

BUR. NEWS EDITORS BUSY ANSWERING VOTING INQUIRIES

Editors' Offer to Supply Real
Legislative Information
Keeps 'em Busy

MEMBERS GIVEN FACTS

Use Your Legislative Dep't to
Find What Representation
You Are Getting

When the editors of the NEWS inserted a notice in their last issue urging Farm Bureau members to vote at the Primary and offering to supply information as to how their legislative officials at Washington and Lansing voted on the important issues affecting the farmer, they didn't realize what a job they were getting themselves into.

If they had ever wondered whether or not the members read the NEWS, there could be little doubt about it when letters of inquiry began to pour in from all parts of the state.

In line with the well established policy of the Farm Bureau, all of these inquiries received prompt replies, giving not opinions and advice, but authentic information concerning the records of those who have had legislative experience and as far as possible giving the platforms of the new candidates for office.

Women Interested
An interesting feature of these inquiries was that about a third of them were from women, thus showing that our rural women voters are taking an active and intelligent interest in things political, which is certainly most encouraging.

A few extracts from some of the letters will show the spirit of the inquiries. A housewife wrote, "Am sorry to admit we have forgotten just how our Congressman voted on the bills favoring agriculture. Will you please send us information. There are three voters in our family and we want to vote right. Yours for a larger understanding among farmers."

Another member wrote, "Please send me a list of the names of candidates that are in favor of the gas tax, income tax, etc. Please reply at once." A third letter inquired, "What representatives, senators and candidates for governor favor the gas tax? Tell me how our Congressman voted on the important agricultural bills."

Bureau Gives Facts
Accurate and authoritative replies to all these inquiries have been made possible through the information in the possession of the State Farm Bureau Legislative Dep't. Through the co-operation of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the State Farm Bureau has the facts as to how every congressman voted on the important farm bills.

As stated above, the Farm Bureau's replies have dealt with facts and not opinions or advice. The following paragraph suggests the tone of these replies:

"We are glad to give you a brief statement regarding the attitude of Congressman... on important agricultural legislation but we trust that our attitude in this matter will not be misunderstood and that our letter may not leave the impression that we are urging you to support any one candidate, which we do not do. We are glad, however, to advise our members as to the official acts..."

Farmer's Financial Position Shows Steady Improvement

Exchange Value of His Goods
Reaches Highest Point
in 47 Months

Washington, Sept. 1.—The financial position of farmers as measured by the exchange value of their products for other commodities including clothing, fuel, metals, building materials, and house furnishings is gradually working toward a pro-war equality, according to the Sept. 1 agricultural review issued by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

The combined exchange value of sixteen leading farm products for non-agricultural commodities on August 1 had reached the highest point in 47 months, and is the result of the recent rise in grain prices, together with a fall in prices of non-agricultural products.

Corn a Ticklish Spot
Interest in agricultural commodities is now beginning to center on corn and hogs. Despite increased corn acreage this year weather conditions have cut the prospective crop considerably under 1923 production. Should there be an early frost a serious shortage of corn will result. A short corn crop means high corn

Daggett Farm Bureau Shows The World A Regular Co-op

Local Ass'n Has Built Up a
Big Business Giving
Real Service

Daggett, Sept. 5.—Farm Bureau members around Daggett hardly let the first Farm Bureau membership campaign smoke die down before they decided to do a little co-op work of their own. They stuck to it and by each other. Today they have in that section of Menominee county a co-op, and another one like it three miles over to Stephenson,—that between them command the support of 125 hard boiled Farm Bureau members who have signed up for another three years. They're so well saturated with Farm Bureau and those co-ops that they are like 20 minute eggs—drop them on a concrete block and the block cracks.

Daggett Farm Bureau Co-op started with a chance to buy about an acre of ground with four buildings on it. One is the office, another the potato warehouse with about 15,000 bushels capacity, the third is the feed, machinery and twine warehouse and sales room and the fourth serves as a warehouse. The outfit is very favorably located.

When they started flour was selling at \$14.50 a barrel locally. The Farm Bureau brought in a carload of flour at \$10.50, which was appreciated. The local was able to effect

MILKMAKER DAIRY RATION CONTRACT PRICE ANNOUNCED

Despite High Prices for Feed
Figure Is Lower Than
in 1923

The State Farm Bureau Purchasing Dep't has announced its contract price on Michigan Milkmaker to those who contracted for the feed through local co-ops and Farm Bureau car door agents for delivery of their winter's supply of Milkmaker from September 1 to March 1 next at a contract price.

Based on a 24% protein dairy ration, the price announced shows a substantial reduction per ton over the 1923 price despite the very high prices prevailing for corn, wheat, oats and other feedstuffs.

Between July 7 and August 9, the Farm Bureau Purchasing Dep't, through announcements in the Farm Bureau News and other state farm papers, advised all Farm Bureau members that during that period the Bureau was taking orders for winter supplies of Milkmaker on the contract basis. Many members availed themselves of the opportunity. As in the past two years, their Milkmaker will be delivered to them in as nearly equal shipments as possible during the six months period. They will pay for it as they get it at the contract price, which is the same throughout the feeding period.

British Are Interested in American Tobacco

Representatives of the 7,000,000 consumers in British co-operative societies are coming over soon to investigate the business methods of the American Tobacco Growers Co-operative Marketing Exchanges with the idea of purchasing their supplies of tobacco direct.

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GOOD SEED CORN WILL BE SCARCE, GET YOURS NOW

Prof. Cox, M. A. C., Says Corn
in Dough or Milk Stage
Will Make Seed

TELLS YOU HOW TO DO IT

Shortage Sure; Frost Looms;
This Article Valuable
to Corn Growers

By Prof. J. F. Cox
Farm Crops Dep't, Mich. Agr'l Col.
Good seed corn is very certain to be scarce for next spring's planting. The corn crop is unusually late. Unless special effort is made in handling seed corn, there will be a shortage. This condition extends throughout the corn belt, as well as in the northern states, hence there will be no regions of excess seed. Adapted seed should, however, be selected locally even in good corn years.

Experiments at the Michigan Agricultural College show that good seed can be secured from corn in the dough or even in the milk if it is immediately dried under conditions where ventilation is free. It is recommended that seed corn be selected when dented or glazed or practically mature if possible, but if frost occurs and growth is stopped, seed ears should be selected immediately and dried thoroughly.

Bulletin No. 239, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, on "Corn Growing in Michigan" gives full information on methods of selecting and curing seed corn. It may be had upon application.

Among others, the following suggestions are made:
How to Field Select Seed Corn
The proper time to field select seed corn is in September or during October when corn is sufficiently mature and ready to husk. In making the selection, the best way is to walk down the rows with a sack over the shoulder, or carrying a basket, plucking those ears which are considered desirable. Mature ears borne on vigorous plants growing under average conditions, which are carried at the right height, about the center of the stalk or just below, and with tips slightly drooping, should be selected, then properly stored. Ears should not be taken from lodged or "down" stalks, since the root systems of such plants may have been weakened by fungous diseases, which may be carried in the seed.

If field is to be harvested for silage, or is immature, due to early frost, vigorous plants carrying heavy and most mature ears should be cut and shocked at edge of field. After standing for several days or until ears are firm, the ears should be husked and cured for seed.

Further selection for uniformity of type and composition can be made through the winter or when making the germination test. By proper field selection, any farmer in Michigan has it in his power to markedly improve his corn variety.

Curing and Storing Seed Corn
Good seed corn can only be secured by thoroughly drying carefully selected ears before they are exposed to freezing weather. In late September and during October, corn as it comes from the field contains from thirty to forty per cent moisture. In this condition it is easily damaged by molding and freezing. In order to retain its vitality it must be rapidly dried so as to pass through the winter with a moisture content of twelve to fifteen per cent.

(Continued on page four)

DANES CONTROL THEIR PRODUCTION

Hog Prices Too Low, Co-ops
Advise Drastic Cut and
Farmers Act

WORLD HAS INCREASED SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

Washington, Sept. 8.—A reduction of 20 per cent is likely to occur in Danish hog production during the next year, according to the opinion of English authorities closely in touch with the hog industry in Europe. Several months ago Danish farmers, through their co-operative Ass'n's, experimental stations and the press, were advised to reduce their number of feeding pigs because of unfavorable prices. Danish authorities claimed that it would be more profitable to sell a smaller number of pigs at a price leaving a small margin of profit than to glut the market with pigs produced at or below the cost of feeding, and went so far as to recommend that the pig population be reduced by a third. Prices have been rising, however, for the past three months, and it now seems likely that the trend of production will not continue downward for more than a few months, as a result of curtailed breeding when prices were low.

Some people are in such a hurry that they never have time to stop to think.—Illinois State Journal.

SCHOOLCRAFT TEST WORK

Manistique, Sept. 6.—More than 2,500 head of cattle have undergone the T. B. test in this county. The Upper Peninsula is taking hold of this work. The Schoolcraft County Farm Bureau is assisting in that county. Gogebic county is having its third test.

Some people are in such a hurry that they never have time to stop to think.—Illinois State Journal.

BEST HOG SALESMAN EAST OF MISSISSIPPI



Palmer C. Flournoy

Palmer C. Flournoy, head hog salesman for the Producers Co-op Commission Ass'n at East Buffalo, N. Y., sells more hogs in one day than any other salesman east of the Mississippi river. Palmer's experience started about sixteen years ago on the St. Joseph market. After being trained by Morris and Swift & Company for six years, he was salesman for a leading commission firm for three years. He is respected by the trade for his shrewdness and ability to "feel" the market. This is due to the fact that he studies the conditions surrounding markets rather than selling by impulse alone. For this reason, the other salesmen often wait to see what the Producers are going to do before they sell. Palmer's record days of selling hogs was after coming with the Producers when they opened at Buffalo, where he often sells more than 7,000 hogs in one day. He has also saved his patrons many thousands of dollars on weak markets because of his ability to think for himself and because of the power of having a larger volume of business behind him. With volume it gives him more power on the market.

DEADLOCK BLOCKS SUGAR TARIFF CUT

Tariff Commission is Divided;
Farm Bureau Acts for
Beet Growers

Word comes from Washington that there is not likely to be any change in the sugar tariff until after election—if then. The tariff commission is divided 50-50 on the question and has so reported to the President. It is said the President is now seeking information elsewhere. The American Farm Bureau Federation, through resolution of the executive committee and otherwise, has not been remiss in telling the President that the sugar beet and cane growers wish the full amount of protection, 2.2 cents per pound, carried in the present tariff act and that any reduction will work hardship to them in a lower price per ton for sugar beets and sugar cane.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has protested to both President Coolidge and the Federal Tariff Commission against any reduction in the tariff on sugar, acting in the interests of Michigan's sugar beet growers. The protest was published in the August 29 edition of the News. According to the law, the President can now order readjustments in the tariff schedules, upon recommendation of the Trade Commission, a feature of the present tariff law which enables him to correct unfair conditions that may develop after enactment of the tariff. This is a good feature in the law. However, interests with foreign sugar to bring into the United States are attempting to use it to lower the sugar tariff to their own advantage.

Gov't Offers Farmers More War Explosive

Farmers who failed to get Sodatal for land clearing purposes before the government supply was exhausted will be pleased to learn that the war dep't is releasing one hundred millions of pounds of pyrotol, a combination of smokeless powder, sodium nitrate and nitro-glycerine sensitizer, on the same plan that Sodatal was distributed. There is no charge for the explosive, but the user must pay the shipping costs. It is as easy to use as Sodatal was. Menominee county used 136,500 lbs of Sodatal and had 28,000 lbs. in unfilled orders. See your county agent about this explosive.

New Fertilizer Bull.

"Fertilizers, What They Are and How to Use Them," is the title of Special Bulletin No. 133 just issued by the M. A. C. Soil Dep't and written by Prof. M. M. McCool and C. E. Millar. To get it, write the Bulletin Room, Mich. Agr'l Col., East Lansing, Mich.

FARM BUREAU'S TAX ASSESSMENT INVESTIGATION IN 3 COUNTIES TO SAVE FARMERS \$25,000 ANNUALLY

Calculations Made for Assessment Corrections in
Calhoun, Ingham and Washtenaw Counties;
Bureau's Evidence Proved
Farms Over-Assessed

Nearly \$25,000 was saved rural tax payers in Calhoun, Ingham and Washtenaw counties by the Farm Bureau tax assessment investigations and the resulting equalization early this summer.

The Farm Bureau tax work in Kalamazoo and Monroe counties appears to have been equally successful, but exact figures cannot be given at this time because appeals have been made to the State Tax Commission.

The Farm Bureau investigations were probably the most accurate and extensive studies of tax assessment conditions ever made by anyone except possibly the State Tax Commission itself.

Acting in accordance with a plan worked out by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and with the assistance of the state organization, local Farm Bureau workers in five counties obtained from official records on file in the office of the Register of Deeds and County Treasurer, impartial and authentic figures regarding the average rate of assessment of various classes of property within each of the counties studied. The results secured show that without exception farm lands and buildings were assessed higher than village property and on a still higher level when compared with city property in the same counties.

Summing up the hundreds of real estate transactions taken at random and absolutely impartially from official records, with valuations totalling several million dollars, the results show that the average relation of assessment to the actual sale price for the various classes of property in all the counties studied, was as follows:

Farms	83.1%
Villages	73.7%
Cities	69.4%

Farm Bureau Acted

Armed with the convincing facts regarding each individual county, Farm Bureau representatives went before the equalization committee and the entire board of supervisors in each of these counties, presented their findings and pleaded for an equalization. As noted above, the final result is still hanging in the balance in Kalamazoo and Monroe counties, but the equalizations granted to the three other counties, while not all that the facts in the case would have demanded, still will mean a saving of nearly \$25,000 to rural tax payers each year. This will be divided up as follows:

Calhoun	\$11,933
Ingham	5,178
Washtenaw	7,702

How Relief Was Granted
In Calhoun county the board of equalization decreased the rural assessments; in Washtenaw county city assessments were raised; in Ingham county a combination of both methods was employed. While this decrease in the assessed and equalized valuations of farm property and the increase in city valuations will not affect the local and township taxes paid by the farmers in the various townships, it will materially influence the proportion of the state and county taxes to be paid by the rural and urban districts of these counties.

In 1923, the rural districts of Calhoun county paid 33.8% of the state and county taxes which amounted that year to \$662,968.22. The rural supervisors realized that this was an unfair proportion of the tax load, so they went out and cut their assessments materially this year. Then when the Farm Bureau presented its conclusive findings a further decrease in rural assessments of about 10% was ordered by the county board of supervisors, despite strong opposition from the city districts. The result of these influences was that this year the farmers of Calhoun county will pay but 32% of the state and county tax. Figuring on the amount of state and county tax paid last year, this difference will mean a saving to Calhoun county farmers of \$11,933.

In Ingham County
Even more drastic action was taken in Ingham County. The rural assessing officers brought in cuts of approximately 10% while the supervisors increased their tax rolls about 10%. During the previous year the rural districts of Ingham paid 21.2% of the state, county and county road tax which last year amounted to \$863,112.72, but because of this voluntary adjustment which the Ingham county supervisors made in their assessments this year, the percentage was reduced to 18.9%. This has meant a saving to the rural districts of Ingham County of \$19,851. Then when the Farm Bureau's tax findings were presented the committee on equalization and the board of supervisors approved the 10% increase for Lansing, increased East Lansing assessments an additional 10%, approved the original 10% cut in rural assessments and ordered a further 6% cut.

The Farm Bureau takes no credit for the changes in the assessments but only for the final equalization. If the Farm Bureau figures had not been presented and no resulting equalization had been made the rural districts of Ingham would have, as stated above, paid 18.9% of the state, county and county road tax. Since the equalization they will pay but 18.3% which will mean a saving to the townships outside of Lansing, East Lansing and Mason of \$5,178 if the state and county tax in Ingham is the same this year as last. It will be noted that the total saving to Ingham County farmers as compared with last year's state and county taxes will amount to over \$25,000.

Help For Washtenaw
Largely as a result of the Farm Bureau assessment investigations, the Washtenaw County board of supervisors at their June equalization meeting increased the valuation of Ann Arbor real estate 5% and Ypsilanti real estate 10%. Without this equalization Washtenaw County farmers and village home owners would have paid 44.5% of the state, county and county road tax of Washtenaw county which last year totaled \$641,863.35. Because of the equalization the rural tax payers of Washtenaw County will now pay but 43.3% of these general taxes. This will mean a saving to them of \$7,702.

Detailed calculations supporting all of these percentages and total savings are on file in the State Farm Bureau office.

The method of calculation and the accuracy of the figures and methods of computation have been approved both by authorities within the several counties and by Dr. John C. Watson, Director of Taxation and Statistics of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who is probably the most noted authority in regard to assessment and equalization in the United States. It will be remembered that Dr. Watson had charge of the investigations put on by the Illinois Agricultural Association which saved the farm tax payers in 56 counties of Illinois \$2,000,000 in taxes last year. This work has been carried on successfully in 16 Illinois counties this season. Dr. Watson has fully approved the method of figuring the savings to Michigan farmers given above.

Savings Is Annual
In various letters to the State
(Continued from page two)

Michigan Fruit Growers Inc. Dep't -:- Of Interest to All Fruit Men -:-

WEATHER BLOWS ILL AND GOOD ON GRAPE GROWERS

Coolness Has Delayed Ripening and Has Farmers Worried

CALIFORNIA CROP IS CUT

Westerners Seem to Expect Higher Prices Balance of Season

Benton Harbor, Sept. 10.—With a 5,000 car crop of grapes hanging on the vines and cool weather holding up ripening, Michigan grape growers are on the "anxious seat". Last season the first car of Champions was shipped on August 24th, with the first Concord on Sept. 13th. With first Champions due to be loaded out on the 15th or 16th the season is fully three weeks late with no great prospect of this difference being lessened by the time Concord move. In fact it looks as if the major part of the 5,000 car crop would have to be moved in October and that every grape grower would be racing with Jack Frost.

Marketing prospects are good if reasonable weather can be had for the balance of month and during October. Recent advices from California indicate that the original estimate of 50,000 cars of grapes from that state this season would be cut to 40,000 cars. Big California operators are now selling only "spot" shipments and refusing to book futures which means that they are looking for higher prices to prevail during balance of the movement. Most of the California crop will be out of the way by the time the Michigan Concord starts. Against this favorable situation will be the feeling on part of the growers that they must hurry their picking and get their grapes off the vines before a freeze gets them. With plenty of help available it is likely that the speed of the grape harvest will only be checked by the inability of the transportation lines to furnish cars as fast as the growers demand them. Of course, such a rush of picking will not be good for the markets but growers surely cannot be censured for wanting to save a crop that they have worked all the year producing.

Maine Potato Crop Marketed in 60 Pools

The Maine Potato Growers Exchange marketed its 1923 crop in 60 pools with as many net prices to the growers. There were seven grades of seed potatoes, each in a separate pool, and so on.

Benton Harbor Ready for Grape Inspection

Benton Harbor, Sept. 1.—A branch of the Michigan Department of Agriculture has been opened here for the purpose of improving its fruit inspection service. An agreement entered into with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics provides for voluntary shipping-point inspection on grapes. This federal service, however, will not take the place of the State inspection which is compulsory by law. The federal service is merely in addition to the State service so that shippers desiring to take advantage of the federal certificate can do so.

According to William P. Hartman, Director of the State Bureau of Foods and Standards, Michigan is the first State to adopt grape grades and in fact is the only State having grape grades compulsory.

SHELBY CO-OP ADDS TO PACKING HOUSE

Shelby, Sept. 10.—Shelby Co-operative Marketing Ass'n has completed a hollow tile addition to its packing house and now has one of the finest packing houses in the state.

The addition is of same construction as the main building having in addition to the main floor, which is used for packing operations, a large frost proof basement and upper floor for package store room. The completion of this addition was celebrated by the management giving an ice cream social that was attended by practically the entire membership together with their families. The members congratulated Manager Hawley for his good work in getting this addition built in time for the fruit packing season and on keeping the cost substantially below the original estimates. J. A. Barron of the Michigan Fruit Growers addressed the meeting and urged the growers to insure the future success of the association by signing crop contracts and giving their company a real chance to prove its worth by turning over all their fruit for packing and marketing.

ENFORCE APPLE GRADES

The Michigan State Apple grading law is being rigidly enforced by inspectors of the State Bureau of Foods and Standards. It is reported that all loads of improperly packed fruit must be re-graded by the packers.

Some Shortcakes!

Benton Harbor shipped 55,000 cases of strawberries in a single day. Just how many shortcakes this would make it is difficult to say, but none too many.—Detroit News.

WHO?

Will the secretary of the South Green Community Club please get in touch with the Michigan Farm Bureau News at Lansing?

FEW YEARS MAY SEE BIG CHANGES IN SELLING FRUIT

Heavy Production May Force Growers to Provide Own Cold Storage

Benton Harbor, Sept. 10.—The U. S. Dep't of Agriculture is out with figures showing total car lot shipments of apples from Michigan during the last four years. These figures indicate that when Nature favors us we are well up towards the top in the list of states raising apples and—The figures are as follows:

Season	Total Cars Shipped
1920	6,212
1921	5,980
1922	6,024
1923	9,244

The jump of over 3,000 cars shown in last season's shipment can probably be accounted for by the large acreage of new plantings that are coming into bearing, and every full crop year in the next fifteen years will very likely set a new record for shipments. Low prices during the last two seasons have checked plantings and the Michigan apple industry may go through a decade before another boom strikes the business and we see heavy plantings such as the last ten years have seen.

The next few years will probably see some marked changes in marketing methods and the industry may be forced to build cold storage plants to carry a good part of the crop through the winter months and ship it out as the trade demands.

In the past Michigan apple growers have depended on the speculative apple dealer in the big markets to buy the crop at harvest time but a good many of these dealers are declining to continue this practice and are buying their apples from week to week as their business warrants and are getting their supplies from sections where apples are being stored for such trade. There has been a marked increase in storage capacity at northwestern shipping points in the last few years. Such storages relieve the railroads of congestion during the harvesting months and make for a more orderly distribution of the crop. There is also the advantage of the apples keeping better when moved from the tree into cold storage within a few hours.

Michigan apple growers may not welcome this change as the burden of financing cold storage plants will be a heavy one, but with a steady increase in output in sight the necessity of making some improvement in marketing methods will probably force the issue.

Bureau News Editors Give Facts to Voters

(Continued from page one)

men who have already served them in the past in a legislative capacity. We are saying nothing about Congressman 's opponent because the man has no official record in regard to the measures which would come before him were he elected to Congress."

Tells How He Voted

Congressman 's attitude toward important legislation as reflected in his vote recorded in the Congressional Record is as follows:

"He voted 'Yes' on the following: "Regulation of Grain Trade; Increasing Working Capital for the Farm Loan Board; Revival of the War Finance Corporation; Agricultural Features of the General Tax Measure; Farm to Market Roads; Co-operative Marketing Bill; Prohibiting Filled Milk; Regulating Grain Trade; Standard Containers for Fruits and Vegetables; Farm Credits Bill; Ford Tender for Muscle Shoals; McNary-Haugen Bill.

"He voted against: "Distribution of Free Seeds by Congressmen.

"All of these votes are regarded as favorable by the American Farm Bureau Federation."

The above article is printed in the hope that it may encourage a still more general use of the Farm Bureau's Legislative Dep't services, which are free to all members for the asking. This is one of the many services made possible by your membership dues. Use your Farm Bureau.

SHIP 1,000 TONS OFF B. FERTILIZER

During the last few days the Farm Bureau Purchasing dep't has shipped more than 1,000 tons of Farm Bureau fertilizer to members through their local co-ops. Additional cars are leaving the factory every day and the next three weeks will see a big volume of Farm Bureau fertilizer ordered out. We suggest that you see your local manager at once if you have not already arranged for yours. Give the Bureau and your local ass'n an opportunity to give you complete service.

FARM BUREAU IS PRAISED FOR TAX REFORM ACTIVITY

Dr. Watson, Illinois Tax Expert, Tells of Benefits, Direct and Indirect

INCOME TAX IS FAIREST

Illinois Farmers Seek Chance To Vote on Income Tax in 1926

Commendation from a high authority for the Farm Bureau's efforts to secure tax relief for over-burdened real estate and a more fair distribution of the tax load, was contained in a letter recently received at State Farm Bureau headquarters from Dr. John C. Watson, Director of the Department of Taxation and Statistics of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Dr. Watson was formerly a professor at Yale University and is acknowledged to be one of the leading authorities on taxation in America today. He has had charge of the Farm Bureau tax assessment investigations in Illinois, and has secured equalizations which last year saved farmers of that state \$2,000,000 in their tax bill. Similar investigations have been pushed vigorously in several more Illinois counties this year.

Despite this splendid record of achievement in Illinois, Dr. Watson takes off his hat to the organized farmers of Michigan and commends them for their progressive

statesmanship in actively initiating a state income tax constitutional amendment. He declares that the income tax is much more just than the general property tax and voices the hope that within a very few years the income tax basis of raising state revenue may be adopted in Illinois.

The Only Fair Tax

After complimenting the Michigan State Farm Bureau for the careful, unbiased and accurate methods which have characterized its assessment investigations in Michigan counties, Dr. Watson concludes, "You have done good work in Michigan and will probably find plenty more to do. The saving in taxes on farm property is very much worth while, but, in my opinion, the greatest value in the work you are doing will lie in the interest it will arouse in taxation among farmers. An intelligent appreciation of the injustice of the property tax, and of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of making it fair, will prepare the farmers to get behind the only fair kind of tax—the tax that is based, not on the sales values of property, but on net income, whether from tangible or intangible property, or from personal services—fees, salaries and wages.

"Our taxation work in Illinois, the many evidences we have of the unfairness of the property tax, and the difficulty of getting an honest administration of our present laws, are rapidly getting our farmers ready to pass upon an income tax amendment to our constitution. We have a long course of investigation and of educating our people in view, besides securing the submission of such an amendment as I have mentioned, and bringing it before the people for a vote in November, 1926. It will take constant publicity and education of voters to secure its adoption."

Three Farm Bureau Services Bring \$1,800 to This Member

Fake Stock, Slacker Hens and Boarder Cows No Longer Take Their Toll

C. Henry, member of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation executive committee, at a recent meeting of that body, reported the following incident which occurred in Monroe County membership campaign. The facts are actual. The individual names have been withheld upon request. Has this happened in your county?

J. T. Christy of Monroe County had had a hard day. He wasn't feeling particularly cheerful. He had been soliciting memberships for the county Farm Bureau and enthusiasm wasn't running at a very high pitch.

As Mr. Christy drove along the winding road he saw a small farmstead perched upon the hillside. Out beside the house was a man splitting wood.

Mr. Christy wavered a bit. He hardly thought it would do much good to climb that hillside, but also thought he had better not offend anyone by passing by. So up he climbed.

He exchanged greetings with the man who was splitting wood—but the wood cutting continued.

No Time to Talk Farm Bureau

"I'm representing the Monroe County Farm Bureau," Mr. Christy remarked. "I wonder if you could spare a few moments to talk Farm Bureau."

"I don't believe it would be worth while," and the wood splitting continued.

"Can't I interest you in any part of the Farm Bureau?" this from Mr. Christy.

"Have you got a blank contract in your pocket?" Even with this remark the wood-splitter didn't stop work.

Mr. Christy got out a contract and handed it over. The axe action stopped, and turning to a young girl nearby, the man said: "Sit, run in and get my check book."

The check book was soon forthcoming, and Mr. Christy found himself with a signed contract—and a check. He looked at it. Then he looked again. Yep, his eyes saw the same thing twice—a check for \$30.

But Mr. Christy wanted information this time. He turned back and asked the wood cutter if he knew that while the contract was for three years, he was only required to pay \$10 at a time.

"I don't want the Farm Bureau to spend two cents or anybody's time collecting my \$10," was the rather unusual reply—unusual at least to Mr. Christy who, as we said before, had had a hard day.

"I wish you would tell me what's come over you," said Mr. Christy. "I've met so many people today who are either sore or sour on the Farm Bureau. I'd like to know what it's all about."

The man dropped his axe: "How the First \$600 Was Saved

"Well, Christy, I see that I'm going to have to tell you this, because you'll keep after me until I do. I've been a Farm Bureau member and I read everything you send out, and know something about it. Not so very long ago an agent came along for the Ohio Securities Company. He had an attractive story. I had about \$600 scattered round in a few places. His story convinced me and I told him that if he would come back in about 10 days I'd have that \$600 ready to invest.

"In the meantime I wrote to the Farm Bureau office and I got their literature on the Ohio Securities Company. I still have my \$600 and

Washington, Sept. 1.—Total production of wheat is estimated at 10 per cent under 1923 by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture. Beginning in December and continuing till May, Mexico ships us enormous quantities of tomatoes, melons, peas and peppers.

Plant a Profitable Peach

Fruit growers ought to have a block of our new South Haven peach in every setting. It is the hardest of good commercial sorts. This year when the cold wave of January killed the buds on most of the common varieties our new

SOUTH HAVEN (Trademark Registered)

shows splendid crops. In orchards side by side in Van Buren County, Michigan, the Elbertas and others of like hardiness have only one-third of a crop, while the South Havens in same orchard had to be thinned!!!

Its chief characteristics are EARLY BEARING of large and very attractive, high quality fruit; deep yellow in color with splashes and streaks of red and EXTREME HARDINESS.

Write for history and prices of this most meritorious peach.

The GREENING NURSERY COMPANY, Monroe, Michigan

Born 1850 Still Growing
"No Sale Complete Until Customer Is Satisfied"

We Offer 25 Bu. of Cert. Idaho Grimm Alfalfa

See your co-op about it at once. Time is limited for sowing alfalfa. We can give immediate shipment on this choice seed.

Not much genuine, northern grown alfalfa seed is available. Weather conditions have been splendid for starting new seedings and the demand has been very heavy. Those who want high grade alfalfa for this season had better get it now. The new crop of seed will not be available until late fall. We also offer:

FARM BUREAU BRAND UTAH COMMON alfalfa No. 1B—high purity and germination test. Trace of sweet clover and a little off color lowers the grade from No. 1 to 1B. Will give satisfaction.

FARM BUREAU BRAND ONTARIO VARIEGATED—Ranks next to Grimm, is No. 1 seed. Several carloads sold this summer are already showing excellent stands. Not much left.

If you want Farm Bureau alfalfa seed for this season, see your co-op manager about it at once, or write

Michigan State Farm Bureau SEED DEPARTMENT Lansing, Michigan

"READ!"

Here Is Some Mighty Good News for You

No matter what you have had from us in the past, we have never been able to offer such exceptional values nor have we had as large an assortment as we are displaying this season. You will realize real pleasure and satisfaction in seeing, buying and wearing real MERCHANDISE OF MERIT FOR LESS. A visit and purchase will convincingly demonstrate why so many men and women who can well afford to pay more are trading with us.

Opportunity means nearly everything. No matter how good an article we have there is not much to be gained unless we have the chance to show and prove it, like the old true saying, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Now what we want is the chance and you may rest assured that we will make the most of it.

With our wonderful 100 per cent line of suitings and overcoatings, bed blankets and wool batts, we have added another department, strictly 100 per cent all-wool underwear, both in union suits and two-piece garments, just what the public has been trying to buy for years, but could find only so-called "all wools". We have the real, honest-to-goodness all-wool underwear you will appreciate, woven especially for the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

If it is not convenient for you to call and inspect the largest and best assortment of 100 per cent virgin wool suitings and overcoatings that we have ever had, just drop us a postal card and we will gladly mail you samples of MERCHANDISE OF MERIT FOR LESS.

Michigan State Farm Bureau
Fabrics Dep't
221 N. Cedar Street
Lansing, Michigan

80% OF Michigan FARMS

Need

MOST soils need limestone. It binds sandy soil, opens clay soil, corrects acid soil, increases the efficiency of fertilizer, manure; hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and conserves soil moisture. SOLVAY, pulverized to powdery fineness, brings results the first harvest. Non-caustic, furnace dried, easy to spread, economical. Be sure to read our booklet on limestone and how to use it—sent FREE on request. Write!

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
Detroit, Michigan

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Guaranteed 95% Carbonates

MICHELEX PLANT NOW PICKING THE 1924 BEAN CROP

Co-op Plant at Port Huron At Elevator Local

Port Huron, Sept. 8.—The Michelex Elevator and Warehouse Company, co-operative bean picking and storage plant developed by the Michigan Elevator Exchange, has opened its plant here and is picking and storing the 1924 crop of beans.

The Michelex plant is operated primarily in the interests of the Michigan Elevator Exchange and its locals. However, it will give picking, storage and sacking service to any concern at a reasonable service charge. Many Elevator Exchange locals are unable to accommodate the vast quantities of beans that are brought in. They can now turn them into the Michelex storage, have them picked to the high grade Michelex brand, dried if necessary and finally market them in the condition that brings the best prices.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange is making its choice handicapped beans under the Michelex Brand, which is making a big name for the high quality product put out by the Exchange. The beans and the labeled sack are remembered.

In addition to picking and storing beans, the Michelex plant is giving custom service in drying grain. It can also sack grain for shippers whose trade asks it.

The Michelex plant has a storage capacity for 100 cars of beans, the latest picking and processing equipment, good railroad service and good rates.

Aug. 28 at Port Huron the Michelex Company stockholders increased the board of directors to seven members. They are: representing Michigan Elevator Exchange stockholders—H. D. Horton of the Kinde Co-op Elev.; L. C. Kamrowski, Wash. Farm Bureau Local; F. H. Oehmke, Sebewaing Co-op Elevator; C. S. Benton, Michigan Elevator Exchange; Alex Lindsay, Decker Farm Bureau Local; W. J. Hazelwood, Isabella County Farm Bureau; Milton Burkholder, Marlette Farmers Elevator.

Officers of the company are: H. D. Horton, president; L. C. Kamrowski, vice-pres.; F. H. Oehmke, sec'y; C. S. Benton, gen. mgr. and acting sec'y.

Bugs With Can Opener Jaws Inspire Respect

The European corn borer has jaws like a steel saw and can get out of anything short of a tin box, Prof. R. H. Petit warns farmers who are sending in suspected insects that resemble the borer. Once out of a package, he's ready to start trouble. A stout, tight, well-wrapped tin box should hold him. The best stunt is to send the suspect in glass, in alcohol as a preservative, packed in enough absorbent cotton to meet the postal regulations. The above caution in shipping might well apply to most pests.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS... PARSONS, Grand Lodge, Michigan

School, Fall Clothes, Canning Very Busy Days for Mother

These Things and Her Regular Work Call for Sympathy and Some Help

by Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Chairman, Farm Bureau Home and Community Work

An item in the editorial column of our local paper written by a man is so encouraging to us farm women that I pass it on in hopes of bringing comfort to some discouraged heart.

"Busy days for mother. There are the kids to be lined up for school and the fall clothing to be looked after; garden truck is to be made the most of while it is yet to be had, and the canning season is not over by a long shot. All of these things, must receive attention in addition to her regular household duties. So when you see a woman who looks as though she is ready to drop in her tracks, be liberal with your sympathy."

Yes, these are busy days and we have passed through a long term of them and can see plenty ahead of us. It seems only reasonable that we should cut out all the unnecessary jobs possible while bringing the rest down to actual needs. We must see to it that our heads save our heels in all ways possible.

Some Strength Takers At the very best, the woman on a farm is hard hustling if she performs all the duties that usually fall to her lot and I write this message at this time with the hope that I might suggest in some small way some relief for her overtaxed body and mind.

The warm months bring many visitors to our homes, especially if one lives within driving distance from a city and I fear that many, many times our farm women are imposed upon from that quarter.

When we pass farm home after farm home on a Sunday and see from one to three or four autos parked in the dooryard, we surmise that within that house there is some woman standing over the stove preparing the expected good meal, many times when she is using strength and vitality she can ill afford. She has perhaps spent hours the day before to make the "home made" bread and hickorynut cake they all love so well besides dressing the chickens that are always expected.

Have you ever thought how ridiculous it is for anyone to rave over the "country homemade bread"? That is something that every one can have,—town, city or country folks—if they have the gumption to make it. But how many times our farm women have started Monday morning with the washing to do (perhaps with poor facilities) hired men to cook for and not a slice of bread in sight and miles from a bakery all because some one has so enjoyed her cooking the day before.

Dividing Up the Work Now I enjoy my city friends, I love to entertain them once in a while but I have long since given up the practice of planning and preparing a banquet that took hours to cook and serve and after they were gone drag myself to bed, glad that it was over. A simple meal shared with our friends is enjoyed. I have encouraged the picnic lunch of a simple nature that can be taken to some grove or lake side where the mother and cook can get away from the stove and dishpan and so let the responsibility fall on all rather than her alone. She is entitled to her day of rest as well as other members of the family or the helpless guest.

When we think of the hot pavements and closely built houses of the city, we understand the reason for the longing for the country with its cool spots and when we think of the food offered to the city dweller we know how the fresh vegetables and eggs and spring chickens are enjoyed but we should not be expected to give up our plans entirely or contribute from our crop until

it is a sacrifice unless there is some personal reason for doing so. We in turn can expect to be entertained sometime with a share of the city pleasures thrown in.

A Glance City-Ward But let's not think that all of the hard work and long hours come to us and that our city friends has nothing to do or no unpleasant things to contend with. Think of the woman that must start her men folks on the way to a job many miles away, sometimes at an unearthly hour in the morning and the lunches she must pack and then if "shift" men are on day and night those jobs, think of the re-arranging of her meals and the bed times, especially if there is a growing family in the home. And then think of forever having your hand in your pocket book for every last bit of food or material or move that is made!

To be sure there is usually a regular pay envelope coming in but more often than not it requires real figuring to make it cover all the every day needs and there must be the constant horror of having the shop shut down or that sickness will visit the home or an accident happen.

We country folks do have trying times and sometimes we think everyone is against us and we rebel if we must do without and wear the shabby left overs but through it all we have much to be thankful for.

Be Penurious With Gloom Coming back to the clipping from the local paper,—I wonder if our men realize how little it takes to hurt a woman and again how little it takes to please her? If the kind words, the little gifts, the love paths, the thoughtful helps were thought necessary during the courting days, how much more so are they needed when the cares and worries of every day experience seem to press on all sides? A woman's work is not one continuous job, to be taken up next day when left the night before but rather it consists of a multitude of little tasks, which must be ever on her mind and must be pushed along with some sort of system in order that there is no piling up before her, all of which tends to keep her in a nervous state not only as the result of what she has done but what still stands at her at every turn.

And it is at these times that the little courtesies from the home folks make her feel equal to the task. Let us be more generous with our cheerful acts and a little more penurious with our gloom. We must keep the machinery of home moving along smoothly if we succeed as we hope to and one of the main cogs of that home machine is mother's help, so we must keep her as near well and happy as possible under all circumstances.

Factors Governing Feed Between Lactations In the August 29 edition of the News, in an advertisement, "Feeding Cows Wisely Between Lactations," The State Farm Bureau Purchasing Dept' gave a special home mixed ration for this period, advising that as the cow came back into production again this ration should be shifted over to Milkmaker.

It was not intended to create the idea that Milkmaker could not be fed between lactations. It can and many are doing so, but they lighten it home-mixed and they should. The home-mixed ration quoted — 400 lbs. of corn meal, 400 lbs. of ground oats, 100 lbs. of wheat bran and 100 lbs. of oil meal makes a ration about 12% protein and with desirable laxative properties. Milkmaker is 24% protein, much more than the cows need at this time, and should be lightened considerably, — for example: one part Milkmaker, 3 parts corn or oats, 1 part oil meal and 1 part bran.

The first home mixed ration quoted in the advertisement is about the most economical feed that could be fed between lactations. Milkmaker's main purpose is to bring the cows to highest and most economical production and keep them in good condition.

Huron's Record Good

Bad Axe, Sept. 6.—C. M. Wagner has finished a year's testing for the Bad Axe-Huron Cow Testing Association and reports that 275 cows averaged 278 pounds fat and 7,313 pounds milk for the association year.

Market Conditions

As Reported by the Michigan Elevator Exchange

WHEAT—One of the leading exporters tells us that all indications point to a further advance of at least 10c per bushel in wheat within the next forty days. The largest export demand that we have had in the past three years is now under way and it is estimated that already 60,000,000 bushels of United States wheat have been sold for export. Canadian crop is estimated a little better than half of what they raised last year, so United States wheat will be wanted at good prices right along.

MRS. SEWELL SAYS AMERICAN FARMER IS REFINED CITIZEN

Farm Wife Is Presiding Spirit of Rural Home; She Has Really Seen Life

Emphasizing the fact that 87 per cent of those mentioned in Who's Who today were born in farm homes, Mrs. C. W. Sewell, of Indiana, in her talk before the recent Illinois State Farm Bureau picnic, praised the farm home and the agricultural industry as the basis of American prosperity.

"There is no denying the truth of the statement that these leaders in Who's Who were not the result of accident, luck or magic," said Mrs. Sewell. "Agricultural conditions and environment moulded the characters of these individuals."

Farm Develops Leaders "The foot of the ladder of success is always crowded with those who will always be followers. Rural life develops leadership in the character of the boy sent half or quarter of a mile from all aid with three or four horses and some more or less complicated piece of machinery. As he plows row after row of the far-reaching battalions of corn he has time to think untrammelled by companion or distracting influence and a future statesman or captain of finance is in the making out there on a corn belt farm.

Hard Work on Farm "There are no eight hour days on the farm. The cropping season is, in the main, a rush season and he does not learn to listen for a whistle to begin or end his day's toil. No captain of finance ever came from the boy who laid down his tools on the stroke of the hour and this fact alone explains many of the 87 per cent.

"Let us not forget the presiding spirit of the farm home, the wife and mother," Mrs. Sewell appealed to her audience as she eulogized the farm wife and mother. "She it is who is upholding the morale of the farm family today and bolstering up the tired faith of the farmer."

Praises Country Woman "The farm woman does not understand bridge or golf, but the world's problems cannot all be lifted by the daintily manicured hands of women who have never lifted anything heavier than a bridge card or a golf club. And this plain country woman, with sun-bonneted little lassies or blue overalled lads on either side of her, is a figure of national importance. She is the woman who has trudged across the ploughed field some stormy winter night to help her sister in the hour of trial. She has tenderly dressed the new born babe or silently, reverently composed the limbs of the dead. She has harnessed horses, milked cows, learned the rude surgery of the farm or carried baby lambs and baby pigs into her clean, warm kitchen to save them from perishing; she it is who has really seen life."

The Indiana woman pointed to the fact that agriculture today is far from a profitable condition, that 40 per cent of the farm land is tilled by tenantry and that this condition is driving the best young men and women from the farm to the city with the result of a serious deficit in the establishment of the new homes which are to provide the rural and city leadership of tomorrow.

Have Ridiculed Farmer "The farmer has been ridiculed and cartooned as an uneducated, unshaven, grasping, stingy individual, who wants everything his own way," said Mrs. Sewell as she defended the farmer. "On the contrary he is quite likely a refined, retiring, suitably dressed business man, who works long hard hours and pays his high taxes and supports his church and community enterprises to the best of his ability, who asks no exorbitant unfair advantage of his government or his fellow men."

Farmer is True American "He is a true American and he has certain rights. He furnishes food and raw materials that are indispensable. He has a right to the cost of production plus a fair profit, as any other manufacturer. He is entitled to a comfortable home with the refinements of books, magazines and music and the luxury of a bath tub, to the acquiring of a competence for old age, and to give his children, whose efforts are capitalized in the farm business, an education and the advantages they so richly deserve."

Exercise doesn't always increase the size of a muscle. Look at the tongue.—Vancouver Morning Sun.

Good Seed Corn Will Be Scarce Next Spring

(Continued from page one) Immediately after harvest, corn for seed should be placed where it will receive free ventilation in order to dry rapidly. No two ears should be allowed to touch. Many excellent devices for drying and curing seed corn are in common use. The ears may be strung on binder twine and hung from a rafter. Wire racks on which the ears are impaled may be made from woven wire fences, or may be purchased. Racks may be easily constructed from two-by-fours and laths on which the ears may be laid. These racks should be placed in the attic or spare room in the house, tool room, etc. A well ventilated room is necessary. A cellar without furnace is as a rule a poor place to store seed corn. During the early period of drying all windows should be opened so as to remove excess moisture.

Corn properly dried will not be greatly damaged by freezing but it is best to store where it will not be exposed to extreme cold. Where large amounts of seed are to be handled, special corn drying houses are desirable, equipped with numerous windows or panels which will give free circulation of air, and a stove to furnish artificial heat to hasten drying and prevent freezing.

Advantages of Field Selection The great advantage of selecting seed corn in the field before the crop is harvested lies in the fact that a study of the plant on which the ear grew and of its environment can be made and the corn can be properly cured and stored. In selecting from the stock or from the crib little is known of the parent plant or the conditions under which it grew. Corn which has stood in the shock or in the crib is more or less seriously injured by the development of molds or by freezing while in a moist condition.

It has been demonstrated that the corn plant is easily altered by proper selection methods. Yield, time of ripening, position and character of ear and even feeding value can be changed within wide limits. Field selection and proper storing as compared with prevailing selection methods will usually increase the yield of ordinary corn varieties from seven to ten bushels per acre. Enough corn to plant twenty acres can be easily field selected in a day's time by one man. With a seven-bushel increase per acre the corn grower who plants twenty acres of corn will be rewarded with 140

BUSINESS NEWS

So a word per insertion for 3 or more insertions; 3 1/2 cents a word for each of 2 insertions; 4 cents a word for one insertion. Count each word, abbreviation and figure, including words in signature, as words. Cash must accompany order. Mich. Farm Bureau News.

LIVE STOCK

REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALF 9 months old. A good one. A. R. Dam, Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich. 9-11-24

MISCELLANEOUS

PRICES REDUCED. THE PRICES ON All-Steel Double-Truss Farm Gates have been greatly reduced. Let us send you catalog with new low prices. E. C. Harris, Distributor, Allegan, Michigan. 9-26-24

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, poles, lath, vineyard stakes. Albert Schmidt, Hillman, Mich. R-1. 9-23-24

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Herefords Reg. Cows with Calves by side for sale. Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co. 8-15-25

Reg. Duroc Jersey Boars, Bred Sows & Glits. L. O. Klaty, Carsonville, Mich. 6-25

INGLESIDE SHROPSHIRE

MERIT THE TITLE "MICHIGAN'S FOREMOST FLOCK" by over 30 years of sustained quality and consistent winnings. When in need of breeding stock, write us or visit our farm. We have a splendid bunch of recorded yearling rams. H. E. POWELL & SON, IONIA, MICH.

Have You Heard This?

That 83 per cent of the total number of cars of live stock arriving on 13 main terminal markets between January and September, 1923, was handled by co-operative farmer commission houses—their own stockyards sales offices. Since that time the volume of business handled by these co-operatives has been growing constantly.

Better service, better prices, a square deal to every shipper, refund of savings to your local ass'n for distribution as you see fit. You have two such terminal marketing ass'ns that serve their patrons on the above basis—one at East Buffalo, the other at Detroit. Why not ship to them? See your local live stock shipping ass'n. Write to

Mich. Livestock Exch. at Detroit

Prod. Co-op. Com. Ass'n at East Buffalo

bushels in his next season's crop or at present prices \$140 a day or more for his labor in field selecting and storing — admittedly a profitable day's work.

During a season such as this, the man who field selects his seed will gain much more per acre.

The Farm Bureau News of October 3 will carry another article by Professor Cox on the care of our 1924 crop of seed corn.

SELF-SERVE POULTRY FEEDER

The one you have been wishing for. Provides fresh clean feed at all times. May be used out of doors. Reasonable in price. Made in three sizes. Write for booklet. Reliable dealers wanted. Manufactured by IRA P. HAYES, Dep't B-11, Eckford, Mich.



WE HAVE MADE MANY FARM BUREAU FRIENDS



During the 18 months we have been using the Michigan Farm Bureau News to advertise our monuments, we have made many Farm Bureau friends who have been very well satisfied with the quality and workmanship of the monuments they ordered and with our very reasonable prices. If you are considering a stone, don't delay writing for our illustrations and full description of our work. It will pay.

R. W. CARR MONUMENT CO., 107 South Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

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.

Fall Grains

Now is the time to see your co-op and order your Farm Bureau Brand fall grains. We offer the following Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n varieties:

- RED ROCK—The old reliable bearded red wheat. Holds practically all Michigan records for yield.
BERKLEY ROCK—Bearded, hard red wheat, stiff straw, winter hardy, smut resistant.
AMERICAN BANNER—White Wheat, beardless, stiff, winter hardy, heavy yielder. Best variety for lighter wheat soils.
ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye, large plump berries, well filled heads.

Seed Department MICHIGAN STATE-FARM BUREAU LANSING, MICHIGAN

Start the Lactation Period Right

A great many cows will freshen in September. In the last edition of the News we discussed good feeding between the lactation periods. This time we will take up good feeding at the beginning of the lactation period and the feeding of the calf.

The milk production of a cow is influenced greatly by her care and feeding during the first part of the lactation period.

FOR MAXIMUM PRODUCTION The cow should gradually be brought to maximum production about a month after calving. The light, laxative ration at calving time should slowly be worked over to a heavier protein ration. Start with 4 to 6 lbs. of grain daily and gradually increase it. To increase the amount of protein, keep working in 24% protein Michigan Milkmaker in place of the other grain. This gives the milk producing organs time to adjust themselves to the heavy production of milk. Too heavy feeding at calving time is one of the leading causes of milk fever.

When the cow is at full production, for most economical results we recommend a grain ration of at least one-half Milkmaker and the remainder other grains. For this ration the roughage must be alfalfa or good clover hay with ensilage. If other roughage is used, increase the amount of Milkmaker. At maximum production the cow should receive one pound of grain to 4 lbs. of milk.

FEEDING THE CALF The calf should get whole milk for at least two weeks. It may be pail fed after the first few days. After two weeks the calf may slowly be changed over to skimmilk. At least ten days should be allowed for the change, substituting a pound of skimmilk for a pound of whole milk daily. Do not increase the volume of milk fed during the change period. If scouring develops, do not increase the skimmilk until the scouring disappears. For the first two or three weeks the calf should be fed three times a day. Keep all utensils scrupulously clean. It pays.

At one month the average calf will take 12 to 15 lbs. of milk daily; at 2 months, 15 to 18 lbs.; at 3 months, 18 to 25 lbs. or more.

The calf will start to eat other foods at three to four weeks. To avoid scouring it is safer to start with good mixed hay roughage and feed it a couple of weeks, changing to alfalfa or clover hay. Second or third cutting alfalfa or second cutting clover hay are the best roughages. They furnish lime and vitamins; other kinds do not. Skimmilk lacks some very essential vitamins.

At the time the calf begins to eat hay, he will eat a little grain. A good ration is:

- 100 lbs. wheat bran 100 lbs. ground oats
50 lbs. oil meal 100 lbs. corn meal or hominy

The calf should receive all the grain he wants from a feed box in the pen. Do not substitute cottonseed meal for oil meal.

Purchasing Department MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Michigan MICHIGAN Milkmaker

ATTENTION—MR. FARMER

Is Your Soil Acid?

ACID SOILS will not grow alfalfa. Agricultural Limestone is the only remedy. It corrects soil acidity and MAKES ALFALFA A SURE CROP.

LIMESTONE is the Keynote to the Profitable Farming of Soils.

For every dollar a farmer invests in Limestone, he gets from 300 to 500 per cent profit. The increase in crops the first year will pay for the initial application. Let us prove to you that OUR HIGH GRADE LIMESTONE WILL GET RESULTS. Special prices for a limited time.

Analysis equivalent to 98.18% Calcium Carbonate. Quarry in operation during entire twelve months of year. Prompt and efficient service at all times.

For prices and further information see your County Agricultural Agent, dealer or elevator company. If they cannot supply you with the necessary information, write direct to us.

DOLESE & SHEPHERD 108 S. LaSalle Street Phone Main 0376 CHICAGO, ILL.