate on Farm Loan bonds would be increased to 5 1/2 per cent—emergency act.
9. Revised the tax schedule, reduced the surtax.
10. Limited immigration to 3 per cent of the foreign-born recorded in the 1910 census, thus barring hundreds of thousands of undesirable aliens.
11. Prohibited the manufacture and sale of filled milk, thus protecting the dairy industry to the extent of many millions of dollars annually.
12. Created an 80 per cent fat standard for butter.
13. Appropriated money for extension of credit to farmers in the northwest who have had crop failures, and defining crop failures.
14. Strengthened the warehouse act by making it apply to all agricultural products, making warehouse receipts more useful to banking channels.
15. Placed representative of agriculture along with industry, commerce and finance on the Federal Reserve Board.
16. Re-created the War Finance Corporation and extended its usefulness in advancing credits on agricultural products.
17. Appropriated funds for the Department of Agriculture.
18. Enacted an emergency tariff followed by the permanent tariff.

You favored these laws. They are what we need. Your Farm Bureau represented your opinion to Congress, and we now have roads opened to us that were closed before.



Featuring Bill Bone As Samuel Young

Book "The Yoke of Age" for the big meetings of your Farm Bureau, Grange, Church, School, or Club.

For information write
HOMESTEAD FILMS, INC.,
7510 N. Ashland Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

TIX-TON-MIX

Eliminator of Sheep and Other Stock Troubles

Try TIX-TON-MIX. It is economical to use,—costs 2c per month for each sheep, 12c per month for horses and cattle. It is more of an investment than an expense. It has saved thousands of dollars for feeders.

"TIX-TON-MIX is the only thing I have ever found that will drive ticks off sheep. For three years I have not dipped a sheep and last year the shearer said he found less ticks on my bunch of 40 than my neighbors had on one sheep. Others can have the dipping trouble if they like, but I mix a little TIX-TON-MIX regularly in my salt and kill the stomach worms and disease germs at the same time. I have not had a sick sheep since I began feeding TIX-TON. It certainly eliminates sheep troubles."

(Signed) J. S. Wilfong, Beach, N. Dak.
Charles E. Burless the largest handler of feeders in Michigan writes: "We have found that lambs given TIX-TON-MIX in salt do better than those without it." Later he says, "If I had used TIX-TON-MIX two years earlier I would be several thousand dollars ahead."

Frank J. Hooper, Athens, O., writes, "I can't get along without TIX-TON-MIX. It is the best worm destroyer and invigorator I have ever gotten hold of."

TIX-TON-MIX is ethical and sold under a guarantee by drug, hardware, seed and general stores or sent direct parcel post prepaid.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Grand Ledge, Mich.

MEMBERSHIP NOTICE

Arrangements have been completed whereby Farm Bureau members can apply their investment in the fabric account of the 1921 wool pool on their 1920 or 1921 or 1922 delinquent Farm Bureau membership dues. You will note in the lower corner of the paper an order which, if you desire your dues deducted from the investment, you will please sign and return to J. Leo Morford, Assistant Treasurer, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Date

I hereby authorize the Michigan State Farm Bureau to deduct from my fabric investment in the 1921 wool pool \$..... and apply same on my delinquent Farm Bureau membership dues for 1920 or 1921 or 1922. I belong to the Co. Farm Bureau.

Signed

Address

Pooled Wool at

FARM BUREAU SEEDS

Give the Results You Expect For Your Labor

They are reliable, northern grown and adapted to Michigan's rigorous climate; they are pure, hardy stock of known origin; they will grow and produce.

Farm Bureau Brand seeds are quality seeds. The very best is none too good for Michigan farmers. That is the policy of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Dep't.

Below is the full line of Farm Bureau Brand seeds which you can get through your local co-operative association. Ask for Farm Bureau Brand seeds this spring!

Clovers

- Medium Red
Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Farm Bureau Brand No. 2
Mammoth Clover
Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Alsike
Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Farm Bureau Brand No. 2
Clover Mixtures

Sweet Clover

- Scarified and Recleaned
White Blossom and
Yellow Blossom

White Clover

- Farm Bureau Brand No. 1

Grimm Alfalfa, Cert.

- Scarified and Recleaned
Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Farm Bureau Brand No. 2
COSSACK, Scarified and Recleaned
Farm Bureau Brand No. 1

Hardy Michigan Common Alfalfa

- Farm Bureau Brand No. 1

Common Alfalfa

- Purchased direct from producers.
Utah Grown
Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Farm Bureau Brand No. 2

Timothy

- Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Timothy, 5 pct. Alsike
Timothy, 10 pct. Alsike

Winter Vetch

- Sand or Hairy

Dwarf Essex Rape

Grasses

- All varieties for field and lawn

Seed Grain, Corn, Beans and Potatoes

Seed Oats

- (Certified)
Michigan Grown Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Wolverine, or Worthy Oats

Seed Barley

- Certified
Michigan Grown Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Wisconsin Pedigree Barley Registered, Wisconsin Pedigree Variety

Seed Corn

- (Certified)
Michigan Grown Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
M. A. C. Yellow Dent
Duncan Yellow Dent
Silver King
Picketts

Seed Beans

- Michigan Grown Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Robust Beans, Certified

Seed Beans, (Uncertified)

- White Pea Beans
Brown Swede
Light Red Kidney
Dark Red Kidney

Soy Beans (Uncertified)

- Manchu
Ito San
Black Eyebrow
Midwest (Hollybrook)

Cert. Seed Potatoes

- (Late Variety)
Potoskey (Golden Russet)
Green Mountain
(Early Variety)
Early Ohio (Wisconsin Grown)

Uncertified Seed Grains

- Marquis Spring Wheat
Spring Rye
Speltz
Canada Field Peas
Sunflower Seed (certified)
Buckwheat

Seed Corn

We have very carefully selected our Seed Corn both for germination and moisture content. You have our guarantee that this stock will not "go bad" in transit or after arrival if kept in dry storage. We have only limited quantities of these specially selected stocks. When these are exhausted we will not handle commercial ensilage corn. On account of insistent demand for cheap ensilage corn we did handle some of this in previous years, and often it contained so much moisture it gave trouble in storage in the late spring months. So from now on, with corn, as with all our other commodities, it's QUALITY FIRST AND ALWAYS.
White Cap Yellow Dent
Duncan
Golden Glow
Eureka
Red Cob butted and tipped
Farm Bureau Brand No. 1
Yellow Ensilage.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Dep't., is a service organization and deals only in the best northern grown adapted seeds. It buys in the producing sections and knows its stocks to be right.

Buy only guaranteed seeds. This means, branded and tagged with the Michigan State Farm Bureau Brand.

Buy Farm Bureau brand seeds and be sure.

Michigan State Farm Bureau

Lansing, Michigan.
Seed Dep't.

REMINDS SOLONS BUREAU OPPOSES FULL CREW BILL

Farm Bureau Believes It Would Add Unnecessary Burden To Public

Action on the full crew railroad labor bill has been again postponed, this time to April 18. Sentiment is strong against the bill.

Following is the text of a letter sent Michigan Senators and Representatives by Sec'y. Brody of the Farm Bureau March 24, concerning the Farm Bureau's stand on the proposed Full Train Crew bill. This measure would increase by law the number of trainmen to be employed on various trains in the state of Michigan.

The Farm Bureau believes that the measure is unnecessary, might be the stepping stone to higher freight rates and certainly would not bring about any decrease in present rates. Mr. Brody's letter to the legislature:

Lansing, Mich.,
March 24, 1923.

To Members of the Legislature:
Gentlemen:

"Some time ago a complete copy of the resolutions passed by the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of delegates, February 1 and 2, 1923, was mailed to each member of the legislature. I wish particularly, to call your attention to the following resolution included in the above mentioned list:

"RESOLVED, that we believe the proposed 'Full Train Crew' Bill No. 62, now pending in the Michigan Senate would impose an added and unnecessary burden on the people of the State of Michigan and we therefore strenuously oppose the passage of this measure.

"This was unanimously adopted by delegates from 73 of the important agricultural counties of the state.

"In the light of that resolution and of amendments to the bill that have subsequently been made, I feel called upon to advise you that the Michigan State Farm Bureau does not consider that the amendments to the bill made since the adoption of the above resolution, are sufficient to overcome the opposition of our members. No one is, therefore, warranted in announcing that our organization has withdrawn its opposition above referred to and directed against the bill as originally presented.

"Thanking you for any consideration you may be able to give our views, I am

Very sincerely,

Clark L. Brody,
Secretary-Manager
Michigan State Farm Bureau.

SAGINAW CULLS HENS; MANY ARE INTERESTED

Saginaw County Farm Bureau members are considerably interested in poultry culling. Between Oct. 15th and Dec. 1, 1922 in a well advertised poultry culling campaign, County Agent Bovay with the assistance of Fred Kueffner, culled 12,000 hens and threw out about 2,500 non-layers and fit only for market. The demonstration took in nearly every township in the county.

The campaign showed the results of previous work in culling. Where the flock had been culled before there was a great reduction in the percentage of culls. One flock that had been culled twice showed but one per cent of inferior stock. Flocks that had never been culled before turned as high as 35 per cent to the market and the owner received as many eggs as he had before.

Mr. Bovay has the co-operation of the M. A. C. Poultry Department in seven poultry demonstration farms in the county where records are being kept. Farmers co-operating are:

- John F. Gibbon, Fosters, R. 1.
- C. L. Hunt, Bridgeport.
- Calvin Fox, Chesaning.
- Fred Kueffner, Saginaw, E. S., R. 4.
- Peter J. Heinlein, Saginaw, E. S., R. 4.
- David Geddes, Swan Creek.
- Walter Weiss, Bridgeport, R. No. 1.
- Mrs. H. K. Rau, Saginaw, E. S., R. No. 4.

The Saginaw Bureau has put poultry culling on a semi-commercial basis, which has proven popular in that county. In the recent campaign those who wished flocks culled deposited a fee of 2 cents per hen. In this way a portion of the traveling and culling expense was paid by the fess.

N. Y. Farm Taxes Are Doubled In 8 Years

ITHACA, N. Y., April 4.—Taxes on farm lands in New York State have more than doubled in the eight years from 1914 to 1922 and the tax question is one of the farmer's chief problems, says Enos Lee, president of the New York State Farm Bureau. The New York Farm Bureau is studying the tax system of the state with the aim of proposing relief measures.

Stops Rate Increase

The Michigan State Farm Bureau was one of those shippers organizations which successfully opposed the plan of the railroads to increase the carload minimum rates on hay from 20,000 to 22,000 pounds.

Co-ops Save \$200,000; Sell Butter By Car Lot

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.—At the end of 18 months from organization on June 7, 1921, the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association, St. Paul, Minn., had 332 member creameries, according to the statement of its general manager. Sixteen hundred cars of butter were shipped during 1922 and it is stated that the saving in freight because of carlot shipping amounted to over \$200,000.

Farmer Gets It Now.

The association closed the year with current assets of \$32,600, of which amount \$25,330 was cash, and with current liabilities of but \$865.34. With \$25,000 saved from membership dues a department was financed for the purchase of creamery machinery and supplies direct from the manufacturers. As the co-operative creameries of Minnesota buy supplies to the value of more than a million dollars a year, the saving because of large scale buying, is expected to be considerable.

Know Worth of Quality.

The State has been divided into 15 districts, each including 40 creameries, and a creamery expert is employed for each district. It is the aim of the management to have all butter produced score 92 or above and be uniform in quality.

An office was opened by the association in New York City, May 15, 1922, to look after its interests, as an outlet for more than 80% of the butter from the Minnesota co-operative creameries is found in New York City. This office handled 860 cars in the 6½ months of operation to December 31, also attending to claims for damages, shortage, over-charges, and the like.

Harrison Pools Eight Hundred Clips of Wool

(Continued from page one)
handling of the 1922 wool pool is given in the Wool Department's announcement on page 5 of this edition of the News. Every wool grower should take time to read this announcement and inform himself. The wool department at Lansing will be glad to answer inquiries regarding the 1922 pool. Following are the first local assembling dates for the 1922 wool pool:

LOCAL ASSEMBLING DATES

- APRIL
- 30—Eaton Rapids.
- MAY
- 1—Charlotte, Adrian.
- 2—Sunfield, Tecumseh.
- 3—Bellevue, Hudson.
- 4—Nashville, Pittsford.
- 5—Hastings, Reading.
- 7—Delton, A. M.; Middleville; P. M.; Jonesville.
- 8—Clarksville, Coldwater.
- 9—Lake Odessa, Union City.
- 10—Ionia, Bronson.
- 11—Portland.
- 12—Lowell, Howell.
- 14—Grand Rapids, Stockbridge.
- 15—Caledonia.
- 16—Coopersville.
- 17—Concord.
- 21—Lawrence.
- 22—Eau Claire.
- 23—Buchanan.
- 24—Dowagiac.
- 25—Cassopolis.
- 26—Marcellus.
- 28—Constantine.
- 29—Centerville.
- 31—Colon.
- JUNE
- 1—Holly.
- 2—Oxford.
- 4—Marine City.
- 5—Memphis, Martin.
- 6—Avoca.
- 7—Imlay City.
- 8—North Branch.
- 9—Lapeer.
- 11—Davison.
- 12—Swartz Creek.
- 13—Clio.
- 14—Vassar.
- 15—Caro.
- 16—Cass City.
- 18—Bad Axe.
- 19—Grindstone City.
- 20—Deckerville.
- 21—Crosswell.
- 22—Marlette.

Tie Fleeces Right; They Grade Better

Prepare your wools the way the market likes them when you prepare them for the 1923 wool pool. You will find that it pays.

If possible tie your fleeces in a wool tying box, which will compress each fleece into a neat cube and will make it more attractive to the buyer. Use a hard glazed twine. Paper twine is best. It does not pay to use sisal or binder twine, which will not scour out. Your co-op! can furnish you with good paper twine.

Follow these rules and your fleeces should grade to good advantage:

1. Never shear when wool is wet.
2. Keep fleeces free from dirt.
3. Avoid second cuts. They reduce the length of the staple.
4. Never put tags on the inside of fleeces.
5. Tie fleeces up separately with paper twine.
6. Tie fleeces with flesh side out.
7. Keep tied fleeces in a clean place where they will not come in contact with chaff, hay, dust, or any other foreign matter.
8. If you are storing your wool, store in a clean, dry place; never on the ground or in the basement."

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

Your Co-op. handles Michigan State Farm Bureau Binder Twine. Ask for it.

POOL YOUR WOOL

With the State Farm Bureau



Newaygo County Farmers Pooling Wool At Fremont

Market Your Wool by Grade

Farmers who did in 1922 made a nice profit and got an early settlement. The wool pool paid them from three to six cents more per pound than local dealers paid.

The Farm Bureau in 1922 paid poolers an average of 39.14 cents per pound net on the first five grades of wool. It returned an average of 34½ cents for all grades.

The average local price paid to farmers by local dealers between Jan. and Nov. 1, 1922, was 31½ cents per pound, according to the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, Lansing, Mich.

The Farm Bureau will accept wool locally this year for the 1923 pool and will make you a flat advance of 25 cents a pound. Final settlement when pool is sold. A sworn weighmaster will weigh your wool when you pool and make you your cash advance.

To further reduce pooling expenses the Farm Bureau is discontinuing local grading. All wools will be graded at Lansing under supervision of a competent reliable grader, Squire Robinson, who directed the 1922 grading.

Read What Three 1922 Wool Poolers Say-

CALLS \$50 GOOD

Concord, Mich.
Dec. 30, 1922
Mich. State Farm Bureau,
Wool Department,
Lansing, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

In regard to the 1922 wool pool will say that I was well pleased with my returns. My wool netted me \$9 1-5 cents a pound. The dealers were paying here at the time of pooling 32 cents so I made a gain of 7 1-5 cents per pound or \$50 on my clip.

I still feel that the wool pool is a good thing and if the farmers would all stick to it the handling charges would be much less. I am ready to pool next spring again and think that more will pool around here than did in 1922.

Very truly yours,
G. B. Dann.
Mich. F. B. News—Jan. 26, '23.

Marilla Wool Pooler Sets 1922 Record

Marilla, Mich., Feb. 5, 1923
Michigan State Farm Bureau,
Dear Sirs:

I note in the Farm Bureau News several notes of what the Wool Department did for various wool growers. I have seen nothing that equals my experience with my 1922 clip.

My neighbor sold his wool for 22½ cents. I was offered 25 cents for mine. I refused the offer and pooled and the result of the pool was 37½ cents — 15¼ cents over my neighbor's sale and 12¼ cents over my offer. Can you beat it? My 1922 clip will go to the Michigan State Farm Bureau Wool Pool.

I think that Wool Pooling is a great thing for the grower, as it gives us a chance to learn the grades and the prices of each grade, and tends to induce the grower to produce better wool.

Yours Respectfully,
W. F. Danville.
Mich. F. B. News—Mar. 9, '23

HE MADE \$30.09

Brooklyn, Mich.
January 8, 1923
Mich. State Farm Bureau,
Wool Department,
Lansing, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I had 338 pounds of Delaine, 83 pounds fine clothing, 19 pounds half blood staple, 19 pounds half blood clothing, 13 pounds buck, in the 1922 wool pool or a total of 463 pounds. My return was an average net price of 41½ cents per pound and best offer I had was 35 cents straight. As far as I know that is about what my neighbors received.

If it were so I could, I would like to talk to you about the wool. I have pooled wool for three years and have been pleased with results and intend to pool again this year providing they pool.

Yours very truly,
J. W. Pierce.
Mich. F. B. News—Jan. 26, '23.

Hold Your Wool for the 1923 Pool

Watch for your local assembling point and date in this and following editions of The NEWS. Your date will also be announced locally. Ask your County Farm Bureau or Co-op. for further information.

The 1923 pool like the successful 1922 pool is strictly Farm Bureau managed and financed. The manager is a salaried man. No commissions are paid. All wool is insured to its full value. You are protected against fire and theft.

IF YOU WANT TO POOL NOW

and get your cash advance, write the State Farm Bureau Wool Dept., at Lansing for wool bags, stating for how many fleeces. Ship bagged wool by freight to the State Farm Bureau Wool Dept., at Lansing, COLLECT. Your wool will be graded promptly on arrival and we will send you your cash advance and your warehouse receipt for your wool.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Wool Dept.,
Lansing, Mich.

