

KAZOO BUREAU AND SENATOR DISCUSS 20TH AMENDMENT

Bureau Opposes Its Ratification
And Writes Letters
To Lawmakers

CALLS IT BLANKET ACT

Rep. Snow Concur; Senator
Cummings Favors Its
Adoption

Kalamazoo, Jan. 29.—The Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau has gone on record as strongly opposed to the ratification of the so-called Child Labor amendment and has so advised the senator and representative from Kalamazoo county. The letters which have been exchanged between the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau and the lawmakers from Kalamazoo county make interesting reading.

On January 10th the Kalamazoo Bureau wrote senator F. S. Cummings and representative W. B. Snow, advising them that at the annual meeting of the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau a resolution had been adopted opposing the ratification of the Child Labor amendment. To this letter Representative Wilbur B. Snow replied as follows:

"In reply to your favor of January 10th, would say that I am with you and the farmers until the last ditch."

Signed, W. B. SNOW.
The following reply was received from Senator Frank S. Cummings:

Senate Chamber,
Lansing, Mich.
Jan. 21, 1925.

Kalamazoo Co. Farm Bureau,
Mr. S. P. Sexton, Secretary,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Sexton:

I have your letter of January 10th, protesting against the Child Labor amendment. I have given this matter very much thought and study, and you will pardon me if my conclusions differ from yours. From my association with others in the Legislature thus far, I am convinced that this amendment will be defeated. As to the wisdom of this, I am much in doubt, for I have yet to meet anyone who has given it much time and thought who is not favorable to it. Personally, my inclinations tend that way at present, and I am inclined to agree with our President and Secretary Hughes concerning it. Be certain that I will not willfully go against the wishes of my constituents, but when it comes to a question of this type shall be guided solely by my view of right and wrong. I shall stand for anything or any person who is right, and oppose wrong always.

With all kind wishes and assuring you of my appreciation of your letter, I am

Yours very sincerely,
FRANK S. CUMMINGS.

P. S. The most serious objection is the army of enforcement officers it would require in my opinion.

Upon receipt of the above letter Secretary Sexton of the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau replied as follows:

January 23, 1925.
Mr. Frank S. Cummings,
Senate Chamber,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 21st received and noted. I appreciate fully your sentiment and will agree that in a representative government when we elect a man to represent us, we should elect men big enough and whom we have faith in to do their best regardless. But all men err, and this question of the 20th amendment is so big and so important, not only to agriculture but to home life as well, that we must earnestly ask your attention for a few minutes for this last appeal.

This amendment is a blanket act covering every child and young man and woman (up to 18 years of age) on every farm and in every home in the entire United States, though aimed first at farm children (see statement of Mrs. Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau). We live in an average agricultural section of Michigan, and I have never seen, and I challenge you to produce two cases of boys or girls ever permanently injured by physical labor, accidents excepted.

I was raised on a farm, and as a boy, did the hardest kind of labor. My step-father boasted that at twelve years, I could do as much as any man at average farm work. In the old days 8 p. m. was bed time, and eight or nine hours of balmy sleep, and the tired body was again fit for another day. I know that hard work never hurt me. True I might have been better fed.

(Continued on page four)

Program

Of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to be held at the Room 408, Agricultural Bldg., Michigan Agricultural College, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 5-6, beginning at 10:00 a. m. Plan to attend.

THURSDAY
10:00 a. m.—Meeting called to order by President Noon. Invocation by Rev. N. A. McCune, pastor of the People's church, East Lansing.
Appointment of Rules, Credentials, Resolutions Committees.
President's Address by Pres. M. L. Noon.
Annual Report of the Secretary and Manager, by Mr. C. L. Brody.
Treasurer's Report.

FRIDAY
10:00 a. m.—Election of Michigan State Farm Bureau Directors.
Report of the Resolutions Committee.
Consideration of new business.
Adjournment.

Recess Until 1:30 p. m.
1:30 p. m.—Address by President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Michigan Agricultural College.
Report of Credentials and Rules Committees. Resolutions committee in session.
Reports by heads of Farm Bureau Dep'ts.
Recommendations to Delegates from Board of Directors.

CASS ADVOCATES AMERICAN PRICE FOR OUR FARMERS

Michigan-Ohio Wool Pool
Plan Endorsed By
That County

Cassopolis, Jan. 16.—Endorsement of any measure which guarantees an American price to the American farmer for farm products headed a strong set of resolutions adopted by the Cass County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting here Jan. 8, and forwarded to the State Farm Bureau for consideration at the state meeting at M. A. C., Feb. 5-6.

A two cent gasoline tax for highway financing purposes was endorsed. Pres. Coolidge's program for economy was also endorsed, as was truth-in-fabrics legislation, strict enforcement of prohibition and strict immigration laws. Strengthening of the U. S. income tax laws was advocated.

The Cass delegates recommended that the State Farm Bureau continue its wool pool sales arrangement with the Ohio Wool Growers Ass'n, as "it is working out to the satisfaction of the membership."

Opposition was expressed toward the proposed child labor amendment. Officers elected were: President, J. C. Burgener of Cassopolis; Harry D. Gleason of Cassopolis, vice-pres.; Paul Savage of Marcellus, sec'y-treas. New members to executive board—Roy D. Ward of Dowagiac and Frank Curtis of Marcellus.

Visit the Michigan State Farm Bureau Fabrics dept when in Lansing.

MASON CO. BUREAU FOR CLEANING T. B. OUT OF COUNTY

Favors a 3c Gasoline Tax,
Elects John Conrad
President

Scottville, Jan. 17.—John Conrad of Amber was elected president of the Mason County Farm Bureau at the annual meeting held here today.

Other officers elected were: Floyd Wood, Custer, vice-president; directors for two years—Elon Colburn, Sherman; Thurman Fisher and Melvin Claypool, both of Victory; Chas. Houk of Summit. Holdover members of the board are Jacob Landis of Grant and L. Anderson of Victory.

The Mason Bureau adopted a resolution favoring a three cent gas tax and a weight tax of 25 cents a hundredweight, to get behind tuberculosis eradication for Mason County and will take the matter up with the supervisors.

Sec'y Ben S. Wilson was elected delegate to represent the Mason Bureau at the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau at M. A. C., Feb. 5-6.

30,506 cows in 2,641 herds are under test in 105 Cow Testing Associations in Michigan.

14.3% of the cows in Genesee county are in nine testing ass'ns, the highest per cent of cows in any one county in the United States under test.

Have your measurements taken and placed on file for the future if you are not ready for that new suit. M. S. F. B. Fabric dept.

MICH. LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE CALLS ANNUAL MEETING

To Be Held At Lansing Feb.
10; Buffalo Makes
Splendid Report

EXCH. HAS 240 LOCALS

Many Interested In Buffalo
Co-op's Patronage
Dividend

Two annual meetings of much importance, the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will be held in February. The annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will be held in the Council Chamber of the Lansing City hall, February 20, at 10 a. m., central standard time.

At that time delegates representing the 240 member shipping ass'ns will hear their officers' reports, hear the report on the Exchange's co-operative Commission house at Detroit, which is handling around 30 per cent of all stock shipped to Detroit yards. The board of nine directors will stand for election. Present officers and directors are:

President, E. A. Beamer of Blissfield; W. J. Perry, of Grand Blanc, vice-president; J. H. O'Malley of Pittsford, sec'y; Alex Lindsay of Decker, treas. The other directors are: C. B. Tracy, Ithaca; L. E. Willet, Laingsburg; Frank Oberst, Breckenridge; Charles Woodruff Hastings; Ed. Dippy, Perry.

On February 10 the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n at East Buffalo will hold its third annual meeting. Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Live Stock Exchanges and State Farm Bureaus operate this successful co-op commission house. Michigan will be represented by four voting delegates. Business policies for the coming year will be determined and officers elected. Mr. Beamer is also president of the Buffalo Ass'n.

The Buffalo house sold 4,926 cars of stock or 20 per cent of the total yard receipts, as follows:
Cattle sold 14,226
Calves 43,036
Hogs 390,242
Sheep 153,094
Total 600,598
Total value of stock \$10,019,529.85
Commissions earned 98,592.44
Net profits 28,344.44
Av. profit per car 5.75
Int. on Bank Bal. 1,892.12

The total net profits for the first sales period prior to the year of 1924—some 14 months—was \$25,318.26 as against \$28,344.44 for the twelve months of 1924.

After a reasonable reserve is set aside, the 1924 savings will be distributed to the shippers on a patronage basis. As the Detroit house's fiscal year ends in June, only a report of the business will come before the meeting at Lansing.

Visit the Michigan State Farm Bureau Fabrics dept when in Lansing.

Legislature Enacts Gas Tax And Adjusted Weight Levy

SPEAKER



Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield of the M. A. C. will address the 7th annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at 1:30 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 5.

VICTORY CROWNS THREE YEAR FIGHT OF MICH. FARM BUREAU AND OTHERS TO GET GAS TAX FOR ROAD REVENUE

Fairness of 2c Gas Tax Appeals to Lawmakers;
Weight Tax 55c Per Cwt. on Passenger
Cars and 65c to \$1.25 on Trucks;
Big Vote For Each Bill

State Capitol, Jan. 29.—The two-cent gasoline tax so long urged by members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and other organizations as a logical basis of raising a large portion of highway revenue has at last been enacted into law. A companion measure known as the Evans weight tax bill, has also been adopted. Both bills have been ordered to take immediate effect by the Legislature which means that they go into operation the instant Governor Groesbeck affixes his signature to them. The Governor signed the weight tax Wednesday evening.

The two-cent gas tax proposal, called the Atwood-Baxter-Warner bill, passed the Senate by a 30 to 1 vote and later was adopted by the House 88 to 5. Those voting against this bill were Senator Bahorski of Detroit and the following Representatives: Armstrong, Wm. Campbell, Darin, Murphy, all of Detroit; Holland of Gogebic county.

The Evans weight tax bill was passed by the House 95 to 3, being opposed by Representatives L. C. Gardner of Fowlerville, R. W. McLain of Quincy and Wm. Campbell of Detroit. In the Senate the Evans bill was adopted 27 to 1, Senator Bernie L. Case of Ithaca polling the lone negative vote.

Here is The Rate Schedule
Throughout the three weeks' consideration which has been given to the matter of highway finance legislation, chief attention has been devoted to the matter of rates to be

**POOL NETTED HIM \$90;
1,000 LBS. THIS YEAR**

C. L. Brody, Lansing, Michigan.
Dear Sir:
We were satisfied with returns from pooling wool last season, getting over \$90 more than we would if we sold here.

Will pool this year. Have about 1,000 lbs to pool.
O. A. QUIMBY,
Quincy, Michigan

Correction Of News Item About Gladwin

In the January 16 edition of the News we carried a list of 154 Michigan co-operative ass'ns who have adopted a policy of handling Michigan Farm Bureau Brand Seeds only. In that list our Gladwin Farm Bureau seed representative should have read FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE SHIPPING ASS'N, INC., and not the Gladwin Shipping Ass'n.

40 new Michigan cow test ass'ns were organized Dec. 1, 1923 to Dec. 1, 1924, a growth of 58%.

GAS TAX SIGNED

State Capitol, Jan. 29.—Gov. Groesbeck signed the 2 cent gas tax bill at 12:15 today. It will be effective as soon as the Sec'y of State can get collection machinery in action. A conference of representatives of oil companies doing business in Michigan has been called to that end. The weight tax is now effective, and the State has started the regular sale of 1925 automobile licenses.

written into the Evans weight tax bill and to the exact distribution of the revenue from these two bills.

As finally passed by the Legislature, the Evans weight tax bill would tax passenger cars 55c per hundred pounds. Commercial vehicles are defined as "motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire and those constructed or used for transportation of goods, wares or merchandise," and are to be taxed according to the following schedule:

Up to 2,500 pounds	\$.65
2,500 to 4,000 pounds	\$.80
4,000 to 6,000 pounds	1.00
Over 6,000 pounds	1.25

These rates will probably bring in approximately the same amount of revenue as is raised by the present license tax which is based on a combination of weight and horsepower. However, under the new schedule, the burden will be somewhat more equitably distributed. The light cars will pay less than previously and the heavier cars and large trucks will pay considerably more. The additional revenue from the gasoline tax will make it possible to proceed on a "pay as you go basis and retire the present indebtedness without neglecting the construction and maintenance of the state's system of improved highways.

Distribution of Revenue
After holding almost continual conferences and adopting many amendments, the Legislature decided that out of the revenue from the Evans weight tax \$5,000,000 per year should be returned to the counties and the balance should be appropriated as follows:

- (a) Interest and sinking fund for State highway bonds not less than \$1,200,000;
- (b) Maintenance of State trunk line, federal aid and non-trunk line highways, \$2,000,000;
- (c) Building trunk-line bridges, including grade separations, \$1,000,000;
- (d) Non-trunk line highway maintenance and non-trunk line bridges, \$500,000;
- (e) The balance of the revenue would be used for opening, widening and improving state trunk line and federal aid highways. Three hundred thousand dollars per year is set aside for operation expenses of the State Highway Department. A last minute amendment provides that from the weight tax revenue the sum of \$1,525,000 be set aside for the balance of the present fiscal year "to meet the deficiencies in appropriations

More Members Tell About Their High Road Taxes

MEMBERS' ROAD TAX 3 CTS. PER MI.

Figures From Tax Receipts Of
Members Show Need Of
Tax Reform

Mr. Thede, the member from Middleville whose letter regarding his high road taxes was printed in the last issue of the Farm Bureau News, has certainly started something. Other members have been studying their tax receipts, too, and using their pencils.

Many members have written in to their State Farm Bureau to express sympathy with Mr. Thede or to observe that after all his condition was not so bad when compared with their own. Because of their general interest and because of the great importance of this matter of highway taxes we are glad to print some of these letters in this issue of the NEWS. They all point to the necessity of a gasoline tax and other legislation to place the burden of highway finance over onto the automobile users and others who obtain benefits from improved highways and to remove as much of this burden as possible from the general property tax payers.

Tom Payne Says Mr. Thede Got Away Easy

Gallen, Mich., R. 3,
Berrien County,
January 21, 1925.
Michigan Farm Bureau News,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:
I have read Mr. Thede's road tax

letter and in looking over my tax I think he got away very easy as mine runs 3 and a fraction cents per mile.

I will give you the items: road repair tax \$15.87, highway improvement tax \$138.14, county road tax \$18.50, license for a Chevrolet car \$11.95, total \$184.46.

Pretty expensive riding, especially when we have to pull a car 1/4 of a mile with horse when muddy to get out. My assessed valuation, real and personal was \$14,300.

A gas tax would get lots from people that come into out state from outside to wear out our roads. If everybody had voted as I did, they wouldn't have to worry over Governor Groesbeck's veto of the gas tax the second time. At that I am a Republican.

There is one other item on my tax receipt that is out of reason, that is my county tax of \$145.99. Now I think we tax payers are some to blame for the condition of things, we have drifted and let the other fellow do as he pleased.

Now the question is how to stop it? Individually, I know we are the ones to stop it, but how? And if it isn't stopped the state or county or roads will own several farms that they will have to work themselves because the average farmer can't stand it and stay.

My total taxes on 200 acres are \$841.83. We had a very heavy drain tax. How many times have we got to buy our farms to own them? I have a brother-in-law working in a band instrument shop making more money with just his two hands than I and my family make with this investment. AND WE WORK.

In looking over my letter I see I did not state the number of miles traveled. The car shows 4,000 miles.

We might allow 1,000 miles for wagon and sled, which I doubt very much. Now you can figure for yourself what it cost me. Any suggestions will be appreciated very much.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS PAYNE.

FARMER DRAINED TO BONE TO PAY TAXES

Fremont, Michigan, R. 4
January 21, 1925
Michigan Farm Bureau News,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:
I read with much interest the Farm Bureau News and the article of Mr. Thede in last issue was sure along right lines, but as to his high tax it is only a riddle and think he is very fortunate compared to some others; our tax for instance.

Our real estate value is \$5,250 and personal \$300 and our tax for 1924 is \$120.17, more than double that of Mr. Thede's with less valuation.

Now I want to add, that it drained us to the bone to pay our tax and interest. If you will see that this gets to the right party I will be very grateful. Yours,
E. D. CROSBY.

Road Taxes Are \$76 For 2,000 Mile Travel

Hamilton, Michigan, R. 3,
January 21, 1925.
Mr. Stanley M. Powell,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir:
Having read about Arthur C. Thede's articles on road taxes in your January 16 issue, am sending you some facts about my tax re-

ceipts. Highway Improvement tax \$24.75, County Road Tax \$17.48, Township tax \$22.50, Ford car \$11.70. Total \$76.43 upon an assessed valuation of \$7,500.00 real and \$125 personal property.

All my traveling in business and pleasure is not more than 2,000 miles per year.

I am very much in favor of a gas tax of two or three cents instead of placing the burden on real estate.

Sincerely yours,
BENJAMIN LOHMAN.

COSTS FRED HOADLEY \$130 FOR ROAD TAXES

Three Oaks, Mich., R. 3,
January 22, 1925.
Mr. S. M. Powell,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:
Mr. Thede has started something and if it is figures you want will send a few from Berrien Co.:

\$ 60.36 Covert Tax
27.01 County Tax
4.57 Highway Improvement Tax
15.75 Road Repair Tax
23.00 2 Ford Licenses
\$130.69
\$5700.00 Valuation
\$ 600.00 Personal
From methods tried by other states a two-cent gas tax seems about right.

A weight tax would not bother Ford owners so much but gas tax seems near fair and should go through first.
Believe our Representatives are backing it. Send them a reminder.
Yours truly,
FRED F. HOADLEY.

Mr. Rockwell Caught In Covert Road Net

Cressey, Michigan, R. 1,
January 19, 1925.
Mr. Stanley M. Powell,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir:
On reading Mr. Arthur Thede's letter in the last Michigan Farm Bureau News it was evident to me he had not been caught in a network of Covert Roads.

I also paid my taxes a short time ago, and on an assessed valuation of \$3500 Real and \$150 Personal property my road taxes were as follows:

Road repair	\$ 9.31
County road	7.08
Covert road No. 7	36.85
Covert road—County	12.19
Covert road No. 20	3.58
Covert road No. 177	5.38
Covert road township	16.43

TOTAL \$90.82
With the \$9.50 auto tax making \$100.32 I have paid for last year's road building and maintenance.

Taking Mr. Thede's figures of 4,000 miles travel on the roads as a basis (which I haven't had time to travel) my cost per mile of travel would be 2 1/2 cents.

A state trunk line under construction passes within a mile of me and I presume we will be asked to contribute again when this section is built.
I believe a gas tax is the fairest way to put some of the burden of road building and maintenance where it belongs on those who use the roads.

To raise all road money by a gas tax would be unfair to those who use gasoline for other purposes than automobiles and trucks, and on autos (Continued on page four)

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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 60 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.

THE GAS TAX FIGHT HAS BEEN WON

More than three year's fight by the Michigan State Farm Bureau for a gasoline tax for highway financing purposes has been rewarded. A two-cent gasoline tax and a modified license law or weight tax have just been passed with immediate effect by the 1925 Legislature. The Governor's signature is assured, and in a few days motorists and truck drivers will be contributing to the cost of their good highways in proportion to their mileage on the same, which is the principle that the State Farm Bureau has stood for.

Rural property owners should not be compelled to foot the road building and repair bills of a traveling public, but they have had to do so. Note the highway taxation letters appearing in this edition of the News.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau was the first organization to come out and demand this road finance reform in the interests of rural tax payers. Once into the fight, it never let up until the legislation was passed, as witness the resolutions passed by the Board of Delegates at each annual Farm Bureau meeting.

At the 1921 meeting of the Bureau, a resolution was passed to the effect that all drive-away cars should be taxed \$2 each and this money turned into the highway maintenance fund. At the 1922 annual meeting, a one-cent gasoline tax resolution appeared, with instructions that it be carried into the 1923 legislature, which was done. There it became a two-cent gasoline tax and passed both houses. It was vetoed by Gov. Groesbeck and the legislature was unable to pass it over his veto. But it had been

demonstrated that public opinion was in favor of a gasoline tax. While the fight was on in the 1923 legislature, the delegates at the fifth annual Farm Bureau meeting, Feb. 1923, passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that we believe that in the main the amount of gasoline consumed is in proportion to the use derived from the public highways and is a logical basis for taxation, and we therefore favor a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline in Michigan to raise funds for interest and retirement of the State's highway bonds.

In the year between the fifth and sixth annual meetings, the Farm Bureau continued digging up facts on the gasoline tax proposition and hammering away at it through the Farm Bureau News and elsewhere. At the sixth meeting, Feb. 1924, this resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, that we heartily re-affirm our well established position that in the main the amount of gasoline consumed is in proportion to the use derived from the public highways and is therefore a logical and equitable means of placing a reasonable share of the cost of highway maintenance upon the traffic that most wears it out; and we therefore reiterate our declaration in favor of a tax of two cents per gallon on gasoline in Michigan, the proceeds to be used to apply on the interest and principal of the State highway bonds, the State highway rewards due the counties and the maintenance and construction of the State trunk-line highways.

More organizations flocked to the support of the gas tax. Scores of Granges, Boards of Supervisors, road organizations and others passed resolutions demanding a gasoline tax for highway purposes.

In the fall of 1924 many candidates for the legislature ran on gasoline tax platforms and won. Many who had voted against it in 1923 failed of re-election. When the 1925 legislature came into session, it was evident that a large majority was determined upon a gasoline tax to meet the highway finance crisis made public late in 1924 by Gov. Groesbeck. A compromise of the weight tax and gas tax supporters resulted in virtually a complete victory for the gas taxers, as their 1923 gas tax platform had included the adoption of a companion weight tax bill correcting inequalities in the present license law system, lightening the burden on small cars and increasing it on heavy cars and trucks.

The gas tax victory has been won. The Farm Bureau is proud of the part that it had in the struggle. We have won one of the points set forth in the Farm Bureau platform at the top of this column. Organization made it possible. Let's go after the others.

COME TO M. A. C. FEB. 2 TO 6TH

If you can get away from the farm for a few days at this time, take in Farmers Week at M. A. C., Feb. 2 to 6, inclusive. You'll have the best time you have had in many a day. Plenty of entertainment, plenty of instruction and interesting things to see. The railroads are granting fare and a half rates for the round trip. The College authorities will assist you in getting rooms at reasonable rates. East Lansing has about the best set of restaurants and cafeterias to be found anywhere, serving good food at reasonable prices. The outing will do you good.

While you're at it, come prepared to take in the annual meeting of your State Farm Bureau, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 5-6. You'll enjoy that, too. You'll get a better insight of the Farm Bureau movement.

Come prepared to take a part in the meeting. It's your organization, and we want you there. Visit your State Farm Bureau headquarters while in Lansing.

Home Tasks Made Easier By Attending Farmers' Week

Agr'l College Brings Forth Its Best Ideas For Visitors February 2-5

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

In this issue of our paper I wish to have a little heart-to-heart talk with our Farm Bureau women. This is the last issue before our annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau and Farmers Week.

I hope many of our farm folks can attend the good meetings, conferences and lectures planned for us during Farmers' Week at M. A. C. Let us go there with the thought that everything possible has been done for our comfort and pleasure and enlightenment; that these meetings are not for the benefit of the College and its students, but for those of us that are past school life or have been denied the privilege of college work. Let us take in all that we possibly can and then let's pass on the good ideas and encouraging words to our less fortunate friends, when we return home. It only takes a little sometimes to do a wonderful lot of good for some weary, disappointed and discouraged soul. Let's share with those we are among, the good things we hear and see as we travel along day by day.

Farmers' Week Opportunities
There are some very interesting programs arranged for the women during the mornings of Farmers' Week. I am sorry that I must miss some of them, for our Board of Directors will be in session, reviewing the year's work, approving of departmental reports and planning the next year's program. But whenever I am free from duty, I aim to learn all I can at these special meetings.

I know I can learn much about cooking the different cuts of meat, and I am glad that someone connected with the great packing industry will be there to give demonstrations. It has been my privilege to visit a packing house several times in recent years. I marveled at the different ways of cutting a carcass and the different ways of preparing the meat so that it would be most appealing and attractive to the public. I want to hear all about the cooking of it so that I may have new ways to serve meats at our family table.

For Our Own Health
There will be an opportunity to learn more about that affliction of so many of our folks these days,

When our attention is called to it, we find that some whole families are afflicted more or less and we seem to know so little about the how's and why's of it and what we can do in our diet to cure it in children and young people, and what to do about it in later years. Here's a chance to learn something and another chance to tell somebody back home who knows nothing about it.

Then there will be much to hear on feeding our families—whether we should plan a meal, hit or miss—old and young alike—pancakes, potatoes and meat every day the year round, or whether some of the ailments and discomforts of ourselves and growing children could not be lessened by a more careful study of what to prepare and how to prepare it with regard to growth and health.

A Dress In One Hour
Then we can learn how to make a dress in one hour. I know there are thousands of women in our state that this information would be like Heaven to them. Let's not be doubtful about it, but let's say it can be done and we want to know how.

There will be a lecture on choosing colors for our rugs or carpets or curtains. Most of us at times are at a loss as to what we should choose when we are going to buy something new for the home. We want our homes to look nice and cheerful, but we find that we don't seem to get just the right color.

So we find we have something different than we expected. What is different about our living room than that pretty one we saw one time? Let's learn all we can and be ready to apply information of this kind when we make such changes.

State Farm Bureau Meeting
At the general sessions there will be great opportunities to hear many lectures of nations' reputation on many interesting subjects. At the annual meeting of our organization, I am sure you would renew your faith and feel glad you were part of it all, if you would but attend.

As an organization, are we satisfied? Have we any regrets? Have we used forthright, ability and patience as we should? Have we done all that such an organization should do, or have we left untouched some specific work that should have been included in the past year's program? Has the Michigan State Farm Bureau been mindful of the farm woman's needs and difficulties? Has the farm woman given assistance to the organization created to help her? These are just a few of the many

queries going through my mind as we approach this period of our year's work. Personally, there is a feeling of satisfaction creeping over me that heretofore was not sensed, for I firmly believe we are slowly but surely improving conditions for those of our vocation. Perhaps we have done nothing spectacular to catch the attention of our folks, but it has been a continual grind, with always the one object in view—lifting the farmer to a plane level with other vocations of like investment and equal effort. This can only be done through co-operative interest, adequate support and honest publicity. All of which we have been doing to our utmost.

I hope to meet many of you during the week and what ever sections we can attend, I am certain it will be to our mutual benefit.

Legislature Enacts Gas Tax and Weight Levy

(Continued from page one) heretofore made for the payment of interest on state highway bonds and for the State Highway Department.

As passed by the Senate, the revenue from the Alwood-Baxter two cent gas tax bill would have been appropriated as follows: To apply on back highway rewards due the counties, \$1,000,000; interest and sinking fund for state highway bonds, not less than \$3,000,000; the balance would be used for "the general construction, improvement and betterment of the public highways within the state." The House Committee on General Taxation increased the amount to be paid to the counties each year on back highway rewards to \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as approved by the Senate.

This action on the part of the House was not concurred in by the Senate. The vote on the question of agreeing to the recommendation of the House that the amount of back highway rewards to be paid to the counties each year be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 was lost, the Senators voting as follows:

- YEAS—
Case, B. L. Hunter
Cummings Leland
Herrick Whiteley
Horton Young
Nays—21
Atwood Howarth
Bahorski Karcher
Baxter Martin
Bohn Pearson
Brower Penney
Condon Quinlan
Gansser Truettnier
Gettel Wilcox
Greene Wood
Herald Woodruff

Absent—3
Butler Case, W. L.
Henry (deceased)

This disagreement threw the matter into conference. Three conferees were appointed on the part of each branch of the Legislature and after more than an hour's deliberation, they reached an agreement to fix the amount for this year at \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 for next year and each succeeding year until these back rewards are all paid. This compromise was accepted unanimously by both the Senate and the House.

Tuesday, January 27, was a red-letter day insofar as the introduction of bills in the State Legislature was concerned. Forty-five new measures appeared in the Senate, while forty-one were introduced in the House, thus making a total of eighty-six new proposals. Seventy-seven of these bills were budget appropriations to cover the needs of the state department and institutions for the next two years.

Requests contained in these bills totaled more than \$70,000,000. As the probable revenue from the state general property tax, corporation tax and miscellaneous sources will not exceed \$50,000,000 for the next two years, it is evident that these budget bills will be severely pared before final passage. The bills as introduced were drafted exactly in accordance with the requests of the various institutions and governmental agencies.

The recommendations of the State Budget Commission approved about \$46,000,000 for the next two years, but among those recommendations there is no provision for the purchase of land or the erection of new buildings. Requests for these two items total about \$18,700,000.

Among these twenty-seven appropriation bills, Michigan farmers will be particularly interested in Senate Bill No. 48, which would provide \$750,000 for each of the next two years for paying indemnities on slaughtered tubercular cattle. The state now has on its waiting list a large number of counties which have raised county funds but cannot carry out the t. b. eradication campaign until state funds are available for indemnities. If this bill is passed, it will allow for speeding up the t. b. eradication work in Michigan.

Confronted with the task of passing judgment on all of these appropriation requests, the Senate took a recess from Wednesday, January 28, until Tuesday evening, February 3. However, they have adopted a gentlemen's agreement that nothing will be done during the first week in February. One or two members will be present each day to make the necessary motions to adjourn. The other members will continue their institutional visits and other junketing trips. In the meantime, the House is grinding along transacting some business.

Two very important agricultural bills have appeared in the Senate. Both are sponsored by Senator George Leland of Pennville. One would amend the old Markets Director Act, bringing it up to date and putting a penalty clause in the law. In its present form this law is almost impossible to enforce and sadly needs an amendment to put teeth in it. The other bill by Senator Leland

would establish the Federal potato grades in Michigan. These grades are now being enforced by the State Department of Agriculture, but it is thought that they would command more respect and be more readily enforced if there were a specific law making them compulsory. Similar grades have been in effect for apples and grapes.

The first definite move toward the settlement of the question as to what stand Michigan should take regarding the ratification of the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment was made Tuesday evening, January 27, when Representative Hartzog of Mason introduced a bill which would submit the question to a referendum vote of the people at the April election, 1925. The results of this referendum would be certified by the County Clerks to the 1927 Legislature which would then vote on the question.

One important tax reform measure has been introduced in the Senate. It is sponsored by Senator Bernie L. Case of Ithaca, and is an amendment to the present corporation tax, aimed at making the larger corporations pay on the same relative basis as the smaller and medium sized concerns. Under the law as it now stands no corporation pays more than \$50,000, no matter how great its capital and surplus may be. Senator Case's bill would raise this maximum figure from \$50,000 to \$500,000. Senator Case proposes to lower the rate from two and a half mills to two mills. These two features of the bill would about balance, so the amount of the total revenue would probably not be materially changed. Of course, this bill will encounter strong opposition from the large corporations and it is doubtful if it can be passed.

The insistent demand of up-state motorists for lower license fees for auto licenses purchased late in the season, has once more been voiced in a bill introduced in the House by Representative John E. Gillett of Rapid City, Missaukee County. Under the present law, licenses purchased after September 1st, are half price. This new proposal would provide that for licenses purchased between April 1st and September 1st, a three-fourths rate would apply. It is the contention of Representatives from northern Michigan that on account of heavy snows in that part of the state they are unable to use their automobiles but a portion of the year and so should not pay the full amount of the license fee.

Representative John Holland of Bessemer, the veteran member of the House, from Gogebic County, has introduced his proposal for a standard eight-hour day. Representative Holland introduces this measure each session; but although it has sometimes been reported out of committee, it has never been passed when it came up for general consideration on the floor. The bill would provide an eight-hour day for industrial employment, and would establish pay and a half for overtime. In a recent session of the Legislature, considerable debate was started when it was proposed to include farmers under the provisions of the bill.

Holland introduces this measure each session; but although it has sometimes been reported out of committee, it has never been passed when it came up for general consideration on the floor. The bill would provide an eight-hour day for industrial employment, and would establish pay and a half for overtime. In a recent session of the Legislature, considerable debate was started when it was proposed to include farmers under the provisions of the bill.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR BUREAU'S BIG 1925 WOOL POOL

Wool to be Accepted Only on Contract; Meetings of Growers Urged

The Michigan Farm Bureau's 1925 Wool Pool is now being organized.

The same general plan that was so successful in 1924 will be followed this year. The wool will again be pooled with the Ohio Wool Growers Co-operative Association and will be shipped to their warehouse in Columbus. The shipping will be done in carloads from all points where enough wool for a carlot can be assembled. Producers not near enough to carlot assembling points will ship direct.

All wools will be received only from producers who have signed the Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool contract. A cash advance of about 75 per cent of the estimated value of the wool on arrival at the Columbus warehouse will be made to those asking it. The advance will be mailed direct to the grower after the wool has been received at Columbus.

Wool contracts will be available in a few days. In signing these Michigan wool producers will assure themselves of the best possible marketing service.

Address all inquiries for information to Wool Dept., Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing. We shall be glad to meet any group of wool producers who wish to get together. All wools should be assembled as much as possible in carlots, so as to save freight charges.

The outlook for the 1925 wool pool is good and the earlier we can hear from the growers the better arrangement as we will be able to make. The growers are asked not to ship any wool until they have had full instructions from State Farm Bureau headquarters.

Live Poultry
Capon, ducks, geese, broilers and fancy chickens in demand in Detroit daily. We assure our shippers good results and satisfactory service. Write us for market information and prices. FARM BUREAU POULTRY EXCHANGE 2610 Riopelle St. Detroit, Mich.

SATISFYING SALT
N-C (non-caking) salt pours. Scoop it up out of the barrel. It never has to be broken out of the barrel with an axe. Saves your time and temper. It's pure, white, smooth and mellow. Always free running. Packed in 280 lb. bins, and in sacks weighing 140, 100, 70, 50 and 25 lbs. OUR BIG FOUR stock salt (medicated) is a wonderful tonic, conditioner and worm expeller. Order from your co-op ass'n. SAGINAW SALT PRODUCTS COMPANY Saginaw, Michigan

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 HAVEN, 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 HAVEN peaches. These three varieties are unexcelled for market purposes, and with Elberta or SOUTH HAVEN 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 25, 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

PRES. NOON PICTURES THE AMAZING PROGRESS FARMERS HAVE MADE IN CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING

Co-op Sales of Grain, Cotton, Livestock, Fruits, Have Increased Ten Fold in Past 10 Years; Gigantic Farmer Businesses Prove Soundness of Co-operation

This is the third and last of three articles in which the address Farm Organization Problems and Some Solutions, delivered by Pres. M. L. Noon of the State Farm Bureau before the State Ass'n of Farmers Clubs at Lansing, Dec. 3, is being presented to Michigan Farm Bureau members.

Today's article is Co-operative Marketing and Efficient Production. The first of the series, Dec. 26, discussed the relation of farm organizations to our transportation problems; the second installment of the address, published in the News of January 16, discussed the taxation and legislative problems of the farmer.

FARM ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS

"Co-operative Marketing and Efficient Production"

By M. L. NOON

Pres. Mich. State Farm Bureau Another of the big outstanding problems in which the farmer is vitally interested today might be classed under the heading of Co-operative Buying and Selling. This word "co-operative" is sometimes a very much over-worked term and oftentimes is much misunderstood. There are about as many definitions of it as there are people who use the term. Perhaps the best idea of co-operation is "to get one's self into such a frame of mind that other people can work with you."

Both in the matter of co-operative buying and co-operative selling there does seem to exist on every hand a tremendous amount of misunderstanding. The enemies of the movement point with glee to its failures and the people who should be its friends and who have made some feeble effort to work out its principles point with dismay to the same things. Enemies of the co-operative movement are fond of telling us that its successful outcome is absolutely impossible, that farmers cannot stick together, that they never did and that they never will, and there are many farmers, unfortunately, who say the same thing. The fact of the matter is that in many cases the opposition to co-operative effort both on the buying and selling end is just as active among the farmers as it is among their worst enemies.

Expansion Tenfold in 10 Years The fact remains, however, that anyone who says that the movement is impossible, that it will never succeed and that farmers never will stick to it either densely ignorant of the facts or else is afflicted with the blindness of those who do not wish to see. As a matter of fact, 11 years ago the co-operatives in this country marketed slightly over \$200,000,000 worth of farm products co-operatively; last year we marketed, according to the most recent government estimates, two billion three hundred million dollars worth of farm products co-operatively. In other words, the volume of co-operative selling in this country has multiplied itself more than ten times in the last ten years. If this rate of progress continues and with increased momentum as compared with ten years ago (and without doubt it will), then in another ten years a tremendously greater proportion of all farm products will be marketed after the co-operative plan.

Grain Marketing Company This may sound very optimistic, but "the world do move." A striking illustration of the rapidity this movement is making is found in the recent Grain Marketing Company of Chicago whereby a corporation of farmers has taken over four of the largest grain handling properties in the country. This corporation began doing business on the 5th of August and the companies taken over are as follows: Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Rosenbaum Bros., and Armour Grain Company; these three firms being in Chicago and the Davis-Noland-Merrill Company, Kansas City. Their elevators have a storage capacity of over forty-five million bushels and are located at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Fort Worth, Galveston, Minneapolis, Toledo, Erie, Buffalo and Norfolk.

An illustration of its volume is shown in the fact that a few days ago Chicago received 4,400 carloads of grain, the largest receipts of the history of the business for one day, and of this quantity more than fifty per cent came to the Grain Marketing Company. Its ability to perform services for every part of the country is illustrated by the fact that it has already handled for the Michigan Elevator Exchange over 700,000 bushels of grain and gave us most excellent service.

The Live Stock Upheaval Live stock is being marketed by farmers' Co-operative Producers' Commission Ass'n in fourteen of the great terminal markets of the country. No stone is being left unturned to stop the movement but it still goes on in spite of all hindrances and today it is as well established as any other business house or system handling this commodity. A very large per cent of the cotton and tobacco of the country is marketed entirely by co-operative organizations. From 75 to 95 per cent of the following California agricultural products are marketed co-operatively: Citrus, fruits, raisins, walnuts and prunes.

Co-op Selling in Michigan Coming nearer home we have the five great commodity exchanges of Michigan; namely, Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Michigan Livestock Exchange, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc. The business of these co-operative groups runs into many millions of dollars annually. Just by way of illustration, the Michigan Elevator Exchange did a million dollar business in October and the Michigan Milk Producers' Association is selling about fifteen million dollars of milk or more per year. The answer to people who say it can't be done is simply to point to what is actually being accomplished before their very eyes. Moreover, the movement is only just getting started.

On the co-operative buying end, progress has been slower. Its principles are not so well understood as in the case of co-operative selling and as far as the farmers of this country are concerned the movement is of more recent origin although some early attempts were made many years ago. For instance, the Grange should have large credit for the efforts put forth in its early history to develop the idea of farmers buying co-operatively. They entered into the work on what was for that time a very large scale. The movement failed temporarily, but we cannot afford to forget the splendid pioneer work done at that time. In many cases Farmers' Clubs have also done good work in this line, but it has been only in recent years that farmers are beginning to see the value of centralizing the buying end of their business through large organized groups, so that supplies of the best quality may be brought to them at the least possible cost.

There are some fundamental principles which must always be observed if either co-operative buying or selling is to be successful. First, the buying must be by groups and in large volume. Second, it must be on a cash basis. Third, needs must be anticipated as far in advance as possible. Fourth, groups of farmers who do this successfully must stick to their own shop year in and year out that is to say, the farmer cannot hope to get successful co-operative buying service if he persists in shopping around and only giving his co-op the business when there is a sure saving.

A Common Mistake In this connection, one of the biggest mistakes made by co-operative associations and their management consists in trying to always undersell the other man. The rule should be volume buying for cash, largely on the basis of anticipated needs, the same commodity to be sold for cash at the prevailing market price for that commodity, then at the end of the season whatever is left belongs to the association and should be paid back to the membership in proportion to their business with the ass'n, after taking care of the necessary interest, reserve, repairs, etc. This method does not inflict unfair hardships on a competitor or our own management. It leaves no reason for dislike on the part of others in the same kind of business and it insures supplies to the farmers at the right price.

A Few Common Fallacies We have oftentimes been told it is impossible to get the farmer to anticipate his needs and that it is impossible for him to pay cash, also, that he must shop around and make the best deal he can. The answer to all this is that if he will not anticipate his needs but rather insists on the management of his co-operative association gambling for him in this respect, by taking a long chance on how much to order at a given time; if he will not pay cash or give bankable paper; if he will not consistently patronize his own business institution, then there is no hope for co-operative buying.

The Dividing Line If the farmer insists on making his co-operative association take these chances regarding credit and amount of supply, etc., then it were better to stop the whole co-operative buying machinery and go back to the dealer in the various supplies and continue to pay him the large margin about which we have always complained, but which he has absolutely had to charge because of the fact that we made him do our gambling on supplies he purchased for us. We expected him to carry our credits with their usual proportion of bad debts. This may sound harsh but it

is nevertheless true and co-operative buying will never be a success until it gets onto a cash basis and to a large volume, with opportunities for accurately anticipating its needs. Further, farmers will never be successful in co-operative buying or selling until they are ready to furnish the necessary capital to their associations for carrying on the business. In other words, a group of farmers organized together for commercial business must observe the same business procedure as is observed by other successful people, in similar lines of business or they will fail.

We Are Succeeding There is, however, on every hand, great reason for encouragement along these lines. Farmers are sticking together both in their buying and selling as they never did before. For illustration, the fact that three state Farm Bureaus; namely, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, are taking the output of a large, well equipped fertilizer factory. Also, the fact that several states have combined in using the services of what is perhaps the largest and best equipped dairy feed mixing plant in the country, makes it possible for these Farm Bureau members to receive commodities of the highest quality and at very reasonable prices. This again illustrates the thought we want to keep in mind, that small local groups striving either to buy or sell just as a local group, cannot get anywhere at all. It does not take much of a local dealer to make it rough going for the isolated co-op, but local groups associated into commodity exchanges on the selling side and purchasing from central supply organizations on the buying side, make it possible for the farmer groups hundreds of miles from the source of supply, to buy their goods for cash at the same price or better prices than his local dealer formerly paid for them.

The Matter of Production The last great problem we are going to mention at this time is one which is not quite so popular among a great many farmers as those we have already mentioned. Everybody agrees that we should improve our methods along the farmer's side of transportation, taxation, legislation, and co-operative buying and selling, but when we begin to talk about the matter of efficient production, then we are quite apt to strike fire, at least with some farmers. There generally will be someone who will come right back and say there is no use producing any more because we have too much now, but efficient production is not necessarily increased production.

The American farmer is the greatest producer in the world from the standpoint of his "per man production," but he lags a long way behind his European brother from the standpoint of "per acre production." Of course, the difference in labor, etc., between the two countries has been largely responsible for this, but the fact remains that sooner or later the inefficient producers on the farm, will be forced out of business, or at least forced down to a mere existence, just as surely as the inefficient business man, be he a grocer or other sort of tradesman, is forced out of business when his methods become inefficient. The law of the survival of the fittest will obtain on the farm just as well as anywhere else, only that it does not take effect quite so quickly.

On Playing Safe The farmer is by all odds the greatest gambler on earth. The very nature of his occupation makes him such. He gambles against the weather, plant diseases, animal diseases, and the market. There are but two things he is very sure of, namely, taxes and death. However, this is not being said from a pessimistic standpoint, but just to bring into relief the idea that the farmer's production problem is of great uncertainty, to say the least. The very fact that these things obtain, however, is a reason for controlling the efficiency factor as far as possible. For instance, a farmer cannot control the weather but he can control his seed. It is not efficiency to buy seed of unknown origin because it is a little cheaper. It is not efficiency to plant largely of a certain crop before he has studied the possibilities of the profitable disposal thereof and for the most part, it is not efficiency to bank too heavily on specialized farming. There are places, of course, where fruit may be the major or the only product, other places grain, etc., but statistics show greatest prosperity where agriculture has a diversified program in which there should be three or four principal sources of income for each farm.

Efficient production comes so close to marketing that we hardly know where one begins and the other leaves off. It would be better, for instance, to have five acres of potatoes with the soil well prepared and fertilized and planted in season and at such distance apart that a maximum number of marketable potatoes would be produced than to spend the same amount of money and energy in planting ten acres of potatoes, in which case the tillage operation would only be half done and the percentage of culls would be much larger while the total marketable yield might easily be no greater.

In other words, if a farm is normally to produce 1,000 bushels of potatoes per year it will be much more efficient production to so handle five acres with regards to seed, spraying, fertility, etc., that this amount be produced than to use ten acres for the job.

In the matter of efficient production, perhaps the worst failure of the American farmer is his neglect in conserving the fertility of his soil.

In many cases this amounts to a crime against the future generations. We talk freely about wornout farms and this in a state where comparatively few farms are 100 years old. Our European farmers can show us many places where the land has been under cultivation from three to four hundred and up to two thousand years, and where the yields are very much greater per acre than is the case with the average Michigan farmer, and, moreover, the farms on the other side of the ocean, at least, are not more fertile and in many cases not so fertile originally as were the lands of Michigan.

How Organization Helps In matters of efficient production, the question of organization enters in just as much as in the other problems we have mentioned. For instance we have been able to assure ourselves of pure and adapted seed only since we have had a Farm Bureau Seed dept getting seed for us. Efficient production likewise depends on being able to secure fertilizing elements needed to replace those taken from the soil in the growing of our crops. This thing becomes an organization problem in the matter of buying such fertilizer co-operatively to assure ourselves of quality and value.

Efficient production likewise hitches itself to co-operative marketing organization, which enables farmers to get together and arrange their crop system to best fit their market. Efficient production will also arrange its farm program that the right kind of livestock will be produced ready for the market, at the best marketing time which can be ascertained through the co-operative marketing organization. This is vastly different from the old idea of having something to sell without any regard to the demands of the market as to time and variety of product.

At Organization Problems After all, the one big thing necessary for us to remember as farmers today is that none of these great problems can possibly be solved by any one of us alone, but by small groups, united in large groups able to speak and act for a whole commodity, such as potatoes, fruit, milk, live stock, grain, etc.

The prosperity of this nation in the past has been founded very largely on the products of the farm. Late years the scene has shifted. The farmers are now one-third instead of two-thirds the population, and the other groups are strongly organized. Solidly entrenched they are generating opposition even in government circles, itself as witness, the attempt to take from the United States Department of Agriculture functions properly belonging to it and giving them to the United States Department of Commerce. This movement has already begun and is being strenuously carried on, and, moreover, can result in nothing but evil to American agriculture. This is just an illustration again of the utter futility of individuals or small groups being able to handle the situation. The challenge is before us here and now, and it is going to require the united forces of all our farm organizations to maintain the ground already gained for the business of farming. Will the farmers of today accept the challenge? Will they adopt as their slogan that nothing can be done for them except as they do it themselves? Will they proceed on the basis that they ask no special privilege and no class legislation but simply ask the same consideration, the same rights, the same credits, the same treatment all along the line as is accorded to the other great industrial groups?

We believe that the genius of the American farmer will furnish the leadership from its own ranks to work out these great problems. We not only believe, but we know that unless this is true they never will be worked out and American agriculture will go the way of the agriculture of some of the other nations and when that day comes let America beware, for a country can no longer be prosperous with an abased agriculture than can a building stand on a foundation of rotten timber.

Low Railroad Rates For Farmers Week All Michigan railroads have granted special rates to farmers attending the annual Farmers' week at M. A. C., Feb. 2 to 6. In most cases a round trip may be had at one and one-half times the regular one-way fare.

Farm Bur. Co-op Takes Over Coal Business Fennville, Jan. 20.—The Fennville Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n of Allegan county, has taken over the coal business formerly owned by the Fennville Coal Co. The co-op is doing a good business.

Big Rapids Co-op Ass'n Business Good in 1924 Big Rapids, Jan. 16.—The Big Rapids Co-operative Producers Co. during 1924 paid farmers \$70,000 for their produce and shows a profit for the year.

Sold 84 Cars Detroit, Jan. 28.—For the week ending Jan. 22, the Michigan Live Stock Exch. Co-op Comm. House here sold 84 cars of stock for 49 co-op shippers. The St. Johns and Fowler Ass'ns shipped 7 cars each.

Visit the Michigan State Farm Bureau Fabric Dept. when in Lansing.

PORTLAND FARM BUREAU CLOSES SPLENDID YEAR

Elevator, Live Stock, Dairy And Egg Sales Are \$300,000

Portland, Jan. 16.—The annual meeting of the Portland Farm Bureau Community Unit was held here yesterday. The meeting was well attended. Lunch was served by the Bureau at noon.

Annual reports from all divisions were read and accepted. The reports showed a total business for the whole unit of over \$300,000 and a net gain of \$5,500, bringing the investment notes to 96 1/2 cents on the dollar.

A. W. Hughes is manager of the Elevator Division. Under his management it has shown the biggest volume of business and best gain since being taken over by the Farm Bureau.

A. Fred Klotz is manager of the Livestock Division, which handled 93 cars of stock during 1924. This division also showed a prosperous year and a good balance.

The Cream, Poultry, and Egg Division handled 70,000 lbs. of butter fat, 21,500 dozens of eggs and 30,000 lbs. of poultry during the year, with a gain of about \$550.00, including interest paid on investment notes.

The following Board of Directors was elected: Fred Klotz, Lester M. Campbell, Ernest Barnard, George Fisher, Wm. Pryer, Ed. Hillis, Wm. Spitzley, Veryl Tyler.

161 CO-OP ASS'NS TO SELL F. B. SEEDS ONLY

Since our Jan. 9 edition, seven more co-operative ass'ns have announced that they are handling Michigan Farm Bureau brand seeds exclusively. This brings the list up to 161 ass'ns, the names of the other 154 having been published Jan. 9. The additions are:

South Haven Fruit Exchange. Fargo Farm Bureau Local. Edwardsburg Co-op Ass'n. Lakeview Co-op Ass'n. Lake Odessa Farm Bureau Unit. Vassar—Frank Baker. Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elev.

CLINTON PLANS STRONG PROGRAM FOR 1925

St. Johns, Jan. 10.—Continuance of cow testing work, alfalfa work, the mid-winter festival and poultry show and the Clinton County Farm Bureau's regular program of promotion of co-operative marketing enterprises and a better agriculture were read into the 1925 program at the annual meeting held here Thursday. The Bureau reported itself in good financial shape. Officers and directors were re-elected, as follows: President, George Bateman; vice-president, Theodore Bengel; secretary-treasurer, James R. Campbell. Directors—George Bateman, Theo. Bengel, J. R. Campbell, H. P. Doty, J. E. Crosey, F. J. Anderson, R. W. Sleight, Burr Eaton and C. L. Shafley.

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Low Railroad Rates For Farmers Week

All Michigan railroads have granted special rates to farmers attending the annual Farmers' week at M. A. C., Feb. 2 to 6. In most cases a round trip may be had at one and one-half times the regular one-way fare.

Farm Bur. Co-op Takes Over Coal Business

Fennville, Jan. 20.—The Fennville Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n of Allegan county, has taken over the coal business formerly owned by the Fennville Coal Co. The co-op is doing a good business.

Big Rapids Co-op Ass'n Business Good in 1924

Big Rapids, Jan. 16.—The Big Rapids Co-operative Producers Co. during 1924 paid farmers \$70,000 for their produce and shows a profit for the year.

Sold 84 Cars

Detroit, Jan. 28.—For the week ending Jan. 22, the Michigan Live Stock Exch. Co-op Comm. House here sold 84 cars of stock for 49 co-op shippers. The St. Johns and Fowler Ass'ns shipped 7 cars each.

Berrien Bur. Working On F. B. Seed Service

St. Joseph, Jan. 28.—The Berrien County Farm Bureau, in co-operation with the State Farm Bureau Seed dept and local elevators and fruit ass'ns, is working to assure Berrien Farm Bureau members adequate stocks of Farm Bureau Brand Seeds for spring planting. Secretary Richards is trying to work out arrangements so that the various localities can co-operate and get the benefit of carload rates. Special attention is to be given the western side of the county.

OTTAWA BUREAU STATES ITS POLICY

Says All Co-operators Should Co-operate; Adopts Resolutions

Grand Haven, Jan. 20.—At its annual meeting held here today, the Ottawa County Farm Bureau adopted resolutions urging its members to patronize co-operative ass'ns and to buy Farm Bureau feeds, fertilizers and other materials as far as possible.

All co-ops were urged to patronize the departments of the State Farm Bureau, knowing that by so doing they are building up a great farmer-owned and directed service organization.

Appreciation was expressed for support given Ottawa County county agent and home demonstration work by the Board of Supervisors. The work of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its officers was endorsed; likewise the work of the Mich. Agr'l College. The College was asked to expand its work in interests of the poultry industry, of which Ottawa county is a leading exponent. The principle of a State income tax was endorsed, and so was the primary system of government, and reapportionment of the state on a basis of citizenship rather than of population. Opposition was strong to the so-called child labor amendment. Gov. Groesbeck was asked to take steps for removal of the embargo on Michigan chicks and poultry.

Any visitor at the Ottawa meeting would have been impressed by progressive type of farmers who make up the Ottawa county Farm Bureau. Ottawa Bureau officers for 1925 are: President, Henry W. Harrington, Holland; vice-president, Gerrit Yutema, Jamestown; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Knight, Robinson; board members, Fred Gordon, Crocker; Carl Ulberg, Georgetown; Alexander Klooster, Jamestown; state convention delegates, Henry W. Harrington and Theodore Kuiters, Georgetown.

Tells How To Feed Potatoes To Stock

With quite a surplus of potatoes on hand, there is much interest in how to use potatoes for feeding stock. For full information, write the Michigan Agr'l College, East Lansing, for Bulletin 25, "Feeding Cull and Surplus Potatoes."

Have your measurements taken and placed on file for the future if you are not ready for that new suit. M. S. P. B. Fabric dept.

THUMB DIRECTORS HOLD A REGIONAL F. B. MEETING

Sanilac, Tuscola And Huron Men Find The Idea Is Good

Bad Axe, Jan. 10.—Friday, Jan. 9th, Farm Bureau directors of Tuscola, Sanilac and Huron counties held a joint meeting at Bad Axe. C. L. Brody, Sec'y-Mgr., of the State Farm Bureau, was present and gave the men a great deal of first hand information relative to general policies of the state organization and the working of its several departments. All present agreed that the time spent at this meeting was of considerable value to them and a much better understanding of the present status and future plans of our Farm Bureau was obtained.

These men were the guests of the Huron County directors at a 6:00 o'clock dinner that evening. A general discussion of affairs was continued after the dinner. It was the impression of all that we would have a much stronger organization if more sectional or regional meetings of this kind were held.

The session around the tables in the evening was a particularly valuable one. John Martin, county agent for Sanilac county gave a very interesting account of the excellent work being accomplished in Sanilac county with the Farm Loan Associations, Warner Ramsey, secretary of the Harbor Beach Creamery Company, also spoke on Farm Loan work and gave an instructive account of the co-operative creamery's work as carried on at Harbor Beach, Jas. J. Brakenberry, a member of the board of directors of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, discussed problems of milk marketing and described the invaluable work being accomplished by the Michigan Milk Producers Association. H. D. Horton of Kinde, president of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, explained the work of the Elevator Exchange, giving particular attention to the Michelea Bean Picking plant at Port Huron.

The Menominee County Agr'l School offers Menominee farmers free service in testing the germination of any seed samples they may submit. The short season and cold summer last year may have a tendency to lower the germination of crops we may think are all right.

Menominee Agr'l School To Test Farmers' Seed

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Coverdale To Speak

J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the Grain Marketing Company of Chicago, will speak before the Farm Economics Ass'ns at M. A. C. at 10 a. m., Feb. 4, Farmers Week, describing this co-operative venture.

The average Michigan cow testing ass'n cow produced 7,201 lbs. milk and 277.3 lbs. butterfat during 1924. The average Michigan cow produces 3,700 lbs. milk and 160 lbs. butterfat.

Spring Styles for WELL DRESSED MEN! The Spring Styles in the newest fabrics and the smartest patterns are now ready for inspection by men who appreciate clothes that are genuinely comfortable and with an unusual length of life. We'll be glad to show you distinctive styles in abundance—new, pleasing, becoming color tones that harmonize with the new Spring Styles. The rich textures bespeak quality and character and the Farm Bureau label inside is your guarantee of satisfaction. Back of this amazing investment in "good appearance" is our tremendous output, bulk purchasing power, unusual tailoring organization and plant. Choice of select all-wool Spring suitings in multitude of the most strikingly styled patterns and colors in fine worsteds, serges, chevots and cassimeres. The fabrics are the choicest that the world's foremost looms produce. Unbeatable quality, value—remarkable assortments, insuring flawless fit, "pride of appearance" and tremendous service. A visit to our show-room will convince the most skeptical that we are showing Merchandise of Merit for Less Michigan State Farm Bureau Fabric Department 221-227 No. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

MERCHANTS GIVE KAZOO MEMBERS GOOD DISCOUNTS

Recognize the Buying Power Of The Farm Bureau Membership

Kalamazoo, Jan. 20.—Presentation of Kalamazoo Farm Bureau membership agreements when buying supplies at a number of Kalamazoo County stores will entitle the member to a worth while discount.

The South Side Lumber Co. of Kalamazoo will give Farm Bureau members a five per cent discount with an additional two per cent for cash on cement, lime, White Rock plaster, wood pulp, roofing, asphalt shingles.

A. J. Woodhams & Sons of Kalamazoo will allow members a discount on all I. H. C. machinery.

Harry Frame of Kalamazoo will allow F. B. members a 20 per cent discount on all tires, tubes and accessories and 15 per cent off on tire chains.

Ray Toby of Vicksburg will allow them tires at \$1 above the net price to him, tubes at 50 cents above the net price and 15 per cent discount on chains.

L. C. Best of Fulton will allow them 5 per cent off on wire fencing and paints, with two per cent additional for cash.

Houtcant's, of 1210 Portage street, Kalamazoo, will allow F. B. members 10 per cent on paints and oils.

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Sexton are arranging Farm Bureau meetings in all parts of the county. At Fulton arrangements are being made to handle Farm Bureau seeds through Albert Codman.

Bureau and Senator Discuss Amendment

(Continued from page 1) and in that connection, you know almost every rural school now has its domestic science classes. And isn't it a fact, that as a general principle, we need more education than legislation?

Another reason for opposing this act, and a strong personal one is, that I am the father of a family, and I will never surrender my parental rights to the federal government without a fight. If this vicious (I can think of no other word) amendment is ratified, it will put our home life under the control of such as Emma Goldman and Julia Lathrop, I think of them both in the same breath. They will nationalize our children and we will wish they had never been born.

It is probably true that there are some isolated cases of child labor that need attention, but no state today is so illiterate that it does not have the welfare of its children at heart, and if help is needed, go to those states and not force a barbarian measure on an entire nation. Federal supervision is fast becoming a burden, as President Coolidge has very recently pointed out, and this twentieth amendment would make an additional burden of some one hundred million dollars. Can we grasp the figures and not gasp? And that is only the beginning.

Do not misunderstand me in this, for as against the welfare of our boys and girls, money has never been the deciding factor in an American community. It is jobs, and this would surely be a fertile field.

What about the widowed women in this country with five and six children under eighteen years of age? I can name two of those mothers who are keeping the family together, educating them in grade and high schools, and making thrifty, honorable, Christian citizens of them. Would you break up those homes and send those children to some national institution, if you please?

Would you rob us of that inherited right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as laid down in that immortal document, The Declaration of Independence? I have yet to hear the first man or woman oppose this measure, solely from the money standpoint, but rather from the large view of the welfare of our young manhood and womanhood. Idleness, as you well know, is one of the worst of vices and God have pity on the normal young man or woman in these days who is not allowed to do any work until they are eighteen years of age. Myself and wife are raising a large family, the oldest, sixteen, is nearly through high school. She works, we all work, and I am thankful for it. We have to make many sacrifices, but we have our home, though humble, and the children, and we try to rear them to be worthy citizens and Christians; and though you may personally feel the need of supervision of child labor, we have an abiding faith in American citizenship and fatherhood, and feel that in the final analysis you will agree that in the light of three hun-

Huron Prize Winner



Above is a photograph of the prize winning exhibit put on by the Meade Farmers' Club at the Bad Axe Fair last fall. It took first prize in its class. The North Huron Club was a close runner up in this competition. The exhibit is a beautiful piece of work.

CO-OP AT SPARTA IS A GOOD ONE

Sparta, Jan. 24.—Livestock shipments of the Sparta Co-op Shp'g Ass'n (Kent Co.) last year were 292 cattle, 1,082 veal calves, 394 hogs and 1,552 sheep and lambs.

Selling its veal calves through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Detroit, the Ass'n has gotten as much or more for them live weight as could have been gotten had the members dressed them and delivered them in Grand Rapids. In a recent instance a veal calf sold in Detroit for \$36 and netted the Sparta Ass'n member \$33.98 after the shipping expense of \$2.02 had been deducted. Sheep and lambs are also shipped to the Live Stock Exch. Co-op Commission house at Detroit. In some instances the lambs have netted their owners as much as \$20 each.

The Sparta Co-op is doing a large poultry business through the Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange in Detroit.

"We have always consigned our stock to the Live Stock Exchange," says J. R. Bettes, the manager. "We have been well pleased with the sales and prompt returns. We handle Farm Bureau Brand seeds, feeds and other supplies because they have the quality as well as the right price. Sparta township leads the 24 townships in Kent County for Farm Bureau members. When we organized this co-op in 1918, a local livestock buyer gave us just six months to live. However, we are going strong after six years and each year our surplus fund has shown a steady increase."

Officers of the Sparta Ass'n for 1925 are: Frank Holmquist, president;

BUSINESS NEWS

3c a word per insertion for 1 or more insertions; 2c a word for each of 2 insertions; 4c 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.

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 Catalog. 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

QUALITY BABY CHICKS—SPECIAL high grade White Leghorn baby chicks offered from flocks mated to males from Eckard's strain. Holland Strain S. C. Brown Leghorns. Barred Rock baby chicks from prize winners at the Holland Poultry show. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Our flocks are carefully supervised and Hagan tested. Bank references furnished. Write for prices and descriptive matter. Hillview Hatchery, C. Boven, Prop. Box A, R. 12, Holland, Mich. Member Mich. State Farm Bureau. 3-28-25

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, poles, latb, 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

GLADIOLUS BULBS. TEN CENTS per dozen up. Write for price list. Mrs. Wm. Loueh, Bart, Mich. 2-26-25

FOR SALE—NAGRA DUSTER AND DUST, used only about two weeks. Leaving orchard, no further use for same. Will give real bargain price. V. H. Matthews, Lowell, Michigan. 2-12-25

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Herefords Reg. Cows with Calves by side for sale. Earl C. McCarthy, Bad Axe, Huron Co. 8-16-25

Reg. Duroc Jersey Boars, Bred Sows & Gils. L. O. Kinty, Carsonville, Mich. 8-25

Watch The "News"

In today's edition of the Michigan Farm Bureau News you will find an announcement of the annual meetings of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and the Buffalo Producers Co-op Commission Ass'n.

Some interesting facts and figures are given regarding the organization and the business done by these co-operative bodies. They mean something to any farmer who has stock to ship, providing he'd like to get all that is coming to him and his local shipping ass'n.

The February editions of the Farm Bureau News will contain complete reports of the above annual meetings. Watch for them.

Mich. Live Stock Exch. Detroit, Mich. Prod. Co-op Com. Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

Poultry Exch. Mgr. Tells How To Avoid Losses By Disease

Six Disastrous Complaints Are Ravaging The Flocks This Winter

By W. O. STEIGER Mgr. Farm Bureau Poultry Exch., At Detroit

Profits in the poultry industry are realized in several ways. The best method of getting and realizing good net profits is to avoid all losses possible.

Losses occur in various ways, many of which can be avoided by proper care and handling. They may be put into two classes: Loss in value of the shipment because it is not in proper market condition, and a loss due to dead poultry.

Loss due to poor market condition can easily be shown: If poultry is thin and poor there is no demand for it, consequently it must be sold at greatly reduced market prices at No. 2 stock, which is usually about ten or twelve cents a pound under the market for good prime stock. By fattening this grade of poultry, both the extra weight and also the extra market value can be gained, which would be in the neighborhood of fifty cents on the average bird. There is always a good demand for fancy stock. Why not produce a grade of poultry which the trade wants, demands and is willing to pay the price for?

Poultry Diseases The largest losses are losses caused by several high mortality poultry diseases, namely:

- 1. European Fowl Plague. 2. Fowl Cholera. 3. Chicken Pox. 4. Fowl Tuberculosis. 5. Fowl Typhoid. 6. Bacillary White Diarrhoea.

These diseases are very contagious and disastrous, and must be safeguarded against. A flock of birds may be exposed to any of these diseases, and within a few days it may practically clean out the entire flock. All these diseases are prevailing among poultry at the present time.

MARKET CONDITIONS

As Reported by the Michigan Elevator Exchange

BEANS—The bean market is generally in pretty strong hands. We still feel there is a little too much accumulation at terminal points for the market to advance at this time. As soon as the price gets to \$6 to the farmer this means better than \$6.50 to the trade, which brings out storage beans from terminal markets known as re-sales and it stops the advance right here. We have been to this point twice in the last two weeks. Farmers would make money if they would hold back beans for a month or six weeks on the farms. Red Kidney beans both lights and

darks are in keen demand. We would suggest that you not plant any more brown Swedes as this variety is almost unsalable. WHEAT—This grain has made a sensational advance in the past six months. Up \$1.04 per bushel since the 8th of July. Although we have felt friendly to wheat but do not care to follow this advance much further at the present time. We call your attention to the fact that the July option which is new wheat is selling basis \$1.55 to the farmer. You must realize in peace times this price for wheat at harvest time is way above the average.

RYE—Rye market is surely in strong hands and selling at a sharp discount. CORN—Corn is as you know, is very poor quality. Expect to see good 2 yellow sell \$1.50 on this crop while off-grade will sell at sharper discounts than they have in the past. OATS—We can't give you much encouragement in oats. The visible supply in elevators now is estimated at 75,000,000 bushels and they are consuming less oats every day.

343 purebred sires were purchased in 1924 by Michigan cow testing ass'n members.

Jacob Spangenburg, sec'y; directors: Elmer Jacobs, G. S. Felt, James Anderson and Lynn Bradford, all of Sparta and all Farm Bureau members.

More Members Tell About Road Taxes

(Continued from page one) and trucks alone it would be unfair to the man who uses his auto but very little.

Whether the weight tax as proposed would be better than the present method of taxing autos, I am not in a position to express an opinion.

It almost seems as if there might be enough men in the legislature this year so that our Governor and the Detroit Automobile Club wouldn't have all the say as to how the State of Michigan is to raise its highway fund.

Respectfully yours, T. W. ROCKWELL.

P. S. If you should use this in any way you might show it to an old friend of mine, Virgil C. Fitch, of Mason county, as I believe he was elected to the Legislature as Representative.

LUTTENBACHER GOES THE ONE BETTER

St. Charles, Michigan. Mr. Stanley M. Powell, Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sir: I have just read Mr. Thede's letter of Barry County in regard to his 1924 taxes. I can go him one better in regard to road taxes. My 1924

road taxes are on \$5,150 valuation:—County Road, \$10.97; Highway Imp., \$16.64; County Covert Road, \$11.95; County Covert Road at large, \$11.59; Township Tax, 25c on \$100 valuation, \$12.87; License on Ford car, \$11.25—a total of \$75.27. That goes on the roads and I live one mile from the improved road.

Unless there is some other system to raise taxes except on real and personal property to build and maintain the roads and retire the road and other state bonds, there won't be any inducement for men that have gone to the city to come back and till the soil.

Your truly, GEORGE LUTTENBACHER.

Under date of January 22nd, Mr. Luttenbacher wrote a second letter in which he said, "I thought after I had written you that I thought after I had traveled the highways for 1924. I did not exceed 2,500 miles with all kinds of conveyances. I looked over my 1923 tax receipts, find my road taxes of all kinds \$2 higher than the past year.

I am not writing this because I am opposed to good roads, but because we do not get near the highway tax we pay back on the highway in either construction or maintenance."

GEO. LUTTENBACHER.

8.5% of Michigan cow testing ass'n cows or 1,939 cows found unprofitable during 1924, and 90 carloads were sent to the block.

MARL!

If you have marl, we have the system that can excavate and convey it any desired distance in one continuous operation. Investigate it. Write J. F. CARNES & SON Ceresco, Calhoun Co., Michigan

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

1/3 of Red Clover Supply Is Unsafe to Sow

Two-fifths of Our Alfalfa Supply Is Imported, Unadapted Seed, Says Prof. Cox, A Strong Advocate of Domestic, Northern Grown Seed For Michigan

By PROF. J. F. COX (M. A. C. Farm Crops Department) In The Grand Rapids Press

From the standpoint of service many of the countries exporting seed to us on a so-called friendly trade basis could do no more harm to our agriculture than they are doing if they were avowed enemies.

We might expect Germany to get in an "after the war shot" by sending us hundreds of thousands of pounds of worthless Italian and inferior French clover seed shipped from her ports as "northern European seed."

However, England is doing the same thing and France last year and in all years except when a shortage existed has shipped large supplies of seed of questionable value into the United States.

Argentine "let loose" in 1923 with a seven and one-half million pound broadside of Argentinian seed.

This seed is unadapted to our clover growing states, the corn belt and northern states, and without doubt cost our farmers more than the million dollars in trying to get successful clover fields from it.

This unadapted imported seed is not sold under that name on our market, but is offered oftentimes as "native grown," or simply as "clover or alfalfa seed." It is "bootleg seed," much of it brought into this country under false description and distributed surreptitiously by underground methods to the trade and ultimately to the grower. Most of it came from Argentina, Italy, Spain, Turkestan and South Africa.

About one-third of our total red clover seed supply and two-fifths of the alfalfa seed supply of the corn belt and northern states was of a kind which will not produce successful fields.

Like undesirable aliens who come to our shores and do not become adapted to the customs of this country and the ideals of our government, these undesirable seed aliens prove unadapted—crop failures result, the cost of crop production is increased and dead loss on a large scale is caused to American agriculture. It is about time that these undesirable seed aliens are excluded or their source of production is made known to all buyers.

Native grown, adapted seed of high purity and quality, handled in such a way as to maintain its identity, is the kind of seed that the grower is entitled to. The better elements of the American seed trade have known this for years and have attempted to give this service, but there are a great number in the seed trade, as in other trades, who consider their business from the standpoint of money making and, though they operate within the law, are not above the extensive sale of worthless or even harmful seed.

Michigan Farm Bureau Brand Seeds Are Adapted and Safe

Michigan Farm Bureau Brand clover and alfalfa seeds are domestic, northern origin seeds collected by the State Farm Bureau for the express purpose of assuring its membership beyond a doubt of Michigan adapted seed of highest quality.

We guarantee their northern origin, purity, germination and vigor to be exactly as we represent them. We have the origin of every lot on record. We exercise every care in cleaning Farm Bureau seeds to get out all weed seeds and take out flat, immature or shrunken seed. Our purchasers get the best seed there is to be had. We offer the following Farm Bureau Brand seeds:

- ALFALFAS: Grimm and Common, Ontario Variegated, Sudan Grass, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Rape, Vetch, Lawn Mixtures, Red Cob Ensilage Corn, Certified Mich. Husking Corn. MICHIGAN CLOVERS: Medium Red, Mammoth and Aslike, White Blossom Sweet Clover. OATS—Cert. Wolverine or Worthy BARLEY—Cert. Wis. Pedigree. BEANS—Certified Robust SOY BEANS—Cert. and uncertified.

Michigan Farm Bureau Brand field seeds are sold to the farmer in trademarked, sealed, bushel, half-bushel and peck sacks exactly as they leave our warehouse. Seeds are the one controllable factor in your farm operations. Can you afford not to use the best? Order from your co-op ass'n manager early; 161 Michigan Co-op Ass'n handle no other seeds but Farm Bureau Brands!

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan