

# TEN COUNTIES PARTICIPATE IN FIRST DISTRICT MEETING

## FARM ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED TARIFF BILL OFFERED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

American Farm Bureau and Eleven Other Farm Organizations Recall Pledges of Both Parties to Assist Agriculture Through Adequate Tariff

A rising tide of protest from the agricultural sections began to make itself felt at Washington soon after the publication of the tariff bill reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Farm leaders have expressed themselves as satisfied with a few of the adjustments made in the agricultural rates, but are very much disappointed over the bill as a whole, because of the failure of the Committee to provide rates on a large number of farm commodities which were regarded as essential to protect American agriculture. Their disappointment is keener because they had expected that agriculture would receive, generally speaking, adjustments of rates regarded as necessary to protect the domestic market and to bring the level of agricultural rates up to the level of industrial rates.

First tangible expression in united form of the feeling of the farmers toward the bill was given in the form of a joint statement signed by Washington representatives of twelve organizations which include the majority of the organized farmers in the United States as well as some other related industries.

The statement of the farm organizations pointed out some of the most important defects of the new tariff bill, such as failure to levy duties against products imported from the Philippine Islands; failure to levy duties against imported substitutes which displace domestic commodities in the home market, and inadequate rates provided on a long list of agricultural commodities, including live cattle, hides, oils and fats and their oil-bearing raw materials, tapioca and sago starch, dried eggs, onions, peas, potatoes, tomato paste and canned tomatoes, berries, figs, dates, beans, peaches, cherries, mushrooms, long staple cotton. Wool producers did not get as much as they asked for on raw wool.

The full text of the letter, sent by the representatives of agricultural interest follows:

"To Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives

"Representatives of the farm groups and allied organizations whose names are attached to this communication have come to a unanimous conclusion regarding the treatment accorded agriculture in the proposed Tariff Act of 1929 (H. R. 2667).

"The accounting will embrace a study of the relation between production costs of the bean crop and the profits, if any, from the entire farm business for the season.

## TO MAKE A STUDY OF FARMING COST

Farmers in about a dozen counties of the state are going ahead this season to make an accurate check on the cost of producing beans. More than 150 farmers are expected to enter this farm accounting class. Each one will submit his figures to the farm management division at Michigan State College this fall where the average will be determined and the accounting summarized.

The accounting will embrace a study of the relation between production costs of the bean crop and the profits, if any, from the entire farm business for the season.

## Gray Explains Bills That Affect Farmer

Two big agricultural projects, farm relief and tariff adjustment, overshadow all other activities of the special session, and are being given the greater share of Congressional and public attention. There are, however, a number of other remedial farm measures before Congress and to these as well as to the two chief bills the Washington office of the A. F. B. F. is directing its attention.

Director C. H. Gray of the Washington office has called the attention of the House Committee on Agriculture to six important bills affecting agriculture.

A brief statement of the character of the proposed legislation, prepared by Mr. Gray, follows herewith:

### Bill on Oleomargarine

To the dairy men no bill presented in recent years is of more importance than Rep. Haugen's bill, H. R. 6, to redefine oleomargarine, so that the newer nut and vegetable oil cooking substitutes and compounds shall be required to come under the classification of oleomargarine. Owing to the fact that the oleomargarine bill was first passed in 1886, the definition of oleomargarine in that measure is not quite applicable now to some of the recent chemical developments which make it possible to put other commodities on the market which are really oleomargarine, but are not technically within the definition of the Act of 1886.

The purpose of this bill is to tax all cooking compounds and mixtures if they are colored or offered for sale in such form as to have a semi-

(Continued on page 2.)

## DEFINITE PROGRAM OF TAX STUDY SET AT NATIONAL MEET

Farm Bureau Leaders From Several States Pick Tax Committee

### MICHIGAN REPRESENTED

Uniform Action Is Sought To Reduce Taxes in Various States

Definite steps toward the eradication of oppressive and unfair farm taxation were accomplished at Chicago last week by the American Farm Bureau Federation at the first national meeting ever held by farmers for a discussion of the subject. Representatives from practically every section of the United States voted in favor of a tentative plan for the study of methods to overcome the present unsatisfactory standards of tax systems in the United States.

A committee was elected and appointed by Sam H. Thompson, president of the A. F. B. F., to digest a suggested national, state and local tax program which will be presented to the resolutions committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the eleventh annual meeting of the national organization here in December.

Upon the recommendation of C. L. Brody, secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, a committee was selected: John Watson, tax expert for the Illinois Agricultural Association, will act as chairman. Other members of the committee are: E. A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau and vice president of the A. F. B. F.; C. R. White, president of the New York Farm Bureau; John E. Brindley, head engineering economist of the engineering experimental station, Ames, Iowa; J. W. Newton, Michigan State College, and M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the A. F. B. F., who will act as secretary of the committee.

In commenting on this meeting, Mr. Brody declared it was an affair that is bound to have a very far-reaching effect on the agricultural situation. He said Michigan was very fortunate in having a representative on the committee and that the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be expected and will be in position to render considerable assistance to the committee. The Farm Bureaus of every state are supposed to make every effort to assist the committee in order to speed up the work.

Proposed Program Outlined  
Recommendations which delegates to the conference approved as a working basis on which the committee (Continued on page 2.)

## SUGAR BEETS TO SUPPLANT BEANS

A. B. Cook of Maple River declares that this year he will reduce his acreage of beans by twenty-five per cent and put in ten acres of sugar beets. He usually plants forty acres of beans and no beets but this year he will plant thirty acres of beans and ten of beets.

"There are two reasons for doing this," Mr. Cook says. "One is that with the price of beans where it is now, there is likely to be an over-planting of this crop and consequently a lower price. The other is that I want to stick by the sugar beet industry as long as it has a chance to survive. I feel that it is my duty and that of every other farmer to grow some beets and try to save the industry in Shiawassee county. The loss of the sugar factory in Owosso would be a blow not only to that city but to the county as well.

"I believe that beets at the price offered this year, \$8.75 per ton, are a good crop to raise."

Mr. Cook says that John Caruthers of Newburg, who operates the largest farm in the county, approximately one thousand acres, will also put in some beets this year.

## LOST!

The Clothing Dep't of the Farm Bureau in receiving nearly 600 orders for Farm Bureau blankets to date, says that several postcards have lacked complete addresses, as follows:

1. Card received from Mrs. F. W. Watts, R-2, but postoffice address was not given.
2. Card received from George L. Huntley, % A. C. Huntley, and no postoffice address given.
3. Card received about May 7, postmarked Owosso, and ordering 1 corn and white blanket. Writer forgot to sign name and address.
4. Card received about May 22, postmarked Stanton, and ordering 1 rose and white blanket. Writer forgot to sign name and address.

If the parties interested see this notice, will they kindly write the Farm Bureau Clothing Dep't, Lansing?

## ANNOUNCE POOLING DATES AND PLACES

Farm Bureau Wool Pool Gets Off to Early Start This Season

Pooling of wool in Michigan this year has begun with indications that considerably more medium wool will be pooled by the growers than in previous seasons.

Several cars of fleeces of this season's clip have been shipped to the Ohio Wool Growers Association where the Michigan growers have pooled with growers of several other states each year for about 10 years. Because of the apparent reluctance on the part of the local wool buyers to bid wool up this spring, there is probability of there being an unusually large pool in this state this year with the pool working to the advantage of the producer.

A schedule of pooling dates and places names Charlotte, on June 5, as the first pooling place with the other places as follows: Richland, June 6; Dowagiac, June 7; Climax, June 8; Milan, June 10; Jackson, June 11; Dexter, June 12; Brooklyn, June 13; Hillsdale, June 15; Union City, June 17; Quincy, June 18; Coldwater, June 19; Marcellus, June 20; Cassopolis, June 21; Hastings, June 22; Oxford, June 24; Imlay City, Davison and Mount Pleasant dates have not been set.

While the Farm Bureau sponsors the pooling of wool in Michigan it does not handle any wool except as an accommodation for farmers living within a radius of a few miles of Lansing. Wool for the pool will be handled at Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing only during the week of June 2 to 8.

## State Is Increasing Pheasant Hatching

The Conservation Commission has ordered that the season's pheasant rearing operations be expanded and that if practicable several State institutions be utilized.

Three such institutions were found to have lands and facilities immediately available: the Boy's Vocational School, Lansing; the Jackson Prison; and the Wolf Lake fish hatchery.

## Pigs Make Good Use of Alfalfa Pasture

Alfalfa is worth \$27.87 an acre when the crop is utilized as pasture for pigs and the portion of the crop not used by the animals is cut for hay and appraised at \$7.00 per ton, according to feeding experiments performed by the animal husbandry department at Michigan State College.

## TO ADDRESS RALLIES



DR. EBEN MUMFORD

## CALENDAR USUALLY FILLED WITH WORK FOR ORGANIZATION

Dates and Activities for District Meetings Being Slated

To give members of the Farm Bureau a little idea of what the organization department has on the calendar, a few of the dates for the month of June have been picked. These dates were the ones slated on May 15 and the number probably will be increased as the month passes. This period was picked, not because of any unusual activities but just because they were summarized in convenient style in a weekly letter to Farm Bureau district organization directors.

June is usually a quiet time for organization activities because of the heavy work on the farms. Reading through the schedule given here, one gets a pretty fair idea of what the average month brings in the way of organization activities. In winter months, when everyone is "meeting" somewhere, in some instances, several times a day, the calendar is very often filled to overflowing.

This schedule might be termed Claude Nash's itinerary because it calls for an organization department representative in each instance and Nash burns up lots of gasoline trying to make all the meetings, himself. (This shouldn't be said, perhaps, but the report came to the News from an authentic source at Bryon that Nash "busted into a meeting" there in great haste to find that he was only 24 hours too soon to answer the roll call. He says now, that he didn't wait for the meeting to close because he had to hurry on to another meeting where he had instructed his secretary to cancel his engagement because he thought he wouldn't be able to make it.)

The calendar shows: May 24, St. Clair or Berrien county; May 27, 28, 29, tentative, with Scott in northern part of state; May 31, Ottawa and Kent county boards; June 4, District Rally at Kalamazoo; June 5, District Rally at Lapeer; June 6, training school in Branch; June 7, training school in Kalamazoo; June 10, training school in Port Huron and St. Joseph; June 11, Genesee and Lapeer training school; June 12, Calhoun training school; June 13, TRADE A DAY, Kalamazoo to St. Joseph; June 14, TRADE A DAY, Branch to Calhoun and Genesee to Lapeer; June 17, TRADE A DAY, St. Joseph to Kalamazoo; June 19, TRADE A DAY, Calhoun to Branch; June 18, TRADE A DAY within St. Clair county and June 21, TRADE A DAY, Lapeer to Genesee.

Seven counties, namely, Branch, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Genesee, St. Clair and Lapeer are planning TRADE A DAYS in June.

## Why American Clover Outlives European

When English Clover was brought to America it encountered new conditions, among them a little insect not known in Europe and called the potato leaf hopper. This insect damages red clover, especially the smooth forms, doing the most injury to the second or seed crop. It always keeps down the growth of the smooth plants of European clovers grown in the United States so they will not seed well. The hairy American type is little affected, especially when there are smooth plants on which the leaf hopper can feed.

## STATE AND NATIONAL SPEAKERS TO PRESENT A VIVID PICTURE OF THE WORK OF ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE

Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Will Discuss National Activities and Head Of College Department Will Give Outline of Organization Work

Effort to get an attendance of close to 2,000 at two district rallies of Farm Bureau members is being undertaken by the County Farm Bureaus of ten counties for meetings, June 4 and 5, at Kalamazoo and Lapeer, respectively.

Having the assurance that M. S. Winder, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Dr. Eben Mumford, head of the department of sociology of Michigan State College, will participate in the meetings to present a picture of the part played in national affairs by the American Farm Bureau and by the State Farm Bureau, effort is being made to have the two meetings put on record as the most enthusiastic gathering of organized farmers in their respective parts of the state in recent years.

Farm Bureau members and friends of the organization from seven counties are to take part in the Kalamazoo meeting on June 4. These counties include Berrien, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Van Buren, Calhoun and Kalamazoo. The Lapeer meeting, June 5, will include the entire membership of the counties of St. Clair, Lapeer and Genesee.

Both Mr. Winder and Dr. Mumford will appear at each of these big gatherings.

The programs are being arranged to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, in each district, and continue throughout the day, giving each member an opportunity to discuss questions of importance.

Some of the county leaders have expressed intention of getting out as nearly one hundred per cent attendance of their respective membership as possible.

Following Mr. Winder's presentation of the Farm Bureau picture, members will be given opportunity to ask questions and discuss organization activities that may be followed out in the future.

## POTATO EXCHANGE ESTABLISHES NEW PLAN OF SELLING

Chief Petoskey Spuds Make Appearance in City Size Container

Keeping in step with the changing trend of consumer demand, the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange of Cadillac, has gone into the big cities with potatoes of guaranteed quality and has begun selling them in 15-pound cloth sacks. Buffalo was the first city where this new sales method was undertaken this season and the first carload of northern Michigan potatoes offered in these convenient sized containers drew 10 or 12 cents more per sack than the prevailing market price for just plain spuds.

This was an experiment and followed a recent retail survey in Chicago which showed that the average consumer purchase of potatoes there is about seven pounds at a time. Lack of storage facilities makes it necessary for the city housewife to purchase in smaller quantities than was the custom a generation ago, it is found.

The Buffalo experiment with potatoes put in the small, convenient sized containers brought orders for 2,000 bags within a few hours. The bulk of these orders were from the higher-class residential sections.

The potatoes in the first shipment were graded and packed by the Boyne City Farmers' Marketing Association. The sacks used were branded with the "Chief Petoskey" trade-mark of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange. Thus, the trade name could be placed in the homes where demand for specific brands originates. This was the chief purpose of the experiment this winter.

Potatoes are just potatoes to the city buyer as long as he sees them taken out of hundred pound bags or bushel crates or barrels but when he notes a trade-mark on a convenient sized bag and learns that a commodity of extra good quality is packed therein, a demand for this product is set up. This was found to be the case on the Buffalo market and the Exchange aims to supply that demand for select potatoes in 1929.

Sugar consumption in U. S. is 110 pounds per capita.

State Speaker Well Known  
So well known is Dr. Mumford to the agricultural leadership of this state through his efforts to promote a better understanding of organization needs of the farmer that his talks are usually followed with a flood of questions and discussions that bring out some very valuable information.

No two men have been secured to meet Michigan farmers on the same program in recent months with higher reputations as students of the organization movement than these two speakers.

While this is the first time that the entire membership in any Farm Bureau district in Michigan has been asked to turn out for a rally, the early indications point to two of the most successful meetings ever staged by the Farm Bureau in this state, outside of the annual State Farm Bureau convention, which comes in the winter.

These conferences, in a measure, serve to take the place of a statewide convention of all members as a summer meeting with meeting places set for points within the various districts where it is more convenient to assemble the membership.

Although the first meeting places have been picked arbitrarily, some of the county members have intimated there will be a little friendly rivalry among the county units to become hosts to similar rallies in the future. With this idea in mind, prospective membership attendance is being rounded out in several counties with the hope of having a point within their respective counties chosen for future district meetings.

This is a good idea and one that will stir up enthusiasm. Every county has some good meeting places. Realizing that every big rally of members of the organization puts renewed life into the membership, the various local leaders are attempting to get as large representation as possible for each of the rallies.

The idea of holding district rallies of this nature grew out of the success of holding district conferences of County Farm Bureau leaders. It is a step further in the direction of strengthening the farmers' organization in Michigan. In Ohio a similar move is to be undertaken later in the month. The Farm Bureau in that state has been working under the district plan also for some little time and has found it the most effective method of handling organization work. This, too, is to be the Ohio Farm Bureau's first district rally of the entire membership and there they expect to assemble several thousand at each of their district rallies.

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# Ten County Farm Bureaus Will Rally Their Members June 4 and 5



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Editorials

WITH THE CHAIN GANG

Organization workers in the field sometimes hear the query, "What are the chain stores going to do to us farmers?" And the farmers expect someone else to answer their query. Build co-operatives and co-ordinate your efforts, seems to be the most fitting answer to suggest. Build co-operatives and strengthen your organizations to the point where they will be big enough to meet the other organized groups on an equal footing. Nothing builds an organization like new members added continually and nothing adds to the strength of an organization like continued loyalty of every member. As for the farmer and the chain store problem, co-operation and the work of co-operatives in various marketing lines has tended toward the adoption of recognized standards for commodities. This standardization in itself is one of the best things to be brought forth for the protection of the producer of food stuffs. As long as these producers strive to meet the market demand for their commodities by improving their methods of handling and distributing, the farmer has nothing to fear in the growth of the chain system. The average chain store system doesn't "know farmer Jones" as the corner storekeeper one knew him, as a personal acquaintance. Whatever the farmer has to sell now commands more nearly the price it is worth in the exchange. This means one thing, particularly, even though it may not mean a higher price; that the producer has to offer better stuff to the buyer than he did under the old scheme business, where his produce was taken because of a closer inter relationship between the producer and the community that consumed his products. The old horse isn't found standing, tied in front of the corner store for hours as he was once found. Business is transacted in more of a business-like manner. The sale is made or the purchase made and the farmer is on his way again, taking but little of the merchant's time and giving up but little of his own. The conditions that have brought new faces into the store have stepped up the business acumen of the farmer to an appreciable degree. Meeting a new store manager today and the possibility of meeting another one tomorrow places the pro-

ducer in a way which makes it quite essential that he offer his commodities in the most attractive manner possible. Thus the chain scheme of selling farm commodities has served to educate the farmer to an understanding of the first steps in the answer to his query, "What are the chain stores going to do to us farmers?" The new selling order has taught the producer the need of careful handling, careful grading and careful and attractive packing of his produce. Competing with big business methods, the producer has come to understand some of the possibilities of big business control and has set up his co-operatives and his organizations to help him in the protection of his own markets.

DISTRIBUTORS PREFER LOW PRICES

Distributors of foods and textiles perform a useful and necessary function. That is admitted. The fact that the middleman prefers a low level of prices on what he buys and what he sells, rather than a high level. He prefers to have his producers, the farmers, and his customers both happy. But if he must choose between them, he will always try to make his customers contented, and take a chance on the dissatisfaction of the farmer. No other farm group has resisted this tendency so successfully as the dairy co-operatives. The position of some of these organizations closely approaches the ideal of Equality in Bargaining. —The Farm Journal.

FARM-BUREAU-O-GRAM

"The More You Tell, the More You Sell" —Chicago Tribune.

FARMER ORGANIZATIONS OFFER FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST TARIFF BILL

(Continued from page 1) creases of duties on commodities that come into competition with products of farms of the United States. Those increases will be beneficial to the agricultural producers. But the bill generally will not satisfy farmers because it does not provide adequate duties on major products of the farm. "2. The Republican party at its last convention included in its declaration as to tariff, the following pledge: "A protective tariff is as vital to American agriculture as it is to American manufacturing. The Republican party believes that the home market, built up under the protective policy belongs to the American farmer, and it pledges its support of legislation which will give this market to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it." "Our examination of the proposed duties in the light of this definite pledge that the domestic market is to be reserved for agricultural producers of this country, convinces us that the bill in important instances has fallen far short of meeting the responsibility of carrying out this pledge to agriculture. "3. The bill also denies to the agricultural producers of the United States any measure of protection against products imported from the Philippine Islands. This denial was made in the face of the legal right to impose such duties, although the principle is admitted and declared in the bill. The continued granting of such privileges to residents of the Philippine Islands at the expense of our agriculture constitutes one of the important obstacles to our agriculture becoming normal and regaining its rightful share of the national income. "4. The bill also fails to recognize a very serious problem which has become a real concern to our producers during the past decade. This problem has to do with the principle of levying import duties upon products which, although different, can be substituted for commodities produced in this country. The effect of competition through substitution is just as important to us as the effect of direct competition commodity by commodity. With regards to the neglect of this principle in the bill, we call attention to the long list of items in the schedules covering oils and fats and the raw materials from which such oils and fats are extracted, nearly all of which are interchangeable in whole or in part. This principle of substitution is also found operative with respect to other commodities. "5. We are also alarmed by the fact that a very dangerous principle was extended in its application when, in addition to olive oil, palm-kernel oil, which was transferred from the free list to the dutiable list, was allowed to come into the country free of duty when rendered unfit for edible purposes. This proviso may be considered as the entering wedge of the industrial users to get the principle made generally applicable to a large range of oils and fats in case at any time they should lose their fight to keep such commodities on a low scale of duties or on the free list. "6. We are herewith itemizing some of the important commodities imported into this country which should have higher rates than are provided for in the bill as reported: "The oils and fats and their oil-bearing raw materials; dairy products; hides; live cattle; long-staple cotton; tapioca and sago starch; cherries; dried eggs; berries; figs; dates; peaches; beans; mushrooms; peas; onions; potatoes; tomato paste and canned tomatoes. "The above list is by no means complete, and other items may be justifiably added to it as result of later consideration by ourselves and others. "We also ask that title 3, section 301, of the bill be so changed as to make dutiable agricultural products of the Philippines imported into this country, with the understanding that the revenues thus derived shall be segregated and turned into the Treasury of the Philippine Government. "7. The Democratic platform also made promises of tariff increases to

agriculture. That platform stated: "It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class or section. Therefore, we pledge that in its tariff policy, the Democratic party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries." "In view of this pledge of the Democratic party, and in view of the manifest failure of the new tariff bill to keep the Republican party pledge, we now rely upon the friends of agriculture to both parties of the House and the Senate to use every effort to correct these manifest injustices. Respectfully submitted, May 10, 1929. Fred Breckenman, representing the National Grange. Chester H. Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation. Charles W. Holman, representing the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation. A. M. Loomis, representing the American Dairy Federation, and the National Dairy Union. B. W. Kilgore, representing the American Cotton Growers' Exchange. T. E. Mollin, representing the American National Livestock Association. C. B. Denman, representing the National Livestock Producers Association. W. R. Morse, representing the American Fish Oil Association. Ed. Woodall, representing the Texas and Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers Association. J. A. Arnold, representing the Southern Tariff Association. Knox Bonde, representing the Tariff Committee of the National Poultry Council."

Much Timber Wasted In Michigan Harvest

Of Michigan's original stand of 380 billion board feet of sawtimber, approximately 35 billion feet was cut and burned in clearing land, 73 billion feet was burned and wasted during or after lumbering or otherwise wasted, and some 244 billion feet was cut for lumber and other forest products.

Farmer Co-ops Pay Members a Dividend

Nearly 73 per cent of all associations pay patronage dividends to stockholders and 22 per cent pay some patronage dividends to non-stockholders. But 15 per cent of the associations pay full patronage dividends to nonstockholders.

Protection For Dresses

To pack a pleated dress in a suitcase or trunk lay an oblong piece of cardboard, cut the length of the skirt, as wide as the top and covered with cloth, inside the skirt and pin the pleats to it.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS ARE BEING SIGNED

Only a Few of the Hundreds Of Measures Expected To Be Approved

From among the hundreds of measures acted upon by the state legislature at the session this winter, the more important matters that have been given the Governor's approval include: Providing capital punishment for persons convicted of first degree murder. Creating a permanent state crime commission. Establishing a state police radio broadcasting station. Prohibiting use and sale of fireworks in Michigan except at regularly authorized exhibitions. Providing \$2,000,000 annually for poor school districts. Levying tax of one cent on each 10 cigars sold in Michigan. Providing departmental and institutional appropriations in one measure. Providing financing for institutional improvement program. Providing new regulations affecting oil and gas industry. Increasing salary of conservation director and reorganizing conservation commission. Increasing salary of banking commissioner. Increasing salaries of justices and clerk of state supreme court.

The following measures have been approved by both Houses of the legislature and await the Governor's approval or rejection:

- Creating state board of aeronautics and authorizing establishment of state, municipal and township airports. Establishing judicial council to study court procedure. Providing general compilation of state laws. Establishing branch offices for selling license plates in cities of 10,000 population or over. Amending inheritance tax law so as to increase revenue. Tightening requirements for licensing of real estate dealers. Prohibiting operation of automobiles equipped with smoke screen producing devices. Re-enacting teachers retirement fund act. Providing for compilation of biennial reports by state administrative board. Providing for survey of Isle Royale. Creating commission to locate bodies of Michigan soldiers in northern Russia. Creating a state commission to make a study of taxation and recommend changes. Providing for sterilization of certain persons. Providing for tax on malt syrup sold in state. The Governor has vetoed the bill providing capital punishment for first degree murderers.

Add To State Parks

Cedar Hills State Park, Lenawee county, which now covers an area of 275 acres, is to be increased by an additional 200 acres. This will add more than a quarter of a mile of water frontage on Wampler's lake. Bay City State Park is also to be enlarged. Condemnation proceedings for more land there are to be started in the near future.

Some Members Work To Sign Neighbors

Here's a little business that came in last week—Newaygo, George Warren, 5 new members; David Brake, 3 new members; Mrs. F. J. Zerlaut, 5 new members. Montcalm, William Jamieson, 2 new members; Sanilac, Chester Grout, 2 new members. "Why do you let your wife go about saying she made a man of you? You don't hear my wife saying that." "No, but I heard her telling my wife she had done her best."

FARM BUREAU DECIDES UPON DEFINITE PLAN OF TAXATION STUDY

(Continued from page 1) tee could further the Farm Bureau's program of the study of taxation follow:

- We favor simplifying the machinery of government. We favor a budget system for state and subdivisions including school districts. We favor a uniform system of accounting and audit. We favor audits by certified public accountants of all accounts of subdivisions to be provided by the state. Publicity for Budgets All budgets should be open for public inspection a reasonable time before adoption and proper publicity should be given them. We are opposed to bond issues except for emergency and permanent long time improvements. We favor serial bonds in preference to retirement through sinking funds. All purchases of supplies and equipment should be made by central purchasing agencies. The very complex problem of state and local taxation involves first, inequalities of taxation as between property and classes of income from sources other than the ownership of tangible property; the remedy recommended being the substitution of certain taxes, primarily a personal income tax. Remedies Recommended Second, inequalities of taxation as between classes and individual parcels of property also as between taxing districts. A remedy recommended being larger assessment units and more effective methods of assessment. Third, inequalities of standards of state and local tax systems as between the various states. To meet this situation we recommend a tax committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation to co-operate with other similar committees representing other economic groups. It is also recommended that every reasonable effort should be made to bring about greater co-operation in tax matters as between national, state and local units of government. We suggest that each unit of the Farm Bureau including community, county, state, and national organizations make studies of taxation a major project. We further suggest that tax research work by our public institutions be further encouraged and supported. John Watson of the I. A. A. was one of the principal speakers during the first day's session. He asserted that the increase in all taxes is 12 times greater than the population's increase and eight times that of the property value increases during the last 30 years. "Ten per cent of the income of the people comes from property which pays 90 per cent of the state's taxes," he said. "This situation raises the question, 'How much longer can the people keep going and how much longer can the people hold property on which they cannot pay taxes?'"

Thompson Explains Object

President Thompson in calling the meeting to order Wednesday morning, said, "If some way can be found here for a concentrated campaign on the mounting costs of maintaining our American standards so that the burden of government can be more equitably distributed, this conference will have accomplished one of the greatest services farmers themselves have ever rendered to agriculture."

Among the state Farm Bureau executives and economists who attended the conference and took part in the discussions were C. R. White, Ionia; president New York Farm Bureau; George E. Metzger, Chicago, secretary Illinois Agricultural Association; John Watson, Chicago tax expert Illinois Agricultural Association; E. A. O'Neal, Montgomery, president Alabama Farm Bureau and vice president American Farm Bureau Federation; Cecil Creel, Reno, Nevada, director of extension; Charles E. Hearst, Des Moines, president Iowa Farm Bureau; C. F. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa State Tax Commissioner; John E. Brindley, Ames, Iowa, Head Engineering Economist, Engineering Experimental Station, Iowa State College; A. J. Olson, St. Paul, president Minnesota Farm Bureau; A. F. Moon, Concord, vice president Ohio Farm Bureau; Prof. Richard T. Ely, Chicago, Head of the Land Economics and Public Utilities Department, Northwestern University; C. L. Brody, Lansing, secretary Michigan Farm Bureau; W. H. Wise, Lansing, Attorney for the Michigan Farm Bureau; R. Wayne Newton, Lansing, economist, Michigan State College; R. M. Crowder, Elk Point, president South Dakota Farm Bureau; Lewis Taylor, Newburgh, vice president Indiana Farm Bureau; Clifford Huppert, Madison, secretary Wisconsin Farm Bureau, and R. W. Brown, Carrollton, president Missouri Farm Bureau.

Farm Light Plant Illuminates Cross

High above the tomb known as the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, Palestine, shines out each night a cross of gleaming light. Placed at the top of a dome on the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the cross is studded with electric light bulbs operated from an individual electric light plant of the same type on more than 300,000 American farms, and is visible from many parts of the great city. The church has been erected directly above the tomb and is one of the famous and historical buildings of the Holy country.

CHESTER GRAY GIVES EXPLANATION OF BILLS THAT AFFECT FARMERS

(Continued from page 1) blance of butter. If these commodities are sold for what they really are, namely, shortening and cooking compounds, then they have free entry into the markets of our country and it is only as they parade as butter that the taxes hits them.

Senator Borah of Idaho and Congressman Summers of Washington are sponsoring a bill which will more directly regulate terminal markets where fruits and vegetables are handled. The purpose of this measure is to prevent improper and fraudulent practices on such markets and to require dealers on these markets to comply with regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grain Futures

Congressman L. J. Dickinson of Iowa introduced in the 70th Congress a bill relative to further amendments of the Grain Futures Act. Since the farm relief bill now in process of approval by the extra session of Congress states that one of its purposes is to eliminate speculation in farm crops, it would be particularly appropriate if this session of Congress would enact legislation such as is proposed in Mr. Dickinson's bill. It will take more of the speculative influence away from the marketing of our farm crops. It is anticipated that the bill, which is supported on the Senate side by Senator Capper, will be opposed by all Board of Trade influences.

The Foreign Service bill of the Department of Agriculture came so near passage, both in the 69th and 70th Congresses that its reintroduction in the 71st Congress should be a guarantee of its enactment by the special session of Congress. This bill fits in admirably with the farm relief measure, in that it enables the farmers in the United States to obtain accurate information from abroad relative not only to markets in foreign countries for our crops, but also to competition from those countries against our crops. Whatever the Federal Farm Board decides to do when it gets into action following the expected passage of the farm relief bill, it will need all kinds of information from practically every foreign country on agricultural matters. This information the Foreign Service bill, when passed, will provide.

Corn Sugar

For years the question of making corn sugar usable for all purposes on an equality with cane and beet sugars has been a matter of controversy at Washington. It seems now that, to a large extent at least the controversial features have subsided. The American Sugar Cane League, the United States Beet Sugar Association, and the Associated Corn Producers Manufacturers, have united to form an association known as the Domestic Sugar Producers Association. The sugar manufacturers and producers now speak as a unit through the new organization which is on record in favor of removing any legislative barriers heretofore existing in regard to the use of corn sugar.

Inasmuch as corn when made into sugar finds another avenue to market, those farm organizations which have been interested in disposing of surplus farm crops by finding new uses for farm commodities are also interested in the corn sugar legislative program.

One of the essential features of farm relief at Washington is the Muscle Shoals project. To fully halt our states, practically those on the eastern and southern borders of our nation, the fertilizer bill is the most staggering one to be met. The Madden Muscle Shoals bill has been reintroduced by Congressman Wright of Georgia, and efforts are under way to get action on it during the special session of Congress. Since Muscle Shoals fits into the broad program of farm relief, its consideration at a session of Congress called primarily for the benefit of agriculture is very much in order.

TEN COUNTY BUREAUS TO PUT ON RALLIES IN KALAMAZOO & LAPEER

(Continued from page 1) Leaders in membership work in the several counties of the Lapeer district conducted preliminary meetings this week at Lapeer, Flint and Port Huron to make final plans for their big meeting in June. These meetings were marked with unusually good attendance and there is every indication that some very good work will be done in these counties by the Farm Bureau this summer when the trade-day plan between several counties will be carried out. In the discussion of the trade-day plan it was brought out at Flint, Thursday night, that very appreciable gains have been made in memberships in counties in Michigan and in Ohio after counties had exchanged membership work under this plan. Ohio reports a gain of 5,000 memberships following the trade-day of membership work in its counties last year. Shawnee and Clinton County Farm Bureaus have shown an increase of about 10 per cent in membership since its trade-day with Clinton County Farm Bureau last summer.

At the Genesee county meeting, Thursday, several committees were picked to direct the work this summer. The membership committee consists of William Wright of Flint, and Earl West of Lennox; commodities committee, Bert Stinson of Davison, and Claude Tiedman of Gaines; entertainment, Cleo Bloss.

How to Insure A Successful Meeting

Meeting reminders for making arrangements for successful Farm Bureau meetings.

- ATTENDANCE PUBLICITY 1. Have each member or person interested receive: (a) A letter ten days to two weeks previous to the meeting. (b) A postcard 48 to 24 hours previous to the meeting. 2. Have committees or individuals asked personally or by phone to help get out those who ought to be interested. 3. Have all local papers furnished: (a) General press announcement of meeting 1 to 3 weeks in advance. (b) Announcement with details a few days before. 4. Phone 15 to 25 leading members the day before the meeting reminding them of the date and hour and ask them to remind their neighbor members. ARRANGEMENTS (To be checked well in advance of the meeting) 1. Has the ventilation, lighting, heating, etc., been taken care of? 2. Is the chairman familiar with the objects of the meeting? 3. Have the speakers been made familiar with the purpose of the meeting so that their talks may be effective? 4. Have all reports, statements, committee reports and matters of business been prepared? 5. Has moving of the crowd and any unnecessary interruptions been avoided? 6. If a banquet, has the arrangement of tables, speakers, etc., been taken care of? 7. If something happens and the speaker is late or part of your program doesn't show up, have you a substitute program in mind?



### CHICORY CONCERN LETS GROWER GET FREIGHT BENEFIT

E. B. Muller Co., Port Huron, Increases Root Price 40 Cents a Ton

### CREDIT FARM BUREAU Freight Rate Reduction on Important Crop Will Save Industry

A letter issued by the E. B. Muller Co. to their chicory growers makes an important statement in regard to recent freight rate adjustments. Not the least interesting part of the letter is the announcement that the chicory growers will, on account of the new freight rate, receive 40 cents a ton more for their chicory this year.

Below is the Muller letter: Port Huron, Mich., April 15, 1929.

"To Our Chicory Growers: The Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., recently ordered the railroads to reduce the freight rate on manufactured chicory from Port Huron to New York City. This was brought about following our efforts extending over a period of two years, and largely by and because of the co-operation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

"There is a very large amount of manufactured chicory being imported from Europe at the present time, and in order to stop this importation, and increase the opportunity for greater domestic production, your State Farm Bureau also presented to the Tariff Commission at Washington a brief, requesting a higher tariff on chicory.

"We feel that because of the activities of your State Farm Bureau in these two matters, the benefits should go to our growers, and while we do not know definitely at this time what the Tariff Commission will do, we feel reasonably certain that some further relief will be granted because of the desire of the government to eliminate importation of chicory and thereby do all possible to enable the farmers to grow several hundred more acres of a profitable crop of chicory.

"As you know, we have already contracted for our normal acreage for the coming season, and, although we have made no promises to any board of commission, we are going to voluntarily increase the price of 1929 grown chicory root by forty (40) cents per ton.

"We are glad indeed of the opportunity to make this advance, and, with the renewed assurance that we will at all times pay our growers the highest possible price, we wish you all a most profitable season. E. B. Muller & Co.

### GIVE INDUCEMENT TO BEET GROWERS

Sugar Company To Increase 1929 Plantings By Price Raise.

A new contract offering beet growers a minimum guarantee of \$7.75 per ton for beets delivered at outlying weigh stations and a basic price of \$8.75 per ton for delivery direct to the factories, was placed in the hands of field men of the Columbia Sugar company recently, according to the Isabella County News. The original contract issued early in January, carried guarantees of \$7.00 and \$8.00. The 45-55 profit sharing feature of the earlier contract is continued unchanged in the new one, assuring the grower of participation in benefits that may accrue from increases in the wholesale price of sugar.

The 75 cent increase in the guaranteed price per ton makes it higher than at any time before since 1920, and as sugar is commanding the lowest price for years, the change is significant of confidence on the part of the manufacturers that Congress will increase the duty on imported sugar during its special session to be convened in April. Sugar company officials explain that the change was prompted by a desire to encourage the production of increased aggregate tonnage, so that the companies and the growers might share in full without delay, the benefits expected to rebound from the anticipated raise in the tariff.

It is announced that farmers who have underwritten the earlier contract will be given the increased guarantee and may rewrite it if they so desire.

### Prospects Are Good For 1929 Hay Crop

Hay prices for the 1929 crop may not average as high as for the 1928 crop, but will probably be higher than those for 1927, if yields and quality in 1929 are average and if production is well distributed in the principal surplus producing hay areas. The recent high prices for hay were caused principally by a shortage in the important shipping states rather than by a reduction in the crop as a whole.

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

## Machinery Takes Aches Out of Hoeing of Corn

Farmer Rides While Machine Hoes Weeds From Many Acres in a Day

The tide of mechanical improvements has taken the backaches out of corn hoeing and given the man behind the hoe an opportunity to multiply greatly his effectiveness in cultivating growing crops. The Culti-Hoe, a two-gang rotary hoe manufactured for the Farm Bureau, makes 774 penetrations in the soil for every six feet it travels. The same man that gave power to the simple garden hoe can guide the team or tractor while it pulls the Culti-Hoe over 15 to 20 acres a day.

Anyone who has cultivated a corn field for the first time in the season knows how tedious it is to work the cultivator close enough to the corn to really kill weeds that grow close to the stalks, and at the same time avoid injury to the growing corn. The wheels of the Culti-Hoe can be spaced out so as to straddle rows of growing crops. Round prongs prevent injury to the growing corn, yet they are so shaped that they dip deep into the soil and stir up a genuine mulch wherever they go.

The smallest Culti-Hoe weighs 575 pounds and has a cultivating capacity of 43 inches. It has 21 wheels cast of a special semi-steel metal.

The Culti-Hoe is adapted to either tractor or horse power, and can be used to cover considerable acreage in a short space of time. An Indiana farmer reports having cultivated 14 acres in 3 1/2 hours, using a two-row Culti-Hoe hooked behind a Fordson tractor. The makers of the Culti-Hoe have aimed to make this implement capable of giving excellent service as a cultivator. They have sought to make it durable and capable of giving years of steady service. The efficiency of the implement has given it a place on practical farms where initial cost and saving of time and man power are given full consideration.

The Farm Bureau has not interested itself in the distribution of Culti-Packers and Culti-Hoes merely for the sake of selling farmers another farm implement, but along with other services, the Culti-Packer and Culti-Hoe have a genuine service to perform on every efficient farm.

The Culti-Packer does a remarkable job of speedy and thorough seed bed preparation. Right after plowing, it can effectively be used to crush lumps and smooth out the soil into a firm and uniform seed-bed. Used after seeding it performs in one operation the important task of rolling in the seed, of setting back the surface weeds which otherwise have a few days' start on the crops, and of making a surface mulch.

No implement is better constructed for pressing down frost-heaved plants than is the Culti-Packer. By going over clover, alfalfa and winter grains with the Culti-Packer as soon as the ground will bear up a team, one is able to reset plants whose root systems have become exposed by continuous freezing and thawing.

In the summer the Culti-Packer is effective in breaking crusts and pulverizing lumps to form a mulch. The wheels of the Culti-Packer can be spaced out by removing the end wheels so as to permit straddling rows of crops.

### ADVISE SELECTIVE HARVEST OF TREES

Little Profit Is Found In The Removal of Timber Under 12 Inches

The owner of farm woodlands may add greatly to the value of his woods by giving them protection and by judicious thinning so as to give the individual trees the room they need, but he will still fail to get full value for them if he does not cut his timber "crop" properly.

In most woodlands, cutting should remove the large mature trees that are the most profitable for lumber and leave the small immature trees to grow and make possible another cut some years later. This method of harvesting timber is rightly called "selective" cutting.

Lumber from large trees is worth more than that from small ones, the logs are likewise worth more per thousand feet, and the owner of the farm woods gets more for his work by cutting only larger logs and pricing them according to their value.

The total value of the lumber in a 26-inch tree is 36 times that of the lumber in a 9-inch tree, yet the volume is only 19 times as great. One of the chief advantages of selective cutting is that it makes possible the removal of the greatest value with the least volume.

Studies made at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., have shown that maple trees less than 12 inches in diameter actually do not pay their way through a hand-saw-mill if sawed into standard lumber.

**Oil From Animal Fat**  
Oleo oil is the oil obtained from animal fat, especially beef fat, by the removal of the tissues and solid fatty acids. It is largely used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

### WOODLAND STORE BECOMES BRANCH OF FARM BUREAU

Local Supply Store Is Now Third Branch Unit in Michigan

The Woodland supply store has gone under the management of the State Farm Bureau and is now being operated as the Farm Bureau Supply Store, Woodland Branch, being the third local supply house to be placed under the management of the Farm Bureau in Michigan. Stores in Midland and Saginaw are operated under the management of this organization.

This change in plan of operation has been brought about in each instance through the action of the farmers of the respective territories served by each unit.

The Woodland store is under the personal management of R. E. Pierce, of Kalamazoo, who formerly managed the Farm Bureau elevator at Delton, Michigan, for five years. With Mr. Pierce in the local store, Herbert Seybold, Woodland resident, has been employed to act as warehouseman and elevator man, having served as local elevator man for about three and a half years.

The new manager has completed arrangements with the Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service to carry a full line of Farm Bureau feeds, seeds, fertilizers and other commodities.

The Supply Service anticipates building up a business in the vicinity of the Woodland store that will afford the farmers of this section of the state a sales service second to none in any community.

The first of these branch units was operated by the Farm Bureau at Saginaw and has been doing business for several years.

### FIND GOOD MARKET FOR ALFALFA CROP

Newest Source of Income of Michigan Farmer Shows Increase in 1928

While the production of alfalfa seed is one of the latest sources of income from Michigan farmers, the increase in the number of bushels harvested last year, as reported to the farm crops department at Michigan State college, show that this crop will be of major importance in a few years. The largest amount of seed is grown in the Thumb district at the present time but other sections, particularly in the northern part of the state, appear to be well adapted for the production of excellent crops of alfalfa seed.

Michigan grown seed has ranked high in hay production tests on the college experimental plots, and the varieties which mature seed in this state are well adapted to Michigan climatic conditions. Seed which is grown in southern states or which is imported from some foreign countries will not survive severe winters.

Several Michigan growers secured crops of more than five bushels to the acre, and the average yield of the fields which were certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association was 3.4 bushels per acre for Hardigan and 2.9 bushels for Grimm.

Michigan growers of alfalfa seed find a ready market for their crop, most of it being purchased by neighbors who wish to avoid the introduction of weed species which are sometimes found in alfalfa seed from other sections.

### Crows Destroy Many Injurious Insects

More than two-thirds of the animal food, or about a fifth of the whole diet of the crow, is composed of insects, including many of the most destructive farm pests. Beetles of various kinds are eaten, some beneficial, some neutral, but a major portion injurious. The grasshopper-locust-cricket group is freely eaten.

### Leads Co-operatives

Livestock co-operatives sold more dollars' worth of products in 1928 than did any other farm commodity organization. Although livestock organizations were formed later than citrus fruits and dairy co-operatives they now lead these in point of value of farm products handled.

### Crop Specialization Becomes Pronounced

Crop specialization in certain areas of the United States has become more pronounced in recent years. In the Great Plains region, for example, the number of farms growing small grains has increased since the war, whereas in the country as a whole the number of such farms has declined.

**Work In Isabella**  
A few memberships are percolating down from Isabella county where Gilbert Scott is getting all set for membership campaign soon.

### FERTILIZER COST IS OFTEN REPAID ON SPRING GRAIN

Prospects For Seeding Are Helped If Fertilizer Is Used In Oats

Commercial fertilizers used for oats or barley increase the yield of grain, aid in securing a seeding of any legume sown with these crops, and, if either of the grains is sown late, it is possible to hasten the early growth by the use of high analysis fertilizers, according to statements from the soils department at Michigan State College.

The kind of fertilizers to be used depends upon the cost of the elements of plant food contained in it, the market value of the crop upon which fertilizer is used, and the manner in which the soil has previously been handled.

The soils specialists advise the use of a fertilizer having a formula of 2-16-2 or 4-16-4 on light soils where no legume has been grown in the previous two years and where no manure has been applied in the same length of time, if no seeding is to be made in the oats or barley. On the same soil, 2-16-2 or 2-12-6 should be used if a legume has been grown on the soil within two years. Seeding is not recommended with oats and barley on soils where no legumes have been grown nor any manure applied within two years.

For heavy soils, fertilizers higher in phosphoric acid and potash are recommended. If a heavy soil has produced a legume or has had an application of manure within two years, 0-20-0 may be used; but, when the same type of soil has had neither manure or legume, 4-16-8 should be used if a seeding is to be made in the grain, and 4-16-4 where no seeding is contemplated. The 2-12-6 and 2-16-2 mixtures are recommended by the college soils department for heavy soils upon which clover has been grown within two years.

### Michigan Herring Is A Valuable Product

The herring is an important element in the Michigan commercial fishing industry. In 1924 there were 3 1/2 million pounds taken, ranking second among the commercial species. In value, the herring ranked fifth. The next year this fish was first in poundage and fourth in the value of the catch. There were 7 1/2 million pounds taken in 1925. Commercial fishermen believe that the value of the fish can be raised and the study of the netting problems is one step recommended to attain this end.

### PLAIN ENOUGH

An Englishman endeavoring to get a connection with a friend over the long distance telephone, was having difficulty in making the operator understand the name of the exchange, which was Ealing. Finally, in desperation, he said: "E for 'erbert, A—wot 'orses eat, L—where yer goes when yer dies, I—for 'ingine, them things in front of trains, N—what lays eggs, G—for 'or-blime. Now, 'ave yer got it?"

Girls when they went out to swim. Once dressed like Mother Hubbard, But now they have a bolder whim And dress more like her cupboard.

### So Cool He Forgot

A few minutes after an alarm of fire was given in a hotel, one of the guests joined the group that were watching the fire, and chafed them on their apparent excitement. "There was nothing to be excited about," he said. "I took my time about dressing, lighted my cigaret, didn't like the knot in my necktie, so tied it over again—that's how cool I was."

"Fine," one of his friends remarked, "but why didn't you put on your pants?"

"There Is No Substitute For Membership."

### 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

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 to learn more about them. Write Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Ask for free circular and prices. RURAL POULTRY FARM, R. M. Zeeland, Michigan. 4-15-31-586C

### FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—28-46 NICHOLS & SHEPARD Separator, used two seasons. Located near Lansing, Mich. 38-34 Post Huron Separator, looks and runs like new. Located near Ionia. Write us for prices. Avery Power Machinery Company, 155 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 4-26-31b-MY

### Garlock-Williams Co.

2614 Orleans St. Detroit Your shipments of poultry, eggs and veal are solicited. Tags and market information sent on request.

### POSITION WANTED AS SALES MANAGER

With Livestock Shipping Association, Co-op Creamery, Farmers, Elevator, Fruit Growers Ass'n.

Fifteen years business executive. Includes eight years sales of farm products and direct sales to consumers.

### BEST REFERENCES AND BONDS FURNISHED

Address Box 1 Mich. Farm Bureau News, Lansing

### MICHIGAN RURAL SCHOOLS LEAD

In making conditions sanitary for their children in rural districts by adopting:

### SANOLET INDOOR TOILETS

These can be used also in the home or cottage and feature the following advantages:

1. Low cost
2. No upkeep expense
3. No chemical used
4. No mechanical parts to operate or repair
5. No emptying of tanks
6. Can be used anywhere

Write for further information and prices for:

School  Home  Cottage

STANDARD SCHOOL CO. St. Louis, Michigan

## 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.

## BETTER CROPS- IMPROVED SOIL - Get Both at Once!

RAISE bigger crops, make bigger profits, and at the same time improve the fertility of your soil for future use. Spread Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Solvay Pulverized Limestone is ground fine enough to get results the first year and several years after. It replaces lime removed from soil by rains and harvests, and it sweetens sour soil.

Make sure of getting more actual lime for your money. Order Solvay Pulverized Limestone in either bags or bulk. It's high test and furnace-dried. Write today for prices and free 24-page illustrated booklet.

**SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE**

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Sold by  
**LOCAL DEALERS**

**Table Talk**  
"This butter is so strong it walks over to the coffee and says, 'How do you do?'"  
"Yes, but the coffee is too weak to answer."

**Assessment day makes liars of many citizens.**  
"Hallo! Have you been for a joy-ride?"  
"No, a jaw-ride. I took my wife!"

## Learn to Recognize it PAYS



You, as a grower, must know positively the origin and method of inspection of EVERY bushel of seed potatoes planted in your fields. It is your only protection for satisfactory yields, quality and marketable tubers.

Chief Petoskey brand of Michigan seed potatoes in Russet Rurals, White Rurals and Irish Cobblers are sold in carload lots or less, straight or mixed; all rigidly inspected and certified. Re-stock your seed NOW. Don't wait.

Write, Wire or Phone

## Michigan Potato Growers Exchange

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

## Fertilizer Increases Yields of Corn, Beans and Potatoes and Hasten Their Maturity

The feeding value of mature corn is much greater than corn which has not hardened. State College tests show that fertilizer on corn ground matures the crop from a week to ten days earlier, and increases the yield.

Beans yield more and mature earlier when fertilized. Potatoes respond with extra yields per acre.

The College finds that \$1 invested in the right fertilizer can be expected to return \$1 to \$3 or more on the investment in increased yield per acre.

Farm Bureau fertilizers give the young plant the quick vigorous start that is so important for early maturity and extra yields per acre.

Alfalfa, clover and other valuable crops respond profitably to the application of the correct mixed fertilizers.

0-20-0	2-8-16	0-24-24	4-16-4
0-44-0	2-12-6	2-14-4	0-8-6
0-14-6	3-9-18	Muriate of Potash.	
0-8-24	4-8-16	Nitrate of Soda.	
0-12-12	4-12-4	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

## 33,000 Policies Issued in Michigan

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 22 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 the responsibility of the insuring company.

More than 33,000 policies 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, STATE AGENT,**  
Lansing, Michigan



### CO-OP SELLING OF LIVESTOCK TOTALS MILLIONS IN YEAR

Livestock Selling Agencies Are Among The Most Successful  
**TEN YEAR RECORD GOOD**  
Michigan Exchange Shipped Detroit Sixty-two Cars In Past Week

Co-operative activities on terminal livestock markets were much greater in 1928 than ever before, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Twenty-six co-operative sales agencies on 29 markets received from local shipping associations and individual shippers approximately 12,000,000 animals, which were sold for about \$275,000,000.

In addition to the animals sold these co-operative enterprises purchased nearly 350,000 animals for farmers wanting stockers or feeders. These animals had a market value of nearly \$8,000,000.

Twelve of the co-operative agencies are affiliated with the National Live Stock Producers' Association.

Since the first agency of the National Live Stock Producers' Association began operating at East St. Louis, January 2, 1922, more than 34 million animals have been handled by terminal associations affiliated with the national organization. More than 96 per cent of the animals handled were sold for local shipping associations or individual producers, between two and three per cent of the animals were purchased for farmers wanting stockers or feeders, and about one per cent of the total business represented transactions for yard traders. Approximately 70 per cent of the animals handled were hogs; nearly 15 per cent were sheep; about 8 per cent, cattle; and 7 per cent, calves.

There has been a decline in the number of cattle sold during the past six years owing to much smaller market receipts and there have been marked increases in the number of calves, hogs, and sheep sold. Six agencies were started by the National Live Stock Producers' Association in 1922, namely, those operating on the stock yards at East St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Peoria, Buffalo, and Fort Worth. Fourteen agencies were following National leadership before the close of the second year.

The total membership of The National Producers Association is nearly 400,000, and their total business operations during 1928 amounted to 85,000 cars, having a total value of \$144,000,000.

**Exchange Does Big Business**  
The Michigan Livestock Exchange, operating as a state-wide co-operative Livestock Marketing and Service Association, was organized in February, 1918 and became affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau as a commodity organization member in 1921. It established a terminal selling agency on the Detroit market in May, 1922.

To finance this initial sales undertaking, the board of directors borrowed or underwrote \$16,000 for operating capital. At the outset of this year the records of this organization showed all accounts paid and a surplus set up amounting to \$34,500 after having returned to the members a total savings of \$78,500. This was accomplished through the handling of a total of \$52,000,000 worth of livestock.

The Livestock Exchange handled 63 cars of stock on the Detroit market last week, taking from one to four cars from local units. The Buffalo Co-operative Commission Association of Buffalo, New York, was established by The Michigan Live Stock Exchange, co-operating with the Farm Organizations of Ohio, Indiana and New York, November 1, 1922.

These two organizations have as members in Michigan 265 shipping associations, 59 truckers, besides hundreds of individual farmer car-load shippers.

The Buffalo organization has handled a total of \$60,000,000 worth of livestock, setting up a surplus of \$31,000 and returning a savings of \$64,000 to its members, the records at the first of 1929 showed.

**National Feeder Pool**  
Another farmer-owned and controlled co-operative livestock organization, established to move fresh, healthy, uniform bred feeder cattle and lambs "Direct from the range to the corn-belt feed lot," was fostered and is a project of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

During the past three years this organization has handled, through this direct movement, over 275,000 feeder lambs and 45,000 feeder calves and yearlings having a value of over \$4,250,000 resulting in a saving of many thousands of dollars to the corn-belt feeders, not only in the price per pound, but in the quality and vitality of the animals.

This plan of buying feeders is becoming more popular each year, and our movement in 1928 far surpassed that of any former year. The wide-awake farmer is fast availing himself of the opportunity to secure these fresh, healthy, high type, uniform-bred range feeders over the state, uneven, mixed bred common market cattle that have been held around a public stockyard several days, and been gorged so full of feed and water each day to get an excess-

### Making Up Feeds For Farm Bureau Members

Analyses Made Daily Give Organization Data On Feed "Mix"

Recently the NEWS carried an item telling of the important steps in making Farm Bureau feeds at the big mill at Chicago.

Let us now drop back and see how scratch grains and poultry mash are mixed. These are made by the batch mixing method. The ingredients are carried on belt conveyors to a pit where they are dumped in such proportions that 2 tons are mixed at one time. From the pit the material is carried to a bin over the mixer. It then goes into a large mixer which will mix the whole batch at one time. After mixing the feed many hundreds of times it drops to another bin which feeds automatic scales. From the scales the feed goes into bags, each one of which holds 100 pounds. The bags are then sewed and tagged.

**Shipping Facilities Excellent**  
Excellent shipping facilities are available at the Riverdale mill. There are plenty of sidings for handling filled and empty cars. The railroads furnish an inspector to examine all cars before they are delivered to our sidings. The loading foreman then inspects them under the instructions of the Farm Bureau supervisor. All loose nails are drawn from the boards and holes are patched. The floor is covered with heavy building paper. The corners of the car, door edges, and any rough projections are also covered. The car is now ready to receive the feed.

Farm Bureau Feed is loaded as soon as it has been bagged. No storage space is provided in the mill for mixed feed, and, besides, our inspector would not accept it. The number of bags of each kind of feed is checked as it is weighed, when it is being loaded, and just before the car door is closed. Mill feeds and raw materials which may be ordered in the same car with the mixed feeds are brought on conveyors from the warehouse and added to complete the order.

**Laboratory Tests Made**  
A Farm Bureau inspector has charge of inspection of Farm Bureau feeds in the mill. Once each day he makes a laboratory test for protein of every feed and it is his privilege to refuse feeds that do not meet the analysis claimed for them. Our home office at Columbus receives a daily report on the results of these tests. Twice a month we receive his laboratory findings of the complete analysis of the feeds covering protein, carbohydrates, fat, and fiber.

This completes our inspection of the mill and we want each one to judge for himself. Can anyone exercise more care than we are using to see that these open formula feeds reach you clean, fresh, and sweet with the full analysis which we guarantee? When you are tempted to purchase feed on the basis of price alone ask yourself if the cheap feed was manufactured with the care that is used in making Farm Bureau Open Formula Feeds.

**Reader Comment**  
Coloma, Michigan, Route No. 3.  
Farm Bureau News:  
While at present the Doctors are in the limelight through the Dr. Morris Fishbein incident I wish to call the medical profession's attention to a gross injustice practiced against the Farmer of this State and that is the practice of charging a mileage rate of one dollar per mile for calls in the country and a flat rate to the city dweller.

This practice was justified in the early days when a coachman and team was required but in this age of the automobile and the doctor driving his own car does not seem justified, and when a call in the country on good roads can be made almost as quickly as one in the city.

Most farmers try to get along without a doctor because of the excessive cost and since their income has been very low compared to the city dweller, they should be the ones to receive consideration and not the one's to be plucked as an easy mark.

A uniform rate to all within a radius of ten miles would be fair and if more than this distance out only a nominal extra charge should apply, but with good roads almost everywhere there should be no extra cost attached for a small excess mileage.

As a "Farm Relief Measure" a revision of the rate to rural dwellers by the medical profession would now be in order and justified.

C. A. Hartman.

### School Life Average Seven Years In U. S.

The average number of years of school life in the United States is seven years.

A decade ago we were a nation of sixth graders.

Some states definitely have come out of the grammar school. Some states are still fourth graders.

sive fill, that their stomachs and vitality have been ruined.

The old adage, "An article well bought is half sold," surely applies to the purchasing of all species of feeding stock.

**Michigan Livestock Exchange**  
Detroit, Mich.

or  
**Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n.**  
East Buffalo, N. Y.

### GOOD SEED, USE OF FERTILIZER MAKES SPUDS PROFITABLE

Special Feature Is Proposed to Stimulate Interest In Better Stock

By A. J. Patch, Department of Economics, Michigan State College.  
Michigan's table stock potatoes have been improved a great deal in the past few years but there is need of still higher quality.

H. C. Moore, Michigan State College, says that production of quality potatoes is a matter of strict attention to a few cultural practices. Good seed must be used, the seed should be treated to prevent diseases, such as scab and black scurf, the vines must be protected by spraying, the potatoes should not be harvested until they are ripe and they should be dug before field frosting occurs.

It is possible this year for Michigan farmers to obtain certified seed potatoes for considerably less money than this high class seed usually costs. The tubers are graded to insure proper size and the varieties are adapted for production in Michigan.

The 60 Michigan potato growers who became members of the 300 bushel potato club in 1928 all used certified seed. Alphonse Verschure, Manistiquet, harvested the largest crop of any of the club members. His yield was 495 bushels per acre.

The number of bushels of seed planted by the 300 bushel growers is a source of surprise to those familiar with the practices of using large seed pieces planted closely together. The least number of bushels of seed used per acre by any club member was 15 and one man planted 35 bushels of seed to the acre. Few of the growers used seed pieces smaller than two ounces.

Seed pieces dropped from 12 to 18 inches apart in rows three feet apart produce the best yields, give potatoes of better market size and reduce the percentage of hollow heart tubers.

The use of commercial fertilizer not only increases the yield but also increases the number of bushels of No. 1 grade.

**Observe Raisin Week**  
From a co-operative point of view it is particularly interesting to know that one of the outstanding trade weeks of the country should be sponsored by a growers' marketing association—the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association, California. Raisin Week, coming April 23 to 27, is the outgrowth of the Raisin Day Pageant, put on by the Association at Fresno the last Saturday of April each year, in the heart of the raisin industry within a radius of 75 miles of which is grown 90 per cent of the entire 500,000,000 pound annual raisin crop of the United States.

**Beaver In Michigan**  
The beaver have always been considered common, at least locally, in the fifteen counties of the upper peninsula and the eight northern counties of the lower peninsula; their presence today in every tier of counties but those bordering on the Ohio-Indiana line is of special concern to everyone who is interested in seeing these native Michigan fur-bearers re-established over their former range.

**IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND FROM BEGINNING TO END**

This is the worst season of the year for shipping hogs, according to records kept at the Detroit Stock yards. April, May and June have been the three worst months for losses to shippers. These first warm days take the heaviest toll because of improper bedding, overloading and sudden changes in temperature.

Your local livestock co-op understands how to handle shipments to avoid heavy losses. Remember, your stock is "IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND, FROM BEGINNING TO END" when you ship co-operatively. Ship your stock to either the

**Michigan Livestock Exchange**  
Detroit, Mich.

or  
**Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n.**  
East Buffalo, N. Y.

### DRY DAYS REDUCE BALED HAY VALUE

Alfalfa which is handled in dry weather is brittle and the leaves shatter badly, and, as the leaves contain a high percentage of the feeding value of the hay, such alfalfa is less valuable on the eastern markets.

Michigan has become the leading alfalfa producing state east of the Mississippi and sales of hay now represent a considerable item in its agricultural income. Two dollars deduction in price on each ton of alfalfa hay sold out of the state means many thousands of dollars lost.

Since hay baling is usually an odd time job, days with proper weather conditions should be selected for doing the work.

It is stated that one-half of the workers of the world, including men and women, boys and girls, are engaged in agriculture. Good! Now at last we know how the other half of the world lives.

### Look Listen

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich.  
Larger and better than ever. Safe as a bank; \$75,000,000 at risk \$200,000 in bonds, secured by 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.

### WOOL BLANKET BARGAIN!

563 Sold on This Offer Up to May 24; 7 Days Left

Farm Bureau all wool, DOUBLE BLANKETS, 70x80 inches, are thick, soft, fleecy, virgin wool, carefully woven. Patterns—large plaids in 9 different (fast) colors, rose and white, tan and white, etc. Bound with 3 inch saateen ribbon. Price \$11.50 per pair, BUT—

Our mill has offered to make these blankets in dull season at \$8.85 per pair, delivered to you in September, parcel post prepaid. This offer is good only to June 1. We will notify you 10 days before shipment next September. Farm Bureau members get 6% off. This is your opportunity to get a fine blanket at a nice saving, nearly 25%.

**Use This Coupon**  
Michigan State Farm Bureau  
Lansing, Mich.  
Date.....  
Please ship C. O. D. next September.....pairs of all wool blankets at \$8.85. Color wanted is checked.

Name.....  
P. O. & R. F. D.....  
...Rose & White ...Black & White ...Blue & White  
...Tan & White ...Corn & White ...Red & Black  
...Green & White ...Gray & White ...Lavender

### Chlorate Is Sure Death To Weeds

The bare section of this plot was once thickly covered with quack grass. Chlorate solution spray exterminated the quack. The quack grass along the fence row was not sprayed in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the spray.



### Atlacide [Calcium Chlorate]

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

Bothersome patches of quack grass, wild morning glory, Canada, Russian or Sow thistle, poison ivy, and all other weeds can be cleaned out easily with Atlacide. One pound will kill the weeds on 100 square feet of ground.

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

**Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service**  
Lansing, Michigan

### Purposes of Plowing

Many a farm boy, watching the apparently endless ribbon of soil turning off the plow-share, has wondered "what it was all about." There are reasons for plowing, several of them. Here are some:

The soil and fertilizing materials become mixed.  
Plowing is one of the best ways of killing weeds, the enemies of soil crops.

Moisture is conserved through the mulching action of good plowing.  
Fresh, rich soil is brought to the top to stimulate crop growth.

Crops root better and grow faster in well-loosened soil.  
Plowing helps to destroy insect pests.

Plowing is the first step in seed bed preparation so necessary for good seedling.  
Plowing opens and aerates the soil, an essential for the growth of beneficial soil bacteria.

Probably many other reasons could be thought of for this fundamental farm work. The soil must be stirred

to make it produce—that is a farm sons why—there begins the development principle as old as Adam. The re-ment of scientific agriculture.

### 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.

### for Bigger Crops the DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER

**\$34.00 4 1/2 ft to 11 ft \$89.95**

THE same seed, soil and weather—but what a difference in the crop when Culti-Packer follows plow and harrow! Ridges rolled down, clods pulverized, air pockets eliminated, soil stirred and mellowed, firmed to just the right consistency, surface leveled and mulched. And how the crops surely respond with stronger germination, thrifter growth, quicker maturity and more bountiful harvest!

Culti-Packer pays big dividends, either before or after seeding. Makes an excellent cultivator also to keep the surface mulched and weed free. Quick-detachable end wheels also allow splitting the rolls for cultivating row crops. Brings wonderful results when used for rolling down the frost heaved roots of winter wheat. The exclusive DUNHAM Equalizing Bracket, the dirt-proof, adjustable, self-cleaning bearings, the improved Dunite Metal Wheels—put the famous Culti-Packer absolutely in a class by itself.

For horse or tractor use. Made in full range of sizes. Extension attachments for gang arrangement. Sold through Farm Bureau Service at the lowest prices ever offered. Send for full description and price list today.

Most advanced type of Rotary Hoe. Cultivates, hoes and weeds in one operation. Automatic depth regulation. Wheels do not bend or pick up stones. Stronger, better, more thorough. Two row \$69.00. Three row \$85.00. Four row \$130.00. Write for literature.

Other DUNHAM Tillage Tools—Disc Harrows, Spike Tooth Harrows and Pulverizers—also furnished at big savings. DUNHAM Tillage Tools have an admirable reputation for quality of the highest sort. See your nearest local co-operative association or distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for information on these machines. Ask for descriptive literature.

**Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service**  
Lansing, Michigan

### Chicks 6 to 8 Weeks Old Are Ready For Farm Bureau Growing Mash

We want to grow our chicks into healthy, vigorous, profit-making pullets, ready to lay when they are between 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 months old, according to the breed.

Farm Bureau Growing Mash, an open formula feed, following closely the recommendations of the Michigan State College Poultry Department, is an ideal ration for growing pullets from the time they are 6 to 8 weeks old until they are placed in the laying house.

Farm Bureau Growing Mash continues the vigorous growth that Farm Bureau Chick Starter or Chickalmash starts. Growing Mash should be fed with Farm Bureau Intermediate Scratch Grains until the pullets are large enough to handle Farm Bureau Scratch Grains.

Pullets must be fed correctly to attain growth and condition to lay eggs early—when eggs are selling for good prices—and to continue production of high priced eggs during the winter months.

**FARM BUREAU CHICK FEEDS**  
Farm Bureau Chickalmash is an all mash ration for raising chicks to the growing mash stage. It is a complete ration, to be kept before the chicks constantly. Its simplicity and effectiveness makes Chickalmash very popular.

Our Chick Starter Mash and Chick Scratch method employs these feeds up to six weeks or a little later, eventually going over to Growing Mash.

Will G. Hyde of Nashville, Barry County, writes us that he is raising 500 baby chicks on Farm Bureau Chickalmash, with splendid results.

**Quality Ingredients**  
For chick feeds, Michigan State College recommends 60% whole yellow corn meal, Wisconsin University Agr'l College says use ALL the kernel of yellow corn to get the necessary vitamins. SIXTY PER CENT of Farm Bureau Chick Starter is WHOLE YELLOW CORN MEAL. The colleges recommend standard middlings. We use FLOUR MIDDINGS, and OAT FLOUR rather than ground oats to make our chick feeds even better than standard requirements.

**Ask Your Local Distributor**  
Of Farm Bureau supplies for Farm Bureau Chick Feeds, Egg Mashers, Farm Bureau Milkmeal in 24, 32, or 34% protein, Farm Bureau Calfmeal, and Farm Bureau Horse Feed.

**Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN