

## KENT FARM BUR. SHOWS DIVIDENDS THAT COUNT UP

Co-Op. Marketing, Stock And  
Crops Work Paying  
Hard Cash

CO-OP. SALES \$500,000

Bureau Helps Clean Out T.  
B.; Improves Crops, Fruit,  
Poultry Returns

GRAND RAPIDS, March 22.—The Kent County Farm Bureau has a fine record for successes in development of strong co-operative marketing associations. Its record in live stock, crops, poultry, fruit improvement is something to which Kent county members may point with pride. It shows the work of an up and going farmers' organization.

**Co-op. Marketing.**  
During the past 3 years the Kent Bureau has organized co-operative associations handling grain, produce, feeds, supplies, etc., at Cedar Springs, Rockford, Kent City, and Byron Center. Their business totaled \$500,000 in 1922 and the farmer members got the benefit of the savings. The Bureau also assisted in organizing the Grand Rapids Milk Producers Association.

Help has been given the Grand Rapids Growers Association which comprises 90 per cent of the hothouse men in Kent County growing lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, and other truck. Fruit men are also members. The Growers Association has become an important distributing point for Farm Bureau brand seeds, and puts out several car loads in that district every year.

**Livestock.**  
Kent County is enjoying an increased interest in better dairy sires and more alfalfa and knows more about the hardy adapted types of alfalfa because of a dairy and alfalfa campaign carried on by the County Farm Bureau. It reached 1,000 farmers in all sections of the county in a series of live, instructive meetings. The County Farm Bureau originated a tuberculosis eradication campaign for Kent County dairy farmers in 1921. It undertook the proposition of getting county, state and federal funds appropriated for this work. It has looked after the testing work throughout 1922 and is pushing the campaign to clean up the county the first time early this year and start the re-test. Kent County has a very good record. (Continued on page three)

## Produce Exch. Made Profit For Simpson

OWOSSO, March 21.—Emory Simpson, Shiawassee County Farm Bureau member, culls his poultry. He also uses his head when he markets the birds and as a result thereof he had more for his last bunch of culls than he would have had if he had sold them in the same old way.

Last November at a poultry culling demonstration scheduled by the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau, County Agent Sheehy culled 150 heavy, broody hen-laying hens out of Simpson's flock of 300. Simpson decided to send them to the Farm Bureau Produce Exchange at Detroit.

There were five crates, all of equal weight. One of them got broken and was refused by the railroad. It was sold locally at what was considered good price. The four crates sent to the Produce Exchange topped the market and brought Simpson \$4 more per crate than the crate marketed at home—\$20 in all. Mr. Simpson lives on Route 5, Owosso.

## Co-ops Are First

During the first week in March the Buffalo Producers co-operative Commission Association handled 114 cars of livestock—about 45 more cars than any other of the 17 firms on that market.

## Branch Boys and Girls Clubs Made \$6,543 Profit

Farm Bureau Helps Build  
Future For 962  
Youngsters

COLDWATER, March 20.—Branch County Farm Bureau had 962 boys and girls in Boys and Girls Club work in 1922, and 866 of them finished their projects. They produced crops, live stock, canned goods, and many other things out of their own handiwork and skill which were valued at \$11,435.29 and represented a net profit of \$6,543.14.

Better than the profit, these Branch county boys and girls each had a little business project of their own into which they placed an investment and made something out of it, thereby

## OUR PRESIDENT'S HOME



President O. E. Bradfute of the American Farm Bureau Federation and his farm in Greene County, Ohio. President Bradfute is as noted an Aberdeen-Angus breeder as was his father before him. He is senior member of the firm of D. Bradfute & Son, world famous breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

## Bureau Potash Saves \$70 For Two Members

Martin Boyson of Doster and E. Richmond of Doster, R. No. 1, are muck farmers living in the Gunn marsh section of Allegan and Barry counties where hundreds of carloads of onions and celery are produced every year. Farmers there are great users of muriate of potash.

This year the muck farmers found it very difficult to get muriate of potash. Everyone wanted to sell their mixed goods, but it wasn't mixed goods that they wanted. It was muriate of potash. The Farm Bureau Purchasing Department went in there and offered muriate of potash and the muck farmers were glad to get it. Their co-ops bought large quantities. The Farm Bureau price was about \$2 a ton under the lowest competition. Mr. Boyson and Mr. Richmond went together on a car. On his 20 tons Mr. Boyson saved \$40 through the Farm Bureau and Mr. Richmond saved \$30 on 15 tons.

## FARM BUR. BRAND SEED GUARANTEED

Farmers' Co-op Seed Dept.  
Stands Back of Every  
Bag

When Michigan Farm Bureau members buy seeds, this is the kind of a guarantee they want and this is the kind of a guarantee that their co-operative seed department gives them. The Bureau handles only northern grown, Michigan adapted seed and guarantees it to be fully as represented. This guarantee appears on the shipping tag of every bag of Farm Bureau Brand seed. On the other side is the description of the seed. Look it over.

**GUARANTEE**  
"The Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Department, Lansing, Michigan, guarantees the vitality, description and purity of its Farm Bureau Brands of Seeds to be as represented on product card and analysis tag to the full amount of purchase price. So many factors, such as cultivation, soil and climatic conditions, effect the germination of the seed when sown and the resultant crop that it is impossible to guarantee the productiveness. Further, we cannot be responsible for seed removed from our bags; but we do guarantee Farm Bureau Brands of seed to be exactly as represented when received by consignee if package is intact. It is recognized that a mistake may be made and it is mutually agreed that in no case shall the Michigan State Farm Bureau be liable for more than the amount actually paid for the seed. Upon receipt of seed if unsatisfactory advise us immediately and we will give disposition."

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## TWO CENT GAS TAX IS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Bill Provides Practical Means  
For Retiring Highway  
Bond Issues

EXPECT SENATE'S O. K.

Public Opinion Swings to Gas  
Tax; House Vote Was  
80 to 18

The Warner bill for a straight two cents a gallon gasoline tax bill has passed the Michigan House of Representatives with flying colors. The vote was 80 to 18. Prospects that the gas tax measure will pass the Senate without any destructive amendments are bright. It has been reported favorably by the Taxation Committee of the Senate and further consideration has been made a special order of business for Wednesday, March 28.

Passage of this highway funding bill may well be regarded as a triumph for organized agriculture and the at-taxed property owners. The public now sees that some relief must be found from the general property tax on farms, city and town real estate. Public opinion is agreeing that a gas tax would distribute the burden of highway construction and maintenance most equitably among those who derive the benefits from the state's improved highways. The Michigan State Farm Bureau membership is strongly in favor of a straight two-cent tax on gasoline.

**Foes Try Amendments.**  
Opponents of the Warner two-cent tax bill in the House made an unsuccessful attempt to reduce the tax to one cent per gallon. Rep. Edward G. Read of Kalamazoo led in this attack and secured the support of twenty of his colleagues, but the majority of representatives seemed to believe that it would be just as much trouble and expense to collect a one-cent as a two-cent tax and the funds secured would not be sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the state highway bonds that have been issued and (Continued on page three)

## MICH. CO. AGTS. MARKETING MEN

Other States Want Them;  
They Help Farmers To  
More Profits

Why is the State Leader of County Agents in a near by State applying for a County Agent job in Michigan?

Why does the Canadian Government send a number of Extension men into Michigan to learn our methods?

Why do two potato states want Michigan to furnish them with potato men with organizing ability?

Why is the Extension Office at M. A. C. flooded continually with inquiries about how Michigan does it?

These and other questions were put up to E. S. Bird, who recently came, at the suggestion of Assistant County Agent Leader, Roswell G. Carr, from years' experience as a County Agent in New York to become County Agent in Kalamazoo Co. He says it is because Michigan does things, the Extension and Marketing Depts. of the M. A. C. of which the County Agent is the man on the ground, tackles any problem that confronts the farmer and gets results, and the news travels to other states. He says the fact that Michigan has given up the idea that the sole mission of the County Agent is to make "two blades of grass grow where one grew before" and is out to make farming more permanently attractive by first making it more profitable, has produced results that farmers like to see duplicated in other states. And Mr. Bird applied for Michigan County Agent job in order to get into a program like that.

During the past year seven men from other states have been given County Agent jobs in Michigan. All of them have had extension experience in other states. We have also gained tried Extension specialists the same way. And there are others applying and one of them is the State Leader in another state, wanting a job as County Agent in Michigan where we do things.

In our potato section better marketing facilities are brought about, then better seed stock in order to have better stuff to sell, less culls and more marketable tubers, (and incidently, have some seed to sell). And now a campaign is on for better grading and a product on the market superior to all others so that in times like these when we have a national surplus ours will sell first and quickest.

It is no wonder two other big potato states are trying to hire Michigan men, who have had experience organizing. And it is not strange that other states want to know how we do it, or that live, aggressive men want Michigan jobs.

## Faner Bros. Clip First In Wool Pool

Faner Bros., Charlotte, R. 8, Eaton County Farm Bureau members, hold the honor of being the first to pool their 1923 clip with the Michigan State Farm Bureau's 1923 wool pool. Mr. H. Phaner on March 9 brought the Farm Bureau warehouse at Lansing 39 fleeces of high grade wool. He predicts a big 1923 wool pool for Eaton County.

## KENT HAS TWO HUNDRED MEN IN CAMPAIGN RANKS

Committee of Farm Bureau  
Men to Renew Member-  
ships in April

GRAND RAPIDS, March 22.—The Kent County Farm Bureau is all set for its second membership campaign which opens up the first week in April. About 200 County Farm Bureau members are going to put the membership campaign across. They will have an all-day meeting at the Hotel Pantlind, March 30. Secretary Brody of the State Farm Bureau and local speakers will address the meeting. The committee of 200 local workers will discuss the work done by the Farm Bureau in county, state and nation and the program for the future.

The 200 men at this meeting are the drivers for the coming Kent campaign. Every one of them has renewed his membership for another three years.

**Four Campaign Districts.**  
Kent county has divided itself into four campaign districts with a manager in charge of each. These districts are by townships. The leaders and their districts:  
M. B. McPherson—Ada, Vergennes, Lowell, Cascade, Bowne, Caledonia.  
L. D. Emmons—Graton, Cannon, Oakfield, Courtland, Nelson, Spencer.  
C. E. Wylie—Solon, Tyrone, Sparta, Algoma, Alpine, Plainfield.  
Jerome Lilly—Byron, Gaines, Wyoming, Paris, Walker, Grand Rapids.  
The Kent County Bureau has held some big meetings recently at Sparta, Tyrone Farm Bureau and Caledonia and Courtland and Byron Center, Kent City.

## Clinton Co. Prepares For New Membership

ST. JOHNS, Mich., March 21.—Clinton County Farm Bureau is getting ready for a second membership campaign some time this summer. J. H. Minor is to be campaign manager. He is a member of the County Farm Bureau, Board of Directors.  
After the second membership campaign Clinton County proposes to do away with the township organization and will build its county organization around the local co-operative associations in the county. Clinton has several very good and successful co-operative marketing associations.

## Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association will be held at Saginaw at the Auditorium Wednesday, March 28, at 1:00 o'clock. This is the most important meeting of the year.

You will hear some important speakers, including representatives of the sugar factories. Robert Reavey, Sec'y.

## Plant Farm Bureau Seeds

## FARM BUREAU FREIGHT RATE CASE BENEFITS SHIPPERS AS RAILROADS CUT DOWN INFLATED MILEAGE

Order Fixes More Base Points; Saves Shippers at  
50 Shipping Points in the Thumb One to  
Four Cents Per Hundred; Helps  
Farmers Throughout State

The Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan Traffic League have won another victory in their fight to abolish Michigan's zone system of making freight rates and to abolish inflated mileages now in use. The railroads who are defendants in the Farm Bureau Traffic League case have issued a supplement to their Michigan tariffs to eliminate and modify mileage and rate inflations, and have increased the number of base points in the state, which will also modify many rates. The supplement was effective March 20, 1923.

## RELIEVES FARMER FREIGHT PAYERS

Benefits to Michigan freight payers are already developing as the result of the effort made by the State Farm Bureau and the Michigan Traffic League against the zone adjustment of Michigan freight rates, although the entire case may not be decided for several months.

One important feature of the Michigan rate situation that was vigorously developed during the six weeks hearing at Lansing last April and May and in the arguments at Washington, February 28, was the extent to which the interstate and intrastate rates have been based upon inflated mileages, and the lack of additional base points.

## FARM BLOC TO CONTINUE WORK

Capper Tells Program Set  
For Congress Next  
December

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Capper, chairman of the Farm Bloc in Congress, tells us what we may look forward to next December when the new Congress convenes and the Farm Bloc gets busy again. The 6th Congress went home without finishing up a few bills of much interest to farmers. They will be revived. The Bloc will have some new measures to offer. This is the Farm Bloc's program for the new Congress:

Revision of the Esch-Cummins railroad act, including repeal of the rate-making provision.  
The truth-in-fabric bill which failed to reach a vote during the last session.  
Amendment of the tax laws to stop the wide-spread issue of stock dividends.  
A constitutional amendment to prevent the issue of tax exempt securities.  
Disposition of Muscle Shoals in a manner best suited to the production of nitrate for the farmers.  
Enactment of the Soldiers Bonus.

**200 Cases of Inflation.**  
The foregoing are only illustrative of 200 similar instances that were developed during the hearing of the case, and it would have been possible to have shown several hundred more. Without waiting for a decision by the Commissions the railroads have issued a 93-page supplement to their Michigan tariffs to eliminate and modify mileage and rate inflations, and they have increased the number of base points which will also modify many rates.

**What New Base Point Does.**  
For example, Bad Axe, Michigan, has been made a base point and that modifies the rates to and from fifty stations in the Thumb district, the reductions in rates thereby accomplished ranging from one cent and two cents on fourth, fifth and sixth classes to three and four cents on first, second and third classes.

**Worth Much to Shippers.**  
These readjustments, together with the complete readjustment and substantial reduction of rates to and from points in the upper peninsula of Michigan, are of themselves sufficiently beneficial to Michigan freight payers to be referred to as representing annual savings of several thousands of dollars in freight charges, and the real decision of the case which it is hoped will greatly modify or completely abolish the zone adjustment is yet to come.

**Commodity Exchanges Helped.**  
Success resulting to the shippers in the State Farm Bureau-Traffic League rate case are largely due to the hearty support and co-operation of the commodity marketing exchanges of Michigan. At the Public Utilities Commission hearing last May the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Michigan Milk Producers Association and Michigan's co-operative fruit interests produced witnesses (Continued on page 4)

## HOW ELEVATOR EXCH. SEES BEAN SITUATION

The bean market took a drop this week and elevators are today paying the farmers about \$7.00 for their beans. This price seems to be a fair one and should net the farmer a profit on his crop. We hear a lot of talk about \$8.00 to the farmer and this price may be reached, but we feel that profit taken now on beans will not be regretted.

Don't overlook the fact that foreign beans are arriving most every day at the ports of New York and San Francisco, while California can put their beans in New York at a rate of 30 cents per hundred while our rate to New York is 52 to 55 cents. The present prices on beans should keep the farmer bringing in his beans.

## One Day's Business

These Co-ops. Bought Farm Bureau Brand Seeds  
For Their Members on March 20, 1923

"You Can Bank on Farm Bureau Seed"

Armada Farm Bureau	Armada
Battle Creek Farm Bureau	Battle Creek
Belleville Farm Bureau Local	Belleville
Charlevoix Co-op Ass'n	Charlevoix
Farmers Elev. Co.	Concord
Four Co. Co-op. Ass'n	Marcellus
Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.	Parma
Lapeer County Farm Bureau	Lapeer
Manchester Roller Mills	Manchester
Milan Farm Bureau	Milan
New Haven Farmers Elevator	New Haven
Ottawa County Farm Bureau	Grand Haven
Plymouth Preserving Co.	Plymouth
St. Clair County Farm Bureau	Port Huron
Sherwood Co-op. Ass'n	Sherwood
Smiths Creek Farm Bureau Local	Smiths Creek
Saginaw Co-op. Marketing Ass'n	Saginaw
Tri-State Co-op. Ass'n	Montgomery
Washtenaw Co-op. Ass'n	Ann Arbor
Woodland Farm Bureau Exchange	Woodland

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

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E. E. UNGREN Editor

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NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BUSY

Michigan occupies a leading place in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. We have a lower percentage of infected cattle than any other leading dairy state.

During the first six months of the fiscal year 1923 we tested 132,684 cattle in 16,082 herds. As to the number of herds tested we were exceeded only by North Carolina, while in number of cattle tested we take second place only to Wisconsin.

Under these favorable conditions we may well assume that it is possible to permanently check this disease by keeping up the present campaign of bovine tuberculosis eradication. Michigan's leading cattlemen have formulated a five-year program of bovine tuberculosis eradication which will control and stamp out this terrible disease in Michigan. The disease is highly contagious and delay is bound to prove costly.

Now is the time to write your senator and representative urging hearty support for all legislation necessary to carry on this work.

To make Michigan the state in which all the rest of the Union will come for disease-free stock will mean dollars and cents to every Michigan cattleman. And think of our children! They should have milk from healthy cows. The eradication campaign is needed from every standpoint.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND

The Primary School Interest Fund has been such a blessing to the sparsely settled districts of Michigan that it has come to be regarded as a sacred institution which must not be tampered with.

Our present system of apportioning this fund was entirely satisfactory when it was formulated, nearly a century ago. But during the subsequent decades great changes have occurred in the industrial and economic fabric of our State. Wealth has been concentrated in certain districts, while other portions of the State are still almost in the pioneer stage.

The records in the office of the State Department of Public Instruction show that there are in the state many school districts which are able to provide the best primary school facilities with school tax levies ranging from a few cents to \$6 and \$8 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation per year, while on the other hand there are many school districts which, in order to provide school facilities of a more or less satisfactory character, can only do so with school tax levies ranging from \$16 to \$54 per \$1,000 of assessed valuations per year.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Rep. Thomas D. Meggison to provide a new system of distributing this valuable fund. The source or amount of the revenue is not changed in the least, but it is proposed to apportion this state aid directly in proportion to the school census of the district, directly also in proportion to the school attendance, but inversely in proportion to the equalized assessed valuation of the school district.

This scheme would certainly tend to equalize the burden of maintaining adequate primary schools throughout the State. It has the solid backing of the State Department of Public Instruction and of many leading educators. There is every indication that it will be enacted into law, for it is based on justice and a square deal for all.

THE GOVERNOR ON FAULTS OF THE ZONE SYSTEM

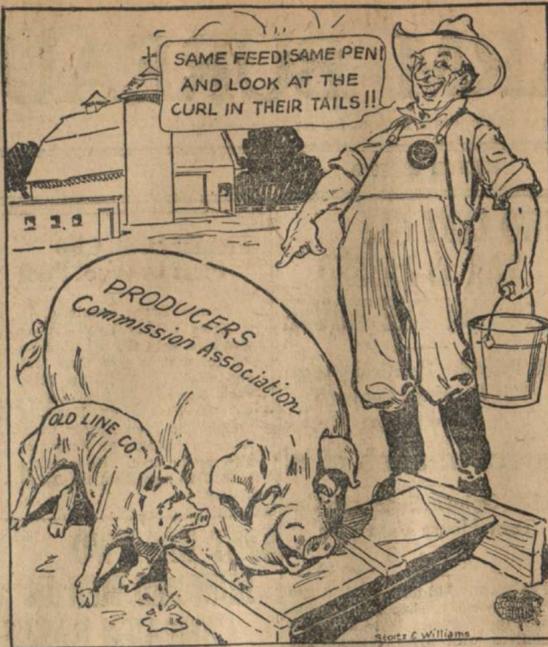
Said Governor Groesbeck to 3,000 farmers in a Farmers Week address at the Michigan Agricultural College, Feb. 2, 1922:

"The principal reason why rates on farm products from Michigan points to all competitive markets are so much higher than are the rates from points in other states such as Wisconsin, notwithstanding the much shorter hauls from Michigan points, is that, without exception, class rates and principally the fifth-class rates, are applied to Michigan shipments; whereas, from all other and competing agricultural states, special and specific commodity rates, much lower than would be their class rates, are applied. The only exception is with respect to rates on grain.

"Because of representations made by Michigan railroads the Interstate Commerce Commission has permitted the carriers to divide the Lower Peninsula of Michigan into several rate zones, with the result that the rates from Michigan points to all points outside Michigan progressively and substantially increase as the distance from the Michigan-Ohio-Indiana state line increases, but without regard to the actual distance. That has the effect of practically annihilating differences in distance of from 50 to 200 miles that should be favorable to Michigan points.

"In other words, the zone system greatly inflates the entire Michigan rate adjustment and completely disregards whatever natural advantages of location Michigan farmers may have with respect to the important market for the product. It is of equal importance that this maladjustment of Michigan products not only affects out-bound shipments of Michigan products, but also affects everything the farmer buys. Every piece of farm machinery and everything that he uses which come to him from manu-

Blood Will Tell!



Michigan co-operative livestock shippers are seeing something like this since they established their own co-operative commission houses on the Buffalo and Detroit stockyards. The kind of service given by the co-ops at both yards has put them at the top or close to the top in volume of business, competing with firms that have been there for years.

facturing points in other states pays a rate that greatly exceeds what would be charged for hauling the same shipment an equal or greater distance in any other direction."

FARMER MUST ORGANIZE TO GET FAIR CHANCE

"Just so long as a farmer is content to compete as an individual with group action in all other lines of industry, he can not expect to prosper as they do," said Walton Petet, director of co-operative marketing for the American Farm Bureau, recently at the Northwest Agricultural Price Stabilization Conference at St. Paul, where farm leaders from ten middle west states discussed the 66 cent dollar with which the farmer is trying to run his business.

"Our beef cattle dollar is worth only 50 cents when traded for horse furnishings, and when we trade hogs for fuel the hog dollar is worth only 48 cents," says Pres. Bradfute of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

POOLING BOOSTED WOOL MARKETS

So Says Pres. Wood of the American Woolen Mills In His Report

NEW YORK, March 20.—The tendency of the American wool growers to follow the example set by the British-Australian wool realization association in pooling and marketing by grade was one of the several outstanding features of the 1922 world wool market which brought about the phenomenal increase in the price of wools, said Pres. Wood of the American Woolen Mills Company March 6 in his annual statement to the stockholders of the greatest woolen manufacturing concern in America.

Other factors cited by Mr. Wood in bringing up the price of wool were: Wide fluctuation in foreign exchange, scarcity of certain classes of foreign, domestic and territory wools, increased consumption in Europe, Great Britain and Japan; passage of the U. S. tariff act in September, 1922, fixing a duty of 31 cents a pound, and the U. S. treasury Dept. decision to class carbonized wools as a partly manufactured product and, therefore, to subject to such a duty.

Through pooling our wool growers are marketing by grade and getting the full return from their products. They know more and more about the real value of their product and through pooling and doing their own marketing they are able to realize upon this knowledge.

FARM BUREAU SERVICE MEANS \$520 TO HIM

The State Farm Bureau Seed Department has just sold for John Delongchamp of Champion, Marquette county, a carload of certified Green Mountain potatoes for shipment to Long Island. The Bureau secured Mr. Delongchamp a price which will net him 80 cents a bushel better than any other offer he had had. This amounts to about \$520 on the carload of 650 bushels.

Long Island potato growers are the heaviest consumers in the world for Green Mountain potatoes. If the Marquette county shipment of certified seed gives the results that the Bureau and the buyer expect, it will mean a permanent and profitable Long Island market for good Upper Peninsula Green Mountain seed stock. This is Farm Bureau service. Getting a producing member in touch with a good market and at a good profit, with good prospects ahead.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds

The State Farm Bureau handles Michigan State Prison Binder Twine. Get it at your Co-op.

T-B ERADICATION MERITS SUPPORT OF CATTLE MEN

Ridding Michigan Cattle of the Disease Would Pay Big Returns

BREEDERS' PLAN RIGHT

They See Great Future For State as Source of Clean Stock

"The most important matter that the Agricultural Committee of the Senate has before it is the emergency appropriation of \$200,000 for indemnities for the balance of the fiscal year to pay losses incurred by the T. B. eradication work, as provided by the State Administrative Board. Also the annual appropriation of at least \$400,000 for indemnities and \$120,000 for operating expenses for the next two years," says M. L. Noon, vice-president of the State Farm Bureau and a director of the Michigan Milk Producers Assn.

First—Reduce indemnities by adopting the federal plan, which provides an indemnity equal to one-third of the difference between the salvage and the appraised value of a condemned animal, but not to exceed \$50 for a registered animal or \$25 for a grade.

Second—An emergency appropriation of \$200,000 for indemnities for the balance of the fiscal year.

Third—The inauguration of a 5-year campaign starting July 1, 1923, to test all the cattle in the state and carry on the necessary retests as required in the Federal Accredited Area Plan. Also the provision of a fund of \$400,000 annually for indemnities and \$120,000 annually for operating expense of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Fourth—Specific provision in the law to authorize county boards of supervisors to appropriate funds for the purpose of co-operating with the state and federal governments in eradicating bovine tuberculosis from the herds of such counties, and provision in the law that compulsory testing of all herds in a county become effective at the time county, state, and federal co-operative work is inaugurated.

At present there is far more demand for this work than there is financial backing to enable it to be carried on.

On March 1, 1923, there were 36 counties in Michigan in which the Boards of Supervisors had made appropriations for the purpose of co-operating with the State and Federal Government in the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis from their herds. The present status of those counties is as follows:

There are two counties, Hillsdale and Jackson, in which all the herds have been tested twice; six counties, —Gogebic, Emmett, Charlevoix, Antrim, Grand Traverse and Livingston, in which all herds have been tested once.

At present the work is being carried on in six counties, —Kent, Shiawassee, Eaton, Ingham, Washtenaw and Wayne, making fourteen counties which are under supervision at the present time. This leaves twenty-two counties, —Ontonagon, Marquette, Schoolcraft, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Otsego, Leelanau, Kalkaska, Crawford, Wexford, Ogemaw, Huron, Sanilac, Mecosta, Oceana, Muskegon, Ocala, Allegan, Clinton, Calhoun, St. Joseph, and Monroe in which the Boards of Supervisors have made appropriations and are waiting such time as the state and federal government are in a position to accept supervision of the work.

Stock men and veterinarians are agreed that the only sensible way to conduct an eradication campaign is on a County or Area basis. The requirements relating to Area Bovine T. B. Eradication work specify that a county exhibiting less than one-half of one per cent of T. B. as the result of a complete test of a county shall be classed as Modified Accredited Area and a certificate issued to that effect, the certificate to be good for three years.

It is encouraging to know that where this campaign has been carried out the percentage of reactors found has shown a marked decrease. In Jackson county the first test revealed 5.4 percent reactors while the second test revealed but 1.7 percent. In Hillsdale county there were 2.3 percent reactors found on the first test and but 68/100 of 1 percent on the second.

During the last fiscal year \$316,000 were expended by the state to indemnify owners of tubercular cattle. A bill has been presented to the Legislature to appropriate \$200,000 for each of the next two fiscal years.

The question may well be asked: Can progress be made and the demands of the people of the state be met with an indemnity fund for each of the next two years equal to only two-thirds of the amount expended

during the past fiscal year? The State Department of Agriculture states that less than 40 percent of the counties having made appropriations for the work would be given service with the proposed appropriations and the work in the counties could not be carried on nearly as intensely as efficiency and economy demand.

The stock breeders committee which has been considering this work insists that \$400,000 a year is required besides operating expenses. They are willing to slightly reduce the amount of the state award to correspond with the federal award in order that the work may be carried on faster and on a larger scale. These progressive breeders believe that it would be better for them to accept less for their reactors now and get their herds cleaned up at once.

There is no question about the scientific truth of this later statement. Forty percent of the children under the age of 5 years suffering from tuberculosis contract the disease from milk of T. B. cows. In view of these facts, isn't it worth while, considered in dollars and cents and from the humanitarian point of view, to carry out the constructive 5-year program which has been outlined and place Michigan at the top of the scale in this work?

OAKLAND HAS NEARLY 7,000 A. IN ALFALFA

PONTIAC, Mich., March 22.—Alfalfa acreage in Oakland county is increasing by leaps and bounds. Last year's area was estimated at six to seven thousand acres. It will be increased about one-third this summer. Lime, phosphate and nitrogen, also warm weather seeding without a nuro crop are the forces that win in most cases.

Alfalfa is proving to be one of the greatest factors in economic milk production and in Oakland county easily increases hay yields three-fold.

Order Arsenic Early

Recent advances in cotton prices is greatly stimulating the cotton acreage in the South and the consequent purchase of arsenic to control the boll-weevil. The price tendency is higher and it seems like good business to order your arsenic or lead or Paris Green early as the price tendency is higher.

It Paid to Pool Wool in 1922

All those who did are coming back for the 1923 pool—and many others.

The 1922 pool netted F. C. Tirrell of Charlotte \$63.81 more on 1,564 lbs. of wool than he was offered locally. John Lippers of Pulaski Twp., Jackson Co., reports a pooling profit of \$22.70 on 258 lbs. of high grade wool. The pool returned J. W. Pierce of Brooklyn, Mich., a net average of 41 1-2 cents per lb. on 463 lbs. pooled. His best local offer was 35 cents. He made \$30.09 extra. The 1922 pool brought G. B. Dann of Concord \$50 over local offers. There are many others.

Hold Your Clip for the 1923 Wool Pool

The State Farm Bureau will assemble wool at your local grading station for the 1923 pool. Grading will be done at Lansing to further reduce costs.

You will get the regular 40 per cent cash advance, as usual. Balance when wool pool is sold out. Last year the pool was closed out Nov. 28. Every grower had his final check by Dec. 10, 1922.

If You Clip Early

And want to pool early for your cash advance, write us for wool sacks, telling for how many fleeces. Then ship to the Mich. State Farm Bureau Wool Dep't., Lansing. We pay the freight and remit cash advance on receipt of wool. It will be graded promptly.

1923 wool pool assembling dates for your section will soon be published in the Michigan Farm Bureau News. Watch for them.

Pooling rewards the man who takes care of his wool.

When you pool you sell by grade and in accordance with demand and get the full return from your product.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Wool Dep't., Lansing.

NOTE—The 1923 wool pool, like the successful 1922 pool, is strictly Farm Bureau managed and financed. Manager is a salaried man. No Commissions paid. Wool is bonded and insured to full value. Squire Robinson will grade again.

**SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE**

Don't let another seeding go by before you put in SOLVAY. You make more money using SOLVAY because it gives you bigger crops, better crops and that means more money.

It's so easy to handle SOLVAY—shipped in 100 lb. bags or in bulk, may be spread by hand or lime sower. Safe, will not burn, and is so finely ground it brings results the first year.

Sweeten your soil and you "sweeten" your bank roll too. There's years of profit in using SOLVAY. Find out all about it—Write for the valuable SOLVAY lime book—free!

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO., Sales Agent, WING & EVANS, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

**This Year Spread SOLVAY**

**N. Y. COURT UPHOLDS LEGALITY OF CO-OP. MKTG. ASS'N. CONTRACT**

**Decision Shows That Organized Farmers Have Valuable Business Rights**

WATERVILLE, N. Y., March 21.—The decision recently rendered by the referee in the case of Barns vs. the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association, Inc., and Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc., in the Supreme Court of the County of Oneida, New York (trial court), is a complete victory for the defendants.

In this case, the legality of the association was attacked. It controls about 40 percent of the milk produced in New York state. The plaintiff, Mr. Barns, a non-member milk producer brought suit to obtain an injunction to enjoin the defendants from making or carrying out any combination for the purpose of fixing the price of milk in the State of New York, the co-operative association from doing any act whereby a monopoly in the production or sale of milk in the State was produced or under which competition was prevented, and also to enjoin the defendants from carrying out any arrangement under which the milk of the plaintiff was refused by the Borden's Farm Products Company unless he should become a member of the co-operative association.

It appeared that the plaintiff operates a farm near Westmoreland, N. Y., and that for some time he had sold his milk to the Borden's Farm Products Company, which operates a receiving station at Westmoreland. The Borden Company is the largest distributor of milk in New York City and controls about 30 per cent of the fluid milk business in that city. This company entered into a contract with the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association, which, in turn, agreed to supply such milk. Obviously, if the Borden Company purchased its entire supply of milk from the co-operative association, it purchased no milk outside of the association.

The plaintiff was not a member of the Dairyman's League (and apparently was unwilling to become a member. After making the exclusive contract with the Dairyman's League, the Borden Company necessarily refused to accept any milk at its receiving station at Westmoreland, except that delivered by members of the association, which members made their deliveries in accordance with the contracts which they had entered into with the association. Moved, apparently, by the fact that the Borden Company would no longer purchase milk from him, as it had done in the past, he brought suit, alleging that

the Dairyman's League, as organized and operated, and its exclusive contract with the Borden Company, constituted a violation of the law of New York prohibiting conspiracies of two or more persons to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or from doing any act injurious to trade or commerce, and of those statutes dealing with monopolies and restraint of trade.

The co-operative association contended that its operations and contracts were exempted from the laws referred to by specific statutory exemptions from such laws in favor of farmers and farm organizations.

The plaintiff claimed that these exemptions were unconstitutional. After holding that the exemptions were constitutional and that they exempted the co-operative association from the laws, which the plaintiff claimed it had violated, the referee held that the facts involved did not show that the common law rules, relative to unlawful combinations and restraints of trade, had been violated by the defendants. The opinion does not state what the holding would have been if the statutory exemptions had been held unconstitutional. No Federal statute was involved in the determination of this case.

With respect to the Borden Company, the referee pointed out that "it certainly had the legal right to purchase its milk of any individual or group of individuals that it wished, and for any reason that it wished to assert." This, it may be said, is the absence of a statute, is the establishment of a private business, no conspiracy or boycott being involved, may buy from whom he will or sell to whom he will, and that his reason or lack of reason for doing so is immaterial. The referee stated that there was no evidence in this case indicating a boycott or conspiracy.

This opinion, at least so far as the trial court is concerned, appears to establish definitely the legal standing of the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association and its right to dispose of the milk which it controls in the manner which it sees fit to adopt.

**Co-op Sells 71 Cars**

For the week of March 8th forty-eight Michigan Live Stock Exchange Shipping Association marketed 71 cars of stock through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Co-op. Commission House at Detroit. The Detroit Co-op. handled better than 30 per cent of the volume received at the yards.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds

**Kent Farm Bureau Shows Big Dividends**

(Continued from page one)  
B. is going to increase the value of every registered and grade cow in the county. Feb. 24, 1923, Kent County had tested 2,009 herds. Out of 19,000 cattle there were but 487 reactors, which is pleasingly low. Jackson County dairy men were the first to clean up their county and the value of their animals has been increased about \$30 per head and they are in great demand.

Kent County Farm Bureau has organized three successful cow testing associations, has another under way and expects to organize two more. The County Farm Bureau is interested in the breeders. It helped organize the Kent County Holstein Breeders Association, the Kent County Jersey Cattle Club and has co-operated with the Guernsey Cattle Association. It helps the organizations promote the interests of their breeds from a sales and educational standpoint.

**Poultry.**

Through the Kent County Farm Bureau poultry culling demonstrations have become popular in the county and many farms have got rid of non-laying hens and have learned how to cull their own, which is just as important. The Bureau has gotten together facts on feeding costs and poultry management which have been useful to Kent poultry men.

**Soils.**

Under direction of the Kent County Farm Bureau several farmers are demonstrating the use of lime with alfalfa and various fertilizer combinations for crops and fruits. Good lessons were developed by the 1922 test.

The Bureau has helped open and develop several marl beds. It arranged with two farmers for two free marl days when marl was given for the hauling away as a matter of demonstrating its effectiveness.

**Fruit.**

The Bureau is interested in fruit meetings and fruit trips and fruiting demonstrations and has arranged quite a number of these which were enjoyed by the men taking advantage of them. The Kent County Farm Bureau has always maintained an up-to-date information office on all of the foregoing subjects. Its advice on spray practice has been helpful every year. Last year the Bureau put on a successful potato spraying program.

**Kent Co. Members Have Big Program Planned for 1923**

This is the program of the Kent County Farm Bureau for 1923:

1. Help strengthen local co-operative associations financially and otherwise. To help them build up their organizations, improve their service, etc. Possibly organize two more associations.
2. Push tuberculosis eradication campaign for second test. A clean-up now with few reactors will draw outside buyers to Kent dairy cattle. Kent's freedom from tuberculosis will be advertised by the Farm Bureau.
3. Develop further cow testing information work and use of better bulls through bull associations.
4. Give every assistance to breed associations in interest of better cattle for Kent County in the different breeds.
5. Develop Kent County marl beds and increase use of marl on Kent soils. Demand is growing.
6. More alfalfa for Kent and help alfalfa growers through soil testing and aid in getting the best seed.
7. Help celery growers organize for marketing. Help them with their production problems.
8. Carry on work under way in poultry culling, poultry housing, feeding management.
9. Encourage use of standard Michigan fertilizers for results and economy.
10. Co-operate fully with Granges, Farmers' Clubs and other organizations for rural improvements and to make life enjoyable in Kent County.

**Mich. Certified Spuds Make Good In Ohio**

Mr. Guy Miller, Co. Agent, Warren, Ohio.  
Dear Mr. Miller:  
On our experiment with half a bushel of Michigan Certified Seed Potatoes, two rows across a field 28 rods long yielded nine bushels of potatoes. The two rows next to them, a white potato we have been growing for several years, yielded 2 bushels for the patch and the stand was very poor. The Michigan seed was better. The Michigan potatoes are fine quality and grew smooth and good size. In fact, I have to pretty near stand over them with a club to keep women folks from cooking them. Will plant them for seed.

Yours truly,  
ELMER H. PARTRIDGE

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds

**MICHIGAN FARMERS MUST CLEAN OUT BLACK RUST OR QUIT GRAINS**

**Dig Out Every Barberry Bush On Every Farm And Rust Will Go**

**MICH. RUST LOSS BIG**

Michigan has a big job in barberry eradication for this year. Federal agents under direction of Walter F. Reddy will continue the eradication work which has been going for several years. Digging out of the common barberry plant means the elimination of black stem rust of wheat, oats, rye, barley and other grains which costs Michigan farmers several million bushels of grain every year. The whole Northwest is fighting rust through elimination of the common barberry plant.

**Barberry Costs Something.**

Without the common barberry plant black stem rust can not continue to inflict its toll upon our grain crops. The barberry is winter host for the rust. In spring the rust spores blow from infected barberry to the new grain and the infection sets in which causes such heavy losses. After the damage is done the black spores winter over on wild grasses and stubble and in the spring go back to the barberry, where it produces the spores that later infect the new wheat. Without the barberry the process cannot

Michigan is an important grain growing state, although acreage devoted to grain crops has steadily decreased, due largely to rust. Michigan is a leader in rye production and stands about one tenth in barley and oats. In recent years around 500,000 acres have been planted to wheat. Every year rust has taken a large toll of all these crops. It is particularly hard on wheat, oats and rye.

Control of rust will permit Michigan farmers to produce just as much grain on a great deal less acreage and will enable them to harvest grain crops at a considerable saving on the present cost of production. It will do away with a great waste of land and labor which is due to grain never harvested because of rust.

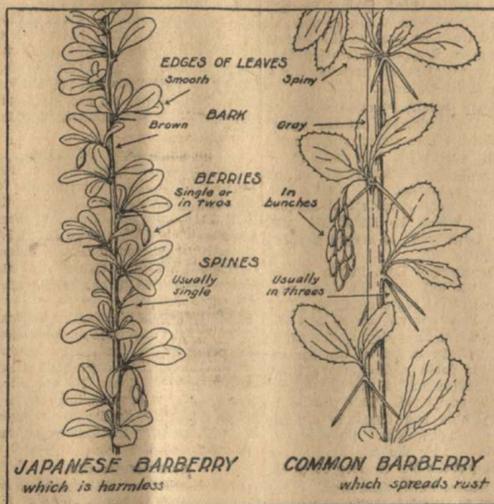
**Farm Bureau Helping.**

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has joined with the Conference of Prevention of Grain Rust, a national organization with headquarters at Minneapolis, in urging that farmers get rid of their common barberry plants without waiting for Federal men. Every bush dug out means the removal of a sure source of black stem rust.

**Keep Record of Places.**

In destroying barberry bushes farmers should be sure and get out all of the roots, as sprouts otherwise will appear and renew the danger. They should also keep a record of places where bushes were removed and give

**DIG OUT COMMON BARBERRY**



**This Spring Aid Help Eliminate Wheat Rust**  
If you have it on your farm, know that it is a sure source of wheat rust for you and your neighbors. Wheat rust will pass out when common barberry is cleaned out.

go on. This kind of a thing has cost 18 northwest wheat states about \$50,000,000 a year. Michigan is a fellow sufferer.

Since 1918 Michigan has made a farm-to-farm survey which has covered 20 counties in the southern part of the state. Forty-eight counties in the Lower Peninsula remain to be visited. Half this job may be completed this season, making it possible to wind up the original survey by the end of 1924. To do this the Government must have hearty co-operation from farmers, who, after all, are the persons most interested, for it is their labor and their grain that is eaten up by the ravages of black stem rust. Every farmer should be on the look out for common barberry and dig it out at the first opportunity. Soon it will be spreading rust.

**Rust Wastes Labor and Land.**  
There has been a disposition in some quarters to regard rather lightly Michigan's interest in barberry eradication.

**Mr. Stockman & Feeder**

Why do you spray? Because you know it is unsafe not to do so. It is a case of preparedness or self-defense. You must defend your orchard against the great army of germs and insects that have a natural right to live and feed on trees, the same as humans feel the right to destroy forests and most other living things. We must realize that live stock is subject to the same dangers, ticks, flies, lice and other insects that attack the outside while stomach worms and troublesome germs work on the inside.

If these pests are driven back or eliminated, your live stock will have a fair chance, and when free from such hindrances, Mother Nature will always do her part. TIX-TON-MIX is an antiseptic and eliminator of such hindrances as may prevent the full gain being obtained from your feed. TIX-TON-MIX is successfully used by large feeders and agriculture authorities. TIX-TON is ethical and sold under a guarantee by drug, seed, hardware and general stores in packages, 7 lbs., \$1.50; 14½ lbs., \$3.00; 45 lb. drums, \$7.50. It is economical to use; costs 2c a month for each sheep, 12c a month for horses and cattle. Any TIX-TON DEALER will supply you, or sent direct parcel post prepaid.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, INC. Grand Ledge, Mich.

this information to Government scouts when they call. These locations will be made a matter of permanent record so if rust appears again in a locality supposed to be free of barberry the old location will be investigated again. Michigan has a big job on hand. It will probably be one of the last states to conquer black stem rust as the barberry plant is very widely scattered and has escaped from cultivation in large numbers. Barberries are found in nearly every city, village and rural township. Federal agents will find it necessary to comb each farm carefully. Progress in Michigan has been accordingly difficult and is likely to be slower than states west of the Mississippi where an original survey has been completed.

**Denmark Shows How.**

When Michigan has completed the first time over, it will mean that every city lawn and every farm will have been inspected and all bushes removed or marked for removal. When the last bush is out plant pathologists are confident that black stem rust will disappear as a source of loss in grain production. Denmark has proved this to be so. Prior to 1904 Denmark suffered great losses from black stem rust. Complete eradication of all common barberry in Denmark resulted in just as complete eradication of black stem rust of wheat.

Those who are unable to identify common barberry can't mistake it that after studying the accompanying illustrations of the harmless common barberry and the harmful Japanese barberry bush. Further detail description and information may be obtained from Walter F. Reddy at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

**CLUB WORKERS WANT 50 PURE-BRED EWES**

Louis H. Mathias, Hillsdale County Boys' and Girls' Club Leader, has inquiries for over 50 sheep for club projects. The club members are buying only good pure-bred ewes safe in lamb and are buying them worth the money. The aim is to make the club members a fair profit and at the same time furnish them with good foundation stock. So far Shropshires have been in greatest demand, although quite a few Hampshires and Delaines will be placed. The Hillsdale County Farm Bureau is making this work possible.

The State Farm Bureau handles Michigan State Prison Binder Twine. Get it at your Co-op.

**TWO CENT GAS TAX IS PASSED BY HOUSE**

(Continued from page one)  
for which no provision has been made for final payment.

Rep. Charles Evans, chairman of the House Committee on General Taxation, declared that Michigan cities pay less for trunk line highways than do the cities of any other state. He pointed out that the funds from the proposed gasoline tax would be used for only the 7,000 miles of trunk lines, while 68,000 miles of public highways would still be left for support by the general property of the state.

**Other States Adopt Gas Tax.**

That the gasoline tax idea for maintaining highways is steadily gaining in popularity was proved by Rep. Evans who declared that while two years ago only four states had a gas tax; now seventeen states have adopted this method of raising highway funds.

It was proved that the gas tax is the only practical means of obtaining highway aid from the continually increasing number of automobile tourists who yearly "burn up" the Michigan highways. Many of these tourists come from states having a gas tax and are accustomed to paying it at home. Michigan tourists traveling by auto in these states are obliged to pay their gas tax.

Rep. Evans declared that the Warner gas tax would yield from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 annually from tourist travel.

**How Members Voted.**

Ninety-seven representatives were present when the final vote was taken. Of this number 79 supported the bill while only 18 opposed it. Of this number 13 were from Wayne County, 1 from Jackson, 1 from Gogebic, 1 from Port Huron and 2 from Kalamazoo.

Those voting "no" were:

Bartlett	Holland
Bristow	Lee
Brown	Palmer
Corliss	Read
Culliver	Stevenson
Dacey	Titus
Ferris	Wardell
Hewlett	Wood
	Woodruff

**MICH. FARM BUREAU MILKMAKER**

For high production at low cost. The tag tells pound for pound what you feed and pay for

**Guaranteed Analysis**

Protein 24% (min.)  
Carbohydrates 45% (min.)  
Fat 5% (min.)  
Fibre 9% (max.)

**INGREDIENTS (As Shown on tag)**

500 lbs. Gluten Feed
250 " Cottonseed Meal—43%
240 " O. P. Linseed Oil Meal
200 " Corn Distillers' Grains
200 " Stand. Wheat Bran
160 " Yellow Hominy
20 " Calcium Carbonate
100 " Ground Oats
100 " Stand. Wheat Mid. 3X
100 " Cane Molasses
100 " Peanut Meal—40%
20 " Salt
20 " Calcium Carbonate

2000 lbs. of honest feed.

Get It From Your Co-op.

**CLINTON TESTING ASS'N. A COMER**

**Herd Owners Learning Facts That Mean Present and Future Profits**

The North Clinton Cow Testing Ass'n., which started operation March 5, with 26 herds, is finding out some things that are of considerable interest to the owners of the herds. It was organized with the help of the Clinton County Farm Bureau.

Some animals have very good records; others show little merit at present. Some cows have been found that are returning \$30 net per month to their owners over and above the feed costs. One member learned that he had a cow testing 5.9 per cent and that some of the other members of the herd were very close to 5 percent. He didn't know that or he would not have sold some that he disposed of recently at the price he did had they given similar results under a test. On the other hand, another dairyman learned that he had a cow who was making only 32 cents net per month over and above feed costs.

Although the North Clinton Ass'n. is just starting its work, the results are opening the eyes of the members. The herd owners are much interested in the work. They are finding out worth while facts about their herds. Clinton County and Shiawassee County are interested in another testing association which will be known as the Southwest Clinton Cow Testing Ass'n., and will take in the territory about Elsie and Ovid.

The Cow Testing Association enables the dairy farmer to build up his herd for the future. It gives him a record of performance which is a guide to future operations. It determines the cows most efficient in their production. The information obtained through a testing association places an added value on the young stock because the owner has an actual performance record of the dam and the sire's dam as his guide.

Many counties in Michigan are interested in cow testing associations and more are being organized every month.

**3,000 A. of Alfalfa**

In 1920 Midland County had less than 100 acres of alfalfa being cut for hay. In 1923 approximately 3,000 acres will be cut for hay, says the Midland County Farm Bureau, which has carried on some great work in increasing the county's alfalfa acreage.

**Interests Middlemen And Montcalm County**

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 7.—Mrs. W. J. Crowder of this city while peeling a potato, found a note in it reading: "I got 24 cents per bushel. What did you give?" It was signed "G. F. Beardsley, Stanton, Mich., and was dated January 19. Mrs. Crowder said she paid 30 cents per peck for the potatoes.

Your Co-op. handles Michigan State Prison Binder Twine. Ask for it.



**Sweet Clover**

The greatest pasture and soil building crop of Michigan. Also a good hay crop on lighter soils and a valuable crop to pave the way for alfalfa.

Good sweet clover is still cheap so if you must save money on seed use Farm Bureau Brand Sweet Clover, we have both white blossom and yellow blossom varieties.

Demand scarified Farm Bureau Brand Sweet Clover and all other Farm Bureau Brand Seeds. Their vitality, description and purity are guaranteed to be as represented to the full amount of the purchase price. If your Local Co-operative Association cannot supply you write direct to

Seed Department  
**MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

**You Can't Go Wrong If You Plant Farm Bureau Seed**



### Certified Seed Oats and Barley

Michigan Farm Bureau Brands include the Best varieties of alfalfa, clover, seed grains and other field and grass seeds. Their Vitality, Description and Purity is guaranteed to be as represented to the full amount of the Purchase Price.

These varieties are certified after field and bin inspection on the basis of freedom from mixtures, foul seeds and diseases. Through years of constant selection and elimination of weaker strains, they are the highest yielding in the state. Even those who purchased seed of these varieties two or more years ago can afford to purchase new seed stock at the reasonable prices quoted this year.

If you are growing "Just Oats" or "Barley" you cannot afford to miss this opportunity to make money on the increased yields these varieties will return.

- Wolverine, Worthy Oats**  
6 to 25 bushel lots, \$1.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan.
- Wisconsin Pedigree and Black Barless Barley**  
6 to 25 bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan  
2 1/2 bu. jute sacks extra 16c each; 16 oz. grain bags 47c each.  
Seed Corn, Beans, Soy Beans, etc., should also be ordered now.  
If your Local Co-Op. cannot supply you with these high yielding, disease free, certified varieties, Write at once to



Seed Department

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

### MARKET CONDITIONS

As Reported By State Farm Bureau Marketing Departments

#### GRAIN MARKETS

**WHEAT**  
We believe the wheat market stands in a good position. A crops scare or damage reports should advance wheat to higher levels.

**CORN**  
Corn continues to be the strong grain although we do not look for any higher prices at present.

**OATS**  
Follow action of other grains. We must have export demand to put the price of rye up very much. We understand that Russia is getting more money for rye than they have in the past, which should increase our prices somewhat. We surely look for rye to do somewhat better in thirty days.

#### SEED

The weather conditions this spring have brought about a peculiar situation in the seed business. The eastern states are still buried in snow. Proverbially, people do not buy seed until they are just about ready to sow. The eastern states are the ones who will be in the market for large supplies of clover as there is plenty of seed for local demand in the Midwest. The imports being nothing this year compared to around ten million pounds per year for several years makes most people who have analyzed the situation believe that the East will use a lot of this Midwest seed.

Midwestern dealers are very anxious to begin to move some of their stocks as the season is getting late. As a result clover prices have been considerably reduced. The Toledo market, however, has advanced each of the last two days and the undertone appears strengthened. The whole future of the market depends on the demand for seed from the Eastern states. It looks as though

everyone needing seed should get their order in at once, for it isn't likely that seed will be any lower until after the seeding season is over. But the big factor is transportation which is not very rapid and those who defer their orders until the last minute may find it difficult to get the seed in time to be used.

**FARM BUREAU RATE CASE HELPS SHIPPERS**  
(Continued from page one)  
whose testimony on behalf of the farmer shippers was convincing. Their statements of fact could not be shaken. The commodity exchanges gave every assistance in fighting the farmers' rate case.

**Farmers Have Been Heard**  
The work of the State Farm Bureau's Traffic Counsel, E. L. Ewing of Grand Rapids, will have far reaching benefits for Michigan farmers. His preparation and presentation of the State Farm Bureau-Traffic League case has given the Interstate Commerce Commission a thorough knowledge of Michigan shippers' conditions and the railroad situation in Michigan from the shippers' standpoint. Until the State Farm Bureau prepared its case never had there been a complete presentation of the Michigan railroad situation as it affects farmer shippers. The I. C. C. now has sound evidence which will probably benefit Michigan farmers for years to come.

**Case Not Ended**  
The history of the Michigan Farm Bureau's part in the zone rate case was reviewed in the last edition of the News. Further developments in the zone-rate case will be presented in the News as they occur. Additional details of the benefits resulting from elimination of inflated mileages in many parts of Michigan will also be presented.

### What the Legislature is Doing

As Reported by the State Farm Bureau's Observer

The House has passed the 2c gas tax and has killed capital punishment and the agricultural statistics law. The Senate has advanced the amendment to extend the limits of the corporation tax law and is making progress with the appropriation measures.

**Gas Tax Meets Favor.**  
The Warner 2c gasoline tax went through the House quickly. Amendments proposed by its friends were quickly adopted, but proposed changes advocated by its enemies were quickly snowed under. Most of the debate centered around an amendment proposed by Rep. Edward G. Read of Kalamazoo county to change the tax from 2c to 1c. This was lost 77 to 21. Rep. Warner pointed out that it would cost practically as much to collect a 1c tax as a 2c tax, and that a 1c tax would not yield sufficient revenue to pay interest and principal on highway bonds which the State has already issued. They declared that the 2c gas tax was one feature of a "pay as you go" policy and that it distributed the burden of highway expense justly among those who used the roads.

The gas tax would be used on the 7,000 miles of state trunk line roads, while the 68,000 miles of other roads would still be supported by the general property tax as at present.

Only five representatives outside of Wayne county voted against the gas tax. The vote was 80 for, 18 against. The bill has now gone to the Senate where there is every indication that it will pass, although probably by a much smaller majority.

**Death Penalty Pigeon-Holed.**  
Some clever strategy put the capital punishment bill to sleep. It had been reposing quietly on the table for a week while Rep. Pitkin, father of the bill, was preparing a referendum clause and some other minor amendments by which he hoped to win enough extra votes to secure passage of his bill.

On Wednesday Rep. Pitkin moved to take his bill from the table and nearly all of the representatives sided in with him, but no sooner had his motion carried than Rep. Charles Culver of Detroit, leader of the opposition to the death penalty, moved that final consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed. This motion is not debatable and demands an immediate consideration. So the roll was called and the representatives voted to put the bill to sleep 55 to 42.

**Repeal Farm Statistics.**  
One of the most sensational battles of the present session centered around the passage of the bill to repeal the agricultural statistics law. The House was evenly divided over this important issue and a lot of lobbying and log-rolling was done for and against the repeal bill. Those favoring the repeal declared that these figures which the supervisors are required to take in regard to crop acreages and number of livestock are no good.

Those who supported the present law, declared that such a system is in force in nearly all of the leading agricultural states of the union and that facts obtained are of extreme importance to the extension work of the college, to the State Department of Agriculture, to the co-operative marketing organizations and to the county agents. They maintained that such figures were absolutely necessary to form a sound basis for the farming business. The final vote was 54 to 39 for the repeal of the law.

**Business Tax Law Amended.**  
The Senate Taxation Committee has reported favorably the Sligh bill amending the corporation tax law. The bill is now receiving consideration on the floor of the Senate. The committee had been considering this bill for nearly eleven weeks and has changed it over more or less. As it now stands it would raise the maximum limit of the tax on a corporation from \$10,000 to \$50,000 and reduce the minimum tax from \$50 to \$10. A reduction in the rate from 3 1/2 mills to 3 mills is also provided.

The administration's proposal for State control of fire insurance rate making went through the House despite some ineffectual opposition from the insurance men in the body. The final vote was 72 to 19.

**Undipped "Feeders" Allowed.**  
Considerable debate resulted when sage from the House. Rep. Read and his supporters declared dipping of feeding sheep caused an unnecessary

expense of \$30 per carload and that dipping of sheep during the winter months was dangerous and often led to come into the State without dipping was brought up for final passage. Rep. Read's bill to allow feeder sheep sinned in severe losses from pneumonia. Most of the members agreed with him and the final vote was 87 to 6 for the passage of the bill.

**Dope Dealers are in for more trouble.**  
Rep. Burns' bill to make the sale of certain habit forming drugs a felony instead of a misdemeanor passed the House 98 to 0.

Public hearings have been held on many of the important bills. The railroad officials came down in mass to protest the passage of the proposed "full crew" bill which would require an extra flagman on certain trains. Frank H. Alfred, general manager of the Pere Marquette, made a long plea for the defeat of the measure, declaring that it would cost the railroads of Michigan \$1,500,000 if enacted. Mr. E. L. Ewing, Traffic Manager of the State Farm Bureau, made a forceful address against the bill in the interest of cheaper freight rates for the farmers.

Many women and many medical men came to Lansing in generous quantities to talk for and against Sen. Brower's bill to accept the provisions of the Federal Shepherd-Towner bill which provides aid for the benefit of maternity and infancy. Pleas of those favoring the bill must have been effective for the next day the bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Health. In order to obtain the Federal aid the State must appropriate a like amount for this work.

**Teachers Must Be Good.**  
The Leedy bill providing for suspension of teachers' certificates for violating their contracts, after the facts have been established by hearing, passed the House 64 to 26. A bill to raise the salaries of County School Commissioners was killed by the House Committee of the Whole after prolonged debate.

Rep. Warner of Ypsilanti, Chairman of the House Committee on Education, desires to make the State Normal Schools financially independent of legislative appropriations. He has introduced a bill to provide them with a one-half mill tax similar to the present mill taxes for the University and the Agricultural College.

**Civil Service Bill.**  
Civil Service, as recommended by Gov. Groesbeck in his message to the Legislature, is proposed in a bill by Rep. Vincent Dacey, of Detroit. The bill provides for the appointment of a Civil Service Commission of three members, the chairman of which would be a full time executive officer. Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, copyists, messengers and other clerical help are classified as competitive labor and would be required to pass a civil service test. Ex-service men and women would be given a five percent bonus in the grades for the civil service examination and would be given preference, other things being equal. Promotion would be made on the basis of efficiency and seniority.

**Would Divide Tax Revenue.**  
The Michigan League of Municipalities has a program to provide for the return of certain State taxes to the cities, villages and townships. On their behalf Sen. Charles Sligh of Grand Rapids has introduced bills providing amendments to the specific tax laws on mortgages and securities to permit municipalities, counties and townships to participate fifty-fifty with the State in the proceeds of such taxes. Another bill sponsored by this league has been presented by Rep. Dykstra, also of Grand Rapids, to require county treasurers to sub-divide among cities and villages the amount of automobile license money returned to the county by the State, in proportion to the amount paid, with the provision that it must be expended for street improvement work.

The city officials claim that the increase in specific taxes is decreasing taxable property of the cities, while they are being asked to add to the burden of expense now born by city governments.

Strict regulation and licensing of all cold storage plants in Michigan is proposed by Rep. C. J. Town of Jackson. He would require all cold storage goods to be labeled and dated at the time when they are placed in

storage and again when removed. Licensing of cold storage keepers would be in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture who would have authority to revoke any license upon failure to comply with certain sanitary regulations. All goods kept in storage thirty days would have to be sold as cold storage goods, and no foods could be kept in storage more than one year without special permission from the commissioner.

**Fruit Standards Sought.**  
Rep. Oscar Braman, of Kent, introduced two bills dealing with horticultural standards. One measure adds a new grade of apples for the "off color" fruit. His other bill sets up three grades for grapes. In this later move he has the solid backing of leading grape growers of the state.

Even the busy little bee is among the wide variety of subjects receiving legislative consideration. Rep. Edward B. Manwaring, of Ann Arbor, would provide for state inspection of apiaries and establishing quarantine regulations for the control of bee diseases. Special safeguards are set up around the queen bees. No bees would be allowed to be brought into Michigan unless they were accompanied with an official certificate of health.

**Quail To Be Protected.**  
The House has passed Rep. Rowe's bill amending the Michigan game laws. One of the leading provisions of this bill is that of placing quail on the song bird list. The State Farm Bureau's legislative program urged such protection.

**Seek Covert Act Change.**  
An effort is being made to patch up the Covert Highway Act, to prevent abuses and extravagance, and yet retain some of the good features of this well-known law. Sen. William L. Connelly, of Spring Lake, has introduced such a measure. The proposed bill would give county supervisors the right to suspend the exercise of powers now possessed by county road commissioners by a two-thirds vote of the board and would limit the amount of tax that the road commissioners might assess against any county road construction.

The bill further provides that the supervisor of the township shall sit with the county road commission and have a voice in the laying out of the assessment districts in such township.

#### Penna. Does Well By Potato Shippers

It seems to be the general impression that the Pennsylvania railroad has more seriously failed to provide refrigerator cars for potato shipments than any other railroad in Michigan. That is not true. During November and December the Pennsylvania supplied a great many more refrigerator cars for potato loading than did the other roads.

During January operating difficulties affected the Pennsylvania car supply but, generally speaking, and with due recognition of weather interference and other operating difficulties, the Pennsylvania has provided its shippers with a better supply of cars than has any other road operating in western Michigan. In this connection it should be remembered that the Pennsylvania has not only furnished cars for shippers on its line but has also supplied the M. & N. E. with practically all of the cars the shippers on that line have had, and has also supplied cars to the B. C. & A. It may fairly be said that the Pennsylvania has done as well or better for its shippers during the past six months than any other Michigan railroad. Another point is that the Pennsylvania has supplied a great many of the cars that the Pere Marquette has furnished.

#### Bureau Saves Ass'n. \$3,000 In Two Years

"We have saved \$3,000 through the Farm Bureau in the last two years," writes Charles A. Catron, Mgr. of the Elwell Local Farm Bureau at Elwell, Mich., in Gratiot county. The association handles all Farm Bureau supplies and uses Farm Bureau services for its members.

The School for the Blind, at Lansing; the School for the Deaf, at Flint; the State Public School, at Coldwater, are considered model institutions of their kind.

#### Branch Farm Bodies Would Oust T. B.

COLDWATER, March 20.—Branch County Farm Bureau, Grange, Gleaners, Farmers' Clubs and Co-operative Association representatives held their quarterly meeting recently. They passed a resolution asking the Board of Supervisors to invite Dr. Rich of the State Dep't. of Agriculture to address them on bovine tuberculosis eradication for Branch County.

Branch is thinking about another big southern Michigan Farmers' picnic, similar to the 1922 picnic at Coldwater which was attended by 25,000 people. The speakers were Pres. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Chas. M. Gardener, High Priest of Demeter, of the National Grange.



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### DAIRY INTERESTS WIN TWO GREAT LEGAL BATTLES

Passage of Butter Standard And Voigt Bill Mean Real Progress

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The dairy interests of the United States secured from the 67th Congress two pieces of legislation which mark real progress. The Voigt Anti-Filled Milk Bill prohibiting filled milk in interstate commerce was passed on March 1. The Haugen Butter Standards Bill was passed about midnight on March 3. Both bills are now law through the signature of President Harding.

**Fix Butter Standard.**  
The Haugen Butter Standards Law was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Haugen of Iowa, in the spring of 1922. Butter interests came to an agreement at a hearing before Congressman Haugen's committee that this bill should deal with the fat content only and not with the other law that governs the amount of moisture. It has the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Through the strenuous efforts of its friends this bill was finally passed during the closing hours of the session. It is said to be the last bill signed by the President of all those passed this session of Congress. The definition of butter in this act is as follows:

"BE IT ENACTED, etc., That for the purposes of the food and drug act of June 30, 1906, 'Butter' shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter, and containing not less than 80 per centum by weight of milk fat, all tolerances having been allowed for."

**Slap Dairy Substitutes.**  
The Voigt Bill puts the stamp of approval on the efforts of the dairy industry in every state to protect itself and the consuming public against inferior substitutes for butterfat in whatever form they may masquerade. Its enactment is the culmination of more than three years of constant effort by the representatives of the dairy industry in Washington to get favorable legislation. Its effect is not only to prohibit interstate shipment of milk which has been filled with coconut oil to take the place of the butterfat which has been extracted and sold for butter, but to support and indorse the efforts of dairymen in all the states to get the necessary state legislation to drive this dangerous business out of the states. The filled milk bill had the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation and all of the farm and dairy organizations.

Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Milk Producers' Federation, said recently "The Voigt Anti-Filled Milk Law is the most notable victory for the dairy interests since the passage of the oleomargarine legislation years ago. It may be a much more notable victory, as the possibilities of undermining the dairy industry by this inferior type of food compound cannot be over-estimated."

**Oleo On the Gain.**  
Oleomargarine production figures for the month of January, 1923, are now available, as shown by the record of stamp taxes paid to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The comparisons for January for the last two years expressed in pounds are: Colored, 1922, 405,556; 1923, 673,654; uncolored, 1922, 16,481,840; 1923, 19,959,300 lbs., an increase of 668,000 lbs. over December, 1922.

**NELSON SUCCEEDS RUE**  
Frank Nelson is the new secretary of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, succeeding Nelson B. Rue, who has resigned to manage a commercial orchard. Headquarters of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation are at Roanoke.

### Profits Through Using the Farm Bureau

#### MARKETING

1. Have your co-op elevator sell your grain, hay and beans through the Michigan Elevator Exchange. It deals direct with big buyers and the handling cost is always the same. The saving is yours.
2. Find out from your Co-op what kind of seed marketing service the Seed Dep't. can give you.
3. Have your association get marketing service on fruit, vegetables, eggs, poultry, veal, etc., from the Farm Bureau Produce Exchange at Detroit.

#### FARM SUPPLIES

- (a) When you want feed-stuffs, dairy feed, coal, twine, fence, salt, etc., ask your Co-op for Farm Bureau brands. Note the quality and the price.
- (b) When you want seed, ask for Farm Bureau Brand. Note the difference in quality, the stand, the yield. Get it early.

#### TRANSPORTATION

1. Have your freight bills audited regularly by the Farm Bureau Traffic office, Lansing. No charge unless there is a claim. Then 15 to 30 per cent to cover cost of work. Freight tariffs are constantly changing. You may have something coming.
2. File your claims with the traffic office, through your Co-op. No charge unless collected, then 5 to 20 per cent. Larger collection percentages apply only on claims of one to several dollars.

These are some State Farm Bureau services your membership dues provide. Your local Co-op and County Farm Bureau can help you get them. The County Farm Bureau has other local services which you should look up.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU  
LANSING, MICH.

The State Farm Bureau handles Michigan State Prison Binder Twine. Get it at your Co-op.

#### GARDEN SEEDS

Our Association is co-operative. We market the products of our members, who are market gardeners, greenhouse men, and fruit men, and furnish their seeds, and other supplies. We also distribute grass and field seeds for the Michigan State Farm Bureau in Western Michigan.

Our only excuse for existence is the service we give. Can we serve you? We want your garden seed orders. Market gardeners demand the best seeds. So should you. Our catalog gives much valuable information. It cost us two bits, but costs you nothing. Write for it.

**THE GRAND RAPIDS GROWERS ASS'N.**  
L. F. JONES,  
Mgr. Seed Department  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
Cor. Wealthy Street and Ionia Avenue, S. W.

### FERTILIZER

Get Farm Bureau Goods This Spring

The Farm Bureau is handling International Brand Fertilizers, the best on the market. These goods have been mixed for several months. This gives them plenty of time to cure and assures first class mechanical condition.

Shipped from Buffalo. Our past experience assures us prompt service.

We guarantee mechanical condition and chemical analysis.

Ask your co-op for Farm Bureau fertilizer. Place your order early.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU  
Purchasing Dept.  
Lansing, Mich.

### MR. FARMER!

Mr. Dealer Mr. Jobber



IT IS THE BEST THE PRICE IS RIGHT

Are you remembering in purchasing your binder twine that you have a factory of your own at Jackson? It is making the best twine that can be placed on the market and has a mixture of fiber this year. Manila is added to the sisal to give extra strength.

The State Farm Bureau and other organizations and dealers of the state are in position to handle your twine. If they do not, write direct for prices as we want you to use your own twine as we make 14,000,000 lbs. more than Michigan can use.

Michigan State Prison  
HARRY L. HULBERT, Warden