

Self Preservation Is Nature's First Law—We Must Organize

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

A Newspaper for Organized Michigan Farmers

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1930

Issued Semi-Monthly

FARM BUREAU INVITES MEMBERS TO 12TH ANNUAL MEETING

POLITICIANS PLAN BLOC FOR RAID ON HIGHWAY FUNDS

Would Scuttle All Legislation Until Dykstra Bill Is Passed

WAYNE LAWSUIT SHAKY

Wayne Would Quit Eight Million Dollar Suit If Given \$600,000; State Says No

Faced with a rising tide of opposition inside and outside their own halliwicks, Wayne County and Grand Rapids political forces ordered full steam ahead last week when plans were laid for the formation of a "city bloc" in the next legislature with the avowed intention of forcing enactment of the Dykstra bill by blocking all other legislation until that end is accomplished.

The Dykstra bill is designed to give Grand Rapids and Detroit the cream of the weight tax. It is opposed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The "city bloc" is to be under the leadership of City Manager George M. Welch, of Grand Rapids, who recently urged the cities to a political revolt against "rural prejudice" at Lansing.

The "bloc" move culminated two weeks of lively maneuvering on the part of Wayne County and Grand Rapids politicians. In an address before the Grand Rapids Buyers' Club Wednesday, January 8, State Senator Ernest T. Conlon of that city outlined a new plan for handling the tax split question. Senator Conlon proposes a reduction of weight taxes to about half the present amounts, the entire sum to go to the city, village, or township in which the car is registered.

The loss to the State Highway Fund would be made up, in part at least, by increasing the gas tax to 5 cents per gallon.

Senator Conlon reaffirmed his personal support of the Dykstra three-way split of weight taxes which promises to fatten the cities and starve the townships. However, he indicated that there is some doubt whether the Dykstra Bill can be crammed down the throats of the Legislature by a resort to an initiative petition and offers his bill as a second hope.

The Conlon idea would further reduce the average tax per motor car which is already low in Michigan when compared with other states, and would either retard highway improvement or lead to increases in road taxes on property by a corresponding sum.

The Conlon plan, if passed, would also revive the question of placing autos on the general tax rolls, since the weight tax is a tax levied in lieu of a property tax. A slash in weight tax to about one-half the present rates would reduce this tax to a point far below the rate of tax levied on other property, while the gas tax even at 5 cents per gallon would by no means pay the full share of highway expense that should be charged to the users of the roads.

At the same time a partial collapse of the big city offensive against out-state and rural Michigan was seen in reports that Wayne county officials have approached the State with a view to securing a settlement of the threatened suit for \$8,000,000 in weight taxes claimed to be due under a technical interpretation of the 1927 law. According to the story, Wayne county representatives offered to accept \$600,000, but were advised that the State owes Wayne county nothing and will pay nothing.

Harold D. Smith, Director of the League of Michigan Municipalities, is reported to have rejected proposals of Governor Green and State Highway Commissioner Dillman to give relief to the cities through increased State participation in meeting the costs of trunk-line highways passing through the municipalities. It is understood that some municipalities are unwilling to have large amounts of public funds spent in their borders by the Administrative Board, charging that it is influenced by political consideration.

It would appear that agitators for the Dykstra Bill are perhaps as much concerned with having the weight tax money in their control as they are in securing relief for their local taxpayers.

County Presidents Are urged to see that their Farm Bureau Home and Community chairmen have the opportunity to attend the Farm Bureau women's breakfast and meeting at the Union Memorial Bldg., State College, Wednesday morning, Feb. 5.

PROGRAM

Twelfth Annual Meeting of the

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Thursday, February 6, 7:45 A. M., Eastern Time Farm Bureau Women's Breakfast—Union Memorial Building

(Room 402, Agricultural Building) M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

Thursday, February 6, 9:30 A. M., Eastern Time

Call to Order—President M. L. Noon. Seating of Delegates. Apportioning of Committees. President's Address—M. L. Noon. Reading of Minutes of Last Annual Meeting. Report of Secretary and Treasurer. Report of Credentials, Rules and Resolutions Committees.

AFTERNOON

Address—M. S. Winder, Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Recommendations from Board of Directors. Consideration of Resolutions.

EVENING

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU ANNUAL BANQUET

6:00 P. M. (Ball Room—Union Memorial Building) (Admission by ticket only)

President M. L. Noon, Chairman

Address—"Uncle Sam Tiptoes In", by Dr. Newell McCune, Pastor of Peoples Church, East Lansing.

Address—Miss Mary Mimms, Community organization specialist for Louisiana State University.

Solo—Mr. Ralph Bach, Vice-President of Hillsdale County Farm Bureau.

Other features. Old Time Dancing Party

FRIDAY, February 8, 9:30 A. M. (Room 402, Agricultural Bldg.)

Adoption of Resolutions. Election of Directors. Adjournment.

MICH. LIVE STOCK CO-OPS REPORT A BIG YEAR IN 1929

Do Surprising Volume In All Departments At Detroit Stockyards

ANNUAL MEETING FEB 21

Banquet At Hotel Olds, Lansing, February 20; Other Timely News

From Michigan Live Stock Exchange Your firm, The Michigan Live Stock Exchange, sold over 50 per cent of the car shipments arriving at Detroit Stock Yards the week ending January 4, 1930. That is something to shoot at. Isn't it?

1929 Record

Out of 8,698 cars of livestock, received by train and consigned for sale to the Detroit Stock Yards in 1929, the Michigan Livestock Exchange sold 3,717, or 42.71 per cent. This is a gain of 1.4 per cent over 1928.

The Exchange sold 4,456 out of 9,818 cars in 1928, for a percentage of 41.31. The decrease in total cars received by train at Detroit Yards was caused mostly by more trucks operating in state and by 60,000 less hogs being marketed at Detroit in 1929 than in 1928. Decreased production and direct to packer shipments caused the decrease in Michigan hogs marketed at Detroit in 1929.

Truck shipments sold by the Exchange in 1929 show a gain of 4.74 per cent over 1928. Total car and truck receipts show a gain of 1 per cent. Approximately 1700 cars of live stock, arriving by truck, were sold by the Exchange.

For the year 1929 the Michigan Live Stock Exchange sold 20 per cent of all cattle arriving at the yards on selling consignment, 40 per cent of all calves, 36 per cent of all sheep and 38 per cent of all hogs.

(Continued on page three)

MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange Lansing, Michigan, under date of Jan. 24, 1930.

WHEAT

The market continues very unsatisfactory and there is no immediate prospect of betterment in wheat prices. About the only hope left for any good advance in wheat values is crop damage to the growing winter wheat. A very large European wheat crop raised last year has seriously curtailed export business and demand continues very light for our surplus grain.

CORN

Farmers through the corn belt were unable to market during November, December and the first half of January due to very abnormal weather conditions. As a result there is a good movement of corn coming on the market now and prospects are, we will be able to buy corn between now and the end of February at a little less than current prices.

OATS

This is one market that has been very disappointing. Oats should be bringing more money based on the small crop grown.

BEANS

For the next six weeks we would make the prediction there will not be much of any change in prices for Michigan beans. The market will probably fluctuate within a price range of say 35 cents per hundred. When the market gets under \$6.00 to the farmer not many beans are offered and on any advance in prices above \$6.00 level beans come out again.

The Senate is stalling on the tariff bill. If the bean tariff is not advanced to 2 1/2 cents to 3 cents per pound we can expect plenty of competition again another fall from Japan and Europe.

Dept. Rules on Holding Legally Taken Furs

No permits are required by trappers to retain legally caught furs, in possession for better market prices, according to the Department of Conservation.

If trappers comply with the law and send reports to the Department offices at Lansing after the close of the respective trapping seasons listing the number and kind of furs on hand these furs may be kept as long as desirable without permits and without any other formalities.

FROM SOUTHLAND



MISS MARY MIMMS

Community specialist of Louisiana State University who has a splendid address for the State Farm Bureau banquet program Thursday evening, Feb. 6.

BUREAU WOMEN TO BREAKFAST AT UNION WED. MORN.

Program Will Precede Opening of Main Farm Bureau Meeting.

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

For some time we have had a keen desire to have our Farm Bureau women together in a statewide meeting of some sort. Our insurance men have an annual day, our distributors meet occasionally, the county officials are called together from time to time, there are organization meetings and taxation meetings, highway meetings, in fact special statewide meetings of any group within our organization having need of increased uniform effort along their particular line.

Past experience has taught us that all of these meetings are most worthwhile and all tend to increase the strength and efficiency of the Farm Bureau. But it has seemed like a somewhat different matter to call together our women because there were so many obstacles to overcome.

We have known definitely that it must be at a time when we are holding our regular Farm Bureau meeting and there seems no time so well adapted for such a gathering as during the state annual meeting. But that had serious drawbacks, that is, Farmer's Week, and every moment of the time seemed taken many times over.

During the past year we have held a separate meeting for our women at each district meeting for a short period in the morning. These have all been well attended and most worth-while and have been the means of creating interest among our women that has been so long needed by our County Farm Bureaus.

This year's experience has proven to us that a state-wide meeting was warranted and desired in order that we might mobilize our woman power into something definitely tangible for the promotion of our organization.

So after considering the question from all angles we have finally settled on a plan for carrying out just such a meeting. We know our women will all enjoy it.

We are going to have a breakfast on Thursday morning at the Union Building at 7:45 Eastern Time.

We are to have a room all by ourselves where we can eat together and then continue with what we think is going to be one of the best features of our annual meeting.

We are to have a short snappy program filled with good things that all want to hear. First, let me say that Miss Mimms of Louisiana Farm Bureau will tell us what the women of her state do through the Farm Bureau and what they do in other states she has visited.

Mrs. Louise Campbell has consented to tell us how the Farm Bureau and the Extension Department can and does co-operate. Then we have some rare treats coming from some of our own women.

Mrs. Helen Hill of Genesee county, Mrs. George Felt of Mason county, Mrs. N. W. Laird of Washtenaw Co., and Mrs. C. B. Cook of Shiawassee Co., will relate her actual experiences along some particular line, all of which we know will be most interesting to every farm woman present.

(Continued on page two)

LARGE PROGRAM AWAITS ATTENTION OF DELEGATES. BUREAU TO REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING PAST YEAR

Sessions Open Thursday, February 6, in Room 402 Agricultural Building, State College; Annual Dinner at Union Building Thursday Evening; Plan to Attend.

The 12th annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at State College Thursday and Friday, Feb. 6 and 7, promises to be one of the most interesting meetings held by the State organization.

The Federal Farm Board, recent activities throughout the state regarding the division and the future of state highway funds, the oil lease situation, and the State Farm Bureau's taxation program, are matters of importance to every farmer that will be discussed at the meeting.

The State Farm Bureau and its service departments will have much of interest to report. The Secretary's report will show that the Farm Bureau organization is serving many thousands of farmers and is a vital structure in Michigan farm life.

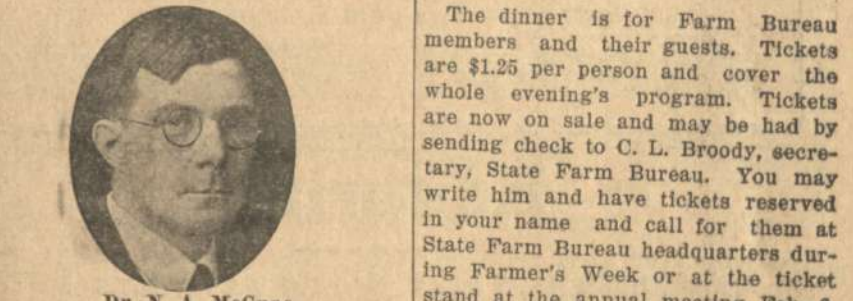
Preparations are being made to accommodate the usual large crowd of delegates and visitors from some 47 County Farm Bureaus.

Business sessions will be held in room 402 Agricultural Bldg., commencing at 9:30 a. m. Thursday morning, Feb. 6, according to the program published in this edition of the News.

Sec'y M. S. Winder of the American Farm Bureau Federation will address the convention Thursday afternoon. Dr. Newell A. McCune, pastor of the Peoples Church of East Lansing, and Miss Mary Mimms, community specialist of Louisiana State University, will address the annual dinner of the Farm Bureau Thursday evening.

All Farm Bureau members are invited to partake in their annual State meeting, which is the largest organization meeting at the College during the year.

AT GENEVA



Dr. N. A. McCune, Pastor of Peoples Church, East Lansing, who studied the operations of the League of Nations at its headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, last summer, and will tell the Farm Bureau about it Thursday evening, Feb. 6.

Oakland-McComb Farm Managers Organized

Organization of 42 Oakland-McComb county farm managers was effected January 9, at the D. M. Ferry seed farms, Rochester. Officers are: president, Ray Potts, Fisher Estates, Romeo; vice president, O. F. Foster, Lakefield Farm, Clarkston; secretary-treasurer, Harold M. Vaughn, Pontiac.

Farmers week the managers will consider a state wide organization with the aid of the Farm Management Department of Michigan State College.

The organization is believed to be the first of its kind in the state. It was undertaken at the suggestion of Ray Potts of the Fisher Estate at Romeo and Glenn Ellis, Manager of Mary's Eighty at Pontiac. It represents the majority of the farms operated by this method in Oakland and McComb counties.

7 to 21-Year Term For Potato Swindler

Pontiac, Jan. 20—A potato swindle perpetrated on Oakland County farmers today brought a 7 to 21 year term in Jackson State Prison for Charles Wohl, 35, of 9229 McQuade avenue, Detroit. He was convicted Thursday of giving farmers worthless checks for their potatoes.

The court recommended he serve 10 years. A piece of orange rind kept in the canister gives a delicious flavor to tea.

Resolutions! Meeting of the Resolutions Committee for the 12th Annual Meeting is called for 2 o'clock, State Farm Bureau headquarters, Lansing, Monday, Feb. 3. —J. J. Jakway, Chairman.

INSURANCE AGENTS THIRD MEETING AT COLLEGE FEB. 5

Wrote 22,826 Automobile Applications During 1929

Wednesday, February 5th, the Michigan State Farm Bureau Insurance Department will have the annual convention of the agents of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company and also the State Farm Life Insurance Company both of Bloomington, Illinois, at the Union Bldg., State College, East Lansing.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has the state agency for both of these companies and the territory lying south of the line drawn from the northern side of Oceana County to the tip of the Thumb is divided into six districts.

R. G. Gibbens of Kalamazoo has charge of the southwestern counties being District No. 1. A. N. Brown of Jonesville has charge of the middle district in the southern tier of counties, and C. H. Fowler, Lansing, has charge of the eastern district No. 3. H. R. Andre of Jenison has charge of the northwestern district No. 4. Roland Sleight of Lainsburg has charge of the central district in the northern part of the territory being No. 5.

The Thumb district No. 6 is handled by Jesse Blow of Lapeer. The eastern part of the lower peninsula north of these six districts is in charge of I. B. McMurtry of Midland and the territory in the northern part of the southern peninsula is in charge of Fred Dobbyn of Mancelona. The upper peninsula is handled as a separate district and is handled by Ben P. Pattison of Escanaba.

During the year 1929, the local agents working under direction of the above named district managers wrote 22,826 new auto-insurance applications bringing the total number written in the state during the three years of operation to 46,662.

The annual dinner will be held in the Union Memorial Building, Wednesday noon. Two hundred fifty agents are expected to be present and among the guest speakers will be G. J. Mechorie, President of the Company, and P. H. Crane, Superintendent of Agents.

Harold D. Smith, Director of the League of Michigan Municipalities, is reported to have rejected proposals of Governor Green and State Highway Commissioner Dillman to give relief to the cities through increased State participation in meeting the costs of trunk-line highways passing through the municipalities. It is understood that some municipalities are unwilling to have large amounts of public funds spent in their borders by the Administrative Board, charging that it is influenced by political consideration.

It would appear that agitators for the Dykstra Bill are perhaps as much concerned with having the weight tax money in their control as they are in securing relief for their local taxpayers.

Third Annual Dinner Of The STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO. Michigan Agents

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5 Dinner, 12:15 O'clock, Sharp

M. L. Noon, President State Farm Bureau.....Presiding P. H. Crane, Supt. of Agents.....Address George J. Mechorie, President of Company.....Address Alfred Bentall, Michigan Agency Director.....Distribution of Awards Surprise Sales Demonstration.....Elton James Ryan Union Memorial Building.....East Lansing

SECRETARY



M. S. WINDER Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation who will address the 12th annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Thursday afternoon, Feb. 6.

Tough Whiskers

"My razor doesn't cut at all." "Why Henry, You don't mean to tell me your beard is tougher than the linoleum."

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

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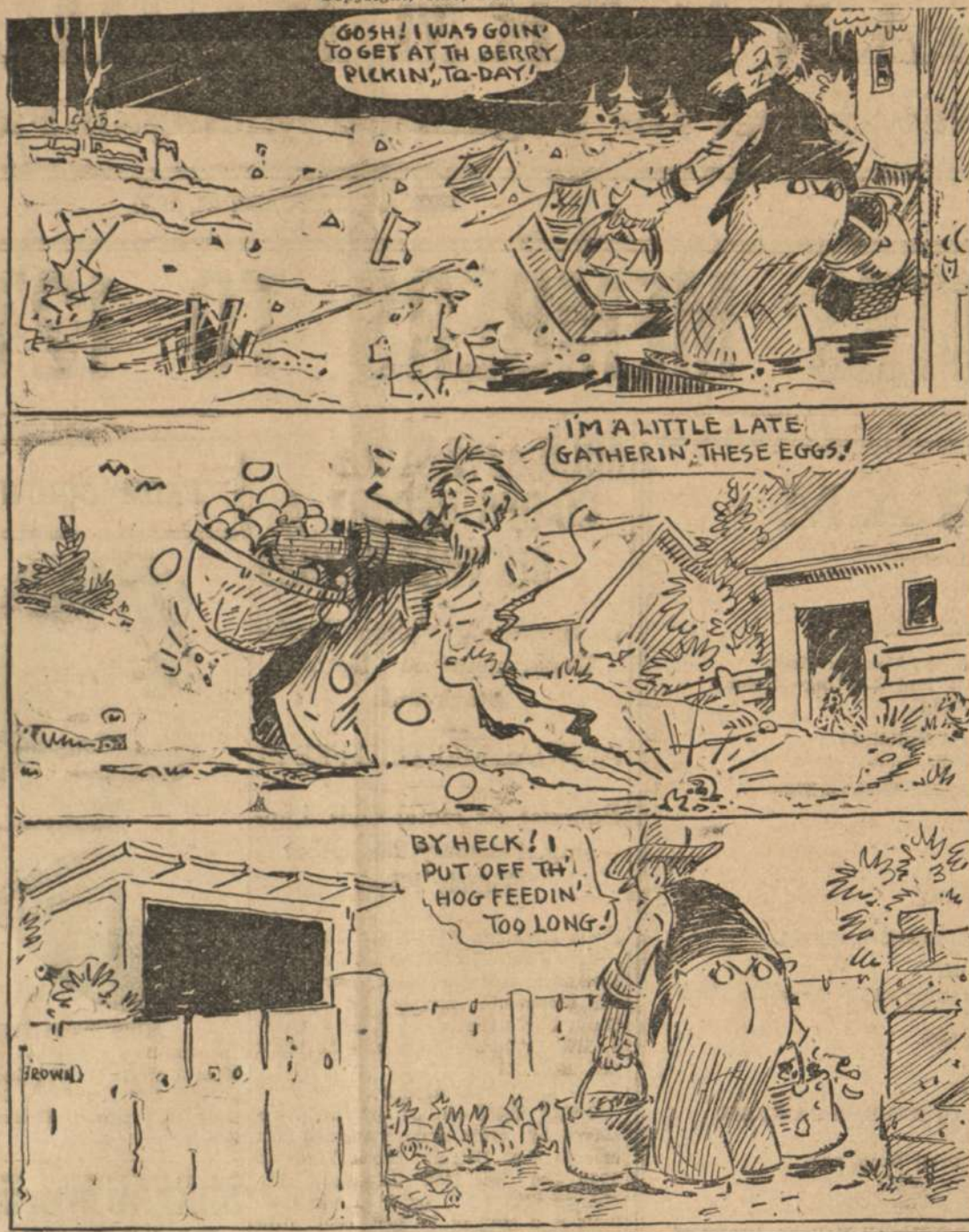
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GENERAL OFFICES, A. F. B. Bldg., East Washington St., Chicago
CHESTER H. GRAY, Washington Representative

IF THE FARMERS WERE AS SLOW AS THE FARM TARIFF MAKERS

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The Detroit Courier on the grounds that his proposal would surely prove to be a boomerang against the very taxpayers he had set out to aid. In its issue of January 3, the Courier says: "Should the City of Detroit, or Wayne County, succeed in getting a verdict of \$8,000,000 for deferred payments of auto weight taxes, it would mean about \$16,000,000 for the other 82 counties in Michigan. When placed on the tax roll it would cost the property owners of Wayne county \$12,000,000. One-half the taxes of Michigan are paid by Wayne County. Then we thought Bill Wreford had gotten past the gruel eating stage of political life."

Even more outspoken is the Michigan State Digest in its issue of January 2. Under the caption "Wayne Wins Bonehead Championship" this paper comments on the proposed \$8,000,000 suit in part as follows:

"When it is all over the chances are almost 100 to nothing Wayne will get nothing. All that county will have gained will be the enmity of some out-state legislators. Even if Wayne should win, she would lose. Because then the out-state bitterness would be exaggerated."

"A decision for Wayne would mean no highway improvements out-state for 1930. Nothing but a state forced to turn its highway receipts over to the richest county in the state."

In apparent agreement with the Digest, the Sault Ste. Marie News holds that "Almost without regard to the technical rights of Wayne and other counties, the general attitude of the out-state public will be one of hope that Wayne loses."

Thousands of city taxpayers are going to be deluded by the Grand Rapids-Wayne County-Municipal League campaign and it is going to take the best efforts of the farmers of the State to prevent the doing of a great wrong. However, it is heartening to know that here and there through the press there is a realization that this selfish proposal may eventually prove to be costly in the extreme to its advocates.

Bureau Women to Breakfast Wednesday

(Continued from Page One)

Mrs. C. L. Brody will act as cheer leader throughout our session and will demonstrate what can be done in the line of music for Farm Bureau meetings.

We want just as many of our county home and community chairmen, our county women board members, our women county secretaries, our women delegates, our county and state extension women to be present as can possibly manage to get there.

Then we want every Farm Bureau woman who can attend any part of that great week's program to plan on spending Thursday morning with us. We are putting forth every effort to make this one of the best Farm Bureau meetings ever held in Michigan because we know its influence will be reflected on every county in the state many times during the coming year.

Other states all have some separate

meetings for their women—some all day affairs—some breakfasts similar to this one as planned—and they are all enthusiastic over results. Let's keep Michigan in line with the rest.

It will be necessary for us to know how many expect to attend as we must give the Union folks some idea of how many to prepare for, so please notify C. L. Nash at state headquarters no later than Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, of your intention. Telephone from the college if necessary. Michigan State Farm Bureau number is 21-271.

We plan to adjourn at 11 o'clock, so that we may all attend the regular session of our annual meeting.

Here's hoping we may have just as many women at this first women's meeting as there have been men at any special Farm Bureau meeting. We are sorry we cannot invite all of our men to our party. We know they would all enjoy it but there is work for them to do and their presence is needed elsewhere.

We'll make all the stronger organization by having these short separate gatherings when each faction can adjust itself to its particular share of the work.

Delegates

County Farm Bureaus are entitled to send one delegate to the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for each 100 members or major fraction thereof.

Get your delegation picked as soon as possible and forward the names to State Farm Bureau headquarters.

Get your resolutions to state headquarters early so they can be put into shape before the last minute rush comes at convention time.

New York Farm Bureau Gains 3,000 Members

The first report on 1929 Farm Bureau memberships in New York shows a gain of more than 3,000 members over the number secured the same date last year, according to L. R. Simmons, state leader of county agricultural agents at Cornell.

According to George R. Hogarth, director of conservation, Conservation officers are not charged with the enforcement of Sunday state hunting laws, nor are they charged with the enforcement of the Horton trespass act.

How Farmers May Qualify Under Federal Farm Board

FEDERAL FARM BOARD Washington

January 3, 1930

Mr. J. F. Cox, Dean, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Cox:

You no doubt are being asked the question every day by both individual farmers and representatives of co-operative marketing associations as to what they will have to do to get aid or assistance from the Federal Farm Board.

It is impossible for the Board to deal direct with the individual farmer. Under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Board may, with exceptions not here important, lend only to co-operative associations which are qualified under the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922.

To qualify under the Capper-Volstead Act, the co-operative must be composed of persons engaged in the production of agricultural products, as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers, acting together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; such associations and their members may make necessary contracts and agreements effecting such purposes.

Under the provisions of the Act, however, such associations shall be operated for the mutual benefit of their members and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

(1) That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein; or

(2) That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of eight per cent per annum."

Another requirement of the Act is "that the association shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members."

In order to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act, the Board has already assisted in the formation of several national co-operatives representing particular commodities. Others will be formed in the future. If and when such national co-operatives are formed it is the policy of the Board to require that all local, state or regional co-operatives shall affiliate with the National and receive the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act through this national affiliation.

It is the desire of the Board that proper reserves be set up by the co-operatives to meet their own peculiar conditions. In such cases, provision should be made for the ultimate distribution of such reserves and for the distribution of all other earnings, except the limited dividend requirements of capital stock co-operatives, upon a patronage basis.

Any such associations as above described will be eligible to do business with the Federal Farm Board without the necessity of coming through or joining with any other organization.

We are preparing now some skeleton set-ups of co-operatives to handle different kinds of commodities which will be mailed to you in a few days. These should be helpful in guiding the organization of new co-operatives and assisting old ones to comply with our requirements.

Very truly yours,

JAMES C. STONE,

Vice Chairman, Federal Farm Board.

LIVE STOCK EXCH. TELLS INTERESTING LAMB SALE STORY

Explains Feeding of Seven Lots That Topped The Market

Detroit.—Seven lots of Western lambs were marketed by Michigan State College January 6. They had been on feed ninety days, costing \$13.25 in the feed lots as an average weight of 62 pounds, and sold at the top price Monday, \$14.00, and averaged 92 pounds, says the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

Each of the seven lots of fifteen lambs was fed a different ration. Theer cent.

lightest lot made a gain of 28 pounds per lamb on a ration of oats, corn silage and alfalfa hay. When oats were replaced by barley, the gain was 29.8 pounds per lamb. Corn, in place of oats or barley produced a gain per lamb of 33.9 pounds. A ration of corn and alfalfa without the silage produced the same gain.

The addition of one pound of linseed oil meal, for each seven pounds of corn in the silage and alfalfa ration increased the gain one pound per lamb, which hardly paid the extra cost. Oil meal, in the oats ration increased the gain 3.5 pounds and the returns, above the feed, costs 32 cents per lamb.

Complete results of the experiment will be compiled and presented at the lamb feeders meeting during Farmers Week at the college, February 3-8.

These lambs were sold by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange to Kolman Shapiro and averaged to dress 43.36 pounds.

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. An old water course across our field was cleaned out making a nice open ditch. This year a government tractor plowed most of the farm and has turned a double furrow into it from both sides the full length. H. I. O. St. Clair County.

A. The ditch or drain mentioned was not a ditch or drain established under the statutes provided for such, but was only a private drain. If the ditch were such that its purpose were clearly discoverable from its condition, then some steps should be taken for a settlement with the governmental agency which was responsible for the plowing. If, however, the purpose of the ditch was not clearly discoverable and if, from appearances the ditch was merely a temporary water course, then the filling up would not be actionable although the filling up would, in a small measure, damage the owner of the farm.

Q. A car is taken to a garage for removal of carbon. After three days the owner calls them that he needs the car and they report that it will be ready that evening. Then it develops that in some way a hole has been put in the radiator and plugged with solder, making a patch on the outside of the radiator at least seven inches across. The garage man states that in some way a blade of the fan has gone through the radiator and that he will send for a new radiator or send the broken one in for a new section. This is not done for some time and then after it is done the bill is sent to the owner. They state that the bill is collectible. P. H. C. A. Huron County.

Q. A man is not living with his wife and is not working. A five-year-old boy is with the mother who is earning \$20.00 per week. Can they make the man pay for the support of this child. A. B. S.

A. The father is responsible for the care and support of the wife and children, and the fact that the wife is working and the husband is not does not relieve him from the duty to support, although it might be that the wife would have to supply the money until the husband got work and could furnish it.

Q. A friend of ours had three sons and a daughter. One son left home at an early age but the other children remained at home. When this friend, the father of these children, died, he left a will giving all his property to the three children who had stayed at home. The boy who had left home was not mentioned. Can he break the will and get any property? A. S. C. Berrien County.

A. Under the statute which controls the inheritance of property by will, a man may do anything which is legal by his will. The ordinary procedure is for a man to divide his property more or less equally among his children and this procedure has given rise to the fallacy that unless a child is mentioned in the will, and cut off with a dollar, he can break the will and secure a portion of the estate for himself. However, this is untrue, and if a child is not mentioned in the will, unless such child is born after the death of the father, he cannot contest the will successfully and cannot get any part of the property of his father.

Q. I have a man working for me against whom a judgment has been obtained. He is willing to pay a matter of one dollar per week toward the satisfaction of this judgment, but the person who has gotten the judgment refuses to take this and says that he will take out a garnishment on the monthly wages of my hired man. Can this be done as long as my hired man is willing to pay something on the judgment. M. M. B. Lenawee County.

A. The garnishment can be taken out on the monthly wages of your hired man unless there has been an agreement between your hired man and the person who has the judgment, that one dollar per week will be sufficient payment. Until the whole judgment is completely satisfied, a garnishment can be taken out on the wages regardless that your hired man is willing to pay a small amount each week.

Q. I was driving my car in a nearby city on a stop street. Another car came from a side street and turned to the left in the same direction I was going and ran into my car, breaking a wheel and bending the axle, and a few other things. My garage man tells me that he can collect the bill from me. A. T. B. Washtenaw County.

A. If you were the one who took the car to the garage and gave the orders for the repair of the car, and if your credit was accepted by the garage man, then you are responsible to the garage man for the amount of the repairs. Of course, you have a right to sue the person who drove his car into yours and recover a judgment against him for the amount of damage done to your car. Even if you do get a judgment before you pay the garage man, you are still compelled to pay the garage man and collect what money you pay from the person who ran into you.

J. R. Bettis, manager of the Sports Co-operative Association, was on the market January 8, with four cars of stock consigned to Michigan Live Stock Exchange. In the shipment were one full deck of good calves that went to Nagle Packing Company of \$17.50, top for that day.

For railroads that approach the seaboard, that come within striking distance of the mouth of the Hudson or Delaware Bay, or Chesapeake, or Hampton Roads, or the Southeast pass the way to the sea is open. The advantage of exchanging traffic with marine commerce is theirs. Western railroads deserve equal opportunity and the St. Lawrence Seaway is the only answer.

Editorials

PRESS RAPS GRAB AT HIGHWAY FUNDS

Activity on the part of Grand Rapids and Wayne County political forces designed to stamper the cities of Michigan into a campaign to grab the bulk of the present State Highway money is meeting with opposition from quarters that were least expected by those who are directing the move.

Evidence is piling up that the sober-minded city dweller has taken the recent propaganda with a sizeable pinch of salt. One of the most important developments has been the skeptical reception given by the press in many localities to the plan which would admittedly hamper the development of highways in the open county.

Apparently many outstate papers have taken the occasion to review the whole question of highway financing, and find little room for complaint by the cities. In commenting upon the present disposition of highway funds the Flint Journal of January first said:

"Now, all state trunk line highways are built and maintained from the automobile tax money, and a considerable portion of the county highways are also so constructed. Under this system, so far as the state highways are concerned, the automobile owner is paying the entire shot, but as the highways are now wholly in the hands of the automobile owner—the driver of a horse drawn vehicle takes his life in his own hands when he ventures upon a state highway—the motorist is getting full benefit from the money he pays in taxes."

Pointing out that the continued improvement of rural roads is essential to the prosperity of Michigan cities, the Jackson Patriot of January says:

"The manufacture of motor vehicles is Michigan's greatest industry, and upon that industry, the present prosperity of this State has been built. It is essential, therefore, that Michigan set an example for other states in highway construction and that a road improvement program be continued at the greatest feasible speed. For good roads act as powerful automobile sales agents."

In Detroit itself, the author of the recent proposal to bring suit for the collection of \$8,000,000 of weight taxes under a technical error in the existing law was caustically criticized by

KENT FARM BUREAU BACKS MILL TAX FOR COUNTY HIGHWAYS

Believes Levy Is The Most Equitable For County Roads.

Grand Rapids.—The 1-mill tax, spread over the entire county, is the most equitable method of financing county highway construction thus far attempted and should be continued in Kent county, delegates to the 11th annual meeting of the Kent County Farm Bureau decided Jan. 10.

This was the only official action taken by the farm organization on taxation this year, but it heard Representative William J. Thomas of Cantonburg, a member of Gov. Green's committee of inquiry on taxation, say that he proposes to recommend as a substitute for the present state property tax a specific tax on intangibles, particularly advocating an income tax to supplant the property tax.

Alarmed by the sharp decline in butterfat and butter prices, the farmers appealed to the farm bureau to launch a campaign against the use of dairy substitutes. The producers declared consumers are "being deceived in the belief that there is a saving in the use of butter substitutes and we therefore recommend that the farm bureau undertake a campaign to emphasize the relative value of butter in comparison with butter substitutes."

Urges Group Buying
Collective bargaining in the purchase of farm supplies and closer cooperation between town and country were among the proposals advocated in addresses by David Woodman, district representative of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and Lee H. Bierce, secretary of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce.

Woodman cited the saving that might be effected in the purchase of fertilizers by group buying. At the present time he said, Michigan farmers are paying for the sale cost of a dozen or more representatives of fertilizer manufacturers who are traveling up and down the state. By pooling their orders with one agency, Woodman believed, farmers can eliminate much of this sales cost at a savings to themselves and at no loss to the manufacturer.

Four ways in which the federal farm marketing act will benefit agriculture were outlined in an address by Prof. R. V. Gunn of Michigan State college. He believed it would minimize speculation in farm commodities, eliminate waste in distribution, encourage development of co-operative marketing and prevent and control surplus production of food products.

Six new directors were elected as follows: Three-year term, M. E. McPherson of Lowell, Leo Riggs of Dutton and Mrs. Blanche Cowan of Grattan; two-year term, Rudolph Zant of Grand Rapids, M. R. Shisler of Caledonia, and D. W. Richardson of Grand Rapids.

Frank Church of Kent City, Mr. McPherson and Mr. Shisler of Caledonia were elected delegates to the Michigan State Farm Bureau convention.

Live Stock Exchange Reports a Big Year

(Continued from page 1)
efforts toward getting this increase in tariff on foreign beans.

Plan For 1930
We are starting on a new year and our hope and wish is that the year 1930 will show us keeping up the good work of 1929 by steadily increasing the volume of business handled by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

This, you all know, can be accomplished by co-operation of the shipping associations in being 100 per cent co-operative; by giving the best of sales and service at this terminal market; and by going after new members. So let all of us step up the pace just a little, stretch a little farther, and go out of our way to do these things. If all these things are done we think that at the close of 1930 the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will have established another record year, the same as it did in 1929.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and its employees are very grateful to those producers of Michigan who had confidence in their integrity and ability to enable them to establish this record for amount of business handled in 1929. It has been a pleasure to furnish the service necessary to produce such a record and we feel that the more co-operation we get from the Michigan producers the harder and more earnest will be our endeavors to give the best to be had. Not that we are not always trying to give our best, but you know that as the race becomes more exciting, in business the same as in the sport world, the more the participants exert themselves. The race has already started, as the first week's business of the new year shows an increase over the same period of the past year.

The Leading Shippers
Ray Harper, manager of St. Johns Grange Association, kept up his November speed and was first again in number of decks of stock shipped in December, his total being 24 decks. William Snyder, manager of the Fowler Shipping Association, ran a close second with 23 decks. C. H. Wood, manager of Middleton Shipping Association, was third with 17 decks. Sunfield Shipping Association, Charles Brown, manager, fourth place with 14 decks.

Frank Oberst, Breckenridge Association, fifth with 13 decks. West Branch, M. J. Duggan manager, took

BANQUET TICKETS

For the fifth annual State Farm Bureau banquet and old time dancing party at the Union Memorial Building, State College, Thursday evening, February 6, are \$1.25 per person which covers the banquet and evening's entertainment.

Tickets are limited to 900. They are ready. Send check to Michigan State Farm Bureau, attention of C. L. Brody, secretary. Ticket orders received too late for mailing prior to Farmers Week will be reserved and may be called for at State Farm Bureau headquarters, 221 N. Cedar street, Lansing, up to Wednesday night, February 5. Thursday morning the tickets will be moved to annual meeting room.

You may write us to reserve tickets and we'll have them for you at the annual meeting.

Tickets will be on sale all day Thursday at the Union Memorial building desk. Reserved tickets cannot be held after 3 p. m. Thursday except on advice that the owner cannot call for them sooner. After 3 p. m. unreserved reserved tickets are open to late comers. We urge you to reserve your tickets early.

The banquet starts at 6 p. m., eastern standard time and will start on time.

sixth place having 10 decks. A. F. Klotz, Portland Farm Bureau and H. A. Dawson, manager of the Clare Shipping Association tied for the seventh place, each with 9 decks. Iliaca, Owosso and Williamston Associations contributed eight decks each for eighth place. Grand Ledge, Sparta and Weldman tied for ninth place with 7 decks. West Calhoun and Nashville shipped six decks, tying for tenth place.

Farmers Visit Yards

J. R. Bettes, manager of the Sparta Co-operative Association and director of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, accompanied by about one hundred members of the Sparta Association, paid us a very pleasant visit in December. They arrived early in the morning, having been furnished a special car by the Pere Marquette Railroad. After making an inspection of the yards and watching the handling of live stock in all its phases, they were served a delightful lunch by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange. Then they rounded out the day with a motor bus trip about the city and over the new Ambassador Bridge to Canada.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will be held in the Council Chambers of the City Hall at Lansing, Michigan, on Friday, February 21, 1930, commencing at 10 A. M., central time. Several interesting speakers will be heard and many problems of the live stock producer will be discussed. Also, there will be two or three new directors to be elected. We want every shipping association in the state to be represented.

On the evening of Thursday, February 20, 1930, a banquet will be given at the Hotel Olds in Lansing. This banquet is given by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange for the live stock producers of Michigan and all are invited to attend. A small amount will be charged for the dinner. Be sure to be there as it will be an evening with plenty to eat, plenty of good music and high class entertainment and you will hear some excellent talks on different subjects. All are cordially invited to attend and to secure your place at the table write J. H. O'Mearley, Hudson, Michigan for reservation.

For Farm Taxpayers

With all that oil in Midland County, over 1,500 descriptions of real estate are being advertised as for sale for taxes this spring.

Genesee County's State tax increased \$382,000 between 1928 and 1929. The entire State tax paid by the county in 1914 was less than \$124,000.

It requires more than \$60,000,000 in taxes annually to meet the interest and sinking fund charges that arise on account of the bonded debt of the counties, cities, villages, townships, and school districts of Michigan.

Ralph H. Stone, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Detroit and Security Trust Company, told the Detroit Real Estate Board he favors assessing real estate on the basis of income rather than sale value. That is good Farm Bureau doctrine, too.

It appears that when the taxpayers of the Nashville school district say "No!" they don't mean "Maybe." For the ninth time they have defeated a new school building program at the polls. This time a \$75,000 proposition went down by a vote of 177 to 153.

Farmers in the vicinity of Vestaburg registered their dissent from plans for an increased school tax on Tuesday, December 30, when the proposal to create a single school district in Richland township was buried by a vote of 150 to 69. It had been estimated that the new district would bring increased taxes of from \$9 to \$10.50 per thousand of assessed valuation on the farms of the township.

New York ranks second to Wisconsin in the production of peas for canning.

CONG. WOODRUFF SAYS HOMESTEAD OIL LEASES UNFAIR

Asks Why Homesteaders Were Not Given First Right to Lease

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Replying to an inquiry from the Michigan Farm Bureau News, Congressman Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan today commented on the failure of the Michigan Conservation Commission to give homesteaders on lands overlying the State owned mineral deposits in Midland and Isabella counties the first opportunity to lease oil drilling rights from the State.

Congressman Woodruff criticized the State leases to the Pure Oil Co., which have been criticized by Farm Bureau members and County Farm Bureau boards of directors in those counties. Mr. Woodruff's statement follows:

Visited Oil Fields

"During the past summer, after my attention was called to certain conditions existing in the Midland-Isabella oil fields, I made a personal visit to the homes of a number of the homesteaders in that region. These people have been working and living under pitiable conditions. I learned from them that the State Conservation Commission had leased the oil rights on all their lands to the Pure Oil Company. I examined the deeds given them by the state and found that in them the state had specifically reserved all oil, gas, and mineral rights, leaving to the homesteader only such benefits as might accrue to him from engaging in agriculture. This policy, I believe, is very generally followed, not alone by other states, but by the Federal Government itself, and to my mind under ordinary circumstances is not to be criticized.

"The purpose of homesteading lands primarily is to permit a citizen to create a home for himself and his family. Usually homesteading is undertaken by individuals who have little or no financial resources. The homestead law provides that a certain amount of work shall be done upon the land each year, and that the homesteader shall live thereon at least six months of the year for a certain number of years. These are the provisions of the Federal homestead laws, and I assume the state laws are similar. Under ordinary circumstances this policy is a wise one and has resulted in the settling of a large proportion of our agricultural lands.

"However, in connection with the homesteading of the few farms in question in Isabella and Midland counties, and I do not know of more than a dozen of them, there is a condition which ordinarily does not exist where lands are homesteaded. The Conservation Commission of the State is supposed to know the quality of land under its supervision and whether certain specified lands are suitable for agriculture. My criticism has been because the Commission, representing the people of the State of Michigan, has permitted these unfortunate people to homestead lands which the members of the Commission at least should have known were utterly worthless for agriculture.

Law Is Too Late

"The responsibility for permitting these homesteaders to homestead these lands does not, I will say in fairness to the present members of the Conservation Commission, rest with them, because these lands were taken up for homesteading prior to the existence of the present Commission. That my criticism of the action of the previous Commission in permitting the homesteading of sand lands is justified is substantiated by the fact that the present Commission will not permit any person to homestead lands which are not suitable for agriculture. They go even farther than this. They now assist prospective homesteaders in locating lands which are suitable for agriculture. My criticism of the present Commission is that it did not give the homesteader the prior opportunity to lease the oil, gas and mineral rights upon which he has surface dominion. I believe the law now provides that this shall be done.

"The lands in question were leased to the Pure Oil Company upon leases which called for certain payments of rent until such a time as drilling was done on the property, after which a royalty of one-eighth of the production of the well or wells should accrue to the state. I have not at any time proposed to take from the state anything which it now receives from the leasing of any of its homestead lands. I have at no time argued or even suggested that the royalty accruing to the state from these homestead lands should be taken from the state. At no time have I argued that any man purchasing lands from the state upon which the oil, gas and mineral rights had been reserved should be given these rights. Nor have I argued that homestead lands which are valuable for agricultural purposes should carry with them oil rights.

"What I have argued and do now maintain is that the state wronged certain individuals by permitting them to homestead lands which the state, as represented by its Conservation Commission, knew to be worthless for agricultural purposes, and at the same time took from these homesteaders every opportunity to profit by other than agricultural means. I feel very strongly that in these few instances the Conservation Commission could well have given these homesteaders

the primary opportunity to lease the oil rights on their own lands on the same terms given to the Pure Oil Company, and could have thus enabled the unfortunate homesteader to make some profit, and this without loss to the state.

An Example

"Under the law any oil company or individual leasing the oil rights of these homestead lands can move their drilling outfits on to the lands and up to the house itself, if they see fit, and there is nothing the owner of the surface rights can do to prevent. The deeds given by the state provide that whenever any company goes on the land for the purpose of taking either mineral, oil or gas, that company is liable for such damages to the surface rights as shall occur from such entry. This really means little, because it is difficult to see how material damage can occur on property that is practically worthless. I know of an instance where an oil company has drilled a well within 200 yards of the house and on the farm of a homesteader. I am told the well is a good one and that it produces much oil. If this homesteader had been given a lease on the property on the same terms it was leased to others he could have sub-leased and thereby secured a profit for himself and his family without taking anything from the state.

"When we consider what the Commission has done for others, notably the Pure Oil Company in the way of granting them leases, it seems to me not unreasonable to believe that it could have handled the whole matter in the way I have suggested, thereby rendering justice to the homesteader, and still have lost nothing to the taxpayers. In the case of the individual homesteader, it was a matter of leasing the oil rights on only 160 acres of land, this being the land upon which the homesteader already owned the surface rights. In the case of the Pure Oil Company, it was a matter of leasing 5,000 acres of land, as I understand it, the surface rights of which not an acre was owned by the Pure Oil Company.

"Everyone, I think, will agree that individuals and oil companies lease oil lands for the purpose of making a profit. They do not knowingly lease upon terms which would not give them a profit. It is my opinion that the state was under more of an obligation to give the homesteader an opportunity to make a profit on the oil beneath his own land than it was to permit another individual or some oil company to make the same profit on that same land.

"The rights of the taxpayers at large are paramount. Nothing I have said or advocated will indicate that I have ever at any time undertaken to impair these rights in any way. All I have asked was that the homesteader be given a lease upon his own land on the exact terms upon which the same land has been leased to others.

"I will add that I do not now own, nor have I in many years owned, a share of any stock in any oil company, nor do I have any interest in any oil or gas leases. In fact, I have absolutely no personal interests whatever in anything connected with the oil development in or out of the state of Michigan. Whatever action I have taken has been taken with a desire to assist certain homesteaders, whom I believe

Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4 1/2 cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

WANTED—FARM TO RENT ON share basis, fully equipped. Particularly interested in dairy farm with 20 to 30 head of cows. Will exchange references. Address John H. King, Jr., R. 1, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—WORK ON GENERAL or dairy farm. Experienced on both. Am single man. Address James O. Edwards, 1251 Glover street, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS—Many extra good bargains. Let me know what you want. All kinds of city property for sale. List your property with me. I can sell it if priced right. Member, Farm Bureau and Grange. F. A. Showerman, P. O. Box 263, 401 Ypsi-Ann Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1-24 11b.

FARMERS' WEEK FEB. 3-8

with its MANY GOOD THINGS TO SEE AND HEAR is a very busy week for all but we hope you will reserve a few minutes for a visit to the FARM BUREAU CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. We feel sure that it will be time well spent.

Our NEW SPRING LINE of Suitings, Topcoatings, etc., will be ready for your inspection and if you so desire we will gladly take your measurements for suit or topcoat and file them for future use.

Your visit will not obligate you in the least. It will be a pleasure to show you around.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
Michigan State Farm Bureau

Political Ring Would Oust Mill Tax Friend

Grand Rapids, Jan. 24.—Because he voted for a mill tax for Kent county roads contrary to the wishes of the Grand Rapids political ring, City Commissioner Walter H. Brooks of East Grand Rapids has been informed that he will be made the target of a recall petition in the near future unless he voluntarily resigns from office.

It was Mr. Brooks' vote which enabled Farm Bureau members headed by M. B. McPherson, director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and other rural supervisors to save the mill tax for Kent county.

The petition recites that the mill tax imposes a needless burden upon East Grand Rapids, and that in voting for the tax Mr. Brooks voted against the best interests of his constituents and against the wishes of the remainder of the city commission of East Grand Rapids.

LOSS and Damage Claims

Handled by this department with no charge to Farm Bureau members. Nominal charge to non-member farmers.

Have Your Freight Bills Audited For Overcharges.

Let us handle your railroad problems for you regarding drains, station facilities and equipment, freight rates, fences and so forth.

Farm Bureau Traffic Department

221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan.

Why It Pays To Ship the Co-op Way

Drivers, buyers, commission men and commercial truckers who want your stock must figure a good living and more out of their shipping profits.

You can realize that profit yourself, and why not? You can ship through your nearest co-operative live stock shipping association, which is connected with the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and its sales offices on the Detroit and East Buffalo markets.

The co-op carries your stock clear to the packer's hands, and you get all it brings at the final market, rather than what the local man can afford to pay. Our salesmen are among the best in the business. We are interested first in getting all we can for the shipper. We do everything we can to sell your stock to advantage. Our policy is that your stock is "in the hands of a friend, all the way through."

We have grown to be the largest handlers of live stock on both markets. Send us your next shipment.

Michigan Livestock Exchange

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

Not Quite the biggest
"I despise hypocrites. Take Smithson, for an example: he's the biggest hypocrite on earth."

"But you appear to be his best friend."
"Oh, yes; I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS
We specialize in live poultry, eggs and veal. Used egg cases for sale in lots of ten or more, by freight or express. Also new coops for sale. Shipping tags and market information are sent free for the asking.
GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

Farmers' Attention
State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.
HOME OFFICE—PLANT, 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.

You can depend on Farm Bureau Adapted Seeds to give you large hay crops and do it regularly.
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan

RED JOCKEY
A Fine Farm Bureau Coal
When you want flour, coffee or other household necessities of satisfactory quality at a right price, you order BY NAME.
Likewise, ask your co-operative association for Farm Bureau RED JOCKEY coal and you'll get
A high grade, southeastern Kentucky coal for cooking, heating stove, or furnace. Easy kindling, burns vigorously and evenly.
Red Jockey doesn't have to be coaxed to get under way and puts up a big blazing, heat-radiating fire under very little draft. Is long burning, holds fire—an all night coal.
Red Jockey leaves no stringy soot. It is naturally clean in the mine and is carefully prepared for shipment. You'll be pleased by the absence of slate, and other impurities. Very low in ash; no clinkers.
Red Jockey is one of our most popular general purpose coals. It ALWAYS comes from the same mines in that field which assures uniform quality. (Shipments of any coal from different parts of the same field frequently differ in performance.) We know you will like Red Jockey. In egg and lump sizes.
Farm Bureau Red Jockey, Quick Heat, Fire Brand, Poehontas, Coke, Anthracite and Toastmaster Range Nut are Selected, High Quality Coals. Ask for Them by Name
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan

The Pail Test Tells Milkmaker's Value
Roy D. Cuff and Son of Jackson, R. 5, have fed Milkmaker 24% for six years, changing from home mixed feed. They have a herd of 18 pure bred Guernsey and keep records. Mr. Cuff says:
"We have one cow that netted in one year \$230.89 at five years of age. When she was seven years old we went back to feeding home mixed feed with cottonseed and oil meal and she netted \$129.86 for the year.
"We went back to Farm Bureau feeds, taking on the new 32% Milkmaker. Our average for December, 1929, was 40 pounds of butterfat for the 14 cows milking. Our returns for every \$1 spent for feed was \$3.12. We have never had any feeding trouble since we have been feeding Farm Bureau feeds."
Farm Bureau dairy feeds are open formula—the tag tells pound for pound what makes up the feed. The ingredients are selected to provide the highest amount of total digestible nutrients. Milkmaker 24% contains 420 lbs. of digestible protein as against 390 to 400 lbs. for most 24% feeds. The extra digestible protein in one ton of Milkmaker 24% is enough to make 363 more pounds of 3 1/2% milk than feeds of the 390-400 lbs. digestible protein class. And Milkmaker costs no more!
Your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau supplies can supply you with Milkmaker 24% or 32% or 34%, to fit your requirements, and with a copy of "Feeding Directions", a booklet describing all Farm Bureau feeds and their special purposes and how to feed them.
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan

1,300 Farmers Hear Voyles On Fertilizers

Record Crowds Greet Him at Twelve Michigan Meetings; Here Is The Address That They Enjoyed

"You never see a man making the land rich who doesn't get rich with it. You never see a man robbing the soil of its fertility that doesn't leave a heritage of poverty."

"A good fertilizer program includes the use of barnyard manure, green manure and complete mixed fertilizers for the special properties that each has."

"Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (potash) in barnyard manure, green manure and complete commercial fertilizers are one and the same things and differ only in availability to the plant and in the proportions in which they are found."

"Commercial fertilizer represents the 13 elements required by plants in combination. Three you buy—nitrogen, phosphorus and potash—and the other ten come free."

"Commercial fertilizer is an investment which can be depended upon to return from 100 to 500% on the fertilizer investment."

"Co-operative purchasing of fertilizers through the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio Farm Bureau connections with one of the largest and most modern fertilizer producing companies in the country is saving the farmers of those states about \$8,000,000 per year over what they paid for fertilizer a few years back."

"Michigan, Indiana and Ohio organized farmers—through the Farm Bureaus—now have the largest fertilizer bargaining power of any group in the United States. They take the entire output of three great plants."

"Farm Bureau fertilizers employ only the best nitrogen carriers, those recommended by State college fertilizer authorities, which is important when you consider that there are a great many nitrogen carriers, many of them classed as inferior."

"Nitrogen in Farm Bureau fertilizers is 98.6% water soluble or quickly available to the young plant. Plants drink their nitrogen in the form of water soluble nitrogen. The same is true for the other elements, except carbon. Michigan ruling on nitrogen in commercial fertilizer requires that it be at least 70% water soluble."

"Farmers are being asked to pay \$6 to \$8 more per ton for fertilizers carrying organic forms of nitrogen. Such organic forms must first undergo putrefaction in the soil before they are ready to undergo those other chemical changes that are necessary before plants can take the nitrogen fertilizers contain. Tobacco stems are an example of an organic nitrogen carrier."

These were high points in a series of instructive addresses on commercial fertilizer given by Mr. Otto Voyles before the members and patrons of 12 Michigan co-operative associations the past two weeks.

Mr. Voyles spoke under the auspices of the local co-ops and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and out of his experience of 32 years as a manufacturer and student of commercial fertilizers.

What Superphosphate Is

Mr. Voyles discussed the materials and the manufacture of good fertilizers.

His audience learned that superphosphate is the only fertilizer or part of a complete fertilizer mixture that is produced within a fertilizer plant. The best superphosphate is made from Florida rock phosphate, a fine rock seldom as large as a navy bean and of high and uniform phosphorus content. In its native state Nature requires from one to seven years to carry on the soil chemical processes that make the phosphorus available to plants.

In the Florida Bureau fertilizer factory, Florida rock phosphate is pulverized so fine that it passes through a mesh with 10,000 openings per square inch and comes out like flour. In that state rock phosphate is combined with sulphuric acid (the only item manufactured in a fertilizer plant, which is done by combining fumes from burning sulphur with steam).

The flour-like rock phosphate and sulphuric acid are combined in such proportions as to produce a ton of superphosphate. Here in 40 seconds of violent chemical action of sulphuric acid on raw rock phosphate the fertilizer plant changes the chemical combination of the phosphorus in rock phosphate to another combination as superphosphate, in which state it is water soluble or quickly available. Nature requires from one to seven years to make the change.

Superphosphate is made up a ton at a time and is stored from three to six months, during which period it becomes thoroughly cured. Before it is shipped as superphosphate or goes into complete mixed fertilizers, it is ground and screened again. Chemical tests are made regularly in the entire process to insure the goods meeting the standards sought.

Potash and Nitrogen
Potash from Germany and Alsace-Lorraine is the highest grade and the most uniform to be had and is found in the best fertilizers. There are more than 150 carriers of nitrogen, ranging from tobacco stems, forms of tankage and other slowly available and inferior sources to the highest grade water soluble carriers, which are used in Farm Bureau fertilizers and in which the nitrogen is 98.6% water soluble or promptly available, with the remaining 1.4% coming into availability later. The Farm Bureau nitrogen carriers are: Ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate, calcium nitrate, urea, calcium nitrate, and calcium-cyanamid. The last three contain nitrogen taken from the air by the electrical process and fixed in fertilizer form.

Mixing Complete Fertilizers
Potash and nitrogen carriers are

brought to the fertilizer plant from nitrate beds, potash mines, etc., in the various parts of the world. They are united in proper weights with the superphosphate to make such analysis as 2-12-6, etc. Great piles of 5,000 tons and more of the various analysis are made and cure in from three to six months. They are ground and thoroughly mixed and tested at mixing, go through the curing period and are ground and screened again just before sacking, which occurs on the day of shipment.

What Plants Require
About 3 1/2% of the dry weight of our crops (water extracted), is nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (potash), Mr. Voyles said. It is with that 3 1/2% that we are concerned in fertilizer application.

The soil normally contains large amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in tight chemical combinations, which become available to the growing plant through the action of soil water and chemical action within the soil, and bacterial action, all of which are governed by warm temperatures, and other factors, Mr. Voyles said.

"It is to pick up and develop the young plant from the time it uses up the food contained within the seed until the time that warm weather and other factors make available the nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other elements in the soil that we are concerned with intelligent application of fertilizer," Mr. Voyles explained.

Describing the functions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, Mr. Voyles said:

"Nitrogen promotes growth. Phosphorus is essential in all plant and animal cells. Plants and animals do not reach good maturity without it. Potassium is associated with the formation of starches, sugars, fats and oils and with the development of the plant structure."

A Fallacy Exploded
"There is no such thing," said Mr. Voyles, "as any fertilizer supplying enough nitrogen or phosphorus, or potassium to carry a plant from germination to maturity, claims of some manufacturers to the contrary, and regardless of whether the fertilizer is organic or not. It is mathematically impossible."

"Consider a yield of 65 bushels of corn. That corn requires 85 pounds of nitrogen. A large percentage of the fertilizer used on corn in Michigan has been 2-12-6. The average application has been 100 pounds per acre. A ton of 2-12-6 means that 2% of the ton is nitrogen or 40 lbs., which figures down to 2 lbs. of nitrogen in the 100 lb. application."

"We find then, that in this case we have 2 lbs. of nitrogen to feed from 8,000 to 10,000 corn plants per acre. The total crop requires 85 lbs. of nitrogen. It gets the balance from the soil when temperature and other conditions become right."

What Fertilizer Does
"Fertilizer nitrogen produces its greatest benefits in feeding and rapidly developing the plant from the time it exhausts the stored food in the seed until conditions enable it to work on the soil resources. At that time the well fed, vigorous young plant has an advantage that is strongly noticeable throughout the growing

period and in the yield at maturity. The same is true of the application of the plant makes of phosphorus and potassium (potash) in fertilizer. "There is no sense in paying \$6 to \$8 per ton more for fertilizers that claim to carry a crop clear through. It can't be done. In the case of the 65 bushels of corn, a whole ton of 2-12-6 would supply but 40 lbs. of nitrogen, whereas 85 lbs. is required for maturing the crop. The fallacy of such argument is obvious."

What We Are Doing
Answering questions, Mr. Voyles said that national surveys have shown that barnyard manure and green manure returned replaces about 7/14 of total of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium taken off with crops, and that the only logical source of replenishment is the proper use of complete commercial fertilizers. Farmers in this country now use about 8,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer annually. Some use enough fertilizer; others do not; some use none, but the net result for the country is a steady shrinking of the plant food capital in the soil.

Tankage, Etc., Slower
Animal tankage in fertilizer said Mr. Voyles is not the best because that commands a higher price in feeds. Nitrogen in animal tankage is not 100% water soluble and the tankage must go through the putrefaction stage before the nitrogen is ready to begin the series of steps toward plant availability.

Organized Fertilizer Buying
Explaining how the Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus have come to take the output of three great fertilizer plants, with lower prices to the organized farmers, which have continued, and how the Tennessee Copper and Chemical Corporation has had a mutual advantage and profit in the transaction, Mr. Voyles said:

"The Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation is a great copper mining firm and has a great surplus of sulphur, which formerly was burned and allowed to escape as waste gases. When the Corporation started the manufacture of sulphuric acid by combining the gases with steam, it had a great surplus of sulphuric acid, which as I have told you, is the agent which changes raw rock phosphate to superphosphate and makes the phosphorus quickly available."

The Farm Bureaus Appear
"In 1922 when the Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus were considering the high price of fertilizers and ways and means for the manufacture and distribution of highest quality fertilizers at lower prices, the Bureaus came into contact with the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation and its surplus of sulphuric acid. The result was that the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation went into the fertilizer business with the three State Farm Bureaus as customers. It has manufactured of the various analysis and the high grades stipulated by the Farm Bureaus."

"Farm Bureau fertilizers brought a drop in fertilizer prices. Within 7 months from the time the Farm Bureau fertilizer appeared on the market the price of 2-12-2 had dropped from \$48.25 per ton to \$34.00 per ton, a savings of \$14.25. 16% superphosphate came down from \$34.00 to \$24.00, a savings of \$10.00 per ton or an average saving on these two analysis which were very popular at that time of \$12.12 per ton."

"Prices have never returned to the old levels. The three State Farm Bureaus are the largest fertilizer purchasing unit in the country, and there's the reason that the farmers' fertilizer bill is \$8,000,000 less annually today, and why fertilizer is being bought at 3 1/2% less than it sold for in 1920 while other non-agricultural commodities command an average premium of 54% more than they did in 1920."

"The three Farm Bureaus have pursued the policy of making fertilizers to create competition and not to meet competition. They have built their success with the highest grade fertilizer materials. "In my opinion, it is only through such organized co-operative effort that Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana farmers have been able to get the fertilizers they want at the prices they now enjoy, and only by such organized effort can they hold the advantage. Only by such co-operative effort will they see the day when they can name the price for their products."

Genesee Bureau Holds Its Annual Meeting

Flint.—Two hundred eighty-six Farm Bureau members attended the annual meeting of the Genesee County Farm Bureau at the Masonic temple here Jan. 14. They had an all day meeting and took lunch together. Secretary Selesky reported on the feed, seed, fertilizer and other Farm Bureau Services work in the county, also that there are 1,700 State Farm Mutual Automobile insurance policy holders in the county. Mrs. Walter Hill reported on the American Farm Bureau meeting at Chicago in December. A coming Genesee Farm Bureau event is their annual dinner Feb. 25 at the Flint Masonic temple. This year a pageant will be given under the direction of Miss Elsinger of the Ohio Farm Bureau.

A Public Speaker
Mike: "Did ye ever speak before a large audience, Pat?"
Pat: "Fairly large, I did."
Mike: "And what did you say?"
Pat: "Not guilty."

FARM BOARD TELLS HOW FARMERS MAY USE MARKETING ACT

Join A Local Co-op That Meets Federal Board Requirements

Washington, Jan. 15.—James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board makes the following answers to the question which is uppermost in the minds of many individual farmers—"What will I have to do to derive the benefits of this legislation?"

"The first thing he will have to do," Mr. Stone says, "is to join a local co-operative association, and if there is none in his immediate section he will have to organize one and see that it is organized under the terms of the Capper-Volstead Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act. These local co-operatives should then federate into regional associations and the regional associations should belong to the national commodity marketing sales organization. It is with these national sales organization that the board expects to do business."

"As an example of why the board has adopted this policy I might say that there are approximately 12,500 co-operative marketing associations in the United States handling different kinds of farm products, and the first national sales organization organized was the Farmers Grain Corporation. It is the object of the farmers National Grain Corporation to provide the necessary storage facilities in terminal markets and sub-terminal markets so that the actual grower of the grain will have an organization of his own through which he can get all the service that is necessary in order to merchandise his grain in an orderly way, and feed it to the demand as the demand can take it at a fair price. All this seems to me to be founded on good sense and good business, and in my opinion, will produce results for the farmer."

Gov. Green Explains Soaring State Taxes

Ionian.—The present high state tax is the result of buck passing by previous administrations, and considering the need for an extensive building program to meet needs of many years standing, it is not excessive. Governor Fred Green told Ionian Rotarians in a recent address. Governor Green also pointed to the levy of \$2,000,000 of additional rural school aid as a further cause of high state taxes.

With 10,000 persons needing institutional care and 1,000 which have been actually committed to state institutions, but with no place available in which any of these cases may be cared for, the Governor told his listeners that he could not retain his own self-respect if he were not willing to accept the responsibility of taking steps that might eventually lead to the rejuvenation of these people.

It is said that collecting the income tax is costing the government \$500,000,000 a year.

Mexico's good news tells that the number of her schools has doubled within a year. The government plans public school education for every child, on the American plan.

FROM 7 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

Ithaca.—The Gratiot County Farm Bureau reorganized here Jan. 6 at a meeting attended by 150. Lester Allen of Ithaca was elected president; John C. Wik of St. Louis, vice-president, and Otto Pino of Ithaca, sec'y-treas. The meeting heard the address on fertilizer by Mr. Otto Voyles, reported elsewhere in the News.

Berrien Springs.—Berrien County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting Jan. 4 declared Michigan State College, radio station WKAR is of great value to farmers and asked the Radio Commission to restore the power and effectiveness of the station, which the commission has curtailed greatly. The Bureau endorsed annual return of part of the gasoline tax for construction and improvement of township roads and state income tax for lightening the burden on real estate. Livingston County Farm Bureau Jan.

Howell.—Annual meeting of the Livingston County Farm Bureau Jan. 22 was well attended. Officers and directors were re-elected. Robert Wright and Herbert Briggs are delegates to the State Farm Bureau meeting. Sec'y C. L. Brody and C. L. Nash of the State Farm Bureau, addressed the meeting.

Midland.—Oscar Wallen was re-elected president and I. B. McMurry secretary at the annual meeting and luncheon of the Midland County Farm Bureau Jan. 13. About 200 attended the meeting. Mr. Voyles gave his address on fertilizer.

Ionian.—Charles Mattison was re-elected president and Stanley Powell, secretary at the annual meeting of the Ionian County Farm Bureau Jan. 21.

Battle Creek.—Calthoun County Farm Bureau members—400 in the party—visited the Postum Cereal Co. plant here recently. They had dinner at the Postum Clubhouse, and a program thereafter, which included a one act play by the Albion Farmers Club.

Greenville.—Montcalm County Farm Bureau holds its annual meeting at the Greenville Grange hall Jan. 30 at noon. The Grange ladies will serve dinner.

WOODLAND STORE MEETING
Woodland.—Woodland Farm Bureau supply store is planning a farmers' meeting for Feb. 15. Pres. Noon and R. W. Newton, director of taxation, of the State Farm Bureau will be on the program.

Elev. Exch. to See Federal Farm Board

Jan. 27 a delegation from the Michigan Elevator Exchange goes to Washington to confer with the Federal Farm Board regarding loans to assist the co-operative elevators in Michigan with their business. In the delegation will be Pres. Carl Martin, Vice Pres. Milton Burkholder, Sec'y H. D. Horton, L. E. Osmer, Mgr. of the Exchange, and Waldo Phillips. Others in the party will be Dean J. F. Cox and Gifford Patch, Jr., of State College, Sec'y C. L. Brody, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and Co. Agr'l. Agent A. B. Love of Saginaw county.

Alabama Farm Bureau Saves Members \$20,000

Approximately \$20,000 a year will be saved members of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation through the efforts of that organization's transportation department in checking an effort by railroads to classify "basic slag" as fertilizer.

The railroads had made an effort to have this material shipped in carload and less than carload lots, placed on a fertilizer rate basis. M. M. Caskie, rate agent for the Farm

Bureau, successfully argued before the Public Service Commission that basic slag, which is a by-product of the Birmingham steel mills, is not a fertilizer but a soil builder, such as limestone. The rate on such a classification is about \$2 per ton less than on fertilizer between Alabama points

It's cheaper to borrow money at the bank and pay cash to the bank and pay cash to the dealer for supplies than to charge them.

Now is the time to list your seed requirements for next spring; use only adapted varieties.

A Driver Tells Us His Experience

A salesman told us that the week of January 6 to 11 he drove a model A Ford Tudor 537 miles over state pavement and gravel roads in good condition in western Michigan. He started with 5 quarts of 30c nationally advertised oil in the crank case and added three more quarts of 30c oil en route. He closed the week by changing to five quarts of Farm Bureau 105w oil.

The next week he did 621 miles in the same territory on snowy roads that gave some pretty hard going. On the sixth day, after 560 miles, he added one quart of Farm Bureau 105w.

During the two weeks he drove close to 40 miles per hour and averaged close to 20 miles per gallon of gas. The morning of January 18th the temperature was 18 below zero, but the motor, standing in an unheated garage, responded promptly to the starter.

Users tell us that Farm Bureau oils, go farther than any other oil in their experience. They are satisfied that the highest priced, 30c to 35c per quart, nationally advertised oils have nothing on Farm Bureau oils, which can be had for considerably less money.

Why should any oil have anything on Farm Bureau oils? They are 100% paraffine base, Sharples dewaxed and cold tested for winter driving. Nothing better.

Farm Bureau oils are sold by the quart or in five, 15, 30 or 55 gallon containers. The larger the unit, the greater the saving. Ask your Farm Bureau distributor about it.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan.

You Can Have MORE EGG MONEY

Hundreds of farmers have told us by letter and in person that they are making more money and greater net profits with Farm Bureau open formula egg mash and scratch feeds than they made with their own and other feeds.

WHY?

They tell us that they changed to Farm Bureau feeds because of the open formula, which lists the feed ingredients in a ton pound for pound. They can see that the ration is all egg making feed of the highest quality. No mystery or suspicion of inferior ingredients or filler about it. They have not been disappointed.

Mr. R. G. Vivian of Monroe, R. 4, reports that Farm Bureau feeds have increased the winter productivity of his flock of 700 white leghorns. They are producing throughout the winter months, with a gain over previous years.

Take one of these Farm Bureau Feeds home to your flock and note how they like it and what they'll do for you.

FARM BUREAU Egg Mash

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (Min.) 21.00%
Fat (Min.) 4.50%
Fiber (Max.) 6.00%
Digestible Protein 18.20%

INGREDIENT FORMULA
400 lbs. Oat Flour
400 lbs. Whole Yellow Corn Meal
400 lbs. Wheat Flour Middlings
400 lbs. Pure Wheat Bran
360 lbs. Meat Scraps (55%)
20 lbs. Calcium Carbonate
20 lbs. Salt
2000 lbs.

1470 lbs. Total Digestible Nutrients
Farm Bureau Egg Mash—no buttermilk. The economical Egg mash for the poultry man who has milk to use for his hens. Evidence proves its value in the laying flock.

FARM BUREAU 32% Poultry Supplement

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (Min.) 32.00%
Fat (Min.) 5.50%
Fiber (Max.) 6.50%

Digestible Protein..... 28.79%
INGREDIENT FORMULA
600 lbs. Meat Scraps (55%)
200 lbs. Corn Gluten Meal
200 lbs. Soy Bean Oil Meal
300 lbs. Wheat Flour Middlings
300 lbs. Pure Wheat Bran
100 lbs. Linsed Oil Meal—O. P. 34%
100 lbs. Alfalfa Leaf Meal
100 lbs. Steamed Bone Meal
60 lbs. Calcium Carbonate
40 lbs. Salt
2000 lbs. F. B. Poultry Supplement

32% Poultry Supplement is intended for the average farm flock where plenty of corn, oats or wheat is available. Get a bag, follow directions and then get busy counting the eggs.

There are 15 Farm Bureau open formula chick feeds and egg laying rations, some of them to meet special feeding conditions. Ask distributors of Farm Bureau Supplies about them.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

Lansing, Michigan

46,000 POLICIES Sold in Michigan

Fire Liability Theft Collision

Are Always Unexpected. Everything You Own or Hope to Own is at Risk Unless

You Are Insured

The State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. offers you protection against

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- Collision
- Windstorm
- Property Damage Liability
- Theft

at very low annual rates for farm risks in a strong legal reserve company. More than 280,000 policies written in 24 states.

Then, should the unexpected happen, you don't have to worry. It's our risk. We assume the loss and defend your interests.

There is a State Farm Bureau Mutual agent near you. Don't delay in seeing him. If you don't know him, or want further information write us.

Michigan State Farm Bureau

Lansing, Michigan

MICHIGAN AGENT

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. of Bloomington, Ill.