

POTATO EXCHANGE RETURNS \$75,000 TO ITS MEMBERS

In Patronage Dividends in 5 Years and is Going Strong

SECURES TOP PRICES

Started in 1918 by Cutting Dealers' Margins in Half

Cadillac, June 27.—For five years the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac, in the heart of the potato growing section of the state, has been successfully selling potatoes for Michigan's organized growers.

Mr. Wells A. Sherman of the United States Bureau of Markets recently, in speaking of this organization, said, "The Michigan potato growers have organized one of the most successful co-operative selling organizations in the whole potato industry." Herman Steen, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, in his new book "Co-operative Marketing: The Golden Rule in Agriculture," in discussing co-operation among potato growers, says, "The first move of importance in the North Central States was the organization of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange in 1918. Its success led directly to the establishment of the Minnesota Potato Growers' Exchange in 1920, which was followed by co-operative developments in the chief potato states, notably North Dakota, Idaho, New York and Wisconsin."

Cuts Buyers' Margins

Quoting Mr. Steen further, where he deals particularly with the Michigan organization, we find: "During its first year the Exchange cut dealer's margins in half. In 1917 Michigan farmers received 48.7 cents per 100 pounds below the Chicago average price, the 48.7 cents representing the dealers' costs and margin of operation. The next year, with the Exchange operating the margin suddenly shrank to 27.2 cents as an average for the state. In Grand Traverse and Antrim counties where the Exchange was best organized, the dealers' margin was only 19.2 cents. Based on the state average margin of 27.2 cents, the dealers' sudden liberality toward the potato growers put \$1,850,000 in the pockets of the latter. This caused a rapid growth in the number of local associations, and there were 97 at the end of the second year, 119 the third, and in July, 1922, the number had reached 130.

Secures Top Prices

More recent evidence of the success of the Potato Exchange in maintaining a uniformly high price level, as compared with the results obtained by unorganized growers compelled to use the services of cash buyers, is seen in a comparison of prices during the spring months of the past shipping season. It will be remembered that the market took a turn for the better early in March. During this month cash buyers in western Michigan paid an average of 31.5 cents a hundred while net returns by the Exchange to its members amounted to 50 cents a hundred on plain U. S. No. 1 stock and 60 cents for better quality potatoes (Continued on page two)

Wants Users of Roads To Help Pay for 'Em

Berrien County Farm Bureau, St. Joseph, Mich.
Dear Sirs:
I have a tractor and three gas engines to buy gas for, but I want the fellow that wears the roads out to keep them up and help pay the bills. Good luck to the Farm Bureau. Get the gas tax through.
(Signed) REUBEN HAZEN, Coloma, Mich.

SHIP WOOL TO LANSING AFTER FIRST OF JULY

Poolers Will Get Warehouse Receipts and Cash Advance

Beginning July 1, wool for the 1923 wool pool must be shipped direct to the pool collect, the charges to be paid by the wool pool upon its arrival. Each shipment will be graded promptly on arrival as heretofore, and the shipper will get a warehouse receipt showing the number of pounds of each grade of wool in his shipment. He will also get the regular cash advance of 25 cents a pound, with final settlement when the pool is sold out.

This will be the rule from July 1 on except at assembling points where return dates have been arranged for by Farm Bureau locals.

Bring In Nice Clips
Wools continue to be brought into the pool from nearby points in greater volume than ever before. Some very nice clips have been brought in. N. W. Heustis of Parma, R. I., brought in 1500 pounds of delaine and fine clothing just recently. C. F. Van Horn of Trenton pooled 2,019 pounds of quarter blood and three eighths combing. At a recent return date at Hastings in Barry County, 7,000 pounds of wool were pooled and still another date asked for.

The wool department has had a number of letters from 1921 wool poolers acknowledging receipt of their fabrics account checks of 2 1/2 cents a pound on the 1921 pool. If any 1921 pooler has not received his fabrics account check, he should notify the Farm Bureau at once. Write to J. Lee Morford, Ass't Treas. at Lansing headquarters.

STOCK YARDS ACT EXPOSES CROOKS

St. Paul, Minn., June 28.—One of six private live stock commission firms suspended for irregularities at South St. Paul, has been fined \$250 and forever barred from doing business on that market because of its unfair practices and improper accounting. This is the result of federal investigation of that market as the result of the packers and stockyards control act, which became law largely through the work of the American Farm Bureau.

Inspection of the commission firms' books by the authorities revealed the irregularities. The other five firms have been fined and suspended from the market for various periods. Shippers who have lost money through these irregularities are considering civil suits to recover their losses.

CASS CO. BUREAU AND CO-OPS. SERVE 1,700 MEMBERS

Working Together, the 1922 Business Totaled \$796,607.29

FARMERS GET BENEFITS

Cass Farm Bureau Gives Many Valuable Services

Cassopolis, June 28.—After three years of successful work along co-operative marketing and general service lines for the farmers of Cass County, the Cass County Farm Bureau is about to open its second membership campaign early in July. Roy Ward, secretary of the Dowagiac Farmers Co-operative Association, has taken over the job as campaign manager. He will be assisted by about 150 Cass County Farm Bureau members who are now re-newing their memberships and will serve as campaign drivers and other workers.

It is believed that 1,700 farmers are regularly enjoying the benefits of the Cass county farmers co-operative ass'n. at Edwardsburg, at Jones, the Central Farmers Ass'n., at Cassopolis, at Dowagiac and Four Counties Co-operative Ass'n., at Marcellus. During the past year these five co-ops. have done a business of \$796,607.29 for their members. They have shipped about 300 decks of live stock, handled \$131,526.25 worth of cream and brought about 1,400 tons of limestone into the county.

These co-ops. and the Cass County Farm Bureau have worked hand in hand. Through the Farm Bureau Seed Dept., the co-ops. have got Farm Bureau seeds which have produced excellent results. They handle Farm Bureau feeds, coal, fertilizer, fencing, binder twine and spray materials for members at favorable prices. They have given great service through the co-operative commission houses at the Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago stock yards, which also work hand in hand with the Farm Bureau.

Through the Farm Bureau these Cass County Co-ops. are buying a wide variety of supplies in car lots, each taking part of a car and getting a better price for the members in that way.

Through the State Farm Bureau traffic department and the Co-op. at Dowagiac, Dowagiac shippers have a fine refrigerator car service to Detroit.

Farm Bureau alfalfa seed and County Farm Bureau help on lime requirements and the management of alfalfa has increased Cass County's acreage from 1,000 acres to 9,000 acres of alfalfa during the past two years. On Farm Bureau advice several hundred car loads of lime have been applied and thousands of yards of marl. The Farm Bureau has helped to locate good beds of marl, test it and has made a great many soil acidity tests for farmers.

For Better Potatoes
Since the Farm Bureau came to Cass County, there has been a strong shift from using home grown seed potato stock to the northern grown, heat, disease and draught resistant Petersburg Golden Russets from northern Michigan. It is believed that Cass County planted close to 2,000 bushels of certified Petersburg seed this year. The result is a better potato and a higher yield per acre. Cass County co-ops. handle the seed.

Because Cass County farmers have a County Farm Bureau organization they are able to maintain a County Agricultural Agent, and with the aid of the Board of Supervisors they are able to keep hog cholera under strict control. Last fall on 200 farms 6,600 hogs were immunized by the serum treatment. The hog cholera control work as done by the Farm Bureau during the past two years has kept the disease from spreading to many exposed farms. Without this County Farm Bureau service on hog cholera, Cass or any other county is taking long chances. There is no telling when it is liable to turn up, and when it does, it pays to have someone on the job who can take the right steps to protect everyone.

Co-operation of the five co-ops. and the Cass County Farm Bureau and the Dowagiac Daily News gives every interested farmer the daily grain and live stock markets every afternoon about three o'clock. All the farmer is to do is to call his co-op. and get the Dowagiac Daily News report. Then he knows the market and can act accordingly.

Good Live Stock Program
Cass County Farm Bureau is strongly interested in cow testing associations. The first testing association is highly satisfactory to the members and they know just what each cow is returning. They have made a number of changes to their own advantage. The Bureau is planning two more testing associations which will take care of about 50 more farmers.

There is no question but what Cass

Organize Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.



ESTIMATE 7,000 AT F. B. PICNIC

Federal Farm Loan Bank Head Addresses Sanilac Farmers

Sandusky, June 22.—About 7,000 people attended the Sanilac County Farm Bureau annual picnic at Sanilac County park at Forestier, June 21, perhaps the biggest Farm Bureau picnic held in Michigan this year; 1350 cars were counted at the picnic.

E. G. Quamme of the St. Paul Federal Farm Loan bank was the leading speaker. He congratulated the farmers on their new credit legislation, secured largely through the efforts of the American Farm Bureau. He also made the statement that the present trend of inflation promises danger within the next two years.

Bureau Helps With Loans

Speaking of the Federal Farm Loan benefits in this territory, Mr. Quamme said that the St. Paul Federal Farm Loan Bank has assets of \$100,000,000 and is loaning two to three million dollars monthly to Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota farmers. The Sanilac County Farm Bureau has assisted farmers in getting more than \$300,000 in government long time loans. Other Michigan County Farm Bureaus are giving similar service.

Phillip O'Connell, Sanilac representative in the legislature, said, amid cheering, that Sanilac County is going to stick for a two cent gasoline tax for highway financing and repairs.

LIVE STOCK EXCH. HAS 181 LOCALS

Detroit Commission House Successes Please Members

Pittsford, June 27.—Since the Michigan Live Stock Exchange organized its Co-operative Commission house at Detroit a little more than a year ago, the membership of the Exchange had grown from 112 locals to 181 locals. Thirty-one locals of this number have joined the Exchange since March 1, 1922. Successes of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Co-operative Commission Merchants and the splendid service being given the shippers is steadily adding members to the Live Stock Exchange. It is reported that every live stock shipping association that investigates the Michigan Live Stock Exchange proposition joins up with out further loss of time and starts shipping to the co-op. at Detroit.

Just recently the Michigan Live Stock Exchange's Commission House at Detroit pro-rated a patronage dividend of about \$7,000 on its first year's business, representing a ten per cent refund on all commission charges. Nothing like this ever happened when the old line commission firms handled all the business.

County's tuberculosis eradication has saved its farmers real money and has increased the value of their stock. About 6,000 head of cattle were tested and 19 car loads of T. B. cattle were shipped out with indemnities paid the owners.

The County Farm Bureau is doing good work in poultry culling, Boys and Girls club work, helping farmers with Federal Farm Loans, crop variety tests and many other items of importance.

17 STATES HAVE GASOLINE TAXES

There Users of Roads Are Paying Just Share of Upkeep

Washington, June 28.—Tourists, commercial truck and transportation companies and all automobilists in 17 states are paying a gasoline tax and are doing their share to pay for the construction and maintenance of good roads. In these states farmers are being relieved of the injustice of keeping up the roads almost single handed for a travel which is very often two-thirds commercial and pleasure cars from the cities. The following states now have gasoline taxes, with a maximum of two cents a gallon:

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| Alabama | N. Dakota |
| Colorado | Oklahoma |
| Connecticut | Oregon |
| Delaware | S. Dakota |
| Indiana | Tennessee |
| Maine | Utah |
| Mass. | Vermont |
| New Hampshire | Washington |
| West Virginia | |

BUREAU OFFERS CAMPERS' BLANKET

Fishermen and Outing Parties Find It's What They Want

The State Farm Bureau Fabrics Department is offering Farm Bureau members and others who are campers and fishermen a solid dark Michigan green 100 per cent virgin wool camping blanket for \$5.00 this summer—while the blankets last. The blanket comes in two sizes, 66x84 inches and 60x72 inches. It is an all-around, durable blanket that cannot be duplicated for warmth or long wear. It has found great favor with campers, canoeists, fishermen, people taking automobile trips. Practically all camps and resorts insist that campers bring their own blankets. This blanket will go through a real camping trip and come out of it looking just as good as it went in. The Bureau will fill orders for these blankets, C. O. D., postage prepaid.

TO ADVERTISE BEANS AND INCREASE VALUE

Flint, June 21.—The Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, of which the Michigan Elevator Exchange is a member, met at Flint, June 21, to discuss Michigan's part in a national advertising campaign to increase the consumption of beans and thereby increase the general demand and value of the crop.

The members of the Bean Jobbers Association, including the Michigan Elevator Exchange, are considering the proposition of paying into the advertising campaign fund nine tenths of one cent per cwt. on every hundred pounds taken in from August 15, 1923, to August 15, 1924.

The Elevator Exchange is convinced that such a campaign would prove worth while to both local elevator associations and farmers and has advised its associations to that effect.

Michigan will go into the proposition when it has been shown that 60 per cent of the elevators in Colorado, California, New York, and other bean growing states agree to the plan.

Such advertising campaigns have been carried on with marked success in recent years by fruit growing organizations and others. Perhaps the most unique, yet very successful campaign, was that put on by the commercial manufacturers of sauerkraut to increase the consumption of their product.

FRUIT GROWERS UNITE TO FORM CENTRAL AGENCY

Local Ass'ns. Attack Sales, Grading, Packing and Shipping Problems

TO BUY OWN SUPPLIES

Harmony Reigns as Growers Seek to Promote More Efficient Marketing

Benton Harbor, June 19.—Organization of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., by 18 local fruit marketing associations meeting here June 19 is another endorsement of Michigan's commodity control type of co-operative marketing, which is the foundation upon which the Michigan State Farm Bureau has been operating for nearly three years.

At the Benton Harbor meeting June 19th representatives of 18 fruit marketing associations decided upon their general type of organization, adopted a constitution and by-laws and selected permanent officers. James Nicol of South Haven was elected president; M. D. Buskirk of Paw Paw, vice-president; F. L. Bradford of St. Joseph, secretary. Harry Nafziger of Stevensville and Herbert Nafziger of Millersburg are the first two members of the executive committee. Two additional executive committee members will be elected after the remaining fruit associations come into the Michigan Fruit Growers, so that the executive committee will consist of seven members.

Arrangements for the marketing of fruit are under way and the new officers and directors of the association have been granted power to work out these details for the best interests of the membership.

Tenant Explains Purpose
"There are two chief phases to the fruit marketing business," declared Hale Tennant, head of the marketing department of the Michigan Agricultural College. "One big problem is that of securing satisfactory sales service. Another problem equally important is that of assembling, grading, packing, storing, transporting and financing the fruit crop so that it reaches the selling force in the best condition."

Discussing the sales service to be rendered by the Michigan Fruit Growers, Mr. Tennant said that one of its chief advantages would be that it would prevent competition between the growers. He explained that under present conditions every grower is in actual competition with every other grower; that in many instances the 30 Michigan local associations competed with each other, with the result that the market was forced down. Such competition would be practically eliminated by the organization of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

Declaring that standardization is one of the greatest needs of the fruit industry, Mr. Tennant challenged his hearers to give any suggestion as to how standardization might be achieved without a state-wide fruit marketing organization. He explained that standardization is not merely a matter of grading. It is dependent upon the possession of a large volume of fruit and keeping a definite grade going to market. Only through rigid standardization and an adequate volume can the demand for any particular brand of Michigan fruit be developed and an efficient advertising campaign be carried out. (Continued on page 4)

Pres. Phillips Points Moral of the Wheat Conference

Farmers Get Organization Lesson From Other Industries

By Pres. W. E. Phillips
Michigan State Farm Bureau's Delegate at Chicago Wheat Conference

Four or five hundred delegates spent two very hot days, June 19 and 20 in Chicago, considering the unfavorable economic prospects of the wheat grower. Various interests were represented in this conference and consequently many shades of opinion were expressed. Remedies suggested included reduced production, increased consumption, and government price fixing.

By many, reduced production was considered impractical, increased consumption was considered improbable, and price fixing by Congressional action was considered impossible. It was on the latter suggestion that the debate waxed earnest. Passage of such a resolution failed by a considerable majority.

Food For Thought
Judged by the standard of any direct result, the Chicago Wheat Conference must be considered to have failed, but certainly the wheat grow-

ers and farmers generally cannot fail to draw a moral.

Are any conferences being held at which a wide variety of interests, other than those directly interested, are represented to consider the predicament of any other group in American industry besides the farmers? Does any one deem it necessary to debate ways and means of saving manufacturers of steel, woolens or cotton from disaster? Are we wondering how the bricklayer, the carpenter or the railroad man is going to live? You answer, "No." These people are not asking Uncle Sam to set their prices. They are setting their own prices, not individually, but by organization.

Everybody Balling—Why?
To one who takes pride in the business of farming, the spectacle of everybody discussing the business prospects of any group of farmers with a view of finding a way to keep them afloat and prevent complete collapse and bankruptcy, can have but one effect,—extreme humiliation.

In round numbers, one-third of our population lives directly by farming. Can this group not see the power that is theirs through organization? The way has been pointed by others. Samuel Gompers pointed it out at this conference.

Only through organized effort, and that alone, can we reach the ultimate goal of economic independence.

Elevator Exchange Gets Best Price for Members

Gives Them Cash Benefits of Big Volume and Sales Organization

How does the Michigan Elevator Exchange farmer help himself when he markets his grain, hay and beans through his local co-operative elevator, which is a member of the Exchange?

He builds up his market for today and tomorrow and next year, and he gets the price benefits which come with a big volume of business.

Because the Michigan Elevator Exchange can offer large quantities of grain, hay and beans in the various grades to the trade it has built up a strong reputation with the large grain exporters, hay buyers and canners. This makes the Exchange a powerful sales agency. It represents a big share of the Michigan business and it gets all the important bids. Buyers prefer to contract a big order with a big reliable shipper like the Exchange rather than divide it among a number of small shippers with the risk of having one or more of the little fellows fall down or back out.

Get Best Bids
The buyers often consider this certainty of contract worth enough so that they are willing to offer a premium at times to get the business. With

its big volume, the Elevator Exchange often gets in on these premium bids and the members benefit thereby.

Some farmers, no doubt, believe that if a competitor of their local co-operative elevator bids slightly more than the co-op. it is to their advantage to sell to the highest bidder. This may be true once in a while, but we are sure that if the farmers patronize their co-operative elevator 100 per cent for the entire year, at the end of that time they will find the average buying price has been higher than that of the old line elevators. This is what happens.

Things That Block Success
Co-operative elevator and old line managers will tell you that when they are forced to ship a mixed car of grain they are never able to get as high a price as they could get for straight car loads of each grade of grain. A co-operative elevator is built with the idea of marketing co-operatively a certain amount of grain normally produced in that region. An elevator is not put up unless there is enough business to warrant it. If the co-operators hold out on their own elevators, they hurt themselves by forcing their own property to ship more mixed car loads, they slow up their business by reducing the volume handled and they lend strength to the old line competition to put the (Continued from page 3)

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E. E. UNGRENEditor

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MEASURING THE FARM BUREAU FOR A SHROUD

A pioneer cause, no matter how righteous it may be, is ever beset with lurking dangers. Many farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations have been wrecked in the past by the propaganda of their enemies.

Since the Michigan State Farm Bureau has made such splendid progress in working out Michigan farmers' co-operative buying and marketing problems through its commodity control type of organization, and since prospects are bright that even far greater achievements are coming, interests hostile to farmers' organizations are becoming increasingly active. Clever and far-reaching attacks are being made against the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its officers in an effort to dishearten the membership and destroy their confidence in their duly elected officials.

A case in point is an admission recently made by a staff correspondent of one of the largest metropolitan dailies published in Michigan that probably one of his chief activities for the summer would be an attempt to "bury the Farm Bureau." He also hinted that he was about to prepare a series of articles intended to discredit the Farm Bureau in the eyes of the public, and especially of its membership.

It has been our pleasure to supply this reporter with some information relative to the activities and achievements of the Farm Bureau's business and service departments, and of the several strong and effective commodity exchanges affiliated with the Farm Bureau. We believe that the more this gentleman studies the real facts about the Farm Bureau, the more his conscience will hurt him when he writes the type of articles his employers desire. This is an illustration of what some hostile agencies are planning to do. However, the Farm Bureau is not without strong, influential newspaper support throughout Michigan.

The moral of all of this for Farm Bureau members is: Expect from some quarters, clever and violent criticism, half-truths and distorted truths regarding your organization. For yourself learn the real facts, and as long as the Bureau is financially solvent and thriving, as long as the activities of hostile interests continue to furnish such ample proof that the Bureau leaders have refused to "sell out" to the opposition,—just so long stick by the Farm Bureau. It is the strong arm that is fighting to secure better agricultural conditions for you, your neighbors, your family and your children.

NONE ARE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE

In adjoining columns are re-prints of newspaper stories to the effect that Governor Groesbeck's state administrative board has voted to stop payment of state funds for the Michigan Agricultural College's extension work because County Farm Bureaus are helping support it. This action if persisted in also stops U. S. funds, which must be matched by the State. The County Farm Bureau contributions to M. A. C. extension work in the respective counties are made exactly in accordance with state and federal law. There seems to be plenty of attempts to create a suspicion that something is being covered up regarding the Farm Bureau and the County Agricultural Agents.

Upon instruction of the State Administrative Board, and with Governor Groesbeck's approval, we are informed by the press, Sec'y of State Charles DeLand was instructed to get a complete statement of the M. A. C. extension staff pay roll and ascertain from whence comes the money. This is public information that he or anyone else has a right to at any time.

Mr. DeLand received the statement through Secretary Halliday of the College, together with copies of the State and Federal laws covering all such revenues and contributions. The statement showed that the Michigan Agricultural extension service is supported by U. S. funds, State funds and funds contributed

by County Farm Bureaus and boards of supervisors for carrying on the work in their respective counties. Later a statement appeared in the press in which it was said that the State Farm Bureau contributed to the support of the Agricultural agents and a charge was made that the State Farm Bureau was building a political machine. All of which is absolutely untrue. Newspaper editors acquainted with the true conditions and the Farm Bureau presented the real facts and the law in the case.

Now, according to the press, comes Mr. DeLand and charges that he was wholly unable to obtain any explanation from either College or Farm Bureau officials as to the county agent matter. In the Detroit News of June 26, Mr. DeLand is credited with saying that Mr. Brody and L. Whitney Watkins of the State Farm Bureau have withheld the information regarding the County Farm Bureaus and County Agents, all of which is untrue, and seems to be part of a general plan to pull the wool over the farmer's eyes and turn him around in readiness to receive a swift kick from behind.

For further detailed information, Mr. DeLand knows he should refer to the College authorities or Farm Bureau officials. As yet Mr. DeLand has never asked Mr. Brody or Mr. Watkins for the above information, yet press reports quote him as saying such information was denied him.

Readers of the Farm Bureau News were advised to expect something like this a few weeks ago, and here it is. Ever since the Farm Bureau stood fast for the gasoline tax, there has been evidence of a politically directed effort to "get" the State Farm Bureau and its officials for standing fast on what the farmers want. Interests opposed to farmers' organizations and co-operative marketing would like to keep the County Agricultural Agent work confined to a "two blades of grass where one grew before" program instead of a well balanced plan for more efficient marketing and wider distribution of farmers' products, a matter of vital interest to the consumers as well as the producers.

Interesting Articles from the Press

Repeating False Charges

It looks very much as though the attacks upon the Michigan Farm Bureau were instigated by some persons or organizations who have ulterior motives, when the extension specialists of Michigan Agricultural College, whose province it is to encourage co-operative marketing of farm products, are linked up with county agents in the charges against the Michigan State Farm Bureau of the misuse of some of the money of that bureau.

Within two or three days the charge has been repeated that two or more extension specialists of M. A. C. and 46 or more county agents in the State of Michigan are receiving part of their salary from the State Farm Bureau.

It should be an easy matter to find out whether this charge is true or false. We are perfectly willing to take the statement of Clark L. Brody, secretary of the State Farm Bureau, and C. L. Kidman, St. Clair county agricultural agent, that the statement is absolutely false.

But there should be no difficulty in obtaining documentary evidence. The books of the Farm Bureau are open, and in addition, they are regularly audited by one of the state's responsible financial institutions.

As far as the county agents are concerned, the sources of their salary are well known. A part of it comes from the United States government, through the provisions of the Smith-Lever agricultural extension law. This is handled through the agricultural college, as provided by the federal law.

A part of the county agent's salary comes from an appropriation by the board of supervisors, made to the County Farm Bureau as provided by state law.

And another part comes from the funds which the members pay into the County Farm Bureau treasury. The Michigan State Farm Bureau was organized by and is controlled by the County Farm Bureaus. The County Farm Bureaus and the county agents are not controlled by nor supported by the State Bureau.

Prejudiced persons have not been able to differentiate between the County Farm Bureau and the State Farm Bureau, and this has given them opportunity to confuse the public mind with their false charges.—Editorial, THE PORT HURON TIMES-HERALD, June 16, 1923.

Editor Would Expose Schemes To Wreck State Farm Bureau

Menominee, Mich. June 16, 1923. Mr. Clark L. Brody, Sec'y-Mgr., Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

My Dear Mr. Brody: I was very much interested in several articles in the Michigan Farm Bureau News of June 1, particularly those pertaining to an attempt to disrupt the Michigan Farm Bureau as well as other farm organizations. This is nothing new and the movement was started long ago. I think the more light that is thrown upon this subject the better it will be for all farming interests in the state.

I hope the Bureau will keep up its publication, for it is the only means I know of that will get such important information across to the farmers. I have always been favorable to the Farm Bureau movement and advocated it in our reading columns and editorials before any attempt was even made at organization in this state. Of course, officials of the Bureau as well as the Bureau itself, may sometimes get off on the wrong foot the same as officials of any organization, but missteps should not be used to detract from the real merits of an organization or repudiate the principles upon which it stands. In fact it is the missteps that make an organization, because it enables the organization to patch up the holes and strengthen itself. Of course, every little error is made the most of by enemies of an organization, especially one like the Farm Bureau, which is economic in its character, and no organization can promote any phase of economies without treading on somebody's toes.

I shall continue to be interested in the Farm Bureau movement and hope to keep in touch with what is going on in the state and the sinister efforts that are being made to undermine the splendid foundation the Bureau has laid for a better day in farming in Michigan.

With best wishes for success of the Bureau and all its undertakings, and with highest personal regards, I am Sincerely yours, Henry A. Perry, Vice President and Managing Editor of the CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE.

Editor's Note.—It is interesting to note that Mr. Perry is not connected with the Farm Bureau in any capacity whatsoever, or any other farm organization, nor is he in politics in any degree, nor does he wish to get into any political movement. As managing editor of the Cloverland Magazine he has for many years been interested in the welfare of the farmers, which is an outstanding feature of that splendid farmers' magazine published at Menominee.

State To Hold Up M. A. C. Fund Must Explain County Agent System, Ultimatum

Further state funds for extension work at Michigan Agricultural College will be withheld until an explanation has been received regarding the manner in which county agents are paid partly by federal funds and partly by funds from farm bureau locals. This action was taken by the state administrative board Tuesday on motion of Charles DeLand, secretary of state, who was appointed by the board to investigate the matter, and who explained that he was wholly unable to obtain any explanation from either college or farm bureau officials as to the county agent matter.

DeLand's motion, which had the approval of Governor Groesbeck, provided that the auditor general should honor no requisition for money for extension work from the 1923-24 appropriation, which becomes available next July 1, until a satisfactory explanation has been made or until such time as the secretary of state makes a complete report on the situation.

This matter came up following the resignation of Prof. David Friday, as president of M. A. C., when it was brought out that the county agents are paid partly by the farm bureau organizations. A list of county agents, together with those who receive pay from the farm bureaus, numbering 39 out of the list of 65 for the state, was furnished by H. H. Halloway, secretary of the state board of agriculture. Since then so Mr. DeLand says, he has been unable to find anyone who knows anything about it, although he has canvassed those officials whom he presumed should know.

"If I cannot find out soon, I will make a report anyway," said DeLand, then he made his motion which the board adopted.

Thomas E. Johnson, state superintendent of public instruction, said there is a general demand for information regarding the county agent system and its work, and that the taxpayers are entitled to know about it.—LANSING STATE JOURNAL, June 26, 1923.

Deny Mystery, Agents' Wage Holding Up M. A. C. Funds Not Justified, Contention TELL OF SALARY SYSTEM

State Farm Bureau Never Paid County Agents, "Ag" Extension Head Says There is no mystery about the source or amounts of federal and local funds from which the 66 county agents, as a part of the extension organization of Michigan Agricultural College, receive their salaries, according to the figures given out on request Wednesday by R. J. Baldwin, director of agricultural extension work of M. A. C.

According to Mr. Baldwin, in charge of this work, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923, these 66 county agents will receive \$178,109 in salaries. Of this total amount \$78,200 will be paid by the federal government in accordance with the Smith-Lever act of 1914. Out of this amount by the federal government every county agent re-

ceives the same sum toward payment of his salary—\$1,300.

Of the balance to be paid the county agents, \$49,000 is appropriated by the boards of supervisors in 36 counties, and the remainder of \$45,900 is paid by the local farm bureaus.

When asked Wednesday whether or not any part of the salaries of county agents is paid or will be paid next year by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Mr. Baldwin replied: "Not one cent will be paid by the state farm bureau or ever has been paid to county agents by the state organization."

It is pointed out that Michigan is entitled to \$159,000 annually from the federal government for extension work, but to obtain this amount \$149,000 of it must be matched by either state, college, or local funds. It makes no difference from what sources the local or state funds come in order to obtain the federal money, says Mr. Baldwin. This match money may be taken from the mill tax of the college, made up by boards of supervisors and local farm bureaus, or come directly from a state tax levy. That the money does not have to come just from any one source is emphasized.

Hence it is obvious from the facts given by Mr. Baldwin, and which, it is said, have been placed in the hands of Charles J. DeLand, secretary of state and appointed by the administrative board to investigate the sources of county agent funds, that the county agents are not now and will not next year be paid from either state funds or any funds provided by the state farm bureau. Their salaries are paid exclusively from the federal aid money, and the money appropriated by boards of supervisors and local farm bureaus which existed long before the state farm bureau came into existence.

It would seem, therefore, that re-

gardless of the action of the administrative board Tuesday in withholding further state funds for extension work, the salaries of the county agents and their work will go on just the same. Further it is not quite clear just what information is desired by the administrative board in addition to what has already been furnished by Mr. Baldwin.—LANSING STATE JOURNAL, June 27, 1923.

FARMERS SNICKER AT COUNTY AGENTS

Attacks on County Agents and Political Moves Furnish Amusement (By D. L. Rummels.)

Benton Harbor, June 26.—Politicians of Michigan are furnishing farmers with considerable amusement by their alleged efforts to discredit the Michigan State Farm Bureau, judging by sentiments expressed here Tuesday afternoon at the conference of fruit growers. The attack on the method of paying county farm agents, the growers stated, indicates how badly the politicians are pressed for something to jumble and twist.

It has been charged by certain office holders that the Michigan State Farm Bureau was paying part of the salaries of 34 county agents. When reference to this report was made in a talk by Clark L. Brody of Lansing, the farmers smiled from ear to ear. These county agents are drawing their salaries from the county farm bureaus and not a penny from the Michigan State Farm Bureau, as reported recently from Lansing.

"Mr. Groesbeck will find before he gets through meddling with the farmers that they are going to have something to say about who the county agent is and what he does," added James Nicol of South Haven, president of the Allegan County Farm Bureau.—GRAND RAPIDS PRESS, June 26, 1923.

Calhoun Bureau Supplies Cheap Marl to Members

Expect 2,000 Tons Applied to Increase Crop Returns by \$20,000

Marshall, June 25.—Through the efforts of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau, six stock piles of marl, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 yards to the pile, have been at the disposal of farmers at different points in Calhoun County. This marl is pumped out of the natural marl deposits from the lakes in Calhoun County. The

well, allowing Mr. Carnes some money to help defray expenses and the farmer the use of his cash until he actually has the marl.

Adds Ton Per Acre

In looking over what is left of the stock piles a few days ago, it was estimated that about 6,000 yards had been hauled and used on farms. This amount would cover about 2,000 acres at the rate of three yards to the acre. Placing a money value on the result of applying marl is rather difficult to do, but we know that it



Calhoun Farm Bureau Pumping Marl Into Stock Pile

County Farm Bureau assumes the responsibility of putting the marl in stock piles where the farmer can readily drive his wagon, load it with marl and haul it home and spread it on his land at his own convenience.

Mr. Carnes of Calhoun county has devised a very successful machine for pumping the marl out of the lakes. He finds he can do this for about \$1 per yard. The Farm Bureau pays 50 cents per yard when the marl is put into the stock pile and Mr. Carnes waits for the balance until the marl is hauled out by the farmer, who pays \$1 per yard. Fifty cents of that dollar goes back to the Farm Bureau to pay off the advance of 50 cents per yard the Bureau makes to Mr. Carnes. This arrangement works out very

means a difference between a catch of alfalfa and none at all, and some times the same with clover. Where clover will grow without lime, experiments show us that three loads of marl per acre means an increase of one ton of clover hay to the acre. Granting that all the marl was used on clover or alfalfa we readily see that these crops may be increased 2,000 tons. With hay selling at the barns at \$10.00 this adds \$20,000 revenue to the county,—not only for this year but for several years to come.

The Calhoun County Farm Bureau members should congratulate themselves on having a Board of Directors capable of taking care of their interests.

Potato Exch. Returns \$75,000 to Members

(Continued from page 1) shipped under the Exchange "Chief Petoskey" registered trade-mark.

For a few days in April, at the peak of the spring rise, the Exchange was able to net 72 cents a bushel for the organized growers. This doubtlessly was the best price received by any growers in the state this season for table stock sold in wholesale quantities.

Good Business Management Another evidence of the high quality of the business management which has prevailed ever since the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange was organized is shown by the accumulation of working capital and the annual division of surplus earnings among the local organizations.

It must not be forgotten that the Exchange began operations in 1918 without one cent of capital; but in the five year period just drawing to a close, a working surplus of \$50,000 has been earned. This is used to finance the purchase of potato bags, tags, twine, insecticides, blue vitriol, tires and other supplies. Some of this fund has also been used in making short-time loans to needy local associations. Besides accumulating this working fund, the Exchange has, during the five years, returned to the various local associa-

tions, in proportion to the number of cars shipped, nearly \$75,000 in patronage dividends.

In our next issue we shall give our readers a close-up view of this big potato shipping organization and will trace a member's crop from the field to the table of the ultimate consumer. We feel that the time is close at hand when practically all of Michigan's commercial potato crop will be sold through the oldest of our commodity exchanges, and it is our aim to give our readers the best information about this and other commodity organizations.

The Michigan Potato Growers Exchange serves about 12,000 members. It is one of the four great commodity marketing organizations affiliated with the State Farm Bureau to further the common interests of organized farmers in Michigan. The Potato Exchange is a power for better days in the marketing of Michigan farm products. Its record is one of progress and results.

Fifth Annual Meeting The Potato Exchange will hold its fifth annual meeting at Cadillac, August 15-16, with 132 local associations sending delegates. The Exchange will report a good season, shipping about 3,000 carloads of potatoes, about 500 more than last year.



If you contemplate erecting a monument or stone to the memory of some departed one, we solicit an opportunity to submit an estimate on the work. The R. W. Carr shops in Charlotte and Battle Creek have as large and complete a stock as you will find in Michigan.

All prices are very reasonable and all orders are promptly executed. Prices and terms to suit.

We guarantee every stone we place. We ask the privilege of submitting our designs and samples and quoting you our prices.

We Have Salesmen in All Parts of Southern Michigan

Will you give us an opportunity to talk the matter over with you? There are many features about our work that we would like to explain to you in person.

Drop us a card.

R. W. CARR Charlotte Battle Creek



WE ENJOYED

Joe McGuire

Writes the Clinton County (Mich.) Farm Bureau.

"Six hundred members saw this big story on the co-operative shipping of Live Stock. It has facts and romance that make it both entertaining and instructive. It drives home a great lesson in co-operation."

Book Joe McGuire

for your next County Farm Bureau's Live Stock Ass'n, Grange program. Write HOMESTEAD FILMS, INC., 7516 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

They Like Milkmaker

Messrs. Carmer and Hart, who have one of the greatest herds of Jerseys in Oakland County, are strong boosters for Michigan Farm Bureau Milkmaker, the 24 pct. protein dairy feed with a tag on every bag telling you pound for pound what you feed and pay for. Here is their letter to us on Milkmaker:

Ortonville, Mich. June 21, 1923.

Michigan State Farm Bureau, 221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sirs: The Michigan State Farm Bureau Dairy Feed, "Milk-maker" is the most beneficial and economical of any feed we have ever used. Ourself, together with our neighbors have used several tons in the past year, and all hope the price will not be prohibitive this coming fall as there will be a much larger demand in this community.

Sincerely, Carmer & Hart, Per A. O. Carmer.

Write to the Purchasing Dept., Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich., for descriptive Milkmaker booklet, with feeding suggestions.

POULTRY FEEDS

Farm Bureau brands, built on the public formula, same as Milkmaker, will soon be on the market through your co-op. You can get F. B. poultry feeds in ears with Milkmaker. Ask your Co-op manager about them.

THRESHING COAL

Now is the time for your co-op manager to wire or phone us your needs for our famous Eastern Kentucky lump coal. Get together and order a car of it.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Purchasing Dept. Lansing, Mich.

NEW FOREST TAX LAW VETOED BY GOV. GROESBECK

Plan for Deferred Tax On Growing Timber Looked Good to Many

TAX REFORM IS NEEDED

Reforestation Would Promote Utilization of Much Idle Land

Hopes of those who looked for promotion of reforestation in Michigan and the more efficient utilization of the state's huge acreage of idle land through the passage of the Meggison-Sargent deferred forest tax bill were dashed to the ground when the Governor recently vetoed the measure. In his veto message Governor Groesbeck declared that while the aims of the measure were indeed worthy, the law as crudely drawn and unworkable. He pointed out that the title and the body of the act were not in harmony.

Failure of this important measure which has been regarded as one of the most outstanding achievements of the recent legislative sessions focused public attention once more on the importance of the reforestation problems in Michigan.

State Faces Big Problem

Time was when Michigan was a leading timber producing state. Now an annual freight bill on lumber shipped into Michigan exceeds \$15,000,000. A large amount of our timber wealth was removed ruthlessly leaving vast areas of cut-over land regarding which no provision was made for reforestation. Of the 32,000,000 acres, the best estimates are that today more than 20,000,000 acres are idle and unproductive.

Are the days of Michigan's leadership in lumber production a thing of the past? Are our burnt over and over lands to be left idle and unproductive while the general property tax becomes confiscatory and drives the owners to allow their land to revert to the state?

The problem is present. It is acute. Over half a million acres have reverted to the state for non-payment of taxes. The rate of such reversions is constantly increasing.

Timber Decrease Causes Worry

We have heard a lot of talk about depletion of timber reserves and scarcity of forest products. All of our reforestation schemes have been advocated by various men who are giving a thought to the future, but from a practical standpoint we aren't much use of discussing the means and means of reforestation for Michigan until the general property tax is no longer applied to farm and commercial woodlots. As P. S. Lovell, writing in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman, says:

"The general property tax threatens the existence of the woodlot. In any way or another this has long been recognized and various states have passed laws intended to correct this difficulty. More woodlot and overland tax legislation is coming up this winter.

Property Tax Not Adapted

"The trouble lies in that the general property tax was built for short-lived crops—and the woodlot has a lifetime crop.

Col. William B. Greenley, secretary of the United States Forest Service puts it, the general property tax applied to growing timber, is as unjust and as unreasonable as it could be to tax a field of wheat every few days during its whole growing season."

Sentiment to "make the tax fit the crop"

was crystallized in the recent session of the Michigan State Legislature. Several measures were considered. The Meggison-Sargent bill which provided for a deferred tax on forest growth passed both houses of the Legislature by general majorities and was regarded by many as one of the most constructive achievements of the past legislative session. However, this bill has been vetoed by Gov. Groesbeck and declared that it was poorly drafted and unworkable.

Provisions of Vetoed Act

Under the terms of this enactment the owner of any timber lands, or lands chiefly valuable for the growth of timber within this state, might apply to the commissioner of agriculture to have such property set aside for the growth of timber. If, after investigation, the applications were approved by the commissioner of agriculture, the land would thereafter be taxed at the rate of five per cent annually.

After a twenty-five year period

timber would be subject to cutting under general control of the commissioner of agriculture, who would guard against wasteful methods. At this time the owner of the land would be assessed a tax equal to twenty-five per cent of the stumpage value of the timber cut, to be paid into the state treasury.

There was a provision in the act which would prevent it from working as a hardship on any local taxing authority. Section six of the act provided that the state administrative commission, in its discretion, advance the township in which any forest lands lie, such sums each year out of the general fund of the state as will compensate them for the amount of taxes which would be payable from such forest reserve

lands, had they not been registered.

The importance of this measure to the northern portion of the state could hardly be estimated, but it is evident that its possibilities are very great.

Taxation is Limiting Factor

Taxation of farm woodlots and commercial timber tracts has been conceded by all to be a very important but most perplexing problem, and especially so in Michigan where there is such a large acreage which should logically be used for timber production.

Farm Woodlots Important

Nationally, farm woodlots are an important part of our agricultural interests. The woodland now included in our farms totals more acres than in all the state and national forests.

Land devoted to farm woodlots totals more than that devoted to growing wheat, cotton, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes and tobacco. This is an area as large as that of Texas, or five times as large as the area of New York state.

In Michigan at present only about 4,000,000 acres of virgin timber in the hands of the lumbermen remain to be cut, while census figures indicate that over 3,000,000 acres are devoted to farm woodlands.

Huge Acreage Now Idle

Out of the state's 32,000,000 acres nearly a third are idle and non-productive. If this land is to be reforested and used for timber production, the farm owner must have the assurance that the taxes will not be confiscatory and force him to harvest his timber before it is really ready for marketing. With such assurance, commercial reforestation appears to be a safe and attractive proposition.

Timber Market Looks Strong

There is every reason to believe that the market for forest products will continue to be very strong—in fact, grow better year by year. As Louis Lamb points out in an article in "Commerce & Finance":

"Virgin forests in the United States once covered 822,000,000 acres more than a million square miles. There remains 187,000,000 acres, less than one-sixth of the original. Towns and farms have filled nearly half the cleared spaces; the remainder is either idle or bears inferior quality second growth timber. We consume 25,000,000,000 cubic feet of timber yearly, only one-fourth of which is being replaced by new growth.

"The decade of 1880-1890 saw 45,000,000,000 feet of white pine cut and sold in Michigan alone. By 1895 the cream of the Michigan stand was gone and Wisconsin was on the way to the "cut out" stage.

"We have left about 2,215,000,000 feet of standing saw timber in the United States, about one-fifth of the inheritance received from primitive nature by the colonists of 1620 and 1633."

Big Demand for Timber

So far has this program of forest depletion been carried on that 28 states now import more lumber than they produce while many of the eastern states which formerly were large exporters now are large importers. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced at a recent hearing before the Senate Committee on Reforestation.

This situation is very true in regard to Michigan; \$15,000,000 is spent annually for freight on lumber imported into Michigan. This proves conclusively that timber production in our state is falling far behind our domestic requirements and the situation is steadily growing worse. At present rates of lumbering, some twenty years will see the commercial hardwood forests of upper Michigan exhausted as the pine forests are already exhausted.

Tax Reform May Be Solution

As already pointed out there is little hope of commercial reforestation as long as the general property tax takes an annual toll while the growing timber is bringing in no return. To promote reforestation, therefore, some better taxation system is required.

Michigan already has a fairly good farm woodlot tax law, although it must be admitted that it is not very generally used by the farmers. The law provides that a farm woodlot up to 40 acres out of 160 in a farm, if kept stocked with at least 170 trees to the acre, may become a "private forest reservation" and, having been listed with the county treasurer, is thereafter assessed and taxed at a valuation of \$1 an acre plus a five per cent harvest tax on the stumpage value of any products harvested.

No Provision for Commercial Forests

While this law may be ample to care for the farm woodlot, it does not apply in the least to commercial forests. Therefore, after a careful study of the whole timberland taxation problem and a careful analysis of Michigan's forestry needs and opportunities, a representative committee of Michigan forestry experts drafted the act for the taxation of Michigan's commercial timberland which came so near being a law.

Theory of Forest Taxation

The proposed law was carefully drawn and was rather lengthy, but the heart of the whole matter is simple. It provided that timberland should be assessed at 5 cents per acre annually while the timber itself should be subject to a harvest tax at the time of cutting.

Now there doesn't seem to be anything radical about this. There is ample precedent for such a system. In fact, that is the way we tax other farm crops. The farmer is taxed on his land and on the proceeds from the sale of his crops, but the crops themselves are not taxed before they are ready for market. In all justice a similar arrangement should be provided for the grower of timber crops. Under the general property tax, at least in theory, a stand of eighty year

PRINT FIRST BOOK ON CO-OP. MKTG.

Growth of Whole Movement Described, Analyzed by Herman Steen

Co-operative marketing is the most interesting subject in American agriculture today. More than 800,000 American farmers are marketing their crops co-operatively. Last year more than \$1,000,000 worth of farm products went to market through co-operative channels—a five-fold increase in ten years. At the present rate of progress this figure will soon be doubled.

All these facts—and many more—are told in a book on co-operative marketing just off the presses, written by Herman Steen and issued under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It tells the story of the American co-operative movement—how and why it started, how and why it grew, its failures and its successes. The author wastes no time in propaganda or theoretical discussion. He tells the story of 100 of the leading co-operative associations in the United States and Canada, carefully chosen for their contribution to the movement. Every important farm commodity is represented in this volume, and so is nearly every state and province in the United States and Canada. Furthermore, these stories of actual operation of co-operative marketing associations are written by an experienced writer, and they are as easy to read as the latest novel.

Analyzes Successes, Failures

This new book, "Co-operative Marketing: the Golden Rule in Agriculture," fills a long-felt want for definite, dependable, carefully compiled information on co-operative marketing. It is valuable because it summarizes practically all the American experience on the subject and presents it in a form easy to grasp and understand; it is valuable because it analyzes failures as well as conspicuous successes; and it is valuable because it presents the philosophy of successful co-operative marketing as the author sees it after visiting nearly every important co-operative association in North America. It ought to be in the hands of every farmer, rural banker and farm leader who now belongs to a co-operative association or who is interested in the movement.

The publishers of "Co-operative Marketing" practice what they preach. They are charging but \$1 for their 356-page book, well printed and well bound. Copies may be secured by addressing the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Bureau Women Have Their Sewing Schools

Barry County women at Woodland and at Welcome Corners have organized through the Farm Bureau to carry on the clothing instruction classes offered by the Michigan Agricultural College. The work includes teaching of the principles of dress making, the best and shortest methods in sewing, helpful information in the selection of clothing and materials, thorough knowledge of the sewing machine and its attachments for better, quicker, and easier work. During May the two clubs discussed the selection and use of commercial patterns. This service is available to County Farm Bureau women throughout the state through their County Farm Bureaus.

Sheep Grower Has Standardized Values

We have in Michigan a man who has standardized the marketing of pure bred sheep so that he is able to sell them as a standard piece of goods for a standard, year-around price to all comers, just the same as any manufacturer does with his goods. By an accurate system of grading and selection, Romeyn C. Parsons, Grand Ledge, has standardized the values of his sheep according to type, wool, size, and breeding so that he is able to offer five breeds of sheep in such classes as "good rams not guaranteed pure bred"—"pure bred"—"registered"—and "high class pure breeds," with several definite gradations of quality in each class. Mr. Parsons says his system of grading and marketing enable him to fill orders with exactly the same type of sheep for each class of order and to market his goods systematically throughout the year at a standard price. Mr. Parsons takes orders from sheepmen in all parts of the country.

Instead of abolishing the \$2 bill, how would it do for the Secretary of the Treasury to find some way to make it worth two dollars?—Boston Transcript.

old timber will have been taxed 80 times, and each time on the sum of its growth to date, so that the compounding of taxes and interest eats up all profits long before the timber is ready to cut. That, as remarked by the Chief of the United States Forest Service, is equivalent to taxing a field of growing wheat every few days through its whole growing season.

Farmers and owners of commercial timber tracts or lands suitable for reforestation should not cease their fight until a just and workable forest tax law is enacted. And in their effort they should have the support of all who wish to see Michigan reach its greatest possible development.

URGE PUBLIC TO EAT MEAT FOR HEALTH

Chicago, June 25—To increase the consumption of meat, a matter that is important to every live stock producer, the organized live stock producers, packers and retailers are co-operating in a national campaign to advertise the wholesomeness of meat and its important part in the diet. The week of June 25-30 the nation observed a "Meat for Health Week," as the result of this co-operation. This is the first item in a constructive program to increase meat consumption. It will extend over a period of several years.

GRADUATE RECORD CLASS AT M. A. C.

Grant 261 Bachelors Degrees At 65th Commencement of School

East Lansing, June 18—The largest graduating class in the history of the Michigan Agricultural College received degrees from the institution on Monday, June 18, at the 65th annual commencement exercises of the school. Agricultural, engineering, home economics, veterinary medicine, and applied science graduates were included in the list of 261 bachelors degrees. Fourteen masters and doctors advanced degrees were also conferred.

John W. Laird, president of Albion College, delivered the commencement address upon the subject, "The Man and the Hour." R. S. Shaw, acting-president of M. A. C., presided at the exercises.

LOOK OUT FOR INFERIOR CLOVER

A German firm informs the State Farm Bureau that Europe has very good prospects for a big red clover crop. Conditions are very promising in Austria Hungary and Roumania. These countries expect to be great exporters of red clover, alsike and timothy in 1923. They are prospecting for markets. Michigan Agricultural College and Michigan farm tests have shown that this seed is far behind our Michigan or northern western grown clovers. It winter kills. Millions of pounds of this inferior stuff is bound to come in and will be mixed with good seed by some distributors. The Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Dept. handles only northern grown Michigan and northwest seed. When you plant Farm Bureau brands, you can't go wrong.

Sold His Oats

May 28, 1923
Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.
Gentlemen:
Your check covering Wolverine oat pool is received. Will say I am well satisfied and appreciate the business-like manner in which you handled the matter. Heretofore I have disposed of my seed oats by filling small orders direct in which manner I, perhaps, receive a little more per bushel but it is a great deal of work and trouble. I like the "pool" system much better and wish to be counted "in" on next year's pool.
Very respectfully yours,
W. E. Eckerson,
Route 4,
Jackson, Michigan.

SEED GRAIN POOL BRINGS FARMERS BETTER PRICES

Poolers Net 35 to 47 Pct. Above Average Market Price

While the benefits derived from the Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Department are generally considered from the view point of the person purchasing the high quality, pure, true-to-name and adapted seed handled by the Farm Bureau, a look into recent business in spring seed grains handled, discloses the fact that benefits also resulted to those distributing their farm grown seeds through the Bureau's seed pool arrangement.

Worthy and Wolverine seed oats, Wisconsin Pedigreed barley, and Robust beans which had been subjected to field and after harvest inspection by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and certified by them, were handled by the Bureau through co-operative pools in such a way that the net prices to the growers were from 35 to 47 per cent higher than the average market price for these grains during the same period. The Bureau found the markets and did all of the business, thus relieving the growers of considerable detail. A statement of the pool net price per bushel to the grower, the average market price and the difference between the two, showing the grower's gain, is contained in the following table:

Pool Price per bushel net to grower	Average Market Price	Pooler's gain per bushel
Worthy Oat Pool.....\$0.687	\$0.473	\$0.214
Wolverine Oat Pool.....0.697	0.473	0.224
Wis. Ped. Barley.....1.032	0.709	0.322
Robust Beans.....5.839	4.318	1.520

CLASSIFIED ADS PAY MAIL TO MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS 221 N. CEDAR ST. LANSING, MICH.

USE THIS FORM IT SAVES DELAY

Your Count of this Ad.....Words
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Amount enclosed \$.....

FILL THIS, PLEASE

Include in Ad. Copy Name and Address

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATE EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1923.
4 cents per word for 1 insertion, 7 cents per word for 2 insertions, 3 cents per word per insertion, for 3 or more consecutive insertions. Initial, name, address, number, abbreviation count as separate words.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

Your Name.....Route.....
Town.....State.....

Print Name and Address.

Elevator Exch. Gets Top Prices For Goods

(Continued from page one) co-operators themselves out of business. These are some of the reasons why failure to stand by your co-operative association is a losing proposition in the long run.

Why Exchange Does Better

On the other hand, your co-operative elevator association and the Michigan Elevator Exchange is able to return a better price to its members as a rule because the co-op markets through the Elevator Exchange, which quite regularly bids its local associations better prices than the old line jobbers are offering.

There is a reason for this: The Michigan Elevator Exchange has 107 local associations. Working together they reduce the sales expense very materially. The Exchange markets wheat at the minimum charge of one cent a bushel and that charge is the same every day.

Examples of Exchange's Work

The Elevator Exchange very often makes sales for its members at several cents above the jobbers' bids to the same local association. May 25 we told in the News about the Holland Co-op. Association being bid 70 1/2 cents for a car of rye. The same morning the Elevator Exchange sold the same rye for the Holland Co-op. at 78 cents or 7 1/2 cents more per bushel. In the June 15th edition Hiram Brooks of Brown City said that Snover Farm Bureau Association at Snover often pays six cents more for wheat than Brown City. This is because Snover sells through the Elevator Exchange. There are many other instances.

Returns the Savings

Any savings on sales expenses is pro-rated back to local elevators by the Michigan Elevator Exchange. May 1st the Exchange pro-rated back a patronage dividend of \$8,000.

Should a Co-operative elevator member get to wondering if his local association is helping him, let him consider what old line elevators would pay were it not for the competition they are getting from the Michigan Elevator Exchange. Old line concerns often pay less in communities where there is no co-operative elevator. This last session, the Legislature found it advisable to pass a potato, grain and bean marketing bill which forbids anyone from attempting to kill off a local co-operative elevator by paying very high prices for goods in the town where the elevator is located and making up the losses by depressing the price in other communities where they have local elevators but no co-operative competition.

Working for Farmers Interests

The local co-operative association and the Michigan Elevator Exchange are always pulling for the high dollar for their producer members. What would our grain, hay and bean men be getting today if it were not for such co-operative associations as the Michigan Elevator Exchange and its locals? They enable farmers to deal direct with the market and keep the farmer so posted that competition must keep in tune with the market.

RASPBERRY PLANTINGS MUST BE INSPECTED

East Lansing, June 26.—Raspberry plantations of the state from which plants are to be sold, shipped, or exchanged must be inspected twice during the summer months, according to a recent ruling of the State Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the ruling, according to R. E. Loree, of the M. A. C. horticultural staff, is to provide better planting stock, and, with the co-operation of the growers, control and eradicate dangerous diseases.

Inspection and roguing are necessary, says Loree, in order to clean up the raspberry plantations, whether or not plants are to be sold. Descriptions of the common raspberry diseases are given in a circular on raspberry culture which may be had on request from the Horticultural Department, M. A. C. East Lansing.

Meadow Brook Heretards Fairfax and Disturbed

Breeding stock for sale, both sexes, any age. Call, phone or write Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co.

HEREFORDS

Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from America's foremost herds at prices that enable them under Earlelrip Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 months. Bulls including prize winners at the larger shows at practical prices. Herd headed by Straight Edge 1169786, one of two sons of Perfection Fairfax out of a daughter of the Famous Disturber. E. F. R. Siskans & Sons (Herefords since 1889), St. Clair, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Remarkable for SIZE and STRENGTH. Reasonably Priced. LEIGHORNS, ANCONAS, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, MINORCAS, SPANISH and BRAHMAS. TYBONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan

Saved 70 Sheep

Manchester, Mich., May 20, '23. A year ago 18 of my sheep died of stomach worms, and the 70 ewes I had left were badly infected with worms and also ticks. I began putting TIX-TON-MIX in the salt for them, placing it where they could have it at all times.

In seven days the sheep stopped dying and soon became a healthy flock. This spring they produced more than the usual number of lambs and they are all doing well and are free from ticks.

My neighbor and I also gave it to our winter feeding lambs with wonderfully good results.

I have fed it for a year now and know exactly what TIX-TON-MIX will do. The price of one lamb did it all. The cost is so small for each sheep that it pays well to use it the year around. Every owner of sheep should be feeding TIX-TON-MIX.

(Signed) GEORGE O. BERTKE.

Order TIX-TON-MIX of drug or general stores or a \$2 package, enough for 30 sheep for six months will be sent by Parcel Post, direct from our sales office.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 40 E. Michigan Ave., Lansing, Michigan.

HOGS WILL MATURE EARLIER If You Feed 'Em Detroit Star Brand Meat, and Bone, Hog Digester Tankage

Builds bone and muscle on young pigs. You can market two months earlier than by feeding with corn alone, besides brood sows will eat NONE of their young'uns. There is a Difference in Pigs



Free Booklet contains Full Information
DETROIT PACKING CO., Detroit, Mich.
Give this product a trial! It means money for you. Guaranteed 50% protein. Packed in 100 lb. bags.
Your local co-op. manager or the Michigan State Farm Bureau will take your order and fill promptly.

Common Sense in Selling Wool

Old line dealers are interested in how little they can pay for your wool and yet get it. The Farm Bureau is interested in making the greatest possible return for the grower.

There is a big demand for wool. There is practically no carry-over from 1922. Foreign countries have no large holdings of wools wanted by American consumers. Authorities in the wool trade believe the entire 1923 clip should find a ready market.

When you pool, you market by grade and get the full returns from every grade you have. The pool is your own sales agency, and it sells direct to mills. The profits are yours and you get them.

Write the State Farm Bureau Wool Department at Lansing for wool bags and ship collect to the Farm Bureau. Tell us about how many fleeces you will have. We grade promptly on arrival of wool and return you your warehouse receipt and your regular cash advance of 25 cents a pound. Final settlement when the pool is sold out.

Pooling Rewards Care in Handling Wool

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Wool Department
Lansing, Michigan

SANILAC STARTS NEW CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERS

210 Workers at Meeting to Discuss Bureau's Future

Sandusky, June 23.—A great Farm Bureau meeting was held here Saturday by 210 Sanilac County Farm Bureau members and their wives, Sanilac's committee in charge of the coming Sanilac membership campaign. These members have renewed their memberships and the men will serve as drivers during the campaign.

Working under direction of Alex Lindsay, manager of the Decker Farm Bureau Local, these men are organizing a great membership campaign. Their county has done some excellent Farm Bureau work and is a leader in successful co-operative marketing associations.

At their rally June 23, these Farm Bureau men heard Secretary-Mgr. Brody and Alfred Bentall of the State Farm Bureau and the following local speakers discuss the work of the State and Sanilac Farm Bureaus: D. T. Knight, president of the Sanilac County Farm Bureau, George Black, president of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Ass'n., M. E. Lincoln, president of the Sandusky Federal Farm Loan Ass'n., Wm. Myers, manager of the Carsonville Co-op., Mr. Teeple, manager of Minden City Co-op., and Charles Beuchler, manager of Snover Farm Bureau Ass'n.

Speaking of Farm Bureau benefits, Mr. Anderson, member of Carsonville Co-op., said that the day after the farmers established the Carsonville Cream stations, old line cream buyers boosted their butter fat price four cents a pound. The Carsonville Cream Station has produced \$3,723 back to members and he said his share of the dividends was \$150.

Notice to Wool Poolers

The following co-operative associations will accept wool for the 1923 wool pool at any time and will make the regular cash advance of 25 cents per pound:

- Midland Co-operative Association.
- Coleman Co-operative Association.
- Isabella Co. Farm Bureau, Mt. Pleasant.
- Petoskey Producers Company.
- Merrill Co-operative Shipping Association.
- The Square Deal Co-operative Association, Charlotte.
- Farmers Co-op. Elev. Ass'n., West Branch.
- Harrison Elevator Co.
- Hart Co-op. Marketing Association.
- Paul Hayward, South Boardman.
- Adrian Community Market.
- Millersburg Co-op. Ass'n., Lakeview Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n.
- Vestaburg Co-op. Marketing Association.
- Tustin Co-op. Shipping Association.
- Reading Co-op. Ass'n.
- Fremont Co-op. Prod. Ass'n.
- Clare County Farm Bureau.
- Oxford Farm Bureau Local.
- Battle Creek Farm Bureau Ass'n.
- Kalamazoo Farmers Prod. Company.

The following will accept and ship wool. Cash advance to be sent from State Farm Bureau headquarters.

- Barryton Co-op. Potato Association, Barryton, will accept wool on June 30.
- Beaverton Co-op. Association, Beaverton, June 11, 12, 25, 26, and every two weeks following on Monday and Tuesday.
- Twining Co-op. Ass'n., at any time except Saturday.
- Imlay City, July 6.

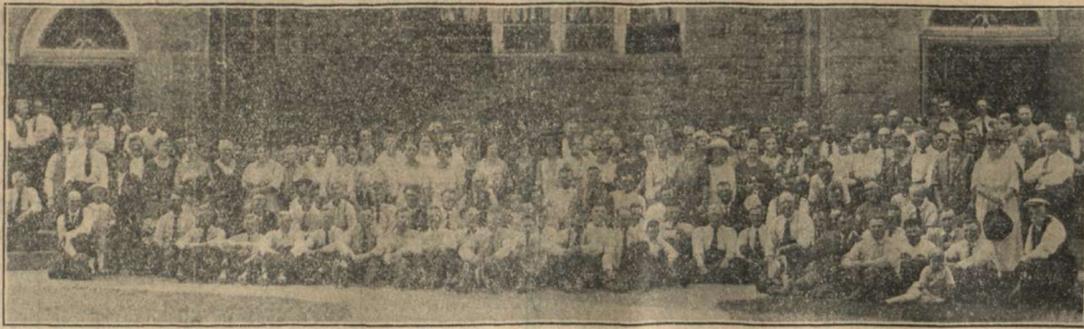
HURON FARM BUREAU BACKS GAS TAX

Bad Axe, June 25.—Resolutions endorsing the Michigan State Farm Bureau's continued support for a two cent gasoline tax and re-election of the entire Huron County Farm Bureau Board of Directors and officers were features of the annual meeting of the Huron Farm Bureau held here, June 23.

The annual meeting was attended by 64 delegates representing 27 townships. Seventy-five per cent of these men left teams in their barns at bean planting time to attend their annual Farm Bureau meeting. At their dinner, John Moore of Filion, spoke on the necessity of farmers standing by their Farm Bureau organization. His address was very well received.

Expect 250 At Meeting
The meeting set for the evening of July 10th for the rally of Farm Bureau members who are going to work in Huron County's coming membership campaign. It is believed that 250 or more men and their wives will be at this meeting. Secretary-Manager Clark Brody of the State Farm Bureau will attend. The Huron County Farm Bureau picnic

They Will Put Sanilac Campaign Across



CONCRETE BEST FOR FOUNDATION OF FARM BLDGS

Expert Explains Best Types And Mixtures For Farm Use

By W. G. Kaiser
Agricultural Engineer

"It is not the first cost but the upkeep" that tells the story of building on a poor foundation. It is mighty tempting to cut a tree or two or drag in a few large rocks for the foundation of the new shed, barn or whatever building it might be, but when this is done it is the same story over again,—the building will probably be in need of repairs in a few years.

Build Right First Time
A permanent foundation is a fundamental requirement of a permanent building. To be permanent, it must be strong, rot-proof, fire-proof and rat-proof.

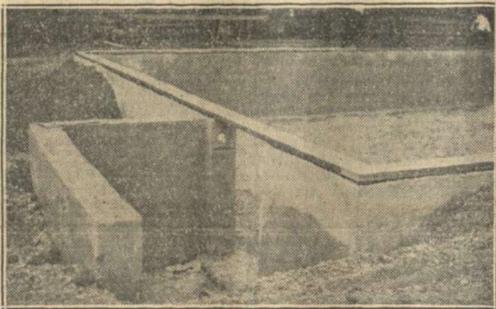
Concrete fulfills these requirements and is much used. It is easy to make and use. Only a few simple rules need be followed.

strains, leave the designing of the foundation wall to a competent engineer.

Forms will be needed in making walls of poured concrete. As a usual thing air-dried lumber is used for forms, and where smooth surfaces are wanted lumber planed on the edges and one side should be used.

For building a wall of this type in well drained soil, a 1:2 1/4:4 mixture is recommended, while in undrained soil a 1:2:3 mixture should be used. A 1:2:3 mixture means, one sack of cement, to two cubic feet of sand and three cubic feet of pebbles or crushed stone. The sand should be clean, and vary in size from the smallest particle up to that which will just pass through a 1/4-inch mesh screen. The pebbles or crushed rock should be clean, hard and vary in size from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches. Only enough water should be used to make the concrete of a jelly-like consistency. An excess of water will decrease the strength of the concrete.

It is best to place the concrete in six to nine inch layers in the forms and, by forcing a spade between the concrete and the forms, to work the pebbles or crushed stone to the interior of the mass, and thus force the cement mortar next to the forms, which makes a smooth wall. After the concrete has been placed it should be covered with straw, burlap or



A Concrete Foundation

Concrete foundations may be made of blocks or poured concrete. Either method will be satisfactory except for very large buildings, in which case only poured concrete should be used. With either type of foundation wall it is best to place it on a footing in order to have an even surface on which to start and provide even distribution of the weight of the building. The width of the footing depends upon the weight of the building and the load bearing capacity of different soils.

Safe loads for soils:
Soft Clay.....1 ton per sq. ft.
Wet Sand.....2 tons per sq. ft.
Firm Clay.....2 tons per sq. ft.
Fine & Dry Sand...3 tons per sq. ft.
Hard Dry Clay....4 tons per sq. ft.
Coarse Sand.....4 tons per sq. ft.
Gravel.....6 tons per sq. ft.
For most houses and barns there is no need of designing the foundation wall to withstand any great lateral pressure, but in deep basements or basements of buildings on side hills, it may be necessary to make some allowance for it. Where there is much lateral pressure, extra heavy loads, vibration or unusual

will be held at Caseville in mid-August.

The delegates re-elected the following Huron County Farm Bureau directors and the directors organized as follows:

President, Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Vice-Pres., James Davison; Sec-Treas., Wm. Learman, Harbor Beach. Directors: Frank Kinch, Grindstone City; Theo. Premier, Ruth; Fred Oehmke, Sebawaing; Donald Gordon, Uby; Wm. Wightman of Caseville is a new member of the board.

MARKET CONDITIONS

As Reported By State Farm Bureau Marketing Departments

WHEAT

Wheat market continues its downward trend as we near the new crop, with ideal weather over most of the wheat producing States. Not until some crop damage reports come in will we see any better prices. However, we believe if December wheat sells less than a dollar there might be some stimulation to this market.

RYE

This grain has had a bad year. We still look for this crop to sell at the same discount under wheat as in the past. Export demand makes rye business and foreigners are not buying rye,—consequently no business.

CORN

Look for some higher prices in corn before the July option is out of the way.

OATS

This grain has firmed up some in the past few weeks due to unfavorable crop reports.

BEANS

The bean market has had a sharp decline this week. Prices have broken from \$6.25 to \$5.75 to the farmer. Since the decline the offers have been far in excess of orders and it looks as though the market is on its way back to levels which will be in line with the new crop prices. It is hard to say when the bottom will be reached.

Strong For Gas Tax

"I drive a Ford car and use a stationary gasoline engine and consider a gasoline tax to be the square way for raising finances for road purposes," wrote Martin Black of Gageton, R. F. D. 3, to the Sanilac County Farm Bureau in regard to his opinion on the gasoline tax at this time. He said he had no compromises in mind.

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

Sandusky, June 23.—Above is the big crowd of the Sanilac County Farm Bureau members who met at Sandusky, June 23rd, to complete their plans for their second membership campaign which opens June 27. Every one of these members has renewed his Farm Bureau membership for another three years and everyone of them is going to have an active part in the campaign. About 250 men have already agreed to act as drivers in their respective townships, Sanilac County Farm Bureau members enjoyed this booster meeting and it was one of the best pre-campaign meetings that has been held anywhere in the state. Secretary Brody of the State Farm Bureau attended this meeting and explained the operation and future plans of the Farm Bureau movement in Michigan.

Fruit Growers Unite In Central Agency

(Continued from page one)

The Michigan Fruit Growers will assist local associations with their problems. Its affiliation with the Michigan State Farm Bureau will give the Fruit Growers the Bureau's traffic department service in securing satisfactory transportation services.

Through the influence of the Michigan Fruit Growers it is believed that government inspection at loading points can be secured. Mr. Tennant said that such inspections offer the best protection against unwarranted rejections, the bane of all fruit shippers.

Organization is Power

Mr. Tennant pointed out the financial power which would come through organization of the fruit locals as the Michigan Fruit Growers, and explained how the other commodity marketing associations in Michigan have built up strong surpluses to guard them against unfavorable market conditions, and to enable them to defend their rights in any legal actions which they might find it necessary to take.

Great savings can be obtained through the co-operative purchase of supplies, said Mr. Tennant, who declared that this feature alone was worth more than the cost of membership, which previously had been decided at \$500 for the first hundred cars shipped by a local and \$100 for each additional 50 cars or major fraction thereof. The car shipments are to be figured on the basis of the average for the past three years and the membership stock is to be readjusted every five years on this volume basis.

Will Build Up Industry

With the establishment of the Michigan Fruit Growers stronger locals can be built; existing locals can be fortified and kept independent and new locals can be put on their feet and kept going. Organization of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., is destined to raise the efficiency of the whole industry.

See National Outlook

It is probable that the new organization will avail itself of the sales facilities of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers Inc., the national fruit sales organization. No contract has been signed yet, President Nicol is also chairman of the executive committee of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers Inc. It would seem probable that the state and national organization could work together in splendid co-operation this season.

Michigan Ranks in First Place

Clark L. Brody, secretary and manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, said that Michigan farmers for their own good and protection must build up the best possible type of co-operative marketing organization. He said that the Michigan type of commodity control organization whereby fruit is marketed by an organization of fruit growers,—grain by grain men, etc., is the best type yet developed and is unapproached by that of any other state.

Commenting upon the recent attacks made upon the State Farm Bureau, Mr. Brody remarked that a weak organization or one whose leaders have "sold out" is never attacked by the opposition, and that such attacks should be regarded as an acknowledgment that the Farm Bureau is becoming strong and that its leaders have refused to submit to outside influences. Mr. Brody assured the fruit growers that the legal talent and the traffic and legislative services of the Michigan State Farm Bureau would be placed at the disposal of the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc.

E. L. Ewing, State Farm Bureau traffic counsel, addressed the fruit growers regarding their transportation problems. He said that Michigan farmers are not adequately served by the railroads. However, this is not entirely the railroads' fault. The railroads need the organized co-operation of the farmers to give effective ser-

vice. They are getting it from the Farm Bureau. Mr. Ewing explained that through Farm Bureau's efforts the car supply for the potato shippers was increased this last season.

Seek Refrigerator Cars

The chief railroad problem considered was the supply of refrigerator cars to handle the 1923 fruit crop. The Michigan Fruit Growers must have an adequate supply of refrigerator cars. A car requirement census was taken at the meeting to determine how many refrigerator cars would be required by each local association during the present season. The shippers were urged to make the best possible use of the cars supplied. The Farm Bureau will work to secure distribution of cars on the basis of fruit actually on hand which is immediately available for loading.

President Nicol, also chairman of the national Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., explained why a Michigan organization is needed in addition to the national organization, with which some locals are affiliated for sales purposes. He showed that the fruit growers of California are not particularly interested in assisting Michigan fruit growers to buy supplies to better advantage, to standardize or improve their pack, or to lessen their freight rates and other transportation charges.

Mr. Nicol explained that the freight rates from California and southern points to Michigan are much lower than the freight rates from Michigan back to these points, despite the fact that many refrigerator cars necessarily have to be returned empty to California and southern fruit sections. He declared that these favorable freight rates had been achieved through the influence of state fruit marketing associations such as Michigan is now organizing.

Secretary F. L. Bradford of St. Joseph declared that the local associations need to get together in a state exchange as much as the farmers needed to group themselves in the locals. He said that the overhead expense for all would be reduced by volume business.

Urges Immediate Action

Declaring that all were agreed on the general principles and upon the need and desirability of organization, Mr. W. E. Phillips of Decatur, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, urged that they go ahead with the details and final arrangements. The constitution and by-laws, as considered at a preliminary meeting two months ago, were slightly amended and ratified unanimously. As conclusive evidence of permanent support, the duly authorized delegates of ten local fruit marketing associations signed the constitution. Other locals are ready to come in at an early date, but the delegates representing them June 19 were not with authority to sign on their behalf.

Harry Pound and Roy W. Davis, secretaries of the Benito Harbor and St. Joseph Chambers of Commerce, welcomed the Fruit Growers on behalf of their cities and pledged their support to the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

Brody Speaks Before Ontario Co. Agents

Secretary Brody of the State Farm Bureau spoke on the Co-operative Marketing of Farm Produce before the 16th annual conference of Ontario County Agricultural Agents at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, June 26. C. V. Ballard, Ass't. Michigan County Agent leader, spoke on the relationship between the State Agricultural college, the State Farm Bureau and the County Agents. Mr. Brody and Mr. Ballard were invited to address the Ontario Agents as coming from a leading state in co-operative work.

The difference between America's capital and America's capital is that one is in Washington and the other in tax-free securities.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Farm Bureau Binder Twine Is Best

It's insect proof and the price is right. Made for us by the Michigan State Prison.

Get It From Your Co-op.

M. A. C. FARMERS DAY BOOKED FOR JULY 27

East Lansing, June 28.—The sixth annual Summer Farmers Day at the Michigan Agricultural College will be held Friday, July 27, this year. More than 5,000 farmers and their families gathered on the college campus for the big conclave in 1922. Plans are being made to care for an even larger crowd this summer.

In 1918, a special conference of state farmers was called at M. A. C. during the summer to discuss problems arising in connection with wartime wheat crops. The following year, a similar gathering was called to plan state programs for soil experimental and test work. So much interest was shown in these meetings that it was decided to hold an annual conference at which timely subjects connected with all branches of agriculture would be taken up for consideration, along with inspection of the extensive experimental plots on the college farm.

While details of this year's program are not complete, it is understood that two or three of the country's leading authorities on agricultural matters will appear on the platform at the big afternoon open-air meeting. Band concerts, picnic lunches, special conferences, and exhibits will feature the meeting, as in past years.

The Summer Farmers Day is rivalled in importance only by the annual Farmers Week, held at M. A. C. in the winter.

R. R.'S TO SPEED FARM SUPPLIES

Cleveland, June 27.—Special service in transporting farm supplies has been guaranteed co-operative buying associations in the eastern and middle west states by 12 big railroads the result of a conference held between representatives of the railroads and the farmers' organizations in Cleveland last week.

Eight co-operative associations, distributing farm supplies were represented, including the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio State Farm Bureaus. The combined purchasing power of the eight organizations was estimated at the conference, to reach 25,000 cars this year, including supplies of feed, seed and fertilizer.

"Co-operative Marketing"

The 366 page Farm Bureau Book can be secured direct from the American Farm Bureau Federation. Price \$1.00



You Can Better Your Produce Returns

You can get the full return from your berries, fruits, vegetables, eggs, and poultry by marketing them through your Michigan State Farm Bureau Produce Exchange at Detroit. Your Co-operative Association can handle the details for you. You should ship through your local co-op. for best results.

Many farmers are not receiving the best market prices for produce, for a number of reasons. Many others are getting top prices through the

Farm Bureau Produce Exchange

You have been reading about them in the Michigan Farm Bureau News. Detroit is a great market and is eager for good farm produce, properly handled and brought to the consumer in good condition. We keep your Co-operative Manager thoroughly informed on WHEN and HOW to make shipments. Increase your returns by working with him and with us.

SHIP NOW

All Kinds of Poultry

Especially Broilers, Hens and Ducks

Shipping tags and information gladly furnished on request

Other Products Handled and Marketed

Asparagus, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Celery, Potatoes, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables, also eggs. Producers unable to ship through a co-op. should write us for information on how this service may be obtained.

A Dept. of Michigan State Farm Bureau

FARM BUREAU PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Detroit, Michigan

2729-31 Russell St. Cadillac 2270

MR. FARMER!

Mr. Dealer Mr. Jobber



Are you remembering in purchasing your binder twine that you have a factory of your own at Jackson? It is making the best twine that can be placed on the market and has a mixture of fiber this year. Manila is added to the sisal to give extra strength.

The State Farm Bureau and other organizations and dealers of the state are in position to handle your twine. If they do not, write direct for prices as we want you to use your own twine as we make 14,000,000 lbs. more than Michigan can use.

Michigan State Prison

HARRY L. HULBERT, Warden