

CONGRESS PASSES SEED STAINING LEGISLATION IN TWO DAYS

Nearly 4,000 Attend First 22 Farm Bureau Dinner Meetings

SENTIMENT VERY STRONG FOR GREAT VOLUNTEER MEMBERSHIP EFFORT IN 30 COUNTY BUREAUS THIS SUMMER

Severe Weather Keeps Many at Home, But Many Meetings Have 200 or More In Attendance; Dinner Meetings Are Coming in 8 More Counties

Despite several severe snow storms, blocked roads in some places and almost impassable roads in other places, in 22 counties upwards of 4,000 Farm Bureau men and women and their guests have taken dinner together in county groups in afternoon and evening meetings since March 29. Clinton county had 200 out on a very bad day. Branch and Hillsdale had good meetings despite the big snow of Saturday, April 3. Twenty-two of a series of 30 County Farm Bureau meetings and dinners have been held, and they have been unqualified successes. Eight more remain to be held by April 16.

Some remarkable things have developed at these meetings, called to get the membership together socially for a pleasant time, and to consider the things that are happening to rural living conditions, affecting our lives and those of our children, and affecting our property values.

Many good addresses were made by local and state speakers, but lack of space will not enable the News to cover each meeting in the detail it deserves, so we shall summarize:

What Will Be The Future?

"What?" asked Mr. Lucius Wilson, who made the principal address for the State Farm Bureau at many of the meetings, "is to be the future of country life in the next five, ten and 15 years unless we, in some such organization as the Farm Bureau, determine what we want for such rural institutions as the country school and the country church?"

"What shall be our attitude regarding public improvements, such as highways?"

"What shall we expect of co-operative marketing enterprises?"

"What can we do in the matter of guiding crop production, toward making our communities better places in which to live?"

"Can we afford to allow our children to grow up with less educational and life training advantages than enjoyed by children elsewhere? Can we afford in an organized world of labor and business that is getting better organized every year to forego an organization of our own?"

The Answer Lies With Us

"I do not know that any of us can give the correct answer to any of these questions right now, but we all recognize that they are our problems; that the correct answers mean a great deal to us; that because they are our questions, we will have to work them out ourselves. That the easiest and most sensible way to do it is by organizing our strength in such an organization as the Farm Bureau and get what we want through a regular program of work."

County Organizations Taking Hold

The series of dinner meetings of the members of 30 County Farm Bureaus is the first step in a big membership effort they are going to put on in late May and early June. All the work will be done by the members, who will volunteer their time and energy in the interests of Farm Bureau organization. The State Farm Bureau will give every assistance.

The next step will be the set-up of membership work organizations in the 30 counties, which will be done within the next few weeks. County Boards of Directors will meet and select from their memberships a county manager to direct the work. He will have scores of member volunteer workers to help him.

Big Program at State College

The week of April 19 the county managers and Farm Bureau officers will meet for a week at State College in a membership training school, under direction of Mr. Wilson, officers of the State Farm Bureau and others. Wednesday, April 21, will be members' day at that school when several hundred will take part in the all-day program and will have dinner at the Michigan Union building. Last year about 400 Farm Bureau members attended this meeting.

In the meantime, the County Farm Bureau dinner meetings continue, eight remaining to be held during the next week. They will be addressed by the same speakers who have been received so well in the preceding 22 meetings: Lucius E. Wilson, Sec'y C. L. Brody, S. M. Powell, W. W. Billings, Mrs. Edith Wagar, Mrs. Oscar Finkbeiner, Mrs. Isabell Kinch. The schedule of the meetings follows:

- LAPEER COUNTY, April 15**
At Lapeer, 12:30. Speaker—Mr. Wilson.
- MASON COUNTY, April 15**
At Scottville, 6:30 p. m. Community Hall. Speaker—Mr. Powell.
- MANISTEE COUNTY, April 15**
At Bear Lake, Maccabee hall 12:30. Speaker, Mr. Powell.
- MONTCALM COUNTY, April 15**
At Stanton, 12:30. Speaker—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Powell.
- NEWAYGO COUNTY, April 14**
At Fremont, 7:00 p. m. Community Hall. Speaker—Mr. Powell.
- OAKLAND COUNTY, April 12**
At Pontiac, 12:30. Speakers—Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Kinch.
- OSCEOLA COUNTY, April 14**
At Ewart, 12:30. Speaker—Mr. Powell.
- WASHTENAW COUNTY, April 13**
At Ann Arbor, 12:30. Masonic Temple. Speaker—Mr. Wilson.

To The Reader
Many Farm Bureau members are sending the Farm Bureau News to some of their friends, paying the subscription to this office. We believe those folks will enjoy the paper. The News is paid in advance newspaper and is not continued after the expiration date. The subscription must be renewed. Please report mistakes in address or any failure in delivery of the News to the Farm Bureau News for prompt attention.

PRES. THOMPSON TELLS CONGRESS FARM AID NEEDS

Any Surplus Managing Board Must Have Power And Funds

Washington, April 1.—Any agricultural relief legislation which does not give a Federal Farm Board power and funds to stabilize prices by managing the surplus, assessing the cost upon the industry benefited, would not be acceptable because it would not meet or remedy the situation, said Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a prepared statement submitted to the House committee on agriculture, Monday, March 29.

The principles of the Federal Farm Board measure have been endorsed by all State Farm Bureaus of the Middle West.

"Under this measure the producers of a tariff-protected commodity will be able to adjust supply to demand in the domestic market so that the price will reflect the amount of the duty which has been provided by the tariff laws. Except for the emergency section which provides an embargo on corn for one year, the measure does not go beyond existing tariffs. It does seek to make them effective. It recognizes that increases in duties, where present ones are inadequate, should be sought in the usual manner through Act of Congress, or under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act of 1922.

"The Board's operations must be through agreements with co-operative associations or corporations created by them, or with concerns engaged in processing for export. For a period of two years, however, it may in its discretion, select any agency, in making such agreements thus providing time for producers of any commodity to become organized.

"It should be recognized that the provisions for agriculture in the bill are directly in line with the present-day tendency of industry to consolidate itself by means of trade associations, interlocking and subsidiary corporations, etc., for the purpose of stabilization.

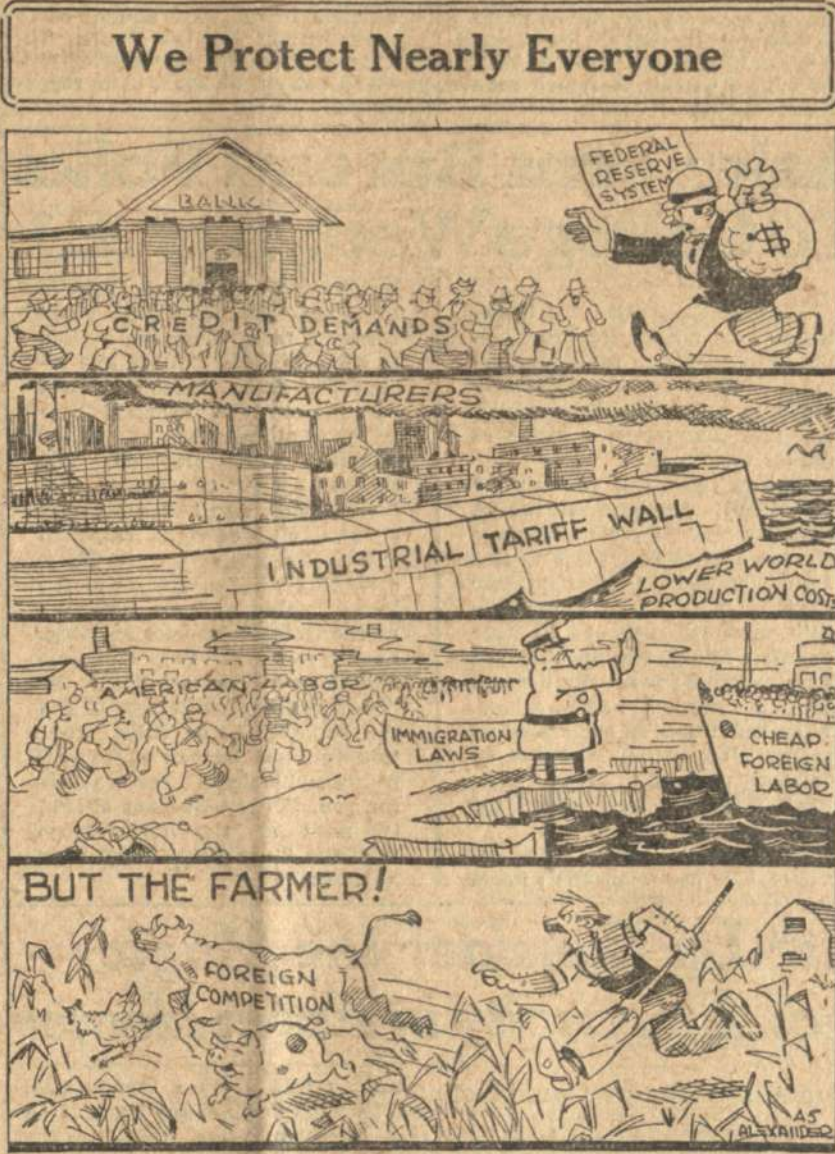
Advantages to be derived from the operation of the plan embodied in the Federal Farm Board measure are declared as follows:

"It will secure a protected price to the producer of crops like wheat, of which a relatively small surplus enters world trade.

"It will afford all the advantages of orderly marketing through control of surplus to the producer of a crop like cotton, of which the American supply is the dominant factor in world price.

"It will enable producers of meat animals to maintain a stable level of hog and cattle population by steady prices and by promoting carry-over of corn from years of high production to years when yield is low.

"It will promote co-operative associations by making it possible for them to control the movement to market of temporarily unneeded commodities, without imposing on their members alone the entire burden of withholding, removing and disposing of them."



Sound Agricultural Legislation Needed

Farm Organization Leaders Are at Washington, Presenting Rational Surplus Control Plans to Congress

By J. F. COX
Personal Representative of Governor Groesbeck and Commissioner L. W. Watkins at Congressional Hearings.

There is little need to tell Michigan farmers of the urgent necessity for any possible relief which agriculture can be given, legislative or otherwise. Census figures show that land values have decreased tremendously since 1920. In spite of the fact that there was very little war-time inflation of land values in Michigan, the value of Michigan farm land has fallen off from \$959,187,000 in 1920 to \$768,269,000—a loss to the owners of approximately \$191,000,000 in the five year period.

A Picture of It
When it is realized that the value of all the dairy cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and poultry of Michigan hardly reaches this figure and that if every domestic animal on Michigan farms were killed by some great scourge, farmers would not lose as much as the decreased land values have taken away from them in five years, some idea of the real situation can be reached.

Such Surpluses Depress Values
Sometimes these surpluses are mostly imaginary, as was the case with beans during the past year. Reports of large acreages led the general public to believe that a great abundance of white pea beans would result. On February 8th, however, after the great majority of growers had sold their beans a true statistical report of the situation showed that there was only 99.2% as many white pea beans in Michigan and New York as during the past year, owing to the serious damage to the bean crop by fall weather.

Probably Too Late
A certain number of farmers can better their condition by increasing their acreage of alfalfa and growing contract crops such as sugar beets, canning crops, or special crops such as seed crops and truck crops or red kidney beans; others can specialize in livestock or fruit production. A great majority, however, must remain general farmers, depending on corn, oats and wheat, hogs, beef and milk. These crops, more than any other, set the basic land values.

Better off Than Neighbors
For the nation as a whole, the farmers have lost over twelve billion dollars in decreased land values in the past five years, according to the census reports. If the Bureau of Labor Statistics are applied and a dollar of 1910 purchasing value is considered, farm land of the United States for 1925, worth \$21,290,000,000.00 of current value was worth only \$13,647,000,000 of 1910 value, as compared to a total land value of \$17,248,000,000 in 1910. In spite of the fact that the national wealth has increased tremendously, due to wonderful industrial progress, the farmers' wealth has decreased alarmingly during the same period.

The Situation
In a sense, farmers of the nation are being ground between two great millstones; the lower one that of high cost of production and decreased

GOODING-KETCHAM BILL, SUPPORTED BY DEPT' OF AGR., FARM BUREAU, AGR'L COLLEGES, MEANS TRUTH IN SEEDS

Next Step is Senate and House Conference to Iron Out Differences; Enactment of This Bill Will Enable Farmers to Know Foreign Seeds by Their Color

The Gooding-Ketcham seed staining bill to protect American farmers against unadapted, imported red clover and alfalfa seeds by staining or coloring such seeds at U. S. ports of entry took two great steps forward in Congress this week. The Senate passed the Gooding bill on April 5. On April 6 the House passed the Ketcham bill in an amended form. The two bills, which have gone through with amazing speed, now must come before a conference of Senate and House members and any points of difference brought to an agreement. After that, the form agreed upon must be accepted by both Houses, after which the bill will be sent to the President for his signature. It is provided that the seed staining provisions of the measure shall become effective 90 days after it becomes law.

Senator Gooding of Idaho and Congressman John C. Ketcham of Michigan introduced identical bills written by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture in both Houses in January of this year in order to speed the legislation. The national seed staining legislation has had the active support of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, the American, Michigan and all other State Farm Bureaus, the National Grange, State Agr'l Colleges, progressive seed firms and others. It has been and is strenuously opposed by various seed importing interests. Congressman Carl E. Mapes of Michigan is chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce sub-committee, which reported favorably on the bill.

Why Seed Staining Law Is Needed

Briefly, here is the need for the Gooding-Ketcham seed staining bill and what it proposes to do:

The need: For years past millions of pounds of French, Italian and other red clovers and alfalfa seeds from regions of warmer climate have been brought into this country by seed importers and sold at various profits to American farmers. Such seeds were largely blended with American seed and the mixture sold to farmers as domestic seed. Imports of French and Italian clover seeds have totalled 24,000,000 lbs. annually. This year French red clover seed imports have passed 18,000,000 lbs.

Farmers complained of tremendous winter killing of clover and alfalfa. They complained of clover sickness. Disease took much of their stands. Agr'l colleges began the study of imported seed. It was found that disease and winter killing often killed off as high as 60 to 70% of the stand from pure French red clover seed before the second spring. The stand from pure Italian seed was frequently wiped out. These results held true in varying degrees for other soft climate strains of red clover and alfalfa. Seed importers paid almost no attention to these facts or protests against such importations.

On the other hand, pure northern origin, domestic seed has proved its adaptation to our winter conditions and resistance to native diseases by showing 80 to 90% of a stand the second season for clover and lasting high percentages of the stand in following seasons for alfalfa.

Clover sickness, winter killing and other troubles largely disappeared with the use of northern grown, adapted seeds. With this discovery, began the war on unadapted, imported seeds.

Seed Staining Legislation

When French or Italian or any other clover or alfalfa seeds are mixed with native American seed, no one can tell them apart. A lot of apparently good native seed may contain 50% French seed, which can be expected to winter kill heavily. If the adulteration is Italian seed, the probable loss of stand might be figured at the amount of Italian seed present.

Sweden and Australia have seed staining laws whereby they protect their farmers against certain types of seed by staining or dyeing them at the sea ports of entry by shooting into the bag a quantity of eosin dye. Seed can be changed from one bag to another; tags and labels can be changed, but the dye stays on the seed and is easily detected. Ten seeds out of 100 dyed will enable the farmer himself to identify such seed for what the dye is supposed to indicate.

The Gooding-Ketcham Bill
The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture with support of the American, Michigan and other State Farm Bureaus, agr'l colleges, National Grange and others worked up the legislation which has become known as the Gooding-Ketcham bill. This bill provides for the staining of all imports of red clover and alfalfa seed, or seed mixtures which contain 10% of such seeds.

How It Will Work
The Gooding-Ketcham bill provides that all imported seed shall be stained at port of entry some color which will indicate to the farmer when he sees it what country or region that seed came from. Red clover or alfalfa seed known by test to be unadapted to our climate shall be stained red.

Under this bill foreign seed which is known to be adapted to our climate, such as Canadian, would benefit by its special coloring. Seeds of the doubtful seed will soon prove themselves of value or worthless. If French clover and alfalfa seed is stained green, and makes good, green seed will be in demand. If not, green seed will go out of demand, and losses from disease and winter killing will decline accordingly.

The purpose of the Gooding-Ketcham seed staining bill is to enable the farmer to know positively what he is buying when he lays down his money for clover and alfalfa seed.

Importers Fight Hard
The Gooding-Ketcham bill has been fought tooth and nail by firms importing French and other red clover and alfalfa seeds. They want no interference with a profitable business. The American and Michigan Farm Bureaus have taken a big part in the battles in both Senate and House Committee hearings on the bill.

Full text of these hearings, with the exhibits from the Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau representative's testimony and reply to seed importers' attacks on the Gooding-Ketcham bill and their attempts to put over a bill of their own in the Butler-Luce bill, may be secured by writing your Congressman.

(Continued on page 3)

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THE STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

TAXATION—Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of: (a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds. (ENACTED, JAN. 29, 1924)

OPEN FORUM

The NEWS welcomes letters from the membership on questions interesting to the membership. Such letters must be signed and be reasonably short because of our limited space—500 words is a good limit; they should be temperate in language and offer a constructive answer to the question in hand. Communications are invited.

Watson-Parker Bill

Walkerville, Mich., Rr. 2 March 26, 1926.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a farmer and all of my associates are farmers. In the issue of March 12th, you tell of our participation in the opposition to the Watson-Parker bill, which seeks to abolish the Railroad Labor Board. I do not think your excuse for such participation is valid, for the reason that the said Board has never functioned to the extent it was intended to.

much abused because he was called on to pay a \$12 deficiency portion a few weeks ago and then owned up that he cleared over \$200 above local market prices, on just one spud delivery; also that he tried everywhere to sell his apples one year and failed entirely—couldn't get an offer of any kind. He finally heard that his co-op was handling apples and he was able to get \$1 per bushel and get rid of a few hundred bushels in that way. There is no gain in our biting the hand that is willing to feed us, namely, our brother laboring man.

The reason of exorbitant freight rates is not on account of excessive wages paid for labor. It is on account of over development on the part of the railroads. They are like a farmer on 40 acres and trying to make a high power truck reduce his diminutive hauling costs, and a 4 bottom plow with a tractor to match reduce his plowing costs.

I was in the railroad game 21 years and boast to be able to answer any question that is asked me. If I cannot answer it offhand, I will apply to proper and reputable authority for it. I am at your service.

Yours respectfully, OCEANA MEMBER. EDITOR'S NOTE—We are glad to publish this member's viewpoint in this matter. The Railroad Labor Board has been ignored at times, as the member points out, but principally because it was not clothed with authority to enforce its decisions. However, the Farm Bureau believes that the Public should have representation on Boards that decide questions affecting rates; if the Railroad Labor Board is abolished, whatever is adopted in its place should carry some safeguard for the Public. The Watson-Parker bill apparently proposes to get rid of the Public representation.

Ask Farm Bureau Folks To College Wed., Apr. 21

Wednesday, April 21, is going to be a big day at the Michigan State College for Farm Bureau members, particularly those in the 30 counties which are just completing a series of dinner meetings.

During the week of April 19 prominent members in the 30 counties who have undertaken the job of directing the May and June membership effort in their counties, will attend a membership workers' school at State College, under the direction of Mr. Lucius Wilson, State Farm Bureau officers and others. They will work up their general program of action. Probably 60 or more men will leave their work to attend this school for one week.

Wednesday, April 21, is "township day" at the Farm Bureau school. Farm Bureau township chairmen and members and their wives are invited to come to State College and attend the Farm Bureau school for the day. A splendid program of addresses and entertainment is provided. The school opens in room 402, fourth floor, Agr'l building, at 9:15 a. m., eastern standard time. It closes at 4 p. m. Those attending will be guests of the Farm Bureau at noon luncheon at the Union Memorial building. Last year about 400 members and their wives attended the "township day" meeting. If you can come, call or write your County Farm Bureau office now to make luncheon reservations for you. County Bureaus should file most of the reservations with the State Farm Bureau by April 16.

Let Us Consider the Magic of Electricity in Farm Homes

Community Action Could Get This Service In Many Instances

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

If I should be told that by expressing a wish I could give the farm women of Michigan any one thing that I think would make their work less irksome, I would not hesitate a fraction of a minute to think about it but would grant everyone of them electricity.

In my judgment there is nothing that can relieve a woman of so much real hard work as this great unused power.

Makes Tasks Easier Many a woman dreads this time of year with its approaching housecleaning which necessitates the washing of extra winter bedding and quite often carpets and rugs and always countless curtains and drapes and scarfs. The family wash has al-



MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

ways been the bugbear of the week, followed by another not much easier, the weekly ironing. Then there's the taking up of carpets and beating of rugs, all of which takes so much physical and nerve strength. These tasks are made much easier with electric power and the proper appliances.

When we see the means around us for creating this electric power and then see so little of it used, one wonders if we are living up to our possibilities, or are blind to our opportunities. As a nation, I feel that some one, sometime neglected to give this great power the necessary study so far as country life is concerned. I know just how longingly thousands of our farm folks have looked upon electricity and all of its advantages as they see others have access to it without any known effort.

And I have been giving much study to the situation, hoping that out of all of the different ideas advanced that some way could be found whereby many more of us can make use of electricity at a reasonable charge.

Investigate It My advice to anyone living within any reasonable distance of a power service is to go to the nearest electric office and learn all the rules and regulations regarding construction and service and fees and appliances and if at all within the limitations of your community resources, stir up an agitation among the neighbors towards establishing a line.

Now, I find many a farmer holding back on paying any part of the cost of construction, thinking that the company will some day extend its lines free of charge. I believe that we have no right to ask any corporation or company to give us service or benefits when we know or should know that same company could never get anything to speak of on its investment by so doing. We have no right to ask from others what we would not do for ourselves.

We can all see the great difference in constructing a city line with an average of two hundred patrons a mile and constructing a country line with an average of only two or perhaps three patrons per mile. When we consider the advance over a few years back, in the price of labor and cost of poles and wire, we must be honest in our minds toward these companies and admit they could not build us an extra line without pay. Being convinced that we must pay for construction, our next step is to see that each person along the right of way gets the facts and is willing to pay his just share. This is far easier written than done, for almost invariably every neighborhood has one or two who will not co-operate.

Plan Without Them I would use all reasonable persuasion in trying to convert them to their duty of assisting, but if, in the end, they are not convinced, I'd plan without them, for it seems too bad to lose conveniences like electricity or a telephone because everyone will not do his part. I've known many a farmer to install a home plant rather than pay some corporation for constructing a line to him when at the same time he has had to invest nearly as much or probably more than his share of a service line would cost, and as soon as his plant begins to operate it also began to depreciate and the service began to weaken. Besides, he had the care of the plant entirely on his shoulders, a matter that oftentimes is no small factor.

Having once made certain of having electric service, the next step is to wire the buildings right. My advice here would be to get someone skilled in this work—one who has had plenty of practical experience as a guide as to how and where to run the wires so as to be the most useful for the particular place and work to be done.

Always remember when installing electricity for lighting purposes that the initial cost is about all the extra cost there is for having many lights and convenience plugs and just where you want them.

Plan for the Future One does not have to use any more light or power than needed, but it is splendid to have it at any given place whenever it is required there. Then there is the future to look into, too. Few of us could have all the equipment at one time, but when we know how it lifts the burden from Mother's shoulders—or back, rather, to take away the old washboard manner of washing, or hand washing machine and hand power wringer and the endless changing of irons for ironing and the backaches of sweeping, we feel that we are justified in pleading for our farmers to study the situation from every angle and start planning, at least, in the hope of some day making the start toward electricity.

Some Suppressed Costs When once installed, figure on the cost of such things as an electric range or an iceless refrigerator—compare them with the cost and labor and annoyance of cutting wood or coal and the cost of storing fuel,

etc. All of these things should be studied carefully. Some of our every day habits and methods are costly; yet we have never counted them that way. It does cost something to keep a kitchen stove in operation, even if we use only wood from our own woodlot and it does cost something to operate our ice box or even to go without one. Does any of us know how much?

We quite often pay for things we do not have—not always in dollars and cents but in annoyance and backaches and heartaches, and in worn out and irritable mothers, in discontent and in discouragement.

My heart goes out to the home that cannot possibly have the conveniences so greatly needed, but I plead with those who do have enough of worldly goods in store to provide for family requirements, yet living without those home helps, to pause and take a real inventory of home needs and possibilities and plan accordingly.

We should always remember that when we pass on from this world, we go empty handed, and it behooves us all to make the best use of our life's earnings while here—sharing with each other as we go along.

We should all provide for the rainy day—but let's make as many of our days as sunny as possible as we move along and perhaps the dull time will not look so dreary to us if it ever comes our way.

CHICAGO PRODUCERS NEARS END OF 30 DAY SUSPENSION

Drop Men Who Went Wrong; Attack Is Boomerang For Old Firms

The Chicago Producers' Co-operative Commission Association is nearing the end of a 30-day suspension from business, effective March 20th, on the order of Secretary Jardine of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"The campaign of the livestock exchanges to drive farmers co-operative commission companies out of business, reached a crisis recently at Chicago," said Wallace Farmer in discussing the situation.

The Producers suspension came after a public hearing before the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and resulted from the dishonesty of three Producers yard employees, who were said to have accepted bribes in dealings with several old line buyers on the yards, a violation of the Packers and Stockyards Control Act.

Drop Guilty Men The Producers dropped these men immediately on proof of their guilt, but was held to the public hearing and later suspended for 30 days. Attorneys for the Producers and other organizations said that the suspension would not hold in court, as any organization is likely to get a crook now and then and that banks and other businesses are not suspended from business because one of the employees happens to go wrong. However, the Producers decided not to contest the case in the court, but to lay the situation before a special meeting of its Board of Delegates, which is described later in this article.

In suspending the Chicago organization for 30 days, Secretary Jardine gave the Producers permission to move part of its St. Louis branch to Chicago and carry on business there. Mr. Jardine also suspended the several old line buyers implicated in the case from the Chicago yards for a period of five years each, a matter that has not been mentioned much in hostile press attacks on the Producers.

Odd Things Happen Several odd things have happened in this case: First, members of the livestock exchanges hostile to the co-operative, helped Federal agents get their evidence together and in lining up witnesses. Their pleasure in the hearing was spoiled somewhat when a number of their own witnesses admitted to the same practices right along. This has caused some wonder as to why the Producers was picked for a test case.

Second, before the hearing a paper called The County Agent and Farm Bureau, masquerading as a farm publication but repudiated by both the Farm Bureau movement and the county agents, with whom it has no connection, published what was reported to be the full text of the charges against Producers. This paper is declared to be heavily subsidized as to subscriptions by the private livestock exchanges in some parts of the country to spread misinformation about the co-operative movement.

This paper arranged the charges against the Producers in such a way over the name of Secretary Jardine so that it was made to appear that it was the personal statement of Mr. Jardine. This trying of the case in advance and the unfair use of Mr. Jardine's name was publicly condemned by the Secretary.

It now remains to be seen whether the clean-up at Chicago will be continued. The private livestock exchanges' witnesses accused themselves of the same practices as they brought against the three disloyal employees of the Producers. Will they be prosecuted?

Producers Delegates Meet After the hearing, 600 delegates from producers shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin met in Chicago, March 18, to consider the situation. The manager and board of directors told their stories and laid their evidence and resignations on the table.

After full consideration, the resignations were unanimously refused. Below are some of the outstanding points in connection with the Producers delegate meeting of March 18th:

At the meeting on March 18, W. E. Rumble, attorney for the Producers, described all of the legal aspects of the hearing which preceded action of the Secretary. S. W. Doty, manager of the Chicago Producers, gave a complete history of his management, tracing the growth of the present time. "The day we opened, we found 120 old-line commission firms openly fighting us," declared Mr. Doty.

Recites History "We got six cars the first day and in a short time we were handling enough stock to be on a paying basis. Then came the boycott; no one would buy from us excepting the packers, and they took advantage of us. Then the late Henry C. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture, interceded in our behalf and our first battle with the old-line interests was won.

"Today the Chicago Producers have 60 employees and we have done a business of \$100,400,956 and handled 57,100 cars of live stock in our short three years of life." The essence of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the 600 in attendance at the conference was as follows:

- 1. We believe in the honesty of the board of directors and the manager. 2. We wish to commend the Sec-

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

There is a general shortage of seed potatoes this year; not only in Michigan but throughout the country. Potato growers will save money by ordering their seed early. Whenever possible, orders should be pooled to take advantage of lower freight rates and prices on carload shipments. We have Russet Rural (Late Potatoes), and White Rural, varieties for late crop and Irish Cobbler for early crop. Write a postal for prices.

MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS EXCHANGE, Cadillac, Michigan

Advertisement for Robinson Granite Co. featuring a monument and the text: 'We can save you 25 per cent on the best monuments and markers. For full information, write R. W. CARR GRANITE CO., Charlotte, Mich.'

Advertisement for Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool with the headline 'Attention! Wool Growers!' and details about the pool's terms and conditions.

Advertisement for Michigan Farm Bureau 1926 Wool Pool with a coupon for application. The coupon includes fields for name, address, and shipping point, and a request to send a 1926 Wool Marketing Contract.

TRUTH IN FABRIC BILL FACES FINAL ACTION IN SENATE

It Now Looks as Though Both Mich. Senators Would Vote For It

BILL HAS LONG HISTORY

Sen. Ferris First Undecided; Now Virtually Assures His Support

The Truth-in-Fabric Bill is one of the bills advocated by the Farm Bureau which has not been enacted into law. This measure has been opposed vigorously by powerfully organized manufacturing interests which object to any suggestion that the public has a right to be informed regarding the composition of cloth and wearing apparel.

However, the Capper Truth-in-Fabric Bill has now been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and awaits final vote on the floor of the Senate.

Expect Michigan Support

It is beginning to look as though both of our Michigan members in the United States Senate will vote for this long-desired measure when it comes up for final passage. Senator James Couzens has assured the Michigan State Farm Bureau of his support. Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris until recently felt unable to declare himself in favor of the bill and intimated that he might vote against it.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has been placing before Senator Ferris the merits of the Truth-in-Fabric Bill for some weeks. It now appears that he is taking a more favorable point of view. The following paragraphs comprise an interesting picture of Senator Ferris' attitude toward this important measure:

On March 22 Senator Ferris wrote the Michigan State Farm Bureau as follows:

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, My dear Mr. Brody:

I have your letter of March 19, in relation to the Capper Truth-in-Fabric Bill, S-1618. I have letters pro and con with regard to this bill.

I sincerely hope that you have studied this bill with sufficient care to enable you to know to a certain degree just what results the passing of this bill would bring about. I will give it my best consideration. Up to the present moment, I have not decided whether I shall support or oppose the bill.

Sincerely yours, WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS

Farm Bureau Reply

The State Farm Bureau, through S. M. Powell, ass't sec'y, replied to Senator Ferris under date of March 26 in part as follows:

"We have your letter of March 22 addressed to Mr. Brody, stating that you will give the Capper Truth-in-Fabric Bill, S-1618, your best consideration, but that you had not at that time decided whether to support or oppose this measure.

"We wish to state that we have indeed gone into this matter quite carefully, familiarizing ourselves with the various provisions of the bill, the report of the Senate Committee thereon, and the copies of the various hearings which have been held. It seems to us that the Capper Bill, in its present form, is a very carefully drafted proposal which would accomplish the desired results without unfairness or unnecessary hardships being imposed upon any manufacturers or dealers in woolen goods.

"It is quite natural that this bill should be in fairly satisfactory shape because it represents the fruit of more than two decades of careful study of the woolen industry. In the drafting of this bill, Senator Capper and his associates have had the benefit of the other measures previously proposed, and of almost limitless testimony which has been offered pro and con at the many hearings on legislation of this character during the past more than twenty years.

"I can sincerely say that Michigan farmers are practically unanimous in favor of the enactment of this bill. Ever since I have been familiar with Michigan farm organizations, they have been adopting resolutions favorable to the Truth-in-Fabric legislation. Certainly this bill would be of very great benefit to Michigan sheep men, but we feel that consumers of woolen products, which include all of us, derive benefits far exceeding those which would accrue to the woolen growers."

From Mr. Ferris
To the letter from which the foregoing paragraphs are taken, Senator Ferris responded on March 29 as follows:

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, My dear Mr. Powell:

I have your letter of March 26. My very high regard for your opinion leads me to think kindly of the Capper Truth-in-Fabric Bill, S-1618. To be perfectly frank with you, I have always fought shy of such bills. In your letter you state that Michigan farmers are practically unanimous in their favoring of this bill. I am just wondering to what extent you have an expression from the farmers. That alone would determine my vote. I felt sure that the farmers had really thought about the matter and given it their personal consideration. Please do not infer that I am "slam-

ming" the farmers. Not at all. If the expression were from bankers, I would say the same thing, because I know positively that a large number of men express opinions without having any fact basis.

Very sincerely yours, WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS. P. S. The next letter on my desk is from a manufacturer in Grand Rapids who opposes the Truth-in-Fabric Bill. I, therefore, infer that there is more than one angle from which this bill can be viewed. W. N. F.

From the Farm Bureau
Replying to this letter from Senator Ferris, Mr. Powell, on behalf of the State Farm Bureau, wrote Senator Ferris on March 31 in part as follows:

"You very properly inquire as to what extent we have an expression from Michigan farmers regarding this proposed legislation. In that connection allow me to become a little personal and relate some of my own observations. I have spent all my life among the farm people of Michigan. During the past more than five years I have had a rather unusual opportunity to learn what farmers in all parts of the state are thinking, because I have attended almost innumerable meetings and have been in close contact with the various agencies and organizations through which the farmers express and crystallize their opinions. Just for example, during this current month of March, I have addressed 29 farmers' meetings in widely scattered sections of the state. Now, in all of this rather comprehensive experience I have yet to find the first farmer who is opposed to the enactment of a Truth-in-Fabric bill. However, there are many who are enthusiastically in favor of such legislation.

"You appreciate that the farmers have probably been more individualistic than any other economic group, yet the more intelligent element among the farmers of Michigan is today quite effectively organized in the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Gleaners and the State Association of Farmers' Clubs. I never knew of any of the local, county, state or national units of any of these organizations to go on record opposing Truth-in-Fabric legislation. On the contrary, Michigan farmers through their various organizations have for more than two decades been demanding a fair and effective Truth-in-Fabric measure to protect the purchasers of so-called 'all wool' and 'pure wool' fabrics against the purchase of unidentified shoddy which counterfeits as wool, its presence being masked by the misleading and deceptive trade terms 'all wool' and 'pure wool.'"

"The closest parallel between the Capper Truth-in-Fabric Bill and any existing legislation now in operation is between this bill and the Pure Food Laws. This refers both to the principle of these two measures and to the machinery for their enforcement.

"If shoddy is as good or better than virgin wool, as some manufacturers seem to try to make us believe, then why should they oppose an effective branding or labelling bill? The label 'all shoddy' or '50% shoddy' would then become a hall mark of distinction and quality. Any prejudice which the public cherishes against pure shoddy and shoddy mixtures would soon be dispelled if shoddy proved its merits when forced to stand on its own feet unbenefted by meaningless and deceptive trade terms by the use of which the substitute (shoddy) is today displacing tremendous quantities of the genuine (virgin) wool. My candid opinion is that the only reason for the use of shoddy is not that it is better, but that it makes possible greater profits.

"We have no objection to the use of shoddy in the manufacture of woolen fabrics and the sale of such goods if they are so labelled that the public is not deceived. This is in line with our established policy as embodied in the following resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

"We favor the prompt enactment of Federal legislation to protect the buying public against those who would mislead or defraud them. We believe that more satisfactory business relations would result if the purchaser knew what he is buying. Therefore we heartily favor the National Standard Container Bill, the CAPPER TRUTH IN FABRIC BILL and the Gooding-Ketcham Bill to require the staining of imported alfalfa and red clover seed to show origin and to impose heavy penalties for misbranding."

"We believe that you will find merchants and dealers who really understand the provisions of the Capper Bill, S-1618, enthusiastically in favor of it. It is so drawn that no honest merchant will be put to inconvenience or made unduly liable. He can protect himself by requiring a statement from the manufacturer that the goods are correctly labelled. The merchants with whom I have discussed this proposition are anxious to be enabled to assure their customers as to the composition of the merchandise which they are handling.

"We are confident that you are giving this bill your most careful attention and will vote as your conscience dictates in the interests of the majority. If anything which we may be able to do or say or any information which we may be able to furnish proves of value to you in assisting you to reach the proper decision, we shall be happy to have been of service."

Skunks and Blackbirds Take Kindly to Corn Ear Worms

Skunks Rout Them Out of Winter Quarters; Birds Get Them Early

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Thacher of Brooklyn, Mich., are Jackson County Farm Bureau members. Every now and then, comes a letter from the Thacher farm to the Michigan Farm Bureau News. One was about capons mothering baby chicks which was published in the News. Recently we published an entertaining letter from a farmer at Cove, Arkansas; he had read the widely copied article. Some time ago along came another letter, from which we take these interesting observations regarding corn ear worms, bees and melons:

"Here are two observations that Mr. Thacher and I made last fall; The skunks—which are so plentiful as to be a nuisance—burrowed around every shock of corn and dug up the corn ear worms that stay in the ground until next season. Mr.

From Mr. Ferris

It appears that the letter from which the foregoing paragraphs were taken must have appealed to Senator Ferris as being reasonable, for under date of April 2 he advised the State Farm Bureau as follows: Michigan State Farm Bureau, 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan, My dear Mr. Powell:

I am glad to have you give me your personal observations concerning the need for passing the Fabric Bill, S-1618. I will not enter into any discussion of its merits, because I am depending upon men like yourself and others who know something about the subject.

Unless unexpected revelations come to me, I shall support the Bill. Very cordially yours, WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS

Sound Agricultural Legislation is Needed

(Continued from page one.)

In many gatherings of farm representatives you will hear the statement that "farmers buy on a protected market and sell on a world market." With no unfriendliness toward the tariff, in face of the federal labor commission, restricted immigration laws, federal banking commissions, interstate commerce regulations and other means which have given American labor, industry, finance, and transportation great prosperity, increasingly great numbers of farmers are coming to believe that like measures applied to handling of their products will give them a greater share of American prosperity.

A great movement is now under way, under wise and powerful farm leadership, to secure for the farmer adequate relief from an increasingly bad condition. The farmer does not stand alone in this movement but has the aid of far seeing statesmen and business men.

Michigan Active in Movement

Realizing the general condition of mid-western agriculture, Governor Alexander Groesbeck appointed a committee to visit the Des Moines Conference of the north-central states, held January 29th. As chairman of this committee, Commissioner L. W. Watkins sent a delegation to Des Moines, instructed to take active part in any movement helpful to American farmers. At the Des Moines meeting Michigan was represented by the following:

Hon. Peter Lennon of Lennon, Michigan.
A. B. Cook, Master, State Grange.
Paul Clement, Britton.
M. L. Noon, President, Michigan State Farm Bureau.

M. B. McPherson, representing State Board of Agriculture.
J. F. Cox, Vice-chairman and personal representative of Governor Groesbeck.

"Equality for Agriculture"

The slogans of the Des Moines meeting were "Equality for Agriculture" and "Put Agriculture on a Parity with Business." Governor Hammel of Iowa presided and representatives from the co-operative organizations and the governors or their personal representatives from 11 north-central states were in attendance. At this meeting the delegates agreed on the principles of the Dickinson Bill and a committee of 22 was appointed to carry forward the legislative program, with Mr. George N. Peck as chairman. North Dakota later joined the group, making 12 corn belt and northern states endorsing the movement.

Governor Calls Michigan Conference
On February 11, Governor Groesbeck invited a committee of 50, representing Michigan farm organizations, industries, and financial institutions to meet at the Michigan State College and confer in regard to the agricultural situation, at a meeting arranged by Chairman L. W. Watkins. Congressman Grant M. Hudson addressed the conference and stated that "the atmosphere at Washington was chilly toward agriculture," which should not be.

On February 15th, the Committee of 22 was called together at Chicago, Peter Lennon and J. F. Cox representing Michigan. At this meeting, arrangements were made to present the principles of the legislative program before President Coolidge, Secretary Jardine, and the House and Senate of the United States.

On March 1st, the "Committee of 22" and the governors or their representatives of the north-central states and the leaders of national

co-operative associations, interested bankers, and others met in Washington and presented the needs of farmers, with suggestions for proper legislation, to the President, Secretary of Agriculture, and the House Committee.

Secy Evans of Am. Farm Bureau Helps Draw Plan

The House Committee on Agriculture instructed the representatives of farm organizations and the Committee of 22 to draw up a definite bill and offered the services of the House Drafting Committee. Secretary Evans of the American Farm Bureau, working with Mr. Chester Davis, economist for the Committee of 22, reduced the thoughts of the gathering to a workable plan which was presented to the Congressional Committee and is known as "Committee Print No. 1." The House Committee entered into hearing on this modification of the Dickinson bill.

On March 28, the Committee of 22 and representatives of farmers' organizations and governors were again called to Washington to go before the Senate Committee.

President Thompson A Leader
At the same time that the Senate Committee opened the hearings, President Thompson of the American Farm Bureau was finishing with a long session before the House Committee, patiently and effectively presenting the needs of American farmers and the necessity of a prosperous agriculture for national stability.

Southern States Accept Principles
When the Senate Committee opened its hearings delegates from the cotton co-operative associations of 12 southern states met with the northern group. These representatives of the southern states conferred amicably with the representatives of the northern states, and agreed with the principles of the Dickinson Bill. They were told to "write their ticket" for cotton, which they proceeded to do, and at the present time this great, far-flung movement for agricultural legislation is being effectively carried forward in the remodelled Dickinson bill, now known as Committee of 22's bill.

Leading Co-operative Organizations Back the Plan

The report presented to the House and Senate Committees involving effective principles of legislation is signed by the following:
American Farm Bureau Federation—S. H. Thompson.
National Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.
National Board of Farm Organizations—John Tromble.
Vice President of Farmers' Union.
Corn Belt Farm Organization—Wm. Hurth.
American Council of Agriculture—Frank W. Murphy.
Geo. N. Peck, Chairman of the Committee of 22 of the North-central states.

Dangerous Introductions

Introductions, when properly made, serve a useful purpose; as they are sometimes made, they have a dangerous "back fire".
On the occasion of one of his public speeches in Wales, Mr. Lloyd George was introduced to the assembly by a Welsh deacon.

"Gentlemen," said the deacon, "I have to introduce to you tonight the member for Carnarvon Boroughs. He has come here to reply to what the Bishop of St. Asaph said about the Welsh dis-establishment. . . . In my opinion, gentlemen, the Bishop of St. Asaph is one of the biggest liars in creation, but, thank God, we have a match for him tonight!"
This would be a great world if the food-bearing plants were as hardy as the weeds.

ELEV. EXCHANGE REPORT ON MARKET

Lansing, April 9.—The Co-operative Michigan Elevator Exchange, sales agency for 150 co-operative local elevator associations included in its membership, reports on the markets today as follows:

WHEAT.—Not much change in the market since the last Farm Bureau News. New wheat is heading out in Oklahoma and new crop winter wheat will make its first appearance in another forty days. We recommend to the farmers in Michigan that if they can sell their old wheat at from \$1.65 to \$1.70 to let it go.

RYE.—A dull market. Prices are very low. Should not work any lower and perhaps 5c to 10c advance in the next thirty days.

OATS.—Not much change since the last Market Letter. Feed all you can at home.

CORN.—It looks now as tho the corn market had hit bottom and that higher prices are in prospect.

BEANS.—Still not much hopes for anything like a healthy advance in beans until later in the Summer.

All Said
A shopkeeper had in his employ a man so lazy as to be utterly worthless.

One day, his patience exhausted, he discharged him.

"Will you give me a character?" asked the lazy one.

The employer sat down to write a non-committal letter his effort resulted as follows:

"The bearer of this letter has worked for me one week, and I am satisfied."
—Western Home Monthly

Poultry Shippers

For results and service send your future shipments of Live Poultry to FARM BUREAU POULTRY EXCH 2610 Rippele St., Detroit, Mich

LEADING VARIETIES

Michigan State accredited purebred chicks, pullets. Circular free. Liberal discount on early orders. Member of the B. C. A. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, R. 2, Dept. W., Zeeland, Mich.

FREE CHIX

With advanced orders, 15 varieties. To up. Every breeder culled and tested by experts. We guarantee every chick. We can ship at once. Hatching eggs. Circular free. Lawrence Hatchery, phone 76-761, R-7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Again Rural Takes

In the Holland, Zeeland, and Lansing State Poultry Shows, RURAL birds again won many firsts. In the eyes of the judges, as in the opinion of our customer friends, who buy year after year, RURAL chicks have First Choices.

OUR BEST IN OUR Flocks Mich. State Accredited

AT HOLLAND, Anconas—1st Cock, 1st Pullet, 2nd Hen, White Leghorns—2nd and 3rd Pullet out of 50 entries, 4th pen out of 17.
AT ZEELAND, Anconas—1st Cock, 1st Pullet, 2nd Hen, White Leghorns—"Special" 1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen, 1st Cock.
AT LANSING, Anconas, 1st Pullet, 2nd Cock, 2nd Hen, White Leghorns—1st Old and Young Pens, 2nd Cock, 1st Hen.

FREE CATALOG—Fully descriptive and informative shows how you can have big success with RURAL chicks. Send for copy today. Then tell us your wants quickly for orders are pouring in fast. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
THE RURAL POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Dept P., Zeeland, Mich. Member Mich. State Farm Bureau.

How It Happened

Ever wonder why standard rail-way tracks should be exactly 4 feet 8 1/2 inches wide. Surely that half inch makes no difference one way or the other.

It was because Stephenson, when he built his first locomotive, made it to fit a track for horse drawn cars in the colliery in which he worked. The track just happened to be that width to fit a tunnel through which it passed. Then tracks and other rolling equipment followed the first locomotive in specifications, and so the accidental width of an English tunnel fixed the gauge for the world's railways.

Even in this scientifically accurate world, accident and incident still are big factors.—Grand Rapids Press.

Live Stock Markets By Radio at Noon

Every morning, just before noon, we are furnishing the Buffalo and Detroit Live Stock market quotations on cattle, calves, sheep, lambs and hogs to Michigan State College radio station WKAR for broadcasting to farmers at 12 o'clock noon, Eastern standard time.

These reports are telegraphed WKAR direct from the Buffalo and Detroit yards and are on the air within an hour from the time released. Listen in on this co-operative marketing agency service.

In the meantime, hundreds of farmer shippers are shipping to the "co-ops" at Detroit and Buffalo every week. The co-ops get upwards of 100 carloads at each market from Michigan points each week and are leading those markets for volume of stock received. Good service and satisfactory returns have been big items in building that volume.

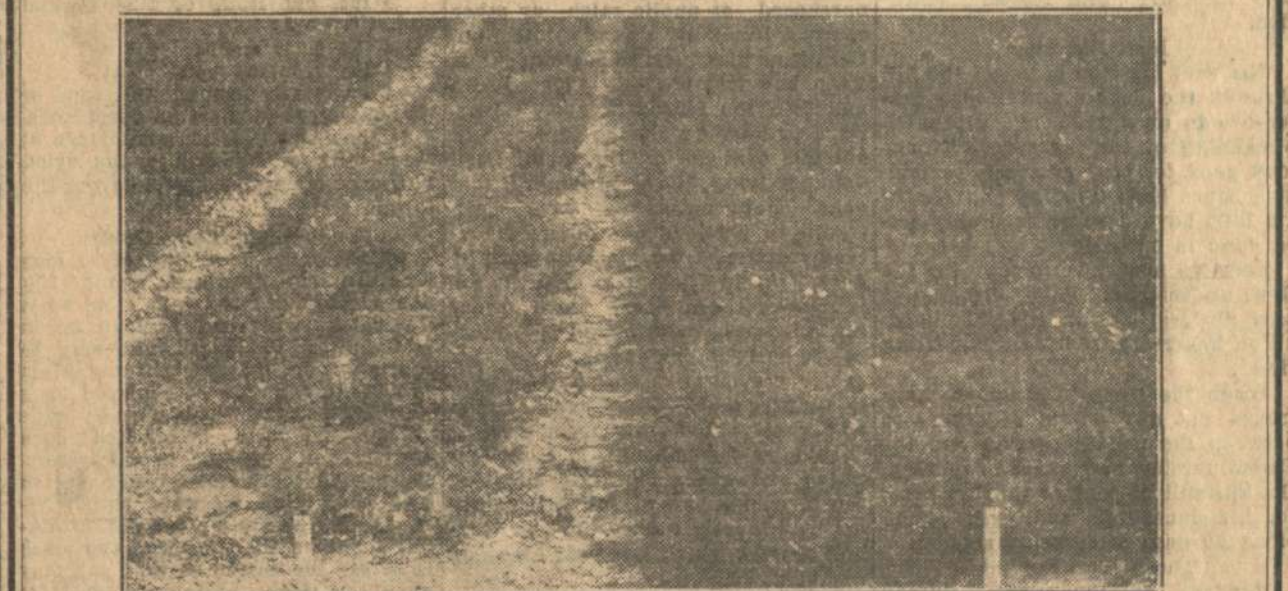
MICH. LIVE STOCK EXCH. CO-OP COMMISSION MCHTS. Dix Ave., Detroit

PRODUCERS CO-OP COMM. ASS'N 906 Williams St., E. Buffalo

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

Hollywood-Tanned Matings
260-290 Egg Foundation, Rural Pure-Bred Quality Chicks Cost Less to Raise and Pay Big Profits.

Send today for our free booklet, "Permanent Reprints on the Farm" and "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings" PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dime Bank Building DETROIT, MICH.
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
OFFICES IN 30 CITIES



AFTER THE THIRD WINTER!

Test plots at Michigan State College, showing at the left southern grown alfalfa seed stand after THIRD winter; at right, hardy, northern grown Michigan adapted seed stand after THIRD winter. Plots were planted in 1922; photographed summer of 1925. The growing test is the best answer to the question of adaptation.

Farm Bureau Brand alfalfa seeds are hardy, domestic and Michigan adapted. The plants survive our winters like the plot at the right above, and produce profitable crops.

We handle only clean, adapted seed of high germination. We scarify all alfalfa and sweet clover, which puts a hair trigger on the thicker coated, slower germinating seeds.

It is not uncommon for alfalfa to run 30% "hard seed" (thick coated). Scarification (scratching through the thick coat with coarse sandpaper treatment) corrects this condition. Most firms sell alfalfa unscarified. We scarify all of it. We believe you want your seed to grow shortly after you plant it.

You get our alfalfa seed in sealed, Farm Bureau sacks, in bushel and other convenient measures, exactly as it leaves our warehouse. Ask for Farm Bureau Alfalfa and other field seeds at your co-operative ass'n.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service

Lansing, Michigan

Life is a great adventure, and the worst of all fears is the fear of living.—Roosevelt.

Success or Failure in Growing Alfalfa

Depends on having a SWEET SOIL and GOOD SEED

Also, a good Firm Seed Bed and plenty of inoculation.

FRANCE AGSTONE MEAL is the cheapest and most efficient Soil Sugar known.

High Calcium and High Magnesium content.

Prices on Request

THE FRANCE STONE CO. 1800 2nd National Bank Bldg. Toledo, Ohio

You pay once only for any Concrete Farm Improvement

If Your Farm Could Talk-It Would Say:

Take concrete into partnership. Use it to modernize old buildings. Use it to construct new buildings. Use it to increase the value of your farm, increase production, cut repair bills, save labor and to make the business of farming yield greater satisfaction.

Crib or granary walls, floors, and foundations of concrete, effectively keep out rats. You can't sell rats. Why feed them?

More milk and more beef per acre result from concrete silos. Concrete walks mean less work for your wife. They keep mud and dirt out of the house.

Clean dairy barns mean healthy, contented cows, a greater quantity and a better quality of milk—hence increased dairy profits. Concrete in the barn is easy to clean and keep clean.

Concrete gives fire protection. It protects people in houses, cattle in barns, and feed in silos. It is fireless.

Send today for our free booklet, "Permanent Reprints on the Farm" and "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings"

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dime Bank Building DETROIT, MICH.

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

OFFICES IN 30 CITIES

THESE POTATOES AVERAGE 50 BU. MORE PER ACRE

H. C. Moore Tells the Tests Certified Seed Has To Pass

Numerous tests throughout Michigan with certified vs. ordinary potato seed show an average increase of 50 bushels to the acre in favor of certified stock.

Certified potato seed well deserves first consideration. Mr. Moore said. "It produces as it does because it is practically free from the serious diseases which are often responsible for low yields and inferior quality."

Certified seed is shipped in sacks containing 150 pounds. Each sack is sealed with a lead wire seal to which the official certification tag of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association is attached.

Congress Passes Seed Staining Legislation

Continued from page one) gressman and asking for the Senate Committee on Agriculture Seed Identification hearings of Feb. 9 and 10, 1926; also the Adulterated Grain and Seeds Hearing, before subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Feb. 13, 15, 20, 1926.

It was mentioned above that the House passed the Ketcham bill in amended form. The amendments were made in the House committee.

Next Big Step The next big step is to get the bill through the Senate and House conference to an agreement without a weakening of the measure.

When the House and Senate have ironed out any points of difference between the Senate version and the House version and agree thereon, the bill will be sent to the President for his signature, and will be in effect 90 days after being signed.

Those Who Fought Readers of the Farm Bureau News who have followed the fortunes of the Gooding-Ketcham bill will agree that the splendid progress this bill has made so far through the welter of thousands of bills presented in any Congress has been due largely to strong agricultural organization, agr'l college and Dept. of Agriculture support in the shape of un-

Detroit Poultry Market

Table with poultry prices: Receipts of hens have not been large enough to meet buyer demand and the market has advanced on all grades. Today's market highest in the past year.

shakable evidence. The American Farm Bureau presented considerable testimony and went to considerable expense in assembling facts and figures. The National Grange supported the Gooding-Ketcham bill.

Michigan Congressmen who took an active part in the proceedings were Senator Ferris as a member of the Senate Agricultural Committee, Congressman John C. Ketcham, who introduced the bill in the House, and Congressman Carl Mapes, chairman of the House sub-committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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HOG CHOLERA AS DANGEROUS AS EVER

Serum Prevents, But Other Precautions Should be Observed

Hog cholera has broken out in three different places in Branch county. County Agent C. W. Andrews says that there were 12 outbreaks last year, and that farmers of that year are cooperating most satisfactorily in eradicating the disease.

A recent investigation of the hog cholera situation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture reveals surprising carelessness among farmers in dealing with the disease. The effectiveness of the preventive serum treatment has given many swine owners a feeling of security which is not real.

For safety against this disease it is necessary to observe certain precautions. Isolate all new stock, keeping it apart from other hogs for a period of at least two weeks.

Mark Twain on Books "I suppose," a young woman once said gushingly to Mark Twain, "that you're awfully fond of books, aren't you?"

One Parrot Less An old lady kept a parrot which was always swearing. She could put up with this till Saturday, but on Sunday she kept a cover over the cage—removing it on Monday morning. This prevented the parrot from swearing on Sunday.

HELP BABY CHICKS TO GOOD START

Nature's Provisions Fix the Rules We Must Follow

By C. M. Kidman Nature in carrying out her great handiwork did not forget the baby chick. Fortunately for the benefit of the commercial chick hatcheries and to the poultry business as a whole, Nature provided for the sustenance of the baby chick for a sufficient length of time to enable baby chicks to be shipped great distances.

Under no circumstances should additional solid feed be given to the baby chicks until the food furnished in the yolk of the egg is digested by the chick. During this period the baby chick should be placed under the hover of the brooder in the colony house.

The temperature under the hover should be maintained approximately 90 degrees at the edge of the hover. This means a temperature of from 90 to 100 degrees under the entire hover.

Clean white sand should be placed upon the floor of the colony house. This should be covered with alfalfa or clover chaff. Best results have been obtained by giving the chicks sour skim milk or buttermilk during the first 60 to 72 hours after hatching and before they are given their first solid feed.

At the end of the third day, or in case of chicks purchased a great distance from home, about 74 hours after they have been received, they are ready for their first feed. The first feed given should be easily seen and nutritious. Having in mind the provisions of Nature for a reserve supply, namely, the yolk of the egg, it would seem that the first logical feed for the baby chick should be one approaching as nearly as possible the yolk of the egg or a feed rich in heat, energy, protein and vitamin content.

A ration which has given excellent results and one which is well balanced in proteins, carbohydrates, fats and minerals may be made up as follows:

- 60 lbs. yellow corn meal
12 lbs. wheat middlings
8 lbs. dried buttermilk
8 lbs. oat flour or fine ground and sifted oats
4 lbs. meat meal
4 lbs. steamed bone meal
4 lbs. finely ground limestone or its equivalent in marl or pearl grits.

Feeding The Baby Chicks On the third day the chicks may be given five feedings about 2 1/2 hours apart, feeding each time what the chicks will readily clean up in 15 minutes.

Two Weeks to Six Weeks Quickest gains can be secured by a moist mash. Mix some of the chick starter with skimmed milk or tomato juice.

Mrs. Henpeck (visiting her first husband's grave)—"Yes, here lies a hero. You would not be my husband today had he not been killed in the war."

It is estimated that only 862 men can look important in a ten-cent store.

BUSINESS NEWS

(New Rates, Effective March 12) Five cents a word for each insertion; 4 1/2 cents per word for each of two insertions; cents a word per insertion for each of three insertions, and at the 4 cent rate for succeeding insertions.

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS—BARED ROCKS, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. \$12.00 per hundred, 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. Koons, Homer, Mich. 5-27-26

CHOICE BARED ROCK SETTING EGGS. Guaranteed. \$1.25 for 15. D. L. McAvoy, Laingsburg, Mich. 4-29-26

WHITTAKER'S ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds Trapped, blood-tested, Michigan Accredited, Michigan Greatest Color and Egg Setting Chicks, at very reasonable prices. Annual Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box E, Lawrence, Mich. 31-3-26-tr-53

KI WI HATCHING EGGS. The chickens that cannot fly. Parked with two foot fence. J. D. Noah, Greenville, Mich. 5-14-26

WANTED—ALL LEADING VARIETIES of pure bred poultry. We will buy your surplus. What have you to offer? Write quick. G. C. Humbert, Freeport, Illinois. 4-10-26

FOR SALE—FISHEL WHITE ROCK eggs for hatching from flock bred for meat and eggs. \$1.25 per setting. \$7.00 per 100. Mary E. Brosnan, Dowagiac, Mich., R-2-Box 194.

LIVESTOCK

SENIOR YEARLING BULL, BEST pure-bred milking Shorthorn breeding. Solid white, well-matured and a splendid individual. Price very reasonable. Write or visit the farm for further particulars. H. E. Powell & Son, Ionia, Mich. 3-25-35-1f

WE ARE OFFERING SEVEN REGISTERED Brown Swiss females and one bull calf for sale. Accredited herd. Well bred. Come and look them over. Erwin H. Krauss, Sebawaing, Mich.

PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS 10c AND UP Tanager, Barron and Hollywood Strains of S. C. White Leghorns from 250-290 egg foundation stock. Anconas, Sheppard's strain bred for big egg production. One of most modern breeding plants and hatcheries in Michigan. Every breeder passed by Michigan State College inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College.

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The demand for Michigan State Industries binder twine, made at Jackson, is always heavy. Sometimes the supply becomes limited. Therefore, we suggest that you see your co-operative ass'n manager at once and order your 1926 needs. The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service handles Jackson twine because it is the best. It is one of the few standard Yucatan Sisal twines containing long fibre. We are offering Jackson twine in two sizes—the old five pound ball and the new 8 pound ball, illustrated here. The 8 pound ball fits and works nicely in any, can that holds a 5 pound ball. We recommend it. Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

SEEDS

CERTIFIED WISCONSIN PEDIGREE Barley, Improved Robust Beans, Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, Mich. 4-9-26

FAIRGROVE ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS: Growers of Certified and Registered Seeds. Worthy Oats, Wisconsin Pedigree Barley, American Banner Wheat, Fleckett Yellow Dent Corn, Improved Robust Beans, Inspected and certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Grown in Tuscola County "The Heart of the Thumb." For information write W. R. Kirk, Secretary, Fairgrove, Mich. 4-9-26

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FOR SALE—A-1 FARM AT LOW price. Level, timber, lake, orchard. E. W. Anderson, Clarkston. 3-12-26xx

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE FOR PRICE AND DESCRIPTION of Pyramid poultry shipping coops. Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange, 2610 Riopelle street, Detroit. 3-12-1f

At times it isn't the overhead that endangers a young business so much as the swellhead.

FARM BUREAU DISTRICT NO. 1, HEADQUARTERS

at 225 Paterson Bldg., So. Saginaw St., Flint, opposite City Hall. Lapeer, Shilawassee, Genesee members address all communications there. Telephone Number 1730.

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MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk Michigan Growing Mash with Buttermilk Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk Make Chicks grow and hens lay For sale by the local Co-op. or Farm Bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free Poultry feeding booklet. "Dept. F" MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE Lansing, Michigan

Three Great Ensilage Corns All Farm Bureau Brands



We guarantee the germination; All varieties carefully tested. You will find here an ensilage corn to suit your particular need. We have corn germinating 90% or better, which means something this season. These corns have been released in our own plant. They are so graded that they will run through the planter nicely and you needn't worry about butts and tips.

Farm Bureau YELLOW ENSILAGE A large growing, early maturing corn, produced in Nebraska. Will give big stalk with considerable grain over most of Michigan. This lot tests 96% germination, although we are using our standard guarantee of 90%.

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For Prices, see your local co-operative Ass'n. If you can't be supplied locally, write us. Ask your co-op about Certified Wisconsin Pedigree Barley and Certified Wolverine or Worthy Oats from the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service. Certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n.

"TAKE THE UNCERTAINTY OUT OF SEED" Write us for this new, beautifully descriptive booklet on Michigan Farm Bureau Brand seeds. Free.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan

The Truth in Feeds



Mr. Myers Answers A Question

A short time ago we asked a number of Michigan Milkmaker feeders to tell us how they are using Milk-maker and about their results.

Mr. C. Faye Myers of P. S. Myers & Son, Grand Blanc, Genesee County, owners of a herd of Golden Secret-May Rose registered Guernseys, wrote us that he has been feeding Milkmaker for about 3 years to a herd of 12 to 15 milkers. He mixes it with corn, oats and barley as a rule. During the pasture season he feeds that mixture in smaller quantities.

His cows have had no trouble in calving, and a veterinarian has not been employed for the herd for two years. Concerning his production record, Mr. Myers said:

"I regard Milkmaker as the best all around prepared feed I have ever used. The fact that it does not contain a lot of home grown grains makes it attractive to me.

"The second year we fed Milkmaker our herd averaged 428 lbs. of butterfat, according to Genesee Cow Testing Ass'n No. 1 records.

"The third year five of the cows were put on Advanced Registry test in the Farmers Division of the Guernsey breed. We finished with two State Champions and three National Class Leaders.

"These last records were made on two milkings daily for 305 days and carrying a calf for 205 days or more. Thanks for regular breeders."

We are as proud of this record as is Mr. Myers. This is another of many instances in which Michigan Milk-maker, 24% protein, Public Formula dairy ration, is helping Michigan farmers do better with their dairy herds.

You can get Milkmaker at 260 farmers' co-op ass'ns. Try a ton and watch your cows respond.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan MICHIGAN Milkmaker