

## DIRECT BUYING BY PACKERS NOT GOOD FOR THE PRODUCER

Enables Packers to Evade The Competition Which Builds Prices

**NOT BONDED TO PAY**  
Indiana Farm Bureau Man Tells Dangerous Points In The System

By LEE R. HIGLIEN  
Director of Life Stock Marketing,  
Indiana Farm Bureau

The farmer's efforts to control the marketing of his product have, of course, resulted in the elimination of some old line individuals and interests.

These have retaliated by attempting to gain control of the live stock at the point of production. In Indiana shipments direct with the use of many little daily markets, are the means used to attack the co-operative marketing system. Many farmers have been led to believe that a little market, which is nothing more than buying by the packer direct in the country, is beneficial to their interests.

**Will Pay No More**  
The Indiana Farm Bureau is opposed to direct buying in the country and the little markets, on the theory that no packer or other buyer will go to the country and pay more for live stock than it would cost him on his natural terminal market. Direct to-the-packer movement takes the cream of the live stock and leaves the culls to go to the open market and make the market on which all live stock is sold.

The Farm Bureau believes little markets are detrimental to the live stock farmers' best interests, because they develop into a one man outlet and the farmer is subjected to a vicious sort, although the top price may compare reasonably well with the terminal price. Packer buying in the country removes competition from the open market.

**Payment Not Guaranteed**  
Again, the Packer and Stockyard administration has no jurisdiction over business transacted outside of public stockyards. The Packer and Stockyard Administration is requiring packers to give bond, guaranteeing settlement for their purchases on public markets, but in no case do these bonds apply to stock bought in the country. Therefore, the personal responsibility and reliability of the country buyer is the only protection that the livestock producer has who sells stock in this way. Some packers are financially in hard straits.

It is reported that one of the largest packers on one of the eastern markets, who caused much trouble on account of his delayed settlements for purchases made on the market, has flatly refused to give bond guaranteeing settlement. When a committee presented this proposition, this packer left the market and came to the country to secure men to buy hogs for him in the country and ship them to him direct.

**Some of the Risk**  
That proposition works out like this: Most any community has a farmer who likes to deal in livestock, who can go to the bank and finance several thousand dollars worth of livestock, providing the bank thinks he has a suitable outlet. This man will buy hogs, consign them to this large packer, drawing a draft for seventy-five or eighty per cent at once, and the other twenty or twenty-five per cent he will receive settlement for in from ten days to two weeks later, but in the meantime would continue to buy hogs on the bank's money. It can readily be seen that fifteen or twenty of this kind of men in that many communities in the country would furnish this packer with enough hogs that he could operate his plant and yet the banks that were carrying these country buyers would be financing the packer, and the packer whose bond does not apply in the country, if he had a bond, is in on way responsible or in no way guaranteeing that he will pay the balance due. If he should perchance go into the hands of a receiver, when these farmer buyers had several thousand dollars worth of hogs consigned to him they might lose their farms and if the bank had given more credit than they were entitled to, it might suffer also.

I think that every bank that is furnishing money for a packer buyer in its community should make sure that the packer-buyer is entitled to the credit being extended to him. They owe this to their depositors. The farmers, however, should stop and consider that all is not gold that glitters. While they may appear to sometimes get a good price for hogs that go direct to the packer, it is beset with many dangers that might ruin the savings of a lifetime.

Packers defend direct-to-packer marketing by stating that some of their plants are so located that it is answer for them to buy direct. In answer to this statement I want to ask this question: "Who located these packing plants so it was necessary?"  
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## Time to Look 'em Over



## SENATOR COUZENS EXPLAINS SUPPORT OF McNARY BILL

Believes President's Objections Met And Plan Should Have a Trial

The Detroit News of April 13, published the following statement from Senator James Couzens as to why he voted for the McNary bill in the Senate, April 12:

"I went into the matter as carefully as I could, in view of the limited time I had available from other business and, finding I had no constructive suggestions to offer decided to accept the committee's decision as my judgment.

"I decided the committee had eliminated at least nine of the objections the President raised to the bill in his veto message last year. It seemed to me also that the equalization fee had been subordinated in the bill to such an extent that even if this portion of the measure was found unconstitutional the balance of it still would be workable legislation."

"My reason for voting against the McNary-Haugen bill last year was that I believed the equalization fee unconstitutional. I had no objection to the fee in itself, holding on the contrary that I represented a laudable desire on the part of the farmers to help themselves. I see no harm, consequently in the fact that the present bill includes the equalization fee among the other remedies suggested. There is no harm in trying it."

"As for the general aspect of farm relief, it has always struck me as unfortunate that the 6,000,000 farmers of the country should have no voice whatever in fixing the price at which they sell their products. Labor can regulate through the unions the price it is to receive for the services it sells, but the farmer knows nothing about the price he is

## SECOND SERIES OF CO. FARM BUREAU MEETINGS IS ON

Officers And Members Meet To Build Programs For 1928

A second series of conferences of the County Farm Bureaus is now under way. It will be recalled that last year six such meetings were held, out of which grew some very important suggestions which led up to the adoption of such new policies as the coupon book plan; a renewed interest in County Farm Bureau programs, etc.

The groupings this year are somewhat different than last as new developments of membership plans have made this necessary. Four counties, Kent, Allegan, Barry and Ottawa met and considered a special plan for maintaining members on Friday, April 6th. The counties of Clinton, Shiawassee, Eaton, Gratiot and Ionia met at St. Johns on April 17th for a similar purpose.

The conferences yet to be held follow:

Kalamazoo, April 24th, for the counties of Calhoun, Branch, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, St. Joseph, Berrien and Cass.

Ann Arbor, April 25th, for the counties of Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, Livingston, Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee, Jackson and Hillsdale.

Fremont, May 3rd, for the counties of Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, Muskegon, Mason, Manistee, Montcalm and Isabella.

Imlay City, April 27th, for the counties of Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, St. Clair, Lapeer, and Genesee.

Woodland township in Barry County now has 30 Farm Bureau members.

to receive until he reads the market report in the newspapers."

## MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS SERVES PRODUCERS WELL

Co-operation Has Increased Returns; Benefited Communities

2,000 ACTIVE MEMBERS

Ass'n Works With State Farm Bureau In Public Policy Matters

By J. A. RICHARDS

Sec'y Berrien Co. Farm Bureau  
Benton Harbor, April 13—The annual meeting of the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc. was held at the office here, April 12. Representatives from nearly all of the 19 associations affiliated with the "Michigan" attended a very good meeting. Reports for the past year were given and all the officers were re-elected.

Directors from up and down the state reported fruit prospects very good and a very optimistic feeling prevailed.

The directors expressed themselves as satisfied with the work of the year and ready to back up the manager in the work outlined for coming year. Closer co-operation between the locals and the "Michigan", the editing of a trade journal to its members, and the establishing of trademark and trade brands were among the projects proposed by Mr. F. L. Granger, sales manager.

The "Michigan" is the only organization in the state selling the products of the fruit farmer that is also rendering an enormous amount of service to its members along the lines of legislation, railroad rate adjustments, etc. Very frequently the Farm Bureau and the "Michigan" are working hand in hand in some important matter and a very friendly feeling exists between these organizations. The "Michigan" is one of the commodity exchanges of the Farm Bureau.

Mr. C. L. Brody, Sec'y-Mgr. of the State Farm Bureau, and a director of the "Michigan" representing the Farm Bureau, compared this meeting with some of the meetings held several years ago and commented upon the growth he could see in the "Michigan" in the last four years and urged the directors to stand by their organization and not to lose sight of the larger aspect of the movement and the Farm Bureau which is striving to advance all of co-operative work in the state.

Berrien county is justly proud of the "Michigan" and feels that its work is second to none of similar exchanges in the state.

The Michigan Fruit Growers Inc. is a commodity organization representing a great many of the fruit growers of western Michigan. It was organized in 1923 as a stock corporation with 18 local associations as its stock holders. Each association holds stock in proportion to the amount of fruit sold. The combined membership of these associations is about 2,000. The "Michigan" acts as a sales agency for the associations, shipping apples, pears, peaches, pooling of the cherries and raspberries, etc. The sales manager is Mr. F. L. Granger of Benton Harbor; the president, Amos Tucker of South Haven; Sec'y-Treasurer, F. L. Bradford of Benton Harbor.

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## PROF. J. F. COX



## PROF. COX ADVISES ON SAVING WINTER INJURED ALFALFA

It Is Possible To Repair Fields By Reseeding, Mechanical Treatment

ATTENTION IMPORTANT  
Cultipacker On Heaved Stands Causes Them To Come On Vigorously

Inspection of alfalfa fields and reports of conditions in many places over the state, indicate that there has been somewhat greater damage than usual resulting from the heaving of alfalfa plants due to alternate freezing and thawing on wet ground and to winter-killing, according to Prof. J. F. Cox of the Michigan State Farm Crops Dept.

Many fields which look very bad at this time of the year will make sufficient recovery to produce profitable hay crops, and only in cases where new seedings are known to be killed out should the crop be turned under.

Where winter killing has taken place in spots and one-half or two-thirds of an alfalfa stand remains on the field, reseeding the field is advisable. Fields seeded one or two years ago can be greatly improved, where partially winter-killed, by spring tothing as soon as the ground can be worked this spring and reseeding the field, either using a seed drill and going over the entire field, using eight or ten pounds of seed per acre, or, if killed out in well washed areas, harrowing and broadcasting seed where the alfalfa is severely injured.

The cultipacker should follow the drilled or broadcast seeding to cover seed and compact the soil. Using the cultipacker or weighted roller on alfalfa fields where heaving has occurred, particularly on seedings of last year, is highly beneficial. Many plants which otherwise would have

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## HOUSE LIMITS DEBATE ON McNARY-HAUGEN BILL; ADOPTION IS CONCEDED SIZE OF MAJORITY ONLY QUESTION

Haugen Bill Is Substituted For McNary Measure Just Passed By Senate; American Farm Bureau Presents Improvements Made On Previous Farm Relief Plans

As the Farm Bureau News goes to press the McNary-Haugen agricultural surplus control measure is being debated in the House at Washington, with debate limited to about 16 hours before calling the roll.

April 12, the Senate passed the McNary bill with a majority of more than two to one. When the McNary bill came over to the House, it was decided to substitute for it the Haugen bill, in order to clear some differences between the Senate and House versions of the bill, brought about by Senate amendments to the McNary bill.

Enactment of the Haugen measure by the House seems to be a foregone conclusion. The only question seems to be the size of the vote in its favor and the significance of that majority when the time comes to consider passing the McNary-Haugen bill over the almost certain Presidential veto it faces because of the presence of the equalization fee.

Advices from Washington say that three hours of the debate time allowed to opponents of the McNary-Haugen plan have been allotted to Rep. John C. Ketcham of Michigan and Rep. Jones of Texas, who will argue the debenture plan as a substitute. Their argument will be in the shape of a minority report as the House Committee on Agriculture rejected the debenture plan.

Opinion at Washington and elsewhere seems to be that the McNary-Haugen plan with the equalization fee is the only workable surplus control measure that has come out of several years debate on the matter, and that as some surplus control measure is needed, the farmer should be permitted to try out the McNary-Haugen plan.

The present McNary-Haugen plan is recognized as a considerable improvement over the previous drafts. Most of the administration objections have been met. The measure proposes to take in all agricultural commodities subject to surplus, rather than be limited to a few basic commodities. Certain legal objections have been eliminated. The American Farm Bureau has listed the principal improvements on previous farm relief measures and states them as follows:

- (a) More specifically than ever before the bill is tied into the commerce clause of the Constitution.
- (b) The Federal Farm Board is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as is customary in other Federal Boards or Commissions.
- (c) Better Commodity Councils  
The commodity advisory councils are made to serve an entire commodity rather than merely the portion produced in each of the two federal land bank districts as heretofore the case; these commodity advisory councils are given closer contact with the Federal Farm Board and are designated more particular functions to perform than formerly has been found.
- (d) The loaning section has been amplified so that every facility possible to dispose of surpluses by the loaning method can be put to use.
- (e) Authority is granted the Federal Farm Board not to make loans if the producers of a commodity are found flagrantly to violate orderly programs of planting and breeding so that extra and undue surpluses are caused to exist.
- (f) Broad powers of investigation authority are granted the Board

relative to ascertaining when a surplus exists or threatens to exist, and if the conditions surrounding the commodity are adaptable to its storage or future disposition.

**Equalization Last Resort**  
The Federal Farm Board must arrive at three findings before it enters into marketing agreements with co-operative associations, as follows: (1) that there is or may be a surplus, national in extent, during the ensuing year; (2) that loaning provisions have proven ineffective to control such surpluses; (3) that the nature of the commodity is such as to lend itself to marketing as authorized in the measure.

(h) Each marketed unit of an agricultural commodity being marketed under the terms of the measure shall contribute ratably its equitable share of the loss, cost and charges arising out of the operations of the agreements. This equalization fee is based squarely on the proposition that it is apportioned and paid as a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, which was not so specifically done in former measures.

**Disposition of Fee**  
The equalization fee is to be paid in respect to the marketed unit  
(Continued on page two)

# How Michigan Fruit Growers Builds Crop Values

## Work on 2 Fruits Got Growers \$300,000

Michigan Organization Seeking Freight Rate Reduction for Michigan Grapes, Totaling \$250,000 Annually; Takes Pure Fruit Juice Fight To Trade Commission

By F. L. GRANGER  
Sales Manager, Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

Annual report delivered before the annual meeting of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., at Benton Harbor, April 12, 1928.

The operations of your company were subject to more or less similar conditions in 1927 as those prevailing in 1925, viz: an acute shortage in fruit crops, which condition is naturally reflected in revenues and in balance sheet. Despite these conditions we feel that the record made both in net returns to grower and in finances of the corporation will meet approval of the stockholders, and that the ultimate success of the business is only dependent upon adhering to the principles laid down at its inception.

The wisdom of maintaining a diversified tonnage of the various fruits grown in the district is brought forcibly to our attention in a year like that just passed, since revenues derived from the marketing of small fruits like cherries, black raspberries, and strawberries to canners, the cold packing of berries and cherries in addition to the handling of a various line of fresh fruits, such as apples, peaches, plums, pears and grapes, all helped to carry the business to a fairly satisfactory result.

**Canner Contacts Valuable**  
The revenues derived from the contracting of berries and cherries represented 13 per cent of our total gross revenue and a larger per cent of the net revenue. In addition this contact with canners enabled us to make a very remarkable addition to the net results of small fruit growers. For instance, one of our local canners told me recently that one of the big consolidated canning organizations in New York State wrote him that their

average cost on sour cherries in 1927 was 5.81 cents per pound. Contrasted with the net average of 9 cents which we effected for sour cherries in Michigan last season this meant an increase of more than \$190,000 in the value of the 3000 tons of cherries produced in the area south of Grand Rapids last year.

Likewise our efforts in increasing values on black raspberries meant over \$100,000 added to returns of black raspberry growers, or almost \$300,000 on the two crops. You can appreciate that these things make for a much more favorable sentiment toward this organization among growers than might otherwise prevail and must ultimately be reflected in increasing business.

**Cold Processing Possibilities**

Our operations in the cold processing of various fruits have developed a new outlet for considerable fruit and one which has not been approached by competitive factors. To my mind this feature is susceptible to considerable expansion, not only in berries and cherries, but also in plums, peaches and grapes when properly handled. Experiments made by the Italian colony in California indicate a wide field for the marketing of cold packed grapes for juice purposes, which in our case may be enlarged to include processing of grapes for jam jelly and preserve manufacture. Last season more than 3000 barrels of grapes thus treated were shipped from California to market in the East and used strictly for juice purposes. To my mind this simply indicates the possibilities which may be expected from our adoption of similar handling for Concord grapes.

During the year we finally succeeded in getting a decision from the U. S. Patent office regarding our Michigan trademark, which is entirely in our favor. Opposition to registration of our trademark had been made by the American Fruit Growers, claiming that our mark was an infringement of the Blue Goose mark on which they had spent more than a half million dollars in advertising. Therefore we may consider the Patent Office's decision a distinct victory after three appeals had been filed. We are now prepared to develop not only a highly distinctive label or brand, but one which will have increasing value from this time forward.

**Freight Rate Adjustment**

Last January we appeared in a hearing before the I. C. C. at Westfield, N. Y., seeking a reduction in freight rates on grapes from producing districts in New York, Penn. and Michigan, which if granted will cause a reduction of more than \$250,000 annually on Michigan grapes and will represent savings in that amount to Michigan growers. Briefs were filed by the various parties and a decision is expected to become effective prior to the coming grape shipping season. These results will be directly attributable to the continuing co-operation of Michigan co-operative organizations

and could have been secured by no other means. It might be well to suggest here that your organization, the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc., took the leading part insofar as Michigan shippers are concerned. Neither cash buyers nor competitive marketing organizations took any part in contributing to the possible reduction in rates.

Following this activity we immediately appealed to the Governor of the State to appoint a capable traffic manager in the State Department of Agriculture at Lansing to assist agricultural producers in securing lower freight rates, not only on grapes, but other fruits and vegetables as well. A large volume of correspondence and a conference at Lansing brought to the Governor's attention the necessity for such an appointment and we are confident that before the year passes we may expect state assistance in traffic problems.

**Fruit Juice Legislation**

At the meeting here approximately a year ago I brought to your attention certain proposed pure fruit beverage legislation, which I asked you to endorse and which was done. During the year we have succeeded in enlisting the support of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the California Fruit Exchange, the California Vineyardists Assn., the American Fruit & Vegetable Shippers Assn., Chelanqua & Erie Grape Growers Co-op Assn., the states of New York and Michigan, the Illinois Fruit Exchange, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the American Farm Bureau Federation, Florida Citrus Exchange, Welch Grape Juice Co., United Grape Products Co., representing all of the grape juice manufacturers, and numerous others.

On March 20th we appeared before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington at a hearing requested by the American Carbonated Bottlers Assn., at which time we presented briefs, arguing that the manufacturers and bottlers of imitation fruit beverages should be denied the right to use fruit names, such as grape, cherry, strawberry, raspberry, orange, etc., unless the product actually contained pure fruit juices. By this action we are confident that we have gained the active support of the Federal Trade Commission and we may expect energetic action on the part of the Commission against imitation beverage manufacturers.

Several of the larger manufacturers have already agreed by stipulation with the Commission to discontinue the use of fruit names on their products and others are contemplating similar procedure. In order to make our work fully effective, however, it is probable that we will need to go before Congress at the next session and enact legislation similar to the bill I proposed to you  
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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill; completion and operation of the U. S. Muscle Shoals Nitrate plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or consumption tax; retention of Federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketcham Seed Staining bill.

ENACTED APR. 26, 1924

TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:
(a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds.
(b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy.
(c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities.

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1925

Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same. (Farm Bureau Investigations brought equalization in Calhoun, Ingham, Washenaw, Monroe and Kalamazoo counties, saving farmer taxpayers \$67,350 excess taxes annually.)

TRANSPORTATION

Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually.

MARKETING

Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Adequate protection for farmers against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage and public liability furnished at reasonable rates.

How Michigan Fruit Growers Builds Crop Values

(Continued from page one)
here a year ago and which follows closely legislation enacted by the dairy interests against oleomargarine. You can understand from this we have ample precedent for our next move and the bill will undoubtedly be sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Value of Organization

May I say in passing that the things outlined above would not have been attempted if you here had not supported the proposal I made a year ago. Growers and organizations all over the country felt the need of this work, but no one had assumed to take action until we took the lead. I have hopes that before this year is closed a national organization will be incorporated to carry on the work we have started and carry it through to a conclusion. Already, as suggested above, the imitator bottlers have begun to see "the handwriting on the wall" and are making their plans accordingly.

May Nature Calendar

(Prepared for Michigan Farm Bureau News by The Cleveland Museum of Nature History)

"Not to have so much as a howing acquaintance with the birds that nest in our gardens or under the very eaves of our houses; haunt our wood-piles; keep our fruit-trees free from slugs; waken us with their song, and enliven our walks along the roadside and through the woods, seems to be, at least a breach of etiquette toward some of our most kindly disposed neighbors."

Neltje Blanchan.

Time to plant corn! White oak leaves, soft, downy and all splashed over with pink, are as big as a mouse's ears!

Opening flower and leaf buds give fresh coloring to the woods. Cherry orchards are white with bloom. Apple blossoms too are opening up.

Tender new leaves must be guarded. Yellow and Myrtle warblers arrived last month to keep the greedy insect babies just out of the egg from chewing all the leaves to shreds. During the last of April and the first of May hosts of warblers are arriving daily.

"Old Sam Peabody—Peabody—Peabody" comes the cry. White-throated sparrows are stopping over on their journey north. Hop-ping about in the hedges you will find them with their sporty black and white striped caps and large white patches at their throats.

A house wren with his alarm-clock voice may announce his presence very early some morning from a perch just outside the window. He will awaken you in time to hear the loud, invigorating song of the brown thrasher and the melody of songs and cries of the mimicking catbird.

You will hear the whistling of the cardinal, the loud emphatic song of the scarlet tanager, the soft liquid notes of the wood thrush, hermit thrush and veery, the warbling of the bluebird and the cheery, energetic song of the robin.

Out in the fields, song sparrows, field sparrows, vesper sparrows, meadowlarks and bobolinks are singing. Orioles whistle in the elm trees.

Lie awake and listen as the first soft notes of the song birds' morning chorus come through the open window. Gradually the chorus will swell, reaching its height when the slanting rays of the sun creep over the fields and woods. Then slowly the singing will diminish until only an occasional bird is heard, for, at sun up, it is breakfast time.

Nests and nestlings fill the woods and open country. Mother Oriole, on her four finely marked white eggs, swings to and fro in her hammock nest, suspended from the top of an elm tree branch. Mother song sparrow sits in her little round nest in the grass. Kingfishers are busy in their nest holes in the bank. Towards the end of the month, if you listen carefully near the mouth of the hole, you will hear the voices of five or even eight babies an arm's length back in the bluff.

Hidden in among the cockleburrs, jewelweed, fleabane and panicum grass which grow along the beach, are the four large, speckled eggs of the spotted sandpiper. The pointed end keeps them from rolling away as they can only roll in circles.

By the end of the month, many warblers will have reached their nesting grounds in southern Canada and northern United States. However, Maryland yellow-throats, ovenbirds, yellow warblers, black and white warblers and others will be found breeding farther south.

Strawberry blossoms at the edge of the road give promise of luscious wild fruit in June. So do the blackberry bushes which catch at one's clothes when rambling through the edge of the woods.

The bird war on insects, their eggs and grubs, is nearing its summer height. Scores of old weed seeds are also being devoured.

Not only birds, but dragon-flies, put an end to many an insect. Back and forth in zig-zag paths above the ponds fly these big bi-plane Odonata, spelling death to the young mosquitoes soon developing by the hundreds from the mosquito nymphs swimming in the water.

Wild flowers of the woods are busy raising their babies in the sun before the leaves of the trees grow big enough to shade them from its light. Step carefully lest you tread on one and hands off! What right have we to destroy the beauty of the spring woods by tearing up its carpet?

In some hidden nook, a hillside is starred with trilliums. These tall and stately lilies of the woods are becoming a rare sight. Remember, picking a trillium means killing the plant and destroying its young.

Woodlands are full of color and fragrance. Now is the time when spring beauties, hepaticas, miterworts, and anemones offer nectar to the bees and other flying insects.

Waxy May apples hide beneath their green umbrellas. Solomon's seal bells dangle beneath their leafy stem. Bloodroot, squirrel corn, Dutchman's breeches, violets, phlox, wild geranium, wild ginger, jack-in-the-pulpit, and adder's tongue are clustered here and there through the woods.

Down in the marshlands marsh marigolds are flowering. Yellow cow lilies float amid the speeding traffic of water-striders, whirligig beetles and water-boutmen.

Patches of white gleam through the dark twigs and trunks of the woods. Flowering dogwood trees are blossoming. Leaning over the bank a shad bush clad in white, is reflected in the water.

Now Heracles, the bold adventurer, strides through the evening skies. He is facing westward towards the wifenesses and the great open country.

In order that you may visualize the importance of the matter, statistics show that more than 10 billion bottles of soft drinks are sold annually in this country. And the business represents a turnover of approximately a billion dollars annually, a large part of which is given to the manufacturer of imitation fruit drinks. If we can convert 25 per cent of this business to the manufacture and sale of pure fruit drinks the problem of a surplus of fruit will be solved.

Urges A Publication

In one of the paragraphs above I told you that we had recently been granted official registration of our Michigan trademark. At the Annual Meeting a year ago you approved the publication of a membership magazine, provided we felt that it could be developed without too much expense to the organization. We have delayed this publication until the trademark issue had been settled because we wanted to make use of the mark on the cover design. With your approval, I think we should go ahead with the publication now, because to my mind this publication can contribute more to grower loyalty and sound organization than any one other feature. To be exact, as a grower thinks he acts. If we can set him thinking co-operatively by showing him the aims, purposes and methods of his own organization through a medium of this kind then we can expect him to act co-operatively. I have before me on my desk at all times a little paragraph which tells the story more concisely than I can, namely: "No men can act with effect who do not act in concert; No men can act in concert who do not act with confidence; No men can act with confidence who are not bound together with common opinions, common affections, and common interests."

Need For Unity

In the final analysis, the success of this organization is built upon the fact that every individual grower member, officer, or director, must feel that he has a common interest in the organization and that we are all working together to achieve a common purpose. If we can't create

single-mindedness in purpose, accompanied by a determination to reduce cost at every possible point. Increased volume and tonnage control make that program possible. The outstanding successes in co-operative marketing prove it.

If we could by some means double the volume of tonnage marketed through this organization, you would find not only a much improved financial situation generally, but a marked increase in the net results to growers. Tonnage control is much more effective in enhancing prices than clever salesmanship. Our real problem then is an organization problem, rather than a sales problem. I am confident that the next few years will see a decided drift toward co-operative marketing in this state, and we should be prepared to take advantage of that situation by educating growers as to functions of co-operative marketing. That, I think, can best be done by the publication I have spoken of, together with the active efforts of the officers and directors of the entire organization.

Just because you have employed a manager to manage your business isn't any reason why you should dump the load on him and then get away and forget it. It's still your business and he needs the active cooperation of every officer, director and member, if the business is to show satisfactory results. The same thing applies to the Central. This business isn't my job alone—it can't get anywhere unless every member association is sold on the idea that the Michigan Fruit Growers is your association and acts accordingly.

Direct Buying Is Not Good For Producer

(Continued from page one)
sary to go direct to the producer for raw material? The answer is, "The packers themselves." Then I ask the question, "Why did they locate these packing plants away from the terminal markets?" The answer is, "Because it was the packer's move to buy direct from the country and not the farmer's move."

The packers argue that when they buy direct from the country it does not have a depressing effect on the terminal market price, yet in no case has it ever been called to my attention that a packer bought direct from the country and based his price anywhere else than as compared on that date with some terminal market price.

Prices are made at the terminal market in competition among buyers. The more buyers on the terminal market the more competition in the bidding, consequently a higher price. Removing a third of the hogs from the market by direct selling, the packers contend, removes a third of the buying power, and does not affect the prices. This is a splendid theory, but in practice it works to the disadvantage of the livestock producer, because some packers secure their raw material in the country based on terminal market price, and the terminal market price is cheaper from lack of competition, than it would be if all buyers are on the market. The packer's statement that it is necessary to do direct buying in order

to obtain an adequate supply of hogs is certainly clever on their part. I don't believe that direct buying or terminal marketing increases the amount of brood sows on farms, or the size of the litters. There will be so many hogs marketed in 1928 whether they go direct, or whether they go to the terminal market and the marketing system that causes the packers to bid against each other for this supply is the system the producers of livestock should support. If the packers will bid high enough on the terminal markets they will be able to secure their supply. Going to the country to buy direct enables them to secure their supply better only to the extent that it enables them to buy without the competition of other packers.

Co-operative live stock marketing offers another link in the chain which is slowly but surely rearranging the old order of marketing and, is bringing to the farmers of Indiana and the nation a chance to control the selling of their products. This organization is one of the outstanding achievements of the Farm Bureau, and proves the oft asserted statement that when farmers stand together on any program they can secure what they deserve.

Some time ago the Michigan Farm Bureau News published a series of articles from the Kansas City Drivers Telegram which charged that direct buying of hogs was responsible for 1927 hog prices averaging nearly \$5 lower than the previous year with no more hogs available.

In the middle west farmers are organizing themselves not to sell direct. In Michigan, the best answer to the problem is the co-operative livestock shipping associations who are members of the Michigan Livestock Exchange, which operates on the Detroit and Buffalo markets. The Exchange shipping co-ops sell all stock on the terminal markets, coming under the rules of the Packers and Stockyards Act bond requirements to guarantee shipment the return of their stock. The Michigan Live Stock Exchange is strongly opposed to direct buying by packers.

Prof. Cox Advises On Saving Injured Hogs

(Continued from page one)
died, will take root vigorously as a result of having the earth packed firmly around the roots by the action of the entipacker. Alfalfa growers who limed their land and put it in condition last year to receive alfalfa should not be discouraged by the stands partially injured as a result of unusually adverse winter conditions. There is usually much to be gained by reseeded fields which are partially killed out and they will often give surprisingly good hay yields. Of course, where quick grass and June grass have taken a firm hold in older fields, turning under and planting to a cultivated crop is advisable.

Perfect Alibi.—There was a timid knock at the door. "If you please, kind lady," said the beggar, "I've lost my right leg." "Well, it ain't here!" retorted the woman of the house, as she slammed the door.—Nash Journal.

House Limits Debate On McNary-Haugen

(Continued from page one)
of such commodity upon one of the following: transportation, processing, or sale of such unit. This fee, in the present bill, is not to be collected from, nor repaid to, the individual producers, but is to be collected from each unit of the commodity as such unit moves into commerce. If any residue exists at the close of a marketing period, such residue does not go back to the individual producer of the commodity, but remains in the stabilization fund for that commodity ready for the next marketing period;

(j) A stabilization fund separate for each agricultural commodity is to be provided by the collection of the equalization fee from each marketed unit of the commodity. This fund will be used principally to repay into the revolving fund advances made from such revolving fund together with interest at 4 per cent, but also to make effective the insurance provisions and the salaries and expenses of experts used by the Board;

Marketing Insurance (k) Insurance is provided which will enable co-operative associations more ready to pay full market value on the day the commodity is delivered.

(l) A revolving fund of \$400,000,000 is made available, which revolving fund is protected and safeguarded by the stabilization fund above mentioned.

Imports Pay Fee Too (m) The present bill is applicable to all commodities as surpluses appear rather than merely to a certain designated number of commodities;

(n) The equalization fee is to be collected from each unit of a commodity imported into the United States for consumption therein.

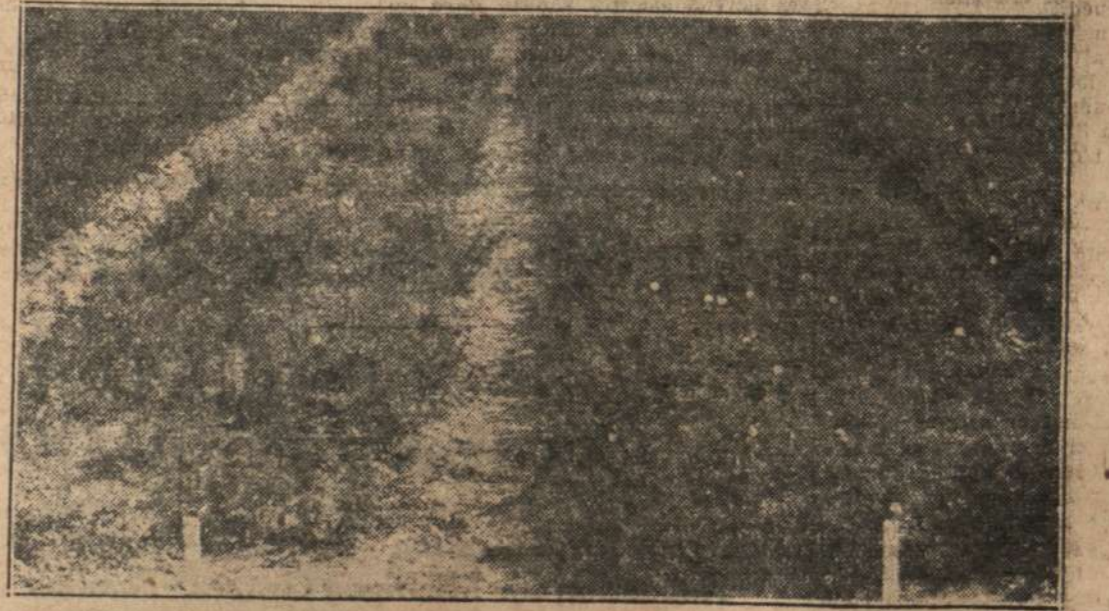
COURT TIES I. C. C. UP IN COAL CASE

Not Authorized to Refuse Permission to Cut Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just had considerable of an upset. The United States Supreme Court has upheld an injunction granted by the lower courts, forbidding the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit the southern railroads from reducing their coal rates to the northwest, via the Great Lakes, 20 cents per ton, in what has been called the Lake Cargo Coal Rate case.

Farm Bureau News readers will remember that the Pittsburgh coal district railroads, already having a 20 cent advantage over the Kentucky and West Virginia fields, cut their rates another 20 cents, which was allowed. The Southern roads wanted to cut 20 cents to get in line, but the I. C. C. said no. In the rumpus that followed Commissioner Esch was denied reappointment by the Senate. It was predicted that the southern railroads would go to court and they did. The Supreme Court in upholding the injunction, spanked the I. C. C. by ruling that it was exceeding its powers in this case and has no right to equalize industrial conditions by application of certain rates.

Which Will Your Alfalfa Look Like After Three Winters?



Test plots at Michigan State College, showing at the left southern grown alfalfa seed after the third winter; at the right, hardy, northern grown Michigan adapted seed after the third winter. Plots were planted in 1922; photographed summer of 1925. The growing test is the best answer to the question of adaptation.

Insist on Michigan Adapted Alfalfa

Much southern grown alfalfa seed is blended with good northern seed and sold to northern farmers. Southern grown seed is not adapted to the rigors of this climate and is usually very susceptible to disease and winter killing. There is the real reason for many a promising alfalfa stand petering out the second and third seasons.

When you buy your alfalfa seed, insist on domestic seed that is fully adapted to Michigan. Look on the tag for the place where it was grown and the guarantee.

Michigan Farm Bureau Brand Grimm, Hardigan, certified Michigan grown Grimm, and Utah common alfalfa seeds are domestic Michigan adapted seeds and are guaranteed to the grower as such. They are of high purity and germination. You get them in sealed Farm Bureau Brand sacks, exactly as they leave our warehouse. Place your order with your nearest co-operative ass'n now.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan



# What Members Say,

The Michigan Farm Bureau News is Glad to Hear From Members on Matters of Interest

## Agriculture Must Pop Question, Writer Says

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

"I care for nobody, no, not I; if no one cares for me."

In the natural order of things, it is comforting to observe that successful sons follow in the foot steps of successful fathers. It crops out from this that a boy's future is oftentimes on the horizon if he matches the good fortune of his parents.

Let's place the agricultural situation in the United States, side by side with the condition in England 35 years ago. No doubt one will find a family likeness, and, in some such way discover where the shoe pinches.

This evidence of the times in England is copied word for word from the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, from an account on agriculture:

"The extent of land in Great Britain occupied by its owners for agricultural purposes, bears a small proportion to the whole area. The small farms were amalgamated into large estates. It has been a favorable influence on the cultivation of the soil, for it invariably happens that more is produced by the tenant than the owner.

The owner in England, at the time this change was taking place, had become a Country Gentleman, who wouldn't make light of his dignity, by doing farm work; but borrowed of Peter to pay Paul, while the house tumbled about his ears. Many let their farms on short time leases, with a six months forfeiture clause. A greater number lost their holdings through foreclosure.

This state of affairs was like killing the goose which lays the golden eggs, for the renter, who could be driven off with a six months' notice, impoverished the soil, neglected the buildings, fences, drainage, and, as a matter of fact through sketchy management, left the farms in a tumbledown, weather-beaten condition.

As it turned out the yearly lease was a Jonah, and a minimum time was inserted; whereby his residence was assured for 21 years or more if agreeable.

With the aid of this new long time lease, agriculture was soon in form once more. The tenant seeing a chance to enjoy the fruits of his labor, was game to the backbone; to invest his time and money on improvements.

With a fair wind and no favor, men began to get ideas on rural education. "Unless young men are kept at labor either of mind or body, until continuous exertion during stated hours, confinement to one place, and obedience to their superiors have ceased to be irksome, there is little hope of their either prospering in business or distinguishing themselves in their profession.

"As a business it shares to the full in the effects of the vehement competition which is experienced in every other branch of industry and besides, has many risks peculiar to itself. The easy routine of the olden time is gone forever; and, without a good measure of tact, energy and industry, no man can obtain a livelihood by farming.

"In closing this rapid review of British agriculture it is gratifying and cheerful to reflect that never was this great branch of national industry in a healthier condition and never was there such solid grounds for anticipating for it a steady and rapid progress. The time has hardly yet gone by when it was much the way with our manufacturing and trading men, and our civic population generally, to regard our farmers as a dull plodding sort of people, greatly inferior to themselves in intelligence and energy. Many of them seem now, however, to be awakening to the fact that their rural brethren possess a full share of those qualities which so honorably distinguished the British race."

Looking around in the vicinity of our towns and cities in the United States, it isn't an uncommon sight to see tumbledown, weather-beaten buildings, in some sections it's quite the rule; fences in need of repair, work left undone, soil robbers at work on yearly leases, who from the very nature of the agreement could hardly afford to do differently.

We are undergoing a change comparable with the one in England 35 years ago. There is a tendency toward larger, better equipped farms. The small farmer, who is hard pressed for cash, is rapidly disappearing from the picture.

The schools have good courses, the educational system is remarkable; but education from a production standpoint alone, won't relieve matters. The forces at work causing farm depression, lie deeper, and is without question, the result of a habit or policy this government has followed since its beginning; to favor industry.

Our first presidents were farmers; but they saw the need of industrial development. If Andrew Jackson could see the old place once more, however, his surprises at our overdose of industrialism would be painful to witness.

Policy can be altered to fit the requirement, when the benefit of such a change grows visible. But the lack of interest in voting, the attitude of the farmer to be left alone, to run his own affairs, has caused our statesmen to leave them alone to their sorrow. In taking an intel-

ligent part in the government of our country the farmer or the city man is only doing his duty and showing his regard. Interest begets interest, and if agriculture wants to tie up with Washington, it must pop the question.

WALTER GETCHELL, Isabella Co., Mt. Pleasant, R-4.

## Says Covert Road Act Should Be Repealed

April 5, 1928, Berrien Center, Mich. Michigan Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Michigan.

I have been an advocate of farm organization long before it was done. We have been organized for about eight years now and have done a great deal in some ways, and the most important thing and the one that is talked about the most is taxes, and taxes are still going up.

The Covert road law is the worst law we have. When a few men along a highway can force a paved road and compel those living back a distance of two or three miles to pay large sums individually for the public's use thereof, and haven't a word to say about it,—if that isn't taxation without representation, I look at it wrong.

Our township (Berrien) has spent about \$2,400 a mile to grade and gravel one road nearly across the township. And the adjoining township, which has not kept up the road, has by a misunderstanding, forced a Covert road that is to cost \$188,900 for seven miles and the taxpayers that live within a strip of 3 1/2 miles wide have to pay 23 per cent of it personally besides their portion of the town and county taxes. That road tax has and is still breaking farmers up. See the amount of land going back to the state each month—mostly on account of taxes.

In my judgment, one thing the State Farm Bureau can do is to have the Covert road act repealed.

Respectfully Yours, F. A. Ireland

Berrien County

## Favors Gas Tax For Whole Road Burden

Washington, Mich. March 31 1928

Mich. State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Sirs: I believe your coupon plan is all right and that the Farm Bureau is helping farmers more than they realize.

The worst trouble the farmers are having is high taxes caused by too many good roads and drains through the sub-divisions near the cities and the taxes spread on the farms, and then the gasoline tax on top of that. If the gas tax could be high enough to take care of the roads, as about half of our taxes go for roads, I think it would put the burden where it belongs.

Yours truly, L. C. PAYNE, Macomb Co.

## ADVICE ON SAVING DAMAGED CROPS

Open Winter Hard On Some Alfalfa And Clover Locations

By J. W. NICOLSON

We have had an unusually open winter with alternate severe cold and warm weather which has been very hard on all wintering crops.

Throughout the middle west there has been unusual damage to wheat, alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover. On sandy loam and well-drained heavy soil the damage has not been so severe, but the alternate freezing and thawing of water soaked lands has been hard on the meadows.

Where meadows are seriously thinned out it is well to consider plowing and fitting for June, July or August seeding a new field of alfalfa. Summer seeding of alfalfa has been found very successful.

The earlier the ground can be properly prepared and sown the better, but any alfalfa sown up to August 15th on a properly prepared seed bed can be expected to give a satisfactory hay crop the following year.

In order to get a maximum return from meadows that have been injured the past winter many farmers can to advantage immediately harrow or disk the badly damaged portion of a given field and as soon as possible re-seed with alfalfa or with a mixture of alfalfa and sweet clover.

By the time the second alfalfa cutting is ready these re-seeded portions should yield an appreciable return and in many cases an imperfect stand can be thus re-established with a minimum of expense.

## Co. F. B. Letters To Members Are Liked

St. Clair, Kalamazoo, Kent and other County Farm Bureaus have been getting out some very good letters to their members telling about the services of the Farm Bureau. It's a good idea. The results prove that the members appreciate the special news and service information given in the letters.

## NEAR AGREEMENT ON THE WATERWAY

Negotiations toward actually getting under way with the construction of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence waterway to the sea have been going forward rapidly in recent months.

Secretary of State Kellogg for the United States, and the Canadian government in a recent exchange of notes revealed that the two governments are in reasonable agreement in regard to the expense of the project and as to who should complete various sections of the job and as to how the power plants involved are to be constructed and handled. Both have agreed that since the two governments are so nearly together on the principles involved, that it is time for the engineers and other interested parties of the two governments to get together and work out such points as we are not in agreement on. Regardless of their progress, the final plan of operations still has to have the approval of Congress and the Canadian parliament, and like all great public questions of policy, is likely to require considerable time before final approval is granted.

Co-operative associations in the vicinity of Traverse City are anxious to have their members Farm Bureau members also.

## JACKSON LUNCHEON IDEA TAKES WELL

Jackson County Farm Bureau's monthly noon luncheon meeting for Farm Bureau members and invited guests has outgrown the first room used at the Jackson Y. W. C. A. The idea is well liked. The Board of Directors meets monthly and on that date noon luncheon is served at the Y. W. C. A. for Farm Bureau members and their Board. A short and good program features the meeting.

Jackson County Farm Bureau members in Munith Community are trying the stunt next week. They will meet from 12 to 1:30 o'clock for a potluck dinner. Everyone is to come right from their work, and the program is to end promptly at 1:30 so that they can get back to their afternoon's work.

Gunpowder Equality.—First Chicagoan—"What do think should be our policy in China?"

Second Chicagoan—"I think the life of an American citizen should be just as safe in China as it is here."

Life.

Lingering Golden Age.—She—"Which do you think are the most interesting years of a woman's life?" He—"The first two or three years that she is twenty-one!"—Everybody's Weekly (London).

## Classified Ads

Advertisements classified in these columns 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. Farm Bureau members, who actually own this publication, have the advantage of a rate of 50 cents for any ad of not more than 25 words. Where the ad carries more than 25 words, the rate to them is three cents a word. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements.

BABY CHICKS FROM OUR SPECIAL breeding flock of large type White Leghorns; blood-tested and Michigan Accredited. Sired entirely by pedigreed cockerels. Lowden Farms located near Pleasant Lake, Address Munith, Mich. 2-11-28-5n.

BIRD SEED, EXTRA QUALITY. GET our prices.—Pagan Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind. 4-13-2-12b.M

EGGS—S. C. R. I. REDS—LONGFIELD strain direct, dark uniform color. Rest of season, \$3 for 50; \$5 for 100. Mary-Mac Farm, Homer, Mich., R-1. 4-27-28-P

## HOLSTEIN REMINDER

Sixth State Sale—College, East Lansing, May 22 About 40 young cows, half fresh or due soon after sale, balance due in early fall. 10 BRED HEIFERS due in Fall. 10 OPEN YEARLINGS and CALVES suitable for calf club work. 8 BULLS of serviceable age, out of high record dams. SEND FOR CATALOG. MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION East Lansing, Mich. J. C. Hays, Sale Mgr.



## The Solvay-limed farm is the successful farm!

The farmer spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone is bound to be successful because he is sure of sweet soil, productive soil. That means bumper crops—large profits. Spread Solvay this year—sweeten your soil, release plant food and you'll have fertile, productive fields. Solvay gives you more, dollar for dollar, than any other lime you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, safe to handle—will not burn. In easy to handle 100-lb. bags and in bulk. Write for the Solvay Lime Book—free. SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Detroit, Mich.

Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

## FARM PROSPERITY is Built on Quality Seeds and Feeds

**FEEDS**—DAIRY COWS—POULTRY are the fundamentals of farm prosperity. Your ability to obtain greatest production from them determines your net profit.

**MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU** Offers You A Three Way Service Michigan Farm Bureau pure, adapted, high quality Seeds, free from troublesome weeds, have solved the problem for thousands of farmers of what seeds to use for bigger crops.

**MICHIGAN MILKMAKER**—the famous 24% balanced feed for dairy cows has likewise helped hundreds of dairymen to a milk and butter fat production from their herds, far beyond their fondest hopes, with a minimum of feed expense.

Similarly, experienced poultrymen chose **MICHIGAN EGG MASH** because, in combination with scratch feed, it maintains the proper balance for greater egg production and produces increased profits from their flocks.

For detailed information on Michigan Farm Bureau Seeds, Dairy and Poultry Feeds, write us direct or consult your local Co-operative Dealer.

**MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE, MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE, Lansing, Mich.**

## Midwest Has Most Of Our 12,000 Co-ops

More than 12,000 farmers' co-operative marketing ass'ns have been listed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 30 per cent of the number handle grain. Some 800 operate co-operative stores. Three-fourths of all of them are located in 12 North Central states, and 46 per cent of all of them were in seven states of that group west of the Mississippi river. The leading co-op states are Wisconsin 1,310; Iowa

## CORN

M. A. C. YELLOW DENT Raised in Bay county, Mich. Adapted to central and southern Michigan where early maturity is desired. REGISTERED \$7.00 per bu. CERTIFIED \$6.00 per bu., f. o. b., shipping point. Write George Rae, Bay City Michigan, R-4, or Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service, Lansing, Mich.

## Do Your Own Selling

When you bill your stock to the Michigan Stock Exchange Co-op Commission Merchants or the Producers at East Buffalo, you do your own selling in the terminal market.

You get all the stock will bring. You get the advantage of having your own co-operatively employed salesmen at the Terminal markets sell your stock to the best advantage. They are here in your interest and take pride in getting the top or as near to it for you as they can. Through them, you go into the terminal market and deal with packers through our salesmen who are experienced in those markets.

Why should you let go of your stock at any point between you and the packer when it isn't necessary for you to do so? You and your co-operative neighbors can get together on a carload. Make your next shipment to us.

NOTICE: We again urge shippers to be very careful about bedding and partitioning their cars properly.

Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich. or Producers Commission Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

1,161; Illinois 900; Missouri 624; North Dakota 534. Michigan has about 450 ass'ns.

## Garlock Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

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

## FARMERS!

DO YOU VALUE WHAT YOU OWN? If so, insure in the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Michigan. \$70,700.00 at risk. Assets and Resources \$856,619.53. A blanket policy covering all farm personal. Discount given for fire proof roofs and fire extinguishers. Write for information W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 710-713 E. P. Smith Bldg., Flint, Michigan.

**Town Line POULTRY FARM**  
Hollywood and Tancred Strains and English Type, S. C. White Leghorns  
Also Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Plymouth Rocks  
Now at Lowest Prices ever quoted on Town Line Chicks. There is a limit to the price at which good chicks can be produced. We have reduced our prices to that limit. Don't buy until you get our latest summer prices.

FREE CATALOG tells how we hatch, breed, cull, inspect, and raise our stock. Tells what to feed and how to be successful. Full instructions on the Care of Baby Chicks. A genuine Poultry Guide. Write for it.

TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM Route 1, Box 208A ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

## Why Wear Ordinary Fitting Clothes?

When for the same prices or less you can get perfectly-fitting garments, correctly tailored to your individual measurements from VIRGIN WOOL FABRICS. Our prices range from

SUITS \$25.00 to \$43.75  
TOPCOATS \$25.00 to \$37.25

Use your PATRONAGE DIVIDEND COUPONS. Our Department is under the "Special Service Discounts" so that the discount is allowed at time of purchase.

Full information regarding the Department will gladly be given upon request and we urge you to visit it whenever possible. Without obligation your measurements will be taken and placed on file for future reference. Samples sent upon request.

State Farm Bureau CLOTHING DEPARTMENT 221-227 N. CEDAR STREET LANSING, MICH.

# \$55.95 Up

## Big Saving Made Possible By Your STATE FARM BUREAU

### Dunham Cultipacker

FREE! Send for new Soil Sense book. It is 40 pages thick, and full of interesting seed bed and soil information. Completely illustrated. Write now for your copy, and the new low prices on all sizes of Cultipackers. Address

### MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE

Lansing, Michigan  
—or write the address below for information—

Note These Prices

No.	Length Over-all, Inches	Actual Rolling Capacity, Inches	Weight, Pounds	Number of Wheels	Number of Horses	Farm Bureau Price Complete f.o.b. Berea, O.
50	86	74	950	37	2	*\$69.95
52	98	86	1050	43	2 or 3	*\$69.00
53	110	98	1175	49	3	*\$77.00

Front wheels 15 inch diameter. Rear wheels 12 inch diameter. \*Deduct \$4.00 for Cultipacker if wanted without f.o.b. Berea, O. Convenient stocks of Cultipackers are carried in various localities throughout Michigan.