

GOVERNOR AND GAS TAXERS REACH COMPROMISE AGREEMENT

MR. THEDE'S ROAD TAX WAS \$55 FOR 4,000 MILES' USE

Study of Tax Receipt Reveals Property Tax Doesn't Operate Fairly

URGES 2 OR 3c GAS TAX

Finds His Road Taxes Cost Him One and One-Third Cents Per Mile

Farmers of Michigan do not need any eloquent orators to inform them regarding the oppressive tax burdens which farm property is bearing in this state. Just at this particular time of the year they are especially alert regarding the necessity of organized Michigan farmers sticking together and putting forth their united efforts in an attempt to right the existing wrongs and to secure a more fair and equitable distribution of the tax burden.

Michigan farmers who have been able to scrape together enough to pay their 1924 taxes are studying their tax receipts as never before in an effort to see where the money goes and what should be done about it. The following letter from Arthur C. Thede, Barry County Farm Bureau member, shows the analysis which he made of his tax receipt and the reason why he is so strongly in favor of a state gasoline tax as a permanent source of highway finance:

Middleville, Michigan
January 5, 1925

Mr. Stanley M. Powell,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

In regard to the tax question, I would say in just having paid my taxes for 1924 that I see I am paying a highway improvement tax of \$8.88 and a county road tax of \$16.68, also a township tax of 25c per hundred valuation or \$17.75, and a \$11.70 tax on my Ford, a total of \$55.01 upon an assessed valuation of \$6,800.00 real and \$300 personal property—not knowing if any road tax is included in state tax. Is there?

All my traveling in business and for pleasure was much less than 4,000 miles, including wagon, buggy, cutter, sleigh and car, or at a tax cost of over 1.37 cents per mile.

Should Pay As Benefited

You are familiar with the fact that thousands of visiting motorists travel 1,000 miles or more each in this state and pay no revenue, also aware that thousands of people are having an income equal to or greater than the farmers. These people pay no or comparatively little property road tax and travel the roads practically from Monday morning until Saturday night. The conclusion should be that only paying a small tax for car alone and continually using the roads for a livelihood they should pay in some legitimate way in proportion to the use of the road.

As a farmer, perhaps representative of all farmers, I would suggest your influence and honest effort be given to the unfair condition now prevailing. I think a township road tax as we have it is enough for real estate property to bear. However, I would suggest a general auto tax of \$5.00 on all cars and trucks weighing 2,000 lbs.

\$6.00 on all cars and trucks 2,000 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

\$7.00 on all cars and trucks 2,500 lbs. to 3,000 lbs.

\$10.00 on all cars and trucks weighing over 3,000 lbs.

Also a gasoline tax of two to three cents which would make everyone of whatever business pay according to how much he uses the highways. Visiting motorists would almost pay for licensing and officing the cars of the state.

Property Tax Unfair

But I stress that real estate should not be taxed for the roads either in building or repair, and such statutes should be stricken out.

Thanking you for your consideration of this very important tax question, and wishing you might see that my Representative and Senator read this, I am

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Thede.

R. F. D. No. 5—Box 47.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has replied to Mr. Thede, thanking him for his timely suggestions and answering the questions asked. Copies of his letter have been sent to his senator and representative, as requested. Your State Farm Bureau would welcome letters from other members giving the facts as revealed by their tax receipts.

12,000 Michigan Farm homes have radio sets, it is estimated.

Handle Farm Bureau Seeds Only

154 Co-ops Announce Important Policy

Finding absolute farmer satisfaction with the performance of Michigan Farm Bureau Brand seeds since their introduction in 1920, the following co-op ass'ns have advised the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service that they are handling nothing but Farm Bureau Brand seeds:

- Alba Market Ass'n
- Amble Market Ass'n
- Allegan Co-op Ass'n
- Battle Cr. Farm Bur. Ass'n
- Bangor Co-op Ass'n
- Berlin Farm Bur. Ass'n
- Big Rapids Co-op Ass'n
- Brünswick Tri-Co. F. Bur.
- Byron Center Farm Bur.
- Sich Run Farm Bureau
- Beulah-Benzie Co-op Ass'n
- Buckley Marketing Ass'n
- Burr Oak Co-op Ass'n
- Caro—Mr. D. W. Parry
- Cassopolis—Farmers' Ass'n
- Central Lake Mktg. Ass'n
- Clio Shipping Ass'n
- Climax—A. E. Wolf
- Coleman Farm Bur. Elev.
- Copiersville Co-op Elev.
- Cassopolis Co-op Elev.
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- Eau Claire Farmers' Co-op
- Elberta-Benzie Fruit Exch.
- Elkton Farm Prod. Co.
- Edmore Market Ass'n
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- Elkton Mktg. Ass'n
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- Falmouth Co-op Ass'n
- Fowler Farmers' Co-op Elev.
- Fairgrove—Mr. Reid J. Kirk
- Fennville Co-op Ass'n
- Gladwin Ship'g Ass'n
- Elkton Farm Prod. Co.
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- Mason-Ingham Co. Farm Bur.
- Maybee Farm Bureau Local
- Menominee Co. Farm Bureau
- Middleton Farmers Elev.
- Millburg Fruit Grs. Ass'n
- Marine City Farmers Elev.
- Martin Farmers Co-op Ex.
- McGregor Farm Bureau
- Montague—White Lake Ass'n
- Merritt Co-op Ass'n
- Midland Co-op Ass'n
- Minden City Farmers Elev.
- Montrose—J. W. Vredenburg
- New Haven Farmers Elev.
- Norway Farm Bureau
- North Adams Co-op Ass'n
- Onkama Farm Bureau
- Oswego Farmers Co-op Elev.
- Ortonville Ship'g Ass'n
- Onaway Co-op Mkt. Ass'n
- Owendale F. B. Local
- Oxford Farm Bureau
- Petoskey Produce Co.
- Portland Co-op Elevator
- Powers—Spaulding F. B.
- Paw Paw Co-op Ass'n
- Plainwell Farmers Co-op
- Plymouth—Mr. L. Clemens
- Provenom Co-op Ass'n
- Pullman Farmers Co-op
- Reading Co-op Co.
- Richfield Farm Bureau
- Richland—C. F. Bissell
- Rives Junction Co-op
- Rogers City Co-op
- Richfield Farm Bureau
- Ravenna Farm Bur. Ass'n
- Rockford Co-op Elev.
- Rose City Co-op Ass'n
- Salem-Dorr Farm Bur.
- Saunauk Fruit Exch.
- Shelby-New Era Co-op
- Skandia—Mr. Chas. Swanson
- Sodus Fruit Exchange
- Stanhope—W. H. Pomeroy & Son
- Stephenson Mktg. Ass'n
- St. Johns Agr'l Ass'n
- Sturgis Co-op Ass'n
- Saranac—Fred E. Cahoon
- Schoolcraft—Warren Cox
- Sebawaing Co-op Ass'n
- Scotts—Bradley Thompson
- Sherwood Co-op Ass'n
- Shower Co-op Elev.
- Sparta Co-op Ass'n
- Stanwood Mktg. Ass'n
- St. Charles Farm Bur.
- Three Oaks Shipping Ass'n
- Tustin Co-op Ass'n
- Traverse City Co-op
- Turin Farm Bureau
- Utica Farm Bureau
- Union City Co-op Co.
- Washington Co-op Co.
- Waterford Farm Bureau
- Wayland—F. D. Hilbert
- White Cloud Co-op Ass'n
- Whitney Mktg. Ass'n
- Woodland Farm Bur.
- Wallace Potato Exch.
- Wesford Co. Farm Bureau
- Whiteford Twp. Farm Bur.
- Wolverine Co-op Ass'n
- Zeeland Farm Bur.

Farm Bureau Brand Seeds

Are in big demand because they are carefully selected and tested domestic seed of guaranteed northern origin and are fully adapted to Michigan's climate. Their purity, high germination and vitality are fully guaranteed to be as represented. All alfalfa and sweet clover comes scarified. They are delivered to the farmer in sealed, trade-marked bushel, half-bushel or peck sacks, exactly as they leave the State Farm Bureau's Seed Service warehouse.

SENDING MICH. RYE SEED TO S. AFRICA

Farm Bureau Member Asked To Supply Transvaal Request

Twenty bushels of Michigan grown Rosen Rye, produced by V. F. Gormely of Newberry, Upper Peninsula director of the State Farm Bureau, will soon be on a long journey to J. B. Sutton of Haleson, Cape Province, British South Africa. The seed was ordered from the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n by J. E. Donkin, manager of the Hartebeestport Experiment Station. He wrote for a sample of the seed some time ago. Nov. 30, 1924, he ordered 20 bushels for Mr. Sutton, asking that it be rushed, as their sowing period starts in April, the reverse of our fall season for sowing rye. The seed will be shipped to the State Farm Bureau warehouse at Lansing for cleaning and packing for export to the under-side of the world.

Co-operation, like charity, must begin at home, if it is to be permanent effective.

MICH. WOOL MEN MAKE PLANS FOR 1925 WOOL POOL

Decide to Continue to Market Through Farm Bureau on Last Year's Basis

PLEASED WITH RETURNS

Growers Adopt 1925 Contract; This Looks Like A Good Year to Pool

Wool poolers meeting at State Farm Bureau headquarters January 13, approved the recommendations of the Wool Growers' Advisory Committee and laid plans for the general management of the 1925 pool.

General satisfaction with the results secured during the 1924 season was expressed and it was unanimously decided to continue the joint pool with the Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association during 1925.

Approve Contracts

Mr. Gifford Patch, Jr., of the M. A. C. Markets Department presented a form of contract to run between the wool pool and the individual growers, and with suggestions and changes proposed by the growers, the contract was approved.

It was announced that the Ohio Wool Growers Co-operative Association would again handle the wool with the low handling charge of 2 1/2 cents per pound for insuring, storing, grading and selling the wool. In order to make the pool more nearly self supporting, the conference accepted the recommendation of the Wool Growers' Advisory Committee that the poolers should pay to their state organization one-quarter of a cent per pound if they are Farm Bureau members and 1 cent per pound if they are not members of the Farm Bureau. Revenue from this charge is expected to defray the necessary expenses of promoting the pool, such as printing, advertising, supervising the assembling, etc.

Wool for the 1925 pool will be received only on signed contracts. Wherever sufficient wool is secured a local carlot assembling date will be arranged. In communities where only small quantities of wool are pooled, the wool will of necessity be sent direct to Columbus, Ohio, in less than carlot shipments. For the convenience of growers in the vicinity of Lansing, wool will be received during the pooling season at State Farm Bureau headquarters and forwarded to Columbus as fast as carload lots are accumulated.

4,200 ARE BEHIND POTATO EXCHANGE 5 YEAR CONTRACT

Many Locals Strengthened; Idea Appeals to the Growers

Cadillac, Jan. 13.—More than 4,200 northern Michigan potato growers have joined hands in the five year potato marketing contract campaign now being carried on by their Michigan Potato Growers Exchange. This represents about 20,000 acres. The goal is 30,000 acres, which is 50 per cent of the commercial carlot tonnage in the territory north of Grand Rapids. Campaigns are now under way in Montcalm and Kent counties, with Mason, Oceana and Newaygo to come.

The campaign is having a good effect on many local ass'ns. Some will more than double their business next fall; all of them will show a healthy increase. The aim of the 5-year contract is to enable the growers through their organization to work out a definite program of producing and marketing a quality product at a profit. The crop is to be sold through seasonal pool and returns made to the growers from time to time, as arranged by the growers through their locals.

St. Joseph Farm Bur. Names 1925 Officers

St. Joseph, Jan. 14.—Officers of the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau for 1925 are: Calvin Garber of Constantine, president; H. C. Bucknell of Centerville, vice-pres.; Lester Schrader, Centerville, Sec.-Treas. Executive committee—W. H. Munson, Constantine; W. L. Fawcett, Sturgis; A. J. Kaas, Burr Oak; J. Marshall Stowell, Colon, Clark D. Leiland, Mendon.

To Get The News

The Oxford Farm Bureau Local has arranged to send the Michigan Farm Bureau News to its membership during 1925.

When in Lansing for Farmers' Week, visit State Farm Bureau headquarters.

Coverdale To Speak Farmers' Week

J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the Grain Marketing Co. of Chicago, the co-operative grain marketing merger whereby farmers are merging and operating four great elevators companies as one co-operative property, will speak before the Michigan Farm Economics Ass'n at M. A. C. at 10 a. m. Feb. 4, Farmers Week, explaining the methods and aims of the Grain Marketing Co. Farmers are invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

FARM BUREAU MAN ELECTED SPEAKER OF LOWER HOUSE

His Fairness and Ability Make For Harmony and Real Accomplishment

Farm Bureau members may be justified in taking considerable pride in the selection of one of their number, Representative Fred B. Wells, of Cassopolis, as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Representative Wells was chosen at a caucus held on the night preceding the formal opening of the Legislature. He had the hearty support of most of the rural members of the House and was elected on the first ballot by a



FRED B. WELLS

vote of nearly two to one over Representative George Watson of Capac, his only opponent.

The selection of Representative Wells for the important position of Speaker was regarded as a strong indication of the influence and alert unity of the rural members. It was also seen as a harmonizing factor because the ability and fairness of Representative Wells is known and acknowledged by all the members.

The first severe test of Speaker Wells' judgment and ability was in connection with the difficult task of making the House committee appointments. This he did in a most satisfactory manner. His former opponent, Representative Watson, said, "The speaker has done the impossible. He has pleased everybody."

Mr. Wells has made the following statement to the Michigan State Farm Bureau's legislative observer:

"Since my election to the speakership the sentiment of the House is for harmony. Everybody seems to be satisfied with the committee appointments. They seem to feel that I have been fair to all sections of the state and all of the interests of the state, and that's what I started out to do."

Farm Bureau members will be interested to know that Mr. Wells was president of the Cass County Farm Bureau at one time. When the first Farm Bureau membership campaign was put on in Cass County, Mr. Wells was chairman of the drive. He is an active member of the Cass County Farm Bureau. He has been a member of his local co-operative association executive committee and is today Master of the Cass County Pomona Grange.

How Earth's Distances Have Shrank in Time

In 1889 Nellie Bly, a newspaper woman, circled the globe from New York in 72 days and 6 hours and the nation was amazed by the feat. But Schrader, Centerville, Sec.-Treas. Executive committee—W. H. Munson, Constantine; W. L. Fawcett, Sturgis; A. J. Kaas, Burr Oak; J. Marshall Stowell, Colon, Clark D. Leiland, Mendon.

SETTLE ON GAS TAX WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT AND LOW WEIGHT TAX PLAN TO EQUALIZE PRESENT LICENSE FEES

Gasoline Levy 2c a Gallon; Proposed Weight Tax Should Lower License Fees On Small Cars; Leaders See Settlement of Road Problem in Two Weeks

State Capitol, Lansing, Jan. 15.—Jockeying between weight tax supporters and gas tax friends which was the chief feature of the past week in legislative halls seems now to have produced definite results.

With support for a two cent gas tax growing daily in both the Senate and the House, Governor Groesbeck called a conference of Senate and House leaders Wednesday and an agreement was reached regarding highway finance. The present scheme is considerably different from that sponsored by the Administration when the Legislature convened on January 7th. In brief it is as follows:

Introduction in the Senate of a new two-cent gas tax bill, to be sponsored by Senator Orville E. Atwood of Newago. The Senate taxation committee has already had the general outline of this bill under consideration and will no doubt report it out promptly. It may be reported as a substitute for the Baxter gas tax bill introduced last week. Under the rules such procedure would allow more prompt action. It is possible that this Atwood bill may be passed by the Senate and sent to the House early next week.

Evans Supports Mild Weight Tax

While the first step in this latest highway finance program involves the passage a two-cent gasoline tax, its second feature will be the enactment of an automobile license law which will somewhat reduce the present rates and attempt to make them more equitable. A bill carrying out these ideas has already been introduced in the House by Representative Charles Evans of Tipton, chairman of the House committee on general taxation and one of the strongest leaders of the so-called gas tax bloc.

While Mr. Evans and other House leaders show no disposition to rush through this mild-weight tax bill until the Atwood gas tax proposal has passed both Houses, their suspicion of being led into a trap has been considerably allayed. The assurance which Governor Groesbeck gave yesterday before Senate and House leaders that if the Legislature passed a gas tax he would sign it has gone a long way toward restoring confidence and making harmonious action possible.

Can Pay Off Debts

While it is, of course, too early to predict with certainty just what rates will be written into the Evans weight tax bill in committee, it is now the thought that it will be made 60c per hundred weight on passenger cars with a levy of not to exceed 70c per hundred weight on trucks under 3,000 lbs. Trucks above this weight would be charged a higher rate graduated from 80c up to \$1 or higher.

This amended license law would yield about \$16,500,000 per year. With a gas tax bringing in about \$7,500,000, there would be a total of \$24,000,000 per year for highway financing purposes. Out of this fund about half of the delinquent rewards due to the counties could be paid this year and a substantial balance would be left to take care of the interest and sinking fund for highway bonds, to pay state rewards, defray the maintenance on state highways, build bridges and open, widen and construct new trunk highways.

Plan Immediate Effect

One of the most important features of the new compromised plan is that both bills would be given immediate effect and there would be no referendum attached to either of them. Threats of the Detroit Auto Club to tie up any gas tax with a referendum are not taken seriously by legislative leaders.

Speaker Fred Wells of the House, who is in close touch with sentiment in both the Senate and the House, is so confident that prompt and harmonious action will be taken that he predicts the entire highway finance program will be enacted within the next two weeks. With that out of the way the law-makers would adjourn for a week in order to make their institutional visits.

Matters of highway finance have, of course, held the center of the stage in legislative halls. When the lawmakers convened for the 53rd session of the State Legislature, it was evident at once that this would be one of the most important issues which would be before them during at least the first portion of the session.

Governor Groesbeck's third biennial message, delivered to the joint convention of the Senate and House held January 8, further served to focus the attention of the legislators on weight and gas tax legislation.

True to expectations, the Governor was strong in his insistence upon

a 70c weight tax for passenger cars with a higher levy on commercial trucks. The Governor mentioned a

Gas-Weight Tax Is Developing Rapidly

State Capitol, Thursday, 4 p. m.—Speedy enactment of a two-cent gas tax and a weight tax with immediate effect seems assured. Following the compromise agreement of the Governor and gas taxers Wednesday, the Senate Committee on Taxation this afternoon reported out the Atwood gas tax bill, to be known as the Atwood-Baxter bill. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance and Appropriations, which reported it favorably and referred it to the Senate Committee of the Whole. This means that the Senate will probably consider the Atwood-Baxter bill as a body next Tuesday. Many bills were introduced today, and to allow for printing of bills, committee work, etc., the Legislature adjourned today until next Tuesday afternoon. The House is apparently waiting for the Atwood-Baxter bill.

gas tax very briefly, but did not endorse it. His address left the impression that in his opinion the weight tax should be passed first.

With each day it became more apparent that this was the principal difference between the Governor's program and that favored by leading members of the House and Senate, who insisted that a gas tax must come first and then such modifications and reductions of the auto license as to bring in the balance of the required highway funds.

Five Gas Tax Bills

During the first four days of the session two weight tax bills and five gas tax measures were introduced. Immediately after Governor Groesbeck had finished reading his message, Senator Howard F. Baxter introduced both a weight tax and a gas tax in the Senate. His weight tax would take immediate effect and would be on the basis of 70c per hundred for passenger cars with higher rates for trucks, graduated from 80c to \$1.00 according to weight.

If Senator Baxter's 2c gasoline tax bill were passed it would take effect

(Continued on page 3)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

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

VOL. III. JANUARY 16, 1925 No. 1

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

Subscription Price 50c Per Year, included in dues of Farm Bureau Members.

F. E. UNGREN Editor S. M. POWELL Associate Editor



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THE STATE FARM BUREAU'S PROGRAM

- TAXATION—Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of: (a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds. (b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy. (c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities. (d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same. TRANSPORTATION—Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually. MARKETING—Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan. LEGISLATION—Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill, completion and operation of the U. S. Muscle Shoals Nitrates plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax, retention of federal income tax.

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE OPENED

The following invocation was offered in the House by Dr. Edwin W. Bishop of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Lansing:

"God of our Fathers, on this occasion we are met here humbly and wistfully, seeking Thy divine guidance. Thou art the supreme Ruler of the Universe. For untold ages Thou hast been carving this habitable world by Thy ministering spirits of wind and water and fire and ice. For untold ages men have been dimly thinking Thy thoughts after Thee and gradually organizing themselves in civilization and government.

"We stand before Thee this noon in the midst of the years. Back of us is the long stretch of mighty achievements from our humble colonial beginnings to the present pregnant hours. Before us stretches the vista of uncounted years the conquests of which no man dare foretell. Somehow or other we believe that Thy Providence has been brooding and moving over our history and we humbly pray that it may brood and move among us still.

"Almighty God, begin to meet with these servants of Thine from this very hour. If any of these representatives have come to this moment lightly or frivolously or with undue personal ambitions, show to them at once the true significance of their position as representatives of the citizenry of a sovereign commonwealth. Throughout all the coming weeks may they act worthily of the trust that has been imposed upon them. In personal character, in decorum of manner, in strict obedience to the

laws of the land, in faithfulness to duty, and in the despatch of the state's business without fear or favor and without prejudice or sectionalism, may these chosen servants of ours be also chosen servants of Thine in upholding the dignity of this honored body, in serving the true interests of this great commonwealth, and in measuring up to the highest ideals of an intelligent and consecrated American citizenship. And when the novelty of these first few weeks wears off, and the treadmill grind of the middle weeks ensues, grant to these men the heartening horizons of vision and a sip of water from Christ's eternal well by the roadside.

"May everyone of these men be true to himself, true to his constituency, true to his state, true to American institutions, true to the American flag, and true, Almighty God, to Thee, and grant us all Thine aid, Thy presence, and Thy benediction. Amen."

ANOTHER BOHEMIAN OAT GAME WITH US

Old timers have heard first hand, some of the younger generation have heard second hand the harrowing details of the old Bohemian Oat Game. The writer has heard his father tell how he got gyped out of a perfectly good horse through this gag.

There has been current in many circles the idea that such exploitations were pretty well at an end, but every once in a while something pops up which convinces those who are inclined to be pessimistic that the world is not much better or wiser for the experiences of the past fifty years.

Within the last few months in certain sections of the state, a supposedly reputable seed company from New York state has been selling an oat seed scheme to Michigan farmers. Should you happen to be one of them, we would suggest as the best way out that you send the hired man to get the oats when the ear load arrives. As soon as he gets them home, put them in other bags and refuse to admit that you were taken in on this proposition.

We will explain the transaction: A representative of this seed company has been operating in Lenawee County. He goes into a town, locates a good dealer and describes to him in glowing terms the merits of the oats he is distributing and in more glowing terms the large profits. They are good oats, but there is available in Michigan any quantity of Michigan grown oats of equal quality and better yielding ability, and at a reasonable price. Why be shorn?

In company with the local dealer, the agent for this company visits the farmers and consents to let them have these wonderful oats, which he sells under the name of Victory, at the beggarly price of \$6 a bushel when taken in 4 1/2 bushel sacks at \$27! Of course, it is intimated that the farmer can recover a goodly portion of the heavy price paid by selling seed to his neighbors. One fly in that ointment is that every farmer on the road, having some of the same kind of seed to sell, the seed oat market in any such neighborhood is apt to get blue and depressed.

The members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association have quantities of the well-known Wolverine and Worthy varieties of oats to sell at reasonable prices. Lots of ten bushels or more of good, bright, heavy oats, guaranteed true to name and of high germination, sell at \$1.00 per bushel. These oats in tests conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Stations have consistently outyielded all other varieties. Victory and other varieties have been grown side by side. Almost without exception, oats of Michigan origin and development have been the highest yielders.

For the sake of protecting and assisting farmers by determining and publishing such facts as the above, the State of Michigan and the U. S. Department of Agriculture spend great sums annually. All this information is available to anyone who will go to the trouble of writing a letter to the Michigan Agricultural College or calling up your County Agr'l Agent or writing the Farm Bureau Seed Service.

Thus, it is possible for you to get the merits of most any farm proposition before you invest. In this case, it would have saved some folks \$5 a bushel on seed oats.

Experts Say Alcohol Is Best Anti-Freeze Solution

U. S. Bur. of Standards Runs Tests on Preparations In Use

Tests on a number of different kinds of anti-freeze preparations have been made by the U. S. Bureau of Standards, and these indicate that alcohol still holds the lead as the best material to keep automobile radiators from freezing. Motorists are warned, however, that if wood alcohol is used, care must be taken that it does not contain acid which is likely to corrode the radiator or other parts of the circulatory system.

The great drawback to alcohol is the fact that it evaporates from the solution and has to be replaced. Glycerine does not have this drawback, but is more expensive.

The report gives a table showing the percentage of alcohol, of glycerine and of combinations of the two that are necessary to produce a solution having a certain freezing point. This freezing point is the temperature at which ice crystals begin to form in the solution. While these crystals clog the system and are likely to cause overheating of the engine when started cold, the solution does not become solid until a much lower temperature is reached, and there is little danger of damage to the radiator.

Among the other anti-freeze solutions discussed are calcium chloride, honey, glucose and kerosene. The use of kerosene is not recommended. Its vapors are inflammable, and its high and uncertain boiling point is likely to lead to serious overheating of the engine or even to the melting of the solder in the radiator. It also has a slight solvent action for rubber.

Calcium chloride is frequently used to prevent freezing, and is found to be very effective. It has, however, a decided corrosive action, especially on solder and aluminum. This salt forms the basis of many of the patent

anti-freeze solutions on the market, and to some of these a soluble chromate is added for the purpose of preventing corrosion. The bureau found very little corrosion of most of the engine and radiator materials when the chromate was included, the aluminum parts alone being attacked. Another troublesome effect of calcium chloride is found to be its tendency to cause short circuits when it gets on the spark plugs or ignition wires. When cold it absorbs moisture and forms a very good conducting layer where such a layer is not desired. It is very difficult to remove and short circuits caused by it are hard to find because they disappear when the engine gets hot. Honey and glucose are not satisfactory in that a high percentage solution is required to prevent freezing, and such solutions flow very slowly. There is danger also of depositing sugar from them in the circulatory system. Low percentage solutions do not lower the freezing point to any great extent, but they do prevent bursting of the radiators. When such a solution freezes it turns first to a slush which must be cooled to a considerably lower temperature before it finally turns solid. The liquid, meanwhile becomes more and more concentrated as the crystals of ice freeze out of it, and require a lower and lower temperature to produce further freezing.—Prairie Farmer.

Times Have Changed, Says Kinde Shipper

"Times have changed," says Fred Moethly of Kinde. "We farmers used to work hard here to co-operate to ship a load of stock. Now we're used to it and do it right along. We've got the buyers co-operating among themselves to fill the cars they ship. We call 'em the 'Co-ops.' We're the 'Farmers.' The Michigan Live Stock Exchange and its co-ops at the Detroit and East Buffalo yards have made it possible.

This Is a Most Interesting Time With Pencil and Paper

Taking a Home Inventory or Starting Set of Records Is Pleasant

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Chairman, Farm Bureau Home and Community Work

Now that we have closed the book of another year's effort, it stands us in hand to have some estimate of our resources so that we can all the better plan for the coming season.

I most earnestly recommend some sort of an inventory of stock on hand, even to the most humble home. This is a task that more often than otherwise is apt to be pleasant and surprising when it is completed and the actual result is known.

Let the good wife and young folks assist in making this list of worldly goods. I am sure it will be a most agreeable way to spend some evening.

Your Net Worth

First, if you own your home, estimate a fair value of it, nothing exorbitant, but rather what you would be willing to give another for it, or what you would be satisfied to take if you were selling it. If you are still in doubt, it would not be a bad idea to use the same valuation that your home is assessed for taxation purposes.

Then make a list of all live stock and place the value on each kind separately, even down to the chickens; then list your hay and grain and even the corn fodder, silage and the straw-stalk; list your farm tools and the numerous small tools and the harnesses and blankets and grain bags; don't forget the wood pile or potato pits or even the manure pile, and again remember that pile of fence posts or bunch of stored lumber. Then there is the automobile, perhaps, or tractor or a truck and some chicken crates and a few potato crates.

After you have finished an inventory of all the odds and ends from the barn and sheds and fence corners, go into the house and let your thoughts run over the furniture and equipment from cellar to garret, the books, the silverware, the stored dishes, the clothing, the canned fruit, the vegetables, the pork barrel and the endless little things that have taken money to buy. Then don't forget to put down the money in the bank or shares of stock you hold or the cash you may have in your pocket.

Against this total sum make a list of the amounts you may still owe on your home and any notes you may have out, or any debts you have contracted at any place for anything. Then balance your accounts with yourself and you have as the result your true net worth.

Makes One Feel Better

You know how much you have invested in that home business of yours. You have acquired it bit by bit. I am certain the majority of folks will have a more satisfied feeling after such an inventory has been taken—quite often we find we are not so bad off as we had thought we were.

It is a good idea to keep this record and then at the beginning of another year, repeat the inventory and learn for yourself if you have gained anything for your year's work. You will be in possession of actual facts then. You will know if farming pays or if conditions were against our occupation. This inventory shows the result of a family's labor too, and should let the wife and children feel that they were a part of the whole affair.

How to Study Costs

This is also a good time to start some sort of costs of production program. If you have never done any of it, plan on one thing at a time, like the cost of raising a certain crop—oats or potatoes or sugar beets or beans. Prepare some sort of record sheet whereby you can jot down the amount of labor you have given this particular crop. Day by day keep tab of the number of hours put on this crop both for man labor and also for horse or tractor. It isn't such a terrible job as one would first think, to estimate the hours spent on any one crop, for it is only a few days at a time during a growing season. With this record should be kept the other expenses against the crop—the seed, the fertilizer, the threshing, etc. Allow yourself the going wages paid for labor in your locality. At the end of the season you will know what that crop cost you and if you can afford to grow it.

Importance of Knowing Facts

If you keep such an account for several seasons, you will have almost an accurate idea of the average cost of any certain crop. You would then have facts whereby you could intelligently testify to the need of changes in methods and results of growing any particular crop. This accurate knowledge is very essential in making adjustments and fair contracts for the disposal of many of our cash crops.

Then there are other things we could help to work out, the chickens,—for instance. It is an interesting thing to keep an egg chart whereby one marks down the eggs gathered every day and the number sold and amount received. You also know how many you have used at home. This could be followed up with a cost sheet and before one was done with it, he would be putting forth greater effort to increase the production and lessen the cost.

One of the very best and most satisfying practices ever indulged in by the dairy farmer is to become con-

nected with a cow-testing association. Almost invariably radical changes follow soon after he begins to know his business from a testing standpoint. None of us can know too much of the details of our job, too many of us know altogether too little for our own good and for the future welfare of ourselves and our families.

The day of the hit or miss farmer is fast passing and it will be a great Godsend when agricultural interests will be beyond depending upon his methods for pleading our causes for betterment.

This is a good time to get into the notion of doing some experimental work. It may be testing out some brands of fertilizer on certain plots, or a new and interesting variety of seed on your particular variety of soil, or testing out the seed corn or having the chickens culled if you have not been in the habit before. I am certain you will have a greater interest in that crop the coming year and will eventually make it a regular custom.

Conditions are always changing and the farmer who keeps pace with the changes is the one that is going to get more real enjoyment out of his work and at the same time get greater returns.

PLAN POSTAL RATE BOOST TO PROVIDE SALARY INCREASES

A. F. B. F. Believes Parcel Post Is Being Discriminated Against

From Washington Office Am. Farm Bureau Federation

Washington, Jan. 15.—How the U. S. Post Office dep't proposes to raise some \$66,390,750.87 to provide salary increases to postal employees has been made public in a proposed schedule to go before Congress.

Stiff increases in mail rates for several classes of mail are proposed. Claiming that the parcel post is losing \$7,000,000 annually it is proposed to increase parcel post rates so that \$12,000,000 additional annual revenue will be realized. In the face of the fact that second class mail; newspapers, magazines and periodicals—is now losing the government \$74,000,000 annually and third class mail—largely direct-by-mail advertising matter—is losing \$16,000,000 annually and that the proposed increase in second class rates is but \$11,000,000, the American Farm Bureau protests the increase on parcel post as unfair. On second class mail the government accepts a loss of \$64,000,000 by its increase of 11 millions of dollars. Third class rates would be increased to provide an excess of \$2,000,000 annually over expenditures, while parcel post rates would be increased to provide \$5,000,000 over expenditures.

How the Post Office dep't would raise the \$66,390,750.87 to give to the post office employees salary increase, follows:

Increase parcel post rates about an average of 2 cents per package. Postal cards increased to 1 1/2 c. Registered letters would cost 15 cents. You will be in possession of actual facts then. You will know if farming pays or if conditions were against our occupation. This inventory shows the result of a family's labor too, and should let the wife and children feel that they were a part of the whole affair.

FOURTH CLASS, OR PARCEL POST matter shall be limited to weights in excess of 8 ounces, embracing all matter now in the third class weighing in excess of 8 ozs. The proposed schedule of increases in the zone rates averages approximately 2 cents per package for all zones with increases averaging more than 2 cents per package in the nearby zones, with a lesser increase in the sixth zone, and no increase in the seventh and eighth zones, with a proviso that rates on books, catalogues, etc., weighing in excess of 8 ounces shall be 1 cent per piece less than the rates applicable to merchandise.

INSURANCE AND C. O. D.: The minimum fee on insurance is increased from 3 to 5 cents with lesser adjustments in the higher fees. In lieu of the present fees of 10 and 25 cents for C. O. D. services, the proposed legislation provides for fees of 12, 15 and 25 cents.

MONEY ORDERS: In lieu of the present fees on money orders ranging from 3 to 30 cents, a schedule of fees has been devised ranging from 5 to 22 cents.

REGISTERED MAIL: The present fee of 19 cents on registered mail is increased to 15 cents, with a proviso that when the sender shall request a return receipt a fee of 3 cents shall be paid, therefore.

SPECIAL DELIVERY: The present fee of 10 cents for the special delivery of mail matters applies to all mail matter regardless of weight. The Department's recommendation proposes a fee of 15 cents for the special delivery of mail matter weighing in excess of 3 pounds, but not in excess of 10 pounds, and 20 cents for the special delivery of packages weighing in excess of 10 pounds.

During the week ending January 9 the Michigan Live Stock Exch. Commission Merchants at Detroit sold 119 cars of stock for co-operative shippers.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF S. MICHIGAN MEET

Sec'y Brody Discusses State Farm Bureau Work With Them

Hillsdale, Jan. 6.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries Association of the County Farm Bureaus of Southern Michigan was held at the Pinkham & Wright auditorium here, today. Due to the bad weather and roads the attendance of presidents and secretaries was small. However, about 25 people were present to partake of the bountiful dinner served by the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau board.

C. L. Brody, secretary and manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, was the speaker of the day and presented some of the plans of the State organization and their connection with the county organizations. Mr. Brody's speech was very interesting and a lively discussion was carried on with him. Dr. A. Z. Nichols, president of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau, addressed the members relative to the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau and some of its workings. Mr. L. H. Matthias, Hillsdale county club agent, also gave a very interesting account of the boys and girls club work in the county.

The regular business meeting and discussions was carried on, after which the Ass'n elected officers, as follows: Mr. Walter Horstfall, president of Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau, was elected president of the Association; Miss B. L. Keller, secretary and treasurer of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau, was re-elected secretary. Arrangements for the next meeting were left with the president and secretary.

HOW LIVERPOOL BUYS ITS APPLES

Barrels Are Turned Inside-Out For Edification of the Buyers

Washington, Jan. 14.—The growing importance of Liverpool as an apple distributing center is stressed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In 1921, only light quantities of fruit of any kind and practically no apples were being handled through Liverpool, whereas at the present time Liverpool is the main center of apple distribution in Great Britain.

The method of showing the samples of apples to be sold at auction differs radically from that employed in this country and contains a touch of the dramatic. Prior to the sale the samples are brought to the basement, which is below the sales room, and the tops of the barrels removed. They are brought from the basement to the sales room on an elevator. For large lots two samples are shown, for small lots only one, each sample consisting of two barrels. One of the barrels is brought to the sales room and an attendant sways it to and fro under a huge flood light so that the pack can be seen. Meanwhile attendants fling the second barrel up and catch it in its entire contents out and down into a huge basket, much as a soda clerk would throw a milk shake from cup to glass. The basket, which is very broad and shallow, is then raised and placed under the flood light for examination by the buyers. The sale having been completed the empty barrel is jammed down upon the basket of fruit and taken below into the basement as the attention of the buyers is drawn into the next "inside-out" exhibition.

"Boxed apples are not treated quite so drastically nor so dramatically. A couple of boxes are placed on display with lids removed and the wraps pulled from perhaps half of the top layers. "Considerable barreled stock has been arriving 'slack' and selling for from 23 to 32 cents less per barrel than stock showing a good tight pack. If a tap of the hatch on the barrel-head causes a hollow sound the barrel is listed as 'slack'; otherwise the pack is considered to be tight."

Swedish City is Second As User of Telephones

You'll get a new slant on the progressive spirit of Sweden when you learn that its chief city, Stockholm, is second in the world as a user of telephones. It has more than 26 phones to every 100 inhabitants, far more than New York. Omaha, Neb., leads the world with 28 phones for 100 persons and New York is 11th on the list. But nine of the first eleven cities are in the United States and one of the others is Toronto.

America has 63 per cent of the world's telephones.—Grand Rapids Press.

One pound of good oats is equal to a pound of wheat middlings in feeding value, therefore oats can take the place of this rather high-priced supplement in pork production.

For the week ending Jan. 7, the Producers Co-op Commission Ass'n at East Buffalo, N. Y., handled 113 cars, with 63 of them double decks.

FAILURE OF TAX LEGISLATION TO KEEP UP-TO-DATE MAKES FARMER VICTIM OF UNFAIR SYSTEM, SAYS PRES. NOON

Property Tax Was Fair To All In Days When Most Wealth Was In Land; Nowdays It Penalizes The Landowner And Allows Others To Evade Taxation

This is the second of a series of three articles in which the address Farm Organization Problems and Some Solutions, delivered by President M. L. Noon of the State Farm Bureau to the State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs at Lansing December 3, is being presented to Farm Bureau readers.

The article printed in our edition of December 26, discussed the farm organizations' relation to our transportation problem; today's installment of the address discusses the taxation and legislation problems of the farmer. The third and last of the address, Co-operative Marketing and Efficient Production, will be printed in our edition of January 30.

FARM ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS

"Taxation and Legislation" By M. L. NOON

Pres., Mich. State Farm Bureau Taxation is another of the big problems that will always be present and that will always be of peculiar significance to the farmers. Taxation, it is true, is vastly more these days than when the world had only two classes, namely; those who paid the taxes and those who lived off the proceeds. The present democratic idea is that all should share the responsibility of paying the taxes, and also, that all should share the benefits of the tax monies.

Where Property Tax Fails The farmer desires no special privileges in the matter of taxation, but unfortunately he is the victim of a vicious history along this line. In the earlier days there was practically nothing to tax but the land. So we were brought up to the idea of a general property tax and as long as the majority of people lived on farms and, therefore, to a large extent controlled the situation this was not so bad. However, in these later years the proposition has been reversed. A minority of one-third or so lives on the farms and general property representing a comparatively small proportion of the actual wealth of the country. Nevertheless, it is bearing, unfortunately, a considerably higher per cent of the tax burden.

In thinking about taxation, however, it will be useless to delude ourselves with the idea that taxes will ever likely be less. On the contrary, the possibility is the other way. We have tremendous war obligations which must be paid. We are demanding more and better educational facilities which will continue to cost more and more and it seems that this program has only just commenced. The motorization of the age is demanding a system of highways such as was never dreamed of and tremendous strides have been made—piling up a tremendous cost. This program, too, has but just gotten under way and the cost of the future will be much greater than the cost in the past.

Where the Shoe Pinches

What the farmer is asking in the matter of taxation is that other wealth be placed under the same scrutiny that his property is placed. The assessor comes to his farm and the land, the livestock, the implements, and everything he has is opened to plain sight and he is assessed accordingly. On the other hand, unfortunately just at present, he has to stand helplessly by and see, literally millions of wealth legally and viciously protected by unfair and unsound legislation. Furthermore, he knows that much more is concealed without fear of penalty. None of this tremendous wealth can be touched by present taxation methods and consequently the burden falls with twofold heaviness on the farmer. In addition to that he has the chagrin of knowing, as we have recently demonstrated, in Michigan, that the taxation of property in the cities is by no means on a par with the rate of taxation on the farms.

Nothing short of a sanely organized effort, directed again by strongly organized groups, can successfully tackle this problem. It will not do to sit back and say we have to live under tremendous injustices, nor is it sufficient to make a few local and temporary adjustments such as county equalization, etc. The thing is too big for that kind of treatment. There must be state and national legislation that drastically limit the issuance of tax exempt securities. This will strike at the root of the evil in two ways; first, it will divert an immense amount of wealth at present going into tax free securities into channels of investment that are taxable; second, it will make it more difficult for states, counties, and municipalities to borrow money and perhaps will stem, or at least have a tendency to do so, the tremendous outlays of public funds upon which we seem to be embarked. Taxation, then is a big, big problem to the agriculturist of today and can only be met by a big and strongly organized effort. Just by way of emphasis as to the size and seriousness of the tax problem we might well pause to consider the following statement:

"Before the World War, according to the latest and most reliable figures, federal, state and local governments required about six or seven per cent of the total gross income of all of the people of the United States. In 1922 they required more than 12 per cent or nearly one-eighth of the national gross income. Our per

capita tax burden has increased nearly four fold in the last 20 years and about three fold in the last 10 years. The result is that today the average person who works either with his hands or his brain, now spends more than six weeks of every year earning this gross sum, and has to support himself, meanwhile."

It is a further and seriously significant fact that the latest available report for the State of Michigan, namely 1922, shows that 10 per cent of the Michigan assessed valuation of property was unable to pay its taxes. In other words, we have come to a point where taxation, particularly in its relation to agriculture, is in danger of becoming confiscatory.

Organization and Legislation In matters of legislation we find an equally outstanding need for large, strongly organized groups of agriculturists in order that the problems pertinent to the best farming may receive proper attention both in State and National legislative halls. Every other great interest sees to it that its cause is not allowed to be forgotten at the hands of our representatives in legislative matters. Powerful lobbies are carried on and neither pains nor expense are spared to put across legislation favorable to the various branches of commerce and industry and to prevent legislation unfavorable to them. Unfortunately in the past, at least until quite recently, the farmers' interests have been quite lost in the shuffle.

The main reason for this has been because the farmer has been apt to put too much confidence in the promises made before election and the apparent forgetfulness after one's seat was assured. Until very recently most of the farm legislation, so called, has been a joke and even the tariff tinkering that has taken place at various times has been simply in the nature of a sop by which some legislators hoped to secure some favorable opinion from their rural constituents. Things look much better now, however, because farmers are coming to a realization of the fact that nothing will be done for them until they do it themselves and that they must meet the legislative problems from the standpoint of organized groups as all other interests have done.

With more recent developments of farm organization, and particularly since the inception of the great Farm Bureau movement working in co-operation with the assistance of other great farm organization groups, a large amount of favorable legislation has been brought about. It is only a few years ago that a group of farmers organized a co-operative association and were unable to use the terminal markets in their own name. It is a matter of history that not many years ago the Gleaners organization offered to pay the required fee for a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade and were refused because of a ruling against Co-ops. Some of the outstanding national acts passed since this more active era of farm organization work are such acts as the "co-operative marketing act" which legalized farmers' co-operative organizations which has made it possible for groups of local co-ops to do business through commodity exchanges and use terminal markets. Today the recently incorporated co-operative Grain Marketing Company has a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. Also, the co-operative marketing act, together with the "packers and stockyard control act," has made it possible for any group of farmers to load a car of livestock under their own management and sell it at the terminal market through their own producers co-operative commission houses. There are many questions which will always need legislative attention and the proper solution of which are very vital to agriculture. These cannot be solved except through sanely organized groups which are necessary to the other problems mentioned.

While we are talking about this side of farmers' problems, namely, the legislative side, we must not forget there is a large responsibility that belongs to the farmer back home. It is the business of the central organization to watch legislation and to keep him informed as to the progress of legislation, or of such legislation as is related to agriculture, but it is up to the farmer at home to see that his congressman and senator at Washington, and his representative and senator at Lansing are fully informed as to his wishes in the matter. This has perhaps been the farmer's greatest weakness in the past. He has not

made his wishes known. There ought to be in every Farmers' Club, in every local Grange, in every Farm Bureau, in every local co-operative association, in fact, in every organized farmers' group some one person who could be depended on to receive from the central organization with which his group may be connected, proper information about legislative action that is needed. With the general telephone communication which we now have, it would be very easy for such a person to notify the members in his local group.

FARMERS' WEEK PROGRAM OFFERS MANY PLEASURES

Entertainment and Instruction Beckon Agriculturists to M. A. C.

Following is the general program for the annual Farmers' Week to be held at the Michigan Agricultural College the week of February 2 to 5, inclusive. All general sessions in the program below will be held at the College Gymnasium. Meetings of various organizations will be held at other places on the campus, to be announced in the official program to be distributed to visitors. Every farmer is invited to attend these sessions. The College assists visitors in finding rooms and board for the week at reasonable rates.

Splendid educational exhibits will be the apple, potato, poultry, rabbit, egg, crop improvement Ass'n, Dairy and Farm Implement shows and the exhibits prepared by the various college departments. The General Program Sessions:

MONDAY, FEB. 2

(Dean R. S. Shaw, Chairman) 7:00 P. M.—Motion Pictures—Orchestra. "The Animal Disease Situation"—Dr. Ward Giltner, Dean of Veterinary Division, M. A. C. Music—Varsity Male Quartette. "Health of the Farmer"—Dr. Wm. Evans, Health Editor, Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3

Livestock Day Afternoon Session (Jacob DeGeuss, Chairman) 1:30—Band Concert. 2:05—"The Michigan Agricultural College and the Michigan Farmer"—Kenyon L. Butterfield, President, M. A. C. 2:35—Music—Varsity Male Quartette. 2:50—"The Dairy Situation From a Statistical Standpoint"—T. R. Pirtle, Ass't Marketing Specialist, U. S. Dept. of Agr. 3:30—"Selling the Public"—John M. Kelly, Advertising Specialist, formerly with Nat'l Holstein Freisian Ass'n.

Evening Session

6:30—Stunts. 7:55—Swartz Creek Band. 8:00—Basketball—M. A. C. vs. Hope College. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4 Crops Day Afternoon Session (M. L. Noon, Chairman) 1:30—Music—Full Orchestra. 1:50—"Good Seed for Michigan"—J. F. Cox, Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C. 2:20—"Stabilizing Agriculture"—Hon. John C. Ketcham, Michigan Congressman. 3:15—Music—Group from Grange Singing Contest. 3:30—"The Human Values of Country Life"—Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

Evening Session

6:30—Motion Pictures—Small Orchestra. 7:00—Illustrated Lecture on Palestine—Dr. M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C. 7:30—"Facts and Fancies in Education"—John Phelan, Professor of Education, M. A. C. 7:50—Girls' Glee Club. 8:05—"The Outlook of Democracy"—S. Parkes Cadman. THURSDAY, FEB. 5 Farm Bureau Day Afternoon Session 1:00—Parade. 1:30—Band Concert. 1:50—"Factory and Farm Efficiency"—H. B. Musselman, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, M. A. C. 2:05—"The Economic Situation in Agriculture"—B. H. Hibbard, Agricultural Economist, U. of Wis. 3:00—"Some Ways of Cutting Down the Cost of Farm Supplies"—H. E. Babcock, Gen. Mgr., Grange League Federation of N. Y. 4:15—Music—Mark Cutler.

Evening Session

(President Butterfield, Chairman) 6:30—Motion Pictures. 7:00—Music—Mark Cutler. 7:15—"The Purpose of the Child Labor Law Amendment"—Owen R. Lovejoy. 7:45—Discussion of the Child Labor Law Amendment.—Mrs. Dora Stockman. 8:00—Men's Glee Club. 8:15—Houston Thompson, Chairman Federal Trade Commission.

CO-OPS SEND 4 TO PRODUCERS' ANNUAL

At a meeting of delegates representing locals of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, held at State Farm Bureau headquarters, Lansing, Jan. 9, for the purpose of electing Michigan delegates to the second annual meeting of the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n at East Buffalo, Feb. 10, the following were named:

J. Sturgis of Sturgis, Mich., Peter Kuns of Hastings, Carl J. Martin of Coldwater, D. C. Donough of Hudson. If Michigan is entitled to a fifth delegate, Bert Hebon of Batavia will attend. The Buffalo meeting and the report of the year's business will be reported in the Michigan Farm Bureau News.

Cass County Member Wins Purebred Bull

Dowagiac, Jan. 14.—Ned Carter, Cass County Farm Bureau member of Porter twp., was a winner of a purebred Guernsey bull in a unique contest staged here today at the annual meeting of the Cass County Michigan Guernsey Ass'n. To stimulate interest in purebred Guernsey herds, the Ass'n in co-operation with the Dowagiac Chamber of Commerce, offered a purebred Guernsey bull to the farmer bringing in for exchange for the purebred the scrub bull least valuable for improving a dairy herd. The conditions were that the scrub's owner must have had him at least two months, that the prize winner must signify his intention of breeding up a Guernsey herd and must allow the purebred to be used for service in his neighborhood at a nominal fee. Five farmers brought in scrubs. Mr. Carter's candidate being the least promising of the five, he was awarded the prize and will start a Guernsey herd. H. D. Buntington, field man for the Michigan Guernsey Ass'n, was the judge. He later addressed the big meeting held by the Cass Co. Ass'n.

Allegan County Bureau Holds Annual Meeting

Allegan, Jan. 14.—Floyd Barden of Casco Twp. was elected president of the Allegan Co. Farm Bureau for 1925, at a well attended annual meeting here today. He succeeds James Nicol of South Haven, who retired after a long period of executive service for the Farm Bureau, including several terms as county president, two terms as president of the State Farm Bureau and a long term as State director. He was one of the founders of the State organization.

Oscar Harrington was elected vice-president, Mason Parmelee, treasurer and Miss Bergreen, secretary. Delegates were elected to the State meeting at Lansing, February 5-6, as follows: James Nicol, J. D. Wedro, M. E. Partridge, Harry Barton. Secretary Brody addressed the meeting. County Agent Gregg made a splendid report. Resolutions were adopted opposing the child labor amendment and favoring extension of the tax paying period for farmers from Jan. 10 to Feb. 15, without penalty. In addition to the large general meeting, women members held a special meeting of their own.

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Splendid educational exhibits will be the apple, potato, poultry, rabbit, egg, crop improvement Ass'n, Dairy and Farm Implement shows and the exhibits prepared by the various college departments. The General Program Sessions:

MONDAY, FEB. 2

(Dean R. S. Shaw, Chairman) 7:00 P. M.—Motion Pictures—Orchestra. "The Animal Disease Situation"—Dr. Ward Giltner, Dean of Veterinary Division, M. A. C. Music—Varsity Male Quartette. "Health of the Farmer"—Dr. Wm. Evans, Health Editor, Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3

Livestock Day Afternoon Session (Jacob DeGeuss, Chairman) 1:30—Band Concert. 2:05—"The Michigan Agricultural College and the Michigan Farmer"—Kenyon L. Butterfield, President, M. A. C. 2:35—Music—Varsity Male Quartette. 2:50—"The Dairy Situation From a Statistical Standpoint"—T. R. Pirtle, Ass't Marketing Specialist, U. S. Dept. of Agr. 3:30—"Selling the Public"—John M. Kelly, Advertising Specialist, formerly with Nat'l Holstein Freisian Ass'n.

Evening Session

6:30—Stunts. 7:55—Swartz Creek Band. 8:00—Basketball—M. A. C. vs. Hope College. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4 Crops Day Afternoon Session (M. L. Noon, Chairman) 1:30—Music—Full Orchestra. 1:50—"Good Seed for Michigan"—J. F. Cox, Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C. 2:20—"Stabilizing Agriculture"—Hon. John C. Ketcham, Michigan Congressman. 3:15—Music—Group from Grange Singing Contest. 3:30—"The Human Values of Country Life"—Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

Evening Session

6:30—Motion Pictures—Small Orchestra. 7:00—Illustrated Lecture on Palestine—Dr. M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C. 7:30—"Facts and Fancies in Education"—John Phelan, Professor of Education, M. A. C. 7:50—Girls' Glee Club. 8:05—"The Outlook of Democracy"—S. Parkes Cadman. THURSDAY, FEB. 5 Farm Bureau Day Afternoon Session 1:00—Parade. 1:30—Band Concert. 1:50—"Factory and Farm Efficiency"—H. B. Musselman, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, M. A. C. 2:05—"The Economic Situation in Agriculture"—B. H. Hibbard, Agricultural Economist, U. of Wis. 3:00—"Some Ways of Cutting Down the Cost of Farm Supplies"—H. E. Babcock, Gen. Mgr., Grange League Federation of N. Y. 4:15—Music—Mark Cutler.

Evening Session

(President Butterfield, Chairman) 6:30—Motion Pictures. 7:00—Music—Mark Cutler. 7:15—"The Purpose of the Child Labor Law Amendment"—Owen R. Lovejoy. 7:45—Discussion of the Child Labor Law Amendment.—Mrs. Dora Stockman. 8:00—Men's Glee Club. 8:15—Houston Thompson, Chairman Federal Trade Commission.

Governor & Gas Taxers Reach A Compromise

(Continued from page one)

January 1, 1925, and the weight taxes provided in the companion weight tax bill would thereupon be reduced 20c per hundred. It is understood that Senator Baxter's two highway finance bills originally had the approval of the Governor and the State Administration, but they did not meet with favor among the leaders of the so-called "gas tax bloc" in the House, and now the Governor is said to have withdrawn his support.

Representative Joseph Warner of Ypsilanti, father of the gas tax bill passed by the 1923 Legislature and vetoed by the Governor, introduced a 2c gasoline tax bill in the House January 13. Representative Ate Dykstra of Grand Rapids, also dropped a 2c gas tax proposal in the House hopper during the same afternoon.

In the Senate, Frank L. Young of Lansing introduced still another 2c gas tax measure. Senator Young was one of the strong gas tax supporters in the 1923 session. Rep. Loomis K. Preston, of Berrien County, introduced a two-cent gas tax bill in the House, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The latter four gas tax bills mentioned above differ chiefly in the method of collection which they propose and in the distribution of the revenues. All of these various bills would exempt gasoline used for purposes other than propelling motor vehicles along highways.

Gas Tax in Senate

When the lawmakers first assembled it was predicted that the Administration would be in almost complete control of the Senate and that this body would pass a weight tax early in the session. Even the most hostile enemies of the gas tax agreed that the situation would be different in the House, and that that body would insist upon a gas tax and that they would probably refuse to pass a weight tax until the gas tax had gone through both House and Senate. Now it is admitted that gas tax legislation numbers a large group of strong supporters in the Senate.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago we pointed out through the columns of the Michigan Farm Bureau News that in the 1925 Senate there would be 18 members, who as members of the 1923 Legislature voted for the gas tax, as against only 5 returned Senators who opposed the gas tax when it was before that body two years ago. Many of the new members of the Senate ran on gas tax platforms and it hardly seems probable that any of these new men would oppose a gas tax.

Auto Club Member Speaks

The threatened referendum of any gas tax legislation which may be passed is the big bugaboo which distresses some of the members. Representative Joe Warner declares that the Detroit Automobile Club will not tie up a gas tax bill with a referendum, especially if it is unaccompanied with a high weight tax. Of course, if a heavy weight tax were imposed which would bring in sufficient revenue to meet the needs for an extensive road building program, then the idea that the gasoline tax is an added burden might logically be advanced. Mr. Warner states that he is a member of the Detroit Automobile Club and in his judgment 90 per cent of its members are favorable to the gas tax.

A Strange Notion

It seems strange to accept the notion that no matter how fair and sensible may be any gas tax that is passed, that it should be tied up with a referendum; and no matter how inequitable and oppressive might be any weight tax that might be imposed it would still be tolerated without protest by the automobile owners of Michigan!

Senator Young's gas tax provides that his bill, if passed, would automatically be submitted to the voters at the coming April election. Certain House leaders are reported as favoring the idea of hurrying through a gas tax and placing it upon the April ballot and holding up all weight tax legislation until late in the session.

Other Important Matters

Somewhat overshadowed by the greater interest in weight and gas tax legislation, several other important bills have already been introduced and many more are in preparation.

Senate Bill No. 1 introduced by Senator Arthur E. Wood, would reappropriate the state senators, doubling the number from Wayne County and making corresponding reductions in the representation from the rural districts.

Representative W. J. Thomas of Canastota has introduced a bill to repeal the Covert Act in its entirety.

First Woman Representative

For the first time in history, the House of Representatives includes a woman among its membership. She is Mrs. Cora Reynolds Anderson, of L'Anse, and represents Iron, Baraga, Keweenaw and Ontonagon Counties. Mrs. Anderson is not exactly new in public service, nor is she unknown to the farmers of Michigan, for she has served several years as State Deputy in charge of the Grange work in the Upper Peninsula. Mrs. Anderson is proving popular with fellow members and reporters and gives promise of being a pleasing and helpful addition to the House.

Both Lieutenant-Governor George Welch and Speaker Wells have announced their standing committees for the session. The Michigan State Farm Bureau stands ready to supply its members with information regarding any of these committees or any bills which have been introduced. Official copies of the bills can be supplied as soon as they are printed.

Seed Cleaning Service

Now is the time to have your clover seed cleaned by the State Farm Bureau Seed Dep't and have it in first class shape next spring.

We have worked out our schedules so that we can continue to give seed cleaning service after January 1. Our cleaning charges are very reasonable and we send your seed back right. Please get your seed in early.

We are in the market for seed and will be glad to make you an offer. We also offer a consignment service, selling the seed whenever the owner indicates. Returns will be prompt. All seed in the Farm Bureau warehouse is fully covered by insurance and watchman protection. Write us.



A Valuable Discovery for Peach Growers

"The Hale peach has become very popular as a commercial variety, because of its good size, appearance, quality and ability to stand shipment. It has proven very popular in many sections of the country, but in Michigan it had the habit of producing a lot of small fruit which never matured.

"This was a problem, until this year, when Professor Gardner, of M. A. C., tried out some tests, including pruning and cross-pollination. The work on cross-pollination is what proved to be the solution of the problem. It is shown very convincingly on the Hale tree on the J. J. Barden place near SOUTH HAVEN that that variety is self-sterile. In some cases, clusters of over 150 buds were sacked so they would have to fertilize themselves, and not in one instance did fruit develop. But where the blossoms were pollinated by pollen from the Elberta, Kalamazoo or SOUTH HAVENS, the results were very satisfactory. The pollen from these three varieties gave better results than that from other varieties.

"As the Kalamazoo is not as good a market peach as the Elberta, it need not be included in the list. But this experiment seems to indicate that the ideal combination for the commercial peach grower are alternate rows of Elberta, Hale and SOUTH HAVENS peaches. These three varieties are unexcelled for market purposes, and with Elbertas or SOUTH HAVENS set close to the Hales, good fertilization of that variety is assured.

"The results of this experiment are so evident that if one has had the trouble referred to with the Hale peach, he can feel sure that the interplanting of the other varieties will solve the problem."—From the MICHIGAN FARMER, Issue of August 23, 1924.

Note portions above which are emphasized We are the introducers and sole propagators of the SOUTH HAVEN peach. The genuine can only be secured from us. Drop us a card, for history and valuable information about this hardiest of all commercial sorts.

THE GREENING NURSERY COMPANY Monroe, Michigan Born 1850 - Still Growing

Michigan Poultry Mash

(FARM BUREAU PUBLIC FORMULA FEEDS)

Make Chicks Grow—Make Hens Lay and Pay

Michigan Buttermilk Chick Mash and Michigan Buttermilk Egg Mash contain in the correct proportions all the nutrients Nature demands for growing vigorous, early maturing chicks, and later for bringing hens into heavy egg production and sustaining them.

MICHIGAN BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH is rich in the vitamins which speed growth and assure freedom from disease and bowel trouble. Builds strong pullets that will be good layers.

MICHIGAN BUTTERMILK EGG MASH—20% Protein—boosts egg production because it gives the hen what's in the egg. You can depend on this ration for a good crop of eggs at all seasons, especially in winter. It helps hens quickly through the moult and restores their vigor in time for early winter laying.

FARM BUREAU PUBLIC FORMULAE

Poultry Rations list the feed ingredients pound for pound—assure you of the finest feeding materials. Note the feeding merits of the formulae below:

Table with 2 columns: MICHIGAN BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH and MICHIGAN BUTTERMILK EGG MASH. Rows include P/B, Fat, Fibre, and INGREDIENTS lists.

ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL CO-OP ASS'N

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Lansing Michigan

PRESIDENT'S BOARD HAS REPORT FROM THE AGR'L COUNCIL

Scheme to Insure an American Price for Farm Products Is Proposed

SURPLUS REAL PROBLEM

Plan Aims to Divert Surpluses and Promote Growth of Co-op Marketing

Chicago, Jan. 12.—There is no chance for agriculture to rise to parity with industry and labor in the American protective system unless steps are taken to maintain an American price for major farm commodities that are now held to world price levels because a normal surplus above domestic needs is annually produced, according to the memorandum on the agricultural situation that has been presented by the American Council of Agriculture to the President's Agricultural Conference.

An outline of a remedial plan accompanies the memorandum. Under it, producers would be enabled to divert a surplus to the world market at world prices at their own expense, in order to enjoy the domestic market for the remainder at a price reflecting existing and future tariff schedules. A farmers' export corporation created by government charter, but financed by all the producers directly benefited by it, is proposed as the agency through which this would be done.

Surpluses Not Unusual The Council of Agriculture points out that a surplus for export of corn, wheat and pork is no new thing in America,—that the United States has been on an export basis with these crops since the Civil War. Statistical tables are given showing that production of them has declined per capita of total population in the United States below the average of several decades before. Disparity between industrial and agricultural prices since 1920 is due, it is contended by the Council, to the height of the former rather than the low levels of the latter in dollars and cents compared with pre-war.

Figures are quoted to show that the world has absorbed farm exports from the United States in greater volume and at a higher "dollar" price than in pre-war years, while prices of goods and services for which farm crops exchange are maintained on a level relatively much higher than before the war. This the Council says is in large measure due to protective legislation in the United States made effective by the fact that industry and labor are organized to an extent impossible for agriculture without aid.

Production Hard to Control The memorandum sets aside as "fantastic and impossible" the suggestion that farmers can render the exportable surplus non-existent by controlling acreage, and supports its position by governmental statistics showing total lack of fixed relation between acreage and yield of principal crops in recent years. "It challenges the wisdom of such a policy, which would 'either involve wholesale farm abandonment, or shifts to other lines of production that would be seriously embarrassed as a consequence.'"

Two important agencies are needed to meet the situation, in the view of the Council,—a workable device to divert the surplus, the costs to be borne by all the producers benefited; and co-operative associations of producers which would be effective, with the problem of the surplus removed, in sustaining and stabilizing the domestic price to the extent of the tariff. Voluntary co-operatives cannot handle the surplus unaided, it is pointed out, since they would be compelled to assess the export losses upon their membership for the benefit of non-members,—an inequality that would tend to destroy the association that attempted it.

Full Tariff Aid Sought The proposed plan differs from the McNary-Haugen bill that was before the last session of Congress, chiefly in the reduction of the extent to which the features of the former export corporation plan. The point is made that existing tariff schedules are in theory intended to equalize differences in costs of production between this and competing foreign countries. The Council asks the Agricultural Conference to devise and recommend a system that shall make such schedules actually answer this purpose for agriculture.

The views and plan submitted were adopted in principle at the open meeting of the American Council of Agriculture held in Chicago on December 1 and 2, in which representatives of forty national and state or district farm organizations participated. The Council defines itself as a temporary agency of leading national and state farm organizations, formed for the single purpose of securing an American price for the American consumption of farm products, independent of the world price for the surplus.

Baby chicks are just like any other babies—require specially adapted food if they are to be healthy and vigorous. Farm Bureau Chick Mash meets the requirements of their delicate digestive systems.

Coal is being extracted from under the sea more than four miles from the coast of England.

Barberry Eradication Bringing End to Stem Rust of Wheat

Pres. Noon Finds Results of Long Fight Becoming Apparent

Pres. M. L. Noon of the State Farm Bureau attended the annual conference at Minneapolis last week of the 13 middle west states engaged in eradicating the common barberry bush as a means of wiping out black stem rust of wheat and other grains—a most destructive disease of cereals and which has been taking an annual toll of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye. This comes out of the farmer directly. The common barberry bush is responsible.

Black stem rust is a fungus parasite which grows on the stems of growing grain and shuts off the food supply to the head, preventing filling out of the kernels. In the spring the rust must grow on the common barberry and spreads from the barberry to the cereals. Either the barberry must go or eventually the barberry will get rid of our grain crops. In 13 states—Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa,

North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado—the state and federal governments are co-operating in digging out or destroying with chemicals all common barberry bushes. Since 1918 some 11,000,000 have been destroyed. In Michigan 52.3 counties have been surveyed—from the Indiana line to the southern boundary lines of Benzie and Alcona counties. Some 443,573 bushes have been destroyed; 15.7 counties remain to be surveyed. Michigan had more barberries than any other state. They are found wild and tame and spread with amazing rapidity. Aeroplanes have captured the tiny spores at 10,000 feet elevation. Some day the last of the barberry plants will be gone and with them will go black stem rust. All European countries except Norway and Sweden have eradicated barberry and find this to be true. Norway and Sweden are now getting rid of barberry. Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, where barberry eradication is almost complete, show almost no black stem rust of wheat now. The Michigan Agricultural College is directing the eradication work in Michigan, with C. F. Reddy in charge.

MICH. TELLS IOWA THE IMPORTANCE OF SEED ORIGIN

C. F. Barnum Addresses Annual Meeting of Iowa Farm Bureau Fed.

Ames, Iowa, Jan. 14.—C. F. Barnum of Lansing, Michigan, manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Service, addressed Iowa farmers here today on the necessity of every farmer assuring himself that he is planting alfalfa and clover seed of northern origin and adaptation to avoid loss by winter killing. He told about the co-operative seed organizations Michigan Farm Bureau members and other middle west farm bureaus have built to supply themselves with such seed.



CARL F. BARNUM

Mr. Barnum addressed the annual meeting of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. His talk was broadcasted to Iowa farms. Iowa Farm Bureau members are much interested in the Federated Seed Service, the recent organization of the Farm Bureau Seed Services of the Middle West States to further promote the idea of providing their memberships with guaranteed northern origin seed.

Mr. Barnum told the Iowa folks that seed is the one factor in farm crops operation that is completely under the farmer's control, and the starting point of a crop success or failure. For that reason every grower should insist on seed of northern origin and should buy only where he can feel sure that the seed is exactly as represented.

This One Would Make Many Paw The Air

Menominee, Jan. 8.—In a recent examination the Farm Crops class of the Menominee County Agricultural School was asked to identify 156 samples of grass seed, legume seed, cereals, weed seed and samples of plants of the various seeds. Warren Mullen identified 149 correctly; Peter Delfosse named 144 correctly; Grant Berggren, 139; Richard Noyes, 134. This is a test that would stamp a great many folks and is a very creditable record. The class is taught by John L. Bumbalek.

Chance To Get In On Carload of Pyrotol

Jackson, Jan. 10.—R. E. Decker, Jackson county agricultural agent, announces that farmers there are figuring on a shipment of Pyrotol, the war salvage explosive, for spring use, providing a few more orders can be secured. If a car of 20,000 lbs. is obtained the price will be \$9.50 per 100 lbs. at the car door. If any surrounding counties want any of this shipment they should send their orders to Mr. Decker at once at the Jackson Co. Court House in order to get the car by April 1st.

The rainfall of the south and middle west consists of water from the Gulf of Mexico.

MICHELEX PLANT HANDLES 7,000,000 POUNDS OF BEANS

Co-op's Picking and Storage Arrangement Working For Growers

Port Huron, Jan. 6.—The January meeting of the executive committee of the Michelex Elevator and Warehouse Company was held here today. Payment of the regular 3 1/2% dividend on all preferred stock in the company was authorized. Checks will be mailed out shortly. The general manager's report showed a nice business for the past five months and real service to the organized Michigan bean growers. About 7,000,000 lbs. of beans have been handled through the plant since August 4. They have been picked, stored and marketed under the Michelex, Bunker Hill or St. Clair brands of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. Prospects for the next six months are very good. The plant has a good stock of beans on hand. Operation seems assured until the new crop of beans are available. The picking room is equipped for 100 girls and is running at capacity. New bean machinery has been installed and the plant is in efficient shape.

There is no doubt but what the storage space for 100 cars of beans and ample picking capacity of the co-operative Michelex plant at Port Huron has benefited bean growing farmers throughout the state. Co-op elevators have been able to take in beans by using Michelex storage and picking facilities whereas in former years they had to close up, with resulting depression of the local market.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange's Michelex plant has assisted good prices and has reduced the difference in price between choice and picking stock, benefiting the growers direct. The action of the Elevator Exchange in adopting three standard brands for its beans has appealed to the bean trade. It's Michelex brand is strictly choice, handpicked beans; Bunker Hill, fancy screen or better; St. Clair, choice screen or better.

Officers of the Michelex Company are H. D. Horton, Kinde, president; L. C. Kamlowski, Washington, vice-pres.; F. M. Oehmke, Bach, secretary; C. S. Benton, Lansing, gen. mgr.; acting secretary, J. C. Sweet, Port Huron, mgr.; Geo. Wright, Port Huron, auditor-traffic mgr.

BRITISH CONSUMER WOULD CONNECT WITH U. S. FARMER

Grain Mktg. Co. May Sell English Co-ops 11,000 Tons Weekly

Chicago, Jan. 8.—A trade commission representing the great consumers co-operative buying societies of Great Britain is in Chicago, negotiating with the American grain growers co-operative Grain Marketing Company for 370,000 bushels of American grain a week, or the capacity of a good sized cargo vessel. The visitors are directors of the British Wholesale and the Scottish Wholesale Societies. The Grain Marketing Company is a co-operative merger of four great American grain elevator systems for farmer ownership and control and was originated by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The British co-operatives represent some 18,000,000 consumers. Their 1923 business amounted to \$495,000,000. According to Gray Silver, president of the Grain Marketing Company, the co-operative company is today marketing more than one-half of the commercial grain crop of the United States.

Not Like The Old Days

"Before we had a good co-op elevator system the price of grain used to go up, but the first we knew about it was when we read about it in the papers a day or several days later," remarked a veteran co-operator the other day. "But, when grain prices went down, we heard and felt it right away and we read it in the papers later on, too."

"Nowdays, since we've built our local elevators and united them into a state-wide central sales service, any change in the grain market is wired to us and immediately posted on our bulletin board. We get all that's coming to us, and we can still read about it a day or several days later in our newspapers."

The same conditions existed in the live stock business. Now, since we have our local co-op shipping ass'ns and their co-op sales houses at Buffalo and Detroit, live stock raisers using them are getting the full return from their labor. If you haven't shipped to us, check up with your nearest local—then try us.

Very Truly yours, LEWISTON MARKET ASS'N. Per T. C. Mathews, Sec'y. Lewiston, Michigan. Montmorency County, January 3, 1925.

30,000 Farm Bureau members read the Michigan Farm Bureau News.

PUZZLES TOO HARD. PAPER LOSES READER

Over in South Dakota the other day a man who had taken one daily newspaper for 27 years cancelled his subscription because the crossword puzzles were getting too hard. In spite of his protests to the editor they didn't get any easier. He wrote that he was changing over to the other newspaper which was carrying a line of crossword puzzles he didn't have to sit up all night to solve.

BUSINESS NEWS

25 a word per insertion for 3 or more insertions. 15c 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.

LIVESTOCK

IF INTERESTED IN BROWN SWISS cattle, write Michigan Brown Swiss Breeders' Ass'n, Sebewaling, Mich., for sales list. 1-3-25

POULTRY

WHITTAKER'S TRAP-NESTED REDS Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Both Combs, Chicks and Eggs. We do not weaken the vitality of our breeding stock by forcing for heavy winter production, therefore our chicks are strong. Customers have reported 70% production in November and 88% in December and January. Write for Free Catalogue. A few cockerels left. Inter-lakes Farm, Box B, Lawrence, Mich. 1-22-25

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. GET something different from your neighbors. Prices right. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Michigan. 1-29-25

POULTRY FARMING PAYS. A splendid established proposition is offered at a bargain to quick buyer. Address H. A. R. Allegan, Michigan, for particulars. 1-29-25

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—50 ACRES POULTRY, grain and fruit farm, 43 acres tillable and level, balance woodlot on side hill, located at head of small lake, just off concrete road 1/2 mile from school, church, general store and post office. One-half mile from North Spencer station. Two brooder houses equipped for rearing 1,000 chicks, new 6x20 Cornish laying house with concrete floor, new No. 3 Fairbanks Morse home lighting plant. Seven room cottage. Buildings in good repair. Cottage and hen house wired for lights. For quick sale and immediate possession will include team, harness, 2 pigs, 500 leghorn pullets, 2 cows, 2 heifers, up-to-date farm tools, cream separator, quantity potatoes, apples, hay, grain and 5 ton Ford truck, everything to do business. Price \$7500 cash or terms. For particulars, A. Glenn Weaver, North Spencer, New York. Times County. 1-3-25

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, poles, lathe, vineyard stakes. Albert Schmidt, Hillman, Mich., R-1. 2-28-25

FOR SALE BARN 50x80 FT. With manure shed. Act quick. H. W. Helmink, Holland, Mich., R-1. 1-22-25

GROW GLADIOLUS FOR PLEASURE and profit. Road side marketing is rapidly becoming an established method of disposing at a profit certain products from the farm and garden. Success or failure with this method will depend on the attractiveness of the stand and what you have to offer. Before you can sell you must get them to stop. Flowers well displayed will attract and stop more people than any other product. We know several hundred dollars worth of Gladiolus alone this year at our own stand. The Gladiolus stands supreme as the most beautiful, best keeping and the longest blooming period of all flowers. Try this: 100 each of 10 high class varieties in all colors, blooming size bulbs for \$15.00. Send \$3.00 and order will be held in our storage until spring. Balance C. O. D. An excellent mixed lot for \$1.00 per hundred. Over 60 varieties to choose from. Send for complete list. Order early while list is complete. Plainwell Bulb Gardens, Plainwell, Mich. 1-16-25 est.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Shropshire Rams of the Woolly Type Registered and Priced Right Dan Bookler, Exton, Mich., R-4

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

Not Like The Old Days

"Before we had a good co-op elevator system the price of grain used to go up, but the first we knew about it was when we read about it in the papers a day or several days later," remarked a veteran co-operator the other day. "But, when grain prices went down, we heard and felt it right away and we read it in the papers later on, too."

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Very Truly yours, LEWISTON MARKET ASS'N. Per T. C. Mathews, Sec'y. Lewiston, Michigan. Montmorency County, January 3, 1925.

30,000 Farm Bureau members read the Michigan Farm Bureau News.

SAYS BUREAU NEWS GIVES HIM FACTS

Marshall, Jan. 9.—When the Calhoun County Farm Bureau sent return postcards to its membership, asking their opinion of the Michigan Farm Bureau News and for other information, Member Frank J. Landenberger of Albion, R. 2, replied: "Interested? How woefully misled one would be on issues of the day by the average press, if it were not possible to occasionally pick up the 'Farm Bureau News' and get a little truth on the subject. Especially fine has been the information you printed on the Income Tax amendment and on the 'Gas Tax.' The Income Tax was temporarily lost, but the 'Gas Tax' is going to be won. I, for one, have certainly appreciated the fine paper you have been editing and I hope it may continue. "FRANK J. LANDENBERGER."

MARL!

We have placed 20,000 yards marl in piles on hard land in Calhoun Co. We can solve YOUR marl problem. Write J. F. CARNES & SON, Ceresco, Calhoun Co., Mich.

RURAL POULTRY FARM

Member Mich. State Farm Bureau Zeeland, Michigan, R. 1, Dept. 111

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

Hollywood Mated 260-290 Egg Pedigree FROM A REAL POULTRY FARM—70 ACRES

Our slogan is quality. Our watchword is economy. Our ambition is service. Our policy is a fair deal. Our endowment is experience. With our hatchery located on a farm big enough to rear our own breeding flocks, to produce our own feed, and to give us a steady, year-around poultry business in all its branches, we can live up to all these precepts—and pass the advantage on to you.

Also Sheppard's Anconas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. LARGE, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

RURAL POULTRY FARM J. Janssen, Prop. Member Mich. State Farm Bureau Zeeland, Michigan, R. 1, Dept. 111

What Wallace's Farmer Says About Origin of Seed

"When buying clover and alfalfa seed insist that it come from the northern part of the United States. As long as we have the menace of foreign seed it is worth while to pay a dollar or two more per bushel in order to be certain on this point." From an editorial in WALLACE'S FARMER of Dec. 26, 1924.

No one has ever bought foreign clover or alfalfa seed so labeled, yet Prof. Cox of the Mich. Agr'l. Col. Farm Crops Dept., tells us that of 401,000 bushels of clover seed imported in 1923, two-thirds of it was not adapted! Of 12,000,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed imported, less than 1,000,000 lbs. were adapted to our conditions. Such seed is "blended" with good native stock and sold to farmers. It is doomed to winter kill and therefore it worse than worthless, for it destroys the farmer's confidence in himself and in his farm. It brings him financial loss.

Michigan Farm Bureau Brand Seeds are domestic, northern origin seeds collected by the Farm Bureau for the express purpose of assuring its patrons beyond a doubt of Michigan adapted seed of highest quality.

We know the origin of every lot and its record of performance. We clean and test the seed ourselves. We guarantee to the full purchase price the northern origin, purity, germination and vigor of Farm Bureau seed to be exactly as we represent it to be.

Farm Bureau seeds come to you in Farm Bureau Brand bushel, half bushel or peck sealed sacks, exactly as they leave our warehouse. Can you afford to plant anything else? Order from your local co-operative ass'n.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE

Lansing Michigan

Princess Verle Winner of a Gold Medal

Good feeding and splendid care were two important factors in the great record just completed by the Jersey cow, Princess Verle, who had just completed a 12 month's official test for her owners, Bascom & Smith, Branch County Farm Bureau members of R-2, Montgomery, Mich.

Princess Verle produced 13,319 lbs. of milk and 755.39 lbs. of butterfat. Her average test was 5.82. She carried a calf for 260 days of the period and fulfilled all the requirements for the American Jersey Cattle Club's Gold Medal.

This splendid performance was made on a ration of one part Corn, one part Oats and four parts of Michigan Milkmaker Dairy Ration, 24% protein. This grain combination was fed at the rate of one pound to 3 lbs. of milk. The roughage was alfalfa hay and silage or beet pulp.

"Princess Verle was fed and cared for exactly like the rest of the herd, except that she was milked three times daily," said Mr. Bascom. "She was on pasture from May 20 to Nov. 10. Milkmaker is all right. We have never had a healthier cow nor one whose digestive system was in better shape. She was never off her feed once during the entire test."

Princess Verle bids fair to take the state championship for butterfat production for the Jersey breed. She is one of the thousands of Michigan cows that are excelling themselves on Milkmaker dairy ration.

Purebred and grade—they all do better on Milkmaker. It's 24% protein and 100 lbs. of milkmaking feed to the sack. Milkmaker's choice ingredients are listed on the tag, pound for pound, so that you may know exactly what you are feeding and why your results are better. Ask for Milkmaker at your Co-op.

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