

NEW ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR CHOSEN FOR FARM BUREAU



Sparks From the Legislative Anvil

Captured, Confined in Cold Type,
Sentenced to Serve Our Members

Living Wage for Solons
Rural "No Man's Land"
Quartet of Preachers

In this column in our last issue we shed a few tears of sympathy for the under-paid lawmakers. We tried to emphasize the fact that \$800 for a two-year term was hardly enough and that after going through a primary and final election campaign a Senator or Representative wouldn't have enough left out of the amount which he would receive for his services to the State to pay his ordinary living expenses while in Lansing, to say nothing about any remuneration for his time.

We don't know whether our article had anything to do with it or not, but when Senator Quinlan's bill, making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Legislature, came up in the House of Representatives, Representative Milton R. Palmer, of Detroit offered an amendment to provide that members of the Legislature would receive \$5.00 a day for expenses in addition to their biennial salary of \$800. This amendment was adopted before some of its opponents knew what was going on. Then the fun started. There was a short but impassioned debate before the bill came to a final vote.

Rep. John Holland, of Gogebic County called attention to the fact that at the last November election the voters defeated a proposal to amend the constitution so as to increase the pay of the members of the Legislature and, further, that when he was elected he knew what his salary was to be and he would not now vote to raise his own pay. He characterized Rep. Palmer's amendment as an effort to get around the constitution and declared that even if it were put into effect he would not take a cent of this additional pay.

However, the other members of the House did not seem to agree with his point of view for the appropriation for the Legislature, with Rep. Palmer's amendment providing \$5 a day for expenses for each Senator and Representative, was passed by the House 76 to 18. The Senate agreed to the expense fund allowance after making it apply only to the days when the lawmakers are actually on the job. The bill is now up to the Governor.

As THE MICHIGAN FARMER would put it, the farm lands of the State are still pretty much "No Man's Land" in so far as authority or jurisdiction over them is concerned. When Senator Horton's bill to regulate trespassing on enclosed or improved lands came up for final passage in the Senate it looked as though the city sportsmen had more friends in that body than the farm land owners. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 24 to 6, but not until after most of its teeth had been extracted.

Senator Horton himself started the ball rolling by proposing to strike out Section 4 of the bill. This was the Section which made the land owner or other person entitled to the possession of such land a peace officer in regard to the enforcement of this law. The Senate accepted this amendment so if the measure is passed in its present form and you want to take advantage of its provisions to protect your property against marauders, you will have to summon an official to make the arrest.

The provision that the farmer or the person in possession of the land should have the right to arrest any violator of this law was not an innovation and not without precedent. For many years practically the same provision has been embodied in the New York statutes and pilfering of fruit and farm products has been negligible. Oregon and West Virginia have had similar enactments. In Wisconsin this has not only been provided by law, but has been strongly upheld by public opinion. The attitude in that state is well indicated by a recent case in which a farmer found a man and boy hunting on his property and in the fracas that ensued the farmer shot and killed the trespassing boy. When the case was brought to trial, the farmer was acquitted by the jury without their ever leaving their seats. This is certainly an extreme case and we are not in sympathy with the decision of the jury, nor do we approve the action of the farmer who shot the hunter, but we only quote it to show that in other states farmers are recognized as having certain rights to protect

(Continued on page two)

LEAGUE GIVES OPPORTUNITIES FOR TAX STUDY

State Farm Bureau Strong
In Support of Bills
It Sponsors

TO CHECK PUBLIC DEBT

Farm And Industry United
In Effort To Curb
Big Losses

New opportunities for effective citizenship are to be opened to Michigan farmers if the bills favored by the Michigan Tax Economy League are passed by the present legislature. The league, of which the Michigan State Farm Bureau is a member body, proposes to throw open the books of local government by providing for the publication of county and township budgets and by permitting taxpayers to obtain open public hearings on all questions involving the raising of taxes or the incurring of public debt.

Of principal interest to Farm Bureau members is a bill to amend Act number 301 of the Public Acts of 1923. This bill was introduced by Rep. Thomas of Kent county, and extends to all county boards of supervisors the right to provide by resolution for a finance committee of three, empowered to prepare a detailed county budget. The act now on the books is limited to Kent county and empowers the finance committee to audit all claims against the county, to examine all books and accounts kept by county officers, pass upon all requests for appropriations of county funds and have control over maintenance of the court house, jail, and all motor equipment except that in the charge of the county board of road commissioners.

Will Help All Counties
The bill introduced by Mr. Thomas not only makes it possible for all counties to have the benefit of the Act which now applies to Kent county, and which has proved very successful there, but also requires the publication of township and county budgets in counties which choose to (Continued on page three)

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE WORK PROGRESSES IN SEVENTEEN COUNTIES

Seventeen counties of Michigan have reported considerable progress in the work of securing township committees and have sent in the names of their committee members to the State Farm Bureau headquarters according to a plan adopted at a meeting of delegates of 40 county Farm Bureaus on March 3, for furthering membership work in the state this year.

April 15 was a tentative date set at that time for making final report in this work. Although only 17 of the counties have reported, many others have been going ahead with their work and are expected to file their reports in the near future.

Calhoun County Farm Bureau has its 20 township committees all complete and names recorded with the State Farm Bureau. Huron County is in the same position for its 26 townships. Cass County is also complete with its 15 townships. Montcalm County has named committees for all of its 20 townships.

Genesee Leads All
Genesee has 14 township committees complete and recorded with the State Farm Bureau, leaving four to be received. However, Genesee has done more actual work with the committees than any other county so far. The 14 already organized in Genesee have been holding regular sessions for over a year. Berrien County has so far recorded 11 complete committees with seven townships yet to come in. Tuscola County has reported 18 with three yet to hear from. Monroe County has seven complete townships with 5 to hear from. Jackson County also has seven completed. A number of others out of the remaining 13 have been chosen, but are not yet recorded at the State Farm Bureau office. Hillsdale County has reported 6 out of its 16 townships as being completed. Muskegon County reports the chairman of each of its 15 townships but the rest of these township committees are not yet in. Oceana County has also reported the chairman of all their townships. Isabella and Allegan have both practically completed their township committee lists but have not sent the names in. Midland is just getting started on this part of the job and has so far registered three. Kalamazoo and Lapeer have each completed one township.

In addition to the above definite committee appointments, there are a large number of townships in the other counties where the committees have been chosen, but the names

ORGANIZERS

By C. L. Brody



CLAUDE L. NASH

C. L. Nash, County Agricultural Agent of St. Clair County, has been appointed Director of Organization of the Michigan State Farm Bureau by the board of directors, effective May 1. Mr. Nash comes to this important position in the State Farm Bureau organization well qualified by education and experience.

He has chosen the position of Organization Director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the face of other opportunities recently offered him, and his joining the force of this organization constitutes one of the most important additions to its personnel and one that will be most far reaching in the development of the great organization in Michigan.

He has been particularly strong in the organization field having assisted in organizing and reorganizing a large number of co-operative elevators, shipping associations, milk locals and other farm organizations in Michigan.

Alfred Bental took the position of Organization Director in August, 1922, and, under his direction, in the following fifteen months, over 20,000 members were signed. Also, under his administration, during the past two years the local volunteer continuous membership policy has been developed to a practical realization, changing the nature of the state organization and being largely responsible for the high morale in the membership today.

Mr. Bental has piloted this most important work so fundamental to the life of the organization, through the most trying and critical periods of Farm Bureau existence. Even those of us who have been closely associated with him for the past five years will never be able to appreciate fully what his faithfulness, industriousness and integrity have meant to the organization.

Because of the experience he gained by rendering this indispensable service, together with his high organizing ability, he became the best qualified man to serve as state agent for the mutual automobile insurance work.



ALFRED BENTAL

PROPERTY RIGHTS GIVEN ATTENTION

Solons and Bureau Delegates
Put Feet Under Same
Dinner Table

"We want to give hunting privileges to decent people, but we feel we have some rights on our own land," declared President M. L. Noon, speaking at a luncheon at the Hotel Kears at Lansing, Tuesday, April 12, attended by State Conservation Director Young, the members of the Conservation Committees of the Senate and the House and a delegation of Farm Bureau leaders from several counties who had come to Lansing on that day to testify before various legislative committees.

The main subjects discussed during the luncheon were bills by Sen. Norman B. Horton of Fruit Ridge and Rep. David H. Brake of Fremont which would require hunters to obtain the farmer's permission before trespassing on improved land or farm wood-lots.

Senator Horton said that his purpose was to put property in the country on the same basis as property in the city. He declared that he didn't think farmers should be obliged to post their land, but that as long as farmers pay taxes on their land, it is no more than right that hunters should come to them and ask permission before going on such land.

Rep. Brake said that most hunters are gentlemen, but a small minority leave the gates open, cut fences, kill livestock and in other ways irritate the farmer land owners.

Other lawmakers who spoke at the luncheon were Sen. Herbert J. Rush-ton of Escanaba, Sen. Peter B. Lennon of Lennon, Sen. Phillip O'Connell of McGregor, Rep. Wilbur Snow of Comstock, Rep. Conrad Netting of Detroit, and Rep. E. C. Brainerd of Vassar.

In pruning fruit trees, limbs that drop too much may be remedied by cutting them back to an upturning branch and removing the low-hanging secondary branches.

have not reached us at the time of writing this report.

The County Farm Bureaus are making a good program in the setting up of these township committees which, generally speaking, consist of three men and two women. In several counties these township committees are actively at work on a Farm Bureau program which includes taxation work, township road problems, signing new Farm Bureau members, sending in lists of prospects for membership and helping to maintain the old membership, particularly by spreading Farm Bureau information and seeing that plans are made for the members in the towns to have access to Farm Bureau supplies.

CHICKEN THIEVES, SAD DAY FOR YOU

Farm Bureau Delegation Tells
Solons They Want Hall
and Huff Bills

A strong plea for adequate legislation to protect farm poultry flocks against thievery was made Tuesday, April 12, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Judiciary by about forty Farm Bureau members who had come to Lansing to testify at hearings arranged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

In the forenoon the delegation appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and offered testimony in support of Rep. Hall's bill which would require poultry dealers to make certain records of all poultry purchased and keep this information on file for the use of law enforcing officers to assist them in the apprehension and conviction of poultry thieves.

Acting as spokesman for the delegation, C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, introduced State and County Farm Bureau leaders and representatives of the Michigan farm papers (Continued on page four)

The Nation's Poultry Value

is \$1,047,000,000.00 annually, and is greater than the value of all the cattle in the United States, is six times the value of all horses and mules, is seven times the value of all sheep, is twelve times the value of all wool, exceeds the value of the wheat crop by \$300,000,000.00, is worth half of the corn crop, is considerably greater than all other cereals combined, is five times the value of the apple crop, is seven times the value of all sugar crops, is three times the tobacco crop, is four times the commercial truck and farm garden crops, is twice the combined value of the potato and the sweet potato crop, is three times the value of the forest products, is twice the value of all fruits combined, and Michigan ranked eleventh in Poultry Production in 1919, and Poultry Production in Michigan has increased at least one-half in the past seven years, by all conservative estimates.

BILL PROPOSES TO SPREAD EQUITABLY AUTOMOBILE TAXES

Four Cent Levy On Gasoline
Would Aid Farmers
And Townfolk

MEANS WEIGHT TAX CUT

Rural Counties And Cities
Would Profit. Cut
Farmer's Load

State Capitol, April 14.—The battle lines are forming for the final fight of this session of the Legislature over changes in the gas and weight tax laws. It has been reliably announced that Governor Fred W. Green has decided to lend his support to legislation like bills by Sen. Geo. Leland of Fennville and Rep. Burton G. Cameron of Charlotte, which provide a 3-cent gas tax and no reduction in the annual license levies for motor vehicles.

These measures propose to increase the highway revenues about six million dollars a year without offering any relief except that enough of the gas tax revenues would be returned to the counties so that, taken with the six million dollars which they now receive from the weight tax, the counties would get an amount equivalent to a full fifty-fifty split of the weight tax receipts.

A large group of influential senators and representatives do not look with favor upon this program. They have prepared and introduced today, two companion bills which provide for a 4 cent gas tax, permanent licenses on passenger cars, at a cost of 50 cents per hundred weight, and the following schedule of annual licenses for trucks and buses; up to 2,500 pounds, 40 cents per cwt.; from 2,500 to 4,000 pounds 60 cents; from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds, \$1, and over 6,000 pounds, \$1.25.

The 4 cent gas tax bill was introduced by Rep. C. Jay Town of Onondaga and the weight tax reform bill by Rep. John Goodwine of Marquette.

A careful compilation of the amounts which these taxes would produce shows that the revenue (Continued on page two)

STATE FARM MUTUAL PEP MEETINGS OPEN BIG INSURANCE YEAR

That interest in mutual reserve automobile insurance in Michigan, is exceptionally keen was indicated at a series of six meetings or conferences of agents of the State Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance company of Bloomington, Ill., during the last week in March.

These conferences were conducted by Alfred Bental, state agent of the company in Michigan, and were held at a time when practically all automobile concerns in several states were holding similar "pep" meetings of their sales representatives to step up business during the months of April and May.

During the past few months the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance company has set up a large agency force in Michigan, sponsored by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Six districts have been organized, including all the territory of the state south of the line from the north boundary of Oceana county to the tip of the "thumb." In these six districts there are now over 250 agents and some agencies have been started in the southern peninsula north of this line and also in the upper peninsula. The business is growing very rapidly, indeed.

During the last week in March a series of agents' conferences were held at the following points: In district No. 2, at Homer; in district No. 1, at Kalamazoo; in district No. 4, at Grand Rapids; in district No. 5, at Saginaw and in district No. 3, at Ann Arbor and a general meeting at Lansing. Other similar conferences are scheduled for Mt. Pleasant and Sandusky or some other point in the "thumb" territory.

These district conferences were under direction of Alfred Bental, state agent, assisted by the district manager in each of the respective districts. J. D. Halse, special representative from the company, spoke at each of these conferences and helped in solving some of the problems which were presented each day. Michigan, so far, has made a very good showing in opening up this class of insurance for farmers, the rates of the company being kept exceedingly low because of the fact that only farm risks are accepted. The loss adjustments in Michigan to date have been very prompt and quite satisfactory.

The six conferences proved to be very enthusiastic gatherings and were attended by nearly half of the company's agent force in Michigan.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS NAMES AGENT OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY. WILL SUCCEED ALFRED BENTAL AS DEPT. MANAGER

Claude L. Nash, Former Organizer For State Farm Bureau And County Agricultural Agent, Has Been Chosen. Counties Get Busy On Membership Work

One of the most important changes in personnel of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was brought about recently with the signing of Claude L. Nash, county agricultural agent of St. Clair county, as new head of the organization department of the State Farm Bureau.

Mr. Nash has resigned his position in St. Clair county to take up duties of his new office about the first of next month and his resignation, unexpected, to say the least, was reluctantly accepted by the board of supervisors and the St. Clair County Farm Bureau Board of Directors at a special meeting, April 1.

Write Your Senators And Representatives

Time is valuable now in matters of legislation. A letter or postal card urging passage of the four cent gas tax bills should be sent at once to each member of the legislature from your district. Send it. Do your bit. Plug for the bill. The opposition can be overcome by prompt action. Write today.

SEED OF ALFAFA FROM S. AMERICA MUST BE STAINED

Federal Ruling Calls For
Dying Ten Per Cent
Orange-Red

WILL PROTECT MICHIGAN

July 2 Is Final Date For
Admittance of Seed
Not Stained

Secretary of Agriculture, Jardine, has announced that on and after July 2, 1927, alfalfa seed grown in South America will be permitted entry into the United States only if at least ten per cent of this seed is stained an orange-red color.

This means considerable to the farmers of this part of the country in that some seven million pounds of Argentine alfalfa seed has been coming into the United States annually in recent years. This quantity of seed is sufficient to sow close to 700,000 acres of land and it is estimated that fully two-thirds of it has been reaching the retail markets, Michigan taking more than any other state.

The adaptability of South American alfalfa seed has been under consideration since the public hearing held November 15, 1926.

From these studies it appears certain that South American alfalfa seed is generally unsuited for agricultural use in Michigan, in the New England states, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. It is especially worthy of note that these states for the past several years have been decidedly the heaviest purchasers of shipped-in alfalfa seed.

Supreme Court Gets Excess Profits Case

A writ of certiorari has just been granted by the United States Supreme Court calling for the records of the circuit court of appeals at Richmond, Va., in the excess wool profits case of the United States vs. W. A. McFarland, trading under the name of Henry Marcus & Son.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which it is hoped will be handed down next fall, will pass upon the validity of the 1918 government wool regulations and the right of the government to collect excess profits. Other cases and the collection of \$700,000 of excess profits still collectable for distribution among wool growers have been held in abeyance pending a Supreme Court decision.

THE HORSE WAS SATISFIED

Farmer's wife calling feed merchant on the telephone: "Please send up a bale of hay, Mr. Jones." Merchant: "Who's it for?" Farmer's wife: "For the horse."

The new organization head takes up work with the State Farm Bureau again after having dropped out long enough to serve as county agent of St. Clair county for two years, winning the College extension work trophy for eastern counties of the state last year for superior achievements in his particular lines of endeavor.

In his former connections with the state organization, Mr. Nash did some very good work in membership signing. Following that, he served Cass county as county agricultural agent for two years and had served for seven years in similar capacity in Branch county prior to working for the State Farm Bureau.

Taking up the reins of organization work director, Mr. Nash succeeds Alfred Bental, who is now obliged to devote full time to automobile insurance. Mr. Bental has devoted several years to organization work with the Michigan State Farm Bureau and in turning his attentions entirely to the new field of service, will be devoting his efforts to a business that has developed with such unusual strength during the six months it has been established, that it now requires a full-time state agent.

During the two years Mr. Nash has been agricultural agent of St. Clair county a fine spirit of co-operation has been fostered among farmers' organizations, the farmers themselves and the business men's organizations of that county.

An appropriation for tuberculosis testing of all cattle of the county was sponsored and its passage secured. Poultry raising has been promoted to success and a dairy-alfalfa campaign carried on there.

A big year's work awaits him in his latest undertaking. The various counties of the state are preparing to carry on a clean-up campaign for members during the coming year and much of the new executive's work will be aiding in the directing of these local drives.

Some of these counties have begun their campaigns and are reporting considerable progress along this line.

Under tentative agreement, delegates representing the County Farm Bureaus of a majority of counties voted on March 9, to sign up a total of at least 5,000 new members this year and some counties have gone out to fill their quotas before much direct aid could be given by the state organization.

To succeed with their proposed campaign, the counties are setting up township committees and to these committees are delegated the "rights, privileges and pleasures" of signing up as many new members as possible with a minimum quota established for each township. This minimum ranges from 6 to a dozen members and in most instances is not proving extremely difficult to fulfill.

This tentative agreement is being approved by the respective County Farm Bureaus as rapidly as their regular meetings are called. The first counties to ratify the program have set up township committees and proceeded with their membership work.

Farm Account Service Organized By Farmers

A group of 50 farmers in Genesee and Monroe Counties, New York, have organized a "Farm Account Service" in co-operation with the local Farm Bureau and the New York Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management.

Each farmer pays an annual fee of \$18. A farm management and marketing specialist is hired on a full time basis to handle farm records and accounts and to make recommendations for reorganization of the farm business on the 50 farms.

"We sometimes wonder if there are any babies born who learn to say 'dada' before 'gimme'."

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

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

VOL. V. APRIL 15, 1927 No. 7

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

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

LEE CHILSON Editor
STANLEY M. POWELL Associate Editor



OFFICERS

M. L. NOON, Jackson President
W. W. BILLINGS, Davison Vice-President

Directors-at-Large

M. B. McPHERSON Lowell
MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR Carleton
EARL C. McCARTY Bad Axe
VEROLD F. GORMELEY Newberry
J. G. BOYLE Buchanan
W. W. BILLINGS Davison

Commodity Directors

GEORGE HERMAN, Edmore Michigan Potato Growers Exchange
M. L. NOON, Jackson Michigan Milk Producers Association
J. H. O'MALLEY, Hudson Michigan Live Stock Exchange
GEO. W. McALLAN, Ypsilanti Michigan Elevator Exchange
M. D. BUSKIRK, Paw Paw Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

STATE FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

Clark L. Brody Sec'y-Treas-Manager
S. M. Powell Asst. Secretary

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Traffic A. P. Mills
Publicity F. L. Kerner
Publicity Lee Chilson
Accounting E. E. Ungren
Organization A. Bentall

SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service C. F. Barnum
Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service L. A. Thomas
Michigan Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange W. O. Steiger
Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool C. F. Barnum

Michigan Commodity Marketing Associations

Affiliated With Michigan State Farm Bureau
Michigan Potato Growers Exchange Cadillac
Michigan Milk Producers Association Detroit
Michigan Live Stock Exchange Hudson
Michigan Elevator Exchange Farm Bureau Bldg., Lansing
Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc. Benton Harbor

Directors and Officers of the Commodity Exchanges

MICH. ELEVATOR EXCH.
Carl Martin, Pres. Coldwater
L. C. Kamigowski, V. P. Washington
H. D. Horton, Sec. Treas. Kinds
L. E. Omer, Mgr. Lansing
C. S. Benton, Bean Dep't. Lansing
W. E. Phillips Decatur
George McCalla Ypsilanti
Milton Burkholder Marlette
M. R. Shisler Caledonia
F. M. Oehmke Sebewing
W. J. Hazelwood Mt. Pleasant

MICH. POTATO GROWERS EXCH.
Henry Curtis, Pres. Cadillac
J. T. Bussey, Vice-Pres. Evromont
O. E. Hawley, Sec'y. Shelby
F. J. Harger, Treas. Sunwood
F. P. Hibst, Gen. Mgr. Cadillac
C. A. Richner, Sales Mgr. Cadillac
Leon G. VanLeuw Bellaire
George Herman Edmore
E. A. Rasmussen Sheridan

MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS, INC.
M. D. Buskirk, Pres. Paw Paw
Amos Tucker, 1 V. Pres. Grand Haven
Herbert Natziger, 2 V. Pres. Grand Haven
F. L. Bradford, Sec. Treas. Millburg
F. L. Bradford, Sec. Treas. Benton Harbor
F. L. Granger, Sales Mgr. Benton Harbor
D. H. Brink Fremont
Henry Namits Bridgman
J. F. Higbee Benton Harbor
Miller Overton Bangor

American Farm Bureau Federation

SAM H. THOMPSON President
GENERAL OFFICES A. F. B. F. Washington
LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill; completion and operation of the U. S. Muscle Shoals Nitrate plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketchum Seed Stamping bill.

ENACTED APR. 26, 1926

TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1923 (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.

(Farm Bureau Investigations brought equalization in Calhoun, Ingham, Washtenaw, Monroe and Kalamazoo counties, saving farmer taxpayers \$67,350 excess taxes annually.)

TAXES REDUCED \$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

TRANSPORTATION

Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10, 1925

MARKETING

Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Adequate protection for farmers against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage and public liability furnished at reasonable rates.

EFFECTIVE OCT. 20, 1926

SHOOT 'EM IN THE PANTS

Nobody, not even a farmer, wants to see a chicken thief shot. Many of them have been shot in times past and not all have been shot in the pants, either, although many are the old shotguns standing ready year in and year out with a charge of rock salt close at hand for a midnight emergency on the farm.

What the farmers of Michigan would like to see is stiff legislation that would place a convicted chicken thief behind prison bars for several years and, better even than this, laws and law enforcement such that there wouldn't be any chicken thieves operating in the state.

To this end they have undertaken to set up a new code of laws for the protection of their flocks, their incomes and their ease of mind such that the "art of chicken stealing" soon will be

a lost art in Michigan. They are going at it in earnest and, so far, appear to have made remarkable progress. They need the moral support of every upright citizen. They need the legislation they are seeking. Every farmer should lend support to help them get it.

NO TRESPASSING

Farmers generally are pretty hospitable folks but when strangers continue to "invite themselves out" to the farmers' fields and woodlots, leaving a trail of damage and depredation behind, even the farmer sort o' feels that his hospitality has been abused and that he "ought to say something."

And so we find quite an accounting on the part of farm folks today. They are setting up a sort of appraisal of their probable losses during more recent years, due partly to the thoughtlessness of the city people and others and partly to the lack of consideration which these uninvited guests have shown them through-out every season of the year.

Their voice is being heard clamoring for legislation that will require their written permission to hunt or camp or fish or trap on their improved or enclosed lands.

This is their move in self defense. They shouldn't be criticized as being too selfish. It is self defense and not self aggrandizement. They have not brought about such required legislation. Others have brought about the situation for them. They are asking only the right to protect their own property against invaders, just as the city people have protection for their properties. Necessity has forced them to demand immediate action. They deserve consideration and the support of all in their undertakings.

WHAT WOULD IT COST?

Money appropriated for tuberculosis eradication should be looked upon as an investment rather than an expenditure as it will increase the value of our cattle and at the same time protect the health of our people.

We frequently hear the question asked, "How much is it going to cost to rid the state of bovine tuberculosis through the area plan of testing cattle and placing counties on the accredited list?"

This is a difficult question to answer with any degree of definiteness but, from the records of the 34 accredited counties which are scattered all over the state, we find that a total of 26,000 reactors have been located and slaughtered during the accredited. On the basis of the per cent of infection found, it will require removal of possibly 29,000 reactors to put the 27 counties awaiting accreditation tests on the approved list and removal of some 7,000 reactors from 22 counties now partly cleaned up.

Value of dairy cows in tested counties is enhanced by \$10 to \$25 per head. Shipments of dairy cattle to eastern states doubled in 1926 as compared with 1925.

We should not overlook these figures in computing the costs of the gigantic undertaking which has been started and which must be carried through with no more delay than necessary.

An average of \$32.33 per head for reactors slaughtered has been paid by the state during the five years ending last June, aggregating \$1,395,442. To complete the work on the existing basis, it will require nearly two millions of dollars more for indemnities.

Thus, an appropriation of \$500,000 annually will be required to clean the state up by Jan. 1, 1930.

Let's go to it.

THE CLEAN-UP SQUAD

P. J. Doyle, of Laingsburg, in Shiawassee county, writes us regarding the corn borer clean-up, saying he is in accord with the proposed campaign but he adds, "Let us hope the clean-up squad will be satisfied with the same rates that they have doped out for us."

This is just the sentiment that has made corn borer legislation necessary and is the kind of thinking that makes 99 per cent of all laws necessary.

There is only one person to benefit by the eradication of the European corn borer. This is the farmer, and yet there are many farmers who are thinking just what Mr. Doyle has expressed; that the cleanup squad will be satisfied with the rates set for the farmer who cleans up first.

The government is not paying, nor attempting to pay, the farmer for cleaning up his farm this spring. What is being done is offering a little inducement for early completion of the campaign which must be carried through before the growing season gets under way. To those who are willing to do their part and show initiative, a reward is offered amounting to but a dollar or two for each acre cleaned up.

Where the farmer is too lazy or shiftless to care whether corn borers nest in his hair or eat up all his crops and those of his neighbor, it will be necessary for someone else, as designated by the government this spring, to clean up for him and there is no reason in the world why he should not be made to pay whatever the cost may amount to if the clean-up squad does the job well. This cost is rightly a direct tax against the property and it will be so levied.

All right, gang, let's go. Clean up and charge it to the farm.

LET'S WAIT

"Because of the many inquiries on the subject, (corn borer eradication) County Agent Barnum wishes to state that these regulations do not affect Cass county this year and that local farmers may handle corn stalks and stalk fields in the usual manner."

This is information sent out to Cass county farmers under date of March 31.

Sounds good for them, doesn't it?

If we are going to advise and inform, why not, in the face of impending danger, advise the farmer to be extra precautions rather than assure him he has no cause for worry? Who knows how many of the corn borer moths "nested" in Cass county last fall and will be ready to start their spring campaign in earnest this year?

"As stated above, these regulations do not affect Cass county this year but are given merely to show what we may expect in a year or two." And with these words the county agent leaves his farmer friends to carry on as farmers in other sections of the state and in sections of half a dozen states have been carrying on where the pest is menacing agriculture, letting the litter accumulate where the borer can find shelter.

If we have any suggestion to offer it is: Let's all clean up and make it harder for the borer to become established in our section. Why wait?

MANY FARMERS POOLING WOOL

1927 Fleeces Are Fairly Heavy; Local Buying Is Light

Farmers of Michigan are seemingly less skeptical about the pooling of wool this season than in previous years and the amount of fleeces being sacked for shipment to Columbus, O., where the Michigan Wool Growers Association wool is pooled each year along with wool from Ohio, Indiana and parts of other adjoining states, shows that the pooling principle is accepted as generally satisfactory. Walter Rorabacher, pool organizer for the association and the State Farm Bureau, explains:

Mr. Rorabacher has been working in several counties this spring and is organizing local shipping points in central and southern Michigan, including Washtenaw, Jackson, Hillsdale, Cass, Branch, Barry and Eaton counties. He reports a fairly heavy volume of business, although many farmers are being obliged to unload their clips at shearing time on account of an immediate need of money this spring, especially where they lost heavily through rains at harvest time last fall.

The practice of pooling wool has been established firmly in all the principal wool producing areas of the United States and, with an occasional exception, the farmers who use this method of selling their fleeces year in and year out, receive better prices and market their commodity in a more orderly manner than those who sell hit or miss at their door-step.

The pooled wool is all graded and sold on grade. Sacks for the fleeces are furnished so that the clean wool can be kept clean by being put right into sacks as soon as sheared. The Farm Bureau provides sacks and is setting up local pooling points as in previous seasons. Where it is more convenient to have the farmer ship his fleeces direct, as in certain localities, no local pool is set up.

In coming into the county, Mr. Rorabacher's work is merely to make the pooling available to all who desire to take advantage of it this season. He can be reached through the State Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing by any farmers interested in pooling.

Local pooling points are being set up at 18 or 20 places throughout the heaviest wool producing section of the state where the individual farmer keeps but a few head of sheep. The places named for these pools this season are Lansing, Union City, Richland, Dowagiac, Coleman, Durand, Cassopolis, Marcellus, Coldwater, Quincy, Charlotte, Hastings, Dexter, Jackson, Brooklyn, Hillsdale, Oxford and Davison. Where car shipments are made available other pooling points will be announced.

Shearing is just getting under way, it is claimed, and fleeces are running fairly heavy. It is the aim to have close to half a million pounds of Michigan wool in the big pool at Columbus this season. Only wool shipped on contract is taken. Contract forms and shipping bags are furnished on request by the Farm Bureau from the headquarters at Lansing.

Heretofore, to get farmers to pool their wool, it has been necessary to have a force of field workers combing the territory to drum up business, but this season the field work consists chiefly in making definite arrangements for handling the wool in each locality and in supplying the grower with shipping bags and a contract. Most of the soliciting is on the part of the growers, themselves, rather than on the part of the agent, Mr. Rorabacher, claims.

203 Farmers Have Joined Allegan Fire Department

According to figures of Fire Chief Henry Maentz, of Allegan, the Farmers Fire Protection Club located there has a membership at present of 203. Of these, 124 are residents of Allegan township, and 59 of outside townships, the former paying an annual fee of \$1.50 and the latter \$2.00. For this sum, the service of the Allegan Chemical engine and firemen to operate it are secured for rural members of the club.

Each time the fire department responds to an alarm in outlying territory \$25 is transferred from the club treasury to the fire department fund, and \$5 additional when chemicals are used in extinguishing a fire. At the end of each fiscal year, the balance in the Club treasury reverts to the fire department fund and an assessment for the amount of the annual dues is levied upon the individual members of the organization.

Thermostat Clocks Warn Yakima Growers of Frost

Yakima, April 15.—Thermostat clocks have been so arranged that a certain low temperature will set their alarms ringing and light the smudge pots, which are filled and ready in the orchards in the great fruit-growing region of this state, to ward off any sudden attack by Jack Frost.

A MILLION CARS OF FRUIT

Preliminary Figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that at least 1,023,224 cars of 38 leading fruits and vegetables were shipped during 1926, or nearly 45,000 cars more than in 1925.

Four Cent Gas Tax Before Legislature

(Continued from page one)
would slightly exceed that raised by existing laws. Of course, the first year such a program went into effect, the total revenue would be extra large because every passenger car would have to take out the permanent license. In subsequent years only the new passenger cars would be required to purchase new plates. As the average life of an automobile is about seven years, only one-seventh of the total number of automobiles in the state would purchase license plates during the average year after the new system was in full operation.

That these proposed companion bills would produce abundant revenue is indicated by the following figures: Revenue for 1926 from the present weight and gas tax laws was \$27,654,139.80. The estimated revenue from these same laws for this year will be \$30,160,900.50. If the new program were put into effect the first of 1928, it is predicted that it would raise during that year \$41,807,713.04; and during 1929, \$34,270,442.48; and for 1930, \$36,197,376.

These figures were worked out by members of the legislature, the secretary of state's office, and the state highway department. When presented to Gov. Green, he said he had no fault to find with them, but that he did not think that it would be possible to secure the passage of such a program by the legislature. Its sponsors maintain that it could muster a great deal more support than a 3 cent gas tax unaccompanied by any lowering of the weight tax or any relief from the present annual nuisance of getting new plates for passenger cars.

Proponents of this program propose to distribute the revenue which the 4 cent gas tax would raise for 1928, as follows: For maintenance of trunk line highways, \$2,500,000; sinking fund and interest on bonds, \$4,100,000; return to the counties, on the same basis that the six million dollars from the weight tax now is distributed, \$6,000,000; to be divided equally among the counties, \$1,000,000. This would leave about \$8,900,000 of gas tax revenue in the State Highway Department construction fund for 1928. In future years as the consumption of gas increases, this item would grow larger.

The compromise program proposes the following appropriations from license fees for 1928: Maintenance of trunk line highways, \$2,500,000; construction of trunk line bridges and grade separations, \$1,000,000; construction of non-trunk line bridges and grade separations, \$750,000; payment of the entire amount of state rewards due the counties, \$4,000,000; expenses of state highway department, \$300,000; returnable to the counties on the same basis as the \$6,000,000 gas tax, \$1,500,000. This would leave a balance of license revenue available for the state highway construction fund of \$9,257,713.

As a further compromise, rural supporters of the four cent gas tax under these provisions of apportionment, favor a return to cities of \$10,000 a mile for construction of sections of state trunk line highways within the cities.

Every effort is being made to get the immediate support of the rural people in order to carry this program through. It is the only proposed highway finance program carrying an equitable distribution of the tax burden to all alike, city and rural taxpayers. It meets with the approval of the Upper Peninsula residents in that it serves to cut the annual tax about in two and increases the return of funds to the counties in a manner that will mean affording the northern counties construction of about four miles additional of gravel roads each year.

HOUSE PASSES T. B. SANATORIUM BILLS

For weeks one of the big questions in the House of Representatives has been as to what provision was going to be made for the State's tubercular patients. One faction wished to re-build and enlarge the present sanatorium at Howell, while another group wanted the money to be spent for a new institution to be located adjoining the University Hospital at Ann Arbor.

After considerable jangling a compromise was reached and the House has passed unanimously the Warner bill, appropriating \$649,185.73 for maintenance and operation of the sanatorium at Howell for the next two years, Rep. Birkholm's bill, allowing \$601,500.00 for buildings at that institution and Rep. Warner's bill providing \$500,000 for a new tubercular institution at Ann Arbor.

All three of these bills have now been sent to the Senate.

Plow Deep For Beets

Results obtained in the College experimental work show that a difference of two inches in depth of plowing affects the yield of sugar beets to the extent of a ton to the acre. Ten inches was the maximum depth of plowing on the experimental plots, last season, and it was found that the yield on this plot was three tons more than on a plot which was plowed to a depth of four inches.

Colts usually grow fast during the summer and fall when running with the mares on good pasture, but very often become stunted during the winter as a result of improper feeding.

GOVERNOR REPORTS 5 MILLION DEFICIT

Appropriations Must Be Pared To Make the Money Go Around

The State of Michigan is confronted with a problem with which most of us as private citizens have had a good deal of personal experience. This worry is how to make the income take care of current expenses and indebtedness previously incurred.

Practically the first official act of the Green administration, when it assumed the reins of government January 1, was to put a nationally known firm of auditors on the job of making a complete check-up as to state finances. During the past three months disquieting rumors have been circulated as to serious conditions being unearthed during the scrutiny of the state's fiscal records. Meanwhile appropriation bills aggregating \$96,000,000 had been introduced in the Legislature. Little progress was being made on them because everybody was waiting for the report of the auditors.

Recently the senators and representatives met in joint convention and listened to Governor Green read a message embodying the report of the investigation. The Governor gave the lawmakers a course in the history of the condition of the general fund in the state treasury. He showed how the deficits have been increasing for the past year and a half until at the close of the previous administration the general fund was in the red \$3,302,306.61. Expenditures authorized by the previous administration exceed available resources to the extent, that taken with the inherited debt, the estimated deficit of the general fund on June 30, 1927, is predicted as \$5,282,162.86. In concluding his comprehensive portrayal of the state's financial condition the Governor said:

"The bills now before your committees ask for appropriations of more than \$96,000,000 for the next two years. The estimated revenue that will be available for this period at the present tax rate will be about \$63,500,000. Over five and a quarter millions of this must be used to cover the existing deficit. Approximately \$58,250,000 of current revenue will be available for departmental and institutional appropriations.

"To maintain our present tax rate, therefore, drastic reductions are imperative in the appropriations asked of this Legislature, and now before your committees for consideration. With the same tax rate there will be additional revenue from the normal increase in assessed valuations, but it will still be necessary to cut approximately \$38,000,000 from these requests."

Later in the week a joint conference was held by the Governor, the State Administration Board, the Senate Committee on Finance and Appropriations and the House Committee on Ways and Means. At this meeting the whole situation was reviewed and it was agreed that the general property tax for State purposes for the coming year might be increased to a maximum of \$22,000,000, in order to wipe out this inherited deficit. Last year the state property tax was \$17,800,000.

Sparks From Legislative Anvil

(Continued from page one)

their property against trespass.

After cutting out Section 4 from the Horton bill, the Senate proceeded to approve an amendment by Senator Vincent A. Martin of Fruitport which removed the minimum jail sentence for second or subsequent violations of this act. Then the final tooth was taken out of the badly mutilated bill when on a motion of Senator Howard F. Baxter of Grand Rapids, the provision that the trespassers would have to have the "written" permission of the land owner or his agent was stricken out. This means that if a constable, game warden or sheriff finds a hunter, trapper, fisherman, camper or anyone else in the act of trespass and asks him if he has the permission of the land owner, the trespasser can say "Yes," and the officer will have no way of knowing that he is not telling the truth.

While the Senate was emasculating the Horton bill, the House passed Rep. Brake's bill on the same subject after approving an amendment under the terms of which the trespasser would have to have the "written" permission of the owner of any farm lands on farm wood-lots connected therewith before entering them unless the necessity for such written permission were waived by the farmer.

Following the distribution of the last issue of the Michigan Farm Bureau News, a committee of three of the four preacher members of the House waited on the writer of this column to protest that in calling attention to the various occupations of the Senators and Representatives no mention was made of this quartet of ministers of the Gospel who are numbered among the membership of the present House of Representatives. I told them that preaching was one of the 31 different occupations listed for the House members and that space didn't permit mentioning more than a few of the vocations of the statesmen who sit in the north wing of the Capitol.

Parental Guidance Needed To Clear the Harbor Safe For Flaming Youth Today

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Too Little Obedience Shown By Young Generation, It Is Found

Just now everyone seems to have some idea concerning the crime wave that is going over the country; some are certain that capital punishment will do much to change affairs; some say, allow the citizen to be well armed coupled with the slogan, "shoot to kill"; some say, solitary confinement and no parole; while others are just as certain that the disregard of the 18th amendment has caused it all and there will be no marked change until the prohibition law is repealed. Yet with all the discussion and the advice and prophesying, the dailies are filled with daring hold-ups and atrocious crimes. The threat of strict legislation seems to have no noticeable effect toward diminution.

And I am not so thoroughly convinced that legislation will really bring about any decided change. I know positively something is radically wrong, but what is it? Somewhere, somewhere, we as a nation have slipped; we are not the genuine law abiding citizens our forefathers were, that's certain. It used to be a disgrace to be arrested, but now far too many take it as a joke to be brought to the court of justice for such misdemeanors as speeding, trespassing, driving without a license, etc.—yet we all want justice meted out to the other fellow.

I was one of the visitors last fall to the Jackson prison when the co-operative managers met there as a delegation. I was accompanied through the prison proper, and its several industries, by an employee who had been connected with the institution for several years. I was told that the increase in population there was rapidly advancing, and that the age of entry was gradually getting younger.

It was heart breaking to see so many young men, the majority under 25, confined there. Most of them looked like intelligent, healthy and ambitious boys. The majority of them evaded a direct face to face look and appeared to feel humiliation, and my thoughts were divided between sympathy and justice.

I wondered about their home lives; were they taught discipline from early childhood or were they allowed to have what they wanted whenever they wanted it?

Haven't you seen parents fairly helpless sometimes with a mere baby? They seem to think they cannot correct or deny their child anything. Well! One of the first lessons a boy must learn over there is discipline—he must mind. His wishes are paramount.

They tell me it takes weeks and months sometimes for some to realize that their will is not law. Some fathers and mothers had failed in their duty as parents while those boys were forming habits in not curbing the untidy temper or noational desires.

And then each one over there had a job; everyone must work there. Of course, they try to give each inmate the type of work that he is particularly fitted to do. But he must do something. And I fear this is another lesson that the boy should have learned early in life. It is no disgrace to work and any honorable work is far better than none.

The inmate must also learn punctuality—he goes by schedule there; he must get up on time and go to bed on time; he must put in full time on his job; he eats what is given him; he does just what somebody else thinks best for him.

We were served a luncheon in the regular prison dining hall and there we found everything plain and substantial, but the room itself and tables were conspicuous in their very cleanliness. They were really immaculate. And while we were served by some of those boys who couldn't look one square in the eye, I wondered if those same boys would have been there if they had had just such careful home training; if home had always been as clean as it might have been; if the food had been as well prepared even if it was plain and rationed out?

And then I was allowed to talk with one for a little while, one who was paroled, yet compelled to stay there for many months still. I was anxious to know the reason of so many there and so I asked him if liquor was the chief cause, and he said it brought many there.

Of recent years, the great temptation of bootlegging has added greatly to the number. And I thought of those whose money was used to keep the bootlegging business in operation and I felt that perhaps the wrong one was serving time, for if there would be no sale for the stuff there would be no sale for it and the man whose money was used for unlawful goods should be punished the same as the one who provided them.

But this same young man told me that liquor could not be used as an alibi in his case, but as he said, it was the high wage scale of this country which was the means of his downfall.

"You know," he said, "a young man gets good wages these days and when he is putting in full time his pay envelope allows him to have most anything he wants; he dresses well, he goes to everything and if he has a girl he spends lots on her. In fact, he has to spend lots to keep her. Then, if his job slows up a bit from time to time until it stops entirely, he's down and out. He

thought it would last for all time and he had formed the habit of spending, so when there is nothing coming in, you try to find some way of getting easy money. I tried and they got me, and I spent six years in a cell and must stay here several months yet."

And now, I wonder how much we are to blame for the present conditions? Are we holding up the "soft snap" as the goal for our young folks? Are we indulging them in everything they desire, regardless of the reasonableness of the demands? Are we disregarding the need of parental respect and government? Are we putting over on the teacher and the preacher and the public officials—much of the training and responsibility that should never have left the home? It looks that way.

We are letting the children, from babies up, witness picture shows of murder and theft and illicit love making and divorce until they have no definite understanding of law and order nor respect for the sacredness of marriage? When we speak of the new state prison as the largest in the nation, it should be with a thought of revulsion and not as a boast.

Our governmental system may be wrong; our penal institutions may be too comfortable; our parole system may be too attractive, but first of all our social system is wrong. We must start the individual right and we must mould the character with a firm hand and sympathetic heart until the habits are fixed for all time toward respect for law and personal pride.

League Provides For Tax Study

(Continued from page one) come under the act. In addition, ten or more taxpayers in any township may petition the finance committee of the county board of supervisors for a public hearing of objections against township, school, highway, drain, or other purely local taxes. The finance committee, after holding the hearing will report to the entire county board which will have authority to reduce any items which, after the hearing, appear to be excessive.

Another bill, proposed by the Michigan Tax Economy League, provides for petitions by 25 or more taxpayers for hearings on questions of city, school district, or county taxes, while a third bill would permit ten or more taxpayers to request hearings on all proposals to incur public debt by counties, cities, townships, school districts, or special assessment districts. These hearings would be held by the state tax department in the county where the tax or debt is proposed. The findings of the state tax department would not be binding, but would amount to advice only.

Other bills prepared by the League are amendments to present laws that have been found necessary to give the other bills a full opportunity to be put into operation.

The object of the bills, as stated by officials of the league is to provide channels for insuring that every taxpayer will have the true facts before him with regard to questions of public finance, so that he may vote intelligently on all such matters, and be in position to continue efficient public officials in office. The league will not endorse or oppose the candidacy of any man for public office, but will attempt to carry on a constant campaign of education to enable taxpayers and voters to form correct judgment as to what kind of officials are serving public interests best.

The measures proposed by the league are believed by Farm Bureau officials to provide exceptional opportunities to farmers and Farm Bureau officials to provide exceptional worth while service to their local communities. The publication of budgets and the possibility of obtaining local public hearings on questions involving public debt will give our members a new field for service. Through our township committees, it is expected that the Farm Bureau will for the first time be in position to develop an efficient local service on all matters relating to farm tax expenditures. The Tax Economy League, with which the Farm Bureau is affiliated, will co-operate in developing plans for the careful study of local budgets, and the bills now proposed will pave the way for stopping some of the leaks which have played their part in boosting farm taxes to the point where they consume more than half of the rental value of Michigan farms.

Farm Bureau members are warned against an evident misinterpretation of the work of the Michigan Tax Economy League which has been widely circulated throughout the State. It has been reported that the league is proposing the so-called "Indiana plan," a scheme for taking away from the counties and other local units their control over expenditures and placing it in the hands of the state tax department. The bills as suggested by the league have been carefully drawn to prevent any transference of powers from the localities to the state. They merely provide for a public hearing at which a state official presides, but do not give his findings any weight beyond their effect on local voters. In this way the true principle of home rule,—rule by the home people,—is safeguarded.

THOMPSON OFFERS STATEMENT ABOUT COOLIDGE'S VETO

Weakness Of Coolidge Veto Shown By President Of A. F. B. F.

NO NEW POINTS TOUCHED Shows Inconsistency Of The Nation's Executive In Decision

By SAM H. THOMPSON

In his veto message President Coolidge says: "Many sincere and thoughtful people have expended a great deal of time and energy in working out this measure and are entirely honest and honorable in their advocacy of it."

The President is correct. There are few measures which have had the benefit of the high degree of skill and devoted effort given to this one. For the past four years able men from all over the country, with a singleness of purpose which rose entirely above politics have given their best thought and effort to this measure. Their work was of high order. This is attested by the fact that the McNary-Haugen Bill passed muster under the scrutiny of some of the most experienced economists of the world. The Congressional Record of Tuesday, May 25, 1926, discloses the fact that both Vice-President Dawes and Sir Josiah Stamp of England approved the principles of the measure. This endorsement came after careful and extended study.

Many other economists of note approved it; all of which indicates that the President is correct in his statement. But he expresses regret that he is unable to approve the bill and says that "other plans have been proposed in Congress" and adds, "I have frequently urged such legislation."

The President, of course, referred to the bills recognized as the Administration measures, namely, the Tinscher Bill, introduced April, 1926, the Fess Bill introduced June, 1926, and the Curtis-Crisp Bill, introduced January, 1927. These were patterned largely after the McNary-Haugen Bill. I must confess that the veto was not altogether unexpected, because I had not overlooked nor underestimated the influence of the President's advisers, but I was astonished upon reading this lengthy veto message to find that almost every criticism urged against the McNary-Haugen Bill would apply with equal force against important provisions of the measures which the President says he favored.

He criticizes the limitation upon executive authority in the appointive power, wherein the McNary-Haugen Bill provides for the nomination of thirty-six eligible persons, from whom the President shall select twelve to constitute the Federal Farm Board; but the Tinscher Bill provided for a Federal Farm Advisory Council of 36, one of the duties of which was to nominate eighteen individuals from whom the President should select six to constitute the Board. Regarding the provision in the McNary-Haugen Bill the President says: "It is proposed that the administration of this plan shall be in the control of a board whose members are nominated to the President by agricultural organizations." "That appears to be an unconstitutional limitation on the authority of the President, etc." But would the President have vetoed the Tinscher Bill?

The President says that several of our large farm organizations have refused to support the Bill. But, if this is a good reason for vetoing it, he certainly would have been obliged to veto all of the Administration measures, for they received almost no farm organization support whatsoever.

He complains that all farm commodities were not included in the measure. The fact is that the Board was given just as wide jurisdiction as in any of the Bills which he favored. The principal distinction was that the Board was given a special power with respect to the near nation-wide surplus-crop commodities. That is, it was given special power to deal with them under certain specified conditions. One of such conditions arose last summer and the President attempted to deal with it by calling together an emergency board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, and a New York banker.

Surely, the result of this effort at stabilization of cotton demonstrates the need of a competent and properly constituted Board with power to deal with such emergencies as they arise.

In his effort to deal with this emergency, the President has recognized the principle of the McNary-Haugen Bill, and yet he opposes the setting up of a permanent Board specially qualified and possessing broad powers and constantly prepared to deal with these emergencies as they arise.

Favored Administration Bills Another criticism leading to the veto says in effect that increased prices would result in arbitrarily increasing production, that "increased production, on the one hand, coupled with decreased domestic consumption on the other, would mean an increased exportable surplus, etc."

Can the President mean to say that the Administration bills would not have had the effect of increasing the returns to the farmer?

Does he mean to say that had one of the Administration bills been passed, it would not have benefited the producer by insuring increased returns to him?

The claim made for these Administration bills was that they would do that very thing, and it would be interesting to know of what benefit any of these Administration measures would have been to agriculture unless the producers of agricultural products could have received an increased proportion of the national income.

It would also be interesting to know why increased returns to the farmer under the McNary-Haugen Bill would stimulate production any more than would increased returns to the farmer under the Administration measures.

I concede that there was serious doubt that any of these Administration bills would be of great value to the producers, and this was the real reason that farmers' organizations refused to support these measures, but at no time did I feel that they were wholly and absolutely without merit.

I supposed any one of them would be at least of some value. In fact, their supporters representing the Administration claimed that they would give as full a measure of relief as would the McNary-Haugen Bill. This was aggressively urged on the floors of both the House and the Senate. I concede that increase in returns ordinarily has the effect of stimulating production, but I submit that that is no valid reason why agriculture should be permitted to languish while our other industries continue to flourish under our well designed protective system.

Furthermore, a reasonable and regulated increase in production is generally recognized as desirable, but under the Administration bills there was no restraint whatever against over-stimulation, while in the McNary-Haugen Bill every grower who participated in the production of the specified commodity was forewarned that the commodity would have to bear its part of the loss which might result from an excessive surplus.

Certainly, then, if the President was constrained to veto the measure upon this ground he could not have avoided disapproving of all the Administration measures.

Arguments Unsound This parallel might be extended almost throughout the message, but sufficient has been said to justify the statement that almost the entire argument of the President against the McNary-Haugen Bill would apply against one or more of the Administration proposals. In fact, in my judgment there is but one outstanding provision criticized by the President, the criticism of which would not apply to any of the Administration measures, and that is the provision for the so-called equalization fee.

Upon this point I take direct issue. That there would be costs of operation, including overhead and possible losses, was recognized by the advocates of all proposed relief measures. In each instance the question arose as to how these costs should be met. One of two methods was available. Either these costs must be met out of the United States Treasury or they must be borne by

CERTIFIED WELLS
Red Kidney Beans
Seed of disease resistant, productive strain. High germination and purity. Write for circular and sample.
E. F. Humphrey
IRA NEW YORK

1 Full Year to Pay
The **VIKING** Cream Separator with its famous bowl will increase the dollars of your dairy profits. Close skimming, easy turning. Easy monthly payments. No price within your reach. Viking disks handled like keys on a ring—easy to clean. Sizes 100 to 1000 lb. capacity, hand, electric, power. Now—ask for "Help Your Cows Make Cash." Dept. 35
UNITED ENGINE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich.

Do you feed your land?

IT'S A FACT!
You need to feed your land the same as you do your cattle. But the land feed is **LIME**. Solvay Pulverized Limestone will restore to the soil the lime taken out by crops, make sour soil sweet and bring you large profits.
Solvay is finely ground—brings results the first year—is high test, sure and dried, will not burn. In easy to handle 100 lb. bags and in bulk.
Write now for prices and the Solvay Lime Book—free on request.
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by **LOCAL DEALERS**

the commodity intended to be benefited.

The farmers' organizations chose the latter alternative.

The principle of government subsidy does not appeal to them. The better thought amongst agricultural people insist upon American agriculture standing upon its own merits.

Our entire commodity co-operative system is built upon that theory. The expense of operation is borne by the commodity and is equalized amongst the members of the association according to the volume of the commodity handled by the association for the respective members.

The soundness of this principle has been demonstrated by experience. The Department of Agriculture has record of more than ten thousand co-operative associations in operation in America, and also of the fact that approximately two and one-half billion dollars worth of agricultural products were handled co-operatively during the last calendar year. All of this business was done upon that principle.

Co-ops Are The Only Firms

That return a dividend to farmer-shippers as a savings earned on commissions allowed for handling their livestock on the terminal markets.

Turn your livestock business to the Co-ops. You will reap double benefits.

Take no chances on having your shipment juggled. Let the co-ops handle them for you. If you have no local shipper near you, write

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.
Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n
East Buffalo, N. Y.

A CAR

That is worth owning certainly is worth insuring. Insure it today. That ends the risk on your part. The

State Farm Mutual

affords a blanket of protection in a full coverage policy protecting you in case of theft or burning of your car, collision, property damage to others and public liability and the rate is exceedingly low.

WRITE NOW
Farm Bureau Headquarters
LANSING, MICHIGAN

cultural products were handled co-operatively during the last calendar year. All of this business was done upon that principle.

The opponents of the McNary-Haugen Bill objected to the equalization fee. They also vehemently objected to government subsidy. In short, they would have denied the proposed agency the power to sustain itself or the possibility of support by the government. It is, therefore, clear that the opposition was aimed at the most vital point in the Bill.

Definition of Milk
According to definitions recently announced by the Department of Agriculture, milk can be classed under many definitions, all of which are milk. This list of definitions gives 13 in all.

Traffic
—problems
LET US HELP
You with your Freight bills and loss and damage claims. We make no charge for auditing freight bills.

Mich. Farm Bureau Traffic Dept.
LANSING, MICH.

If Your Trees Sprouted Silver Dollars
You'd See That No Pests Blighted Them

IT IS chiefly a matter of your "mix"—your **Lime Sulphur** for scale control at your dormant spray, or your **Bordeaux** in the spring. There's none like **GRASSELLI GRADE**.

And as for **Lead**, apple growers everywhere write us—"We have used Grasseelli Arsenate of Lead continuously for many years. Its continued use is evidence itself that results have been satisfactory."

GRASSELLI Spray Products are made with one, and only one, consideration in mind:—to eliminate experiment and give the best return to the user.

You will find a **GRASSELLI** distributor near you.

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio
Founded in 1839

GRASSELLI GRADE
A Standard Held High for 88 Years

Spring 1927

YOUR next suit might just as well be tailored to fit.

Farm Bureau clothes give satisfaction, best materials and workmanship obtainable are used. Write for samples. Stop in and leave your measurement for our records. Order later.

Farm Bureau Clothing Department
221-27 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan

"More Milk with More Cows Left at the End of the Year"
Milkmaid, a Public Formula Ration, Builds for the Future

THE important part that Milkmaid plays in Michigan dairymaking is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milkmaid continuously for one or more years.

These dairymen tell us that they have secured the following results by the use of Milkmaid, viz:

1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition.
2. Cows have maintained a larger and more even flow of milk.
3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth.
4. Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no udder trouble.

The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milkmaid continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

Buying a Better Herd
These men have realized that in buying and using Milkmaid they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence.

In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results.

A common phrase among users of Milkmaid is "More milk with more cow left at the end of the year."

Ask for booklet on "How to Feed for Economical Milk Production."

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE BY
Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors

BIG ATTENDANCE AT CALHOUN MEET

Adopt Several Resolutions; Report Finances Are Strong

After seven years of continuous service on its board of directors, the Calhoun County Farm Bureau saw F. B. Garratt, president, retire at the annual meeting of the Bureau, April 8, and Avery Sherman, of Homer, elected to succeed him.

Mr. Garratt, now past the three score and ten milestone of life, conducted the all-day meeting at the Methodist church in Marshall with about 150 members in attendance. He was given a rising vote of appreciation just before the meeting adjourned.

The annual meeting was one of life and enthusiasm. Alertness of the members expressed itself at various times during the day's program when topics of timely interest and of vital concern to Farm Bureau were questioned and discussed.

Sentiment was manifest in no small degree pointing to the signing of more members in the county during the coming season. Appointment of township committees by the executive board will aid greatly in getting the respective townships to speed up their work in adding to the membership.

Need Local Committees
As recommended by C. L. Brody, who spoke on behalf of the state organization at the afternoon session, appointment of these local committees for the remainder of the year will enable the townships to proceed at once in an orderly manner, without delay, and at the close of the year will permit a re-appointment or a new selection of local committee members, according to the immediate needs of the community.

That Calhoun county has operated very successfully, from a financial standpoint, was indicated in the reports of the treasurer, Elmer Ball, and the auditing committee. These reports showed the Bureau starting the current fiscal year with several thousand dollars "to the good" and with nearly \$2,000 in the bank.

Several resolutions, dealing with topics of membership, corn borer eradication, crops surplus control legislation and other matters were voted favorably. A rap was taken at the effort of certain state legislators to create a \$5-a-day expense allowance for themselves terming it a slap in the face of the intelligent voters of the state who voted down any extra allowance for them a year ago. That information on sales value of property should be considered in determining the tax levy was also voted favorably and a proposed legislative measure to require written permission of land owners in order to hunt on enclosed lands, was approved. A move to set up office of a county agent for Calhoun county was given a vote of approval and, in discussion of this topic the work of E. C. Sackrider, county club leader, was given worthy commendation.

Farm Situation Talked
W. J. Smith, chairman of the board of directors of the Old National Bank of Battle Creek, delivered a very impressive address on the farm situation, throwing many side-lights on situations as he has studied them during some 20 winters of visiting at Washington.

In his discussion of the situation and as his recommendation of direct relief for the farmer, Mr. Smith advocated the setting up of an influential commission, consisting preferably of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture; head of the General Electric company; Vice-Pres. Dawes, and two other nationally prominent men, not necessarily farmers, from somewhere in the west or middle west. In this commission, he suggested, would be invested the power to make or break policies affecting agriculture and aiming at establishing agriculture on a successful and more economic business basis. This would be a commission of successful organizers and operators of big business and big programs, he explained.

Besides electing a new president, the Calhoun County Farm Bureau elected several other officers and directors. Among them were, E. D. Bushnell, of East Leroy, vice-president; Elmer Ball, secretary-treasurer; F. H. McDermid, of Penfield township, a director to succeed Vern Voorheis; L. J. Decker, re-elected; George Ballantine, re-elected; Mrs. Reed Cary, re-elected; and Mrs. George Fuller of Battle Creek, to succeed Mr. Sherman, who became president.

The executive board was instructed to set a date, which is to be the same in all townships, for conducting a volunteer drive this summer.

Save These Dates

A very important state-wide meeting of Farm Bureau members is being arranged for two days in May. Keep the dates, May 4 and 5, well in mind and be ready to help make the meeting a big success. Definite announcement of the affair will be made in the next issue of the Farm Bureau News.

Late fall and winter dressings of manure on old stands of alfalfa have increased the hay yields by nearly one ton per acre, when the manure was applied at 2½ tons annually.

The idea of feeding a sow according to her weight is a good one, as it gives a person an excellent guide for comparison purposes.

CLEANING THE DECK



The war has only just begun, but much has been accomplished by the farmers of lower Michigan in exterminating the corn borer this season.

Above are shown scenes during one of many control demonstrations being staged throughout the infested and quarantined counties of the state, stressing the value of careful plowing of old corn fields so as to completely cover all stalks and stubbles.

The pictures were taken just outside of Flushing in Genesee county, and show how, with ordinary plows, properly equipped and manned, standing stalks as well as stubble fields can be "turned under" with no litter left on the surface to protect the corn borer after he makes his way to the surface when the plowing is finished.

This does not require deep plowing, particularly, but the plow should be equipped with wire "drags" to carry the stalks well under the furrow and there should be a disc as well as an ordinary jointer attached to the beam. The disc, just ahead of the jointer, should be set down low enough to cut through and make a clean edge for the furrow.

The job of plowing as shown above was on fairly sandy soil where clean coverage is considered a little more difficult than on clay loam.

Working on windy days, such as the day on which the Flushing demonstration was held, leaves more loose litter on the field than on still days, but whether the day be windy or still, it is the proper thing to pick up the tag ends after the field has been turned, including a thorough cleaning-up of the fence rows and corners, the demonstrators explained.

At this particular demonstration there were several hundred farmers present, but at certain points further south in the state, where the ravages of the corn borer have caused heavy losses, there were as many as 2,500 farmers at one demonstration and 1,500 at another.

Every farmer seemed ready to learn all there is to be learned about corn borer control.

Tractors Not Necessary

Although the most of the plowing has been done with tractors, horse teams are used in the demonstrations to show that any farmer can cover up his stubbles with no extra effort and to demonstrate some of the most efficient methods of hitching three, four or five horses where gang plows are used.

In every instance, the farmers were shown the use of "carry under" wires running from the beam back into the furrow, is necessary to take

the stubble and stalk well under the new furrow and to hold them there until the furrow has been turned. The old method of using a chain is shown to be unsatisfactory because the links drag out much of the litter, while the smooth wires, which must be stiff enough to hold the litter, slide out from under the fresh-turned soil without disturbing the stalks under the furrow.

It has been learned that where the corn borer is left in a clean surface field, he has no place in which to build his cocoon and will not go into the ground to build it. Being unable to travel but a few feet, he is pretty much up against it when it comes time to go to sleep, and the birds usually get him. Keeping him from spinning his "nest" means keeping a moth from hatching. The moths are the insects that travel and spread the pest to other fields.

This is the reason for cleaning up the fields of the previous season. Sowing out in corn stubble, it will be seen, will mean the worms will become moths and these will spread infestation this season.

It's like swatting the first flies of the season: One killed means millions less to be hatched later on.

Save the Crop
Too many farmers have come to look upon the state and federal appropriations for fighting this serious pest as a means of getting "two dollars an acre extra this year for clean plowing." This is a poor attitude to take. The thing to consider is the saving of the Michigan corn crop.

The corn crop of this state is an item of some \$60,000,000 each year. To only half clean up in the campaign against the corn borer means the farmer faces a sacrifice of \$30,000,000 a year on the one crop. There's the rub. But further than that, half cleaning up may mean that the borer will do more than destroy half the corn crop and will seriously damage other crops as well. It doesn't take a federal agent or a college student to tell when a field is clean enough to pass inspection. Any farmer in Michigan knows when he has done a clean job of plowing and harrowing just a little better than anyone else. To turn the old stubbles under and then go onto the field and drag them up again with deep harrowing doesn't go far in corn borer eradication work, it has been learned.

Be careful. Be considerate. Be thorough. Be extra particular and don't worry about that "extra two dollars." It's the corn at \$30 an acre that makes good farming, not plowing at \$2 an acre. It's your corn; work to save it.

WITH THE COUNTY AGENTS

Menominee County is now experiencing a considerable increased demand for dairy cows with few for sale. It seems that the normal number of calves have not been raised during the past two or three years. In order to maintain a herd of ten cows, taking care of replacements, it is necessary that from two to three calves be raised each year. By selecting the two or three best heifer calves from the highest producing dams in the herd, we are able to make the greatest herd improvement. Cheese factories and the resultant sale of whole milk discourages many farmers from raising calves. It is necessary in raising the calf successfully that she have some milk.

Commercial fertilizers are getting considerable attention this year from Wexford County farmers. They are looking to them as a means of increasing yields and lowering the cost per bushel of production. This means more profit.

Who says that Van Buren County cannot raise good potatoes? Geo. Andrews, Lawton, won the sweepstakes on his exhibit of potatoes held in connection with the Potato Train. The Potato Train, a co-operative project sponsored by the New York Central lines and the Michigan State College, has finished its tour covering 550 miles in eleven counties, with a total attendance of 5,165 people, 3,300 bushels certified seed potatoes were distributed to nearly 600 farmers. The train stopped at 26 different towns in these eleven counties, at all of which exhibits were made of one peck, or thirty-two potatoes, taken from the bins, thus it was a very keen competition and no small honor for Mr. Andrews to have won the sweepstakes prize which is in the form of a silver loving cup offered by the Michigan Potato Producers' Association. These potatoes were judged strictly on type, uniformity, color and quality.

This should be a matter of congratulation for Mr. Andrews and should be an inspiration to other potato growers in Van Buren Co. to emulate his example. The slogan this year should be "Not More Potatoes, but Better Potatoes."

The outlook for 1927 as indicated by the most recent survey of intentions to plant potatoes on the part of farmers, is that they are going to raise their acreage approximately 15 per cent.

Peach pruning demonstrations held at the Carroll Orchards north of Lawrence, and the Knoll farm in Hamilton township, on Wednesday of last week, drew an attendance of 52, which with the beautiful weather and early season taken into consideration, is very satisfactory. Stanley Johnston, Superintendent of the South Haven Experiment Station, was the demonstrator, and much interest was displayed.

One year old, two year old and four year old trees were all worked on, instructions were given on how to start a one year old tree. Mr. Johnston cautioned men against stripping the one year old tree of all its branches and rather recommend leaving most of them on, cut to the second bud. This has been found where the tree is pruned to a gad—that many buds do not germinate, cut worms may delay some, and the result may be a tree that has all its scaffold branches on one side which eliminates any chance of it ever being made into a symmetrical tree. Mr. Johnston advises rather severe pruning the second year and light pruning thereafter. He cautioned those in attendance that once a tree was in bearing that they had to be guided entirely by the number of live buds at the time of pruning, taking into consideration their location and what they were liable to run into in the way of frost, which might, if severe pruning were practiced, eliminate such proportion of the buds that were left as to take off all of

the crop. He strongly recommended thinning as a remedy where it transpired that too many buds had been left and the tree set too many peaches to bring to good size and maturity.

Achievement Day, in Cass County, is scheduled for May 31. A program combining local and outside talent will be the feature of the afternoon.

The personnel of committees are: General arrangements, County Agent Barnum, Mrs. Etta Robinson and Mrs. T. B. Moore; exhibits, Mrs. Adrian Parker, Mrs. Marie Crosey, Mrs. Harry Moore and Mrs. A. N. VanSlyke; program, Mrs. Mabel Garwood, Mrs. J. S. Green and Mrs. Merle Bowers; hospitality, Mrs. R. H. Savage, Mrs. C. E. Swank, Mrs. Ralph Moore and Mrs. Fred Smith; publicity, Mrs. Walter Dillman and Mrs. Chas. Bonine; committee for entertainment of children, Mrs. E. E. Hathaway and Mrs. J. C. MacCallum.

Two Kent County Cow Testing Associations finished their 4th year's work the last week of March. They were the North Kent and South Kent Associations. Both are under way for their fifth year's work.

The agricultural school of Menominee has built knock-down forms for use in building the Michigan type septic tank and has them ready for anyone who wishes to use them. Four farmers already have requested their use during the summer.

The siphons can be made at home from pieces of ordinary gas pipe and a three gallon earthen jar, but it is recommended that the siphon be purchased from State College at a cost of \$5.

Prospecting trips made by Clare Burton in Clinton county have resulted in the location of three undeveloped marl beds in communities where there is a great deal of interest in the use of lime.

Floyd Barden, Master Farmer and now Allegan County Agent, rises to remark that as an agriculturalist the well known Mr. Ford of Detroit is all wet. Not so, Floyd, not so. Give the boy a chance at this twenty-day stuff. He has the life cycle of a Flivver down to less than that—Exchange.

Arthur W. Otterbein, a recent graduate of M. S. C., has been appointed county club agent for Iron county.

The sale of a carload of purebred Holsteins to New Yorkers by Eaton county farmers is reported by Clair Taylor.

Paul Rood reports that 45,000 white pine seedlings will be planted in Barry county this season.

Rhubarb growers in Macomb county are perfecting an organization in the hope that it will be able to iron out some of the shipping and market difficulties which have confronted these farmers.

The Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange

which formerly operated at 2610 Biopelle Street, Detroit, has discontinued business. This business has been taken over by the

Garlock Williams Co.
2614 Orleans St.
Detroit

Your shipments of poultry, eggs and veal are solicited. Tags and market information sent on request.

200 BABY CHICKS \$3.00

WITH EVERY ORDER FOR 1000 MICHIGAN ACCREDITED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

SPECIAL MONEY SAVING OFFERS
on all Star Chicks while output lasts. WHITE LEGHORNS—RED, REDS—BARRED ROCKS. Star Chicks are Michigan Accredited—Bred to Lay 100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. ACT QUICK—WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOG. STAR HATCHERY, BOX C HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

Michigan State Accredited Chicks
At Ordinary Prices
WHITE LEGHORNS—BARRED ROCKS
SANILAC COUNTY RHODE ISLAND REDS
Thumb Hatchery, Inc.
Sandusky, Michigan
Or John D. Martin, Co. Agr'l Agt.

Chicken Theives, Sad Day For You

(Continued from page one)
and of the M. S. C. Poultry Department.

Among the many splendid and convincing speeches which were made, probably the best was that by Mrs. Edith M. Wagar of Carlton who is chairman of the State Farm Bureau's Home and Community Work. She drove home to the lawmakers the fact that poultry is not only a part of the capital investment on the farm, but that in a very direct sense it is the source of immediate income.

Stressing the farm woman's interest in curbing chicken thieves, Mrs. Wagar pointed out that on many farms the women tend the poultry and receive the income therefrom, and that consequently when the farm housewife finds her poultry coop empty some fall morning, it may mean a slim Christmas in that family, and that she and the children will have to go without many things for which she had hoped. The interest of farm women in curbing the depredations of poultry thieves was further emphasized by the goodly proportion of women among the delegation.

The Senators seemed much impressed by the testimony offered, and voiced their intention of reporting out the bill after they had had the opportunity to make a few minor amendments to simplify the records which it prescribed.

In the afternoon the delegation appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee in support of Rep. Huff's bill which would establish the penalties for various degrees of poultry stealing. At the conclusion of the hearing the Committee not only voted to report out the bill favorably, but tacked on an amendment specifying that the minimum penalty for stealing poultry having a value of over \$25.00, would be one year in prison.

Plans are under way for the establishment of a cow testing association in Bay county.

A county Holstein Breeders' Association has been organized in St. Clair county.



SHE KNOWS

WHEN mother finds baby eating dirt, she knows that it isn't getting lime enough. Chicks must have it. It's one thing mother hen scratches for. She knows, too.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE contains 98% pure Calcium Carbide. It is packed in chick size. Keep this before your chicks all the time.

The cost is about a sixth of a cent to bring each chick to maturity—a strong-boned, healthy, meaty, fowl.

PILOT BRAND makes hens lay more eggs. Properly screened for hens and chicks.



Dealers everywhere

QUALITY CHICKS
At Ordinary Prices
WHITE LEGHORNS—BARRED ROCKS
SANILAC COUNTY RHODE ISLAND REDS
Thumb Hatchery, Inc.
Sandusky, Michigan
Or John D. Martin, Co. Agr'l Agt.

Over The Counter

Advertisements classified in these columns will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4½ cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion. Farm Bureau members, who actually own this publication, have the advantage of a rate of 50 cents for any ad of not more than 25 words. Where the ad carries more than 25 words, the rate to them is three cents a word. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements.

POULTRY

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED Reds, both combs, trap-nested, blood-tested, Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Chicks, eggs, cockerels. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box B, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS \$15.00. Rhode Island Reds, \$12.00 per hundred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. Koons, Homer, Mich.

Alfalfa is the oldest plant to have been cultivated for forage alone.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

Fear is the parent of cruelty.—Froude.

500,000 HIGH GRADE HOLLYWOOD Sired White Leghorn Accredited Chicks. Males and females passed and banded by state poultry association. Sturdy and vigorous heavy producing breeders assure chicks of quality and ability. Special discount now. Catalog free. Wyngarden Hatchery & Farms, Zeeland, Mich. Box 25. 1-28-27

DOWN'S STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred 20 years for high average egg production. Strong, livable chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All Michigan Accredited. W. A. Downs, Route 1, Romeo, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

GENUINE BOLENS TRACTOR saves your time, does more and better work in gladiolus, strawberries and onions. Write Lyle Severance, Distributor, Lansing.

Buy Only Michigan Accredited BABY CHICKS

Michigan accreditation provides competent inspection of all flocks, hatcheries and chicks for 17 member hatcheries of the Mich. Poultry Improvement Ass'n, furnishing Mich. accredited or certified chicks and eggs of known high quality. All inspection under supervision of Mich. State College.

Accredited chicks are from inspected flocks, hatched in inspected hatcheries and carefully culled before shipment.

Certified chicks are from inspected flocks, sired by 200 egg males, hatched in an inspected hatchery and carefully culled before shipment.

For particulars and a list of Michigan Accredited Hatcheries, write—
J. A. HANNAH
Michigan State College
East Lansing, Mich.

BABY CHICKS → RURAL 8 to 12 Weeks ← PULLETS

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED UNEXCELLED IN THEIR PRICE CLASS

Rural Leghorns won more Firsts in Zeeland 1926 Show and Lansing State Show than any other pen

Read Our Winnings on Standard Production Stock
LANSING STATE SHOW—1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen, 1st Hen, 2nd Cock, 3rd Cockerel.

ZEELAND SHOW—Special 1st Old Pen, 1st Young Pen, 3rd Young Pen, 1st Cock

W. MICH. STATE FAIR—1st Old Pen, 2nd Hen. In competition with some of the best and most noted stock in Michigan. All Winnings in Production Class. Also won many FIRSTS on Anconas and Brown Leghorns. Send for FREE Catalog. Tells all about our stock and these winners. All stock Michigan Accredited. All our flocks have been closely culled and every bird, both male and female leg banded.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FOR MAY DELIVERY

	Per 100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS			
Pure Hollywood, 250-290 egg pedigree	\$20.00	\$97.50	\$190.00
Improved Hollywood Mated, 250-290 egg pedigree	14.00	67.50	130.00
Tancred Mated	13.00	62.50	120.00
Barron White Leghorns	13.00	62.50	120.00

ANCONAS
Pure Sheppard Anconas 20.00 97.50 190.00
Famous Sheppard Mated 14.00 67.50 130.00
Utility Anconas 13.00 62.50 120.00

BROWN LEGHORNS
Very best grade 13.00 62.50 120.00
Broiler Chicks (not accredited) 9.00 45.00 90.00
Shipments on Monday and Wednesday of every week. Write for Prices on Other Quantities. **WIRE ORDERS PROMPTLY HANDLED.**

PULLETS: White Leghorns Only. Free Range Raised. \$ to 12 weeks for shipment starting May 15th. **WHITE FOR PRICES.**

Rural 1, Box N, Zeeland, Michigan.

Grown Line POULTRY FARM

Michigan Accredited Chicks Reduced

Our stock is the result of 14 years of breeding for SIZE, TYPE, WINTER EGGS and HIGH FLOCK AVERAGE instead of a few high individuals. We have HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, and ENGLISH type S. C. White Leghorns, SHEPPARD'S Anconas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Hollywood foundation stock from 250-290 egg record. Tancred foundation stock from 250 egg record stock. Ancona foundation direct from Sheppard. The very best in Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Our chicks are HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, New hatched chicks from free range mothers. The strongest proof of the quality of our chicks is that we have doubled our hatching capacity over last year. With "TOWNLINE" you also get "PERSONAL SERVICE" LARGE NEW CATALOG FREE.

BIG PRICE REDUCTIONS
Use these prices for delivery week of May 9 and 16

	Per 100	500	1000
English type S. C. W. Leg.	\$12.00	\$55.00	Anconas & Br. Leg. \$100 \$250.00
Hollywood or Tancred	\$14.00	\$65.00	Barred Rocks \$115.00 \$70.00

ASSORTED OR MIXED CHICKS 9c EACH
(For week of May 21-23, all prices 1c per chick less.)
Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Discount on early orders. J. H. GEERLINGS, Mgr. R. F. D. No. 1, Box N, Zeeland, Mich.



Well Developed Pullets Necessary for Heavy Egg Production

BIG, well developed frames and plenty of reserve fat are necessary in order to carry pullets through without moulting. **Michigan Growing Mash** provides the protein for building body frames and tissues in growing chicks. Insure large, well developed, fat pullets at maturity by feeding a well balanced ration, furnishing all necessary types of protein. This growth and development is necessary for the pullets to maintain heavy egg production. Ask for a pamphlet of our poultry feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

**FOR SALE BY
Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau
Distributors**

Our orders for Farm Bureau Brand Sweet Clover and Alfalfa seeds are much heavier for this time of the year than ever before. See your co-op now.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan