

AUSTRALIANS HAVE LEARNED TO GRADE WOOL FOR PROFITS

American Growers Have Much To Accomplish In Field Of Wool Handling

POOL IDEA SUCCEEDS

Part of World Wool Survey Bears on Australian Farm Conditions

(By J. F. Walker, consulting specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

The Australian wool clip is generally regarded as the best prepared in the world, and is keenly in demand by every wool-consuming country which manufactures good wool fabrics.

The methods of sheep breeding and selection constitute the background for the quality of the Australian clip. The entire flock is classed in the fleece before shearing; awes are sorted so as to be mated to overcome wool defects or to accentuate those characteristics of fleece most desired; and wether flocks are classed so as to discard those individuals producing inferior wool.

Occasionally a flock may be classed or sorted by the owner, but generally this work is turned over to a professional classer, a man with technical training and knowledge of consumptive demands for wool. Thus the flock is constantly culled with an eye to the commercial demands of the market rather than with regard to some whim or fancy of a breeder who may or may not be familiar with mill requirements. This may account for the effort of the Australian sheepman to produce a large yield of wool on his sheep instead of a large yield of oil, which some American breeders strive for.

To obtain wool high in yield, the Australian has not sacrificed weight of fleece. The average weight of 8.8 pounds of wool per head for the entire country shows an advantage of about 1 1/2 pounds over the American average when compared on a grease basis. If compared on a clean basis, the only basis considered by the mill buyer, the advantage becomes more pronounced, as Australian fine wool yields from 45 to 70 per cent clean wool, while American fine wool yields from 30 to 50 per cent clean wool. A similar comparison would be found in the medium wool.

Care Used In Shearing

After classing the flocks, the next thing is shearing. Shearing is covered on all points by rules and agreements between the associations of wool producers and the Sheep Shearers' Union. These regulations embrace everything from housing and feeding the shearers to the handling of the sheep and the care of the fleece. The interests of both parties are considered. The shearer is assured a fair wage and reasonable living conditions and the wool grower gets a workmanlike job. This is quite at variance with much of the haphazard, indifferent shearing jobs frequently found in the United States, and gives the Australian another advantage in the preparation of his fleece for market.

In shearing, the belly fleece is removed first and is kept separate. The remainder of the fleece is left together as far as possible and is carried to the classers' table for classing, or skirting. The loose locks (Continued on page 4.)

California Dairymen Add To Their Income

Owners of dairy cows in California have added \$64,297,051 to their income over a period of seven years by raising the average butterfat production per cow for the entire State from 183 pounds in 1920 to 239.2 pounds in 1927, says B. H. Crocheron, director of co-operative extension work in California, in a statement submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture.

TAXPAYERS WATCH TURNER BILL WITH UNUSUAL INTEREST

Poorer School Districts To Be Helped by Measure In Green's Hands

WOULD YIELD 2 MILLION

Tax Clause Is Attached to Make Money Available From General Fund

Every school district in Michigan having an enrollment above the state average and having a school tax rate of more than ten dollars per thousand dollars of assessed valuation will receive aid from the general treasury of the state, if the Turner Bill becomes a law.

This bill, known as Senate Bill No. 225, passed the House by a vote of 86 to 5 and passed the Senate as amended by a vote of 20 to 8. It is now awaiting the Governor's decision.

The Turner Bill is the outgrowth of agitation started in Escanaba, Michigan, about seven years ago. O. A. Bandoen, at that time secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Escanaba, and now secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Flint, proposed what has since been known as the Escanaba plan. This method provided that five per cent of the general primary school fund was to be apportioned on the basis of school census enrollment per one hundred thousand dollars of equalized valuation. No district, however, could have received more total aid from the state than the total it paid for teachers' salaries. This plan was incorporated in a bill introduced in the state legislature in 1923. It passed the House but died in the Senate Committee on Education.

Two years later the Legislature adopted a bill having the features of the Escanaba plan. The bill was known as the Bohn-Carter-Turner Bill. It was introduced by Sen. Frank E. Bohn. It was signed by Governor Groesbeck on April 16, 1925, and was known as Act 53 of P. A. 1925. Its constitutionality was challenged, and in 1928 the Supreme Court ruled that the law was unconstitutional. The Court decided that the method of distributing the primary school money could not be changed except by an amendment to the constitution.

In the meantime Senator William F. Turner, Morley, at that time a member of the House of Representatives, introduced the predecessor to the present Turner Bill. The Turner Bill of 1927 and the Turner Bill of 1929 are essentially the same, except that the latter bill calls for the distribution of two million dollars instead of one million dollars, and also has a tax clause. The Turner Bill of 1927 passed the legislature and was signed by Governor Fred W. Green. The bill, however, had not provided (Continued on page 2.)

An Open Letter

To Members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau:

The Michigan Farm Bureau road measure known as the Thomson Bill (H. R. No. 284), providing for the return of one-third of the gas tax for the benefit of township roads, is still being held in the Road and Bridge Committee of the House.

Our members and County Farm Bureau organizations have responded nobly with hundreds of petitions and personal letters which have literally covered the desks of the legislators. In fact, Mr. Roriek, chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee, told Farm Bureau representatives last week that he had never received so much mail in support of any other measure, and that it had come in such quantities that it had been practically impossible for him to answer it all.

The Farm Bureau Legislative Committee was called to Lansing last week. President Noon, Vice-President Billings, and George McCalla were present. An interview was had with the Governor and later with the chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee. The chairman expressed his conviction that the bill could not be carried through the House and Senate without amendments that would seriously dissipate its proceeds. This was the principal reason indicated for not reporting out the bill and it was apparent to the Farm Bureau Committee that THE ROAD AND BRIDGE COMMITTEE IS FIRMLY DETERMINED NOT TO REPORT OUT THE BILL and that their minds are closed on the matter.

In view of the intense interest of the entire Farm Bureau membership, as expressed in their many communications to their legislators, the Farm Bureau would certainly like to have the measure out on the floor of the House where its friends could get a chance to support it.

We were informed that with the exception of the introducer of the measure, the committee had had no requests from any member of the Legislature to report out the bill. In fact, our Legislative Committee learned that a few of the members, after advising their constituents that they would vote for the bill it reported out, had gone to the Road and Bridge Committee chairman and urged him not to report it out.

This struggle to bring relief to the thousands of our members who are driving their cars through the mud for considerable portions of the year, and going from half a mile to a mile and a half for their mail, is following very much in the nature of the gas tax battle which the Farm Bureau started in 1921. We have not given up but are continuing to do everything possible to carry out the instructions of the Farm Bureau membership as expressed by action at the last annual meeting. Your Legislative Committee instructed me to advise you of the situation so that you may renew your efforts in any way you consider will be most effective, particularly in regard to getting your legislators to put forth their efforts to have the bill reported out.

Your influence with your own Representative must be made more effective if action is to be secured. It is getting very late in the session and your prompt action in again getting in touch with your Representative is essential to secure the relief our members desire.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Brody,
Secretary-Manager.

Essential Features Of The Thomson Road Bill

The Thomson Bill (1) will make better township roads possible; reduce township road taxes in some townships; eliminate them in other townships; (2) will not increase taxes on anyone; (3) will not take township roads out of hands of township people; (4) will not compel townships to abolish office of township highway commissioner; (5) will not place township roads under control of the state.

Beginning July 1, 1930, money equal to one-third of gas tax to be returned to counties to be spent on township roads until MUTUAL agreement between county road department and township boards.

Money is to be equitably apportioned to counties as follows: two-thirds to be apportioned on basis of mileage of open roads in each township; one-third on basis of area of each township. It thus meets the needs of both heavy mileage, thickly populated southern counties, and small mileage, sparsely populated northern counties.

This money for improvement of township roads automatically increases as total proceeds of gas tax increase. Give township roads benefit of gas tax paid by extra tourist trade.

State and U. S. trunk line highways and streets in incorporated villages and cities are not included in the benefits of this bill. Both county and township roads are included. Gives special attention to post roads.

CHEMICAL WEED KILLER IS OFFERED

Atlaicide Is Sure Death to Quack Grass and Other Field Weeds

Farmers will be interested to learn that the Farm Bureau Seed Service has taken on the distribution of Atlaicide, the calcium chlorate weed killer, which is sure death to weeds, with very little effort on the part of the farmer.

Atlaicide is applied to a patch of quack grass or other weeds as a dust or a spray. The foliage must be covered uniformly. The spray method is easiest. One pound of Atlaicide will treat 100 square feet of weed area, as a dust application or as a spray. Atlaicide is not poisonous or explosive and is safe to use.

If the patch of weeds to be killed

has underground root stems, such as quack grass, two, or possibly three, applications of Atlaicide are required, the second and third are applied as the green shoots come up from the root stems.

The effect of Atlaicide on the soil as far as future crops are concerned, is dissipated during the winter. For further information on Atlaicide, readers of the News may write the Farm Bureau Seed Service.

For Early Canning

Rhubarb and strawberries make a delicious combination. One pound of rhubarb and one quart of strawberries may be cooked together, with two-thirds as much sugar, until thick and then poured into clean, hot jars.

Petroleum Hog Dip

Crude petroleum, preferably the unprocessed natural oil, is the most satisfactory dip for ridding hogs of lice and the sarcoptic or common

BUREAU JOINS IN FIGHT TO OBTAIN HELP FOR BUYERS

Would Place Co-operative Purchasing on Plane With Marketing

RECOGNITION SOUGHT

Meeting at Washington Held To Co-ordinate Buying And Marketing

Michigan State Farm Bureau joined the Ohio Farm Bureau, the Indiana Farm Bureau and the Eastern States Farmers Exchange and Grange League Federation at a conference of co-operative purchasing organizations this week at Washington to get farmers' co-operative purchasing interests recognized in the federal farm relief bill along with co-operative marketing. The conference was held in the offices of the National Milk Producers' association. Mr. Brody represented the Michigan Farm Bureau. The Michigan Milk Producers association also sent representatives N. P. Hull, president, and John C. Near, secretary of this organization, accompanied Mr. Brody.

At a joint conference of the representatives of the purchasing organizations and board of directors of the National Milk Producers Association, Rep. Franklin Fort, of the House Agriculture Committee, explained the House farm relief bill and answered numerous questions.

It was evident that there was little hope of getting co-operative purchasing recognized in the House bill, but it was found that Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, had made considerable progress toward getting it included in the Senate bill.

A conference was also held with (Continued on page 2.)

Legislation At a Glance

The Senate taxation committee has been "sitting" on the Snow income tax measure since its passage through the House. This and other taxation measures are designed to reduce the amount necessary to be raised by the general property tax of the state.

It thus appears that the legislature will be unable to agree on any one special form of taxation which might be calculated to reduce the property tax. Every time anyone moves to tax any commodity or source, objections of sufficient intensity to reduce such intentions are raised with the result that no progress toward a lightening of the property tax burden seems probable.

Inasmuch as the Hartman mill tax is merely an additional burden to the general taxes to be raised from the apparently only source of taxation, general property, the prospect has arisen that the governor might veto this measure, with the dropping of the fondly conceived institutional building program, rather than increase the property tax.

The bill by which exemptions from forced sale would be raised, introduced by Senator Miner, was passed in the house, slightly amended, after which the senate agreed to accept the changes. Household goods would be exempted to the value of \$350 and not \$500 as the senate passed the measure. The house left untouched the increase from \$250 to \$500 valuation exemption for technical or professional tools and instruments.

Last week, also, the eight-tenths of a mill tax bill, proposed by Rep. Gus T. Hartman, of Houghton, which would raise the \$28,000,000 in four years, struck a snag in the senate finance and appropriations committee after having been passed in the House. The measure was amended in committee so as to read "not to exceed eight-tenths of a mill" so that the governor might vote certain of the provisions of the measure without killing the entire bill. Technical objections were raised and the committee voted to suspend consideration of the measure temporarily.

Sportsmen and the general public were attracted by the passage in the house of the 15 round boxing measure from the desk of Rep. William F. Jahnke, of Saginaw. The measure now before the senate for approval, would sanction such bouts when national or international titles are at stake. Championship bouts in Michigan are contemplated by the measure.

Representative Harnley was successful in preventing passage of a measure which would have repealed the present 5-day marriage license law.

Passage in the senate of the election code, as sponsored by Senator Claude H. Stevens of Highland Park, was marked by the care with which the upper house guarded the present method of selecting dele-

(Continued on page 2.)

Relief Legislation Should

Make the tariff effective on all farm crops so that surpluses will not be permitted to depress the domestic price to the world level of prices;

Be of such nature that the control and disposition of agricultural surpluses are adequately provided for;

Contains provisions which are automatic in their operation, to check over-production;

Provide for farmer ownership and control of marketing organization with due consideration to co-operative associations already established.

These are the recommendations of the American Farm Bureau, National Grange and the Farmers Union, as made to the committees of Congress for the special session of Congress to consider.

EGG GRADING BILL BURIED IN SENATE

Technical Objections Likely To Hold Measure Up Too Long for Passage

Prospects of Michigan having a grading law to encourage the improving of eggs produced in the state faded this week as the House measure, introduced and steered through the House of Representatives by Rep. Jesse Boyle, of Buchanan, ran against several snags in the Senate committee on agriculture.

At a public hearing on the bill, considerable objection to it was voiced, especially by the distributors who contend that the burden of maintaining grades would fall on them since the proposed legislation requires all but the producer to sell eggs on grade.

Because the appropriation clause was stricken from the measure before the House passed it, the commissioner of agriculture asserted that the bill would not be workable for at least two years, when a specific appropriation would have to be made by the next Legislature.

Leading poultrymen of the state and Michigan State College were the principal proponents of the Boyle measure.

As the measure was left with the Senate committee, effort is to be made to work out some plan, if possible, which will eliminate the minor objections raised. No definite opposition to a grading law has been expressed by any faction, but several technicalities in the proposed bill were pointed out with objection by many at the Senate committee hearing.

The time is so limited, however, that little hope is held for saving the measure at this session of the Legislature.

The Farm Bureau has given continued support to the move to have the poultrymen's requests for grading laws recognized in Michigan this winter.

Another Farm Problem

One of the angles of the corn-borer clean-up campaign problems is the disposal of infested corn-plank material. While some of this can be shredded and used for stock feed and is of value to the farmer as fertilizer, various industrial uses are also being sought for cornstalks.

Farm Bureau Helps In Better Home Programs

"Farm Appreciation Day" Is Suggested by Home and Community Chairman

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar
How times and fashions change! When I was a girl we planned meetings ahead for Fourth of July and Christmas and Easter, but all the other days were about alike, and how we enjoyed these great days. We knew we could wear real summer clothes by the Fourth and we usually had a bunch or two of fire crackers to share in the celebration of the victory of George Washington and his army of men against further slaps from the British and perhaps we might have a dish of ice cream if we were not too poor.

The Christmas tree trimmed with popcorn strings and candles together with the present found in the stocking the next morning followed by the big dinner of roast turkey and frosted cake, were all great events during a year's time and were long looked for beforehand, also long talked about afterward.

Easter meant counting the hidden eggs with many for breakfast, followed by special services in church where all could join in singing and could usually "speak a piece".

All other days were about the same, one after another, living with great expectancy for the next holiday to arrive.

MORE AND BETTER MEMBERS SEEN AS FIRST ESSENTIAL

Isabella Member Tells How Farm Bureau Could Be Served Better

WINS COUNTY CONTEST

William Bleise, of Nottawa Township, Writes the Following Item

"In what way can the Isabella County Farm Bureau best serve its members." "The County Farm Bureau can best serve its members by more and better members and by more and better business. By more and better members, I mean that every member we have to-day be a defender of the Farm Bureau in the small group.

"I had occasion to answer a remark the other day, when a few of us were talking together. The man said, 'What does a fellow have to show for his ten dollars he pays into the Farm Bureau?' So I said, 'Any farmer who raises beans and sells cream gets more than ten dollars a year out of the Farm Bureau,—for before the Farm Bureau was in business, beans were handled at \$1.50 per hundred, and now, the handling charge is only 50c a hundred. That makes more than a dollar a hundred for the farmer on beans. The Farm Bureau caused butterfat to be raised 6c a pound, by showing the tariff commission it was needed. Here are some of the ways the farmers are getting their ten dollars worth. By just mentioning those two items, I won the whole crowd over in favor of the Farm Bureau. So I say always defend your Farm Bureau in every case, and be a booster and not a knocker.

"The member who sees what the Farm Bureau is doing and takes time to look it up, shouldn't feel bad if he doesn't get many special privileges. That question came up in the Gleasers. I am a Gleaser. They had to do business with all the farmers to keep going. When we got the idea of giving service to all the farmers business picked up. Where we had been doing one-half a car a week's business in live stock we picked up to many times that amount. We know the value of the Mt. Pleasant Co-operative Elevator, and what it does to the market in this county. If the elevator only did business with Farm Bureau (Continued on page 2.)

BERRIEN GRANGE ASKS FOR ACTION ON HIGHWAY BILL

By resolution, passed on April 3, the Portage Prairie Grange, Berrien County Pomona Grange No. 1, went on record as favoring enactment of the Thomson township road bill into law. This is the road legislation bill drafted by the State Farm Bureau as a means of getting some state aid for township roads.

The Portage Prairie Grange went on record also as disapproving any additional property tax measure and as ready to ensure any Michigan lawmaker favoring the placing of any additional tax burden on rural real estate.

Better Homes Week

This week is Better Homes Week and we have been urged to hold public meetings and to encourage the building of model homes for inspection and assist in stimulating a desire on the part of the people for better and more convenient homes. We sometimes wonder if they have begun at the right point in this matter. Farm people all want a home; that's their first aim; they've been schooled all through their lives to have some place they can call their own. They are a race of home owners. But are they given credit for their stability and their ideas of permanency? We grow a bit in self pride when we hear that 90 per cent of American farmers have some interest in a home of their own and but 4 per cent of the inhabitants of New York City are home owners. But does the farmer and home owner get the consideration they should? We fear not, in fact we know they do not, for (Continued on page 2.)

Schedule of Wool Producers Meeting

GUEST SPEAKERS

J. F. Walker, Gambier, Ohio
Consulting Specialist in Wool Marketing
to U. S. Department of Agriculture
W. W. Billings, Davison, Michigan
Vice Pres. Michigan State Farm Bureau

MONDAY, April 29

1:30 P. M. City Hall, OWOSSO
8:00 P. M. Grange Hall, CHARLOTTE

TUESDAY, April 30

2:00 P. M. City Library, JACKSON
8:00 P. M. Y. M. C. A., ANN ARBOR
(Opposite Court House)

WEDNESDAY, May 1

1:30 P. M. Co-operative Elevator, OXFORD
8:00 P. M. High School Auditorium, IMLAY CITY

THURSDAY, May 2

8:00 P. M. Room 105 Court House, FLINT

FRIDAY, May 3

1:30 P. M. Court House, HASTINGS
8:00 P. M. High School Auditorium, RICHLAND

SATURDAY, May 4

2:00 P. M. Co-operative Elevator, DOWAGIAC

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

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- OFFICERS: M. L. NOON, Jackson, President; W. W. BILLINGS, Davison, Vice-President; Directors-at-Large: M. B. McPHERSON, Lowell; Mrs. Edith M. Wagler, Carleton; JOHN GOODWIN, Marlette; YEROLD E. GORMELI, Newberry; J. J. JAKWAY, Benton Harbor; W. W. BILLINGS, Davison.

- STATE FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION: CLARK L. BRODY, Sec'y-Treas.-Manager; DEPARTMENT HEADS: Traffic, A. P. Mills; Clothing, Miss N. B. Kirby; Publicity, E. B. Ungren; Accounting, L. T. Sinclair; Organization, C. L. Nash; Automobile Insurance, Alfred Bentall.

- MICHIGAN COMMODITY MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS: Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac; Michigan Milk Producers Association, 707 Owen Bldg., Detroit; Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Hudson; Michigan Elevator Exchange, Remus; Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., Benton Harbor.

- DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGES: MICH. ELEVATOR EXCH. Carl Martin, Pres.; MICH. MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N N. P. Hall, Pres.; MICH. LIVE STOCK EXCH. E. A. Beamer, Pres.

- MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS, INC. John Bottome, Pres.; MICH. POTATO GROWERS EXCH. Henry Curtis, Pres.

- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION: LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; SAM L. THOMSON, President; GENERAL OFFICES A. F. B., Chicago; CHESTER H. GRAY, Washington Representative.

Editorials

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

"The most progressive movement in all agriculture has been the upbuilding of the farmers' own organizations," President Herbert Hoover asserted in his message to Congress at the opening of the special session a week ago. "These organizations have acquired experience in virtually every branch of their industry and furnish a substantial basis upon which to build further organization. We must make a start," he added.

measure of social justice which lifts our standards of living, the President declares. Less time should be consumed in arriving upon solution of tariff questions, Mr. Hoover states with emphasis. Years are required to complete findings which should take but months, he points out.

LEGISLATION THAT IS NEEDED

Michigan agriculture, Michigan horticulture, and Michigan industries have been discriminated against for years through the application of a prejudicial freight rate structure on commodities moving in and out of the state. Right now, while potatoes are selling below cost of production, Wisconsin growers can ship potatoes right through the State of Michigan to certain points in Ohio for less money than Michigan growers.

In order to correct this situation without entering into the pros or cons of the Utilities controversy, a bill, sponsored by the organizations mentioned, has been introduced in the Senate appropriating \$25,000 to establish a traffic or commerce counsel in the State Department of Agriculture. It defines the duties of the traffic counsel, including the investigation of rates, tariffs, charges, rules, regulations and practices of all such common carriers in intrastate or interstate transportation when in his judgment they are unlawful, prejudicial, and discriminate against any city, town, community, business, industry, or citizen of the state.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

There always is something in every community that can be made the subject of a meeting for a Farm Bureau unit. The Henrietta Farm Bureau, which is a small community forum or Farm Bureau club in Jackson county, usually finds something worth enough consideration to make a meeting of its members interesting and profitable every month.

At another time, they went into the market to purchase baby chicks on the "club plan." By making one large purchase, the Henrietta Farm Bureau was given a lower price on high class chicks than the individual farmer would have to pay for ordinary chicks.

MR. HYDE'S FARM RELIEF PLAN

Secretary Hyde told the agricultural committees of both houses of congress last week what he believes the new farm relief bill should contain. He stated that he was speaking his own views but it is assumed that those views are acceptable to President Hoover. In addition to such aid as may come to farmers by tariff revision and waterway development, the new secretary of agriculture believes that a federal farm board of several members should be created as part of the department of agriculture, and given broad powers and plenty of money to solve the problem of distribution and surplus control.

He favors working out these problems through farmers' co-operatives, rather than by having governmental agencies actually handle farm products. He would have the co-operatives, with such government help as may be needed, store and distribute seasonal surpluses in such a manner as to avoid market gluts and undue depression of prices.

With Our Readers

Dorr, Michigan, April 18, 1929. State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich. Dear Sirs:—

I understand from one of the game wardens that the Conservation department has in mind to get a bill through the Legislature taking all protection off the skunk. I think that this ought to be called to the attention of your man in charge of proposed legislation. I can see no good reason for doing this, unless it is to protect the pheasant.

As you know the economic status of the pheasant is in no way decided at the present time, and until it is there is no good reason why it should receive any more protection than it now does. As you may know the skunk is of considerable economic value to us farmers.

I beg you to use your influence to check this piece of foolish and damaging legislation. The season ought to open on November 1. The hides are of fair quality by that time and enough will be taken to keep the balance as it should be. The skunk has a fine soft pelt and it is a shame to kill off thousands of these fur bearers long before their pelts can be of any value.

Some of us farmers are getting it into our heads that this Conservation department will stand watching anyhow. They don't seem to be working particularly in the interest of the farmer. Their work in connection with the pheasant is not above reproach, and I have a notion that the pheasant figures in this case.

TAXPAYERS WATCHING TURNER SCHOOL BILL WITH MUCH INTEREST

For the raising of funds, and so there was no money to distribute. The present Turner Bill, which will become a law if signed by Governor Green, includes a clause stipulating that the two million dollars is to be taken from the general fund of the state.

MORE AND BETTER MEMBERS SEEN AS A FIRST ESSENTIAL

Members, the volume of business would be too small. "It doesn't matter whether you do business with the Co-operative Elevator or not, in regard to the benefits you get from the Farm Bureau. For the Co-operative Elevator sets the price for the whole county, and you get the price of your membership in the Farm Bureau by the fact that it is here, and doing business. If it should go there would be another story to tell. So I say let's get more members, better members, boost for co-operation and The Isabella County Farm Bureau."

This was the prize-winning article read at the Isabella County Farm Bureau Rally Day meeting, April 3. The winner, Mr. Bleise, is a firm believer in organization as the only means of protecting the interests of the farmer; and he presented his story in a very interesting manner at the April 3 meeting.

The County Farm Bureau put up a prize of \$10 cash for the best article submitted and a second prize of a Farm Bureau blanket or robe, the subject of the contest being the opening lines of Mr. Bleise's article as carried above.

This was a move that brought in some very good suggestions from members who might not otherwise have taken occasion to express their views on this very important topic of service and membership.

Out Of The Fields

The little cares that fretted me— I lost them yesterday Among the fields above the sea, Among the winds at play, Among the lowing of the herds, The rustling of the trees, Among the singing of the birds, The humming of the bees.

BUREAU TAKES PART IN MOVE TO OBTAIN CO-OP BUYING HELP

(Continued from page 1.) Mr. Gray the second day and the farmers' purchasing representatives were given last minute information on the situation at the national capital. Also congressional representatives of the various states represented at the conference were interviewed with a view to enlisting their support of co-operative purchasing.

The great work of the A. F. B. F. office at Washington, in charge of Chester Gray, is doing for the farmers is one of the most hopeful and encouraging things in the agricultural situation. While the American Farm Bureau Federation has no pretentious offices like the many other organized interests represented in Washington, it is second to none in influence and power and ability of the personnel, and has become an indispensable protection to the farmer and farm home.

The Farm Bureau member through his moral and material support of the Farm Bureau has made this possible, and to him belongs the credit for the great result. The Senate approved the bill and sent it to the House where there is every indication of its being approved. The measure was gone over by the attorney general's department before being acted upon in Legislature and pronounced a very workable plan to help the individual land owner.

FARM BUREAU HELPS FARMERS TO ESTABLISH BETTER HOME PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1.) notwithstanding the insistent demands of the home owners that no further property tax be levied, we find that in our state at least our legislative bodies can find any number of excuses against any special tax on any commodity or practice that might interfere with the non-tax payer's pleasure, yet they have no hesitancy in adding another dose to the already overtaxed home.

For Better Homes The Farm Bureau program is all for Better Homes—that's our aim in all that we do and better homes for farmers can come only through a more equitable readjustment of the farm income and farm expense.

Then we have Child Health Day at hand and again we have been appealed to to urge our farm folks to pause and take notice of the nation-wide observance of this day, that the American child might develop into the sturdy robust man and woman the Lord intended it to be.

With all these pleas for funds and for laws of protection, we cannot but help but again feel that the place to begin has been overlooked. When we see the growing children taken night after night to parties and shows and school entertainments; when we see the half-clad and many times that, mothers of tomorrow with high-heels and thin soles and gauze-like hose exposed to all kinds of weather all times of the year. When we see the starvation diet self imposed for the sake of willow forms, we feel that it is almost useless to become agitated to any great extent to any health program until some of these every day practices are corrected.

Then we were asked to co-operate with a Music Week program and we gave much thought to the matter for we know "Singing people makes a happy nation" and we wondered why just so much time was devoted to some of the senseless, frivolous songs of today, and so little to the worthwhile music of the world. We couldn't help but wish a few could be forgotten entirely. I wonder if something more inspiring than "Old McDonald" with his farm and accessories couldn't be found for entertainment! Certainly that selection has become threadbare and I say "hats off" to the fellow who can find a more appropriate song for our boys and girls in club work as well as for many of the grown-ups.

It's well enough to observe all these days—I presume we must have some authorized body to call our attention to them else we might forget their mission entirely in our modern hustle and bustle, but as farm folks why don't we bring about a few special days of our own. Let's have a national Farm Relief Day. Really I'll be satisfied if a genuine farm policy can have the attention of Washington that the social standing of one Mrs. Gann has had of late and when one gives sober thought to that episode one cannot help but feel disgusted and would suggest a wedding rather than a ruling.

Then let's have Farm Appreciation Day. That would be good for every one, city and country alike. We'd like our job better and the other fellow would respect us and our property more. I truly believe we could bring about a national observance of some of our needs and some of our perplexities if we but played the game as other groups do. Every national movement is fostered by some enthusiastic organized committee with willing followers.

As farmers are we thinking for ourselves, or are we letting other interests do the thinking for us? Twenty-nine per cent of the people of our country are farm folks and the only reason we are the last to be considering is because too many of us are willing to drift and let those of our classes do our thinking and planning and, naturally, we take what does not interfere with any one else.

FIRST COLORED PHYSICIAN

Dr. James Derham is believed to be the first colored physician in the United States. He settled in New Orleans before the period of George Washington's administration.

F. BUREAU DRAIN BILL ENACTMENT QUITE PROBABLE

Measure Seen as Boon to All Farming Where Tiling Is Necessary

What is felt by many to be one of the most important measures, from the farmers' viewpoint, to be introduced in the State Legislature this winter is a measure sponsored by the State Farm Bureau and several County Farm Bureaus of the eastern part of the state, seeking a change in the state drainage laws so that issuance of drainage bonds could be made to include an individual farm as a separate drainage district, if conditions warranted it and the owner made application for it.

The Senate approved the bill and sent it to the House where there is every indication of its being approved. The measure was gone over by the attorney general's department before being acted upon in Legislature and pronounced a very workable plan to help the individual land owner. The measure, which grew out of suggestions made at meetings of the Thumb district County Farm Bureau last fall, provides that payment of 75 cents an acre must accompany the applications for setting up the drainage district. This 75 cents is to cover costs of survey and determining the necessity and practicability of the proposed drain.

Bonds would be issued at 6 per cent interest to run for three to 20 years and would become a first lien on the property. Indications in the Thumb district are that local buyers would gladly take up these bonds as a first step toward general improvement of the financial status of that part of the state where agriculture has suffered serious drawbacks during three wet seasons. Inasmuch as the measure is drawn to include the drainage, the type needed particularly in this part of the state, it is hoped its enactment will give renewed life to agriculture in the eastern section of the state where rains have ruined the crops just before harvesting time, the past three years.

It is also provided in another measure before the Legislature that the county drain commissioner could expend up to 20 per cent of the original cost of any open drain to remove obstructions from drains at any time when land owners complain of poor drainage being caused by such obstructions. The Senate bill, which aims to make it possible to issue bonds against the individual farm, was drafted at the request of the State Farm Bureau and is in reality a Farm Bureau measure, sponsored by the Senate by Sen. Phil O'Connell, of MacGenie, and being supported with unrelenting effort in the House by Rep. John Goodwine, of Marlette, both of whom are staunch Farm Bureau workers and understand the conditions in the Thumb district and realize the benefits that can be derived from application of the measure when enacted into law. From all indications, the measure will become a law by the close of the session.

Legislation At a Glance

(Continued from page one) gates to county conventions. The measure which, because of senate committee amendments, would have provided for the election of delegates to these conventions, was amended on the floor so as to retain the caucus system of selection. Sen. Norman B. Horton's concurrent resolution, which would have petitioned Congress to abolish the tariff on Canadian lumber, was tabled in the senate shortly after its introduction, because of the strong opposition of other administration forces, headed by Senator Rushton, from Escanaba. Sen. Calvin A. Campbell's bill providing for the collection of a 3 cent a gallon gasoline tax on all such fuel used in commercial airplanes in this state, was passed in the senate as one of the first steps toward the creation of a state-wide string of airports which would be partly funded by the proceeds from this tax. Counties would share in the revenues thus raised, with a limit of \$15,000 to any one county. Plans whereby the state will aid the so-called poorer school districts were perfected with the co-operation of the governor, Thursday afternoon, when it was made certain that the Turner school fund bill and the Lennon cigarette tax bill would both be signed by the governor if placed on his desk about the same time. The connection between the Turner measure and the Lennon measure is this: the school tax measure, introduced by Sen. William F. Turner of Morley, is the bill which calls for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 annually, to be disbursed to those school districts where the school tax is in excess of 10 mills. The cigarette tax measure, sponsored by Sen. Peter B. Lennon, Genesee county, would impose a tax of \$1 per 1,000 on cigarettes sold in this state. This tax would raise about \$3,500,000 annually, it is estimated. This would mean that after the Turner school tax relief money is used, and after expenses of collecting the cigarette tax were paid, there would still be a surplus, which would be devoted to institutional buildings, according to the plans of Senator Lennon.

FARM CONDITION'S PRESSING NEED IS TRUE COOPERATION

Speakers Tell Shiawassee County Members Work Is Progressing

522 ATTEND MEETING

Find Local Units Important Factors in Development Of County Bureau

Taxation, markets, roads and other matters of concern to farmers were discussed by several speakers appearing on the program of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau round-ups of forums.

The speakers were Dr. E. Mumford, head of the sociology department of Michigan State College; W. W. Billings, of Davison, vice president of the Michigan Farm Bureau; Clark L. Brody, of Lansing, secretary-treasurer-manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau; Floyd Walworth of Hazelton, secretary of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau; Albert Britton, of Owosso, rector; and A. Smith, of Lansing, representing the merchandising department of the Michigan Farm Bureau in charge of coal sales. Frank W. Wright of Wacousta, general field representative of the State Farm Bureau, who has been prominently connected with the recent organization of several Farm Bureau forums in the county, officiated as chairman of the day.

This was the largest Farm Bureau gathering held in Shiawassee County during the past decade, which fact was attributed principally to the plan followed out in the organization of the various community forums during the past winter.

Taxation Burning Theme

The matter of equitable taxation, to be effected for the benefit of the land and home owners of the state in general, was touched upon more generally by the speakers than any other single subject.

The first of the broadsides hurled by the speakers against the present system of taxation in Michigan was set off by Mr. Britton, for years a prominent Owosso real estate dealer.

Mr. Britton contended that many people look at the matter from the wrong point of view, by paying too great attention to the matter of state taxes, where the greatest problem more definitely concerns local taxes. The greatest evil in this connection Mr. Britton contended, was the failure to see that all personal property is put on the tax roll for its proper value.

Urges Personal Taxes

"Supervisors and city assessors are supposed to go out and get all they can on the tax roll," said Mr. Britton, "but the trouble is they do just the opposite. The result is that none, or very little, appears on the tax roll at all and the real estate is made to carry the burden."

Another phase of taxation was taken up by Mr. Brody, manager of the State Farm Bureau, who has been closely connected with all of the legislative programs of the organization.

Mr. Brody spoke briefly, giving an abbreviated outline of the bill proposing a return of one-third of the amount raised by the state gas tax to the counties for use in the construction of township roads. The plan of the bill, which is now in the hands of the roads and bridges committee of the House is for better distribution of the money raised by taxation, and not for increasing the taxes, Mr. Brody pointed out.

The bill provides essentially for the return of an amount equal to one-third of the revenue from the state gasoline tax, Mr. Brody explained. The money would be spent solely for improvement of township roads, exclusive of national and state trunk lines. The money would be apportioned on the basis of one-third as to area and two-thirds as to mileage. This, the speaker said, would furnish substantial equality by permitting road work where most needed.

Under the provisions of the bill Mr. Brody pointed out, it would be necessary for the county road commission to work out an agreement with the township board in each case as to where and how the money should be spent.

Mr. Brody also referred to other legislative matters in which the Farm Bureau is interested, including the proposed egg-grading bill. This bill, he said, is designed to help the producers of a quality product by making it impossible to dump inferior eggs on the market in an unrestricted manner.

In the other portion of his address, Mr. Brody spoke on the aims and purposes of the Farm Bureau in a general way, stressing organization and co-operation as the means to an end in the program to be carried forward in the interest of agriculture.

Farm Bureau Approves District Manager Plan

The employment of a district Farm Bureau manager, in co-operation with Lapeer, Genesee and St. Clair counties was approved by the executive committee of the Macomb County Farm Bureau, meeting last week at the Washington Co-operative company's office. The district manager plan, in use in other counties of the state, provides for the employment of a full time executive to lead in organization and expansion work.

Conservative Mortgage Is Farmers' Life Saver

Federal Land Bank Official Explains Importance of Long Time Loan

OTTAWA FARMERS SUGGEST SEVERAL HIGHWAY CHANGES

Farm Bureau Proposed Road Legislation Is Given Liberal Support

SEEK TO CUT COSTS

Would Ask Counties to Make Uniform Road Maps for All Townships

A very interesting and beneficial meeting, sponsored by the Ottawa County Farm Bureau, was held at Grand Haven April 22 of Township Highway Commissioners and members of township boards. This meeting was called following out the ideas expressed in a resolution passed at the last quarterly meeting of the organization held at Hudsonville, April 2nd. Thirty-four people were present, representing fourteen of the seventeen townships in the county. Maurice Laidens, president of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau presided and A. J. Knight, secretary of the county organization acted as secretary.

Clarence Ulberg, County Farm Bureau Membership Representative stated the purpose of the meeting, after which the chairman of the County Road Commissioners gave a short talk outlining the present system in Ottawa County. This naturally led to a discussion of future highway problems, including legislative matters. The two pending bills, the Dykstra Bill and the Thompson Bill, were both discussed quite freely by several of the township highway commissioners, township supervisors and farm bureau directors. There seemed to be no one in favor of the former measure as drawn, but a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the Thompson Bill.

All present were of the opinion that something must be done to improve township roads without adding more taxes to the already overburdened property tax.

The following suggestions relative to township highway matters came out of the meeting: Uniform township maps should be prepared by the county road office to be furnished township highway officials, together with uniform record forms, to facilitate the keeping of permanent records of road work done within the townships.

The above records properly kept would aid the local officials in budgeting funds raised annually for township purposes. Considerable discussion took place relative to the merits and demerits of Township Highway Overseers. When the smoke screen lifted, it seemed to be pretty well agreed that the fewer men employed as overseers and the better trained for the job they were, the less the tax payers would be burdened. Properly placed responsibility seemed to be the crux of the situation. It was even mentioned that it might be the part of good business to have the overseers appointed by the highway commissioners, with the approval of the township boards in the various townships.

Uniform township road equipment was a topic of considerable interest, as well as two or more townships combining to do the work necessary on certain roads that are more or less through lines of traffic leading to state or county trunk lines. The township officers were reminded of the fact that they could get a refund of the gas tax on all gasoline used by them in their power equipment on the roads and that by buying in quantities from any of the larger distributors, the full retail price would not have to be paid.

All those present expressed the idea that a meeting of this nature should be held at least once each year. The County Farm Bureau Board was delegated to see that such a gathering was called at the proper time next spring and that special meeting should be called any time conditions might necessitate.

FARMERS OF KINDE REBUILD ELEVATOR

Kinde, Apr. 24—The Farmers' Co-operative Grain company's new plant, to replace the plant destroyed by fire in November, has been completed.

The elevator, said to be the most up-to-date of its kind in Michigan, is operated by electric power. Every safety appliance known in a modern elevator has been provided for the safety of the company's employees. The new elevator will be able to handle thousands of bushels of grain daily.

The unusual characteristic about the new plant is that it is owned and operated by farmers and dividends are paid on the stock in accordance with the amount of business done by the stockholders with the corporation.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Bad Axe Grain company elevator here and will also replace the one destroyed by the fire in November. Kinde is known as the state's bean market center.

ENTRIES MUST BE SHIPPED TO BABY CHICK EXPOSITION

State Farm Bureau, Several Others Offer Prizes For Best Entry

NEW FEATURES ADDED

Showings Will Include Baby Turkeys and Goslings As Well As Chicks

The Second Annual Baby Chick Show will be held at Michigan State college on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 14 and 15. Competition is open to all states. Baby chicks to be exhibited must be shipped; chicks delivered by auto, by truck, or in person will not be accepted. All chicks must arrive by the way of parcel post or prepaid express.

Entries consist of 25 chicks of any recognized variety of poultry. A classification has been provided for day-old ducks and day-old turkeys. In the past few years, large numbers of ducklings and turkey poulters are being sold by commercial hatcheries.

Upon arrival at the show, conducted in the Agricultural Hall at Michigan State college, each entry will be weighed and scored. Baby Chicks are judged by weight, condition, markings, uniformity, etc. Each entry of 25 chicks will be required to weigh 2 pounds net. The United States department of Agriculture has found that 8 pounds net weight is the minimum weight for good chicks.

After weighing, the chicks will be scored by the judges who will be Mr. Vickers, Field Manager of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, Columbus, Ohio, and Reese V. Hicks, Managing Director of the International Baby Chick Association, Kansas City, Missouri.

In scoring, the judges pay particular attention to the uniformity of size and uniformity of color. The umbilicus must be well healed. The legs and toes must be strong and full. The chicks must be free from all apparent standard disqualifications. The down should be long, soft and silky in appearance. The eyes must be bright and prominent and the beak strong and well shaped. The chicks, to score well, must give every appearance of being vigorous and lively.

In White Leghorn chicks, the chicks should not be pure white. Good Leghorn chicks have a very pronounced yellowish or greenish appearance at the time of hatching.

Beautiful silver trophies have been provided as premiums. We believe that the array of silver trophies offered at the Michigan Show will be the greatest and most beautiful array ever offered at a baby chick show anywhere in the world. These beautiful trophies have been donated by the following concerns: The Poultry Tribune, The Keyes-Davis Company, The Michigan State Farm Bureau, The Albert Dickinson Company, Wellington J. Smith Company, Ketchum Manufacturing Company, Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, King Milling Company, Simplex Brooder Stove Company, The Buckeye Incubator Company, The Newtown Giant Incubator Company, Modern Poultry Breeder and the McMillen Company.

After the chicks have been scored and the score cards properly billed out, each entry will be placed in a 50 size check box and moved to its location in the hall. Each box is covered with glass covers so that visitors may see all of the chicks all of the time. The chicks will not be fed during the progress of the show. All chicks will be sold at auction on Wednesday P. M. at 3:30 in the Livestock Pavilion at Michigan State College. All chicks will be sold to the highest bidder without reservation. The funds derived from this sale defray the cost of the show.

A program of educational lectures has been arranged for both Tuesday and Wednesday. Entry blanks and other information can be secured by writing J. A. Hannah, Poultry Department, Michigan State college, East Lansing, Michigan.

Potato Retailing

The average retail sale of potatoes in Chicago is a fraction over 7 cents.

Co-Ops Ship Two Cars of Livestock

Mason County Co-Operative Marketing association shipped two carloads of stock Monday.

Of the 93 calves shipped the returns showed 57 had topped the market at 16 cents. The balance sold for from 10 to 15 cents. The cattle, mostly cows, sold for from six and one-half to 9 cents. Mixed hogs sold at 11.60, while roughs sold for 10.

FARM BUREAU ANNUAL DINNER ATTRACTS MANY

Washtenaw F. Bureau Had Successful Year During Season of 1928

The Washtenaw County Farm Bureau held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday evening, April 10, following a dinner at which the waiters were, with two exceptions, state champions, in 4-H club work.

George McCalla, president, presided. The secretary's and the treasurer's reports were both read by Secretary C. A. Thomas. Ed. Foster, Herman Staehler, Jay Smith, Robert Steeb and C. A. Thomas were named as a nominating committee. They named the following for members of the board of directors, who were unanimously elected: George McCalla, William Austin, Mrs. N. W. Laird, C. D. Finkbeiner, Charles McCalla, C. A. Thomas, Frank Geizer, Mrs. Charles Roberts and Clyde Breining.

Charles McCalla conducted an interesting survey of the various activities of the Michigan Farm Bureau, explaining what it is doing and can do to aid the farmer and strongly urging the farmers to make use of its services. C. A. Thomas gave an interesting account of his trip to the meeting of the National Farm Bureau at Chicago in company with George and Charles McCalla.

A round table discussion on the Thompson road bill which provides that one third of the gas tax receipts shall be used to improve township roads beginning July 1, 1930. President McCalla urged the members to get behind this measure and force it out of the committee where it is at present slumbering.

The bureau decided to start an every-member-get-a-new member campaign.

Never paint the radiator of an automobile, if you want it to do its work efficiently.

LOCAL FARMERS TO ORGANIZE TO SELL THIS YEAR'S WOOL

Plan Group Meetings During First Week of May to Organize Locals

Local meetings of wool growers are being arranged for the week of April 29 to May 4 to organize the local wool growers for the 1929 wool pool and to counsel with them regarding their wool problems.

The schedule of meetings is carried in the box on page one. We are asking you to accept it as a personal invitation to attend the meeting nearest to your home.

We have been very fortunate in securing as our guest speaker at these meetings, Mr. J. F. Walker who was recently employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to make a trip of investigation in all the great wool producing countries of the world.

On this mission, he visited the great wool territories of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, also England and other countries in Europe. Since his return, he has made a further investigation of wool conditions in our western states.

Our Michigan wools have to go out into the world markets in competition with the wools from all of these other countries and from other parts of our own country. Mr. Walker comes prepared to tell us about what these other wool producers are doing and to help us plan what we must do in order to secure better markets for our wools.

You are urgently invited to attend the meeting nearest to you. We also invite you to come prepared to ask Mr. Walker any questions about which you wish information in connection with wool producing problems. Mr. Walker is a prominent wool grower in Ohio and will gladly give you any information he has.

Will you please invite anyone else interested in the sheep and wool business to come to the meeting. Study the schedule and attend one meeting anyway. When you have heard Mr. Walker once, you will want to come again.

Birds Check Insect Pests In The Spring

At the time the birds start migrating the insect population is smallest on account of the hazards of overwintering and the state of pupation in which the insects pass through the colder months. The northward movement of millions of insect-eating birds feeding upon them prevents the maturing of countless numbers of these undesirable pests and helps to check their otherwise inevitable increase.

Raising Strawberries

All the strawberries in the United States and most of those of the world—that is, the tame ones—are descendants of two wild American strawberries, one a native of the Pacific coast and the other a native of the eastern United States.

Carlock-Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

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

All Wool--

SUITS—COATS—BLANKETS

Our garments are tailored to your exact measure by expert clothemakers and are made from the best wool materials obtainable. Let us measure you for a suit.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

6% Discount to Members

Michigan State Farm Bureau Clothing Dept. Lansing, Michigan

Fertilizer Return Per Dollar Invested

May Run from \$1 to \$3 if Applied Correctly to Soil and Crop.

The Michigan State College, on the basis of 12 years experiments in this state, and observations in other states, says that the profits that may be derived from \$1 invested in suitable fertilizer, applied in the right amount and to the right crop should range from \$1 to \$3 or more in the case of our general soils and perhaps more on muck soils.

Extra dollars from extra yields per acre is the idea behind Michigan Farm Bureau Fertilizer. They are made of the best fertilizer ingredients,—to give the young plant the quick vigorous start that is so important for realizing extra yields per acre. Farm Bureau fertilizers continue to feed the young plant and carry it through to a highly productive maturity.

There is a Farm Bureau fertilizer that will meet your requirements. We offer these analysis for Michigan:

0-20-0	2-8-16
0-4-0	2-12-6
0-14-6	3-9-18
0-8-24	4-8-16
0-12-12	4-12-4
0-24-24	4-16-4
2-14-4	6-8-6
Muriate of Potash,	
Nitrate of Soda,	
Sulphate of Ammonia.	

Ask your authorized distributor of Farm Bureau products to supply you with Farm Bureau Fertilizer. For further information, write us.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

FERTILIZER INCREASES NET INCOME

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Q Larger yields of better quality husking and ensilage corn are had from Farm Bureau Brand Seed Corn. See your Farm Bureau Distributor.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

Where Australian Wool Is Classified



(Continued from page one)
falling from the fleece in the process of shearing are removed to one side to be further sorted later. Classing or skirting the fleece consists simply in sorting the wool into uniform lines. The neck wool, which may have some matted or seedy wool in it, is removed; the coarse britch wool and the stained locks go into separate lines; the short wool, the burry or seedy parts and sometimes the back wool, which may be perished on account of the heat and sand, all go into different sorts. Lastly, the body of the fleece is examined as to quality, or fineness, or shrinkage and is then binned accordingly.

The wool is placed in bales which are generally 48 inches high and 28 inches square, and which weigh from 250 to 375 pounds with an average weight of about 330 pounds. No twine is used. Each bale is stenciled as to its character and the name of the producer, and it is then ready for transportation to the sales center.

Classify Carefully

The general practice at the larger stations, or ranches, is to class the wool at the station, but in recent years the cutting up of the larger tracts of land and the introduction of diversified farming have led to the establishment of many flocks too small to class at home. These clips are now being handled through central classing houses which handle the wool just as the large clips are handled, but which pool many clips in order to establish lines sufficiently large to attract the best buyers. This practice is growing somewhat rapidly and as a rule, such wool is better classed than station-classed wool because of better facilities and greater volume, which enable the classer to create more lines or to draw closer to a set standard. This makes the lots more attractive to the purchaser.

Australian sheep breeders became convinced long ago that the production of high quality wool was only the first step to the establishment of a successful sheep industry and that the merchandising of the clip was of equal importance in insuring permanent prosperity. So, as far back as 1843, the initial effort to sell Australian wool in Australian markets was made with the not very imposing offering of two bales, or some 650 pounds of wool.

Australian At Disadvantage

Considering the location of the country and the available means of communication then existing, the program which the sheepman of Australia mapped out for himself was an ambitious one. Here was a continent some 10,000 to 12,000 miles from its market, reached only by sailing vessels whose record run was three months and which generally took from eight to twelve months to make a round trip. No cables were in operation at that time. The mills of England doubtless preferred their wool to be held in reserve in the London markets rather than at Australian centers. The wool brokerage trade of England opposed any system which would limit their business; and the English banks doubtless looked with more favor on holding the collateral for their money in English lofts rather than half way around the world. Moreover there was nothing but wool to attract the buyer to Australian ports.

The proposition looked unsound or even foolish, from an economic viewpoint, but the men on the sheep runs persisted, and, in 1927, instead of two bales, 2,484,000 bales of wool passed through the Australian auctions. Instead of 650 pounds of wool, almost 800,000,000 pounds were so disposed of; and the Australian system of selling wool is considered the best now in existence, both from the standpoint of the producer and from that of the consumer. The producer is assured of the competition of the world for his product and the consumer is certain of obtaining his stocks at the same price level which his competitor must meet.

Wool selling in Australian markets has undergone a somewhat continuous evolution and while the end is not yet in sight, the system has reached a high degree of efficiency. In the first place, speculative wool buying has almost passed out of the picture in Australia. Only about 5 per cent of the clip of the country is sold outright by the producers and this wool is in small lots or it is wool held by men whose financial position is such as to compel them to obtain cash immediately. Local selling is frowned upon by both the wool producer and the concerns who handle the clip. They hold that it tends to disrupt values and to make the wool market erratic.

Only A Few Buyers

The placing of the clip in the hands of the brokers narrows down the handling of the wool to some 25 concerns, 7 of which are co-opera-

tives. Of these only about a dozen are large factors in the market. Ten of the leading brokerage houses handled in 1927, 80 per cent of the entire production of the country or over 70,000,000 pounds of wool each. This narrowing down of the business to a few concerns greatly facilitates co-operation in the disposition of the clip. Again some 2,300 growers produce about 60 per cent of the wool of Australia, so the bulk of the clip is in relatively few hands. It is possible that this situation may have been a factor in working out an orderly system of wool selling. This situation is entirely different from that found in the United States, where 90 per cent of the wool is either sold to speculative buyers or consigned to houses the bulk of whose business consists in direct buying.

Three different organizations enter into the marketing of the wool of Australia—the Association of Wool Buyers, representing all of the countries that purchase wool in the Australian markets; the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, who place the wool on the market; and the Union of Pastoral Associations, representing the producers. The last-named is an overhead organization representing the various State Pastoral Associations. These three groups work either singly or combined in formulating policies and methods of procedure in their business. Apparently they are operating in close harmony. Regulations for assembling and selling wool are jointly agreed upon and carried out; the thought being to protect, as far as possible, the best interests of all concerned. Here is the second point of variance with American methods, where little if any contact exists between these various branches of the trade and where the policy of "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost" has been the only one consistently followed.

At the inauguration of the wool-selling season, a committee consisting of representatives of the brokers and growers meet to determine the manner of disposal of the clip. These men realize that it will take a year to manufacture the quantity of wool which will come into the market in the space of two or three months and that, if values are to be obtained, wool must be sold as needed. So an estimate of the amount of the total clip is made and the time of selling is spread over a period of nine or ten months. The first sales are held when sufficient stocks of the new clip have come forward to make an attractive offering.

Watch Market Trend

The movement by months is noted, as some months see a greater activity in wool selling than others; to such periods are given the heaviest sales and the light months see offerings curtailed. As soon as the monthly allocations have been worked out, they are made public so that those interested may know just what quantities of wool will be available on the markets during any period of the year.

This committee also works out such matters as financing, advances to growers, and other problems. There are some six selling centers in the country and, during each of the monthly series of sales, each of these centers contributes its quota of wool based on the amount it holds as compared with the total held in all the centers. For example, 200,000 bales may be offered for the September sales. Sydney may have 40 per cent of all wool in store. Sydney would catalog 80,000 bales for this series. Geelong, holding 25 per cent, would catalog 50,000 bales, and so on. Each center then gets an equal chance on the market. The quota of each broker is arrived at similarly, so that every agency in the business is placed on an equal basis so far as possible.

The grower's interests are protected through placing a minimum valuation on the wool at the time of its arrival. This valuation must be reached if the wool is sold. The valuation, in the case of large clips, may be made by the owner; or he may leave the matter to the expert in the brokerage house. Small clips are generally valued by the expert. Wool is sold in the order in which it arrives at the warehouse and 20 per cent of the total clip must be in store before the wool is considered to have arrived. A brokerage fee ranging from 1 1/2 per cent for clips of \$2,500 value and over, up to 2 1/2 per cent for clips under \$1000 in value, is charged for sales service. Additional charges are made for storage, insurance, sacks, and similar items. The total handling charges run up to 3 1/2 to 4 cents per pound, usually.

At the time of a sale, catalogs are prepared listing all wool offered by

the house. These catalogs cover the quantities of wool offered, description and bale marks and are in the hands of buyers long enough before the sale to permit inspection of the offerings. To facilitate this inspection a certain per cent, varying according to the size of the lots from 10 per cent up to 25 per cent, is placed on the display floor of the warehouse. This room is well lighted. The bales are opened and are marked to correspond to catalog numbers. This display room is opened shortly before the sale and buyers with catalogs inspect the offerings and note lots in which they are interested.

The sales are held in the exchange building, a centrally located place where buyers are provided with seats held by the year. Here the lots are offered for sale at the rate of about 400 per hour and are sold, if the reserve bid is reached. If the reserve valuation is not reached, the wool is withdrawn from the sale. Withdrawn lots may be offered at private sale, the bidder who placed the last bid being given a three-day option to take the lot at the reserve price. If not sold thus at private sale, the wool goes back to the position of being the last in entry to the warehouse and can be offered at a subsequent sale when its turn arrives.

All wool is settled for on a cash basis and immediately becomes the property of the purchaser. Disputes over quality of pack, weights and such matters are turned over to an arbitration board whose decision is final.

Quality creates demand for Farm Bureau fertilizers.

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.

BABY CHICKS

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS and hatching eggs shipped C. O. D. when you want them. Modern White Leghorn, Trapping and Breeding Plant under Michigan Record of Performance. Also commercial chicks for Farm Flocks, at very reasonable prices. Have White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Single Comb Reds, Prices 3c and up. Large Catalog Free. Write today. Townline Poultry Farm, R-1, Zeeland, Mich. 82-4-15-tf

INCREASE YOUR POULTRY PROFITS with Genuine Rural "GOLD SEAL" chicks. They have made hundreds of satisfied customers throughout the United States and are becoming more popular every day. It will pay you too to learn more about them. White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Ask for free circular and prices. RURAL POULTRY FARM, R. 1M, Zeeland, Michigan. 4-15-31-556C

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORT-HORN cow, beef type. Will freshen May 18. William Thompson, R. No. 4, Ludington, Mich. 4-26-pd

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—28-46 NICHOLS & SHEPARD Separator, used two seasons. Located near Lansing, Mich. 28-34 Port Huron Separator, looks and runs like new. Located near Ionia. Write us for prices. Avery Power Machinery Company, 155 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 4-26-3tb-MY

HELP WANTED

WANTED: SINGLE MAN TO MAKE his home with us the year around, do a few chores in winter time for board and do chores and work in small garden and other odd jobs in summer for moderate wages. M. N. Macgregor, Constantine, Michigan, R. No. 1 4-26-pd

TUSCOLA BUREAU ELECTS OFFICERS

Caro, Mich., April 24.—The Tuscola county farm bureau held its annual meeting Wednesday, April 3.

Directors were chosen as follows: Frank Baker, Vassar; Dorr W. Berry, Caro; Norman Gillies, Cass City; Henry Lane, Fairgrove; Herman Walt, Reese; Thomas Valentine, Fostoria; M. D. Lynch, Silverwood. The directors will meet within the next few days to choose officers.

The afternoon program was featured by an address by C. L. Nash, director of organization of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Others taking part were Frank Baker, president of the county bureau last year. Mrs. Lewis Fox, Vassar; Rev. Ray Wilson, Cass City; D. B. Jewell, Tuscola county agricultural agent; Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove; Thomas Valentine, Fostoria; Bert Thurston, Vassar.

Community singing was led by Rev. Mr. Duttwiler, Vassar and Walter Valentine and Mrs. Charles Valentine of Fostoria sang a duet.

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

For Farm Home or School

You may now have city comfort for your home or for your district school.

Sanolet Indoor Toilets

have these features:

1. Chemicals are not used.
2. There are no odors.
3. No emptying of tanks.
4. No machinery or mechanical parts in operation.
5. Can be used anywhere.

Write for further details and prices.

STANDARD SCHOOL SUPPLY CO. St. Louis, Michigan.



Feed More Salt

Are you losing profits by under salting your stock? Salt is the most valuable and one of the cheapest of all feed materials. Feed enough salt and your stock will take on weight faster, give more milk and stay healthier.

GENUINE N-C non-caking salt is strictly non-caking and practically non-freezing. Packed in barrels, 140, 100, 70, 50, and 25 pound non-sweating sacks.

Feed More Non-Caking Salt

FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

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

THE TRAFFIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will check up the charges on your freight bills; file overcharge claims; file loss and damage claims; watch all freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads. Claims collected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members.

No Charge For Auditing

Farm Bureau Traffic Department

221-227 N. Cedar St.

Lansing, Mich.

FARM BUREAU OILS!



Farm Bureau (M. F. B.) Oils are 100% paraffine, Sharples dewaxed. Stocked by co-ops and other authorized distributors of Farm Bureau supplies in 15, 30 and 55 gallon drums, which are extra, but returnable for credit. As an introduction we offer 5 gallon cans, adding 70 cents for the container. Your greatest savings is in 15 gallons or more.

Find out from your Farm Bureau Distributor how Farm Bureau Oils will save money and give you motor oil satisfaction.

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE Lansing, Michigan.

Get MORE LIME for LESS MONEY

WHEN you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone you get two-thirds more actual lime for your money than you get in burnt or hydrated lime.

Your farm needs this lime to sweeten sour soil and replace the lime removed by rain and harvests. Solvay Pulverized Limestone supplies the necessary lime and gets results the very first year because it is ground exceptionally fine. High test. Furnace-dried. In bags or bulk. Order yours today.



Write for your copy of the latest Solvay Limestone booklet. It's free.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

Protection!

For Automobile Owners

Is provided in a State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance policy at a price you can afford to pay.

State Farm Bureaus of twenty states have accepted this form of automobile insurance because of its low cost to the insured, the equitable terms of settlement of claims and because of the soundness of the principle and the responsibility of the insuring company.

More than 25,000 policy holders in Michigan in two years and our growth continues steadily.

This Service

To Michigan farmers is available through the

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

There is a local agent in your community. If he is not known to you, write the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Lansing, Michigan

HOLSTEIN REMINDER

Seventh State Sale—College, East Lansing, May 21st. About 30 YOUNG COWS, either fresh or due soon after sale; about 5 BRED HEIFERS, due in Fall. 6 OPEN YEARLING and 6 CALVES suitable for CALF CLUB work. 11 BULLS, 6 months to years of age, out of high record dams. SEND FOR CATALOG.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N East Lansing, Mich. J. G. Hayes, Sale Mgr.

Look State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich. Listen

Larger and better than ever. Safe as a bank; \$75,000,000 at risk. \$200,000 in bonds, \$200,000 resources, \$20,000 real estate. We endeavor to furnish the best Farm Fire Insurance Policy written. A postal card mailed us will bring you information about our blanket policy or we will have an agent call with no obligation on your part.

W. T. Lewis, Secretary, 710 F. P. Smith Bldg., Flint, Mich.

What is Your Idea of a Perfect Seed Bed



SOIL well turned, clods cut and broken—those are jobs for plow and harrow. But think of the other things you want—lumps crushed, air pockets eliminated, soil stirred and mixed, then packed to a mellow firmness, surface leveled off and a deep, moisture preserving mulch over all.

\$34.00 to \$89.95

Made in 4 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 10 1/2 and 11 ft. lengths. Prices complete with seat and forage or wood pole. For horse or tractor use. Extension attachments for gang arrangement add 7 ft. to rolling capacity.

DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER

Perfect seed bed construction requires six or seven things that the plow and harrow leave undone. Yet you can accomplish all of these with ONE implement and ONE operation. The famous DUNHAM Cultl-Packer finishes the job that other tools begin.

Rolls, pulverizes, packs, struts, levels, cultivates and mulches in one operation better than any other tool or combination of tools. The most useful tool on the farm—before seeding, after seeding and on growing crops. Pays big dividends on winter heaved wheat. The exclusive Quick Detachable Wheel makes it useful also for cultivating row crops.

Now being sold through Farm Bureau Service at the lowest prices ever offered. Send for literature and price list today.

Through the Michigan Farm Bureau this famous tool is now being sold to Michigan farmers at the lowest prices ever offered—\$34 to \$89.95. See your nearest co-operative Farm Bureau supplies for literature and price list.

Other DUNHAM tillage tools are offered through the Farm Bureau at equally low prices. In addition to the DUNHAM Cultl-Packer and the improved Cultl-Hoe, the line includes disc harrows, spring tooth harrows, spike tooth harrows and sprocket and single gang pulverizers. All regular sizes and combinations are included. Complete descriptions furnished on request.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

Story No. 3

"They Raise Chicks and Make Money"

With Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds

George Pullen and Henry Schuler of Berrien Springs last year had 480 White Leghorn Pullets which made some fine records on Farm Bureau feeds.

They were raised and managed under ordinary farm conditions. Hatched in April, they started laying in September, with Farm Bureau Egg Mash with Buttermilk as the laying ration. During October, November, December and January, they laid 30,317 eggs, or an average production of better than 51% for the four months the profit over feed and other costs was \$735.91.

Two Rations for Baby Chicks

Good chick feeds are important in growing healthy, vigorous chicks, which growing mash helps develop into early laying pullets that will keep on laying.

Farm Bureau Chickmash is an all mash ration for starting and raising chicks to the growing mash stage. Chickmash can be kept before chicks continually. The simplicity and effectiveness of Chickmash makes it very popular.

The Chick Starter method employs Farm Bureau Chick Starter Mash and Chick Scratch up to six weeks or a little later, eventually getting over onto Growing Mash.

Ask your local co-operative ass'n or authorized distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies about Farm Bureau Chick Feeds. For laying hens he has Farm Bureau Egg Mash, with or without Buttermilk, to suit your requirements.

The same distributor handles Farm Bureau Milk-maker, our great open formula dairy feed. Milk-maker is made in 24, 32 and 34% protein to meet various feeding requirements.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service LANSING, MICHIGAN