

To Belong To The Farm Bureau is "A Mark of Distinction"

Join The Farm Bureau and We'll All Pull Together

Eighth Year, Vol. VIII, No. 7

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1930

Issued Semi-Monthly

SOME STATE COLLEGE IDEAS ON 1930 CROPS PROGRAM

SECY WINDER EXPLAINS NATION-WIDE STATE INCOME TAX PLAN OF FARM BUREAU TO JACKSON COUNTY FARMERS

Will Ask U. S. To Protect States By Making State Income Levies Deductible From U. S. Tax; Says Farmers Must Work With Other Groups For Tax Relief.

Jackson.—Unfolding for the first time the details of a nation-wide income tax campaign which he said was first suggested by the Michigan Farm Bureau one year ago and has since been adopted into the platform of the American Farm Bureau, M. S. Winder, Secretary of the American Farm Bureau, on April 8 told an audience of southern Michigan farmers here that "the American Farm Bureau is calling upon the States and the United States to meet in joint conference to consider the whole question of a re-allocation of taxing powers between the various governmental units so that justice will be done to all classes."

"About one year ago," Sec. Winder said, "tax specialists from all State Farm Bureaus gathered at Chicago and went on record favoring Federal legislation that would protect the States in the levy of income taxes, by making the State income tax a legal deduction from the amount of Federal tax due. This proposal was laid before the American Farm Bureau by your Michigan representatives, Clark L. Brody, secretary-manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and R. Wayne Newton, new director of taxation for the Michigan Bureau."

"The American Farm Bureau is squarely behind this progressive tax program,—one that will not merely lead to the levy of a small income tax, but rather, one that will eventually make possible a shift from the general property tax to the income tax as the chief means of support for State and local government. It is only by this means that we can end the reign of cut-throat competition between states, which today stands as a barrier to taxation according to ability to pay in any State."

"In recent years the Federal government has been constantly encroaching upon the field of direct taxation, forcing the States to adopt indirect taxes for revenues. The States should have a large measure of the benefit from direct taxes and the United States should develop the indirect taxes which are not particularly appropriate for State use."

Warns Against Mistake Warning farmers against efforts to induce them to support state income taxes regardless of the nature of the particular tax, Sec. Winder said:

"I used to shout for income taxes and oppose the 'vested interests.' I now differentiate between an income tax that would do certain things and a tax that would do what the farmer wants. Don't be misled by an income tax for the maintenance and support of functions that do mighty little good. An income tax should relieve farmers of part of what they pay for the maintenance of local government, including schools and for such other local purposes as will give the farmers real relief."

"The first essential is to have all the facts before we try to remedy the situation. When we have these we will find that farmers are over taxed, but that there are others who are also over-taxed, home owners, for instance. We should then sit down with the bankers, the railroads, and the industries and say 'Here's what the farmer pays'. Under the American Farm Bureau program the day is approaching when such conferences as your State Farm Bureau has been holding with representatives of other groups will result in an apportionment of taxation on the basis of the relationship of income from the various industries and groups to the total amount of tax that is necessary to maintain the government."

Farm to Market Roads In addition to her leadership in the field of sound income taxation, the Michigan Farm Bureau has given the American Farm Bureau a farm-to-market road program. Mr. Winder said, adding that the A. F. B. F. has taken up this cause and now demands Federal assistance for local roads. "The average farm is 9 miles from the nearest market place or shipping point," Mr. Winder said. "I'm wondering what good it does farmers to have a boulevard from Jackson to Chicago and between the other large cities when 95 per cent of all farmers are stuck in the mud one, two, or three months in the year. I would rather see part of the money spent to lengthen the roads so that more can enjoy them."

PRESIDENT



JAMES NICOL

NICOL PRESIDENT OF GREAT LAKES FRUIT INDUSTRIES

C. L. Brody of State Farm Bureau On Board Of Directors.

Another step in the unification of the fruit industry in Michigan was completed recently at Benton Harbor at the annual meeting of the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc., and of the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc.

Officers were elected in the new organization for the ensuing year and plans made for rapid consummation of the program outlined to meet the Federal Farm Board requirements.

Reports from the directors of the organizations to be consolidated in the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., indicate that the campaign for grower contracts in the various districts is progressing very rapidly, with tonnage already signed up in some districts considerably in excess of the figures laid down by the Farm Board.

Officers elected to direct the activities of Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., are as follows: President, James Nicol, South Haven, former president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; first vice president, W. F. Dean, Eau Claire; second vice president, O. R. Gale, Shelby; secretary, J. F. Higbee, Benton Center; treasurer, H. H. Hogue, Sodus. Directors, including officers named above are: Miller Overton, Bangor; Verne Warner, Mattawan; L. A. Hawley, Ludington; C. J. Christensen, Onokama; Sam Miners, Stevensville; M. D. Buskirk, Paw Paw; Herbert Nafziger, Millburg; D. H. Brake, Fremont; C. L. Brody, Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Strawberries will be the biggest crop since 1926 and a bumper crop is anticipated. Other berry producing states will maintain normal production but Michigan with young plants coming into production will take the 1930 advantage.

The train will make stops in Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Ravenna, Muskegon, Cedar Springs, Howard City, Big Rapids, Reed City, Manton, Cadillac, Traverse City, Kalkaska, Manelona and Petoskey.

Question and Answers About the Federal Farm Board and Its Work

This is the second of a series of such Questions and Answers to be published in this and succeeding issues of the News. Issued by the Federal Farm Board to answer questions commonly asked regarding the board.

ORGANIZATION

Question. Is there a blanket plan for the marketing of all kinds of farm products?

Answer. No. The co-operatives and the Federal Farm Board realized from the beginning that no stereotyped marketing plan could be used in the development of a system for the handling of all kinds of products. It is necessary to work out an individual plan for each commodity. For example, a plan has been developed for the marketing of grain, another separate and distinct plan for the marketing of wool and mohair, and still another for the marketing of cotton.

Q. What producers of farm products are to be aided by the Federal Farm Board?

A. The Federal Farm Board will help producers of recognized agricultural products, no matter where they live in the United States, provided they organize themselves into co-operative associations for the business of marketing their crops.

Q. Does the Federal Farm Board deal directly with the individual producer?

A. No. Congress realized that it would be impracticable for the board to deal directly with individual producers, and provided that the board should deal with farmers and ranchers through producer-owned and controlled organizations.

Q. Is it necessary for individual producers to join a co-operative marketing association to be benefited under the marketing provisions of the agricultural marketing act?

A. Yes. Q. Is it necessary for a producer to join any organization other than his co-operative association?

(Continued on page five)

SEN. SMOOT TELLS SENATE INSIDE OF SUGAR DUTY FIGHT

Duty Increase Needed To Protect Home Sugar Industry.

CITES FOREIGN GOUGING Mich. Farm Bureau Testified To Aid Sugar Beet Producers.

Speaking before the United States Senate in behalf of an increase in the duty on sugar imports from foreign nations and Cuba in particular, a matter of great importance to our sugar beet producers and sugar mills, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah declared that any small increase to consumers by reason of the tariff would be more than offset by maintaining an adequate domestic sugar supply as an insurance against unduly high sugar prices, said Mr. Smoot:

"Foreign sugar is capable of price control, and, as has been demonstrated in the past, foreign sugar producers, and even Americans with money invested in foreign sugar industry, have had no hesitancy in gouging American consumers out of millions of dollars when, after the domestic crop has been exhausted, they had temporarily complete control of our market. Innumerable instances might be cited where domestic beet sugar coming onto the market at an opportune time, has played an important part in saving American consumers from extortionate prices," said Mr. Smoot.

"Every housewife will long remember the so-called 'sugar debauch' of 1920, when the Cuban sugar interests raised their raw sugar prices from 5 1/2 to 23 1/2 cents per pound within a few months, compelling her to pay 30 cents a pound for this necessary commodity. Not content with thus milking our people out of the hundreds of millions of dollars by this unwarranted rise in price, the Cubans held back their sugars for even higher prices. It was reported in the press at the time that they had formed a plot to hold back some 400,000 or 500,000 tons of sugar until a price of 30 cents a pound for raw sugar could be obtained."

"This reprehensible conduct on the part of Cuba was made possible only after the domestic beet and cane crop had become exhausted. In that one year we paid Cuban sugar planters over \$660,000,000 for sugar which was worth considerably less than half that amount. What will happen if the American production of sugar ceases? Why, this is only a test of what will happen. This sum was more than sufficient to erect enough beet-sugar factories in this country to supply our entire requirements. This levy, placed upon American consumers by the Cubans when they had them at their mercy, was greater than the duty collected on all sugar imported in the following five years."

Senator Smoot compared the Cuban conduct to that American beet sugar and cane sugar producers in the war days of 1917 when with 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of sugar in sight, they agreed not to charge more than 7 1/2 cents per pound for their product.

Senator Smoot told the Senate that among the producers and manufacturers of domestic sugar who appeared before his Senate Finance committee and urged an increase in sugar tariff to protect domestic sugar production were the American Farm Bureau, National Grange, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n., Michigan State Dept. of Agriculture and many others from other states. Pres. M. L. Noon testified for the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Commenting upon the interests opposing an increase in duty on sugar Mr. Smoot said:

"Among those opposing the proposed increase before the Senate committee were the United States Sugar Association, representing Americans with money invested in the Cuban sugar industry; the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages; American Exporters and Importers Association, The Hershey chocolate interests, who have sugar refineries in Cuba, opposed an increase of the duty on refined, and in lieu of an increased duty on raw recommended the granting of a bounty on sugar produced in continental United States."

"Ah, Mr. President, how Mr. Hershey and his company do love the people! How sympathetic they are for the boy and girl who eat chocolate (Continued on page 2.)"

FARM CROPS



PROF. H. C. RATHER Makes suggestions to Michigan farmers on 1930 farm crops program in this issue of the News.

HOUSE ACCEPTS SENATE INCREASES IN FARM TARIFF

House To Vote On Senate's Trimming Cuban Sugar Duty.

Almost without exception the higher agricultural tariffs voted by the Senate have been accepted by the House in the tariff conference committee now working to bring the two houses together on the bill. Senate farm rates approved carry much higher protection for cattle, milk, cream, live and dressed birds, pats, cherries, lemons, alligator pears, mangoes, wheat unfit for human consumption, canned oysters, soya bean oil and oil cake meal and other similar products, vinegar and dates.

The Cuban sugar increase is to have a special vote in the House. The House increased that duty from 1.76 cents to 2.4 cents and the Senate made it 2 cents.

POOL ADVANCING CLOSE TO TOTAL BUYERS WILL PAY

17c Advance Against 19-20c By Local Buyers Spurs Pool Interest.

Prospects seem good for the largest Michigan Farm Bureau wool pool in years, according to the interest shown at recent wool meetings throughout the state, which were addressed by J. F. Walker, secretary of the Ohio Wool Growers Ass'n., with which the Michigan pool co-operates.

Interest of the Federal Farm Board in co-operative wool marketing has resulted in formation of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, composed of all the co-operative wool pools in the country. Last week the Wool Corporation had 60,000,000 lbs. of producers wool contracted for the national pooling and was conceded 100,000,000 lbs. by the Boston wool market.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation, including the Ohio Wool Growers, will advance growers 17 cents per pound on wool this year. Local dealers are paying around 19 or 20 cents, which makes the pool more interesting than ever to farmers. Facing the certainty of getting an advance nearly equal to what local buyers will pay, and the probability of doing much better through the pool, it's not surprising that pool interest is looking up.

Full information on the 1930 wool pool, shipping instructions, and wool bags may be had by writing the Michigan State Farm Bureau Wool Pool, 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, Michigan.

Ask Mason Members Into Bus. Men's Assn.

Mason County Farm Bureau members have been invited by the Scottville Business Men's Association to join their group under the same terms governing the present membership.

PROF. RATHER TELLS WHY INCREASE IN ALFALFA ACREAGE IS WARRANTED; SHOULD MAINTAIN CLOVER PLANTINGS

Average Acre of Alfalfa Worth \$16.00 More Than Timothy Acre Last Year; Red Clover One Of Highest 1929 Crop Income Makers; No Over-Production Danger; Some Economy Ideas.

by PROF. H. C. RATHER Farm Crops Dep't, Michigan State College

Although Michigan farmers have made great strides in growing alfalfa, the production of alfalfa hay within the state still falls far short of the requirements of the dairy industry, to say nothing of other livestock.

To be sure, some farms and some areas produce a surplus of alfalfa hay, but there are hundreds of Michigan farms capable of growing alfalfa which do not have a bit on the place, while on many other farms the acreage is far too small to meet the feeding requirements of those farms.

Properly distributed on such farms, the alfalfa acreage of Michigan could well go beyond the 1,000,000 acre mark without any over-production.

Growing More Alfalfa

In a large way Michigan farmers have been cutting down on timothy and growing more alfalfa, there being 496,000 more acres of alfalfa and 274,000 acres less timothy in this state than was the case 10 years ago. Based on 1929 cash crop prices, the average acre of alfalfa was worth \$16.00 more than the average acre of timothy in Michigan last year. For feeding on the farm its advantage was even greater.

Where To Economize

With money more scarce than usual this year, farmers who find it necessary to exert strictest economy will do well to direct this economy towards amount of seed sown per acre rather than towards cutting down on the alfalfa acreage or cheapening on the quality of seed. Eight pounds of Grimm or Hardigan alfalfa per acre is an ample rate of seeding in Michigan and this rate may be lowered to six pounds under real favorable conditions.

There is considerable Montana common seed available in Michigan this year and this strain makes a very satisfactory, second choice to Grimm. Good stands of this alfalfa can be secured with an eight to ten pound rate of seeding.

Alfalfa growers should not neglect application of lime where necessary and they will also find that commercial fertilizer pays well with alfalfa on most Michigan soils. For detailed information on alfalfa culture new growers should profit by consulting with their county agricultural agent or writing to the Michigan State College.

Maintain Clover Acreage

With Michigan grown clover seed more plentiful than it has been for seven years and selling at a lower price than it has for some time, farmers in this state should find it convenient to maintain their acreage of red and alsike clover. The planting of a substantial acreage of clover can well go hand and hand with an increase in the acreage of alfalfa. Both of these leguminous crops have an important place to fill in Michigan agriculture.

Some Clover Advantages

Clover while benefiting greatly from applications of lime on acid soils, is a little more tolerant of such conditions than is alfalfa; alsike clover is distinctly more acid tolerant. Alsike also thrives under conditions entirely too wet for red clover or alfalfa. Alsike, therefore, may well be seeded on low lying ground subject to late flooding or excessive moisture, or it may be the legume for fields which would be limed this spring, but which would benefit a lot from a good clover seeding.

For Green Manure

The seed of either red or alsike clover is cheap enough this spring to warrant consideration of making seedings of these legumes simply as green manure crops. An eight pound seeding of red clover costs about \$2.00 per acre this spring while a four pound seeding of alsike is less than \$1.00 per acre, cheap enough when the beneficial affect which these legumes have on the soil is considered.

Seed Possibilities

The clovers offer seed possibilities, too. Even with the low prices for last year's seed crop, the average acre of red clover gave a cutting of hay worth \$17.50 and a second cutting harvested for seed worth \$16.17. The total gross income of \$33.67 from the average acre of 1929 Michigan red clover is one of the highest of the 1929 crop incomes and production

costs average lower than with most of these other crops. The hay and seed should return at least as much in 1930 or 1931 as it did a year ago.

Spartan Barley Popular

Spartan barley, the new two-rowed, smooth-bearded barley developed by M. S. C. plant breeders has proved exceptionally popular with Michigan farmers who have grown it during the past two years. There are several characteristics which add to the good favor in which the Spartan variety is held by barley growers in this state. Its unusually stiff straw and its smooth beard add greatly to the convenience in handling and feeding this variety.

Out Yields Others

Spartan barley is an excellent yielding variety, too. In 25 tests in the lower peninsula of Michigan, Spartan has out-yielded Wisconsin Pedigree barley, formerly the most widely grown variety in Michigan in 21 instances. The usual advantage of the Spartan variety was three to five bushels per acre. The two-rowed characteristic of Spartan barley makes for better quality. During the dry year of 1929 the early maturing two-rowed Spartan barley weighed 48 to 52 pounds per bushel, while the later maturing six-rowed barleys nearly all tested less than the standard 48 pounds per bushel that season.

(Continued on page 5)

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. VIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1930 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 \$1.00 per year. To Farm Bureau members 50 cents per year, included in their annual dues.

E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager
FERN DAVIS Circulation

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

OFFICERS

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

Directors-at-Large

M. E. McPHERSON, Lowell
MRS. EDITH WAGAR, Carleton
JOHN GOODWINE, Marlette
VEROLD F. GORMELY, Newberry
J. J. JAKWAY, Benton Harbor
W. W. BILLINGS, Davison

Commodity Directors

HENRY CURTIS, Cadillac, Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange
M. L. NOON, Jackson, Michigan Milk Producers' Association
CHAS. WOODRUFF, Hastings, Michigan Live Stock Exchange
M. R. SHIRLEY, Caledonia, Michigan Elevator Exchange
M. D. BUSKIRK, Paw Paw, Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

STATE FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

CLARK L. BRODY, Sec'y-Treas.-Manager

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Traffic, A. P. Mills
Publicity, Miss N. B. Kirby
Accounting, E. E. Ungren
Organization, L. T. Sinclair
Automobile Insurance, C. L. Nash
Taxation, Alfred Bentall, H. Wayne Newton

SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Farm Bureau Services, Inc., L. A. Thomas
Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool, Alfred Bentall

MICHIGAN COMMODITY MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED WITH MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac
Michigan Milk Producers Association, 107 Owen Bldg., Detroit
Michigan Livestock 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
Milton Burkholder, V. P., Marlette
H. D. Horton, Sec. Treas., Kinde
L. E. Osmer, Mgr., Lansing
Nell Bass, Bean Dep't., Lansing
W. E. Phillips, Decatur
George McCulla, Ypsilanti
H. H. Sanford, Battle Creek
M. R. Shider, Caledonia
Frank Gilmore, Parma
W. J. Hazelwood, Mt. Pleasant

MICH. POTATO GROWERS EXCHANGE

Henry Curtis, Pres., Cadillac
J. T. Bussey, Vice-Pres., Provenomont
O. E. Hawley, Sec'y., Shelby
George Herman, Treas., Hudson
C. P. Ribbet, Gen. Mgr., Cadillac
C. A. Hihner, Sales Mgr., Cadillac
Leon C. VanLeuw, Bellaire
O. S. Wood, Barryton
E. A. Rasmussen, Sheridan

MICHIGAN MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N

John Bottema, Spring Lake
W. J. Schultz, Hart
John Miller, Coloma
E. I. Buskirk, Jackson
L. A. Hawley, Ludington
H. Nafziger, Millburg
V. Warner, Mattawan
C. J. Christensen, Onokama
M. D. Buskirk, Paw Paw
Frank Oberst, Treas., Breckenridge
Nate Patterson, Caro
J. R. Bettes, Sparta
Fred Klutz, Portland
Edward Dipey, Perry
Charles Woodruff, Hastings

MICH. LIVE STOCK EXCH.

E. A. Beamer, Pres., Blissfield
R. D. Harper, Vice-Pres., St. Johns
J. H. O'Malley, Sec'y., Hudson
Frank Oberst, Treas., Breckenridge
Nate Patterson, Caro
J. R. Bettes, Sparta
Fred Klutz, Portland
Edward Dipey, Perry
Charles Woodruff, Hastings

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
RAM H. THOMPSON, President
GENERAL OFFICES, A. F. B., 55 East Washington St., Chicago
CHESTER H. GRAY, Washington Representative

Editorials

TAX AUTHORITIES SUPPORT OUR POSITION

Secretary Winder's emphatic position favoring national legislation as an aid to the state income tax cause is one that will find an echo in every part of the Nation. Witness the statements already made by tax commissioners in two States, each of which have dabbled in the income tax on their own account.

Says Mark Graves, Tax Commissioner of New York, and former President of the National Tax Association:

"It is just silly twaddle for a state to say it does not care what the federal government or the other states do. Business is national in scope. It develops along economic boundary lines and according to economic laws. The state which fails to recognize this inevitable working on an economic law will just lose out in the end."

"The time has come when it is imperative that the states, through their regular or special tax commissioners, and the Federal government, through its revenue officials, and the finance committees of the Congress, get together and agree upon a comprehensive plan for the financing of Federal, State and local activities by securing the needed revenue in such a way that each class of taxpayers shall pay its fair, just and equitable share of the aggregate tax bill."

The Graves statement was promptly endorsed by R. C. Norman, Tax Commissioner of Georgia. In an article appearing in the United States Daily, Commissioner Norman says:

"The difficult problem facing all the States is where and how to obtain the revenues necessary for the support of the State and its political subdivisions. The Federal Government is forcing the States to cling in large part to the obsolete and iniquitous property tax."

"The Federal income tax drains the State almost dry. It extracts all the cream."

"Further, the Federal judiciary is day by day so limiting and circumscribing the sphere within which the taxing powers of the States may be exercised until the States are being deprived of almost every available source of revenue that might be reached with a fair and equitable tax."

"Has not the time arrived for a concerted movement among the States to induce the Federal Congress to withdraw at least in part from the field of direct taxation and leave the States some means whereby to live and support their institutions?"

It will be a source of great satisfaction to Michigan Farm Bureau members to know that their organization has had the

honor of placing this great issue before the American Farm Bureau a year ago, and to know that the A. F. B. F. in turn is taking the leadership in pressing the issue to a successful conclusion. This is another evidence of the value of an organization that can afford technical advice in determining its policies.

DOESN'T HELP THE PRICE OF BUTTER

Four hundred and six stores in 140 cities and villages in 47 counties, including the City of Detroit, were asked recently how much butter and how much oleo they sold in 1929.

Thirty-three Detroit stores reported sales of 324,220 lbs. of butter and 23,400 lbs. of oleo, with 13 stores reporting no sales of oleo.

Three hundred and seventy-three stores in small towns and villages throughout 46 counties reported sales of 1,698,468 lbs. of butter and 1,037,107 lbs. of oleo. Sixteen of these stores reported no sales of oleo.

In the Detroit stores surveyed, oleo sales were 6.7% of the total amount of butter and oleo sold.

For the territory outside of Detroit, oleo sales were 38% of the total amount of butter and oleo sold.

Forty-two stores in farming communities said oleo accounted for 61% of their total oleo and butter sales, and that farmers bought 81% of the oleo.

In other words, the percentage of oleo sold in the country store is more than eight times as high as is the case in Detroit.

What The Law Says About It

Under this heading Mr. W. H. Wise of Lansing, attorney, conducts a legal department for readers of the Farm Bureau News. Readers should submit their legal questions to the Michigan Farm Bureau News Lansing, Michigan. It is understood that this service is purely informational. No charge to readers for the service. Editor.

Q. Mr. M. owed Mr. D. \$143.00 for certain goods that he had purchased from Mr. D. Mr. H. owed Mr. M. \$150.00 for a horse he had bought from Mr. M. and had never paid for. One day while Mr. H. and Mr. M. were talking together, Mr. D. came up and asked Mr. M. for the money he owed him. Mr. H. said that it would be alright that he would pay Mr. D. Mr. D. walked away and nothing more was said. Now Mr. D. wants his money. Mr. M. has moved away and he wants to sue Mr. H.

F. E. C. Montcalm County.
A. Where one man promises to pay the debt of another he cannot be held liable unless his promise is in writing of some sort or other. A mere verbal promise will not make the man liable. Thus Mr. H. cannot be used by Mr. D. for Mr. M's debt since there was no writing and since Mr. H. was not paying his own debt or promising to pay his own debt, but was promising to pay the debt of another man, Mr. M. Mr. D. will have to look to Mr. M. for the payment.

Q. A rents farm from B. B. builds house, but A. has paid taxes on it, repaired it as paint, cement cellar, put in electric lights etc. for ten years. Can A. claim house. No contract given.

W. J. Sanilac, county.
A. Where no contract is given covering the addition of buildings or improvements to realty, the test as to whether or not the tenant placed the improvements on the land in such a way that they became fixtures, if the improvements he made became fixtures, then, of course he cannot claim them as against his landlord. If they did not, then he may remove them. Where the landlord built a house and the tenant paid the taxes on it for ten years the tenant certainly could not claim the house even though he had put in improvements. It is probably true that in setting the amount of the rent from time to time these matters, such as paying taxes and making improvements by the tenant, were taken into consideration.

Q. A man has owed me money on a note for four years. Can I still sue him on the note?

A. W. L. Sanilac County.
A. Yes. The statute of limitations on such claims provides that an action may be brought at any time within six years.

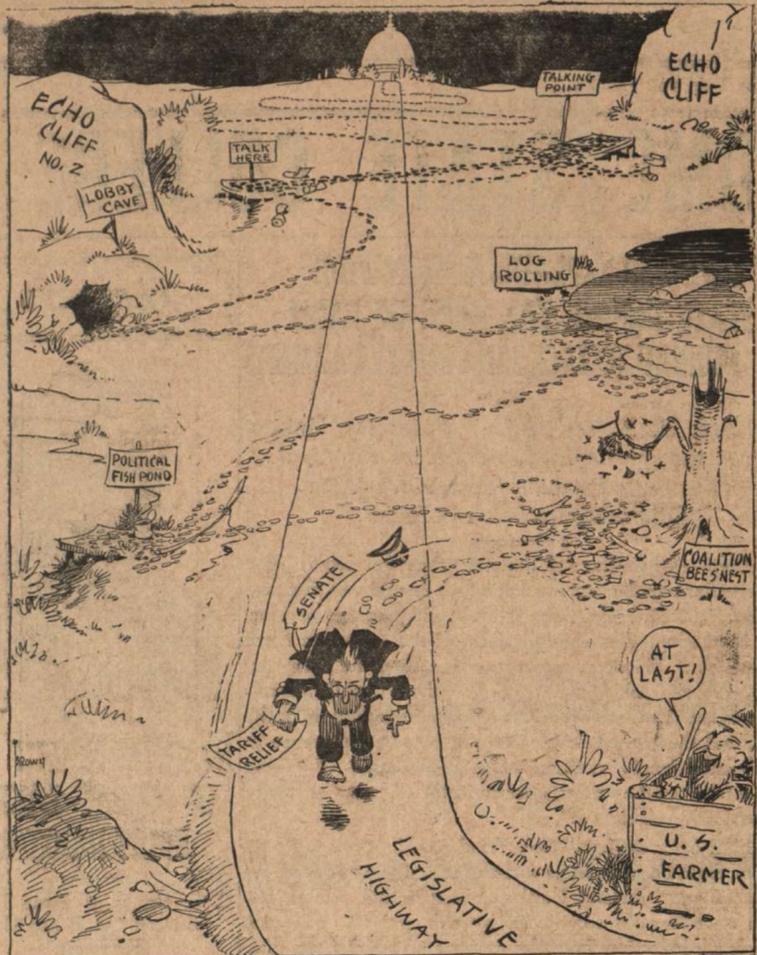
Q. Mr. W. bought a house from Mr. M. on a land contract. Mr. M. promised to repair the eavestroughing and make repairs to the roof immediately. Five months have gone by and Mr. M. has not repaired the eavestroughing. The water ran into the basement and caused the house to settle and water to stand in the basement. Can Mr. M. be made to pay for the damages to the basement?

G. E. M. Barry County.
A. The expense of repairing the eavestroughing would not be very great and Mr. W. could have had the eavestroughing fixed and could have charged the expense to Mr. M. Since Mr. W. did not do this but permitted the damage to become greater, Mr. M. could not be expected to bear all of the damage, but only his share of it.

Q. While we were going down a steep grade I applied the brakes. The car swung around and the right fender struck the carrier of another car bending it quite badly. This man's car was insured and the insurance company has threatened to sue me unless I pay them \$28.00. This accident happened on Thanksgiving day and they never said a word for about two months. It had been snowing some and the traffic had made it icy on that rather steep grade and of course I did not know it. What shall I do about it?

Three Oaks, Berrien Co.
A. Under the facts of the question the driver of the car should have

Why Tariff Making Is Slow



Senator Tells Inside Story of Sugar Fight

(Continued from page one)

bars! When I recently asked his representative if when sugar declined from 10 and 12 cents a pound to 4 and 5 cents a pound he increased the size of the bar, he said "No," but he did say that if the duty was increased 44 cents a hundred pounds (as provided in the present bill) the Hershey Chocolate Co. would have to make the chocolate bars smaller, and the poor child would not be able to obtain as much chocolate for its money. He never thought of the poor children when the price of sugar was declining; he then kept the bar at the same size, and the American child for 10 years has been paying, under his theory of what should be paid, a cost based on the higher price of sugar, although the price of sugar was low during practically that whole period of time.

"Then we had the bottlers, the 'pop' people, before the committee. 'Pop' was 5 cents a bottle when sugar was 10 cents a pound, and it is 5 cents a bottle today. They spent \$25,000 through their lobby to show the inequity, as they say, of the effort of those who are asking for an increase of 44 cents a hundred pounds in the duty on sugar. Good heavens, Mr. President, how many bottles of 'pop' could be made from a hundred pounds of sugar? How many children would ever pay less for a drink of 'pop' if the sugar tariff were lowered? If the tariff were reduced to 1 cent a pound, 'pop' would still remain at 5 cents a bottle."

"Aside from those appearing before the Senate committee, the National City Bank of New York and W. T. Rawleigh, of Freeport, Ill., actively oppose and increase."

"O, Mr. President, if I could only tell the whole story of the intrigues and the rotten deals connected with this matter it would surprise the Senate. I would refer to the fact that a decision was reached at one time to destroy the sugar industry in the United States. I know the story. Is it any wonder that in the hearings I had little patience with some of the statements which were made?"

"The farm organizations are also of the belief, and rightly so, that with adequate protection the domestic beet sugar industry could be extensively expanded, and that hundreds of thousands of acres now devoted to grain crops could be devoted to sugar production with profit to sugar-beet farmers, and at the same time decrease the volume of surplus crops which now prove so troublesome."

"Let us now consider briefly the motives actuating those opposing the proposed rates. I have referred to the National City Bank, so perhaps I had better refer first to their activities."

"The National City Bank of New York has been broadcasting statements to banks throughout the country not only opposing an increase in the duty on sugar but many of them indirectly inimical to the credit of domestic beet sugar companies. I ask Senators to read the hearings. The National City Bank went so far as to intimate that the domestic beet sugar companies could not borrow any more money, and warned their stockholders that the industry would be a failure. Having acquired large sugar holdings in Cuba that bank would like to see

the domestic sugar industry destroyed so that larger profits from its foreign investments might accrue.

"During the skyrocketing of prices in 1920 the National City Bank, believing that large profits were to be made in loaning money to Cuban sugar mills, poured some hundred million or so dollars into that industry."

"The result of this inflation is well known to everyone. Due to the cupid-ity of the Cubans and Americans with money invested in the Cuban industry, sugar gradually seeped into this country from all over the world, and at the end of 1920 the price of Cuban raws had dropped from 23 1/2 cents a pound to approximately 13 cents. It was then, Mr. President, that the National City Bank thought that the wise thing to do was to take the Cuban sugar, throw it upon the market, kill the local industry, and then reap a thousand per cent reward when the sugar industry of this country was destroyed. Thank God, they were not successful in that effort, but it was due to no fault of theirs."

"Due to this sudden deflation it is alleged that the National City Bank was left something like a hundred million dollars of securities which were practically worthless. In other words the officials of that bank through lack of judgment had squandered millions of dollars gambling that the outrageous levels would be continued permanently. Nine years ago, I repeat, the National City lent its name and its resources to a program which was designed to continue abnormal sugar prices."

"Mr. President, it is greatly to the advantage of the National City that we vote no adequate protection for sugar, and in the same degree it is detrimental to the producers of domestic sugar. I submit that the final choice lies between the invidious investments of the National City Bank of Wall Street, and the conservative investments of American farmers in American agriculture. We must not be misled by the false arguments advanced by an institution which a few short years ago attempted to levy tribute on the American people by taking advantage of unduly high prices. We cannot consider seriously the propaganda that such an institution has completely changed face and is now the saviour of the American people."

Children's Toys

We will fill the hands and nurseries of our children with all manner of dolls, drums and horses withdrawing their eyes from the plain face and suffering objects of Nature, the sun and moon, the animals, the water and stones, which should be their toys.—Emerson.

Needs Nimble Mind

"He who speaks hastily," said Hi Ho the sage of Chinatown, "must indeed have a nimble mind to hold his tongue under supervision."—Washington Star

You, too, Can Have More Chicken Money



Farm Bureau Feeds with 'Manamark' supply animal protein, iodine and other minerals in digestive form.

Hundreds of Michigan farmers make more "chicken money" and greater profits with Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds. YOU, too, can make better profits. Mrs. Frank Zerlaut, Newaygo county, raised 1151 out of 1200 baby chicks on Farm Bureau Chickalash, Growing Mash and Scratch Feed. In the fall her records showed 618 broilers sold and 533 pullets on hand.

Farm Bureau Feeds are exactly as represented—proven rations carrying the proper ingredients for health and growth. Try a bag of Farm Bureau open formula Poultry Feeds. See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies. Ask for booklet "Feeding Directions" for all Farm Bureau Feeds.

Milkmaker Proved Best for Entire Herd



Roy Twing in Newaygo county, has a splendid herd of cows, both grades and pure-breds. Mr. Twing placed a third of his herd on another ration, for test purposes. He weighed the milk daily—and wasn't satisfied. After thorough and exhaustive tests he went back to Milkmaker (means Money-maker) for his entire herd, resulting in full production. Cows fed Milkmaker give more milk, are stronger and healthier animals. Feed costs are less.



Try 24 or 32 or 34 Milkmaker—and you'll find it pays! Write for free feeding instructions.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan

### CAN YOU IDENTIFY MORE THAN ONE WEED SEED IN TEN?

Maybe So, But You Might Be Surprised If Tested

### VARIETIES ARE STICKERS Shows Importance of Getting Seed Cleaned By Sure Fire Methods.

(By T. C. Maurer, Field Seed Specialist.)

Last year a weed seed identification contest conducted while a weed control train was being run through the southern part of the state showed that about one in every one hundred farmers knew one common weed out of ten.

This is not to be wondered at when you consider that there are so many different varieties of the same weed. Even though Michigan farmers should be able to distinguish the most common weeds that are found here in the state, the identification of weed seed is particularly difficult.

Many analysts spend a lifetime at this work and die not knowing nearly all there is to be known about weed seeds. Is it any wonder then that a farmer buying seed from his neighbor may get a nice stand of a weed unfamiliar to either one? This is particularly true when a farmer from one section goes to visit a relative or friend in another section of the state. This friend or relative has threshed some seed and the visitor being on the market for this particular kind of seed goes to look at it. The usual wet finger test is applied to the seed and after looking it over, the prospective customer decides that since the price is several dollars lower than re-cleaned seed in his own home town, he will take several bushels of the seed along.

**What Determines Weeds**  
Let us suppose the seed is Medium clover. The kind of weeds that may be contained in the lot depends on weather conditions during the growing season, how the crop came through the winter, that is if the stand was good and thick or whether it had been thinned out by freezing and weeds appeared in the place of the clover.

Then again the method of handling the crop also has something to do with the kind of weeds present. Buckhorn is more prevalent in medium clover than it is in mammoth clover. Especially is this true when the mammoth clover makes a rank growth. The fast, rank growth of the mammoth clover has a tendency to choke out the buckhorn.

Medium clover is usually cut for hay and then the second crop taken for seed. This gives the buckhorn a chance to come along with the second crop of medium clover.

Some of the other weeds that may be found in medium clover are Bracketed plant, a species belonging to the buckhorn family. Fox tail or sometimes known as pigeon grass. This is particularly abundant in seasons when the clover stands have been thinned by a previous hard winter. It is very hard to clean out.

In one instance a farmer bought several bushels of medium clover seed from his neighbor several dollars less than he paid per bushel for the re-cleaned seed put out by his own co-operative association. When he compared the looks of the two seeds in his hands he could see no difference except that the home grown seed that he had bought showed a little more timothy. However, he was persuaded to send this sample of home grown seed to the State Seed Analyst who identified the so-called timothy as fox tail. He paid his neighbor for sixty lbs. of clover seed and in reality he got 57 lbs. not counting the additional shrink that would have occurred had the seed been thoroughly re-cleaned.

**Astonishing Quantities**  
Wild carrot is also another weed that is very often found in clover seed. Some thresher run lots of clover have shown anywhere from 25% to 50% wild carrot. Very few farmers would care to plant as much as 1% wild carrot if they knew it.

Catchfly is a very unpretentious looking weed seed that is really difficult to distinguish from clover seed, especially the alsike clover. In many cases, a person looking at a sample of clover seed will pass over the catchfly without noticing it. For this reason catchfly is rapidly spreading over our state. Once you get catchfly in medium or mammoth clover, it is very hard to remove and, in fact, cannot be taken out altogether. It is practically the same size and weight as the clover seed. For this reason, it can neither be screened or blown out of the seed without removing a large amount of clover seed at the same time. Even though this is done, there is very likely to be some catchfly seed left after the cleaning operation.

**Weedy Seed Expensive**  
These are only a few of the weeds that are commonly found in Michigan clover seed. However, it is doubtful if there are a great many farmers in the state who will buy their neighbors' seed who could identify these weed seeds if they were present in the seed which he purchases. It is only after the seed has been sown and the hay crop is being harvested that the purchaser knows that he has some new weeds on his place. It is too late then and it is very likely that a great deal more time and labor will

### Cursed With Prosperity For Dabbling In Alfalfa

Sad Case Of George Mitchell Cited As Warning To Others.

(By J. W. Nicolson)  
At this time when all the agricultural colleges, farm papers and so-called practical farmers are advocating the use of alfalfa, it is timely to give a warning regarding its use. We will cite the case of George Mitchell as an illustration of the dire effect on individuals and communities



J. W. Nicolson

where alfalfa has been taken seriously and used extensively, instead of being considered as a luxury for gentlemen farmers.

George lived on a typical middle-western farm (out of respect for his neighbors we won't mention the town or state) and had always been considered a good solid citizen. He went to church regularly; voted his party ticket straight; and while he was a little behind with his taxes sometimes, he usually managed to pay them before the higher penalties went into effect.

### GRANGE, GLEANERS AID IN MACOMB ANNUAL MEETING

Pledge Joint Meetings to Work on Local Problems

Macomb County Farm Bureau held its annual meeting on March 28th at Davis Masonic Hall; about 100 men and women from all parts of the county were present.

Dinner served by the Eastern Star, followed with Community music led by Mrs. Martin Montgomery of Richmond. Talks were given by local members of the Farm Bureau and speakers from Lansing, with Allen Rush, president of the Macomb County Farm Bureau as Chairman. All the different farm groups were represented, namely, the Grange, Gleaners and Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The keynote of this meeting was an appeal to each group to submerge its individuality in favor of a co-operative program embracing the undivided efforts of all groups for the benefit of an effective agricultural program.

R. G. Potts, who has been closely affiliated with the Farm Bureau movement since its inception about ten years ago, stressed the need for a coalition of local farm societies and introduced a motion for more frequent joint meetings. After a response by Wm. Sutherland for the Grange, and representatives of other groups present, the motion was favorably received and incorporated into the County farm program for the coming year.

Jerome Priest, Supervisor of Ray Township and member of the Tax Committee for the Macomb County Farm Bureau reported briefly on his activities as Chairman. He submitted an analysis of the last annual tax in his township which showed a reasonable spread on all items except the levy for roads. He pointed out that of a total tax roll of \$71,000 the road tax amounted to \$36,000.00 or more than 50% of the total. As this is self-imposed by the voters of the district, Mr. Priest stated that this condition could be corrected by a wiser use of the voting franchise.

Mr. Claude L. Nash of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, voiced the sentiment of the meeting in an appeal for closer co-operation between the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Gleaners and various agricultural groups.

He represented the Michigan State Farm Bureau not so much for its past accomplishments which have been highly constructive, but for its effectiveness to cope with future problems.

Mr. Nash explained that these problems are becoming highly complex and increasingly numerous and that if the agricultural interests are to maintain themselves properly in competition with the industrial field, that they

be spent in eradicating these weeds than would have been the difference between the cost of re-cleaned seed and the uncleaned seed of his neighbor.

This was all in the good old days when he stuck to timothy and clover hay and his wife stuck to the good old fashioned wash board. But George got the alfalfa "bug" and then his troubles began.

These have culminated finally in his wife insisting he take the winter off and go with her to Florida. She long ago demanded an electric washer and wears silk stockings at unimportant local events.

While George has no trouble meeting his regular taxes, nearly every year he has to squirm to think up enough exemptions to avoid paying income taxes so he still has the tax problem.

Of course as is often the case, others in the community have attempted to do what he has done and alfalfa, being practically as prolific as a weed, those who haven't suppressed it have been generally cursed with prosperity.

"Growing Alfalfa" became such a motto in the section that many were practically forced into sowing alfalfa, due to the general public sentiment. Some of these, however, have successfully avoided George Mitchell's experience by using poor cheap seed and seed of southern or unknown origin.

The fellows who have been cursed with prosperity from growing alfalfa don't go through any of the good old orthodox ritual about starting alfalfa. They have learned that where clover does well they get better results with alfalfa.

If they need lime to grow clover successfully they know it is needed for alfalfa too.

They inoculate their alfalfa with the inexpensive easily applied, pure cultures readily obtainable from the Farm Bureau. They don't believe in the exploded theory that the seed after inoculation "must not be exposed to the sun's rays" so after inoculating they sow the seed at the most convenient time.

In all cases they use good quality seed and sow it early. So remember George Mitchell's experiences and beware of alfalfa unless you want to be cursed with prosperity.

must have an effective organization to accomplish that purpose.

Dr. Eben Mumford, head of the Sociology Dept., Michigan State College presented the co-operative movement in its broadest scope. He drew from history and showed how this movement viewed with suspicion in its humble beginning as a combination in restraint of trade, had developed into a well defined and accepted program under capable leadership and indorsed by the present administration of Washington.

Agriculture had lagged 50 years behind industry, he continued, and was badly handicapped in the matter of organization and leadership. This condition is being rapidly corrected according to Dr. Mumford.

He touched with special emphasis on existing tax laws and production of agricultural commodities. The real property tax functioned in a satisfactory manner in the days gone by when the agricultural industry made up the major portion of the country's activity.

He stated that today agriculture is subsidizing other industrial development, giving as examples our public highways and schools where the direct benefit enjoyed from the use of these public functions is overwhelming in favor of the metropolitan districts. This statement was backed by actual statistics where it was shown, in case of public schools, that 77% of the citizens of the country educated

### Sec'y Winder Speaks To Jackson Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

**Federal Farm Board**  
Secretary Winder appealed to his audience for a whole hearted support of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the Federal Farm Board. Farm organizations were never more needed than today to protect the marketing machinery from its enemies.

"Now that we have a National marketing act which specifically recognizes co-operative marketing, many of those who opposed the McNary-Haugen bill and favored co-operative marketing are throwing obstacles in its way. The Farm Bureau has a long record of supporting and assisting in the setting up of co-operative marketing associations, and more must still be done along this line."

Mr. Winder added that lack of membership alone was all that prevented the Farm Bureau from being able to place agriculture on a 5 1/2 day week and an 8 hour day, with a greater return to the farmer than he now obtains while working longer hours and more days. He also told his hearers that he is more pleased than he had expected to be with the progress that has been made on the tariff. He had been fearful at first that farmers were to be worse off than before the new tariff was proposed, but now feels assured that the tariff will prove beneficial on the whole.

**Jackson County Acts**  
Following Secretary Winder's speech it developed that those present desired to take some action that would assist in the carrying out of the national campaign for income tax relief through Federal legislation. A committee was appointed which, after a short recess, reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"We, the members of the Jackson County Farm Bureau hereby express our appreciation and hearty endorsement of the joint effort of the American Farm Bureau and the Michigan State Farm Bureau in developing an income tax program designed to bring Federal and State governments together in an income tax that will not merely affect the State tax but rather one that will eventually make possible a shift from the general property tax to the income tax as the chief means of support for both State and local governments."

### Change In Policy On Conservation Exhibits

Secretaries of Michigan fairs are now applying for Conservation Dept exhibits for next fall's exhibitions. About June all applications will be acted upon and granted as far as possible. About 30 fairs is the limit that can be accepted. Effective this year all fairs except the two state fairs, are to bear one half the cost of showing the wild life and other Conservation Dept exhibits.

### Fennville Expands

Fennville Fruit Exchange is to wreck its present packing house and cooper shop and replace them with a new hollow tile and steel structure 125 x 132 which will give it perhaps the finest fresh fruit packing house in the eastern United States. Growth in membership has made the extension necessary. The addition will cost \$17,000.

In the rural institutions of learning migrated to the cities of the county, and only 23% remained in the rural district. The latter part of the evening was given over to popular and old time dancing.

## Lower Production Costs Result

when these partners Work Together

Larger yields of alfalfa and clover at lower costs, are secured through the ideal partnership of Farm Bureau seeds and fertilizers.

Farm Bureau Brand Michigan adapted seeds in sealed, branded bags have a known record of performance. Their origin, winter hardness, purity and vitality are guaranteed. Keep a sample record of your field.

With good seed insist upon

### Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan (SF-3)

# WARNING!

"Increase alfalfa, clover, corn, barley, and sugar beet acreages only," warns Michigan State College for 1930.

This year, when true economy is so necessary, DON'T EXPERIMENT!

Safeguard your seed and labor investment by using FARM BUREAU BRAND SEED.

Keep production costs down.

A lighter seeding with Farm Bureau Brand Seed is much more economical than a heavy one with seed of unknown adaptability, or that has not been cleaned properly.

Farm Bureau Brand Seeds are selected from adapted origins, and have been proven by thousands of Michigan acres to be winter-hardy, and of high purity, germination, and vitality.

## BUY NOW—

From Your Farm Bureau Distributor

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Michigan**

### New Motion Pictures

"Wonder Isle" and "Michigan Moose" are two new Conservation Dept motion pictures of Isle Royale, available

to churches, schools or clubs. About 40,000 Michigan folks are reported to be seeing Michigan wild life pictures each month.

## Farm Bureau FERTILIZER

### Helped Them to Record Results

L. M. Vogler of Hope, Ind., winner of the Grand Championship at the 1929 International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago for the best ten ears of corn, did it with Farm Bureau 4-12-4 fertilizer.

Albert Kipper of Stephenson, Menominee county, last year produced 402 bushels of fine potatoes per acre, and Alphonse Verschure of Manistowic produced 365 bushels of potatoes per acre, to qualify for 1st and 2nd places in Michigan's 300 Bushel Potato Club. Their fertilizer was Farm Bureau Brand.

These are outstanding results, but thousands of other Michigan farmers using Farm Bureau Brand fertilizers are improving on their previous best records. It's easily explained:

Nothing but the very best sources of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash are used in Farm Bureau fertilizers. Nitrogen carriers yield the maximum amount of nitrogen quickly at the time when young plants need it most. Farm Bureau fertilizers follow closely recommendations of agricultural college authorities.

Farm Bureau fertilizers are extra dry and extra fine for easy running and easy regulating in the drill.

Fertilizer is a profitable investment. Survey of 48,000 farmers showed that \$1 invested in fertilizer returned them from \$1 to \$3.54 profit on the investment.

See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for the following high analyses Farm Bureau Fertilizers:

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 0-20-0  | 2-12-6  |
| 0-44-0  | 3-9-18  |
| 0-14-6  | 4-8-16  |
| 0-8-24  | 4-12-4  |
| 0-12-12 | 4-16-4  |
| 0-24-24 | 4-16-8  |
| 2-14-4  | 4-24-12 |
| 2-8-16  | 6-8-6   |

We use only superphosphate, which contains at least 20% phosphoric acid. Our double superphosphate contains 44% available phosphoric acid. These are used exclusively in our mixtures.

We urge the use of double analyses goods as a matter of more plant food for your fertilizer dollar. One ton of 4-16-4 contains as much plant food as two tons of 2-8-2.

Michigan Livestock Exchange  
Detroit, Mich.

Producers Co-Op Com. Assn.  
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
Lansing, Michigan

## IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND FROM BEGINNING TO END

When you market your stock through a local shipping ass'n which is connected with and sells through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange's co-operative commission houses on the Buffalo and Detroit terminal markets, your stock is in the hands of a friend from beginning to end.

Your local ass'n, and our men at the terminal markets are interested in so handling and marketing your stock that it will bring you the best return. The business of thousands of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana farmers has made us leaders on our respective markets. Try us.

**Michigan Livestock Exchange**  
Detroit, Mich.

Producers Co-Op Com. Assn.  
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
Lansing, Michigan

### RECORD OF SEED PERFORMANCE NEW FARM BUREAU IDEA

Effective This Year, Bureau Offers Special Checking System.

For the first time in the history of the seed trade it is possible for every Michigan farmer to have a permanent file on the record of performance of that seed, providing he plants Farm Bureau seeds, says Mr. T. C. Maurer of Farm Bureau service. Every convenience is offered the purchaser of seed by the Farm Bureau for entering his crop in the record of performance.

With each sack of seed is provided a seed sample envelope, with directions for using, and a post card for reporting to the Farm Bureau.

The seed envelope is used for filling away a sample of the seed for the user's own information at any time. On this sample envelope should be put the name, the kind of seed, lot number which appears on the tags and bags, the date, the purchaser's name and address, and the distributor from whom it was purchased. With this information in his possession and the same information along with a few other items furnished to the Farm Bureau Seed Service on the postcard for their files, there is a double check on the particular lot of seed used.

"There are many reasons why each and every user of the Farm Bureau Brand Seed should report his field, said Mr. Maurer. "In the first place it is a mark of distinction to have a crop of clover, alfalfa, or one of the many other crops with a pedigree back of it. It is just the same as having a herd of pure bred cattle or sheep on the farm. In addition to the pleasure you get out of having a pedigreed crop, it is absolute economy to use seed that has been proven adapted to our conditions and properly cleaned so as to allow you to use the minimum rate of seeding per acre. It is much better economy to sow a small quantity of high quality seed rather than two or three times the recommended minimum amount with lower grade seed. The economy is found in the difference in the vitality of the seed, the greater freedom from non-germinating seed, and the lower percentage of weed seed. There are more chances of noxious weeds in lower grade seed.

"Not only is the Record of Performance valuable from the standpoint of pride and economy, but it is particularly important from the standpoint of decreased production cost. This is brought about in the cheaper cost per acre of seeding per unit of crop harvested, the increase in production of good seed over poor seed and in case of a seed crop the premium that is paid for pedigreed seed over seed of unknown variety.

"It requires only a few minutes to fill in the sample envelope and the return postcard on which the postage has already been paid. We urge each and every buyer of Farm Bureau Brand Seed to fill out the card, return it to us, and also preserve a sample of the seed in the enclosed sample envelope for his own records. With this done, it is possible for us to give you detailed information on that lot of seed anytime.

"Year after year the Farm Bureau Seed Service has been supplying seed of high quality, known origin, adapted, and genuine variety. The Record of Performance is but another step forward so that the progressive farmers of Michigan will be keeping a record of their share of the seven million dollars worth of seed that is put into Michigan fields annually."

Onions growers of the state are advised to decrease their acreage to obtain maximum price for their product. A fair season and normal prices are indicated.

Louisiana will spend \$28,000,000 on a road program this year that will include 1,300 miles of concrete

**SEED** **GUARANTEE**

**This Tag tells it ALL**

The Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service, Lansing, Michigan, guarantees the purity, description, origin and purity of the Farm Bureau Brand of seeds to be represented on the price card and analysis tag to the full amount of purchase price. It is recognized that a mistake may be made and it is mutually agreed that in no case shall the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service be liable for more than the amount actually paid for the seed. Upon receipt of seed if unsatisfactory, advise us immediately and we will give disposition.

**Record of Performance**

A simple record that enables Farm Bureau to serve you better. **TRY IT OUT!** Enclosed in each tag of Farm Bureau Brand Seeds.

**Farm Bureau Services, Inc.**  
Lansing, Michigan

### When Is Seed Clean Enough For Your Field

Only When Checked O. K. By A Seed Analyst, Says Expert.

BY T. C. MAURER

Michigan farmers are turning their attention to the kinds and amounts of various seeds that they will need for their spring planting this year. Approximately \$7,000,000 worth of seed will be used here in the state.

This seed will move in three channels of trade:

First, that which will move from farmer to farmer.

Second, that which has been taken by a local elevator, seed store or hardware dealer and re-cleaned over a small mill to be sold in the same community.



T. C. MAURER  
Field Seed Specialist.

Third, that part which is bought and re-cleaned, graded and packaged according to the quality of the seed by the wholesale seed companies.

Seed from wholesale seed companies is usually sold in a branded sack, and in exceptional cases is sealed and guaranteed to the full amount of the purchase price. The most modern of machinery is used in getting the seed to the highest quality possible.

Home Cleaned Seed

Even though the seed passing through the hands of the wholesale seed companies is re-cleaned and graded to the highest possible quality there are still many farmers who prefer to purchase home grown seed from their neighbors. When seed moves from one farmer to another, it usually does at a discount in price from that which has been re-cleaned and graded over costly equipment.

There is also a great deal of satisfaction to some in buying a lot of seed which he saw growing in a field and possibly helped to thresh. This takes care of one of the very essential re-

quirements of quality seed and that is adapted origin.

However, this does not necessarily mean that it is high quality seed. It has been established time and time again that very few people can look at a sample of seed and determine accurately just what weed seeds or other crop seeds may be contained in it. This is a job for a trained seed analyst who is acquainted with all the different varieties of weed seeds and who has the equipment for making the detailed analysis and germination.

Wet Finger-Test

The very prevalent method of wetting the fore finger and running it into a sack of the seed and then examining what sticks to the finger does not give a very accurate analysis of the seed that is being so inspected.

How many weed seeds can you actually identify? Are you absolutely certain that you would recognize the seeds of catchfly, buckhorn, dock, fox-tail, wild carrot, mustard, Canada thistle, sow thistle, bracket and plant sorrel, pig weed, or amaranth if you were to see them in a sample of alfalfa or clover?

Are you saying to yourself that you saw this seed growing and helped to harvest it and know that it did not contain any of these weeds? The first two statements may be entirely correct, but did you go over the field thoroughly before it was cut or have you examined the seed closely since it has been threshed? Do you recognize every seed other than clover in the sample? If you don't then there is a possibility that some of those queer looking seeds or unfamiliar seeds may be one of the list named above.

Important Cleaning Points

Many of you who are reading this think this is not applying to your case because the seed you bought from your neighbor or from your local elevator was cleaned over a mill on the farm or a mill in the local elevator. It may have been run over such a mill, but were they really cleaned during the process? Were the right screens used for that particular lot of seed? Were the right screens kept free of lodged seeds so that the last seed that went over was cleaned as well as the first bushel or two? Unless the screens are kept free so that the weed seed and dirt can sift through, very little benefit is derived from putting them over the mill with the exception of the wind which blows off the lighter material.

There are a few farmers in the

### PRICES FAVOR MORE LEGUME HAYS IN 1930

College Explains Hay Situation In Crop Outlook For 1930.

In its Agricultural Outlook for Michigan for 1930, published in March, Michigan State college comments on the Michigan hay situation as follows:

"The outlook for hay suggests the advisability of a further increase in the acreage of legume hays and a decrease in the acreage of timothy. In recent years, the trend of hay prices has been in favor of legume hays. A continuation of this trend may be expected this year because the decreasing numbers of horses and mules will further restrict the demand for timothy while the increasing numbers of other livestock will probably increase the demand for legume hays. Producers in the deficit hay areas in Michigan will find it profitable to increase their acreage of legume hay as a cash or feed crop.

"Despite the fact that Michigan has made great strides in alfalfa production, a material increase in the acreage of this crop is still warranted. No farm with potential alfalfa soil is growing enough alfalfa until sufficient is produced to provide hay for all the dairy cows and a portion of the dairies for the other livestock. The present alfalfa acreage in Michigan can profitably be doubled if the increase is properly distributed throughout the state. Not only is alfalfa Michigan's most productive hay and the hay of greatest feeding value, but eastern hay markets are also looking upon the alfalfa from this state as superior in quality to most of that grown under humid conditions. Good curing methods have accounted for much of this quality.

The year of 1930 should also see an increased acreage seeded to red clover. Red and alsike clover seed is cheaper than it has been for years. It will be but little more expensive to make a seeding of red clover than it will of sweet clover in the spring of 1930. Both red and alsike clover will tolerate acidity more than will sweet clover or alfalfa. Present seed prices will give thousands of growers a chance to get legume seedlings into fields badly needing the rejuvenating influence of these soil builders."

state and also a few local elevators who do very good jobs of cleaning. However, these few are by far the exception to the great majority and do not supply a very large part of the seed that moves locally in the state. Those communities having such a farmer or such a local elevator are very fortunate and should make use of the seed and also the seed cleaning facilities.

How To Be Safe

Every farmer in Michigan can take the hazards out of seed buying if he will demand that any and all seed he buys have an analysis and germination test attached to the bag. The Farm Bureau organization offers seed of the various kinds in convenient sized packages that are sealed, branded, tested, and guaranteed to be as represented. When you buy such seed you know exactly what you are getting. There is a lot of satisfaction in this feeling of certainty as to the kind of seed you are putting into the ground. Before taking home any untested seed, answer these few questions for yourself. Is there such a thing as a seed bargain? Would you rather be sure than sorry? Is the best you can get any too good?

### COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEETINGS

Calhoun Co.—100 attended the recent quarterly Farm Bureau meeting in Leroy township. State Sec'y C. L. Brody described the State Farm Bureau organization, its growth, and its position in the State today as one commanding respect. Short talks were given by the newly elected county Farm Bureau president, Floyd Manby, Sec. E. E. Ball, former president Frank Garrett, Director G. C. Ballentine and District Representative A. M. Edmunds.

Tuscola Co.—At the Tuscola County annual meeting held recently the following directors were re-elected: Henry Lane of Fairgrove; Herman Walt of Reese; Dorr Perry of Caro; M. D. Lynch of Silverwood; Norman Gillis of Cass City; Burt Thurston of Vassar. Next annual meeting may be in the evening with a potluck supper. Ladies met in morning with Mrs. Lewis Fox presiding and had a good program. After dinner the meeting heard Prof. R. V. Gunn discuss the Federal Farm Board program; R. H. Addy on Farm Bureau supplies and Newell Gale, district representative on Farm Bureau organization work. County Agents Rayen of Huron County and Jewell of Tuscola also addressed the meeting.

Mason Co.—Mason County Farm Bureau is to do everything it can to further boys and girls club work in the county. It has appointed Floyd Wood, Roy Young and Mrs. Max Reinsech a committee to finance the youngsters trip to and from Lansing for the summer 4-H club conference at Lansing this summer. The Bureau has accepted an invitation to be guests of the Scottville business men's group at a dinner the early part of April. Program is in charge of Mrs. George Felt and M. S. Stowell.

### GIVE COMPLETE CENSUS ANSWERS BUREAU URGES

Repeats Caution Against Over Or Under Stating In Replies.

Repeating his advice to farmers to co-operate fully with census takers, R. Wayne Newton, Director of Taxation for the Michigan Farm Bureau has issued a statement urging all farmers to perform their legal duty and answer fully and truly all questions on the census blanks which apply to them.

"The census schedule was prepared in Washington and the best brains among the farmer's friends helped to frame it," Mr. Newton said. "Every question is there because competent men have been able to show that the answer can be put to use for the farmer's own benefit."

"While we have had no complaint from the census officials concerning our last statement on this subject, I have found one or two instances of individuals who failed to note that we urged farmers to co-operate with census officials so that the census will give a true picture of present day farm conditions. That statement meant exactly what it said. We know, however, that there have been instances in the past where farmers have estimated land values to census

takers at figures above the then existing market as reflected by actual sale and we wish to caution against any misrepresentation one way or the other, intentional or otherwise." Mr. Newton deplored the fact that in some sections of the State farmers are quite generally refusing to answer the questions contained on the census schedule. Federal officials may be compelled to prosecute those who so refuse, Mr. Newton said.

**INCREASE YOUR CROPS of Corn, Beans, Clover and Alfalfa**

LET the increased yield of your 1930 crops of corn and beans pay for the application of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. It is finely pulverized, furnace-dried, and gives results the very first year—a *Sound Investment with Increasing Value.*

According to the Ohio Experiment Station, the application of two tons of limestone in a four year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover, over a thirteen year average, resulted in an average increase of 14.25 bushels per acre of corn, or a financial return of \$12.82 per acre. (Corn value at 90c.)

Solvay Limestone is delivered in bulk or 80 lb. bags. See your local dealer for prices, or write us direct.

Ask also for FREE illustrated booklet on SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION  
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.  
Detroit, Michigan.

**LOCAL DEALERS**

**RAISE YOUR CHICKS TO MATURITY**

From the very start your chicks should have the right feed. Start them on Chickal Mash—a complete ration. No scratch grain is required up to 8 weeks or later.

Farm Bureau Chickal Mash, with buttermilk, gives your chicks quicker growth and earlier maturity. Chickal Mash contains all the necessary protein and vitamin to make better, healthier chicks. Farm Bureau Egg Mash is an ideal laying ration for spring and summer feeding. Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds are safe, simple rations and follow recommendations of the State College poultry department. You'll find the ingredients listed, pound for pound, on the tag. You know what you pay for.

**Milkmaker's Performance Tells**

The feed cost of butterfat from 274 Honor Roll cows in 93 herds in Michigan last year was less than 19c per pound. These cows were in Farm-fed Dairy Improvement herds, with no fancy care or extra milkings. Milk-maker is an open formula dairy feed, with ingredients listed, pound for pound, on the tag. Buy 24, 32 or 34 Milkmaker from your nearest distributor. Ask for copy of "Feeding Directions" for all Farm Bureau Feeds.

**Farm Bureau Services, Inc.**  
Lansing, Michigan

**Bigger, Healthier Chicks**

Chickal Mash has won more friends in less time than any other mash feed of its kind. Chickal Mash itself is a complete ration—no scratch grain is required up to 8 weeks or later. Chickal Mash may be fed continuously until chicks are ready for laying houses.

Better, healthier chicks are raised with Farm Bureau Chickal Mash, Growing Mash and Scratch Feeds. Well balanced, carefully prepared rations, such as Farm Bureau Chick Feeds are the best profit-yielders. You'll find the ingredients listed, pound for pound, on the tag.

Farm Bureau Chickal Mash and Chick Starter, simple safe rations that follow the recommendations of the State College Poultry Department. See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies. Ask for booklet "Feeding Directions" for all Farm Bureau Feeds.

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
Lansing, Michigan

**Partners for Bigger and Better Crops**

BEFORE planting season comes assure yourself of Michigan adapted seed. Always Farm Bureau winter hardy alfalfa and clover seed for enduring stands. Beware of cheap, inferior, unadapted seed. Insist on northern origin stock, for seed must be adapted to Michigan or the first severe winter spells its doom. Farm Bureau Brand Seed is always sold in sealed, branded sacks, including a simple record of performance for your use.

The ideal partner for good seed is good fertilizer, which means extra dollars from extra yields. Nitrogen in Farm Bureau fertilizer is nearly 100% water soluble or quickly available when young plants need it. Farm Bureau fertilizers are manufactured from the best ingredients and increase crop yields. These fertilizers follow closely recommendations of agricultural college authorities.

If your local distributor cannot supply you with Farm Bureau brand Seeds and Fertilizers—accept no substitutes, but write

**Farm Bureau Services, Inc.**  
Lansing, Michigan

**Direct From Factory To You**

PRODUCED TO THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD OF QUALITY SUPPLIED IN ALL FARM BUREAU PRODUCTS. WE OFFER YOU AT SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS COMPARED WITH ANY OTHER PRICES FOR TIRES AND TUBES OF EQUAL QUALITY.

**Monarch Tires and Tubes**

A FACTORY BRAND—FIRST LINE SUPER PRODUCT DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR AT THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Guaranteed for life—The Rubber Industries Standard Warranty—Made to give as many miles of service as is humanly possible to build into a tire and tube, regardless of cost.

| SIZE              | TIRE PRICES | TUBE PRICES | TIRE PRICES | TIRE PRICES |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 28x4.40           | \$ 8.45     | \$1.65      | \$6.85      |             |
| 28x4.50           | 9.21        | 1.71        | 7.63        | \$10.20     |
| 28x4.75           | 9.25        | 1.75        | 7.75        | 10.45       |
| 30x4.50           | 10.32       | 1.81        | 8.98        |             |
| 28x4.75           | 10.41       | 1.85        | 9.05        |             |
| 29x5.00           | 11.21       | 1.90        | 9.35        | 12.90       |
| 30x5.00           | 11.55       | 2.00        | 9.70        |             |
| 30x5.25           | 12.96       | 2.45        | 11.60       | 14.22       |
| 29x5.50           | 14.00       | 2.70        | 11.96       | 16.10       |
| 32x6.00           | 15.65       | 2.95        | 13.00       | 18.05       |
| 32x6.50           |             | 3.38        |             | 21.42       |
| 30x5 8 ply Truck  | 23.33       | 2.70        |             |             |
| For 5 inch rim    |             |             |             |             |
| 32x6 10 ply Truck | 40.75       | 4.13        |             |             |

All sizes available at proportionate prices—Terms, Cash with order. Plys in a tire do not mean added service unless the cord fabric used in these plys are made of standard weight 13.3 oz. to the yard and contain long staple cotton.

MONARCH TIRES COMPARE ONLY WITH THE BEST REGARDLESS OF PRICE—ORDER YOURS TODAY.

All sizes available at proportionate prices—Terms, Cash with order. Plys in a tire do not mean added service. See your local Farm Bureau Distributor for complete information on how these tires are made and how you can enjoy a big savings. Buy through your own organization. Receive your share of the benefits this powerful buying organization offers you.

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
221-227 Cedar St.  
Lansing, Michigan

## PRESIDENT HOOVER'S PLEA FOR RIGID ECONOMY TO AVERT DEFICIT CALLS ATTENTION TO OUR STATE TREASURY

U. S. Surplus Cut to 17 Millions, President Sees \$300,000,000 More Spent Unless Congress Slashes; Mr. Fuller Sees \$6,000,000 Going For New Buildings In 1930 And Funds Not In Sight.

Is the State Administrative Board out-Hoovering President Hoover in its efforts to avert the ill effects of a business depression through increasing government spending? This question today confronts both officials and taxpayers in Michigan as the result of newspaper reports emanating from Washington and Lansing on April 4 and April 5.

On Friday, April 4, President Hoover issued a formal statement warning that rigid economy must be practiced if a deficit in the Federal treasury is to be avoided. As reported in the Chicago Tribune the statement reads, in part, as follows:

"It is impossible at this early date to estimate with accuracy the situation in the next fiscal year (that ending June 30, 1931). The budget indicated after the tax reduction which has since been enacted a surplus of \$47,000,000 for the next fiscal year. On the revenue side the treasury sees no occasion to make any substantial revision of its estimates.

"Since the budget figures were submitted legislation enacted at the present session of congress has imposed a burden of additional expenditures amounting to \$30,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

"The major difficulty in prospect, however, arises from the fact that bills already favorably reported by congressional committees, if enacted into law, would entail an additional expenditure of nearly 300 million dollars next fiscal year and, as far as we can see today, inevitably result in a deficit. The situation clearly calls for most rigid economy and deferment of even otherwise justifiable expenditures by both the legislative and executive departments."

In decided contrast, the Detroit Free Press carries the story of an interview with Oramel B. Fuller, Auditor General of Michigan, in which Mr. Fuller is credited with saying that Michigan faces the largest deficit in history because of increased tax delinquencies and the decision of the administrative board to proceed with the mammoth building program. The article directly links the decision to carry on the building work with a desire to carry out the Hoover program of improvements during the depression, saying:

"Just as the business depression is responsible for the decline in tax receipts, it also is the cause of the administrative board's decision to undertake all new construction authorized by the last legislature. Complying with President Hoover's request that payrolls be increased to a maximum, the board has authorized construction of new buildings at once at the various state hospitals and the contract will be awarded soon for the new \$8,500,000 hospital near Ann Arbor. It is believed at least \$6,000,000 will be spent on the various projects this year."

This program apparently raises grave apprehensions in the mind of the Auditor General, for he is quoted as saying:

"We are going ahead with the building program, which is to cost \$6,000,000 a year, but where the money is to come from is beyond me.

"This is my twenty-second year as auditor general and in all that time I have never seen anything to parallel the present situation. Taxes are increased every year, and almost every year, recently, the administration spends more than it receives. When I took office the total property tax for the State, counties, and municipalities was less than \$17,000,000. The total bill today is \$256,000,000. There must be an end somewhere."

Mr. Fuller said that with administration expenses mounting as the summer months pass and receipts declining, he will not be surprised if the general fund remains behind throughout the year.

Farm Bureau officers are not commenting on the new development, but point out that both statements harmonize with Farm Bureau views as to the need of economy in government and bear out the contention of the Farm Bureau Department of Taxation that the State government is not likely to pile up a surplus of revenue for distribution to overtaxed local districts under any plan which defers consideration of local needs until the State has all the money it wants.

## INSECTS SING OF LOVE AND WAR

Crickets Are Ventriloquists; Have Perfectly Timed Orchestra

Like the troubadours of old, insects sing of love and war—but more often of love, explained Anna B. Comstock, emeritus professor of nature study.

The male mosquito is a harmless little fellow who keeps rather quiet. He is distinguished from the female by a large pair of feathery pompons on his head. These are antennae or feelers and on each segment are hairs; the longer hairs are on the antennae near the head and they are gradually shorter toward the top.

Professor A. M. Meyer cemented a male mosquito to a glass and observed him through a microscope while an assistant sounded tuning forks, varying in pitch. He found that a low-pitched note caused a whirl of the hairs nearest the head to vibrate; a note from a higher key caused the hair near the tip to vibrate. The range of the antennae extended over the middle and higher octaves of the piano.

The Female Mosquito Sings and Bites It is unusual for the male to receive the song but in the case of the mosquito it is the female who does the singing and also the biting, she said.

The chirp of the cricket is, in literature usually associated with autumn; but the careful listener may hear him in the early summer, although his song is not so insistent then as later in the season. The male cricket is a manly and self-respecting troubador and does not wander abroad to seek his love, but stands at his own gate and plays his "fiddle" lustily. He knows the shy lady is not far away and if she likes his song she will come to him when her heart is won.

Crickets Hear With Elbows

Each wing-cover of the male cricket is divided into membranous, disk-like spaces on top, and across each extends a vein covered with transverse ridges, the "file"; on the inner edge, near the base, is a hardened portion called the scraper. When he chirps the cricket lifts his wing-covers and draws the scraper of one across the file of the other, and thus sets both in vibration. The cricket ear is placed conveniently in the tibia of the front leg, so that these insects literally hear with their elbows.

Then, there is the snowy tree-cricket, the mysterious musician of the late autumn. He can be heard but seldom seen in late September. His pallid green color makes him a ghost of an insect, rather than a real one. The "fiddle" is similar to the black cricket's, but he is a true ventriloquist and it is almost impossible to find him by following the seeming direction of the song.

Orchestra Has Rhythm

So far as we know, the snowy tree-cricket is the only one of the insect musicians that seems conscious of the fact that he belongs to an orchestra. Their concert may begin in the late afternoon and continue until early in the morning. There may be discord at first, but as more players join the concert a rhythmic beat is established that is in as perfect time as if governed by the baton of a Damrosch. Fitly and fortunately the song of this cricket is the most soothing of any of the songs of the insects. To listen to it consciously would make the most unfortunate victim of insomnia drowsy, says Mrs. Comstock.

## Report Damage To Kansas Wheat Crop

Weather reports for April 10 from Kansas City advise that the hot winds and excessive heat in the southwest are menacing the southwest wheat crop. Temperature of 88 to 95 degrees were reported. Unless rain is received soon, it is said that considerable crop damage will result.

## Question and Answers

(Continued from page 1)

A. No. It is not necessary for a producer to join any organization other than a commodity co-operative qualified to deal with the Federal Farm Board through a central marketing agency for the commodity or directly in the event there is no such central organization.

Q. Does the co-operative marketing plan fostered by the Federal Farm Board provide for an organization that will take care of all products grown on a farm located in a diversified agricultural region?

A. Yes. In some diversified agricultural regions where there is not enough of any one crop produced to justify the establishment of a local commodity organization to handle only one product, the board has found it necessary to encourage the organization of associations equipped to receive various kinds of farm crops and co-ordinate the sale of them through central sales agencies dealing in specific commodities.

Q. What must a farmer do in order to market his products through a central or national sales agency, owned and controlled by farmers and recognized by the Federal Farm Board?

A. He must join a local or regional co-operative marketing association that has been organized to meet the conditions of the Capper-Volstead Act. Where an association does not exist in the farmer's immediate locality he will have to help organize one. The State agricultural colleges, State extension services, State departments of agriculture, State departments of vocational agriculture, and other agencies in many States stand ready to assist farmers in their organization work.

Q. What is required of a co-operative association formed to meet the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act?

A. The co-operatives must meet all of the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act. The main provisions are:

1. That the members or stockholders shall be agricultural producers;
2. That the association must be operated for the mutual benefit of its members;
3. That the association shall be engaged in interstate commerce;
4. That the association shall not do more business with non-members than with members; and
5. The association must conform to one of the following: Either that it follow the principle of one vote per member, or else dividends on capital stock must be limited to 8 per cent.

Q. Does the Federal Farm Board deal directly with the local co-operative associations?

A. The board deals with the national or central marketing organization as soon as they are established. Through these organizations the board aids district and local associations. It is the policy of the board to request that all local, State, or regional co-operatives affiliate with the central as soon as it is formed.

Q. Will the marketing plan now being developed under the guidance of the Federal Farm Board eliminate existing co-operatives?

A. It is not the policy of the board to encourage the elimination of any co-operative association that is rendering an efficient and necessary service. The board will try to strengthen existing co-operative associations, help form new ones wherever they are needed, and bring them all into central marketing agencies.

Q. Does the Federal Farm Board buy or sell farm products?

A. No. The Federal Farm Board does not buy or sell farm products of any kind. It is helping farmers establish organizations to market their own products.

### COMMODITIES

Q. What constitutes a commodity?

A. The agricultural marketing act directs the Federal Farm Board to designate as a commodity any farm product or group of products whose use and marketing methods are similar.

Q. How many commodities have been designated by the Federal Farm Board?

A. Eleven. (Up to March 15, 1930.)

Q. What are the commodities that have been designated by the Federal Farm Board?

1. Cotton.
2. Dairy products, including fluid milk, cream, cheese, condensed milk, butter, ice cream, evaporated milk, whole and skim milk powder.
3. Wheat.
4. Rice.
5. Livestock.
6. Wool and mohair.
7. Tobacco.
8. Poultry and eggs.
9. Seeds, including alfalfa, clover, timothy, red top and other field seeds.
10. Potatoes.
11. Course grains.

Q. Will other commodities be designated by the Federal Farm Board?

A. Yes. The Federal Farm Board is studying the uses and methods of marketing other farm products and later will designate additional agricultural commodities when sufficient information is available upon which to act.

Q. What is an advisory commodity committee?

A. Advisory commodity committees are provided for in the agricultural marketing act. These advisory committees are to represent commodities before the Federal Farm Board.

Q. Who selects the members of the advisory commodity committees?

A. They are selected by the co-operatives at the invitation of the Federal Farm Board. The manner of selection is prescribed by the board. Each advisory commodity committee is composed of seven members; the act requires that two members shall be specialized handlers or processors of the commodity.

Q. How often are the advisory commodity committees to meet?

A. At least twice a year upon call of the Federal Farm Board, and at other times upon call of a majority of the advisory commodity committee's members.

Q. Do members of the advisory commodity committees receive salaries?

A. No. The committee members are paid \$20 a day and expenses when attending committee meetings called by the Federal Farm Board and doing other work ordered by the board.

## State College Ideas On 1930 Farm Crops

(Continued from page 1)

### Best For Alfalfa

This early maturity of Spartan barley together with its stiff straw makes it the ideal nurse or companion crop for alfalfa seedings. There are instances where alfalfa has yielded 45% more when seeded with Spartan barley than it did with the old six-rowed types which lodged and smothered part of the seedlings.

### Smut Control

Organic mercury compounds such as Ceresan, are proving very promising for treating barley seed to control covered smut. There is considerable evidence that Ceresan controls stripe and possibly some of the seedling diseases as well as covered smut. Treatments with organic mercury dusts are dry and can be made at any time before the barley is planted. They are somewhat more expensive than the formaldehyde treatment, but the dry treatments are more conveniently applied.

### Wolverine and Worthy Oats

While more than 70 oat varieties have been tested by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Michigan State college, no variety has consistently out-yielded Wolverine or Worthy oats under the conditions for which these varieties are recommended. Worthy oats is a stiff strawed variety and should be grown on the heavier types of soils where lodging is a problem. Wolverine oats is not

so stiff strawed as Worthy oats but it is a better yielder on the lighter loams and upland soils which are apt to dry out more during the summer. Wolverine oats is three to five days earlier than Worthy and other commonly grown Michigan varieties.

### For Largest Yields

While the average yield of some varieties of oats has been equal to that of Wolverine oats in the M. S. C. experiments, none of these varieties have as yet, shown themselves to be significantly superior except in occasional seasons. Wolverine oats has been first in the over-state trials more times than any other variety. Because of its consistent performance, the Farm Crops Department believe Wolverine oats should be the most widely used variety in this state with Worthy oats finding an important place on low lying fertile soils where its stiffer straw usually avoids most of the troubles due to lodging of ordinary oat varieties when grown under such conditions.

## 300,000 Fishing Law Digests Now Available

Three hundred thousand Digests of Fishing Laws of Michigan are now in the hands of all conservation officers, county clerks and other agencies and are available to the public.

The 1930 digest lists all changes in the inland fishing laws as provided by the last session of the legislature and enumerates all designated open trout streams, smelt streams, trout and pike

lakes, and other local provisions. The general fishing season this year will open June 25 instead of June 10 in the lower peninsula and July 1 in the upper peninsula as was in effect last season. Changes made in license requirements and fees by the last legislature are now in effect. All trout anglers over 18 years of age, both men and women, are now required to have a license which costs \$1 a year. All non-residents over 18 years of age, fishing in Michigan's inland rivers and lakes must have a license costing \$3. Formerly two forms of non-resident licenses were issued; one permitting the catching, in season, of all species; the other, all kinds of fish except trout and black bass.

## Farmers Attention

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich. HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

May we offer you the advantages and service of the State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan to protect your property against Fire and Lightning.

Over 20,000 Michigan farmers are with us. More coming every day. It would be a pleasure to furnish you any desired information.

W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

## FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

Sometimes have overcharge errors. Do you have your bills audited?

### THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will check up the charges on your freight bills; file overcharge claims; file loss and damage claims; watch all freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads. Claims collected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members. No charge for auditing.

### Farm Bureau Traffic Department

221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

## Is Your Family Protected?

Life Insurance is always a protected, guaranteed savings account against the time when the burdens now borne by you might fall upon your family. Further, it assures comfort in your advanced years.

Is there a mortgage on your farm? Could your family pay it if you were taken away? What about your children's future? Could their education be continued? What about yourself as time advances? A State Farm Life Policy meets all of these problems. It is worth your while to write us for full information.

## State Farm Life Insurance Company

of Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

## Tailored Suits Fit And Cost No More

With a line of Suitings such as we are carrying this Spring we are in a better position than ever before to help you in your selection of a new Suit.

Over 150 different patterns very carefully selected await your inspection. Samples gladly sent upon request, with full instructions as to ordering.

Give us a trial. Quality, Fit and Satisfaction guaranteed.

Do not forget the 6% discount given to Farm Bureau Members on purchases made in this Department.

### Clothing Department

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Lansing, Michigan

## "No One Ever Went Busted Depending Upon Alfalfa"

This remark was made to us the other day by a good farmer who has observed farming and alfalfa over most of Michigan and is now farming a big stretch of land in Kalkaska county, with alfalfa the foundation of an alfalfa, sweet clover, potatoes program.

"The best catch of alfalfa I have ever seen we have on what was practically blow sand," he said. "But we packed that soil three times as a starter, put on some commercial fertilizer, put on a light seeding of alfalfa, packed it twice more with a cultipacker and we've got alfalfa today. Lots of it.

"After alfalfa and sweet clover, we are raising good crops—corn over your head—on land of which a county agent once said we'd have to use a mallet to drive the crops out and cut them quick."

"You know what alfalfa will do on good soil, but rightly handled on lighter soil, it will make that soil and at the same time support the livestock that's the meal ticket of the owner. Later he can work in other crops."

This man knows the importance of high quality, Michigan adapted seed with a record of performance behind it. His alfalfa came from Farm Bureau seed.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
Lansing, Michigan

Choose the Partners

FARM BUREAU BRAND SEED FARM BUREAU BRAND FERTILIZER

that stand the TEST

Thousands of successful farmers know that when these two helpful partners are put to work, extra cash per acre results. Bigger and better yields are obtained. Careful buyers select Farm Bureau brand alfalfa or clover seed, because their winter-hardiness, purity and vitality are guaranteed. This seed, of known performance and quality, comes to you in trade-marked, sealed, bushel sacks.

Farm Bureau brand fertilizer is a worthy companion of Farm Bureau seed. Our fertilizer is extra dry, free running, easy regulating. Analysis lines up with recommendations of farm crop and soils authorities of our agricultural colleges. Fertilizer well chosen and used wisely pays one to three dollars profit for every dollar invested.

Buy Farm Bureau Brand Seed and Farm Bureau Brand Fertilizer from your co-operative association or local distributor of Farm Bureau supplies. If not obtainable from either, write

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.  
Lansing, Michigan

