

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

Published by the Michigan State Farm Bureau for its Membership

Your Neighbors in Farm Bureau through the NEWS

Issued Semi-Monthly

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Issued Semi-Monthly

PETEET SHOWS WHY FARMING LACKS STABILITY

AMERICA STRONG ON PRODUCTION BUT IS WEAK ON MARKETING

HOPE IN CO-OPERATION

Farm Bureau Leader Explains Our Marketing Needs At Conference

St. Paul, Minn., March 8.—"Agriculture is unstable today because an important half of it is carried on in a haphazard, unscientific manner," said Walton Peteet, American Farm Bureau co-operative marketing director, in his key-note address delivered before the Northwest Agricultural Price Stabilization Conference at St. Paul, the week of Feb. 26.

About 1,000 farm leaders from middle west states discussed the 66 cent term dollar with which the farmer is trying to run his business today and the 100 cents on a dollar he pays for the things he has to buy. Michigan was represented at the meeting. Continuing Mr. Peteet said:

"Like all other manufacturing industries, agriculture consists of two main divisions—one of production and the other of distribution. As producers, American farmers are the most efficient in the world, producing more per man than any others. As distributors, or marketers, they are far behind the farmers of many so-called backward nations of Europe. Sales Department Needed.

"As an industry, American agriculture is in exactly the position of a great manufacturing enterprise with a splendid production organization but without an organized sales force.

"Let us consider Irish potatoes as an illustration. It is a national industry. Its output is so many bushels annually, just as the output of our flour mills is so many barrels of flour annually. But what a difference when it comes to marketing these two commodities! Each stockholder in our national potato industry tries to market his own small share of the whole. He doesn't know how to grade his product, so most of it goes on the market in ungraded bulk. He doesn't know where the markets are or how to reach them, so he either sells to a speculator or ships to a few big markets about the same time several thousand other producers do the same thing. Result, these few markets are glutted and prices take a downward plunge. He knows that the consumer wants potatoes every day in the year, but somebody tells him there is going to be a surplus of a few million bushels, and each resolves not to let his crop get into the unsold part of that surplus, so each rushes his product to market soon after harvest. Presto, the price drops below the cost of production, and the business of potato farming becomes very unstable and soon this

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

"If any member association of the Exchange finds that today it can get a better price outside of the Exchange than the Exchange can offer, it is at liberty to take the opportunity upon giving the Elevator Exchange an opportunity to bid on the stuff. However, the records of the Exchange show very few sales made outside, while the Exchange business has climbed from \$84,000 monthly to more than \$325,000 in less than three years. Mr. Selesky's association at Grand Blanc sells practically everything that it has through the Exchange. Selesky knows what he is talking about.

"The Town bill now before the Michigan Legislature would prohibit the manufacture and sale of filled-milk in Michigan. The State Farm Bureau has endorsed both the national and state measures.

BEAMER IS PRESIDENT OF LIVE STOCK EXCH.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Livestock Exchange organized Feb. 23rd by re-electing E. A. Beamer of Blissfield, President; W. J. Perry of Grand Blanc, Vice-President; J. H. O'Mealy of Pittsford, secretary; P. M. Granger of Charlotte, treasurer; E. E. Compton of Lansing, was re-elected as manager.

For the week ending Feb. 22nd the Michigan Livestock Exchange Co-op. Commission House at Detroit handled 9 cars out of total receipts of 213 cars. Forty-eight shipping associations in all points of the state shipped

Markets Rhubarb

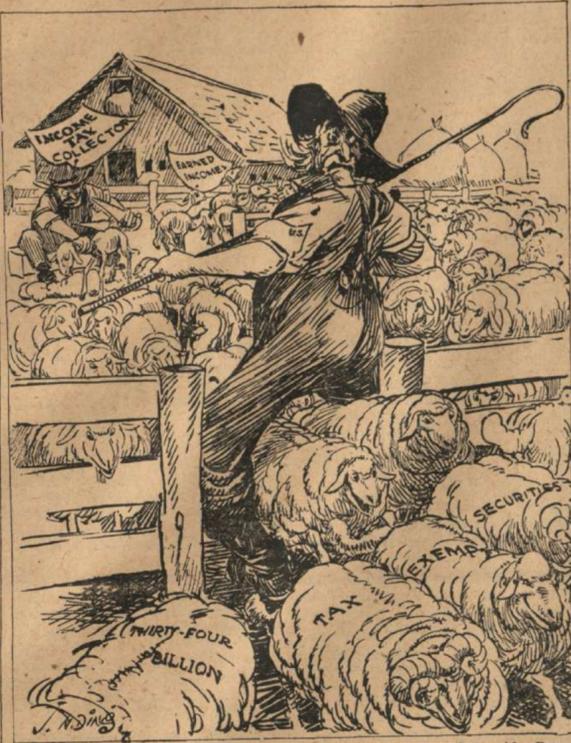
The Farm Bureau Exchange Department is marketing hothouse rhubarb for Wayne County growers in Detroit, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, and many other cities. The rhubarb is marketed under a special Farm Bureau brand which emphasizes that the rhubarb came from Michigan. It is put up in a standard, attractive pack and is bringing top prices.

WHY THEY YELP

Mark Twain said once, "If you throw a rock into a gang of dogs and one howls, you know which one is hit."

Just now a firm of bean jobbers at Lansing, in a circular letter to the bean trade is elaborating the Michigan Elevator Exchange for selling beans at New Orleans and hustling the returns back to our farmers underneath the very nose of other Michigan competition, some of which has a considerable quantity of beans on hand, a quantity that is giving them considerable worry. Some wild and hostile propaganda is going the rounds, showing that two years of strenuous effort by the Michigan Elevator Exchange have made it a factor in selling beans for Michigan farmers.

A Bow-Legged Shepherd



Courtesy of Grand Rapids Press.

SELESKY KNOWS WHY THEY DO IT

Sellers Use the Office That Brings Home the Bacon

"Why do Elevator Exchange members continue to market their stuff through the Michigan Elevator Exchange?" asked Louis Selesky, Genesee County Farm Bureau member, of Grand Blanc, R. 2.

"Do you suppose that it is just because they are Farm Bureau members and it is a Farm Bureau institution and they feel that they ought to patronize it for that reason?"

"Not on your life! The Elevator Exchange is after the high dollar for their products and returns it with such regularity that the Exchange has built itself into a great selling organization. That's the reason why."

Mr. Selesky answered his own question from his own experience.

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FILLED-MILK BILL SENT TO HARDING

Washington, March 3.—During the closing hours of Congress the Voigt Anti-Filled-Milk bill was passed and sent to President Harding for his signature.

The Voigt bill prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of filled-milk—milk from which the butter fat has been removed and replaced with some vegetable oil.

The Town Bill

The Town bill now before the Michigan Legislature would prohibit the manufacture and sale of filled-milk in Michigan. The State Farm Bureau has endorsed both the national and state measures.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY ENGAGES AGR'L AGENT

The Presque Isle County Farm Bureau has employed Ivan Sours as County Agricultural Agent to succeed Colonel C. McCrary who has gone to Alpena County. Presque Isle County Farm Bureau members believe that they can best accomplish the things they have set out to do by keeping a County Agricultural Agent at the helm.

Was Worth \$180

Frank Kinch, of Grindstone City, pooled his 1922 clip of wool. His net gain over best local bid will pay his Farm Bureau membership dues for 18 years. The net gain to Mr. Kinch resulting from his sticking to his organization was \$180.00.

Ass'ns. Buy 3,000 Barrels of Cement

During the week of Feb. 26 the State Farm Bureau Purchasing Dept. bought 3,000 barrels of cement from the Aetna Portland Cement Company for members of local co-operative associations. The Farm Bureau is also buying a big volume of spray materials, coal, and feeds for its membership. Farm Bureau Milkmaker continues to stand at the head of all dairy rations in Michigan for satisfaction given and high production at low cost.

FREIGHT ZONES COST SHIPPERS TWO MILLIONS

TRAFFIC LEAGUE—FARM BUREAU CASE PROTESTS THE DISCRIMINATION

The zone system of freight rates in Michigan has long been an irritant. It is said to cost our shippers \$2,000,000 extra each year.

Repeal of the zone system has been agitating the State Public Utilities Commission ever since the system was established in 1917 and 1918. Shippers' opposition came to a head last April when the Michigan Traffic League petitioned for abolition of the zones and reduction in Michigan rates in a joint hearing before the State and Federal Railroad Commissions at Lansing.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau intervened in behalf of Michigan farmers, and through E. L. Ewing, counsel for the shippers, built up a very strong case for the farmer shippers. Recently the Public Utilities Commission came out for repeal of the zoning system and will urge that before the I. C. C. at Washington, February 28.

In 1917 railroads operating in Michigan petitioned the old railway commission and I. C. C. for higher rates in Michigan, which is a part of Central Freight Association territory, extending from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. The New England States had a zone system and that idea was sold to the Michigan railway commission, which divided a lower Peninsula into two zones, with the rates in the upper zone about 5 cents per hundred higher than in the lower zone. The Upper Peninsula, in another freight classification, was not affected.

In 1918 the I. C. C. for interstate rate-making, divided Michigan into four zones. The first, Zone A, being territory south of the main line of the Michigan Central from Detroit to Jackson, Kalamazoo, through Niles. Zone B, being territory north to a line across the State at Bay City. Zone C and B being about equal parts of the rest of the northern half of the Lower Peninsula. The rates in each zone are higher than in the zone below and have been increased twice. The first increase was 25 per cent and in August, 1920, another 40 per cent was added. This last was reduced 10 per cent in July, 1922.

At Washington the Traffic League and State Farm Bureau and State Public Utilities Commission will attempt to have the rates which now apply in Zone A made applicable in all parts of the Lower Peninsula. Those rates were not attacked by the Traffic League in its general complaint of all freight rates in the state.

Statistics presented at the hearing last April show that the cost of handling freight in Michigan is no greater in the territory south of the main line of the Michigan Central than it is north of that line, at least not enough to justify anything like the present zoning system.

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COUNSEL



E. L. Ewing Traffic Counsel of the Michigan Traffic League and Michigan State Farm Bureau who argued merits of Michigan rate case before I. C. C. at Washington, February 28, and demanded abolishment of Michigan's freight rate zoning system.

FARM BUREAU CALLS UPON I. C. C. TO RELIEVE FARMER SHIPPERS BY ABOLISHING THE ZONING SYSTEM

Long Fight by Michigan Shippers for Rate Justice is Taken to Federal Railroad Body for Decision

The Michigan State Farm Bureau appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington February 28 and argued for elimination of Michigan's step ladder system of freight rate zones, which costs Michigan shippers about \$2,000,000 annually in extra freight bills.

Michigan Farm Bureau members pay much of the above extra freight bill, an extra charge that puts them at a disadvantage in competition with farmer shippers in other states for the same markets. It also penalizes them on the goods they buy and which are shipped in.

E. L. Ewing Represented the Shippers Ernest L. Ewing of Grand Rapids, traffic attorney for the Michigan Traffic League and the Michigan State Farm Bureau, made the argument for the shippers. He has directed the fight which the two organizations have been making for more than a year to abolish the unfair zoning system and to secure other reforms in Michigan freight rates. The story of this struggle in behalf of Michigan Farm Bureau shippers and others is told in this edition of the Michigan Farm Bureau News.

May Have A Decision Soon

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now deliberating upon the Michigan rate case and may be expected to hand down a decision shortly. The shippers presented convincing arguments to prove their need of relief from the zoning system and for a reduction in rates.

If farmer shippers win relief it will be because Michigan farmers had a Farm Bureau organization through which they could present their situation and seek relief.

Story of the Rate Case

Farm Bur. Witnesses In Rate Case Meet

Lansing, Mich., May 1.—One of the most important preliminary meetings with reference to the present hearing of the Michigan Traffic League before the Public Utilities Commission and representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission was held at the offices of the State Farm Bureau today.

E. L. Ewing, attorney for the Michigan Traffic League, Mr. E. C. Nettles of Battle Creek and others met with Secretary Brody and a number of the County Agricultural Agents who are to testify at this hearing.

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Brody outlined the unfairness of the present zoning system, and the great relief the farmers of Michigan will enjoy if the League is successful in its efforts to do away with the zoning system of making rates in Michigan.

Several of the County Agents presented some very interesting data as to how the zoning system is forcing Michigan farmers to pay more for all commodities shipped in and how they are being penalized when shipping their grain. When shipping their grain to ports for export they must sell in competition with farmers of other states who enjoy lower rates from their elevators to eastern ports.

Mr. Ewing was very much impressed with the statements given by the witnesses of the Farm Bureau and stated he expected their testimony to have a great bearing on the case.—Michigan Farm Bureau News Service.

Farm Bureau Seeks Michigan Rate Cut

Lansing, Mich., June 16.—The State Farm Bureau is fighting three major Michigan railroad cases in behalf of its membership.

In the Michigan rate case, which is now before the State Public Utilities Commission and the I. C. C., the Bureau put up the strongest agricultural case ever presented in a Michigan hearing. The bureau demands, with the Michigan Traffic League, a general reduction in Michigan rates and wiping out of the zoning system. The first result was a proposal from the railroads to settle the inter-penninsula phases of the case out of court by a reduction of all class rates in and out of the U. P. to a basis considered fair by the shippers. This proposal was accepted and is subject to the Utilities Commission's approval. It has been published and averages ten to 15 per cent on all class commodities.

The Farm Bureau has intervened in the abandonment cases of the Pere Marquette against Farm Bureau shippers and others on the Big Rapids-White Cloud, the Remus-Weidman, the Mecosta-Barryton and the Buchanan branches. The railroad proposes to tear up these tracks and has applied to the I. C. C. for permission to do so.—Michigan Farm Bureau News Service.

Farmers Get Busy On Rail Problems

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan State Farm Bureau will take an increasingly active interest in the solution of Michigan's agricultural transportation problems. The State Board of Directors has retained Mr. E. L. Ewing of Grand Rapids, one of the leading

(Continued on page 4)

Freight Zones Cut Farm Value, Claim

(Special to the Free Press.)

Lansing, Mich., April 26.—Under existing freight rates a farm in Michigan is worth \$20 less an acre than a farm of similar productive value in Wisconsin, Samuel Odell, of the State Public Utilities Commission declared, Wednesday, after listening to the day's testimony in the freight rate hearing, now on before the Commission.

Odell's statement was based on the comparative cost of getting farm products to market, according to testimony of C. E. Elerick, freight rate expert from Grand Rapids.

Elerick submitted tables to show what it cost to ship berries, fruit, hay, grain, vegetables and other farm products in Michigan under the Zone system and what the rate was in neighboring states.—From Detroit Free Press, April 27, 1922.

Roads And League Reach Rate Terms

Lansing, May 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Shortly before the statewide freight rate case was concluded before the State Public Utilities Commission, Saturday, an agreement was reached between counsel for the Michigan Traffic League and the railroads, practically disposing of the controversy over inter-penninsula rates.

A tentative schedule was filed with the Commission which will be adopted by the railroads if approved, which provides for material reductions in all class rates to and from points in the upper peninsula.

The zoning system and the general state rate proposition went into the hands of the Commission Saturday noon. The testimony will be considered and recommendations will probably be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission.—From The Grand Rapids Press, May 27, 1922.

ATTACK ON ZONING SYSTEM NEARS END

(By Fred Grimes, Staff Correspondent.)

Lansing, May 25.—There was little cheer to the Michigan farmer, who has been hit harder than probably any other shipper in the entire country by the high rates since 1920, in the announcement from Washington, Wednesday of an average 14 per cent reduction in freight rates.

The reduction announced does not cover farm products and it leaves the Michigan farmer in the same place he has been for the last six months. Hearings Unaffected.

The reduction announced by the national commission will have no effect on the freight rate hearing which has been in progress before the Michigan Public Utilities Commission for more than six weeks. This hearing is scheduled to close this week, if the railroads complete their case.

The zoning system, as well as intrastate rates are at issue in the Michigan case. The reduction on the general freight tariffs, however, will leave open the way for a reduction on intrastate rates, as it will give the Michigan commission a wider range, should a reduction be decided upon in fixing a rate which will not be "unduly discriminatory" with interstate rates.

(Continued on page 4)

CASE RAILROADS INFLATED MILEAGE

Shippers at Emb One to Help

Michigan Traffic to abolish Michigan to abolish inflated defendants in the a supplement to mileage and rate case points in the supplement was

AYERS already developing Farm Bureau and justment of Michigan not be decided

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exchanges helped ing to the shippers m Bureau-Traffic are largely due to t and co-operation by marketing ex-an. At the Public ion hearing last n Potato Growers an Elevator Ex-Live Stock Ex-Milk Producers Ass-ian's co-operative reduced witnesses on page 4)

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MARKET

As Reported
March

SEED

By Farm Bureau Seed

RED CLOVER. Markets continue inactive as yet to form an opinion as to the volume of it is to come for spring sowing. All indications point to eastern trade which has been supplied to a considerable extent with foreign clover continue to be reported from more and New York in a way. Shipments from the east are practically stopped by embargoes laid down heavy snow fall in eastern Toledo market closed Feb. at \$13.50.

ALSIKE. Last week passed in Toledo any trade reported, according to a reliable source there states there does not seem to be any demand although the price is \$3.00 under. Stocks in the country must be large although no term seems to have any great volume.

TIMOTHY. Stock in terminal market much less than in recent years some timothy has gone for a amount has not reached proportion. Holders are expecting demand to be good work higher when the crop. However, it is a question of the situation on alfalfa, clover, etc., is unchanged since report in these columns.

GRAIN-MARK

By Mich. Elevator Exch

OATS. We still believe oats are although the demand is should do better within thirty or sixty days.

WHEAT. Still in an uncertain position have more wheat in the States than we will consume.

Farm Accounts

County Agent Wm. F. Ston of Wexford County boys and girls thinking farm problems. Under his leadership nine consolidated have been giving commercial farm accounts. Students kept records admitted reports on the operations and problem their home farms.

We submit herewith a report made by M. O. M. Smith of Manti kept the accounts on there. Miss Smith's vict titled her to a free Farmers' Week at M. A. STORY OF MY ACCOUNT

By Dorothy M. Smith
"The benefits to be derived from farm accounting are many. A business farmer in the United States could testify that his business out a strict method of a would be no business."

"I will point out a few from my book.
Number of hens 50.
Monthly averages for are as follows:

Jan., 1.54 eggs; Feb., 2.1 6.12; April, 14; May, 16; July, 12.5; Aug., 11; Sept. 4; Nov., 1; Dec., .8.

"During the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb. March the egg production low. During the above period the 50 hens produced 986 eggs, an average of 19.7 eggs per hen in other words each hen one egg every 12.2 days. During this period are worth \$0.04. Therefore, each hen low average for the 240 days in about \$0.50. Her cost keep averages approximately for the same time. This profit of \$0.20 for each hen this period of high prices egg production.

Recommends Cullin

It is quite evident that the cull of the flock was getting ride, while a few hens were the work. This flock has been culled and I believe the elimination would not affect production and lower the cost 50% which would be a net profit of \$0.50 instead of each hen. This is a high price and I feel this also the time that egg production should be given a great consideration."

In commenting on the her dairy operations, M writes, "The cows show a though a decreased inventiveness gives a misconception regarding true worth of the cows. It brings out the fact that is radically wrong with the of this farm. It could be many things. It might be take a milk test of each should be done before start for another year.

Better Ration Needed
"For instance in the Jan. 1922, the three cows calf received 1200 lbs. hay; 100 lbs. of fodder and of grain (corn). Supposing all fed to three cows, the would be the daily ration cow:
Mixed hay13.7
Grain2.1
Corn Fodder1.7

"This would be a first ration for a two-year-old cow for a cow that is supposed to way it is far from satisfactory nutritive ratio of this ration one part of protein to 9.5 carbohydrates and

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E. E. UNGRENEditor

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HOW THE FREIGHT RATE ZONING SYSTEM GETS US

On Feb. 28th E. L. Ewing, traffic counsel for the Michigan Traffic League and the Michigan State Farm Bureau, delivered final arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in the case against Michigan railroads for abolishment of the Michigan freight rate zoning system and reduction of rates.

It was a final action in a long, hard fight by the two organizations of Michigan shippers to abolish a system of rates that is unfair to Michigan shippers. The system is especially unfair when the rates between two points in Michigan are compared with rates of interstate shipments.

To give Michigan Farm Bureau members a good idea of what this zoning system means to us every day,—the rate on grain from Richmond, Ind., to Petoskey, Mich., is 19 cents per hundred, while the rate on grain from Laingsburg, Mich., to Petoskey, Mich., is 24 cents. The rate on grain from South Bend, Ind., to Big Rapids, Mich., is 13 cents, while the grain rate from Owosso, Mich., to Big Rapids, Mich., is 18 cents. This shows how the Michigan farmer is penalized when he sells his grain in competition with Indiana farmers, who have commodity rates on grain and no zoning system.

Recently the Michigan Elevator Exchange sold a car of oats for shipment from St. Johns, Mich., to Mancelona, Mich., and found the rate to be 23 1/2 cents, while the rate from St. Johns, Mich., to Buffalo, N. Y., is only 24 cents. The difference in mileage is 101 miles. Compare the rates.

Michigan potato shippers are at the same disadvantage when they ship to Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis is competition with the potatoes grown in Wisconsin.

About a year ago the Michigan Elevator Exchange had several cars of beans to ship to Florida. In checking the rates from points in Michigan to Florida in connection with the boat line from New York to Jacksonville and Tampa, the Exchange found that owing to the Michigan zoning system the all rail rate via Cincinnati was, in some cases cheaper than the ocean and rail rate, instead of the ocean and rail rate being two cents cheaper, as thought. The Exchange had the boat lines file a new tariff covering the rates from New York to Jacksonville and Tampa and the two cents differential was restored.

Michigan livestock shippers are up against the same conditions. The shipper from the northern zone is forced to pay a much higher rate than his neighbor who may ship a greater distance but is in a southern zone.

One of the arguments of the railroads in favor of the zoning system is that as you go north in Michigan you reach poorer agricultural conditions and smaller population; also that the cost of operating a railroad increases. The evidence given by the County Agricultural Agents from some of the northern counties last May at the Lansing hearing in answer to Mr. Ewing's questions about their counties must have been a disappointment to the railroads.

The elimination of the zoning system will not only relieve farmers of the state, but will assist every shipper in the state with the exception of those in Detroit. They have always had the benefit of lower rates, as they are in position to make use of the boat lines between Detroit and Buffalo and Cleveland.

Much credit for the strong case presented by the Traffic League is due to State Farm Bureau officials' interest and the County Agricultural Agents. These men spared neither time nor effort in helping to strengthen Mr. Ewing's case. The County Agents and business department heads of the Farm Bureau and Michigan Elevator Exchange were all placed on the stand by Mr. Ewing and testified how the zoning system discriminates against Michigan shippers and how it hurt their business when they are forced to compete with shippers from other states.

The generally admitted strength of the Traffic League's and State Farm Bureau's evidence and action of the Michigan State Public Utilities Commission in not only urging abolition of the zoning system, but going to Washington in a body to urge such action upon the Interstate Commerce Commission is a most encouraging prospect. Farm Bureau organization has enabled Michigan farmers to make themselves heard in demanding the transportation relief they have so sorely needed, and to get the attention they have gotten.

AUTO WEIGHT TAX OBSCURES THE ISSUE

We hear considerable about a weight tax on automobiles in place of a gasoline tax. This is a smoke screen to obscure and confuse the merits of the gasoline tax. Would not a gasoline tax automatically take care of the increased weight of the heavier cars?

What about the heavy cars that hordes of tourists drive into

Michigan every summer? It is admitted that they rip up the roads considerable. A weight tax would let them scot free. A straight gas tax would make them pay their share for the privilege of using our roads.

The Weight tax also falls short in that it taxes all cars alike without regard to the use they make of the roads. The gas tax will cause the person who makes very large use of the roads to pay his share of the upkeep in that proportion. A straight gasoline tax is the fairest means for paying the interest on our highway bonds and making provision for retiring that \$50,000,000 highway bond issue, of which \$30,000,000 has already been expended. Let all who use the roads contribute directly for their upkeep and let us not continue to pass the buck to farm and town real estate.

TIME TO PROHIBIT TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES

A great wave of popular opposition to further issuance of tax exempt securities is sweeping the country. Leaders of organized agriculture long have been pointing out the economic injustice of the system and have been decrying the public funds extravagance which it invites.

Today there is a tremendous public sentiment in favor of halting absolutely all tax exemption for state and municipal securities. Congress has been giving careful consideration to a constitutional amendment to limit the power of the several states to issue tax exempt bonds. President Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon have given their endorsement to the proposal. Many states are considering legislation to put a stop to this economic menace.

Not only does the issuance of state and municipal tax exempt bonds remove a large portion of public wealth from the tax rolls and deflect funds from tax-paying industries, but it has resulted in widespread extravagance and a tremendous increase in public indebtedness. According to figures presented by Garet Garrett in "The Public Debt Mania," an article appearing in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, the total bonded indebtedness of states and municipalities in the United States has doubled during the last ten years because tax exempt bonds have been so easy to sell. This indebtedness has now reached a staggering total of nine billion dollars and is increasing annually at the rate of more than one and one-quarter billion dollars, which, by the way, is more than one-quarter of all the available capital there is.

Even more alarming are the figures for Michigan. The total bonded indebtedness of the cities of the state increased more than five and one-half times from 1911 to 1921 while, during the same ten year period, the total bonding debt of the several counties increased eight times, according to official figures on file at Lansing.

Folks want tax exempt securities. Each issue is eagerly consumed by the investing public. Charles M. Schwab, the great steel king, said recently, "I could retire from active business, re-invest my money in tax exempt securities and treble my income."

The Michigan State Farm Bureau's legislative program pledges the Bureau to use its best efforts to secure passage by the present session of the Legislature of a bill putting a stop to further issues of any sort of tax exempt securities in Michigan.

FARMERS MUST ACT IF T. B. WORK IS TO BE CONTINUED

Present indications are that if the bill providing for the continuation of tuberculosis eradication work in Michigan passes, the farmers of the state will have to become active immediately in support of the measure. This bill was introduced in the Michigan House of Representatives, and is known as House Bill No. 98. It has passed the House and is now in the hands of the agricultural committee of the Senate. This committee is George Leland, William L. Case, Horatio S. Karcher, Norman B. Horton, Godfried Gettel.

The leading livestock farmers and breeders of the state initiated this bill and it was drawn almost exactly as they suggested. The livestock interests of the state have made a rather extended study of the matter and it is believed that the development of the work will be best promoted by passing it in its present form.

There seems to be objection on the part of some to reducing the indemnity paid for condemned cattle. The new bill provides that the indemnity shall be one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the amount the carcass actually brings the owner for beef or other salvage purposes. This reduction of indemnities was advocated by the livestock breeders at a conference held in Lansing in December, and resolutions favoring this change have been passed by all the cattle breed associations of the state.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau at its annual meeting also went on record as favoring the enactment of adequate measures for the expansion of the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication as recommended by the livestock breeders at the conference mentioned above.

On account of the strong demand for the expansion of the work, the livestock men feel that the reduction in indemnities is necessary. They believe that the herd owner might better afford to have his herd tested immediately and get rid of the diseased animals than to leave a single reactor in the herd for a period of years and take chances of losing half his animals when the test was finally applied.

The livestock breeders' program, even on the basis of the reduced indemnity, requires the appropriation of at least \$400,000 per year for indemnities and \$120,000 for operating expense for the next biennial period. In case the indemnity is not reduced as now provided in the bill, it would require the appropriation of upwards of \$650,000 per year instead of \$400,000 to accomplish the same amount of work. Livestock men in close touch with the situation do not think it probable that the legislature will appropriate the larger amount, and consider it by all means best to work for the passage of the bill as originally introduced, so that this important work may be completed over the state at the earliest possible date without interruption.

Thirty-six counties in the state are now demanding that the tuberculosis eradication work be carried out.

It is very important that the officers of your County Farm Bureau and local organizations immediately write or wire the members of the agricultural committee also the Senators and Representatives from your district urging that they support the measure. Quick action is imperative.

BOARD OF TRADE HAS A CHANGE OF HEART

From a policy of long standing hostility to any farmers' co-operative grain marketing body, refusing them memberships, etc., the Chicago Board of Trade, under a new administration, is beginning to show something that looks like co-operation with the organized producers. Note the following item from the Chicago Tribune:

BOARD'S POLICY BROADENS; CO-OP'S PRESS IS FAVORED

The farmers and the co-operative press is to be favored by the Chicago Board of Trade, as all are to be given full annual admission tickets to the exchange floor. This will enable them to get information first hand and put them on the basis with the regular daily and weekly papers and study the grain business.

A movement is also under way to bring the co-operative associations

into closer touch with the regular grain men. It is said by President John J. Stream of the Board of Trade that closer working regulations between the various interests can be established and the co-operative business shown that the grain business is being handled on the exchanges at the lowest cost.

There is to be a meeting held here on March 12 with representatives of the Farm Bureau federation, E. H. Cunningham of the United States Grain Growers' Sales Co., Inc., with the Chicago Board of Trade directors to discuss all phases of the grain business and relativeness of the exchange to the grain growers' interests.

President Stream is working to have a representative of the grain exchanges on the government's board of agriculture and the department of commerce so that their work can be more easily understood and improved. This is to be taken up at a gathering of grain and other interests in New York on March 15, at which Secretary of Commerce Hoover will address the gathering. —Chicago Tribune, March 8, 1922.

FARM BUREAU WINS TEST CASE FOR DUES

St. Joseph Co. Circuit Judge Gives Verdict in Open Court

Centerville, Mich., March 2.—Judge Johnson of the 15th judicial circuit court at Centerville Thursday granted a judgment in open court for the Michigan State Farm Bureau in its suit to collect \$20 delinquent Farm Bureau membership dues from John Davis, a farmer of Constantine. Mr. Davis had refused payment charging that he had not received any benefits. He lost the case in justice court and appealed to the circuit court.

The State Farm Bureau proved that it had developed marketing services for grain, hay, beans, seed, wool, and live stock and such other services as transportation service, all of which were available to Mr. Davis or any other Farm Bureau member. The Bureau proved the validity of its contract to the satisfaction of a jury in the justice court case.

The Centerville case is the first time that a Farm Bureau delinquent membership dues case has been taken to circuit court and the verdict for the Farm Bureau is regarded as important. This was a test case and will have far-reaching results.

MICH. NEEDS STANDARD GRADES FOR GRAPES

Not many people realize that half the value of all Michigan's fruit crops are represented by our grape crop. This crop is without sorely needed standard grades. The bill just introduced into Michigan's legislature to provide standard grades for grapes should have the earnest support of every Michigan legislator and every grape grower in Michigan.

The proposed act would place the inspection under direction of the State Department of Agriculture and should provide the department with adequate provisions to carry on this work. Grape growers should write for copies of the bill, study it; then write your representative and tell him what you want.

NITRATES RING THREATENS US

HOOVER TELLS CONGRESS FOREIGN COMBINE WOULD FIX OUR PRICES

Do American farmers need a cheap source of nitrates for fertilizer? Does the United States need its own source of nitrates as a matter of commercial and military protection?

Let us see what is going on in the nitrates industry throughout the world. Secretary Hoover testified recently before the House Appropriation Committee in Congress in favor of Henry Ford's offer to take over the U. S. Government Nitrates plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and to manufacture there cheap power and cheap nitrates for fertilizers.

Mr. Hoover is not in favor of government operation of the project. He told the Congressional Committee that we are faced with a foreign combination in nitrates. In London there is a sales committee representing all the different nitrate producers of any importance, including the Chileans, Germans, British and some others. This ring controls the prices and nitrate output. We are among the buyers.

Until recently a German element stood out and undersold the other members of the combination. Now some sort of a plan has been made with the Germans whereby they were brought into the combination and were paid about \$1,700,000. Germany controls about 4.32 per cent of the Chilean output and England about 40 per cent. The great nitrate beds of the world are in Chile.

From the first the American and State Farm Bureaus have favored completion and operation of the Muscle Shoals nitrate project. Mr. Ford's offer is the best that has been made and has been approved by the American Farm Bureau. Every means has been employed by hostile interests to prevent a vote on the Ford proposal, but prospects are improving steadily for a favorable vote when the opportunity comes. Write your Congressman about it. If you don't tell him what you want, he won't know.

HOW ABOUT YOUR WOOL IN 1923?

The fellows who pooled their wool in 1922 got six to nine cents more per pound than they were offered locally. WHY? Because the wool Pool sold by grade and in accordance with the demand. Have you been reading in the News the letters 1922 wool poolers have written?

The State Farm Bureau will pool wool again in 1923. It will assemble wool locally and grade at Lansing to further reduce costs. You will get the regular 40 per cent cash advance as usual when you bring your wool in. Balance when wool is all sold. Last wool was sold Nov. 28 in 1922. Every grower had his final check by Dec. 10, 1922.

1922 WOOL POOL RETURNS

Average net price paid to farmers by 1922 Wool Pool on the five better grades of wool 39.14c per lb.
Average net price paid to farmers by the 1922 Wool Pool on all 13 grades, including discounts, tags and bucks... 34 1/2c per lb.
Average price paid to farmers by Michigan local dealers as reported by them to V. H. Church, U. S. Crop Estimator 31 1/2c per lb.

IT PAID TO POOL IN 1922!

Hold your wool for the 1923 Farm Bureau Wool Pool. Assembling dates for your section will soon be published in the Michigan Farm Bureau News. Watch for them.

If you want to pool early, write for wool sacks and ship to Farm Bureau Wool Dept., Central Warehouse, Lansing. We pay the freight and remit cash advance on receipt of wool.

Michigan State Farm Bureau

Wool Dept LANSING

NOTE—The 1923 wool pool, like the successful 1922 pool, is strictly Farm Bureau managed and financed. Manager is a salaried man. No Commissions paid. Wool is bonded and insured to full value. Squire Robinson will grade again.

WOOL POOL GETS EARLY DEMAND FOR WOOL BAGS

WEARING STARTS IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE STATE

Fine weather the first of March brought many inquiries to the Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Department for wool sacks for shipment of wool in the 1923 wool pool. Considerable wearing is reported in many sections. There is a strong movement toward wool pool in 1923. In lining up assembling stations for the coming season the Bureau finds many stations using a car load of wool in 1923. Attention was given by the 1922 wool pool when final returns netted the farmers from 6 to 9 cents more per pound than local offers. Final checks were sent to the growers December 15 days after the pool was sold. That demonstrated what the wool can do.

Write Now For Bags.
Wool growers who want to pool now should write to the Farm Bureau Wool Department at Lansing for bags, stating how many fleeces they will have. Each clip will be graded by Squire Robinson promptly on arrival. The Bureau pays the freight. It will send back to the grower a wool receipt which he will sign and return for the final cash advance, forty per cent of the estimated value of the wool. Final returns will be made immediately after all the wool is sold.

Full Speed April 30.
The 1923 wool pool will start taking orders at local stations at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, April 30. The next day at the main station will be at Charlotte and May 3rd at Sunfield, all Eaton county points.
This year to further reduce handling expenses by dispensing with several grading crews, the Farm Bureau will grade all wool at Lansing. Sworn graders will accept wools at local stations. They will give a receipt in duplicate to the grower. The grower will present the original at the local bank or send it in to the Farm Bureau for his cash advance of 40 per cent of the estimated market value of the wool, final return to be made when the wool is sold, less the final handling and selling cost.
The Farm Bureau is prepared to handle all wools just as fast as they come into the warehouse at Lansing and to send out the cash advances promptly.

Local Assembling Points.
Following are local wool assembling points to date for the 1923 wool pool. Send your wool for the 1923 pool and get it by grade and get the same credits that the growers did who pooled in 1922. Wool assembling points will be published in the next issue of the Farm Bureau News. Write for them. The assembling points are:

- Eaton County—Charlotte, Eaton Rapids, Sunfield.
- Calhoun—Marshall, Albion, Battle Creek.
- Kalamazoo—Kalamazoo, Climax.
- Branch—Union City, Bronson, Coldwater.
- Livingston—Howell.
- Oakland—Holly, Wixom, Oxford.
- Lapeer—North Branch, Imlay City, Ipper.
- Genesee—Clio, Swartz Creek, Davison.
- Benawee—Hudson, Onsted, Tecumseh.
- Monroe—Ida.
- Wayne—Plymouth.

WELFARE MEETINGS ARE WELL ATTENDED

St. Clair County Farm Bureau has a series of 15 community meetings during February, which were well attended despite very severe weather and nearly impassable roads. Speakers were Dr. Eben Mumford, Extension Lecturer from M. A. Vice Pres. M. L. Noon of the State Farm Bureau, County Agent Kidman, Albert Towe, Eaton County Farm Bureau campaign leader, told what organizations mean to dirt farmers.

TIX-TON-MIX 'ELIMINATOR OF MANY LIVE STOCK TROUBLES'

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

Charles E. Burtless, the largest handler of feeders in Michigan, writes—"I can't get along without TIX-TON-MIX. It is the best worm destroyer and invigorator I have ever gotten hold of.

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

PARSONS CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Grand Ledge, Mich.

PETEET SHOWS WHY FARMING INDUSTRY LACKS STABILITY

(Continued from page one)

instability passes on to the merchants and the bankers who do business with potato farmers.

We Lack Insurance.
"Another cause of instability of agriculture is the lack of a system of insurance to cover many of the natural hazards of farming. A majority of the major factors which govern agricultural production are beyond the control of farmers—the weather, droughts, floods, ravages of insect pests, plant diseases and the like. No amount of experience, skill or foresight on the part of farmers can protect them against these risks. This risk-taking without insurance makes agriculture the most highly speculative and unstable of all our fundamental industries.

"Modern business, including agriculture, cannot be carried on in an entirely satisfactory manner unless the natural industry-hazards are protected by insurance.

Causes of Farm Instability.
"We may, then, sum up the causes of the instability of agriculture as:

1. The lack of an efficient system of merchandising farm products; and
2. The lack of insurance against natural hazards, such as unfavorable weather, insect pests and plant diseases.

"Until these two major causes are removed, we will have instability in agriculture and in all businesses dependent upon agriculture.

"Happily, both these problems can be solved if we will set ourselves to the task in the right spirit. Nothing new, novel or fantastic is required. All that is necessary is to apply the sound rules of business to these two aspects of agriculture. Co-operative marketing will solve the first problem and a proper application of the rules of insurance will solve the second.

"The feasibility of marketing farm products co-operatively is no longer debatable. All intelligent farmers and all thoughtful and right-minded business men agree that we must have co-operation in marketing. This is true in spite of the fact that most of the efforts of American farmers to sell their products co-operatively have ended in failure.

"The question is not shall farmers co-operate, but how and when? There is no longer any excuse for a wrong answer to that question. The results of a hundred years of experience in this country and Europe are available for study and guidance.

Two Types of Co-ops.
"Even a casual study of co-operation reveals that there are two kinds—buyer co-operation and seller co-operation.

"Just a little more investigation reveals the fact that practically all the failures of American attempts at co-operative marketing have resulted from the efforts of our farmers to take a buyers' system and make it serve the needs of sellers.

"The English Rochdale system of co-operation is a sellers' or consumers' system and is well adapted for all kinds of consumer stores and factories.

"The Danish or California system of co-operation is a seller's system and wherever it has been intelligently and honestly applied it has been successful.

"The single aim and purpose of true co-operative marketing is to substitute the orderly merchandising of farm products for the present wasteful and disorderly practice of dumping.

Principles of Merchandising.
"The principles of merchandising are not new. They have been worked out by business men through years of experience and include:

1. Standardization of product.
2. Form and package desired by purchaser.
3. Advertising and extension of markets.
4. Supply all markets without glutting.
5. Sell according to supply and demand at point of consumption rather than at point of production.

"In order to merchandise farm products the growers must have a type and kind of organization suited to the peculiar needs of the commodity to be handled by it. An organization well adapted to marketing grain would not serve at all for marketing potatoes or dairy products.

"Generally speaking there are three main classes of farm products—perishable, semi-perishable and non-perishable. Each requires a different type of organization to care for the varying problems of grading, processing, storing, financing and distributing. The technique of these matters is as important as in the organization of a bank, an insurance company, a store or a factory. Just as one type of organization will not serve these different businesses so one type will not do for wheat, cotton, potatoes, apples, dairy products and poultry.

Co-operative Fundamentals.
"There are, however, certain fundamentals applicable to all, which may be summarized as follows:

1. Organization must be by the commodity and not by the locality. There must be local units to receive, grade and ship, but these must be united to prevent mass dumping and group competition.
2. Be truly co-operative and not operated for profit of stockholders.
3. Be composed of growers only.
4. Democratic control—one man, one vote.
5. Legally binding contracts with members.
6. Pooling.

7. Experts in all technical positions.

"You do not have to take my word for what can be done by the right kind of co-operative marketing. Go to California and learn what has been done with all kinds of products from fruits to alfalfa and eggs. Go to the South and see what has been done with cotton, hay, alfalfa, sweet potatoes, watermelons, onions, wheat, tomatoes, wool and sugar cane syrup. Go to Kentucky, Virginia, the Carolinas and Connecticut and see what is being done with tobacco. Go to New England and Wisconsin and see what is being done with cranberries. Go down to the co-operative dairy company here in St. Paul and Minneapolis and see what is being done with dairy products.

The Danish System.
"To California we must give the credit for introducing in the United States the Danish system of co-operative selling and applying it to American crops and American conditions. That was not an easy task and California farmers made many mistakes, but after many years they found the right way, and today California co-operatives are the wonder and envy of farmers everywhere. They have brought prosperity to their members and to business men with whom they deal. They have established, beyond question, the ability of producers to form legal business organizations and operate them in a highly efficient manner.

"Within the last three or four years the Danish or California system of co-operation has rapidly made its way from California into other sections of the United States.

Cotton Growers Organize.
"It came to the cotton states in 1920. Prior to that time cotton farmers had made scores of futile attempts at co-operative marketing. They were discouraged and disheartened. Their product was subject to speculative influences which put the price up or down with regard to supply and demand or the welfare of the industry. The critics and the doubters said we could never organize the cotton growers and sell co-operatively—that cotton was raised by too many farmers over too large an area to permit efficient business organization—that it was an international crop produced in many countries, and that the price was determined by conditions beyond the control of American farmers.

"In the face of these and many other discouraging prophecies the cotton farmers in their desperation undertook the difficult task of organization. Within two years they have accomplished the impossible. Nearly 200,000 farmers in 12 states are now members of co-operative associations under binding five-year contracts and they are merchandising cotton in an orderly and systematic way. Within this time these cotton co-operatives have solved every large problem involved in marketing cotton. They have demonstrated their ability to finance orderly marketing and their ability to sell in the great world markets, and although they will handle this year only about 10 per cent of the American production, they have become a stabilizing factor in the market and have appreciably affected prices. If you will study the course of the cotton market and the course of the wheat market during the last two years, you will observe that the price of cotton has steadily advanced while the price of wheat has declined.

Romance of Tobacco.
"The story of organization of the tobacco farmers is probably the greatest romance of modern agriculture. Because of lack of a system of marketing tobacco, production has impoverished the farmers of Kentucky and the other tobacco states. In their desperation they, too, turned to modern true co-operative marketing, and within an incredibly short time 220,000 tobacco growers signed binding marketing contracts and of total control about 65 per cent of the American production of tobacco. These organizations are so soundly formed and capably managed that they have been able to command the financial support necessary to orderly marketing and have raised the price of tobacco from a point below the cost of production to a price that means prosperity to producers and better times for all who do business with them.

"If these wonderful things are true, you may ask, why isn't there more co-operative marketing? Why are not all our great farm crops marketed through co-operatives?

Steps to Success.
"My answer is that organizing and operating a successful co-operative marketing organization is not an easy or simple matter. Much technique is involved. It requires the services of competent economists, lawyers skilled in co-operative law, of bankers and trained business men. Farmers must have the services of these specialists if they would set up a co-operative marketing association that will operate successfully.

"In order to be helpful to its membership and the public, the American Farm Bureau Federation has recently established a department of co-operative marketing and will maintain a staff of experienced co-operative marketing specialists whose services will be at the disposal of American farmers, through our State Farm Bureaus, in solving their marketing problems, and in working out and putting into operation practicable plans of co-operation.

Together We Win.
"In conclusion, let me repeat that the problems of agriculture are the problems of the community. Upon their correct solution depends not only the welfare of farmers but the welfare of all other classes.

CONGRESS GIVES FARMERS NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Intermediate Credit Fight Won By Organized Agriculture

Washington, March 8.—Congressional O. K. was given to the intermediate agricultural credit measures as the final important action of the retiring Congress.

The House by a vote of 305 to 36 adopted a composite bill including leading provisions of the Capper, the Lenroot-Anderson, and the Strong bills.

The main features of the measure are:

1. It sets up twelve intermediate farm credit banks with a capital of \$5,000,000 each as provided in the Lenroot-Anderson bill.
 2. It provides for the creation of private corporations with a capital of \$250,000 each to finance large livestock producers with long term credits as provided in Capper bill.
 3. It embodies the provisions in the Strong bill liberalizing the terms of the Farm Loan Act so as to extend larger loans to farmers on land mortgages.
- Securing this intermediate credit relief at this time, when it is so badly needed for the financing of crop production and livestock feeding and breeding, was largely due to the influence of organized farmers upon Congress. The American Farm Bureau Federation was the leading organization through which this was done.

TIPTON IS ORGANIZING SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

For Co-op. Commission House Benefits at Buffalo & Detroit.
At Tipton, Lenawee county, live stock shippers are organizing a co-operative shipping association to join the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and to make use of the co-operative commission houses at the Detroit and Buffalo stockyards, developed by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and the State Farm Bureau. With their own local co-op. and stockyards sales agency, Michigan live stock shippers can now market their own stock clear up to the packing house and any profit or savings they can make in the process belongs to them.

At Indianapolis Co-op Commission house the producers have saved themselves a profit of \$30,000 on business done since May 15, 1922. Their business averages about half a million dollars a month and runs around 206 cars weekly. Other producers co-op. commission houses at Chicago, East St. Louis, St. Paul, Buffalo, Detroit, Omaha and other points are working to the same results.

DEXTER BATS AGAIN; MAKES ANOTHER HIT
Frank H. Dexter of Milan, membership campaign manager for Monroe County, uses his co-operative marketing privileges to advantage. Just recently he sold a 180 lb. calf through the Michigan Livestock Co-op. Commission House at Detroit for \$27.05. The total handling cost was \$1.80; his net was \$25.25. Local buyers wanted the animal at 9 to 11 cents per lb. At a top price of 11 cents this would have returned \$19.80. He got 15 cents through the Co-op. and the difference between \$25.25 and \$19.80 is \$5.45 for Dexter.

Not long ago the Michigan Elevator Exchange sold 26 1/2 tons of alfalfa hay for Mr. Dexter at \$1.25 above the best local bids or an extra net return of \$33.12.

OTSEGO MEMBERS USE F. B. PRODUCE EXCH.
Otsego County Farm Bureau members are using the Farm Bureau Produce Exchange at Detroit with good results on each shipment. The Otsego County Co-operative Association shipped a calf for Valentine Mankowski. The Produce Exchange netted him \$3.24 over the best local bid. Another calf brought Walter Swantek \$7 above the local price. The Produce Exchange netted J. A. Newman \$2.59 better than the local buyers' bid. These men all have Gaylord, Mich., addresses.

Nothing For Scrubs
Washington, D. C., March 1.—Under revised regulations, effective March 1, on appraisal of tuberculosis animals and federal payments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the eradication of tuberculosis, no federal indemnity will be paid for scrub bulls. In the case of pure bred bulls, for which federal indemnity is paid under provision of the regulations, description of the animals, together with the registry numbers must be supplied to the appraising officer.

"In the name of the great farmers' organization which I have the honor to represent, I call to this task the northwest. Farmers themselves must lead, but they must have the active and practicable help of all other classes. What others have done, we can do.

"The result will amply repay for all the time and money spent. It will mean a stabilized and prosperous agriculture, better business, higher standards of living, a richer culture and a more enduring social order."

EXCH. SELLS MILLER 15,000 BU. OF RYE

Michigan Had Best Oats Last Year; In Demand for Seed

The Michigan Elevator Exchange just recently sold one of the largest rye millers in New England 15,000 bushels of rye. For a long time after harvest rye was at a big discount and Michigan farmers fed much of it. Then the rye market advanced about 20 cents and the Elevator Exchange has found the rye shipping business to be much improved.

New York and New England are now coming into the market for Michigan oats for seed. Last season Michigan raised the best crop of oats of any other central states. Michigan oats have been bringing 3 to 5 cents premium right along.

Eastern millers are again in the market for Michigan mixed wheat. The Elevator Exchange has been able to sell mixed wheat lately at the No. 2 Red price and in some cases better than the No. 2 Red price.

MONTCALM TO TALK POTATOES

Greenville, Mich., March 8.—Because of poor grading, color and quality of Michigan potatoes Montcalm County growers have lost heavily this year, which was one of great production for this county.

If Montcalm potato growers wish to remain in the business and build up a profitable agriculture, based largely on the potato crop, it will be necessary to change many of the common methods now used in growing and marketing the crop.

J. W. Weston, potato specialist for the Michigan Agricultural College, has been investigating the Eastern potato markets and knows the reasons for the low price received by Michigan growers this year. He is to speak at a series of Montcalm potato meetings during the next two weeks. He has a real message. Talks will also be given on alfalfa growing. Meeting dates follow:

- March 12th—9:30 a. m. Sidney; 1:30 p. m. Stanton—Court House.
- March 13th—9:30 a. m. McBride; 1:30 p. m. Edmore.
- March 14th—9:30 a. m. Vestaburg; 1:30 p. m. Crystal.
- March 15th—9:30 a. m. Sheridan; 1:30 p. m. Vickeryville.
- March 16th—9:30 a. m. Langston; 1:30 p. m. Greenville—Grange Hall.
- March 19th—9:30 a. m. Gowen; 1:30 p. m. Trufant.
- March 20th—9:30 a. m. Coral; 1:30 p. m. Pierson.
- March 21st—9:30 a. m. Howard City; 1:30 p. m. Amble.
- March 22nd—9:30 a. m. Lakeview; 1:30 p. m. Six Lakes.
- March 23rd—9:30 a. m. Fenwick; 1:30 p. m. Carson city.

Expects Big Pool

Cheboygan, Michigan, March 6, 1923.
Michigan State Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Michigan.
The Cheboygan County Farm Bureau has signed up for this year's wool pool. Have not found anyone who shipped from here last year but who is satisfied and received more than he was offered by the local buyers. Indications are that this year we will get somewhere near our original 1920 pool of 10,000 pounds.
Yours very truly,
Cheboygan County Farm Bur.



Certified Seed Oats and Barley

These varieties are certified after field and bin inspection on the basis of freedom from mixtures, foul seeds and diseases. Through years of constant selection and elimination of weaker strains, they are the highest yielding in the state. Even those who purchased seed of these varieties two or more years ago can afford to purchase new seed stock at the reasonable prices quoted this year. If you are growing "Just Oats" or "Barley" you cannot afford to miss this opportunity to make money on the increased yields these varieties will return.

- Wolverine, Worthy Oats**
6 to 25 bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan.
- Wisconsin Pedigree and Black Barless Barley**
6 to 25 bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan 2 1/2 bu. jute sacks extra 16c each; 16 oz. grain bags 47c each. Seed Corn, Beans, Soy Beans, etc., should also be ordered now. If your Local Co-Op. cannot supply you with these high yielding, disease free, certified varieties, Write at once to

Seed Department
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
LANSING, MICHIGAN

HOW TO BOOST WOOL PROFITS

PROPER HANDLING IS A BIG ITEM IN GETTING TOP PRICES

By Don Williams, Mgr. State Farm Bureau's 1923 Pool.

"In preparing your wools for market, the tying of the fleeces is very important. If possible, tie your fleeces in a wool-tying box which will compress each fleece into a neat cube and will make it more attractive to the buyer. Tie your fleeces with a hard glazed twine. Paper twine is best. Satisfactory twine can usually be purchased from your local co-operative association. Under no circumstances does it pay to tie your wool with sisal or binder twine. If the following simple rules are followed, your fleeces should, if not burry or chaffy, grade to very good advantage:

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

Wants Tenant Help

I wish to hire a man by the year to occupy my tenant house. Wages \$500 per year. Good house and fuel (10 cords). Potatoes and apples. Two quarts' milk daily. Chance to raise chickens, or eggs furnished. One hog. Garden spot. Have everything convenient for work—milking machine, electric lights, hay loader and slings, litter carrier.

If I cannot get a tenant, will pay \$40 per month for good single man, washing and ironing done. This \$40 will be for 8 months.—R. L. Beckwith, Ovid, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2. Phone, Laingsburg 5308.

MICH. FARM BUREAU MILKMAKER

For high production at low cost. The tag tells pound for pound what you feed and pay.

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein 24% (min.)	
Carbohydrates 45% (min.)	
Fat 5% (min.)	
Fibre 9% (max.)	
INGREDIENTS	
(As Shown on tag)	
500 lbs. Gluten Feed	
260 " Cottonseed Meal—43%	
240 " O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	
200 " Corn Distillers' Grains	
200 " Stand. Wheat Bran	
160 " Yellow Hominy	
20 " Calcium Carbonate	
100 " Ground Oats	
100 " Stand. Wheat Mid. 3X	
100 " Cane Molasses	
100 " Peanut Meal—40%	
20 " Salt	
20 " Calcium Carbonate	

Get It From Your Co-op.

Michigan Farm Bureau Brands include the Best varieties of alfalfa, clover, seed grains and other field and grass seeds. Their Vitality, Description and Purity is guaranteed to be as represented to the full amount of the Purchase Price.

Exchanges Helped
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VATOR EXCH. BEAN SITUATION

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st Your Neighbors in the Farm Bureau through the NEWS

Issued Semi-Monthly

THE CASE RAILROADS ADJUSTED MILEAGE

Saves Shippers at a Stumb One to a Dumb; Helps State

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PAYERS

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the farmer bringing in

These varieties are certified after field and bin inspection on the basis of freedom from mixtures, foul seeds and diseases. Through years of constant selection and elimination of weaker strains, they are the highest yielding in the state. Even those who purchased seed of these varieties two or more years ago can afford to purchase new seed stock at the reasonable prices quoted this year. If you are growing "Just Oats" or "Barley" you cannot afford to miss this opportunity to make money on the increased yields these varieties will return.

- Wolverine, Worthy Oats**
6 to 25 bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan.
- Wisconsin Pedigree and Black Barless Barley**
6 to 25 bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan 2 1/2 bu. jute sacks extra 16c each; 16 oz. grain bags 47c each. Seed Corn, Beans, Soy Beans, etc., should also be ordered now. If your Local Co-Op. cannot supply you with these high yielding, disease free, certified varieties, Write at once to

Seed Department
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
LANSING, MICHIGAN

MARKET

As Reported By State Farm Bureau Marketing Departments

SEED

By Farm Bureau Seed

RED CLOVER

Markets continue inactive as yet to form an opinion as to the volume of seed to come for spring sowing...

ALSIKE

Last week passed in Toledo trade reported, according to a reliable source there states there does not seem to be any demand...

TIMOTHY

Stock in terminal market much less than in recent weeks some timothy has gone for a amount has not reached a proportion...

GRAIN-MARK

By Mich. Elevator Exe

OATS

We still believe oats are although the demand is not doing better within thirty or sixty days.

WHEAT

Still in an uncertain position have more wheat in the States than we will consume.

Farm Account

County Agent Wm. F. Ston of Wexford County boys and girls thinking farm problems. Under leadership nine consolidated have been giving out practical farm accountants kept records a mitted reports on the operations and probe their home farms.

We submit herewith a report made by M. O. Smith of Mant kept the accounts on there. Miss Smith's vict titled her to a free Farmers' Week at M. A. STORY OF MY ACCOUNT

By Dorothy M. Smith

The benefits to be derived from farm accounting are man business farmer in the United could testify that his bush out a strict method of would be no business.

"I will point out a few from my book.

Number of hens 50. Monthly averages for are as follows:

Jan., 1.54 eggs; Feb., 2.1 6.12; April, 14; May, 16; July, 12.5; Aug., 11; Sept 4; Nov., 1; Dec., .6.

"During the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., I March the egg production low. During the above egg the 50 hens produced 986 e average of 19.7 eggs per in other words each hen one egg every 12.2 days.

ing this period are woi \$0.04. Therefore, each b low average for the 240 d in about \$0.80. Her cos keep averages approxima for the same time. This profit of \$0.20 for each b this period of high prices egg production.

Recommends Cullin

It is quite evident that ity of the flock was getting ride, while a few hens we the work. This flock has culled and I believe t elimination would not affe production and lower th cost 50% which would a net profit of \$0.50 instea for each hen. This is a high prices and I feel th also the time that egg d should be given a great d sideration."

In commenting on the her dairy operations, M writes, "The cows show a though a decreased invent gives a misconception reg true worth of the cows. brings out the fact that is radically wrong with the of this farm. It could many things. It might t take a milk test of each should be done before sta ness for another year.

Better Ration Need

"For instance in the Jan. 1922, the three cow calf received 1200 lbs. hay; 100 lbs. of fodder an of grain (corn). Supposi all fed to three cows, the would be the daily ratio cow:

Mixed hay 13.
Grain 2.
Corn Fodder 1.

"This would be a first tion for a two-year-old for a cow that is supposed way it is far from satisfac nutritive ratio of this rati one part of protein to 9.2 carbohydrates and

MARKET CONDITIONS

As Reported By State Farm Bureau Marketing Departments

SEED

Continued cold weather and snow is still delaying the demand for seed. There is a good inquiry from the eastern states where the main demand should come from but they are backward about laying in additional large supplies until the farmer demand becomes more active.

More seed is being offered from the country and prices have ruled lower. Apparently the dealers are willing only to buy country lots of seed at a bargain until they sell more of their present supplies.

The market on Alsike, Timothy, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, etc. is controlled by the same conditions.

GRAIN MARKETS

WHEAT

Wheat market still remains a puzzle. It has stayed within a very narrow range for three months. Visible supplies increasing daily. Millers complaining about the slow flour

Attack on Zoning System Nears End

(Continued from page 1)

Hit Zone System. The big point at issue in the Michigan case will be the attempt to abolish the zoning system, and give Michigan one rate, instead of four different rates, depending upon the zone in which the rate is applied.

As the hearing about to be concluded is being held in connection with an examiner from the Interstate Commerce Commission it may be some time before a decision in the points at issue is reached.—Kalamazoo Gazette, May 25, 1923.

State Would Cut Out Freight Zones

By Ray B. Johnson (Free Press Staff Correspondent.) Lansing, Mich., June 7.—The State Public Utilities Commission, Wednesday, directed a communication to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for a conference to working out a plan by which freight rate zones now in effect in Michigan can be eliminated.

The Interstate Commission is asked to set a date for the conference before July 1.—Detroit Free Press, June 8, 1922.

WHY ZONES HURT

Because of Michigan's freight rate zoning system, it costs Farm Bureau members at Reed City \$14 more for each carload of stock feed shipped in from Peoria, Ill., than it does for shipment from the same point to Bay City, Mich., although the mileage to Bay City is 30 miles less. Farmers pay this extra cost and that is one way that they feel the zoning system.

Start Testing Ass'n.

Hillsdale, March 8.—Hillsdale County organized a cow testing association at Pittsford, March 8. There is a strong demand for the work and other associations will probably be organized. The association was organized by County Agricultural Agent Weinberg of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau and Mr. Wells, dairy extension specialist from M. A. C.

Co-op. Mgr.

Grain man of considerable experience available as Mgr. of Farmers Co-op. Elevator—Can furnish best of references. Box P. D. Mich. Farm Bureau News, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

FERTILIZER

Get Farm Bureau Goods This Spring

The Farm Bureau is handling International Brand Fertilizers, the best on the market. These goods have been mixed for several months. This gives them plenty of time to cure and assures first class mechanical condition.

Shipped from Buffalo. Our past experience assures us prompt service.

We guarantee mechanical condition and chemical analysis.

Ask your co-op for Farm Bureau fertilizer. Place your order early.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Purchasing Dept. Lansing, Mich.

COUNTY LEADERS ENDORSE WORK

OF STATE FARM BUREAU WHEN VISITING DELEGATES REPORT

The Southern Michigan County Farm Bureau Presidents and Secretaries Ass'n. of Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Lenawee, Hillsdale, and Branch counties held their February meeting at Jackson, Feb. 21. They discussed the work of the State Farm Bureau and their county bureaus and the problems confronting Farm Bureau work, especially the second membership campaign.

President Ralph Arbogast of the Branch County Farm Bureau invited the association to hold its May meeting at Coldwater. The invitation was accepted. The following resolution was adopted, with instructions that it be published in the Michigan Farm Bureau News:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the counties of Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Lenawee, Hillsdale and Branch, and a committee of two consisting of Ralph Arbogast, of Branch county and Dr. Nichols of Hillsdale county were elected to ascertain conditions at the State Farm Bureau in Lansing; and

Whereas, This committee after carefully going into details of each department as far as possible in the period allowed, found most of them to be well managed, and apparently being conducted on a profitable basis, having in mind always the interests of the members of the Farm Bureau.

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the above-mentioned Presidents and Secretaries, and those of the counties of Barry, Van Buren and St. Joseph at their meeting in Kalamazoo, Mich., held on January 3rd, 1923, do hereby reiterate their faith in the present management of the State Farm Bureau, and pledge their whole-hearted co-operative support;

Be It Further Resolved, That the recommendation of the committee as to the Publicity Department, and Elevator Exchange be adopted, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to C. L. Brody.

(Signed) RALPH ARBOGAST, DR. A. Z. NICHOLS.

flow. Business should do some better.

RYE

There is no rye business for export. Russia selling rye to Continental Europe at a cheaper price than we can. Rye is too cheap.

CORN

Corn markets if anything look weaker. Some feeders say it looks like, with hog prices going down, they had better sell the corn and not feed it.

OATS

Still the cheapest grain. With a good spot demand for them they should do better.

BEANS

The market on beans for the past two weeks remains unchanged with the trade buying in very small quantities. On the other hand elevators in the state continue to hold their beans, refusing to sell under \$8.00 which is about 15 cents under today's market. It is going to be difficult to advance the market unless the demand materially increases.

Farmers Get Busy On Rail Problems

(Continued from page one)

traffic attorneys in the state, to represent the bureau at all State and Federal railroad commission hearings in which the Farm Bureau is interested.

Mr. Ewing recently conducted the Michigan Traffic League's case before the Michigan Public Utilities Commission and representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The State Farm Bureau intervened in this case and through Mr. Ewing presented the most powerful and complete agricultural testimony that has ever been presented in behalf of agriculture at a Michigan hearing. Forty able farmer witnesses and their representatives testified. Twenty-seven out of 50 sets of traffic statistics presented by the manufacturers, city shippers and farmers were agricultural statistics.—From Michigan County Farm Bureau Bulletins for June, 1922.

Farm Bureau Helps Keep Trains Running

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 7.—Work of the State Farm Bureau in the shippers' fight to prevent the Pere Marquette from abandoning its Big Rapids-White Cloud and Freport branches and the sending of a Farm Bureau attorney to Washington to fight the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission were features of a battle won by the shippers.

The railroad has been denied permission to abandon the branches. The Farm Bureau and local shippers proved to the satisfaction of the I. C. C. that the railroads were necessary in that region, that the agricultural country was increasingly prosperous and that too much operation costs had been charged up to the local lines.—Michigan Weekly Newspapers, week of Aug. 7, 1922.

Joins Live Stock Exch.

The Middleville Co-operative Association voted to join the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at its fifth annual meeting at Middleville, March 1. The reports showed the association in good financial condition and gaining membership and business. Henry Finkbeler, A. Wierling, F. D. Pratt, Howard Smith, Steven Carter, John Sensiba and W. H. Johnson were re-elected directors.

BABY CHICKS

Remarkable for SIZE and STRENGTH. Reasonably Priced. LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, MINORCAS, SPANISH and BRAHMAS. TYRON'S POLTTRY FARM Fenton, Michigan

What the Legislature is Doing

As Reported by the State Farm Bureau's Observer

The gasoline tax and the state highway policy continue to be leading issues.

While all sorts of reduced gasoline tax and increased license fee compromises were brewing, the General Taxation Committee of the House took the bit in its teeth and, reported out the Warner two-cent gas tax bill after changing somewhat the manner of collecting the tax.

Highway Program Big Issue. Meanwhile, the Senate Highway Committee has reported out a husky highway appropriation bill. Decks are being cleared for action on these two important measures.

Rep. Robert Wardell, of Detroit, appears slightly suspicious of the State Highway Department. In fact, Rep. Wardell declares that he has some facts to back up his demand for a legislative investigation of the State's road building activities.

Investigations Popular. Another legislative investigation is proposed by Rep. Patrick O'Brien of Iron River in the House and Sen. James M. Wilcox of Calumet in the Senate. These upper peninsula lawmakers suggest that the Legislature look into the advisability of erecting another state prison in Keweenaw county on the peninsula which runs way out into Lake Superior. Not only would the erection of a prison on this point prevent escape, it is pointed out by those who are advocating the erection of a new prison at that place, but it is also declared that prisoners could crush rocks that would make the best material to be secured for highway construction.

Rep. Oscar Braman of Kent County has presented a bill to abolish the State Department of Public Safety, which includes the State Police.

Extension of the powers of the State Department of Agriculture is provided in three bills introduced by Senator George Leland of Fennville, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

His first measure is a comprehensive and detailed seed law, providing

for proper labeling of seed as to purity and germination and giving officials of the State Department of Agriculture authority to seize and hold seed not complying with the law.

The bill under consideration would set up standard specifications and require labeling to show degree of purity, per cent of germination and the source or origin of the seed. The bill, if enacted, would control those who are dumping unadulterated, impure, or dead seed upon Michigan markets.

Present Law Lax. State officials say that the present seed law is bunglesome. It provides no means for quick handling of bad seed. Under the present law such cases have been drawn out over six months before settlement. The proposed law would include a "seizure clause," such as provided in the Pure Food law, so that the seed which is much below standard could be seized, pending settlement of the case, and not be distributed and planted as at present.

More State Control Asked. Other bills by Sen. Leland would give the State control over slaughter houses and cider and vinegar factories. The abattoir bill requires the licensing of all slaughter houses in the state and provides sanitary regulations for their operation. The vinegar bill fixes standards for the production of cider vinegar for commercial purposes, and provides for the licensing of cider mills and vinegar factories.

The resolution providing for re-submitting to the voters the "port district" constitution amendment, defeated at the polls last fall, has finally passed both branches of the Legislature. Another old friend, the "excess condemnation" constitutional amendment, which was also defeated at the last general election, and which Rep. Culver of Detroit is seeking to revive, lacked six of the required 87 votes necessary for the two-thirds majority required to pass a constitutional amendment in the House. The proposition is not quite dead, however, for the fatal vote was later reconsidered

and the defeated resolution placed on the table.

Buck Law Not Changed. Rep. Henze's bill to declare a close season on deer every alternate year was defeated on final passage in the House by a vote of 19 yeas and 60 nays.

Local option for township terminating liability for livestock trespass pass when lands are unfenced a provision in a bill introduced by Lloyd S. Little of Tawas City.

Sen. George M. Condon of Detroit introduced a bill to make Eastern standard time the legal time in Michigan. The Michigan State Farm Bureau opposes this bill.

Dead Logs To Be Revived. Sen. Orville E. Atwood of Newaygo wants a law enacted which will clear all dead logs in the rivers and streams of the state public property. Years ago when the upper part of Michigan was being logged off, the sands of big logs sunk in streams and lakes and it is known that there is some valuable timber to be raised by someone if legal right to do so is granted, as provided in this bill. Matters now stand no one has a right to remove the logs.

Rep. Dennis Dawe, of Monroe, one of the five Democratic members of the House, introduced a bill to extend the aid given dependent children under the mother's pension act, in cases where the father is afflicted with tuberculosis.

A bill by Sen. Walter J. Hayes, of Detroit, would appropriate \$100,000 each for two years to be used by the state agriculture department, of the State fair. Of this amount \$25,000 is for operating expenses and \$75,000 for premiums.

While various proposals looking toward an early adjournment of the Legislature have been suggested, there is little probability that the lawmakers can wind up their activities before the middle of April or the first of May. Most of the important issues are yet to be settled. No bills appear daily and work is piling up.

FARMER SHOULD HAVE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Records of Farm Business End Guess Work and Guard Future

The fundamental truths of farm production are brought out by accounts and records, which provide a systematic history of the farm business. Only in this way can the farmer be sure of his ground in planning for the future.

—In determining upon the amount and kind of livestock to be raised, the class of crops to be grown, etc. A system of records eliminates guess work in farming and provides the only safe basis for figuring on the general operations.

Farm account books are generally accepted as the best method for keeping farm records, and are being used by increasing hundreds of Michigan's most successful farmers. Such books can be obtained from county agricultural agents or from the M. A. C. Extension Division at East Lansing at cost, fifteen cents for one and twenty-five cents for another.

SEEK TON LITTER IN SIX MONTHS

East Lansing, March 8.—A ton for a single litter of pigs within six months of the time the pigs are born, is the aim of Michigan swine raisers in the "Michigan Ton Litter Club" contest, which started March 1.

The contest is being handled by Michigan swine breeders associations and the animal husbandry department at the Michigan Agricultural College. It is open to every farmer in the state, provided he follows out the prescribed rules of enrollment, marking, inspection, etc., required in the competition.

Owners of all litters which reach a ton weight at six months of age will be awarded certificates in the contest, while prizes will be given in different weight classes that reach 1,600 pounds or more.

"Large litters are essential for economical production," says V. A. Freeman, extension specialist at M. A. C. and state leader of the ton-litter club. "Good feeding mixtures and the use of minerals and good pasture, along with feeding for rapid gains, make for economy of production. Parasites and insanitary conditions work against economy. These are the things which the ton-litter contest will bring out and emphasize."

Enrollments should be sent in at once to Mr. Freeman at the College. They cannot be received after April 1. Detailed instructions and information on the contest will be sent out by the college extension division on request.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs Fall born and sows sired by grandson of Pathfinder.—O. E. Harrington, Martha, Mich. 2t

FOR SALE Fair Chestnut Percheron mares, 7 years old. Weight 3000 lbs. Sound. This is a well matched and first class team. Price \$400. A. J. Hefferan, Ada, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS Ready for service. \$30 each. One sow bred for June 21 farrow, at \$40. Good breeding and satisfaction guaranteed. Rush Bros., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Mich.

CARRIES FORD OFFER IN POCKET

ACTION OF CONGRESSMAN BLOCKS VOTE ON MUSCLE SHOALS.

Washington, March 8.—Henry Ford's offer to lease the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., complete the dam and operate the nitrate plants in the manufacture of fertilizer, is in the pocket of Philip P. Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the House Rules Committee.

Mr. Campbell has been accused of willfully holding up the Ford offer and not permitting the Committee on Rules, of which he is chairman, to vote out the offer so that the House could take action upon it. When asked by Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, why he had not presented the resolution, Mr. Campbell said he would answer that at the proper time and that he was representing "the responsible majority of the House."

Believing, with the majority of the House, that Mr. Campbell's action in pocketing Ford's offer was against the wishes of the House, Representative Fish of New York, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee "to revise, clarify and liberalize the rules of the House so as to enable a majority of the House to consider proposed legislation and to establish a system of rules by which the House will again be placed in control of its own procedure."

Later the committee refused by a vote of 9 to 6 to permit the House to vote on Ford's offer.

Binder Twine Sales Near 2,000,000 Lbs

Michigan State Farm Bureau sale of binder twine to local co-operative associations for our membership is now close to 2,000,000 lbs. Members should get their orders in early to the best service. The Farm Bureau handling Michigan twine, the best Michigan conditions.

GARDEN SEEDS Our Association is co-operative. We market the products of our members, who are market gardeners, greenhouses men, and fruit men, and furnish their seeds, and other supplies. We also distribute grass and field seeds for the Michigan State Farm Bureau in Western Michigan.

Our only excuse for existence is the service we give. Can we serve you? We want your garden seed orders. Market gardeners demand the best seeds. So should you. Our catalog gives much valuable information. It cost us two bits, but costs you nothing. Write for it.

THE GRAND RAPIDS GROWERS ASS'N.

L. F. JONES, Mgr. Seed Department GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Cor. Wealthy Street and Ionia Avenue, S. W.

MR. FARMER!

Mr. Dealer Mr. Jobber



IT IS THE BEST THE PRICE IS RIGHT

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