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from Detroit the city would suffer an irreparable loss. And if future sons of rural Michigan enter our metropolis unprepared by education to assume the responsibilities which their virile upbringing will certainly cause them to seek, that will also be an irreparable loss to Detroit.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT TO FEDERAL FARM BOARD

President Hoover made the following statement of less than 300 words to members of the Federal Farm Board at their first meeting held at the White House on Monday, July 15, 1929: "I have no extended statement to make to the Federal Farm Board as to its duties. The wide authority and the splendid resources placed at your disposal are well known.

"I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities which lie before you. Your fundamental purpose must be to determine the fact and to find solution to a multitude of agricultural problems, among them to more nearly adjust production to need; to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised and soundly founded and well managed that they, by effecting economies and giving such stability, will grow in strength over the years to come. Through these efforts we may establish to the farmer an equal opportunity in our economic system with other industry.

"I know there is not a thinking farmer who does not realize that all this cannot be accomplished by a magic wand or an overnight action. Real institutions are not built that way. If we are to succeed, it will be by strengthening the foundations and the initiative which we already have in farm organizations, and building steadily upon them with the constant thought that we are building not for the present only but for next year and the next decade.

"In selecting this board I have sought for suggestions from the many scores of farmers' co-operatives and other organizations and yours were the names most universally commended; you are thus in a sense the representatives of organized agriculture itself. I congratulate each of you upon the distinction of his colleagues and by your appointment I invest you with responsibility, authority, and resources such as have never before been conferred by our Government in assistance to any industry."

WHAT CAN THE INDIVIDUAL FARMER DO?

Mr. MacDonald Brown, farmer and writer of southern Indiana, recently called on Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board and asked him this question:

"What can a farmer do, as an individual who believes in the Federal Farm Board and its purposes, to help the Board along?"

Mr. Legge made the following replies, which summarize Mr. Brown's article appearing in the April number of the national Farm Journal. Said Mr. Legge to all farmers asking this question of themselves:

- "You can organize for co-operative effort.
"You can help build an intelligent selling machine.
"You can put some faith in co-operation.
"You can keep your nerve.
"You can deny that the government is in the farming business.
"You can refrain from over-planting."

Above is the skeleton of the interview given Mr. Brown by Mr. Legge. Any farmer will find Mr. Legge's complete message, as given in the April Farm Journal, very interesting reading.

Bureau Ideas Given Tax Inquiry Body

(Continued from page 1)

mistake" because of the attempt to follow the Federal Law; yet this was the chief merit claimed for the plan by its local advocates. The same investigators who condemned this income tax measure in South Carolina proposed measures for the control of tax levy increases through review of budgets and bond issues in a manner quite similar to that suggested for Michigan by the Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan Real Estate Association and Michigan Manufacturers Association at the Lansing hearing.

"Although Grange speakers laid great stress on the fact that the proposed income tax would provide funds for equalizing local school taxes, it is unlikely that the measure as outlined in the hearing would accomplish this object. It was said that the tax would yield about \$46,000,000, and could be used, first, to replace the corporation tax, which falls solely upon corporations; second, to replace the state property tax, about three-fourths of which falls upon the cities, with only a fraction of the remainder falling upon farm property and forming the smallest tax the farmer pays. The remainder, estimated at \$9,000,000 could be used to reduce and equalize local school taxes, it was said.

"The experience of South Carolina shows that the estimated yield is excessive. That State lost more than 10 per cent of the expected total tax each year through one cause alone—inability to collect additional taxes which accrued by reason of additional Federal taxes assessed after the schedule was turned in by the taxpayer. Further, regardless of what the yield of the tax might be, the well known fact that the State is more accustomed to piling up deficits than to accumulating surpluses will cause most taxpayers to question whether the state would ever have a surplus to distribute to school districts. The failure of the State to distribute to any school funds to poor districts under the Turner Act in 1923 and 1929 should be a warning in this regard.

"The Michigan Farm Bureau is in favor of the introduction of new and just forms of taxation into our revenue system, and the use of the proceeds of these new taxes to reduce and equalize local levies, under such control from the State as shall be necessary to insure economy and efficiency in their use. A properly drawn income tax would most certainly fit this description. However,

there is no magic in the mere name 'income tax' which can justify rural support of a measure which offers only a remote hope for providing funds for use in reducing and equalizing local school taxes, but which does make important concessions to certain corporate interests. The Michigan Farm Bureau is primarily concerned with tax legislation that will materially benefit agriculture."

"Farmers and all other classes of taxpayers are vitally interested in seeing that a ground work of economic legislation is laid which will insure that the new taxes which are certain to be introduced from time to time will be used to reduce old taxes and not to stimulate increased public expenditures."

Sec'y Brody Comments In commenting upon the question, Secretary-Manager Clark L. Brody said:

"The fact that the leaders of two great farm organizations are leaving no stones unturned in their search for a solution to the farmer's tax problem is indeed a promising sign for Michigan farmers. Under conditions in which unparalleled effort is being exerted in this direction it is inevitable that minor differences in policy will develop, for this has always been the way of the world when a serious effort is made on a difficult problem.

"The Michigan Grange leaders are to be congratulated upon making a public issue of their latest tax proposal in the face of the knowledge that it would not receive Farm Bureau support. It is a fine thing to have these matters laid directly before the farmers, and the statement of the Farm Bureau position has been issued so that farmers might have all angles of the question before them.

"It is the policy of the Farm Bureau to keep the entire membership fully informed upon all such questions and I believe this plan is doing more to create a well founded body of public opinion in rural Michigan than would be possible in any other way. Farmers are awakening to the fact that such great issues as taxation, marketing, tariff, etc., cannot be satisfactorily disposed of by reliance upon some simple rule of thumb. These and other vital questions require deep and technical study, and it is only through organization that farmers can secure the benefits of competent advisors."

"In the instant case, a close analysis of the issue shows that the two Michigan farm groups are not nearly so far apart as one might presume after reading some of the recent newspaper headlines. Apparently both believe in the income tax and both

ONE FARM BOARD PROBLEM



March 26 President Hoover signed the deficiency bill, which among other appropriations, added \$100,000,000 to the revolving fund operated by the Federal Farm Board in its work to further develop the co-operative marketing of farm products by organizations of producers of the respective commodities.

In recent weeks, in face of the continued decline of the grain market,

the Farm Board has announced that it will stay in the market as necessary to do what it can to prevent what it believes to be unwarranted declines in grain values.

The board has also announced that it will take all grain that it has committed itself to take in its efforts to hold the market steady. This statement was made in face of rumors that old line interests now storing grain bought by the Board's Stabilization Corporation are preparing to load

out those millions of bushels belonging to the Stabilization Corporation on May 1, refuse the corporation further storage accommodation, and let the Farm Board Co-op get itself out of such a fix if it can. The board has replied that it does not plan to "dump" its holdings abroad at prices below the world market, but will make every effort to come out on the right side of the account.

What The Law Says About It

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

Q. I would like to ask if a young man could hold the office of township clerk when his step-father is supervisor? If this is against the State Law how could this be straitened out after they have been elected?

A. M. D. Mecosta County There is nothing in the statute or decision that would prevent a stepson and step father holding elective offices.

Q. A married man took out an insurance policy for three thousand dollars (\$3000.00) and made his wife beneficiary. His wife worked from time to time and paid the premiums on this policy. Then they were divorced and now the husband wants to change the beneficiary. Can the former wife get any part of the policy? Can she get back the money that she has paid in premiums?

A. L. M. Barry County. A. If the right to change the beneficiary is reserved in the policy, the former husband may change the beneficiary to whomsoever is permitted by the insurance company. The husband is entitled to service and earnings of his wife and if she used them to pay the premiums she is not entitled to

believe that Federal legislation is required to support the right kind of an income tax for State and local purposes. The Michigan Farm Bureau was first to advance the need of such Federal action before the American Farm Bureau, which has endorsed the idea. The question at issue is merely that of how to proceed in the meanwhile. The Farm Bureau position is based upon the belief that farmers want a substantial amount of tax relief in the shortest possible time, regardless of the name or form of the law under which it comes, providing it represents a step in the direction of greater justice for all classes.

"The fact that the Grange and Farm Bureau programs on these matters do not coincide in all respects should not affect the willingness of both groups to co-operate on other matters until there has been time for a better understanding of all angles of the point now in question."

Following its adjournment the Commission announced that a second hearing would be held on April 25 at which special taxes would be considered, not including the property tax, the income tax, or the inheritance tax.

any return from the husband for money so spent. Thus the former wife could not get any part of the policy nor have any reimbursement for the money she spent for premiums.

Q. Mr. M. owed fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) to Mr. A. Mr. M. gave a deed to Mr. A. and made a separate agreement that he would pay the money in six months and if he did not, then Mr. A. could sell the property and if there was any balance left, over the amount of \$1,500.00, and interest, Mr. A. should return it to Mr. M. The six months have passed and Mr. A. wants to put Mr. M. out under the deed. Can he do this?

G. M. C. Ionia County A. A deed which has been given as security for the payment of money has been interpreted by the Michigan Courts to be not an absolute deed, but a mortgage. This is so whether the agreement is embodied in the deed or in a separate agreement. Thus such a deed is to be interpreted as a mortgage and the giver of the deed will have a year to redeem his property.

Q. Mr. H. representing C. company, said that the company was giving away sets of silverware free to our customers. He promised to run an ad in our local paper and to return and assist us in a campaign. He promised that the directors and employees should each receive a set of silverware free at once. He showed us a signed contract from F. showing that they had paid him \$100.00 down, but after we had signed up and Mr. H. had gotten away, we got in touch with F. and found that they had not signed up or entered into a contract. Mr. H. was very careful that we would not see the item in small print on the back of the cards, setting forth a certain condition. Do we have to continue this contract?

F. P. B. Allegan County. A. It would seem that this contract had been obtained through fraud and misrepresentation, if the statements above made led to the signing of the contract and the above statements were not then fulfilled within a reasonable time.

The fact that the condition, even though in small print, was stated in the contract, would make it obligatory upon anyone who signed that contract to read that condition. As the condition was referred to in the body of

the contract it would be all the more necessary for the signer of the contract to ask questions and find out what that condition was. The fact that it was printed in small print, to one side of the contract does not necessarily make it obnoxious, although there are certain conditions where such location might be held to be improper.

Q. (a) Can a wife draw money out of the bank when a husband has his name on the bank book, if the wife writes a check and signs his name with hers in the corner with the prefix?

(b) Please give me the address for Domestic Service Bureau.

C. R. Kalamazoo County. A. (a) A wife cannot draw money from the bank, which money is deposited in her husband's name unless she has power of attorney, or is agent for her husband for that particular purpose. The book itself, representing the deposits, being in her possession does not give her the power to draw the money.

(b) All your questions of legal nature will be properly taken care of whether they refer to domestic questions or others, if they are directed to the legal department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Q. Mr. and Mrs. Q borrowed money to build a house on their land which they owned jointly. They gave a promissory note signed by both of them. Can Mrs. Q, the wife be bound by that note?

A. A. M. Shiawassee County A. It was previously held that a married woman could not be bound on any legal contract. Then the law was modified so that she could be bound on a contract if that contract was for the benefit of her sole or separate estate. The most recent revision of the statute makes a wife liable on an instrument which she has signed jointly with her husband to the extent of her joint property with her husband. Thus the wife would be liable to such an extent on the note mentioned.

Half Rates On Reg. Stock For Breeding

Farm Bureau Traffic Dept. advises farmers that there is a one-half freight rate on registered livestock for breeding purposes in the states east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, known as Central Freight Ass'n and Eastern Trunk line territories, known as the Central Freight territories respectively. This does not include the upper peninsula of Michigan. Such rates are published by the railroads in their tariffs. For further information, write the State Farm Bureau Traffic Dept., 221 No. Cedar street, Lansing, Michigan.

Editorials

DETROIT'S DEBT TO RURAL SCHOOLS

When the question of state aid for poor school districts is broached there usually are those in the larger cities who object on the grounds that such measures represent a form of charity. This has never been our view. It has seemed to us that such aid is to be regarded as more in the form of a belated settlement for long overdue debts.

The farms and forests of Michigan have yielded their greatest crop, their youth, in unlimited numbers to our cities, and without adequate compensation, either for the product or for the cost of preparing it for the industrial market. That this crop has a recognized value is evidenced by the following comments by Tom Sayres in the Detroit News of March 2nd:

"The people who come from places like the Thumb have a heritage that marks them, no matter how many years they have lived in the city. They have courage—born of watching crops fail, starting at a five-minute storm wiping out a year's toiling and hoping and dreaming, and then starting anew; integrity—born of scarcity of people in the countryside and the consequent necessity of meeting those few frequently and of looking them very deeply in the eyes; sympathy—born of suffering and of a realization of the stark tragedy always hovering so close to the countryside horizon and swooping down too swiftly upon the scattered farm homes and crossroads; sincerity—born of the proven uselessness of wearing a mask on Main street, where everybody knows everybody; humor—born of a clear knowledge of the truth and the facts of life, learned very early in the small town and the countryside; and righteousness—born of a knowledge of Nature, as well as of Man, and a consequent belief that back of Humanity as well as of Nature there are certain principles that must not be violated."

The Thumb district alone has given Detroit its Mayor, its City Treasurer, its City Clerk, a Councilman, four Judges, and a Collector of Internal Revenue, together with a long list of other civic, industrial, financial, commercial, educational, and professional leaders. If the sons of rural Michigan were removed

## GREAT LAKES TO SEA WATERWAY NEARS REALITY

In Past Ten Years Canada Has Completed Great Works.

Detroit—Addressing the annual meeting of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Tidewater Ass'n here March 22, Senator Henry J. Allen said that so much work has been completed on the vast project and so many of the difficulties raised by eastern seaports have been cleared away in the past ten years that it is now reasonable to expect that soon Canadian and United States Commissioners will be working on the final arrangements that must precede actual work on the remaining parts of the St. Lawrence waterway to bring ocean going boats to the Great Lake ports.

Canada has enlarged the Welland canal so that it now has width and depth to carry 85% of all the cargo ships that sail all the seas of the world.

Canada has recently started construction of 65 miles of ship channel from the outlet of Lake Ontario to the cities of Prescott, Ontario and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Permission to go ahead with that part of the channel lying within the U. S. was granted recently.

Canada has provided adequately for navigation through 60 miles of Canadian waters between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, and has but to complete ten miles at Lachine to complete Canada's share of the task.

The United States share is the International Rapids section of 48 miles and the deepening of connecting channels of the upper lakes.

Completion of the waterway will give the great middlewest direct connection with the sea, a route to Europe 1,700 miles shorter than via New York, lower transportation costs east, and freedom from the tolls and re-shipping charges now collected at eastern ports.

## BEAN RATE DEAL BENEFITS FARMERS

Compromise To Open Whole South At Lower Rates.

Michigan farmers, represented by the Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan Elevator Exchange and the Michigan Bean Jobbers, and the railroads have agreed to a compromise, trial rate on beans shipped into southern states from Michigan.

The new rate is slightly higher for New Orleans, Memphis, and Mobile, but reduces rates to all other southern points, and as a whole, is advantageous to Michigan shippers.

The railroads asked for these increases, New Orleans, 69 1/2 to 99c; Mobile 69 1/2 to 95c; Memphis 59c to 72c per cwt. in carload lots, and as the result of the compromise got the following rates.—New Orleans 86c, Mobile 83c, Memphis 63c.

On the other hand, the railroads reduced bean rates to all other southern and southeastern points. Eighteen representative shipping points for Michigan beans showed cuts of 8c to 18c per cwt.

Organizations representing the farmers found that the movement of Michigan beans to the entire southern territory is about 1,000 cars annually, of which New Orleans, Memphis and Mobile, the points taking the rate increase, get about 100 cars per year. Michigan is becoming more interested in the southern bean market as a whole, which shows the importance of getting lower rates throughout the entire southern territory. It is estimated that the new rates will save farmer shippers \$48 per car as against what the railroads asked, and will average \$16 lower per car than present rates for the whole territory. Increases in rates are promptly passed back to the shipper.

The Farm Bureau was represented throughout the case by Mr. A. P. Mills, Traffic manager; the Bean Jobbers by Mr. J. C. Graham, and the Elevator Exchange by Mr. C. S. Benton.

The new rates represent a compromise agreement and are on trial pending approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## Do Not Tie Fleeces With Binder Twine

Twenty per cent discount is quite certain to be made on wool fleeces tied with binder twine, according to announcements made by the wool trade, and effective with the 1930 crop. Paper twine, which dissolves readily in scouring causes no trouble in manufacturing cloth. Heavy, rough twine, such as sisal sticks to the wool, does not dissolve in scouring and cannot be removed. It will not take dyes and causes other costly defects in cloth. Standard paper fleece twine in single or 4-ply is usually available in 8 1/2 foot lengths or one or two pound balls. It runs about 300 feet per pound.

Teacher—"Willie, do you mean to say that you can't name all the Presidents we have had? When I was your age I could name them all."  
Willie—"Yes, but there were only three or four then."

## Senate Passes Tariff After Seven Months' Debate

Senator Norris of Nebraska has backed an anti-monopoly amendment to the Senate version of the tariff which will give the conferences something to think about. It is estimated that it will take the conferences 3 to 6 weeks to get the House and Senate tariff bills in agreement. President Hoover asked for a limited revision of the tariff, meaning in the interest of agriculture. It is not known whether he will sign the present bill or not, but observers think he will if the present debenture and flexible tariff provisions are removed.

While the bill provides perhaps the highest industrial protection in history, it is also said to provide the highest agricultural protection in history, which probably sounds better than it is. The vigor of the industrial drive can well be illustrated by the fact that there were six different attempts to place a duty on

petroleum oils. The second try succeeded on cement, and on lumber. During the time the bill was in Senate three efforts to throw out all duty increases except those on agriculture failed. As a whole the Senate amendments brought the proposed tariff rates slightly lower than those proposed by the House. There are something like 1,253 differences to be straightened out between the House and Senate.

The tariff struggle is nearly a year old. The House sent the bill to Senate May 28, 1929. The Senate has talked about it nearly to the exclusion of all other business for seven months. Now it goes back to the House. The House will send it to conference, where it is expected that all the troublesome items will be pruned out.

Among the agricultural increases in the Senate version, of interest to Michigan farmers are the following:

	Increased From:	To:
Cuban raw sugar	1.74c to 2c per lb.	1.74c to 2c per lb.
Butter	12c to 14c per lb.	12c to 14c per lb.
Dried beans	1 1/2c to 3c per lb.	1 1/2c to 3c per lb.
Milk	3 1/2c to 6 1/2c per gal.	3 1/2c to 6 1/2c per gal.
Cream	30c to 56.6c per gal.	30c to 56.6c per gal.
Crude chicory	1 1/2c to 2c per lb.	1 1/2c to 2c per lb.
Eggs	8c to 10c per doz.	8c to 10c per doz.
Frozen eggs	18c to 30c per lb.	18c to 30c per lb.
Dried whole eggs	18c to 30c per lb.	18c to 30c per lb.
Dried egg yolks	18c to 30c per lb.	18c to 30c per lb.
Fried egg albumin	18c to 60c per lb.	18c to 60c per lb.
Crimson clover	1c to 2c per lb.	1c to 2c per lb.
Alsike clover	5c to 8c per lb.	5c to 8c per lb.
Sweet clover	3c to 4c per lb.	3c to 4c per lb.
Alfalfa	5c to 8c per lb.	5c to 8c per lb.
Red clover	6c to 8c per lb.	6c to 8c per lb.
Cattle, over 700 lbs.	1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per lb.	1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per lb.
Cattle, over 700 lbs.	1 1/2c to 3c per lb.	1 1/2c to 3c per lb.
Clothing wool (of clean content)	31c to 34c per lb.	31c to 34c per lb.
Scoured wool	34c to 37c per lb.	34c to 37c per lb.
Soft wool	34c to 37c per lb.	34c to 37c per lb.
Wool rags	24c to 18c (7 1/2c per lb. in Act. of 1922)	24c to 18c (7 1/2c per lb. in Act. of 1922)
Cheese and cheese substitutes	from 8c but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem to 8c per lb. but not less than 42 per cent ad valorem.	from 8c but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem to 8c per lb. but not less than 42 per cent ad valorem.

## FRUITMEN FIGHTING FOR A WAY OUT

See Co-op Organization Of Canneries Answer To Problem.

Replying to a resolution by Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce directed against the co-operative organization plan as applied to Michigan fruits, the co-operative Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., in an open letter points out that the Fruit Growers Canning Co. of Sturgeon Bay, in business for 20 years, has in seven years out of the last ten, in competition with the commercial canners, has paid its growers more money than commercial canners have been able to pay Michigan growers, and has accumulated and paid for \$375,000 in assets during that period.

Great Lakes Fruit Industries says that in face of enormous plantings of sour cherries due to be producing in the next five years the only hope for satisfactory prices to growers is co-operative consolidation of the canning interests to eliminate the cut-throat competition between private commercial canners.

Attention of the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce was also directed to the co-operative California Fruit Growers Exchange and the Land O' Lakes Creameries of Minnesota. Both institutions approximate \$100,000,000 business annually, and are the bulwark of the prosperity in the districts in which they operate. Michigan Fruit growers believe they can do something like that for Michigan through the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, which is growing up from the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., and under the auspices of the Federal Farm Board.

## ONE COW PAYS 34 PCT.; OTHER PAYS ONLY 8

Producer Of 200 Lbs. Butter Fat Has 92 Percent Feed Bill.

The owner of a dairy cow which produces 200 pounds of butterfat a year gets only 8 per cent of the value of her product and the rest has to go to pay her feed bill, but a cow which produces 400 pounds of fat pays her owner 34 per cent of the sale value of her butterfat, according to figures given out by dairy specialists at Michigan State College.

These and other facts about the dairy industry will be told at a series of dairy-alfalfa meetings which will be held in Michigan counties during April and May. Alfalfa is one of the crops of which the acreage may be safely increased in Michigan at the present time.

A study of Lloyd's Register of shipping shows that with a channel depth of 27 feet provided in the St. Lawrence River west of Montreal, practically all ships afloat in the world between 4,000 and 5,000 tons and 50 per cent of those between 5,000 and 6,000 tons could make use of the route. This depth in the Seaway would enable approximately 8,360 registered ships, or 27,500,000 gross tons of shipping, to enter the Great Lakes.

"Do you know," said the superintendent pompously, "that I began life as a barefoot boy?"  
"Well," said the employee, "I wasn't born with shoes on, either."

## Am. Farm Bureau Goes To Boston Next Dec.

Chicago, March 28.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held December 8, 9 and 10 at Boston, according to action just taken by the national board of directors. At that time Boston will be celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. At the 11th annual meeting Boston invited the Farm Bureau to come east in 1930. For the past nine years, the Farm Bureau has held its annual convention at Chicago, which is the agricultural capital of the country and centrally located for all sections of the country.

Never argue with a fool. Listeners may not know which is which.

## EASTER

Will be here April 20.

If it is a new Suit or Topcoat that you need, we certainly can please you with our new and complete line of fabrics. New weaves—new shades and new styles.

The Farm Bureau Suit or Topcoat, tailored to your measure, with guaranteed workmanship, linings, trimmings, etc., will give you real service and satisfaction.

We offer exceptional values also in SWEEPERS, ALL WOOL BLANKETS, AUTO ROBES, CAMP BLANKETS, etc. Write for circulars.

Do not forget the 6 per cent discount allowed on purchases in this Department to Farm Bureau Members.

MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU  
Lansing, Michigan.



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

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

Michigan Livestock Exchange  
Detroit, Mich.

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

## Pres. Thompson Tells Farm Problem Solution

"When farmers secure full control of the marketing of their crops and obtain adequate means for financing their business, the farm problem will be solved," says President Sam H. Thompson of the American Farm Bureau.

Along with improvement of marketing facilities and financial help, President Thompson listed three other matters as vital to the success of the farmer. Improvement in transportation facilities he placed as one. A second is reduction of the unfair tax burden the farmer bears and the third is an adequate protective tariff for agricultural products.

Through organization, Mr. Thompson declared, all these benefits can be secured.

"Never before," he said, "has the farmer had greater opportunity to meet these problems and solve them to his benefit than at the present moment. The federal government itself has taken hold and is giving the full weight of its influence to helping the farmers organize. Farmers should take advantage of this rare opportunity to get together."

Here lies the body of a radio fan. Now mourned by his many relations; He went to a powder mill smoking his pipe, And was picked up by 21 stations.

## Is Your Family Protected?

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

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

State Farm Life Insurance Company  
of Bloomington, Illinois  
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

## FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

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

THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

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

Farm Bureau Traffic Department  
221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

## RED JOCKEY A Fine Farm Bureau Coal

A high grade, southeastern Kentucky coal for cooking, heating stove, or furnace. Easy kindling, burns vigorously and evenly.

Red Jockey doesn't have to be coaxed to get under way and puts up a big blazing, heat-radiating fire under very little draft. Is long burning, holds fire—an all night coal.

Red Jockey leaves no stringy soot. It is naturally clean in the mine and is carefully prepared for shipment. You'll be pleased by the absence of slate, and other impurities. Very low in ash; no clinkers. We know you will like Red Jockey. In egg and lump sizes. Ask your Farm Bureau distributor.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
Lansing, Michigan

## Cows Exceed 500 lbs. Butterfat

Only a few years ago a herd of cows that averaged 500 lbs. fat or more in one year in Dairy Herd Improvement work was outstanding.

It is still an unusual accomplishment, but Milkmaker fed herds are doing their bit to make it quite ordinary.

In the Honor Roll as published by the Michigan Holstein Friesian Association we find the Doan Straub herd at Galien at the head of the 10 high Holstein herds in Dairy Herd Improvement Association work.

LBS. MILK	LBS. FAT	RATION
1929 average was 14,679	563.8	Milkmaker 32%
1928 average 12,274	479.6	with Corn & Oats

Paul Schiffer of Remus had his herd finish in September, 1929, with an average of 14,899 lbs. of milk, and 539.6 lbs. of butterfat. The ration was Milkmaker 32% with Corn and Oats.

Raymond Wurzel of North Street whose herd finishes in March will have average per cow of over 600 lbs. fat on Milkmaker 24% with oats and barley.

It is not chance that builds such goodness and does it repeatedly. It's good cows—good care—good feed and.

MILKMAKER Means MONEYMAKER

Farm Bureau Milkmaker dairy feeds in 24, 32, and 42% protein are sold by nearly 400 Farm Bureau distributors in all parts of Michigan.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
Lansing, Michigan

## A FARMER CAN MAKE HIS CHOICE SUCCESS OR FAILURE

IS your seeding of clover or alfalfa insured through the application of SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE? Often loss of seedlings of clover and alfalfas attributed to "dry weather", when it is really due to a lack of limestone in the soil. Avoid this experience. Apply SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE which, because it is finely pulverized and furnace-dried, gives results the very first year. Field tests have proved it is still effective twelve years following application.

See your local dealer NOW, or write us today for prices on Solvay Limestone in bulk or 80 lb. bags.



Ask for FREE illustrated booklet. SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION 7801 W. Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL DEALERS

## Partners for Bigger and Better Crops



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

The ideal partner for good seed is good fertilizer, which means extra dollars from extra yields. Nitrogen in Farm Bureau fertilizer is nearly 100% water soluble or quickly available when young plants need it. Farm Bureau fertilizers are manufactured from the best ingredients and increase crop yields. These fertilizers follow closely recommendations of agricultural college authorities. If your local distributor cannot supply you with Farm Bureau brand Seeds and Fertilizers—accept no substitutes, but write

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.  
Lansing, Michigan (SF-2)

## Stronger, Sturdier Chicks With MANAMAR FEEDS

MANAMAR is a modern method of insuring an excellent ration for baby chicks and all poultry. The right ration will help to increase your profits. Your Farm Bureau Distributor has the feed your chicks need for rapid growth and perfect health.

Michigan Farm Bureau feeds with MANAMAR supply, besides animal protein, but in a natural combination of plant and animal life. On thousands of farms, in many feeding trials, MANAMAR has proved itself as a builder of healthier, stronger and sturdier chicks.

We have MANAMAR rations for poultry and dairy cows. See your Farm Bureau distributor today or write to us for full information.

"Quoting the exact words of one of our hatcherymen: 'I found by far the best birds, most uniform, best feathered in the hands of those feeders who had been using the MANAMAR Chick Ration.' Very convincing evidence as to the merit of MANAMAR."—H. S. Agster, Indiana Farm Bureau.



FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.,  
211 North Cedar St.,  
Lansing, Mich.

HOW NO. CAROLINA PROTECTS TAXPAYER ON PUBLIC BONDS

Bureau Says City League Killed Similar Law For Michigan.

After one year's operation in N. Carolina system of State supervision over public bond issues is declared to be a success by Nathan O'Berry, State Treasurer of North Carolina, and needs only further strengthening, according to the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The North Carolina act is of particular interest to Michigan farmers as it is quite similar to the plan of tax control proposed for Michigan by Farm Bureau speakers before the special commission of inquiry at its meeting March 20th.

The North Carolina law provides that all proposals to issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations, except notes in anticipation of current taxes or those for the next succeeding year, must be first submitted to the Sinking Fund Commission.

If the Commission considers the issuance of the proposed obligation unnecessary or inexpedient in whole or in part, or believes the sum inadequate for the purpose, or is in doubt upon any of these points, it is the Commission's duty to call a public hearing.

GIVE CENSUS TAKER TRUE FARM VALUE

No Gain In Over Stating Value Of Farm Property.

Over-valuation of farm lands and buildings, when reporting to the census takers, may mean over-taxation of farmers in following years.

"Census reports are confidential, and tax officials are not permitted to look at the individual returns," Mr. Newton said, adding, "however, farm value figures published by the Bureau of Federal and State officials and by many others interested in the subject of taxation, as a guide to checking assessed valuations for taxation purposes.

"Many farmers overstate the value of their farms because they have no desire to sell and would not sell unless paid a price that is considerably above the present market level. The amount such men would take for their farms has very little to do with the true value. It has frequently been said that the money value of a piece of real estate is the price it would bring at a sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Farmers who are unwilling to sell are advised to consider what their farm would bring on the market if they did want to sell, when preparing their answers to the census question No. 26 which asks: 'Total value of this farm (land and buildings, including farm land and buildings rented from others).'

"Copies of the farm census schedules have been sent to many farmers in all parts of the State and the census agents will begin their work in April. Farmers are advised that a report is required by law from every operator of a farm and are urged to cooperate with census officials so that the census will give a true picture of present day farm conditions."

BUREAU ADVICE ON GAS TAX REFUND

A number of requests have been received recently from farmers who desired the aid of the Farm Bureau Traffic Department for assistance in collecting refunds of taxes paid on gasoline purchased for uses other than the operation of vehicles on highways, according to Traffic Manager, A. P. Mills.

Claims for refund must be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the purchase of gasoline is made and must be accompanied by sworn statements and invoices concerning the purchase and the use to which the gasoline is put.

Farmers are urged to file their claims promptly and are invited to call upon the Traffic Department for advice in preparing these papers to comply with the law.

Sky: "I hear you and your wife had some words." Hy: "I still have mine. I didn't get a chance to use them."

Question and Answers

About the Federal Farm Board and Its Work

This is the first of a series of questions and answers to be published in this and succeeding issues of the News, issued by the Federal Farm Board to answer questions commonly asked regarding the board.

Question. What is the Federal Farm Board?

Answer. The Federal Farm Board, created to administer the agricultural marketing act, is composed of eight members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Secretary of Agriculture is ex-officio member of the board.

Q. Is the Federal Farm Board a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, or an independent unit?

A. The Federal Farm Board is an independent unit, but is cooperating with the Federal Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies to avoid duplication of services.

Q. What is the length of term of the members of the Federal Farm Board?

A. Six years. The terms of the first board members expire as follows: 2 at the end of the first year, 2 at the end of the second year, 1 at the end of the fourth year, 1 at the end of the fifth year, and 1 at the end of the sixth year. In case of a vacancy, the appointment is only for the unexpired term.

Q. When did the agricultural marketing act become a law?

A. June 15, 1929, when it was signed by President Hoover.

Q. When did the Federal Farm Board begin its work?

A. Members of the Federal Farm Board met for the first time on July 15, 1929. The President called them into a meeting which was held at the White House.

Q. What general policy was laid down by Congress to guide the Federal Farm Board?

A. The Federal Farm Board is charged with carrying into effect the policy of Congress as expressed in the agricultural marketing act, which is as follows:

"To promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries."

More specifically, the policy is expressed as follows:

"To protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

(1) By minimizing speculation.

(2) By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

(3) By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations and other agencies.

(4) By aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity."

Q. In what general way does the Federal Farm Board plan to help improve the farmer's marketing system?

A. First, by helping farmers organize into co-operative marketing associations. Second, by aiding in federating these associations into district or regional selling units, and wherever possible, into national sales agencies. Third, by assisting them through loans and in developing highly efficient merchandising organizations.

Q. What other major objectives does the Federal Farm Board have?

A. To assist farmers through collective action in controlling the production and marketing of their crops; to encourage the growing of quality crops instead of more crops; to aid in adjusting production to demand.

Q. What would be the effect on consumers of agricultural products if farmers limited production to what is required by demand?

A. The Federal Farm Board is working on the theory that the production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. It injures the producer without benefiting the consumer. The consumer requires and should have a normal supply of food and textile products of high uniform quality. The producer desires a supply which can be sold at prices that will assure him a reasonable profit on his farm business. The development and maintenance of a condition of stability with regard to production and price will benefit both producers and consumers. Such co-ordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer co-operatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance.

Q. Can farmers build up a co-operative system of marketing with the aid of the Federal Farm Board that will reduce fluctuations in prices of farm products, yield the farmers larger incomes, and yet not raise prices to consumers of farm products?

A. The Federal Farm Board believes this can be done.

Man (in search of his wife): "Mandy, do you know anything about my wife's whereabouts?" Mandy: "Yes, sah. Ah put dem in de wash."

A horse dealer was trying to sell a horse afflicted with heaves, and said to the prospective buyer: "Has he not a fine coat? Isn't he a dandy?" "His coat is all right but I don't like his pants."

First Man—"A sensible man doubts everything. Only a fool is certain of what he says." Second Man—"Are you certain of that?" First Man—"Positive."

"That tunnel we just passed through cost \$12,000,000," said the young man to his sweetheart. "Oh, really, did it?" she replied, as she rearranged her disheveled hair. "Well, it certainly was worth it."

Farmers State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich. Attention

May we offer you the advantages and service of the State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan to protect your property against Fire and Lightning. Over 20,000 Michigan farmers are with us. More coming every day. It would be a pleasure to furnish you any desired information.

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

Now—50,000 Policies

FIRE-LIABILITY AUTOMOBILE THEFT-COLLISION

Automobile accident, collision and theft losses are increasing everywhere.

Can you afford to drive without proper protection? Remember, it's always the unexpected that happens!

Our dependable, strong legal reserve company provides protection against loss by: Theft, fire, windstorm, collision, property damage and public liability. More than 468,000 policies written in 24 states.

Learn more about the low, annual rates for farm risks. See our local agent in your community. For further information, write Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. of Bloomington, Illinois. MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

We specialize in live poultry, eggs and veal. Used egg cases for sale in lots of ten or more, by freight or express. Also new coops for sale. Shipping tags and market information are sent free for the asking.

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit



Bigger, Healthier Chicks

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

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

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Lansing, Michigan

Farm Bureau Chick Feeds Seeds, Fertilizers Ready!

Farm Bureau Chick Starter and Chickmash are open formula chick feeds built on State College recommendations. They represent the best feeding knowledge. They produce remarkably good results.

You get winter hardiness, high purity, germination and vitality in Farm Bureau, Michigan adapted clover and alfalfa seed. They produce stands that grow and endure.

Farm Bureau fertilizers employ only water soluble carriers of nitrogen (quickly available), and the best acid phosphate and potash. Finely ground and extra dry to insure easy drilling and regulating. Ask for Farm Bureau:

SEEDS-DAIRY and POULTRY FEEDS-FERTILIZERS-OIL-COAL

- Leewickon Mktg. Ass'n. Linden—Clus Tiedeman. Livonia—M. A. Parsons. Littlefield Shipping Ass'n. Ludington Fruit Exch. Luther—F. A. Smith Produce Co. Macomb—Farmers Warehouse Co. McBride Mktg. Ass'n. McGregor Farm Bureau. Mancelona—Fred Dobbly. Manvel—J. B. Hoffman. Manchester—W. J. Hoffer. Maple Rapids—Burke & Skutt. Marcellus—Four Co. Co-op. Marine City Farm Co-op. Marion Produce Co. Marlette Farmers Co-op Elev. Marne—Berita Co-op Co. Martin Farmers Co-op Elev. Mason—Hement Feed & Sup. Service. Mayhew Farm Bureau. Memphis Co-op. Co. Menasha—A. M. Todd & Co. Merrill—Chas. How. Metamora—Hadley Metamora Agr'l Ass'n. Middleton Farmers Elev. Milwaukee—Fruit Exch. Midland—Farm Bureau Sup. Store. Milan—Henry Hartman. Millford—Gordon Way, R. No. 3. Millburg Fruit Growers Ass'n. Millington Farm Bureau Local. Minden City—Farmers Elev. Co. Moline Co-op. Co. Monroe Farm Bureau Local. Montgomery—Tri State Co-op Ass'n. Monticello—White Lake Mktg. Ass'n. Mt. Clemens—Farmers Milling Co. Mt. Clemens—H. R. O'Mara, Flat Iron Bldg. Mt. Pleasant—R. K. Welch. Mt. Pleasant Co-op. Co. Munith—A. G. Moschel. Munith—E. J. Muebeck. Nashville Farmers Elev. Neasey City—Sneekley Mktg. Ass'n. New Baltimore—Tosch Elev. Co. New Haven Farmers Elev. New Lothrop—G. C. Dillon. Niles—St. John Valley Shpg. Ass'n. North Adams Co-op. Ass'n. North Adams—F. J. Williams & Son. North Branch Co-op. Store. Northport—Leelanau Twp. Farmers Club. North Star—Roy Wolfe. North Street—Guy B. Sicho. Okemos Elev. Co. Onkama Farm Bureau. Ortonville Ship. Ass'n. Ovid—Hudolph Buehler. Ovid—L. Fish. Ovid—Don Smith, R. No. 2. Owendale—James Arrott. Owendale—John Gettles. Owosso—J. H. Heardslee & Son. Owosso—Farmers Co-op Elev. Co. Oxford Co-op. Elev. Co. Parma Co-op. Elev. Parma—Fred Sackrider. Paw Paw Co-op. Ass'n. Pellston—J. D. Robinson. Perry—C. H. Arnold. Petersburg—Farmers Mktg. & Sup. Co. Petoskey Produce Co. Pigeon—Co-op Elev. & Milling Ass'n. Pinckney—J. B. Livermore & Sons. Piquette Co-op. Ass'n. Plainwell Co-op. Co. Plymouth—Levi Clemens, R. No. 5. Pontiac—Waterford Farm Sup. Co. Port Hope—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Port Huron—Farm Bureau Feed Store. Port Huron—P. H. Stein. Portland Farm Bureau Elev. Plover—Earl West. Plover—R. B. Davis, R. No. 5. Leroy Mktg. Ass'n. Prattville Co-op. Ass'n. Prescott Co-op. Ass'n. Quincy Co-op. Co. Ravenna Inc. Butter Co. Reading Co-op Commerce Co. Revere Co-op. Creamery. Reese Farmers Elevator. Richland—Cash Bissell. Richland—C. B. Kappen. Richmond—Fred Weeks. River Jet—Rees Co-op. Ass'n. Rochester Farmers Elev. Rockford—C. B. Kappen. Rodney Co-op. Ass'n. Rogers City Co-op Mktg. Ass'n. Roscommon—Carl Carlson. Saginaw—F. B. Sup. Store. Saline Mercantile Co. Sandusky—Watertown Co-op Co. Sandusky—Pearl Wedge. Saranac—Fred E. Cahoon. Saugatuck Fruit Exch. Sayre—St. Joe, Mich. Fruit Ass'n. Sebevaing—J. C. Lika & Co. Schoolcraft—Harvey & Stuart. Scotts—Walter Horsfall. Scottville—Mason Co. Co-op Ass'n. Shelby New Era Mktg. Ass'n. Shelbyville—Martin Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Shepherd Co-op. Shpg. Ass'n. Sheridan Produce Co. Silverton—Sally & Son. Sidney Mktg. Ass'n. Silverwood—M. D. Lynch. Six Lakes Mktg. Ass'n. South Branch—B. H. & H. E. Neal. Snover Co-op Elev. Co. Soda Fruit Ass'n. St. Ignace—Fruit Exch. So. Lyons—J. B. Calhoun. Sparta Co-op. Mktg. Springfield—Creech Elev. Co. Stanton Elev. Co. Stanwood Co-op Ass'n. St. Clair—John Mnn Co. St. Clairsville—St. Joseph Fruit Ass'n. Sterling—Farmers Co-op Ass'n. St. Louis Agri Ass'n. St. Louis Co-op. Creamery Co. St. Louis—F. L. Onley. Stockbridge—John Anderson, R. No. 4. Sunfield Grain Co. Sunfield—Fred Jackson. Suttons Bay—Leelanau Potato Growers Ass'n. Swartz Creek—Wilbur H. Short. Tekonsha Farmers Co-op. Co. Temperance—Erl F. B. Co-op. Three Oaks Ship. Ass'n. Three Rivers Co-op Exchange. Traverse City—Farmers Co-op Ass'n. Traverse City—Ruthard Growers Ass'n. Truitt Farm Bureau. Tuscola Milk Products Co. Tustin Co-op Ship. Ass'n. Uby—J. E. Bukawski. Unionville—Farmers Elev. Co. Vassar—G. K. Thurston. Vernal—W. H. Sherman. Vestaburg Mktg. Ass'n. Washington Co-op. Co. Warren Co-op. Co. Weyland—Fred D. Hilbert. West Branch Co-op Elev. Whittemore—Josco Elev. Ass'n. Whittemore—Fred D. Hilbert. White Pigeon Co-op Ass'n. Williamson—J. W. Wagner, R-2. Williams—Gorton & Wright. Woodland—Farm Bureau Supply Store. Yale Elev. Co. Ypsilanti F. B. Ass'n. Zeeland Farmers Co-op.

Classified Ads

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

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MARRIED man. Three children. Experienced on general or dairy farm. Farmed in Illinois and Indiana. Knows tractors, machinery, tractors. Good machinist. Can furnish references. Write James Smith, Lansing, Mich., R. 5.

WANTED—WORK ON FARM by married man with one child. Has had plenty of experience as help and former farm owner. Write Joseph Gibbs, 1714 Alice avenue, Lansing, Michigan. Can be reached on Lansing telephone 28-653 evenings.

WANTED—FARM WORK, STEADY, by young married man, 31, with two children. Experienced and can do days work with anyone. Factory experience in gasoline engine manufacturing plant, machining, assembling, repairing, attachments to binders, spray machines, etc. Knows gas engines. Write W. H. Goucher, 519 Court A, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH by married man. Experienced on dairy farm, understands stock, machinery, tractors, etc. Write Joseph Gibbs, 1714 Alice avenue, Lansing, Michigan. Can be reached on Lansing telephone 28-653 evenings.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS—Many extra good bargains. I can show you what you want. All kinds of city property for sale. List your property with me. I can sell it at a price right. Member Farm Bureau and Grange. F. A. Showerman, P. O. Box 28, Ypsilanti Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan. 2-23 p.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS and hatching eggs shipped C. O. D. when you want them. Modern White Leghorn tramping and breeding plant under Michigan State College supervision. Also commercial chicks for farm flocks at very reasonable prices. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Single Comb Reds. Large catalog free. Write today. Town Line Poultry Farm, R. No. 1, Box 317, Zeeland, Michigan. 2-24-561f

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH or year by married man, three children. Life long experience in farm work on general and dairy farms. Have done contracting in town. Write C. S. Butler, 502 No. Larch street, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY SINGLE man—a farm man. Write George Hartz, 1257 Spruce St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MARRIED man on general or truck farm. Has all year's farming. Like to rent. Good potato man. Write Roy Leist, Lansing, L. A. Box 46-A. Can be reached by telephone evenings. Call John Francis, Grand Ledger.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR OR month by married man with one child. Has farmed for years. Good with horses. Would like to rent if possible. Harry Pierce, South Logan, R. 2, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YOUNG man, has one child. By year or month. Raised on Illinois dairy farm, knows the work, machinery, etc. Interested in renting now or later. If it can be arranged. Write Harry Davis, 4062 Scotten ave., Detroit.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY SINGLE man. By year or month. Lived on Illinois farm. Write Walter Paulus, 5090 Campbell street, Detroit.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YOUNG man, single, always worked on dairy or general farms. Write Harris L. Brown, 121 Ives avenue, Big Rapids, Mich. Can be reached on telephone care of John Dumon, Big Rapids.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR or month by young married man. Two children. Raised on farm and operated 220 acre stock farm near Fowler at one time. Can give references. Good mechanic. Would be glad to rent on shares if it can be arranged. Write L. J. Withey, care of Stephen Crossland, Box 4, R. 2, East Jordan, Mich. Can be called evenings at Lansing telephone 7207.

103 105 107 109 211 213 215 FARM BUREAU OILS Paraffine Base Dewaxed Will Solve Your Auto, Truck or Tractor Oil Problem!

See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for Farm Bureau oils. Sold in 5, 15, 20 and 55 gallon containers, and always at a savings.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. 221 N. Cedar Street LANSING, MICHIGAN