

# MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

A Newspaper for Organized Michigan Farmers

Eighth Year, Vol. VIII, No. 16

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Issued Semi-Monthly

## STATE TO OBSERVE T. B. ERADICATION AT BIG MEETING

Noted Speakers and Banquet  
Await Dairymen at  
College, Sept. 19

## CATTLE DEMAND GROWS Believe Farmers Are Shipping 1,000 Head Monthly at Good Prices.

Michigan dairymen are to celebrate September 19 at a banquet at the Union Memorial building, State College, the designation August 1 of Michigan as a modified accredited area, free from cattle tuberculosis.

The banquet, open to all dairymen, is at 6 p. m., Friday, September 19. It would be well for those planning to attend to send a postcard to Prof. E. L. Anthony, State College, East Lansing, to assure that sufficient accommodations will be had.

Speakers will be Mr. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, and Doctor Mayo of the Mayo Bros. Institute at Rochester, Minn.

Aside from increasing the health value of milk to consumers, said Prof. Anthony, tuberculosis eradication has been of immense value to owners of dairy cattle. Demand for Michigan T-B free cattle has become great. It is estimated that 1,000 cattle have been sold out of the state per month for the past five years. It is believed that the value of such shipments passes \$1,500,000 annually. It is also considered that T-B eradication is bringing Michigan cattle owners 25% more for their stock than cattle of equal quality brings in states infested with more or less cattle tuberculosis.

Agricultural interests which supported the tuberculosis eradication from start to finish and are now co-operating in the celebration September 19 include: The Michigan Department of Agriculture, Michigan State College, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Michigan and National Live Stock Exchanges, and other organizations.

Since 1917 some 185,070 herds in 83 Michigan counties have been tested. They numbered 1,506,940 head. Some 58,324 reactors were found, slaughtered and their owners indemnified. Average T-B infection in cattle of 4% has been reduced to less than one-half of 1%, the requirement for a modified accredited area.

## DROUGHT RELIEF IS NEEDED BY 198 NEARBY COUNTIES

Sec'y Hyde Acts To Get  
Feed To Distressed  
Cattle.

Washington—One hundred ninety-eight counties in the five States, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, were named today by Secretary Hyde as a partial list of those areas in which the drought has resulted in a serious shortage of feed for livestock. This list was sent to the American Railway Association in order that the emergency freight rate authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission might be put into effect at once. This reduction of fifty per cent is on feed shipped into the drought area and on livestock shipped out to be fed.

It was pointed out that this is only a partial list of the drought damaged area and lists covering other States are being compiled from information gathered by the department from crop reporters, county agents and other sources.

"These freight rates," the Secretary emphasizes, "apply only to livestock shipped out because of shortage of feed and do not apply to the shipments of cattle to market. Likewise, special rates apply only to feed shipped into the area because of feed shortage. It is a relief measure and not a general freight rate reduction. A county agent or other representative will certify that feed is needed or that the livestock must be moved out to be fed. Through the railroad agent, permits for the shipments at the special reduced rate will be issued."

## 3,000,000 Pickles

An average yearly production of about 3,000,000,000 cucumber pickles in the United States is some evidence that the American public is fond of good pickles, and it is probable that consumption could be stimulated, the United States Department of Agriculture says. The annual crop is grown on about 74,000 acres, yields about 4,000,000 bushels, and returns more than \$4,000,000 to the growers.

## Newton To Arrange Farm Tax Program

Further recognition of the prominent part which the Michigan Farm Bureau is playing in farm tax matters was given on August 17, when R. Wayne Newton, Director of Taxation for the Bureau was invited to arrange a farm tax program for the National Tax Association.

The National Tax Association has stood for many years as the leading organization devoted to discussion of tax problems, and has a membership consisting largely of tax officials, economists, and tax attorneys. Its sessions are quite generally regarded as of great significance, and the future trend of state and national tax legislation is frequently shaped by the outcome of deliberations held under its auspices. It is customary for each State to send officially accredited delegates to take part in its sessions.

Mr. Newton has officially represented the State of Michigan at several sessions of the Association. In 1927 he was a member of the resolutions committee; in 1928 he appeared on the program, speaking on the subject "State Supervision and Equalization of Local Assessments"; and in 1929 he was called upon to arrange a full day's program on farm taxation; and to preside at two sessions.

## FARM BOARD IS MOST POWERFUL BODY IN NATION

No Board Has Ever Had  
Such Authority  
Given it.

Cadillac—"The Federal Farm Board has conferred upon it more power and authority than has been bestowed upon any other board or commission in the history of the nation. Such power and responsibility begets conservative action and the Farm Board is and has been conservative, yet its activities and development to date have been stupendous," said Dr. F. B. Bomberger, member of the Board staff, who discussed the relations of the Farm Board and the Potato Grower before the Potato Exchange annual meeting here August 20.

"This small board has been called upon during the past year to review and act upon requests for agricultural loans that would average \$500,000 per day for that period, including Sundays and holidays. There are some 12,000 co-operatives in this country. The Board has loaned about \$180,000,000 of its \$500,000,000 revolving fund to date. Many loans made have been paid off and the fund is revolving. As your Exchange knows, the Board, although it works under tremendous pressure, is very conservative with its loans, as it should be. It has had some very unusual requests, but if a co-operative organization comes to the Board with a reasonable request, and is qualified, they are pretty sure to be taken care of.

"First thing that the Farm Board found was 12,000 co-ops in this country, doing some 3 billion dollars business annually. Some were independent locals only, others were affiliated in state or regional groups, and within any commodity—wheat for example, the co-ops were pretty much competing with each other.

"First plan of the Farm Board was to organize the local co-operatives by their commodities into state or regional groups, and finally the regionals into a national sales organization so that competing between the units may be eliminated. In that National Grain Corporation, for example, some 2,600 local elevators have been affiliated to date.

"Likewise, potatoes must be organized. I am familiar with the Eastern Shore of Virginia Potato Producers Ass'n, shippers of 10,000 to 15,000 cars of early potatoes annually in a space of 60 days more or less. Any time that we can assure Buffalo, Chicago, and other markets that there will be no rush of spuds to market this afternoon, or tomorrow or any other day, our potatoes sell themselves. All dealers like that kind of an orderly market.

"On the other hand, I have seen the potato market drop \$1 in a day because dealers and co-operatives in all parts of the country were out to sell their potatoes. Organization of the industry will help that.

"Second task. The Federal Farm Board is to enable farmers to control their production. Since the war we have been producing surpluses. Some eastern co-ops have found a way to control production, notably the Maryland milk producers. They have been receiving 32c a gallon for milk since 1924. They have safeguarded their market by health regulations that keep others out. They taxed themselves to do it, but it has paid.

"Regarding surpluses, notable job of the Farm Board was to loan the Land O' Lakes Creamers millions of dollars last spring when butterfat fell to 32c because of surplus stocks (Continued from page one)

## Candidates' Message To Farmers

The Farm Bureau News takes pleasure in presenting to Michigan farmers an exclusive statement to the News for Michigan farmers from each of the Republican candidates for Governor. The statements are presented without comment on our part. Inasmuch as there is no contest on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Comstock did not submit a statement.



EDWARD J. JEFFRIES

Falling prices are the cause of our agricultural collapse, and agricultural collapse is the cause of industrial collapse. The producing world is on the flat of its back. Under our industrial system it can only rise again with rising prices. The purchasing power of agricultural products is hardly able to pay taxes and interest; no margin is left in the pockets of 30,000,000 farmers to purchase manufactured goods; hence, the idleness of the cities' millions.

The orthodox way of getting money into circulation is closed. This is why big business is saying nothing. It is afraid to advocate a remedy which seems new. There is but one remedy to prevent the American farmer and laborer from falling to the level of his European brother, and that is the stabilization of farm products above a deadline which will create a purchasing power at least equal to meet his taxes and interest.

Neither the farmer, the laborer, nor the small business man has any security left on which to borrow money. The several political divisions of the nation are now almost bonded to their limit, making further loans for public improvements not only aggravating the situation but in fact menacing to the financial integrity of these public securities by increasing the burdens of taxation, now nearing the point of confiscation. The gradual sinking of prices and a limited market for manufactured products is not inviting money into the open but rather driving it to cover.

The official advice to the farmer to decrease the size of his crops will not enrich him any but will impoverish the nation. It is likely to create starvation and to ruin the entire business life of the country! It is not decreased acreage, but increased prices for farm products that will bring relief.

I believe in such national legislation as will authorize the government to buy the entire wheat crop of the nation at \$2.00 a bushel; a tariff which will prevent the importation of wheat for less than \$2.00 a bushel; and governmental sale to the consumer at \$2.00 a bushel, the surplus to be sold in the markets of the world at a time when it will bring the highest market price. The farmer is to be charged with the difference between the domestic and foreign price. On the basis of 800,000,000 bushels a year, 90 per cent domestically consumed, it would net the farmer about \$1.90 a bushel. Normally, as the price of wheat goes, so goes the price of other farm products in sympathy. The Northwestern farmer, who is now selling his wheat for 60c a bushel, would increase his income three-fold. Such a standardization will double the purchasing power of 30,000,000 farmers, creating billions of dollars of purchasing power, thus immediately causing a demand for manufactured products and the return of prosperity.

This would solve the problem of taxation in Michigan! This, coupled with an honest, progressive and efficient public service, will remove most of our vexing problems. When people are prosperous and cheerful, confidence is restored and crime diminishes.

I am running for the Governorship to crystallize public sentiment in favor of the stabilization of farm prices. If elected, I will use the prestige and power of this high office to create such a public senti-



ALEXANDER J. GROESBECK

Alex J. Groesbeck, who is one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor declares that if he wins the forthcoming election that he will wipe out the deficit that has been created by the present administration and that he will restore economy in the conduct of the state's business.

He has also declared that he will see to it that the law enforcing agencies of the state function again.

He has declared that he will resume the construction of trunk line highways so that all important centers of the state will be connected by hard surfaced roads.

He has promised to take up the building program at various state institutions where it was left off when he retired from office four years ago.

Governor Groesbeck points out that his record as governor is sufficient proof of what he will do if elected again. He points out the fact that the state tax in 1922 was \$17,305,000, in 1923 it was \$16,000,000, in 1924 it was \$15,000,000, in 1925 it was \$16,500,000 and during his last year in office it was \$17,500,000. These years were all under his administration. The next year under the present administration it jumped to \$24,800,000, in 1928 it was \$20,500,000 and in 1929 it was \$29,500,000. The state administrative board has refused up to the present to fix the state tax for 1930, but it is believed that it will be many millions more.

Alex Groesbeck is the one candidate for the nomination who says that the state tax can be cut, that economy can be restored in the state government's business and that the development of the state can again go forward.

## Potato Exchange Resolutions

Resolution favoring payment of taxes in equal installments in May and December rather than payment due in December as at present, with penalty attached if not paid early in January, was adopted by the 12th annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange at Cadillac, August 21.

Speakers favoring the resolution said that all taxes coming due in December forces farmers to sacrifice their potatoes to make the full payment, and that the short period allowed before penalty attaches aggravates the situation.

A resolution rejected by the resolutions committee but introduced from the floor, asked an increase in tolerance in U. S. potato grades. It was rejected by the delegates.

## Potato Exch. Officers

George Herman of Edmore and E. A. Rasmusen of Sheridan were re-elected to the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange Board of directors at the annual meeting at Cadillac, August 21.

Other directors, who were not up for election are Henry Curtis, Cadillac, president; O. E. Hawley, Shelby, vice; Jos. T. Bussey, Lake Leelanau, vice pres.; L. G. Van Liew, Bellaire and O. S. Wood of Barryton. Mr. Herman is treasurer.

## Some Loss!

One common barberry bush caused an estimated loss of \$50,000 to the grain farmers in Decatur county, Ind., in 1922. The bush was removed and a check up each year since has shown a decided absence of black-stem rust on the grain in that vicinity.

ment that no Senator or Congressman of this state dare vote in opposition to legitimate farm relief. EDWARD J. JEFFRIES.



WILBUR M. BRUCKER

One of the chief problems confronting the State is that of taxation. Real property is now bearing a burden entirely out of proportion and it shall be my purpose if I am elected Governor to set about finding a way to reduce the heavy burden now carried by the farmer and the small home owner. If the regular session of the legislature fails to find a solution and does not lift this burden and distribute it more in accordance with the equities I shall not hesitate to call a special session for that purpose. I shall insist that something be done to relieve the owner of real property. The present patchwork system of taxation needs to be replaced with a coherent system which will distribute the load in a fashion that will compel all classes of property, both real and personal, to bear its share of the cost of government.

I have practiced economy all my life. I believe in the kind of economy that gives dollar for dollar value. I believe in adhering to a pay-as-you-go policy in expending the State's money. I do not believe in that kind of economy that will procure a low tax rate and at the same time cause us to neglect any of the functions of government. The true test is how the money is spent and what you obtain for it and not how high or low the tax rate may be fixed. It is not economy to set a low tax rate if you fail to obtain one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar spent. I believe my training and experience will enable me to obtain full value for every tax dollar expended.

I am not in favor of abandoning any part of our state-wide highway program. Any division of tax moneys beyond that now obtaining or any reduction in revenues will seriously hinder the rapid expansion of our state trunk line highway system. I believe there is a serious need for more rapid construction of concrete highways in all parts of the state and especially outside of the metropolitan areas. The upper end of Michigan, the Thumb District and the Upper Peninsula generally have not yet been given their fair share of improved highways. We should not now break faith with our people and abandon our plans for a state-wide network of highways.

Public improvements should be conducted when unemployment occurs. Prison labor must not be brought into competition with free labor, especially at times like the present.

I stand for a new kind of law enforcement that will not permit hardened criminals to be pardoned or paroled without reason and in an indiscriminate fashion. The power to pardon, parole or commute criminal sentences shall not be abused in my hands.

Public institutions have been sadly neglected over a long period of time. The burdensome expense imposed upon the counties by reason of the State's neglect should be rightfully assumed by the State. Our state institutions should provide sufficient facilities to care for our public charges. It is not true economy to neglect buildings for which the taxpayers have paid.

WILBUR M. BRUCKER.

## MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION

In addition, Michigan has 8,398 miles of steam railroads, 280 miles of electric railroads, and 21,000 miles of improved highways. 935 trucks and trailers are operated over 9,932 miles per day and 834 passenger buses are operated over 19,306 miles per day.

## Farmers Invited to Spud Experiment Farm

Lake City—Ashley M. Burridge, former director of short courses and Farmers week at State College, now in charge of the 640 acre State College experimental potato farm near Lake City, at the Potato Exchange meeting August 20 invited all interested farmers to visit the place, and to be shown around.

The farm is carrying on many experiments concerning potato production which are well worth seeing, including a quack grass eradication project which produces potatoes and eliminates the quack.

The farm has a dairy herd and is carrying on investigational work along that line to fit northern Michigan conditions, which includes an inexpensive winter shelter into which cows can go in fall and come out again in the spring.

It is raising turkeys in confinement and getting facts of interest for farmers. The farm is located on state highways 55 and 66, south of Lake City, State Trunkline 142, one mile in length, extends into the potato farm.

## PERPLEXING TIMES CALL FOR SOUND FARM JUDGMENT

Sec'y Brody Discusses Basic  
Policies Before Potato  
Growers.

"These are perplexing times for all walks of life, including the farmer," said Clark L. Brody, sec'y of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange at its annual dinner at Park of the Lakes near Cadillac, August 20.

"Perhaps we wonder if there is a way out. However, in all such crises, if we but look deep enough there are certain fundamental truths that we can lay hold of and anchor safely. I see three basic policies for farmers today:

"First, what we produce, we must produce efficiently. We must keep up on the best practices, for in these days there is little hope for profit otherwise.

"Second, in the last 15 years we have seen the United States come from no agricultural policy to the position that through the Federal Farm Board co-operative marketing is the agricultural policy of the government. Co-operative marketing is sound and is here to stay. Progressive farmers will become part of the movement. Progress in co-operative marketing is so fast that the farmer who turns his back on it is likely to find himself in a difficult position.

"I believe that if co-operative progress in the next 10 years is at the rate as in the past 10 years, we are likely to find co-operatives doing work we would not dream of today. It is not unlikely that such an organization as yours within the next 10 years may have a way to regulate and control production of potatoes. It is sound logic for farmers to hold fast to their co-operative marketing enterprises.

"Third, it is sound business for farmers to maintain strong general service organizations such as the Farm Bureau and Grange and Farmers clubs. They represent farm people on such highly important questions as taxation, highways, railroad and other transportation matters, in the legislature, before public commissions, utilities and in a score of other fields where farmers have interests to be advanced or protected.

"As an example, I quote you the Farm Bureau's position in the coming prospective revision of our state tax laws, and which we have stated before the State Commission of Inquiry into State Taxation, and which we are carrying to the people:

"We find that of the farmer's dollar paid in taxes 35 cents is for school taxes, 32c is road taxes, 19c goes for other local taxes and about 13c is his state tax.

"We say that any new sources of state revenue should be directed to relieving the big items—school and road taxes, rather than the state tax. For example, \$1 of new revenue applied to wipe out the state tax can save the farmer only 13c; applied to wipe out local road and school taxes, it can save the farmer 67c."

## Milk Producers Get 18 Cents out of 52; Kick

Kansas City—Members of the Pure Milk Producers Ass'n find themselves getting \$2.10 per 100 lbs. of milk, or about 18 cents per gallon, while the consumers are paying about 52 cents per gallon. Producers insist that the distributor can pay more without increasing the price to the consumers. Producers find their production costs mounting due to drought, dry pastures, short corn crop.

Uncle Ah says we learn more from what we do than from what we hear.

## HIBST REPORT IS VERY ENCOURAGING TO POTATO CO-OPS

National Organization Of The  
Potato Industry Fostered  
By Farm Board.

## LICENSE ACT TO HELP Holds 1929-30 Prices Up Despite Speculative Interests.

Cadillac—"Since the appointment of the Federal Farm Board there has been rapid growth in co-operative marketing organizations. Much has been accomplished in the formation of national sales organizations for wheat, cotton and livestock. Such work is under way for potatoes," said Mr. Fred Hibst, manager of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, in his annual report to the 12th annual meeting of the Exchange at Cadillac, August 21.



FRED P. HIBST,  
Manager Potato Exchange.

"The percentage of potatoes handled co-operatively in the United States is still very small, more of the heavy producing states must be organized before a national co-operative potato marketing set-up can be formed. The Farm Board has had two meetings for co-operative potato sales organizations. At present Wisconsin, Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas are doing co-operative potato organization work. Potato growers in Idaho, Minnesota and Maine are getting active. The future looks bright for the co-operative marketing of potatoes.

"Mandatory License Act. The recently enacted Federal mandatory license act requiring all dealers in perishable agricultural commodities to carry a Federal license and come under the regulation of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is the most forward step in years for the protection of the honest shipper and receiver," Mr. Hibst said.

"The act should stop unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, such as potatoes. By Dec. 31, 1930, every dealer must have a license. For violation of the Act he is subject to fine and possible loss of his license and privilege to do business.

"The act will do much to eliminate rejections on market decline, failure to account for sales, crooked grading on receipt, dumping or destroying goods without cause, etc.

"Even this early the Exchange has had three instances showing its worth. Cars of potatoes were rejected recently as not up to grade. U. S. inspection proved that they were up to grade. Complaint was made to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and presently the cars were accepted."

Continuing, Mr. Hibst said concerning co-operative sales of potatoes and other services in behalf of organized Michigan Potato Growers during the 1929-30 shipping season just ended:

1929-30 Crop Short  
Drought cut into Michigan's 1929 crop very heavily. Due to the short crop and great increase in truckers' activities, carlot shipments from Michigan for the season just ended were 6,167 cars as against 14,189 cars for the previous year. The Exchange shipped 1,197 cars last year or 19.4% of the total for the whole state, which means a much greater per centage for the Potato Exchange section of the state.

The Exchange shipped its first car August 27 at excellent prices. On a subnormal market local buyers were soon paying 25 to 40 cents premium for potatoes, hoping to realize on the short market and also take potatoes away from the co-operatives. Later business depression, which they could not foresee, caused the buyers heavy losses.

Market Information  
Mr. Hibst reported that the Exchange each morning prepares a daily (Continued on page two)

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Editorials

WE CONGRATULATE THE POTATO GROWERS EXCHANGE

The Farm Bureau News congratulates the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange on the growth that it has attained in the past twelve years and on its record of service to the potato industry in Michigan.

The importance of the organization to Michigan farmers who depend upon potatoes can scarcely be overstated. It is the instrument of progressive growers, banded together for the purpose of producing a superior product, and for marketing it in an orderly manner, under a recognized trade name, so that they may receive the full market value for their work.

Without such an organization they were entirely at the mercy of the speculative element. With it and through it they are assured of a square deal. Through the organization development that they have made through the Exchange, organized Michigan potato growers find themselves the first potato organization in the United States qualified to work with the Federal Farm Board.

The proof of that pudding lies in the fact that the Exchange has completed one business deal with the Board, involving a loan of \$46,000, which was repaid before it was due. The future looks good.

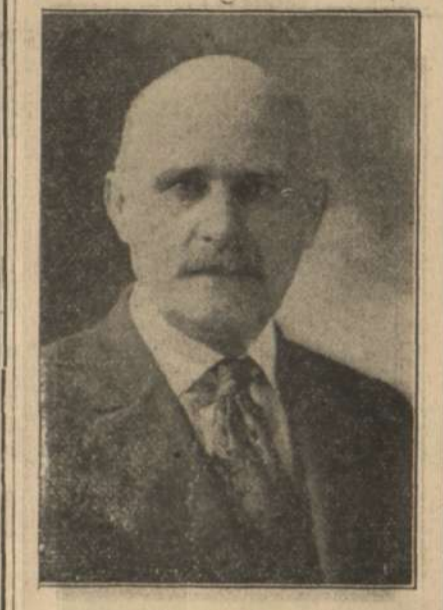
Similar congratulations are due the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Producers Ass'n for the remarkable record that it has made in the past seven years. With 400 members it is the largest organization of its kind in the nation, and qualified to work with the Farm Board.

The Farm Bureau News takes pleasure in presenting to Michigan farmers a full report of the Potato Growers 12th annual meeting, as reported in our news columns. Several hundred potato growers were at the convention. Through the News thousands of Michigan farmers who could not attend can read what was said and done at Cadillac.

Potato Exchange Has National Recognition

Farm Board, Potato States Are Using Michigan's Experience.

Cadillac—"The Michigan Potato Growers Exchange is receiving more and more recognition throughout the country, especially among co-operative marketing groups, produce exchanges, the produce trade in general, the Federal Farm Board, and state departments of agriculture," said Pres. Henry Curtis, addressing delegates at the opening of the 12th annual meeting of the Exchange at Cadillac, August 20.



HENRY CURTIS, Pres., Potato Growers Exchange

"During the past year our manager, Mr. Hibst, was made chairman of the committee appointed by the Federal Farm Board for the co-operative marketing of potatoes throughout the United States. Recently the Wisconsin State Dept. of Agriculture invited him to come there and assist Wisconsin potato farmers in organizing a co-operative sales agency.

Hibst Report Is Very Encouraging

market bulletin for all its affiliated locals, gathering by telephone and telegraph information on prices, shipments, cars on track, prices in various markets etc. One manager said recently that that information is worth several hundred dollars annually to him. As required, special bulletins on acreage, crop shipments and conditions, etc., are published to the local managers.

Tomato Held Poison For 300 yrs., But Now

Washington—It is surprising that the tomato we relish today was for 300 years considered a rank poison. In those days the way to test a poison was to taste it; if death followed shortly there was no doubt about the poison. Few experimenters needlessly, and the result was that careful people washed their hands after handling a tomato.

40% of Milk Sold in U. S. Handled by Co-ops

About 40% of the milk sold in the United States during 1928 was marketed through fluid milk co-operative marketing ass'ns, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. That meant around \$335,000,000 worth of milk.

Too Much Rain—Belgium

Brussels, Belgium—While the American middle west has suffered from a drought, Europe has received more than its share of rainfall and cool weather. Belgium has been deluged and considerable damage has been done by the excessive rainfall.

END CONFISCATORY SCHOOL TAXES IS COMMISSION AIM

To Analyze School Finances; Would Equalize Local School Taxes

GOES TO LEGISLATURE

Certain State Will Be Asked To Raise Equalizing Fund

Lansing—A comprehensive official survey of educational finance aimed to develop plans for equalizing local school taxes was definitely launched here today when Dr. Paul M. Mort of the Teachers' College, Columbia University and Mr. F. M. Thrun of the Department of Economics, Michigan State College, met with the joint legislative Educational Survey Commission headed by State Representative Chas. H. Reed of Clio and completed arrangements whereby both Dr. Mort and the State College are to co-operate with the commission. This was the second meeting of the educators with the commission during the present week. Both meetings were held in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Webster H. Pearce.

Under the arrangements as worked out, Dr. Thrun of Michigan State College will complete research work on the inequalities of local school taxation which the College has had under way for about two years and will report his findings to the Survey Commission. Dr. Mort will carry on certain supplementary investigations and will advise with the commission concerning the exact nature of the recommendations which it will make to the next Legislature. According to present plans a report will be made public by the commission in November, well before the time when the Legislature convenes.

While it is too early to forecast the exact nature of the recommendations, it is considered certain that the commission will ask for an equalizing fund to be raised by the state to supplement the primary school fund and the Turner Act money, and that it will be proposed that the funds so raised will be spent to guarantee every school district reasonable school facilities without the necessity of confiscatory local taxes.

This has been the moving force behind the research at Michigan State College and has also characterized studies previously made by Dr. Mort in New York, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. The program is in harmony with the Michigan Farm Bureau stand on school taxation and Farm Bureau leaders freely express the hope that the investigations under way will make it possible for all rural school districts that exercise reasonable economy to provide adequate schools without levying local taxes at rates in excess of five mills.

FEED A HERON AND TRY TO LOSE HIM

Invitation To Lunch Makes A Star Boarder of Him. A great blue heron may be a beautiful bird, but he is a too tenacious and affectionate pet. In fact, he considers a favor a privilege and an invitation to lunch, an indication of a permanent boarding house.

Sheep Industry Faces Considerable Reduction

Washington—The long-time outlook for the sheep raising industry is that a considerable reduction in the numbers of sheep both in this country and abroad, is likely to take place during the next two or three years says the midsummer sheep and wool outlook report issued today by the United States Department of Agriculture. Such a development would improve the economic position of the sheep and wool industries.

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FARM RADIO

National Broadcasting Company's DAILY FARM AND HOME HOUR 12:45 to 1:30 p. m. E. S. T. 11:45 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. C. S. T.

Washington—Editors from the 48 State Colleges of Agriculture, meeting August 26 to 28 in Washington, will provide two special programs for the Department of Agriculture periods of the National Farm and Home hour, broadcast during the week beginning Monday, August 25, by a network of 38 radio stations associated with the National Broadcasting Co. These specialists will talk on agricultural conditions and new research developments throughout the country.

The week's Farm and Home Hour broadcast will also include three commodity market reviews, a semi-annual statement on the beef-cattle outlook, and a variety of other features, including the weekly Farm Board broadcast on Friday, August 29th. The complete program for week follows:

MON., AUG. 25—"Culling the Loafers", J. P. Quinn, Bureau of Animal Industry; "The Beef Cattle Outlook", by C. L. Harlan, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

TUES., AUG. 26—"August Dairy Markets", by L. M. Davis, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "Cows That Make Farm Income Climb", by J. C. McDowell, Bureau of Dairy Industry; "Answering Anti-TB Radiation Arguments", by Elmer Lash, veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry.

WED., AUG. 27—"The Wheat Market Situation", by G. A. Collier, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Special program from the Agricultural College Editors' Meeting.

THURS., AUG. 28—"Getting Ready for Pickle Making", by Rowena Schmidt Carpenter, Bureau of Home Economics. Special program from the Agricultural College Editors' Meeting.

FRI., AUG. 29—"The August Poultry Markets", by Roy C. Potts, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "The Week with the Farm Board", by Edgar Markham, assistant to the chairman, Federal Farm Board; second Farm Board speaker to be announced.

The following nearby stations will broadcast the National Farm and Home Hour program: WJZ, New York; WJR, Detroit; WHAS, Louisville; KFKX, Chicago; WSM, Nashville; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WLV, Cincinnati; WHO, Des Moines; WOC, Davenport.

LARGEST CERTIFIED SEED SPUD ASS'N IS IN MICHIGAN

Has Grown From 27 to 400 Members Since 1924

Lake City—Michigan has in the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Producers Ass'n the largest organization of its kind in the country. Organized in 1924 with 27 members, it has grown to 400 members, who practice the rigorous requirements of the ass'n.

The seventh annual meeting was held at the State experimental potato farm near Lake City, August 19, and was attended by more than 400, a record crowd.

"Purpose of this ass'n," said Pres. Frank A. Smith, "is to serve members by improving the quality of seed potatoes grown and marketed, to create and maintain an orderly system of marketing so that the member will receive what his product is truly worth."

The past year, Mr. Smith said, was difficult because of the short seed crop, and the ensuing business depression which had its effect on seed sales. Nevertheless, the Potato Exchange seed sales agency functioned in good shape. Pool price of Rurals was only 17% under 1926-27, the Seed Ass'n's best year.

Officers and directors for the ensuing year: Frank A. Smith, Luther; David Inglis, Van; Joseph Zimmerman, Traverse City; Ed. Stiver, Copenish; Henry Curtis, Cadillac; Roy Rossman, Greenville; Fred Crandall, Bellaire.

Within seven days a 14 inch rainbow trout was caught twice, once at Port Washington, Wisconsin, and the second time near Grand Haven, Michigan.

If the fish traveled a straight course across Lake Michigan, he would have gone 87 miles during the week or an average of 12 miles a day. If he chose to follow the shore line around the southern end of the lake, he would have gone a minimum of 200 miles, or 37 miles a day.

July 14, Smith Brothers, Port Washington commercial fishermen, tagged a 14 inch rainbow trout (they are called steelheads on the Great Lakes). The same fish was caught by Swartz and John in a pound net five miles north of Grand Haven Harbor July 21.

The trout taken near Grand Haven is the third example reported this year of migrations across Lake Michigan. Early last spring two trout tagged by Smith Brothers at Port Washington were captured during the spawn taking operations on the Manistee River.

At least three of the rainbow trout handled and tagged during Michigan's spawn taking activities in the Manistee River have been captured in Wisconsin nets.

The fact that rainbow trout freely pass from shore to shore of Lake Michigan is being used as an argument for uniform fish legislation in the two states.

CAUGHT IN BARREL OF TAR Boston—This is a heat story. Harry Hamparian, 6, jumped in a barrel of tar. Tar melts in 90 degree heat and Harry could not jump out again. His chums could not pull him out. A crowd of 300 gathered, full of suggestions but not much help. Somebody decided it was a matter for the police department.

A policeman came, saw, and called the fire department. An engine responded to the alarm. The firemen had a bright idea. They turned a hose on the tar. The cold water hardened the tar and then the firemen chopped young Harry out.—Weekly Kansas City Star.

OUR TROUT TRAVEL FAR AND SWIFTLY

One Caught In Wisconsin And Again In Michigan In Seven Days.

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Farm Bd. Possesses Enormous Power

(Continued on page two) coming on the market. The Creameries took the butter off the market and the price worked up to 34 and 35 cents and has stayed there. The Creameries fed the butter back to the market and repaid the loan. That job benefited every dairyman.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARIES

Michigan receives book service from the Michigan State Library. Statistics from the State Library show that from July 1928 to July 1929, it circulated to individuals 123,170 books, loaned 1,020 traveling libraries to schools, clubs, granges, libraries and other organizations, and 19,488 pictures were circulated to schools, clubs, libraries and individuals.

### COLLEGE SPEAKS ON WHEAT FUTURE FOR THIS STATE

Sees Low Prices Continuing Must Cut Costs For Profits

### SEES WHEAT REPLACED With Alfalfa, Corn and Other Feed Crops In High Cost Areas.

East Lansing—Suggestions for Michigan growers on meeting the wheat situation have been issued by a special committee from the agricultural division at Michigan State College, as part of an extensive report written following a special wheat conference held at Indianapolis, Ind., recently.

The report on the national conference indicates that "extensive adjustment in wheat growing, including substantial reduction in cost per bushel, must be made if wheat production is to be profitable to growers generally during the next six to ten years."

Among the definite suggestions given Michigan growers are: (1) Farm Storage—Present conditions at terminals have caused too large a spread between cash prices at landing point and futures.

(2) Feeding—U. S. D. A. reports "with 79 cent corn, wheat as a feed is worth about 85 cents for feeding to poultry and sheep and about 89 cents for feeding to hogs and beef cattle."

(3) Crop Alternatives—Farmers may well consider the possibility of producing more alfalfa, corn, barley, oats and the improvement of pastures in high cost wheat areas. In general the production of more feed crops may be desirable.

(4) All methods proposed for meeting the situation, however, which involve the readjustment of the crop and livestock enterprises should be considered in view of their effect upon the returns from the farm business as a whole.

### CUT STATE TAX VALUATIONS AGAIN

Further cuts in state tax valuation over those recommended by the State Tax Commission were ordered by the State Board of Equalization following a public hearing held Aug. 18 in the senate chamber at Lansing. The Board reduced the tax commission figures by \$2,889,000 with 10 counties sharing the benefits.

Genesee county was the big winner with a cut of \$750,000. The percentage of state tax to be paid by Genesee will be increased by 1.581 per cent over last year in spite of this concession, but the portion to be paid by farmers living in the county will be less than last year.

Among the agricultural counties Huron was most favored by the Board of Equalization, receiving a further reduction of \$450,000 below the recommendations of the State Tax Commission. The total reduction in Huron's value is \$1,900,000, cutting the share of state tax which the county will pay by 3.152 per cent as compared with 1929. Under the tax commission recommendations Huron would have received a reduction of 2.109 per cent in its share of state tax, and the action of the State Board of Equalization increased this reduction by almost 50 per cent.

Other reductions ordered by the Board of Equalization were: Charlevoix, \$100,000; Gladwin \$100,000; Gogebic \$500,000; Kalkaska, \$128,000; Luce \$313,000; Ontonagon \$100,000; and Schoolcraft \$300,000. These reductions will result in slightly increasing the share of state tax to be paid by other counties, but the amount of increase will be very small.

Although the action of the State Board of Equalization changes the figures submitted by the State Tax Commission, the changes do not necessarily represent reversal of the Commission as the State Tax Commissioners, Edwin F. Saunders, Alvin E. Richards, and Melville B. McPherson are also members of the State Board of Equalization, the other members being Commissioner of Agriculture Herbert E. Powell and Auditor General Oramel B. Fuller.

### Michigan is a Leader In Aeronautic World

It is significant that Michigan, which has for a long time led the country in the automotive industry, should now take a leading position in the aeronautic world. Michigan has the first plant for the mass production of airplanes and was the first state to use air planes for the transportation of freight. Michigan is the eighth state in the Union in the number of airports; Michigan has 49, and 59 more are proposed. The municipal airport at Pontiac has been given rating A-1-A which is the first and highest of any airport in the United States.

## Life Insurance Fills Farm Family's Need

Only Way Most of Us Can Create a Cash Estate

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR. I was interested the other day when I heard a farm woman express her views on life insurance in this manner, "I see no reason ever for farmers to spend money on life insurance; it's alright for the man who has no home and makes no effort to save for one, but for us farm folks it's different."

I know it was the universal opinion among farm folks years ago that insurance was intended for people other than the farmer class, and was a sort of scheme gotten up to serve as a balm to the fellow who lacked will enough to save for a home. The common idea of insurance was that it should be something very cheap, that it was of uncertain reliability so that made it appear necessary to die early in order to win.

There have been too many of the unwise and unsafe types of fraternal insurance companies in the past, I'll admit. But we have changed in insurance protection in this country just as much as in transportation or like matters until now we can rest assured that we will be protected in every way according to the policy we may choose to subscribe to. Far too many policy holders yet today know too little about the contents of their policy. They too often are just satisfied with insurance and do not take the time to familiarize themselves with the details and once in awhile we find people who are disappointed in some way for they thought it was so and so but they did not know.

But as farm folks let us hesitate to put ourselves out of the class of the insurable. To be true, we are all striving for a home, but how many of our own folks are free from financial worries? We may feel we can pull through and no doubt we will, if all goes well with us. But how about it, if dad should be taken away—could mother keep that family together and go on making the payments, interest and taxes? Or even if the farm is paid for, are you certain there will be ready money to pay the bills and adjust home affairs to a

### CALL THREE COUNTY INSURANCE MEETINGS

The Insurance Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is cooperating with the Calhoun, Eaton and Jackson county Farm Bureaus in holding important insurance meetings at Marshall, Charlotte and Jackson. The program follows:

Speakers at all three meetings include M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and M. G. Fuller, vice president, State Farm Life Insurance Company of Bloomington, Illinois. Community singing and other entertainment numbers will also be on the program.

Farm Bureau members, policyholders in the State Farm Mutual Insurance Co. and State Farm Life Insurance Co. and their friends are specially invited to attend these meetings. Information on the three meetings follows:

**CALHOUN COUNTY MEETING**  
In the Brooks Memorial M. E. church, Marshall, Wednesday, September 3rd. Supper at 7:30 p. m. Eastern time.

**EATON COUNTY MEETING**  
In the M. E. church, Charlotte, Thursday, September 4th at 8:00 p. m. Eastern time. Refreshments served at close of meeting.

**JACKSON COUNTY MEETING**  
In the First M. E. church, Michigan avenue, opposite City Library, Jackson, Friday, September 5th at 8:00 p. m. Eastern time. Refreshments served at close of meeting.

### POTASH FERTILIZER FOR JUNE CLOVER

College Field Tests Show Remarkable Response In Yields.

East Lansing—Amount of potash available in the soil has a great deal to do with the success we have in obtaining a good crop of June clover, says State College soils department after field tests conducted for the past few years. Importance of potash is shown as follows:

Tests were made on farms in Jackson and Branch counties on a sandy loam soil. The clover was grown as a part of the four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, and clover. Fertilizer applications were made with corn and wheat. Several different analyses of fertilizer were tried.

On the Jackson county farm no field which did not receive potash as one of the ingredients of commercial fertilizer or as contained in barnyard manure produced over 864 pounds of June clover per acre in 1929, and no clover was harvested in 1929 from fields getting no potash.

Yields of June clover from fields fertilized with potash ranged from 3596 pounds to 4664 pounds per acre in 1929 and from 1145 pounds to 2208 pounds per acre in 1930.

The soil on the Branch county farm was in a better condition than that on the Jackson county farm and the dif-

ferences in yields of clover on the fields receiving potash were not as pronounced in 1929 but there was a marked difference in favor of potash in 1930.

Farmers who intend to seed June clover are advised by the farm crops department to use manure or a potash carrying fertilizer on the crop in which the clover is to be seeded.

There are now so many types and classes of insurance arranged by all companies that one can hardly fail to find something but what would fit the needs of the most exacting person. But I would think seriously about at least keeping my indebtedness covered and as much more as possible under all circumstances. We criticize the fellow who has not been thoughtful of the future but rather is the happy-go-lucky kind, spending as fast as making, trusting that some way will be provided when adversities appear, but we admire the fellow who ventures and then through self-denial and hard knocks works for a home of his own. We wonder if it would not be the wiser way, to buy some insurance at the same time even if by so doing he has delayed his final payment a bit longer? He would have the peace of mind that lingers with one who knows all will be well for the family.

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**ALMOST GOT PLYMOUTH ROCK**  
Boston—Plymouth citizens stood goggle-eyed with amazement the other day at the spectacle of a truck backing up to Plymouth Rock, which marks the landing place of the Pilgrims, and saw its driver prepare to cart the historic landmark away. The truckman had his derricks all rigged up when the police arrived on the scene.

The truckman, later investigation showed, was the victim of a practical joker. Someone gave him orders to take Plymouth Rock to New York to an antique dealer.

**FOREST NURSERY**  
Michigan has a forest nursery of 20 acres and distributes annually on an average of one and one-half to one and three-quarters millions of seedlings other than those planted upon state owned lands.



### Don't Risk It!

Don't risk overcrowding hogs in a car this weather. You may lose heavily if you do, or if you allow it.

What hogs need now is plenty of room, a properly bedded car—wet sand is good. Hanging some ice in burlap bags in the car helps a lot. Hogs should not be heated when loaded. An overcrowded car and a sudden rise in temperature is likely to cause heavy losses.

Your local livestock co-op understands how to handle shipments to avoid heavy losses. Ship through the co-op and you sell your stock on the terminal market yourself. It is in the hands of your salesman from beginning to end.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by bond meeting U. S. Gov't requirements.

**Michigan Livestock Exchange**  
Detroit, Mich.  
or  
**Producers Co-Op Com. Assn.**  
East Buffalo, N. Y.

## BEET GROWERS ORGANIZED UNDER THE FARM BOARD

Michigan Has A Director As 16th District In National Association

Denver—Delegate representatives from 17 states in which sugar beets are grown met in Denver, August 2, and organized the National Beet Growers' Association. As in other cases in which agricultural commodity co-operatives have organized nationally, the meeting was held under the auspices of the Federal Farm Board. The new association will be incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware and meets the requirements of the Agricultural Marketing Act as a bargaining association owned and controlled by growers.

Directors from sixteen districts were elected as follows: C. R. Oviatt of Michigan; Ralph Clark, A. L. Littel, J. H. Rodiger, B. F. Falsegraf and John Burritt, all of Colorado; Charles Kearney and Frank Thomas from Nebraska; W. J. Noltan of Wyoming; Martin Martinson of Washington; F. J. Cox of Montana; Alma Lindhelm from Idaho; J. W. Gillman of Utah; J. D. McGrath of California; W. N. Woods representing Ohio and Indiana, J. W. Miller of Wisconsin, Sam Kennedy, Jr., of Iowa; T. E. Grable of Kansas; Louis Anderson of Minnesota and W. D. Bucholz of South Dakota.

These directors in turn elected the following officers: Ralph Clark, Eaton, Colorado, President; Frank Thomas, Mitchell, Nebraska, First Vice President; J. W. Miller, Somers, Wisconsin, Second Vice President; J. D. Pancake, Greeley, Colorado, Secretary; J. H. Stockwell, Bayard, Nebraska, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is A. L. Littel, Sterling, Colorado; Chas. Kearney, Morrill, Nebraska; W. J. Noltan, Torrington, Wyoming; Frank Thomas, Mitchell, Nebraska and the President, Ralph Clark. Officers will be maintained at Greeley, Colorado and Scotts Bluff, Nebraska.

The public generally perhaps does not realize that the production of sugar beets in this country represents over 800,000 acres of land used for that purpose and hundreds of thousands of people are engaged either in growing beets or processing them. The industry has had its ups and downs and substantial changes have taken place in the regions in which sugar beets were originally grown. For instance, in the last twenty years greatest progress has been made in the irrigated regions of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and some other western states. Beet sugar

has grown in popularity among users, but the price at the present time is so ruinously low that the industry is suffering.

In view of the fact that less than one-fifth of the sugar consumed in the United States is grown here, there is abundant opportunity for expanding production of sugar beets under proper marketing conditions without creating a surplus. In this respect sugar beets is one commodity the production of which may well be encouraged.

The purpose of the new organization is to encourage better methods of production and distribution. It will work closely with the manufacturer to the end that both the producer and the processor shall receive a fair income from their efforts. The organization will work also with the producers of cane sugar so as to eliminate in as far as possible the cross hauls and unnecessary transportation costs that represent no saving either to the producer or the consumer.

The older co-operatives that took membership in the National Beet Growers Association have made excellent progress and there is every reason to believe that the recognition of this commodity by the Federal Farm Board will be fruitful in carrying out the purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

**MICHIGAN ROADS**  
The amount expended in Michigan during the year ended June 30, 1929, for highway purposes, not including any expenditures for city streets was

## State Farm Life

Ask your State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Agent about this new life insurance plan. State Farm Mutual men and principles of service are behind it.

**State Farm Life Insurance Co.**  
Bloomington, Illinois  
**MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU STATE AGENT**  
Lansing, Michigan

## FREIGHT BILLS on Farm Shipments

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.

## Sues For \$10,000 In Owosso Accident

Special to the State Journal: CORUNNA, Aug. 6—Suit for \$10,000 has been started in circuit court as the result of an automobile accident here on June 26, in which Lawrence B. Heisserer of this city sustained numerous injuries, including the loss of his right eye. The defendant in the suit is Floyd Davis of Caledonia township.—State Journal, Lansing, Aug. 6.

Such items as the above are common in the news of the day. It might happen to any driver. Accidents happen. Resulting damages are likely to be determined in the courts.

It's bad enough to have an automobile accident, with possible public liability, or to have an automobile property loss through fire, theft, or collision, but it's much worse if you have to pay those costs from your pocket, with your property, and maybe from your future earnings!

...A State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance policy—at surprisingly low semi-annual cost—will protect your interests everywhere in the United States and Canada. Its protection is with you always. You are never far away from one of our 7,000 agents. We serve you wherever you may be. Don't start a vacation trip without automobile insurance. We have an agent near you.

**State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Company**  
Bloomington, Illinois  
**MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU**  
STATE AGENT  
Lansing, Michigan

## Why Farm Bureau Oil Is Straight Distilled

There are several methods of refining oil, including the best.

1st. Straight distillation method. This process takes off the by-products slowly as they come to them. This is the natural way of separating the various products of the crude and the surest method of getting the very best product.

2nd. The Long residuum process. By this method the temperature is run up to a high degree and some of the by-products are allowed to vaporize off. This method does not thoroughly separate the crude and the purest of oils are not obtained.

3rd. The vacuum process. Just about the same process as the Long residuum except that the temperature is lower on the stills and instead of waiting for the heat to drive off the by-products, a vacuum is used and the by-products drawn off. This has the same effect as the Long residuum process and much of the oil is left to vaporize off in the crank case.

Farm Bureau oils are selected from the very best of Mid-Continent crudes refined by the straight distillation process. We know they will give you the service you expect from Farm Bureau products. See your local distributor and have him tell you the grade for your car, or tractor. Sold in 5, 15, 20 and 55 gallon containers, and always at a savings.

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

## WHY USE FERTILIZERS?

With present prices of farm products, if you are to get a profit you must have good yields. Several thousand tests prove that spent for commercial Fertilizers yields 35% in increased crop returns. Increased yields with no extra labor, interest, taxes, machinery, or other costs of production.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH YOUR LOCAL DEALER, OR WRITE  
**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

## ATLACIDE CALCIUM CHLORATE KILLS WEEDS

Clean Out Weed Patches Now; Have Clean Fields Next Season!

Atlacide, a chlorate compound, is the safe, certain weed killer. Not poisonous, explosive or combustible as some other forms of chlorate are. Atlacide may be used as a spray or dust.

Bothersome patches of quack grass, wild morning glory, Canada, Russian or Sow thistle, poison ivy, and all other weeds can be cleaned out easily with Atlacide. Applied at rate of one pound per 100 square feet of ground. Two or three applications several weeks apart does the job. Start now.

You can secure Atlacide from distributors of Farm Bureau Supplies. Packed in 50 and 200 lb. air tight drums. For further information, prices and literature, see your local Farm Bureau dealer.

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

## College Advises Wheat

For cows, or hens, or pigs, use wheat to replace all or part of the corn. It can replace barley also.

For cows use your cheap wheat (or your neighbor's), but supplement it with Milkmaker 34% protein (more digestible protein and cheaper than linseed oil meal) or Milkmaker or Dairyflex 32%. The cow gets a variety of high quality proteins—molasses for palatability—and minerals for health.

**Here's How**  
For your cows use 100 lbs. Milkmaker 32 or 34% with 400-450 lbs. of homegrown feeds, with good alfalfa hay. Or, with 300 to 350 lbs. of homegrown feeds with good clover hay; or with 200 to 225 lbs. home grown grains, with good mixed hay. Use 100 lbs. Milkmaker 32 or 34% with 100 to 150 lbs. homegrown feeds with timothy.

Note—Wheat can be fed up to 25% of the total ration, but keep the ration bulky enough.

**Milkmaker Means Money**  
See Your Local Distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies.  
**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
Lansing, Michigan

