

## COUNTY BUREAUS PREPARING FOR 10TH STATE ANNUAL MEETING

### DIRECT BUYING OF HOGS BY PACKERS SLUMPS PRICES

Packer an Indifferent Buyer In Great Terminal Markets  
**ONE THIRD SETS PRICE**  
Bought Without Competition By Packers' Country Agents

Direct buying of hogs by the packers is responsible for the present unsatisfactory price of hogs, the Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram maintains in another article in which it shows shrinking hog receipts at the principal markets in the past five years. In the face of which we have farmers getting from \$4.50 to \$5 per hundred lower than they got a year ago.

Purchases of hogs at country concentration points or at their private yards are enabling packers to get one third of their hogs without any semblance of competition and then be indifferent buyers in the open markets, the Telegram says. The only remedy at hand is refusal of farmers to sell to packers' direct buying agents. In Michigan, use your co-operative shipping ass'n and insist that the shipment go to the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Detroit or the Producers Co-operative Commission Merchants at East Buffalo. Here is the second article from the Daily Drovers Telegram:

Hog prices are not only ruinously low from the producer's standpoint, but they are entirely too low compared with cattle and lambs. When any commodity can be turned to such a low position relatively as hogs now occupy there is something radically wrong. Either the law of supply and demand is not functioning properly or some powerful factor in the situation has gained a dominating position and is using it to its own material advantage.

Yesterday the average prices of hogs at Missouri river markets ranged from \$7.50 to \$7.85 a hundred pounds, or \$4.75 to \$4.80 lower than a year ago. Such a price slump would not be so badly out of line if market receipts of hogs had been excessive. Hog prices now are 37.7 per cent lower than a year ago, yet hog receipts at the 20 principal markets in the United States for the year to December 12 were only 215,000 more or less than one per cent larger than in the same period last year, 10 per cent less than in 1925, and 28 per cent less than in 1923.

The following figures show receipt of hogs from January 1 up to December 12, at the 20 principal markets in the last five years:

To December 12, 1927.....	29,022,000
To December 12, 1926.....	28,807,000
To December 12, 1925.....	32,088,000
To December 12, 1924.....	40,449,000
To December 12, 1923.....	41,471,000

From the above figures it is evident that hog receipts at the principal markets have not been excessive, in fact they indicate a supply materially below the average of the five-year period.

As to prices, month by month this year compared with corresponding months last year, there is ample evidence that conditions are more out of joint than in supply channels. The following table shows the average price for hogs, month by month, compiled by the United States bureau of agricultural economics:

	1927	1926
December 13th.....	\$ 7.75	\$12.48
November.....	8.86	11.64
October.....	10.39	12.76
September.....	10.70	12.65
August.....	9.39	12.07
July.....	9.31	13.05
June.....	8.67	14.11
May.....	9.00	13.40
April.....	10.32	12.14
March.....	11.02	12.01
February.....	11.39	12.26
January.....	11.67	11.98

These average prices reduced to a head basis mean that hogs this year will have brought less than \$20 per head compared with an average of \$20 a head in 1926. For the year 1927 close to 45,000,000 hogs will have been marketed in the United States, and the \$10 per head lower prices this year means that hog producers have lost \$450,000,000, compared with 1926.

When any group or combination of groups is powerful enough to take away from a producing group as much as \$450,000,000 in a year of normal supply some other factor than the law of supply and demand is responsible.

This year 34 per cent of the hogs were bought direct by packers at other than public markets. In other words, packers were able to get more than one-third of their hogs without any semblance of competition. With this supply they were indifferent buyers for hogs on the open market. (Continued on page three)

### SECRETARY



MISS BESSIE L. KELLER

### HILLSDALE'S SEC'Y HAS MADE MOST OF OPPORTUNITIES

Thorough Knowledge of Bureau Work Has Had Good Results

By MRS. EDITH WAGAR

Miss Bessie L. Keller has been secretary and treasurer of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau since May 1, 1923, and has also served as stenographer for the office during that time.

Extension work has been conducted from the same office with a full time Boys and Girls club leader and part of the time a county agricultural agent. Home Economics among the women of the county has also received its share of attention from Miss Keller.

Hillsdale county did much pioneer work in the matter of bovine tuberculosis eradication. The records were kept through the Farm Bureau office by the Bureau's secretary, Miss Keller has also served continuously as secretary of the County Farm Bureau Presidents' and Secretaries' Association of Southwestern Michigan.

During the membership campaign she cared for all of the publicity work, arranged meetings, planned local programs and assisted generally.

This method of combining office clerk and the secretaryship has proven very satisfactory indeed in this particular county, for Miss Keller not only is familiar with the agricultural extension program as provided in this county, but she appreciates the necessity of keeping a Farm Bureau alive and going. She has made herself familiar with all the problems of Farm Bureau activities and has worked with a loyalty and earnestness that could not fail to bring results. There are many advantages to our organizations in having an alert county secretary on the job at all times.

### FARE AND HALF ROUND TRIP FOR FARMERS' WEEK

Instructions Given Herewith For Securing Such Rates

Fare and one-half rates for the round trip to Lansing for Farmers' Week have been announced by the railroads serving the lower peninsula. The minimum selling fare is \$1.00. A substantial reduction is granted for children of half-fare age—which figures out 1 1/2 of the half fare round trip.

Tickets will be sold to Lansing January 28 to Feb. 2, inclusive, and will be good for return to reach the original starting point not later than midnight of Feb. 4, 1928. Be sure to see your local ticket agent well before train time and buy a round trip ticket to Lansing at the fare and a half rate for Farmers' Week.

Farm Bureau members coming to Lansing for the Farm Bureau's Tenth annual meeting, Feb. 2 and 3, at State College, should take advantage of this rate for all Farmers' Week visitors.

**Not a Real Marriage**  
"Dauber says he is wedded to his art."  
"Pshaw! It is just one of those companionate marriages, nothing more."

### LIVINGSTON CO-OP MAKES AMAZING RECORD FOR 1927

Sold 34 Cars of Wheat; More Than 3,570 Bbls. of Flour

### COAL, SEEDS AND FEEDS Does Big Milling Business; Is Important in That Community

Howell, Jan. 5.—The tenth annual meeting of the Livingston Co-op Association was held in the Episcopal Parish House at Howell, January 4th. The building was filled to capacity and from the good spirit that prevailed all the way through the meeting it is evident that this Co-op Association is a happy family.

President T. B. Gilkes had charge of the meeting and after a splendid dinner served by the Episcopal ladies, the business session was held. The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the association was in good shape financially and that 1927 had been its biggest and best year.

Manager Crandall made a very complete report, giving an analysis of the year's business, and gave the auditor's report, which was made by Mr. Howland of the Michigan State College Economics Department. Among other things in Mr. Crandall's report was a statement that he used the grain marketing service of the Michigan Elevator Exchange and that among other benefits he was always sure of the prompt payment of the money for any grain shipped. Mr. Crandall also told of the savings made for the co-op by the Farm Bureau Traffic Department.

His report showed increase in amount of all commodities handled. Among other items 44,770 pounds of grass, clover and alfalfa seeds; 36 carloads of coal, 28 cars of feeds, 13 of lime, 7 of corn, a carload of binder twine and many other items.

Thirty-four cars of wheat were sold through the Elevator Exchange, and 23,000 bushels milled into flour by the association, and 3,570 barrels of flour sold wholesale, besides large quantities locally. As one of the special items he noted that they had made and sold five thousand sacks of pancake flour.

After the business session, the meeting was addressed by Stanley M. Powell, who gave an inspiring talk on "Some Phases of Co-operative Work." This will long be remembered by those present.

Mr. Gifford Patch of the department of Economics, Michigan State College, explained some of the legal phases of Co-op Association work. Mr. C. L. Bolander, Livingston county agricultural agent, gave a very helpful talk on "Fertilizer for Livingston County." Mr. Alfred Bentall, Director of Insurance for Michigan State Farm Bureau, spoke on "Automobile Insurance for Farmers."

The whole meeting was evidence that a fine piece of team work is going on at Howell. Directors, manager, and members of the Livingston Co-op Ass'n. are earnestly working together and are proving that a group of farmers can carry on successfully their own buying and selling business.

### MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exch., Lansing, under date of Dec. 30, 1927.

**WHEAT**—The wheat market is simply marking time without prospect of much of any change in prices for some while to come. The next move should be about a 5c advance.

**CORN**—The corn market is very strong. Prices liable to go higher. Corn is the cheapest feed available today.

**OATS**—Prices holding steady. No important change in prospect.

**BEANS**—Market very strong. Prices today highest on the crop. Prospects are for still higher prices. Before new beans come on the market again we expect the bid to the farmer to reach \$8.50 to \$7.00. Conditions of market strongest in several years.

The woman speaker had gone deeply into the political situation and had scathingly attacked the male politician.  
Finally, a stern-looking male member arose and said: "May I ask a question?"  
The speaker nodded.  
"Your husband—does he share these views?"  
"Not yet," she replied.  
"So I thought," came from the interrupter, amid much laughter in the audience.  
"I might add," said the lady, "that I'm not yet married."

### 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 furnish:
    - (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?

### CLAIMS COLLECTED BY TRAFFIC DEPT' ARE INTERESTING

Farm Bureau Memberships Well Worth Having to Five Men

Here are a few claims collected recently for members by the Michigan State Farm Bureau Traffic Dept' and the collection charges saved these members by reason of their paid-up membership. The Traffic Dept' collects for both non-members and members. The regular charge for the service is remitted to the Farm Bureau member, but deducted from the non-member's check. The collection: Collected for Lee Patterson, Columbus, Mich., \$30 for fence fired by locomotive sparks. Mr. Patterson's membership saved him a collection fee of \$9. A non-member would have received a check for \$21.

Collected for G. W. Ray, Albion, \$150 for bull killed by locomotive. His membership saved him a collection fee of \$35.

Collected for M. L. Cook of Ada, \$25.40 for grain fired by a locomotive. His membership saved him a collection fee of \$7.62.

Collected for Mark Westbrook of Muir, \$7.56 for limestone lost in shipment. His membership saved a \$2.26 collection charge.

Collected for Louis Ruprecht of Holton, \$7.15, an overcharge due to an error in the freight bill. Such overcharges are found by the Traffic Dept' in its free audit of freight bills. Mr. Ruprecht's paid-up membership saved him a collection charge of \$2.15.

These examples show that it pays to consult your Farm Bureau Traffic Dept' at Lansing on all matters concerning loss, overcharge and damage claims, and any other claims that you may have with railroads or transportation companies. The Traffic Dept' is equipped to represent you and settle your claim as soon as possible. It will audit your freight and express bills free.

### Advance Program

Tenth Annual Meeting of the MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU (Room 402, Agricultural Building) M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

Thursday, Feb. 2, 9:30 A. M. Eastern Time  
**BUSINESS SESSION**  
Call to order—President M. L. Noon  
Seating of Delegates  
Appointing of Committees  
President's Address—M. L. Noon  
Reading of Minutes of Last Annual Meeting  
Secretary's and Treasurer's Report  
2:00 P. M.  
Address—M. S. Winder, Sec'y-Treas. of the American Farm Bureau Federation

2:45 P. M.  
Reports of Credentials & Rules Committees  
Recommendations from Board of Directors  
Consideration of Resolutions  
5:45 P. M.  
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU ANNUAL BANQUET (Ball Room—Union Memorial Building) (Admission by ticket only)

President M. L. Noon, Chairman Program to date  
Community Singing—  
Banquet Music—Brody Farm Bureau Orchestra  
Address—"Shall American Farmers Become Peasants?"—Prof. William E. Dodds of the University of Chicago.  
Old Time Dancing Party

Friday, February 3, 9:30 A. M.  
**BUSINESS SESSION**  
Adoption of Resolutions  
Election of Directors  
Adjournment

### COMING



M. S. WINDER  
Secretary M. S. Winder of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is to address the tenth annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2.

### Invites Mrs. Wagar

Mrs. Edith Wagar, chairman of the Home and Community section of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and our representative on the American Farm Bureau Home and Community committee, has been invited to preside at the opening session of the Michigan Country Life Ass'n annual meeting at State College, Jan. 30.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Traffic Dept' is equipped to represent you and settle your claim as soon as possible. It will audit your freight and express bills free.

### COUNTY ANNUALS DOT THE STATE AS TIME FOR STATE SESSION NEARS; FARM RELIEF, ROAD POLICIES LEAD

Convention Will Find McNary-Haugen Well Along In Congress; First Reservations In For Annual Banquet; Railroads Grant Fare and Half Rates

January is a significant month for the Michigan State Farm Bureau. About 20 County Farm Bureaus are holding their annual meetings this month and getting the final opinions of their memberships for the State Farm Bureau annual Feb. 2-3 at State College for embodiment in the Farm Bureau program for 1928.

The News is listing elsewhere a number of County annual meeting dates remaining for the last half of January. Every member should make a special effort to attend his County annual, and take a hand in the resolutions which are passed on to the State meeting.

County meetings to date indicate that the McNary-Haugen farm relief plan now in Congress and a four cent gasoline tax with license plates at a very nominal fee or possibly permanent license plates are strongly supported by the Michigan Farm Bureau membership.

**McNary-Haugen Battle Expected**  
The McNary-Haugen bill is going through the House at Washington, and has just gotten into the Senate, where it has run up against political opposition as bitter as of old. Senator McNary informed the Senate that he hoped to have the bill before President Coolidge by March 1, and that he is hopeful that it will be signed. The Senate agricultural committee will go to work on the bill about Feb. 1.

The bill has been revised to meet many of the objections Mr. Coolidge raised to it, according to Mr. McNary, but the necessary equalization fee has been retained.

It is not unlikely that supporters of the McNary-Haugen bill will wage a two handed war, agreeing with their opponents that while the bill may not be perfect, it is economically sound as the high tariff principle quoted by their opponents, and may launch an assault in that direction.

**Bureau Noted For Highway Policies**  
The matter of a four cent gasoline tax and lower priced license plates in Michigan is sure to come up for action at the next meeting of the legislature in January, 1929. Annual meetings of the State Farm Bureau have always been noted for the interest taken in highway affairs, and particularly, along such principles as pay-as-you-go and pay-in-accordance-with-your-use-of-the-roads. The Bureau fought the two cent gas tax through two sessions of the legislature.

Every member who can, should attend his County annual meeting if there is one between now and Feb. 2. He is cordially invited to attend the State Farm Bureau's tenth annual meeting at State College Feb. 2 and 3.

The News is again publishing the program of the coming State's Tenth annual meeting. Announcement has been made that the railroads are granting fare and a half rates for the round trip to Lansing for Farmers' Week. There is an explanation of this rate in this issue of the News. Ticket reservations for the Farm Bureau's annual banquet and Old Time Party are coming to Secretary Brody's office. As stated in the last News, visitors and delegates to the State Farm Bureau annual may secure rooms at East Lansing at \$1 per person per night by seeing Mr. John G. Biery, sec'y of the Y. M. C. A. at the Peoples Church on arrival. Anyone planning to stay at Lansing hotels Farmers Week should make reservations now. Rooms are scarce.

### KANSAS BUREAU FOR HAUGEN BILL

Supports Mississippi And St. Lawrence Waterway Plans

Dodge City, Kas., Jan. 7.—The Kansas delegation in congress was urged to support the McNary-Haugen measure in a resolution adopted by the Kansas Farm Bureau at the closing session of its annual convention here yesterday.

An honest effort, said the resolution, has been made by the sponsors of the bill to meet the just demands of opponents, and, as introduced at the present session, it seemed logical, fair, just and as simple as it could be made to be effective.

Asserting agriculture in the middle West suffered an unreasonable handicap, due to excessive transportation costs, the bureau pledged itself to use every effort to reduce the costs. The bureau went on record as favoring the Missouri-Mississippi River navigation project, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway and the reduction of railroad rates to the lowest possible figure consistent with good service.

The four principal officers were re-elected. They are Ralph Synder of Oskaloosa, president for the ninth term; Andrew Shearer, Frankfort, vice president; Mrs. J. C. Russell, Devon, treasurer, and Julia King Smith, Manhattan, secretary.

### Kent Co. Announces Ann'l Meeting Events

Grand Rapids, Jan. 10.—The annual meeting of the Kent County Farm Bureau will be held at the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, Friday, January 20th. The meeting will start at 10:00 o'clock standard time. The forenoon will be given over to the business affairs of the organization. Dinner will be had at the Association of Commerce dining room. The afternoon program will consist of reports on home and agricultural extension work, talks by officials from the state office at Lansing. Time will be given for a discussion of all phases of Farm Bureau work. All members of the organization are urged to attend.

It sometimes happens that one's past is an ever-present difficulty.

### Reserve Banquet Tickets Soon!

Now is the time to reserve your tickets for the State Farm Bureau Banquet and Old Time Dancing Party which is on the program for Thursday evening, Feb. 2. Last year more than 900 Farm Bureau folks were there. For two years every ticket has gone. The price is \$1.25 per person, which covers the whole evening's program. You may reserve tickets now and call for them later. None mailed after Jan. 25. Write Sec'y C. L. Brody, State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

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LEE CHILSON, Editor



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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

Passage of the Copper-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 of consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketchum Seed Staking 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.
(d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same.

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1925

\$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

(Farm Bureau investigations brought equalization in Calhoun, Ingham, Washtenaw, 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.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10, 1925

EFFECTIVE OCT. 20, 1926

The net return upon all capital invested in agriculture in the year 1925-26 was 4.6 per cent, as compared with 4.4 per cent during 1924-25, 3.5 per cent for 1923-24, 3.2 per cent for 1922-23, 1.2 per cent for 1921-22, 0.5 per cent for 1920-21, 6.3 per cent for 1919-20.

When a farmer joins the Farm Bureau he becomes part of the "construction crew" and not one of the "wrecking gang." "The community is the receiving set that picks up the benefits broadcast by the organization."

Farming after all, is the best occupation on earth.—Lincoln.

What Has Tariff To Do With McNary-Haugen Farm Relief?

SENATOR COPELAND TELLS AMERICAN FARM BUREAU HOW THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF "AIDS" FARMING POPULATION

Every Orator Against Farm Relief Defends The Tariff System; Copeland's Figures Are Amazing; That Which Aids Industry Is Heresy For Farmers

Address by ROYAL S. COPELAND United States Senator from New York. Mr. Copeland spoke before the American Farm Bureau at Chicago, Dec. 6

Sometimes good-natured friends joke me about my marked interest in the farmer. But why should not I be interested? I was born on a farm, my ancestors were farmers, I live on a farm most of the year, and expect to die on the farm.

These may be called sentimental reasons. There is a much greater reason for this interest in the farmer. The state which I have the honor to represent in part in the United States Senate is one of the greatest agricultural States of the Union.

New York stands eleventh in the value of its farm crops. The only States exceeding it largely are Texas, because of its cotton; California, by reason of its fruits; Iowa and Illinois, for their corn. It runs shoulder to shoulder with Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Ohio. Not one of this last group exceeds my state in money value of farm crops in an amount to exceed twenty-five millions per year.

No governor can long remain in office in the State of New York unless he recognizes the importance of agriculture. The farmers have always determined the fate of candidates for that high office, certainly during the time I have lived in the State.

Studying the various messages of the governors, I have been interested to see what has been their attitude toward the farmer. Here is a sample from one of Governor Smith's annual messages:

Any conception of the State as serving the people which omitted consideration for our basic industry of agriculture and the great public works which will contribute to the solution of our problems of transportation and cost of living would be unsound.

He continues in language which will find a response in the heart of every farmer, no matter in what state he resides. I quote:

The present condition of agriculture in our State is such that requires relief at the earliest possible moment. Since the harvest of 1920 conditions have grown steadily worse, until from every section of the State reports are coming that farmers by the hundred are giving up farming and many are selling out and flocking to the industrial centers, already overcrowded.

Unless there can be found a means for farm relief, the cities will have bread lines to feed the unemployed. The condition of the farmer is of tremendous interest to the urban dweller. Some of these things I shall attempt to describe, but just now it is my desire to emphasize the potential dangers to the laborers in the city crafts. Overcrowding in the greater centers means undue competition and lowered wages for them.

Who can doubt that Mr. Smith has painted a true picture of the situation as it exists today? He is right, too, in saying that—

The great difference between the earnings of the farmer and the cost of produce in the markets is something that requires the vigorous attention of the State. There is something wrong in a Commonwealth that permits so much of the produce of the land to rot on the farm, while such high prices are being obtained for what is being sold in the cities.

My training as a sanitarian has taught me the importance of an abundant supply of the essential foodstuffs. We can not have healthy and vigorous babies without an unending flow of pure milk. Good bread, the corn and meat products, the fruits of the orchards, and the vegetables of the garden are vital to the highest type of good health, and proper nourishment is essential to good citizenship.

It must be apparent, then, that the city dweller regards with concern what is happening upon the farm. He knows that while happiness is the most elusive thing in the world, there can be no happiness in any home where there is economic distress. Any group suffering from this cause must be an unhappy group, and there is no doubt that the farmer, particularly the one-crop farmer, is in economic distress.

Farmer Stands Alone

The farmer is the only man left who is working in the open field of competition. A long time ago the manufacturing industry learned that in order to have any degree of monetary satisfaction competition must be eliminated. So the trusts and combinations came into existence. The haters of Danbury, competing with the haters of Hartford and the haters of the other sections of New England, found that the only way they could deal with their problem was by combination and the fixing of prices.

It was not long, however, before the haters of America, in spite of the combinations they had effected, found they were competing with the haters of Europe. By that time the trusts and combinations had grown powerful enough to control legislation. They moved to Washington in force, and with their political influence succeeded in having passed through Congress favoring legislation.

In that way the protective tariff system came into existence. Out of that system has grown up the method of increasing prices, which places burdens upon all those who buy the products of the protected industries. It is excused on the ground that it is necessary there should be such a system in order that cheap labor in Europe might not make it impossible for manufacturers in the United States to compete.

However, who can doubt that a protective tariff law is economically unsound? It seeks to violate and does violate the law of supply and demand, a law which, if permitted to

operate would, perhaps, work havoc with industries in any given country, particularly in our country. But in the last analysis a protective tariff must be recognized as violative of economic law.

The Labor Unions

We know the conditions which surround labor. I can remember in my boyhood that section men working on the railroads labored 12 hours a day and received \$1 a day. There was an old saying that "A dollar a day is darn poor pay," but that is all they got. A man would start out in life as a laborer and at the end of his life, long or short—and it was usually short—he was still a laborer and his children were laborers. It was impossible for the children of the laboring man to have the benefits of education; the family of the laboring man was deprived of the advantages of travel, of music, or recreation, and of all these things which add so much to the happiness of life.

Then somebody thought of the labor union and out of it came the conditions of labor, and the laboring man began to deal collectively with their problems. Immediately the conditions surrounding the laborer and his family improved. They lived in better homes; they had better food, they wore better clothes; and they had some of the luxuries of life. Certainly no one possessing the milk of human kindness would for a moment wish to have conditions in regard to labor otherwise than as we find them today.

But who can question that these combinations of laboring men and

their ability to fix the price of their labor are violative of economic law? The laws of supply and demand in labor are set aside by these combinations. So, in that field, too, we have violations of economic law.

Rates For Freight, Etc. When it comes to fixing interest rates in the various States, the rates of fare, and the rates, charged for freight upon the railroads, those rates are not fixed by the competitive laws of economics; they are established in violation of economic laws.

So, so far as I am concerned, I am not at all disturbed when I hear some great economist say that the popular farm relief bill is economically unsound! that it is violative of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. It must be admitted at once that this is true.

We have had a great many swimming contests lately. A charming young woman of my city swam the English Channel. A woman, equally charming, I have no doubt, living in the State of California, crossed the channel from Catalina Island to Point Vicente on the Pacific Coast.

In any swimming contest the sporting element would be eliminated if one contestant were permitted to wear an inflated rubber bag to keep his head above the surface of the water, and another contestant were permitted to wear webbed gloves to increase his power in stemming the tides and the waves. But the great capitalists, the great manufacturers of this country have the equivalent of inflated rubber bags in the protective-tariff system. The laboring men—and I am glad of it—have the value of webbed gloves in their combinations to fix the price of labor.

The poor farmer, however, when he enters into the swimming contest has no rubber wings and no webbed gloves; he has to breast the tide and the waves with his own manpower.

The farmer is the victim of "economic unsoundness." Practically everything that he buys is increased in price because of the protective-tariff system.

The boys upon the farm stay there no longer. The high wages of the city attract them, and so they go to the city. The farmer, then, is the victim of the economic unsoundness of the protective-tariff system and the economic unsoundness of the method of fixing the price of labor in this country.

The Protective Tariff

I desire to make a few brief references to the tariff act of 1922. I hold in my hand a copy of this act, and turn to Schedule 3. This is the schedule devoted to metals and manufactures of metals. I want you to see just how Congress protected the farmer in the tariff act of 1922.

When the authors of this act were "being good to the farmer" they were good only in spots. I find in paragraph 316, for instance, that round iron or steel wire of a certain size is taxed at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; another size at 1 1/2 cents per pound; and where there is a value of 6 cents per pound there is an ad valorem tax of 25 per cent.

Likewise, on galvanized wire there is a tax of one-half cent per pound. Then we come down to axles and parts, thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, and forgings for axles, all very important to the farmer. These are charged for at six-tenths of 1 cent per pound, so that the farmer has to pay not alone the original value and the fair price of these parts but he must pay in addition the tariff which is imposed by the act of 1922.

Bear in mind that the prices placed upon these articles are not sums collected and turned over to the United States Government.

These are products made in this country and sold in this country. The price is added not to help defray the expense of Government but because it is alleged to be necessary to protect American labor against the cheap labor abroad.

My argument, I may say, is not intended at all to dispute the importance of a proper protective-tariff system. I am a Democrat, but I am not a Democrat who believes that there should be no tariff. I believe not alone in a tariff for revenue but also in a tariff high enough to protect American labor.

Every orator against farm relief defends the protective tariff act. Among other things he tells how the farmer is exempt from a tariff duty upon leather and shoes. He does not speak about chains of all kinds made of iron or steel. Everybody who has had anything to do with a farm knows about the use of chains in moving down the wood and the logs, pulling out stumps, and so forth. These are taxed at seven-eighths of a cent per pound, 1-1/8 cents per pound, and so on; and certain other sizes at 4 cents per pound, besides 35 per cent ad valorem,—or of their purchase value.

It is apparent to every thinking person that the farmer is not free from the necessity of contributing to the welfare of the manufacturer.

He is all the time contributing by reason of the added price placed upon those manufactured products—products which he must buy in order to operate his farm—to the welfare of the manufacturer of these products.

Women And The Tariff

I observe there are many of the women folks in this great audience.

What does the tariff act do to them? I call attention to paragraph 339 of the tariff act of 1922. We have here table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware. I want to speak particularly about utensils made of aluminum. The friends and business associates of Mr. Mellon have been able to put into this tariff act a tax upon aluminum ware which makes the selling price a positive burden to the people of this country.

But when it comes to the protection of the farm women, the same principle is proclaimed as "economically unsound."

Last fall Mrs. Copeland had occasion to make some preserves and did not have a preserve pot of the right size to suit her. She drove down from the farm to the village and came back with such a formidable outfit that it seemed to me it was beyond the purse of a New York farmer. I said, "How much did you pay for that?" "Four dollars and fifty-five cents," was the reply. I said "Just for fun, let us find out how much the tariff is, and how much the price is increased by the tariff."

So we took this aluminum pot and found it weighed 3 lbs. Since aluminum is very light, you can imagine that it was really an immense pot. We said, "We will find out now what the kind-hearted makers of the tariff act of 1922 arranged in the way of tariff on such an article in order that the farmer's wife might be taken care of." We consulted the tariff act and found, in paragraph 339, that on kitchen utensils made wholly or in chief value of aluminum there is a tax of 11 cents a pound and 55 per cent ad valorem.

This pot, you will recall, weighed 3 pounds. At 11 cents a pound, that is 33 cents. We will assume that this pot is really worth \$3.55. At 55 per cent on the value, that would be \$1.95. One dollar and ninety-five cents added to 33 cents would make \$2.28.

You see, Mrs. Copeland paid \$4.55 for the pot. That was \$2.27 for the pot and \$2.28 for the "jack pot," and Mr. Mellon won!

These figures may not be exactly correct, but in the main they are. I think it is safe to assume that when any woman goes to the hardware store and buys an aluminum utensil—a pie plate, or a dish pan, or something else—about half the amount she pays for it is the value of the product and the other half is added by reason of the favoring legislation put through by the tariff act of 1922.

It All Depends

The wife of every farmer who buys an aluminum utensil contributes to the welfare of the Aluminum Co. of America and contributes materially. Of course, that is "economically sound" from the standpoint of the manufacturer, but from the standpoint of an economist it must be said to be economically unsound. Certainly nothing in the McNary-Haugen bill can be more economically unsound than the protective tariff system.

Now, to go on. I want to give just a few illustrations of the kindness of Congress to the American farmer, because many orators are so confident that the farmer has been protected and not imposed upon by these wickedly uneconomic laws.

I find that cross-cut saws and mill saws and circular saws and all sorts of saws are taxed at 20 per cent ad valorem. The farmer pays his little contribution to the manufacturer of these products every time he buys a saw,—20 per cent of the purchase price.

Then, if he should be so unfortunate as to need a new umbrella he has to pay on the steel frame of that umbrella 50 per cent ad valorem. He contributes every time he buys a new umbrella. Fortunately the old green umbrella, which he has had since his boyhood, is in fairly good working order. It has been re-covered a number of times, but I do not blame him if he does not buy a new umbrella when he has to contribute such an outrageous price because of this tariff.

As a bait to the farmers, harness was put on the free list, but on all saddlery and harness hardware, buckles, rings, snaps, bits, swivels, and all other articles of the sort known as harness hardware there is a tax of 35 per cent ad valorem. The farmer pays that amount in addition to the original value of the harness.

On Hardware

Once in a while the farmer has to buy a new knife, a penknife, a pocket-knife, a pruning knife, or a budding knife, and on any knife he buys he pays a high ad valorem tax. There is a tax on all the kitchen knives, butcher knives, and carving knives. He pays a tax on pliers, pinchers, nippers, files, and rasps of all sorts. So the farmer is the continual victim of the uneconomic and unsound protective tariff.

Once more let me say I am not finding bitter fault with the system. I recognize that the cuff and collar and shirt industries of my State could not prosper without the aid of this act. I am not finding fault with it in that sense. But I am pointing out that the farmer has been the uncompensated contributor through all these years to the manufacturers of this country. Yet he has been exploited and abused by the lawmakers ever since I can remember, and that is a long time.

I read the other day that the United States Steel Corporation declared a dividend of \$199,000,000. I can not think in such terms. I am reminded of the story of the small boy who came home from school crying,

and whose father said, "Why, what's the matter?" He said, "The teacher licked me, and it's your fault." The father said, "Why is it my fault?" The boy answered, "You told me that a million dollars is a hell of a lot of money, and that ain't the right answer."

A hundred and ninety-nine millions! That is a lot of money. That is a lot of money. That is what the United States Steel Corporation paid in profits in 1926. Another company declared a dividend of \$45,000,000, and other concerns of lesser consequence in the steel world declared smaller dividends. But since every corporation took advantage of this tariff act, do you wonder that they had profits?

Where Farmer Comes In The farmers have contributed a large part of that profit. I am going to say something which, if you have not investigated, will surprise you. The farmers of America use more than half of the steel produced in America. In fence wire, plow shares, plows and other implements that are used by the farmer there is utilized this vast quantity of steel—more than is used in construction of buildings, more than is used in the making of steel rails. The farmers use half the steel produced in this country.

Not alone have the farmers contributed by the additional price which they pay for manufactured products of steel, but they have contributed at least one-half of the great profits of the steel companies. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars, in addition to the sums paid on manufactured steel, has been the contribution of the farmers of America to the steel concerns of this country.

The Price of Fertilizer One has but to study the history of ancient nations to realize that their fate was determined by the state of agriculture. They prospered until the soil was exhausted. When it became impossible to supply the essential foods at costs within the reach of the common people the given nation declined in power, passed under the yoke of a more powerful neighbor, and perhaps lost its national identity.

The struggle for national existence is the struggle to maintain soil fertility. It may seem strange to the urban dweller, but to the farmer it is well known that fertilizer has more to do with national prosperity than have bank balances, volume of trade on the stock exchanges, and the output of all our factories. Unless the farmer prospers and has buying power, banks and exchanges and factories will go into bankruptcy. The farmer cannot prosper unless he has unfailing crops of normal size. He cannot have such crops without continuous replenishment of the soil by the addition of plant food.

Until the middle of the last century the soil of our country was unexhausted or could be maintained by plant foods or the manures from our own farms. Late in the century, however, it was found that artificial aids must be used. From that time there has been intensive study in every civilized country to find cheaper and more effective fertilizers.

There is a natural resentment against taxing the things essential to human life. For instance, when a sales tax is discussed its most ardent advocates declare at once for the exemption of the necessities. That is the common rule.

Even the makers of the Fordney-McCumber "tariff of abominations" pretended to place fertilizers on the free list. The first time I studied the law critically I was impressed by the apparent fairness and foresight of its makers. Paragraph 1583 declares that no duty shall be paid on the common ingredients "and all other substances used chiefly for fertilizer."

This language gives and undoubtedly is intended to give the impression that those elements, quite as essential to plant growth as milk and water are to human growth, should be free from the restraining and blighting hand of the tax collector. Agriculture, the basic industry, is not to be hampered or embarrassed by the demands of the oligarchy. While it was a surprise to me, yet on first study it seemed to be a fact that for once the farmer was to be well treated by the framer of the tariff act.

The Joker

Then I observed that word "provided." Whenever a law contains a paragraph beginning "provided," you may be sure some special interest has exerted its legislative influence. It has pinned a selfish rider upon the bill.

So, when we read to its end paragraph 1583, we find this:

Provided, That no article specified by name in Title I shall be free of duty under this paragraph.

What does this mean? The tariff act is drawn under three titles. Title I is the "Dutiable list." Title II is the "Free list." The third title, "Special provisions," is of no consequence in this discussion.

Turning to Title I, there will be found a proviso, as follows:

On articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value.

Applied to fertilizer, what does this mean?

If the fertilizer contains any single ingredient which is taxed under Title I, the finished product must be taxed exactly as if it were made in whole of this particular element.

You will recall that artificial fertilizers contain nitrogen, phosphoric

(Continued from page 3)

# McNARY-HAUGEN VETO COST FARMS BILLION AND HALF

### Rep. Haugen Says Measure Would Give Farmer His Share

Chicago, Jan. 8.—American farmers would be getting nearly a billion and a half dollars more for their products each year if they were marketing them under the provisions of the McNary-Haugen agricultural relief measure vetoed at the last session of congress by President Coolidge, according to figures given yesterday by Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, who spoke before Chicago business men at the City club, says the Chicago Tribune.

The co-author of the farmer's bill indicated that he was confident the measure will again be passed by the house and senate, with a good chance of being approved by the President. The pending bill still retains the equalization fee feature, which was so strongly opposed by the President. An attempt has been made to draft the measure with most of the features opposed by the President taken out.

Mr. Haugen believes that the new bill will enable farmers to market their products and get their share of the \$7,000,000,000 added to the wealth of this country through the enforcement of such laws as the tariff, transportation, and immigration acts. He pointed out that the added agricultural income of approximately \$1,442,000,000 brought about by the McNary-Haugen bill, if it is made a law, would more than pay off the farmers' debts within eleven years, instead of them having an average shortage of \$1,175 as they did last year, where they allowed 6 per cent interest on their investments.

There are 7,777 farmers included in the 47,000 cases of volunteer bankruptcy in the attorney general's report for the year ending June 30, according to Mr. Haugen. He also showed that there is a tremendous disparity between the farmer and other classes of working people. "Statistics show," he said, "that the farmer's annual income is \$7.30, which includes a sum of \$630 for fuel, light, and housing for the farm, while the income of those engaged in manufacturing is \$1,572, of ministers \$1,298, of teachers \$1,650, and of those engaged in transportation service \$2,100.

## State Holstein Ass'n To Meet January 30

Monday, January 30th, 1928, is the date set for the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association. The general set-up is: Meeting, afternoon in the Agricultural Building, State College; banquet, evening at the Peoples' Church, East Lansing.

M. S. Prescott of Lacona, New York, Editor of "The Holstein-Friesian World," will be on the afternoon program talking on "The Holstein Industry for 1928." Earl J. Cooper, Director of the Extension Service of the National Holstein Association, will assist at the business session slated for the afternoon. The banquet program festivities are shrouded in mystery. Everyone interested in Holsteins is invited to the doings whether he is a member of the State Holstein Association or not.—J. G. HAYS, Secretary.

## Why Your Stock Should Go the Co-op Way

Your own experienced and conscientious salesmen sell your stock to the best advantage and you benefit. More than that,—the co-ops are saving money on low operating costs and they pro-rate it back to your local association!

Drovers and old-line commission men can't live on nothing. They figure a good living out of their shipping profits.

You can realize that profit yourself, and why not? Your co-op organization carries your stuff clear to the packer's hands and you get all it brings. Our salesmen are the best in the business. Ship your stock to the—

The farmers' own co-op commission houses at Detroit and East Buffalo are getting farmers better returns.

Michigan Livestock Exchange  
Detroit, Mich.  
or  
Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n  
East Buffalo, N. Y.

## What Has Tariff to do With McNary-Haugen?

(Continued from page two)  
chemicals is found in it, the fertilizer must be taxed at the rate charged for that single substance.

Turning back to Title I, the dutiable list, we go through it to see if any one of these fertilizer ingredients is taxed. Here it is in the very first paragraph! These greedy tariff tinkers could not wait. We find phosphoric acid taxed at 2 cents a pound.

A ton of fertilizer, then, containing phosphoric acid is taxed at the rate of 2,000 pounds times 2 cents. That is \$40. So fertilizer is free except that it taxed \$40 a ton!

No wonder it costs so much. In Michigan when I inquired last week, the price ranged from \$34 to \$40 per ton. The "4-24-4" brand runs as high as \$58.

The Fertilizer Trust is too much for the farmer—too smart for the American people. It is aided and abetted in its efforts at protection, but the farmer must not be permitted to enjoy the benefits of protection. In his case it is "uneconomic," "violation of the law of supply and demand," and altogether impossible!

Will the farmer continue to maintain a protective tariff system unless, in his turn, he can be protected in his efforts at self-preservation? Not if he possesses the good sense, initiative and political power I believe he has!

I do not question the importance of the protective tariff system. Here is one Democrat, at least, who recognizes the necessity of protecting American labor and American genius against European slavery and European enterprise. But what is good for industry is good for agriculture. The rule should be "protection for all," or else the converse is sure to be put in force, "protection for none."

Implements	1914	1927
Hand corn sheller	\$ 8.00	\$17.50
Walking cultivator	18.00	38.00
Riding cultivator	25.00	62.00
1-row lister	36.00	89.50
Sulky plow	40.00	75.00
3-section harrow	18.00	41.00
Corn planter	50.00	83.50
Mowing machine	45.00	95.00
Self-dump hayrake	28.00	55.00
Wagon box	16.00	36.00
Farm wagon	35.00	150.00
Grain drill	85.00	165.00
2-row stalk cutter	45.00	110.00
Grain binder	150.00	225.00
2-row corn disks	38.00	95.00
Walking plow, 14-inch	14.00	28.00
Harness, per set	46.00	75.00

### Farmers' Present Plight

Talking with a Michigan farmer the other day, he spoke of his taxes. Seventeen years ago the taxes on his 160-acre farm amounted to \$63. This year they are \$242. His productive income is no more today than it was 17 years ago. But see what modern conditions have done to the prices of the implements he must buy:

I want to make it clear, because it is the only justification I have for my position, that I believe the unsoundness of the protective tariff system is excuse enough for any economic unsoundness which may repose in the McNary-Haugen bill. Both may be unsound, but one is no worse than the other, as I see it.

### The City and the Farm

Let me take up another phase of the problem. The question is: Will the price of bread be increased by reason of the passage of this measure? Will the people in the cities pay more for bread? I think they may, perhaps, pay more for bread if the price of wheat were raised 60 cents a bushel. It is my conviction that there will be an increase in prices, but I am going to justify that in a moment, if I am able.

There should be no increase in prices. Last year and the year before the farmers of the country received \$7,500,000,000 for their products. The consuming public paid \$22,500,000,000 for those same products. The sum of \$15,000,000,000 was added to the price of the products between the producer and the consumer.

If the States would do their duty, if profiteering were stopped, there would be no excuse for the addition of any such sum to the price paid by the consumer. But suppose we do pass on to the consumer the added price of wheat under this measure, I want to ask this question of any fair-minded man living in a great city: Are we not willing to assist the farmer in spite of it?

Let me speak of my own city, New York City. In New York City the value of the manufactured products exceeds the combined value of the manufactured products of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, and Boston. I want you to bear that statement in mind for a moment. Think of the great manufacturing interests of my city. How many people do you think use the needle in my city to make a living? A half million!

It is not better to have an adjustment of affairs in the country so that the great consuming public, the farmers, may have money with which to buy the products made in my city that it is to have the price of bread high what it is today and nobody in New York with money to buy it? It is better to have a cent added to the price of a loaf of bread than to have bread lines instituted in the great cities of America.

I believe that if we are to have prosperity, and continued prosperity in the cities of the country, there must be prosperity upon the farm. The farming industry is the fundamental industry, and unless the farmer can buy no one can sell. As

## County Farm Bureau Annual Meeting Dates

Allegan Co. Farm Bureau	January 13	Allegan, Mich.
Berrien Co. Farm Bureau	January 14	Berrien Springs
Genesee Co. Farm Bureau	January 18	Flint, Mich.
Ionia Co. Farm Bureau	January 26	Ionia, Mich.
Kalamazoo Co. Farm Bureau	January 19	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Kent Co. Farm Bureau	January 20	Grand Rapids
Macomb Co. Farm Bureau	January 12	Mt. Clemens

Call your County Farm Bureau office to get the place of meeting. These meetings usually open at 9:00 a. m. with dinner at noon and continue till 3 or 4 o'clock.

I view it, from the standpoint of the working man and the working woman in the great cities, it is far better, if need be, to pay a little more for bread—and I am glad to observe this is the attitude of the American Federation of Labor—than to have the horror of bread lines.

### Conclusion

When it is viewed wholly from the standpoint of the economist, the McNary-Haugen bill may be economically unsound, but contrasted with the economic unsoundness of the protective-tariff system and the other methods used to fix prices in America, it is no more economically unsound than are they.

Because I feel that the farmers of the country must be given an equal chance in the economic world, I am going to support the accepted farm relief bill.

I am going to do it because, in my judgment, it will promote economic fairness and economic happiness. It will give the farmer his fair share in the national prosperity. When the country thrives he will thrive. He will be on the same plane as every other producing citizen.

## PLANT MORE RYE, WHEAT, BEAN AND SPUD YIELDS DROP

### Dep't of Agriculture Looks Over Michigan Crop Conditions

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 10.—Aided by favorable fall weather, Michigan farmers sowed considerably more winter wheat and rye this fall than a year ago, according to a statement issued today by Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan. Michigan's winter wheat acreage, with an increase of six per cent to 964,000 acres, is in excellent condition at 94 per cent of normal, which is the best December condition since 1919 and six points above average. Most fields started the winter with good growth and fine stands. The acreage of rye sown for grain in Michigan is estimated at 194,000 acres compared with 178,000 last fall. The rye condition is 92 per cent of normal and better than the December average.

The United States winter wheat acreage this fall is 47,897,000 acres, or ten per cent larger than that sowed last fall, and the condition is 85.0 per cent of normal, which is better than average and compares with 81.8 per cent last December. The acreage of rye sowed for grain in the United States this fall is nearly four per cent larger than last year, or 3,802,000 acres. The U. S. rye condition on Dec. 1, this year, was 89.3 per cent of normal compared with 86.3 per cent in 1926.

Michigan harvested 566,000 acres of beans this year with an average yield of 9.0 bushels per acre and a total production of 5,094,000 bushels according to final revision of this year's estimates. Although the yield was lower than last year, the quality was much better and the average pick was only 7.0 per cent compared with 17.9 in 1926. Also, in 1926, 20 per cent of the crop was unsalable. The total bean crop for the principal producing states amounted to 16,872,000 which was 524,000 bushels less than last year.

The final estimate of the Michigan potato crop is 23,120,000 bushels from a yield of 80 bushels per acre. The final estimate of the United States crop is 402,149,000 bushels, and Michigan growers are marketing their shortest crop since 1916, in competition with a national crop of more than normal proportions.

**Joe Imported From Paris**  
Wife: "Now that I've had my hair bobbed, I don't look so much like an old lady."  
Husband: "No, my dear. Now you look like an old gentleman."

**Fair Enough**  
Teacher: "What holds the moon in place day after day and year after year?"  
Carpenter's Son: "The moon-beams."

## BUREAU ACTION TO PROTECT STATE ON ALFALFA SHORTAGE

### Gets Into Producing Regions To Cover Member's Needs

By T. C. MAURER  
Of the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service

The last issue of the Michigan Farm Bureau News carried an article giving the facts about alfalfa seed production in Montana, Idaho, South Dakota and Ontario which usually have a surplus. Instead of a surplus, the farmers of these producing sections are going to be buying seed which, in turn, means that Utah seed, both common and Grimm, is going to be very much in demand about the time we are getting ready to seed our fields.

The Farm Bureau Seed Service announces that it has been able to purchase supplies of both Utah Grimm and common alfalfa. These will be put out as in former years under the Farm Bureau guarantee which covers origin and analysis as given on the tag.

The almost total failure of the Ontario crop of variegated alfalfa will compel many who formerly used the Ontario variegated variety to change to some other source of seed. We can recommend to them the use of the Utah Grimm, which is grown under severe climatic conditions.

Many of us look at the map and see Utah in a seemingly very southern part of the United States.

In fact, if we would doubt seriously if seed from there would be of value in climates much farther north if we had not already tried it and found it to give good results. This is accounted for by the factor ELEVATION, which is not noticeable on a plain map. If you will locate the large seed-producing areas Utah Basin and Millard County in Utah and then take the time to pick out a few towns and look up their height above sea level, you will not have the least doubt as to the hardness of any seed coming from such fields.

Twenty million pounds of alfalfa seed may look like a large supply. The U. S. government reports that 42,000,000 pounds are necessary for normal planting each year. With such information at hand we are trying to provide Michigan with enough adapted seed. We advise farmers to help themselves by advising their local co-operative associations at an early date what their spring requirements will be.

## FREIGHT RATE CUT BENEFIT MICHIGAN AGR'L SHIPPERS

### Worth \$50,000 to Shippers To Point South of Ohio River

By a recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission freight rates from Michigan to those States south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river have been substantially reduced. This action was taken early in December after hearings which have continued since 1922, and the new rates become effective January 15, 1928.

This reduction ranges from 5c to 10c per cwt. of the present schedule of rates. In order that the adjustments be made on an equal basis to all shipping points, a few slight increases were necessary but as a whole, Michigan shippers of agricultural products will benefit about \$50,000 annually by the reduction. Shippers who wish further information regarding these new rates are requested to write the Michigan State Farm Bureau Traffic Department at Lansing, where those in charge will gladly answer all inquiries.

## Blame Direct Buying Of Hogs For Low Price

(Continued from page one)  
and this fact proved a depressing influence. Direct buying has without doubt given the big packers the most complete control of the fat hog market they have ever had. It is up to the producer, the one most vitally concerned, whether they retain this control. The producers can force the packer back to open competition by refusing to sell to him direct.

## MUSCLE SHOALS PRODUCT WOULD COST US LESS

### Shipping Concentrated Plant Food Saves Freight On Filler

Washington, Jan. 10.—The possibility of average savings in the delivered cost of commercial fertilizer amounting to \$16.03 per ton—about 43 per cent of the 1924 price—by the use of concentrated fertilizers from Muscle Shoals, was indicated in the December, 1925 report of President Coolidge's Muscle Shoals Inquiry, says the American Farm Bureau Federation. To date no one is known to have disputed this statement. Price relationships have, of course, changed somewhat since that time.

While part of this possible saving is attributed to cheaper production costs at Muscle Shoals, part to the proposed limitation of profits and part to co-operative purchasing by farm groups, a very important share is credited to savings in freight, bagging, and handling charges due to the concentrated nature of the product.

Less than 600 pounds of this highly concentrated fertilizer is needed to equal the real plant food in a ton of the ordinary 3-9-4 fertilizer. A fertilizer containing 13 per cent ammonia and 48 per cent phosphoric acid is now being made in large quantity at Niagara Falls and Warren, New Jersey, but the output is sold abroad almost entirely. One bag of this fertilizer equals 3.69 bags of a mixture of nitrate of soda and 16 per cent acid phosphate required to get the same amount of actual plant food.

The savings in freight and handling costs through use of the concentrated product are readily apparent.

The Bore: "I feel thoroughly wound up tonight."  
Hostess: "How strange! And yet you don't seem to go."

## NOTICE! The Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange

which formerly operated at 2610 Biopelle Street, Detroit, HAS DISCONTINUED BUSINESS. THIS BUSINESS HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE

Carlock-Williams Co.  
2614 Orleans St.  
Detroit

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



**Whites are the Limiting Factor in Egg Production**

ONE hundred pounds ordinary grain ration produces 45% more yolks than whites. Hens need protein to produce whites. Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk supplies the protein ingredients for whites in the proper proportion to balance the yolks for maximum egg production. The public formula for Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk is your assurance of constant high quality feed and production records.

Send for pamphlet of our Poultry Feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

Distribution all over the State.

FOR SALE BY  
Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors



## EGGSHELL in the rough!

A bag of Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake is just so much egg-shell. Of course, it's up to your hens to convert it, but they will surely do so if you'll keep it before them all the time.

Pilot Brand contains more than 98% pure Calcium Carbonate. There is no finer egg-shell material obtainable, and no easier way to get it to your hens. With Pilot Brand to work with, your hens can make themselves really profitable to you.

Many a hen—and there are a lot of them—now costing you good money for feed without producing, can put herself on a paying basis with the help of Pilot Brand.

The way to get all Oyster Shell is to say "Pilot Brand." Without waste, foreign matter or impurities. Purified, triple-screened, and odorless.

Dealers Everywhere  
OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo

## Could These Things Happen To You?

The following stories are taken from the records of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company and show why some 7,200 Michigan farm families have decided not to begin the new year with any worry as to what might happen to their cars, or their life savings or their personal futures if they should have an automobile accident on the highways or elsewhere:

- No. 1**  
A policy holder put his car in a parking place for hire in Detroit. The car was stolen. In a few days it was recovered, partially stripped. The parking ground refused to make good. We paid the policy holder's expenses to Detroit and return, restored the car to its former condition; later recovered by legal process from the parking ground and was able to pay the policy holder for some things not covered in the policy. If the car had not been found within 60 days, the policy holder would have recovered the full insured value of the car.
- No. 2**  
A policy holder up north used an electric heater to warm his engine, a practice quite common there. The car caught fire. This policy holder is being protected, and the damage was considerable. Another policy holder undertook to warm his motor with a gasoline torch, and got into trouble. His loss is being cared for.
- No. 3**  
Another policy holder was very thankful to recall he had a State Farm Mutual policy covering collision when his car was sideswiped by another car and driven against a tree. The company paid \$420 to repair his car.
- No. 4**  
An Indiana policy holder got into trouble at Manistee, Mich. His car was promptly attached, holding him there. He appealed to our Lansing office at State Farm Bureau headquarters, which arranged his release by telephone and sent him on his way rejoicing. We take care of our policy holders anywhere in the United States or Canada.
- No. 5**  
Another policy holder is resting easy under our liability protection. He had an accident and three suits against him for large sums were the result. He can go on about his business without further anxiety for we are bound to defend the suits and stand the loss, if any, without further cost to him, up to the limit of the policy.

There are hundreds of other cases. The State Farm Mutual has adjusted thousands of losses throughout the country the past year, several hundred of them in Michigan. If you drive without insurance, you are betting everything you have that you won't have an accident. It may cost you the savings of a life time. Why not let us carry at farm rates your risk on fire, theft, public liability, property damage to others and your own possible collision loss?

We have farmer agents and adjusters everywhere, affording genuine protection at remarkably low rates to those who can qualify. For further information, write our Lansing office.

## STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

of BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
LANSING MICHIGAN AGENT MICHIGAN

### BERRIEN MAKES SURE OF ROUSING ANNUAL MEETING

#### Present Good Program And Live Issues in Its Invitation

The Farm Bureau News is glad to publish the following letter announcement that the Berrien County Farm Bureau sent to all its members Jan. 5, regarding its annual meeting, Jan. 14, because it is a matter of news, and because it is an interesting invitation which gives the member a picture of his organization and the matters to be taken up at the annual meeting. The Berrien letter:

BERRIEN CO. FARM BUREAU, St. Joseph, Mich., Jan. 5, 1928.

Dear Friends: You are urged to attend the annual meeting of the members of the Berrien County Farm Bureau, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1928, in the U. B. church in Berrien Springs. The business session opens at 10 a. m.

Hon. M. B. McPherson, member of the State Tax Commission, will address the meeting and discuss the tax question. Come on over and learn how to reduce your taxes. Several interesting meetings have been held during the year and those who have attended them, have been well repaid for the day thus spent; you'll regret it if you miss this one. Among the many projects that have received the consideration and support of the Farm Bureau are the following:

Farmers legislative problems: farm tax analysis of the county by townships; women's home economic extension work, The Blossom Festival, The Fruit Festival, the Three Oaks Fair and the Potato Show Train.

In the state, the Farm Bureau has had a very strong influence in legislative affairs, speaking for us farmers in an endeavor to protect us from unjust legislation. The Farm Bureau stands for a "pay as you go" program in state affairs and fights any move made in the legislature to depart from this principle.

We have a very creditable membership but we should enlarge our numbers. Most of us have a neighbor who should join and perhaps would if we got busy. The officers appreciate the loyal support accorded them in the work.

The following resolutions are presented for your consideration. We will act on these and any others that you may offer. If you have any, mail them to the office.

1. Endorse the McNary-Haugen bill for surplus control.
2. Stand for more quality production and less surpluses.
3. Stand for more rigid inspection and the enforcement of the peach disease laws.
4. Stand for "true to name nursery stock."
5. Endorse the T. B. eradication work.
6. Endorse the bee inspection work.
7. Favor permanent license plates for all cars and trucks.
8. Favor the use of the Muscie Shoals nitrate plant for the manufacture of fertilizers.
9. Endorse the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance.
10. Demand a "truth in fabrics" legislation.
11. Endorse the law giving officers the right to search autos for liquor.
12. Endorse the Women's Home Economic Extension Work.
13. Commend our Board of Directors for offering a prize of \$25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing from Farm Bureau members.
14. Endorse the action of the American Farm Bureau Federation in demanding a revision of the tariff.

This is OUR meeting, (yours and mine). Let's make it a real good one. If you expect to attend, PLEASE SIGN the enclosed card and MAIL it soon. DINNER SERVED TO ALL MEMBERS AND THEIR WIVES at noon. THAT MEANS YOU. Don't forget, January 14th.

J. A. Richards, Sec'y.

#### Among the Irish

"It's easy to see your people come from Ireland."  
"An' that's where ye're wrong. They did nothin' of the kind."  
"What? Didn't they come from Ireland? With that brogue?"  
"They did not. They're there yet."  
—Station CCRN.

#### Now We'll Tell One

That a snake can show gratitude is the moral of this tale from Corsicana, Tex. Jim Curtis found a rattlesnake caught beneath a boulder, and instead of killing it, released it. The snake followed Jim home and took up residence in his bachelor quarters. Affection developed between the two and Jim prepared a place on the foot of his bed for the snake to sleep on. One night he missed the rattler and, lighting a lamp, found a burglar in an adjoining room, caught in the coils of the snake which had put the end of its tail out the window and was rattling for police.—Boston Globe.

## What Members Say,

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

### Rural Roads Should Share Gas Tax Money

Doster, Mich. Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Enclosed you will find \$10.00 for my membership dues for 1928.

In regard to 4 cent gas tax, will say tax is all right. License should be for life of car. Many autos in the rural districts are not used very often, so a weight tax on them is very unjust. Automobiles that use the roads should maintain the roads.

There is danger, however, that the tax money might be unequally distributed. The remote rural districts are now suffering from this unnatural condition. It is natural for the strong to take advantage of the weak, through ignorance or from natural selfishness of mankind.

As the gas tax is paid by all automobile owners, a percentage of the gas tax should revert to the roads of the remote rural districts. It should not all be used on the main roads connecting the cities and villages. Many quite good graveled highways are being torn up and replaced by paved material. There are some rare cases where this may be economical, where traffic is thick and heavy trucks traverse the roads between large cities. Otherwise, this practice should be discontinued until all remote farming areas have good graveled roads.

The farmer helps to pay the road tax so why should he not share in the good things that the gas tax is intended for? In our township we have four rural routes. The gas trucks, bread trucks, representatives of all kinds of business that are after the farmers' money traverse the roads constantly. Why is it not a good thing for these people to have decent roads to run their motors over in their every-day business?

In the summer we have tourists seeking rural retreats around our lakes for a pleasant vacation, which under present conditions few farmers can afford to have because they must improve the limited time that the growing season affords to raise a decent living for themselves. Those people who constantly during the warm summer days swarm to and fro over our country roads to gratify the insatiable desire of humans for recreation that has been previously stated; that is beyond the means, both in time and money, of the ordinary farmer.

As to the McNary-Haugen bill, the question is beyond the conception of the ordinary farmer. Apparently we seem to have periods of temporary over-production of agricultural products. It is impossible to make laws that will restrain the farmer from over-producing. He must educate himself to understand the laws of supply and demand, and act accordingly. The only help a Federal law would be to us is that of taking care of surpluses for a short length of time. We cannot continue to over-produce and pile surplus upon surplus without ending in financial disaster. At present, we have an over-production of hogs. This condition is temporary. Before 1928 closes, the reduced production will end in very high prices. If the retail pork market was reduced in proportion to present live hog prices, it would look more respectable.

IRVING FRYE, Doster, Michigan.

### Government Irrigation Is Wrong, Freer Says

Scotts, Michigan, December 31, 1927

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find check for my dues for the coming year.

I feel as if I am not receiving the benefit from the Bureau that I might and believe if the Bureau could show a larger financial gain for the members, the Bureau would grow faster than it does, at least we ought to save the price of our dues. Maybe other counties are doing better than we are.

I spent the last winter in the West Texas, San Diego, Imperial Valley, Yuma, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Buhl, Idaho, Salt Lake. All had large dams to supply water for irrigation. Near Ogden, Utah, we went over a dam under construction and I asked the conductor who was building it, and the reply was, "The Government." Went through the country that the Boulder Dam bill will benefit, if passed, and I think the Farm Bureau should use all its strength in Congress in fighting any bill that reclaims one more acre of desert by the Government, which is at our expense, and lowers the price of our products, also makes more abandoned farms here.

I understand one man owns 800,000 acres just over the boundary line in Mexico, that this bill will benefit.

I was in the district in Idaho where they raise such large crops of wheat, oats, barley, fruit and the Idaho baking potatoes that we have to compete against, and so it goes along the line, and there's another dam project in the state of Washington of the magnitude as the Boulder Dam bill that wants the Government to build it, too.

I think we might have irrigation here where we have water on every

hand to irrigate with; then when a drought came along like the one last summer, we would do no worrying, and I believe we would grow as large crops as in the West if we had plenty of water at all times.

Would also urge the Bureau to keep the hunting law as it is, as it is just right for us farmers. We have been run over long enough, and hope the Bureau keeps on with its struggle on taxation as well as everything that interests us farmers.

Yours respectfully, R. L. FREER, Kalamazoo County.

### Wants Land Tax Relief With 4 Cent Gas Tax

Charlotte, Michigan, Dec. 31, 1927

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen: Agreeable to your letter of December 28th, bearing the label "Eaton 28301 I-Carmel," I hand you herewith check for \$10.00, dues for 1928.

Referring to the two propositions mentioned in your letter, I am agreeable to some national proposition looking to farm relief, but have no hopes for the McNary-Haugen plan as heretofore submitted. I am hoping that something economically sound may be evolved, but, as yet, none of the propositions approved by Congress have seemed to me worthy of any real enthusiasm.

As to Michigan affairs I have no objections to the four cent gas tax, if along with it there is an easing up on our land taxes. The recent investigations of the Michigan State College show that those of us who have to operate our farms with the aid of a tenant, are paying something over 50 per cent of our net returns in the form of taxes, which in any other industry would be considered an impossible burden.

I can't agree with you in the matter of permanent license plates for automobiles. Take a look at the average Ford the last week in December of any year, and see how many license plates are legible. Most of them you will find badly battered, and past their usefulness in the short space of twelve months. You apparently have lost sight of the police value of the annual check up on automobile titles, and the theft of automobiles is bad enough at present without giving the criminal any more advantage by adding to the burden of the police officer in tracing the ownership of a car that has been transferred half a dozen times without any record being made. In other words, you have let your zeal for reduction of fees eliminate some of the police advantages now enjoyed. I am agreeable to the reduction in the weight tax to a nominal charge of two or three dollars per car, and the increase of the gasoline tax; but the permanent license plate has a good many disadvantages, which you will discover if you will consult the law enforcement officer.

For example, in December of 1919 I bought through a dealer (B), a used car formerly owned by (A), my name is (C). Two years ago I turned this car in to (D) towards a new car, and he at once sold it to (E). Suppose this car to be connected with a robbery, hold-up or murder, —(and we have had 28 of them in this county in the last 30 days),— of what value would the permanent number-plates be, as they would show (A) as the owner while (E) was the man wanted? I never saw either (A) or (E), and I doubt if either dealer could now identify the car, and yet it has never been owned outside the county. Under the present system the sheriff has only to turn to his printed list to find who was the owner last January, and can thus locate a stolen car very quickly.

Yours very truly, C. E. CHAPPELL, Eaton County

### Haskins Opposes the McNary-Haugen Plan

Byron, Michigan, January 2, 1928

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen: I would say in regard to the McNary-Haugen bill, the Farm Bureau would be wise if they would turn it down. It is not a complete list on farm relief, it is just for half dozen specified articles, for which all farm articles are taxed to make the packers secure in their income, the millers and producers of the other articles secure. It is in the end of a few years will tear down agriculture, build up autocratic control of all farm produce. The Bureau better turn its face against state taxes and building state roads for tourists, fix highways for farmers to get their produce to the state highways that we have.

Yours Truly, J. C. Haskins

### Wants to Hear College Agricultural Programs

Saginaw, Michigan, W. S. Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen: I have paid dues ever since the Bureau started and never asked a favor but I wish to ask one now. Use your influence to chase

radio station W. S. K. C. Bay City, about 2,000 points off their present wave length, so we can get some benefit from the East Lansing station, which would be a benefit and a great pleasure to me and many others.

Respectively, J. E. Ure.

### She Joined Us at 70; Going Strong at 76

Mulberry Farm, Walkerville, Mich. Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Noon: I have not received my Farm Bureau News since November, and I miss it so much, especially Mrs. Wagar's writing.

I am alone with the exception of ten registered Jerseys and a cat which I take care of, and at near 75 am still keeping the home fire burning. Success to the Farm Bureau.

Yours, Mrs. C. J. Chase.

Scissors are as useful in the kitchen as in the sewing room; but have a pair for each place.

A bit of dry mustard rubbed into a ham before it is baked gives it a pleasant flavor.



"More Milk with More Cow Left at the End of the Year"

Milk-Maker, a Public Formula Ration, Builds for the Future. THE important part that Milk-Maker plays in Michigan dairying is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milk-Maker continuously for one or more years.

These dairymen testify that they have secured the following results by the use of Milk-Maker:

1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition.
2. Cows have maintained a larger and more even flow of milk.
3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth.

Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no udder trouble.

The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milk-Maker continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

Buying a Better Herd. These men have realized that in buying and using Milk-Maker they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence.

In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results.

A common phrase among users of Milk-Maker is "More milk with more cow left at the end of the year."

Ask for booklet on "How to Feed for Economical Milk Production."

FOR SALE BY Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau Distributors

### A LINCOLN STORY

In 1862 an intimate friend of President Lincoln visited him in Washington, finding him rather depressed in spirits as the results of the reverses then repeatedly suffered by the Federal troops.

"This being President isn't all it is supposed to be, is it, Mr. Lincoln?" said his visitor.

"No," Lincoln replied, his eyes twinkling for a moment. "I feel sometimes like an Irishman who, after being ridden on a rail, said, 'If it wasn't for the honor as th' thing, I'd rather walk.'—Single Top Tra'l"

Wife—"That's the kind of husband to have! Did you hear Mr. Dike tell his wife to go and look at some twenty-dollar hats?"

Spouse—"My dear, have I ever deprived you of the privilege of looking at twenty dollar hats?"

The cockatoo is a climbing bird, belonging to the parrot family.

### CLASSIFIED ADS. POULTRY

500,000-HIGH GRADE HOLLYWOOD Shred White Leghorn Accredited Chickens and females passed and banded by state poultry association. Sturdy and vigorous heavy producing breeders assure chicks of quality and ability. Special discount now. Catalog free. Wyn-gard Hatchery & Farms, Zeeland, Mich. Box 25. 2-25-b

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED TAN-colored White Leghorn Chickens. Breeders Tested and culled by experts. Sturdy Selected Chicks. Discount. Circular Free. Walts' Poultry Farm, Byron, Mich. 1-12-28

**Feed More Salt**  
Are you losing profits by under salting your stock? Most farmers are. Salt is the most valuable and one of the cheapest of all feed materials. Feed enough salt and your stock will take on weight faster, give more milk and stay healthier.  
Be humane. Don't let your stock go salt hungry!  
**Feed More Non-Caking Salt AND AVOID HARD FEELINGS**

**YOUR CLOTHING DEPT WILL TAILOR TO YOUR MEASURE A SUIT OR OVERCOAT**

from the finest 100% VIRGIN WOOLENS at a price that will mean a great saving to you. Our usual guarantee of HIGH QUALITY, FIT and WEAR goes with every garment.

We are offering as FARMERS WEEK SPECIALS some exceptional values in SUITS, OVERCOATS, 100% VIRGIN WOOL UNDERWEAR, BED BLANKETS and AUTO ROBES. Plan to visit the Department. Measurements for Suits or Overcoats will gladly be taken and filed for future use without obligating you in the least.

**A 5% DISCOUNT**  
Is Given to all "PAID UP" Farm Bureau Members

On purchases made in this Department. Use your Department and get merchandise which you know is right in every respect.

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

**A New Member**

The right tool for seed bed preparation and cultivating growing crops, such as wheat, oats, alfalfa, beans, corn, mint, etc. The wisest investment you can make.

Improves seed bed—stores moisture—prevents weed growth—develops roots—prevents soil blowing.

The Culti-Packer is a necessary farm tool for crushing clods, caring for growing crops, and increasing the yield. It has no equal. IT CULTIVATES—IT PACKS AS IT MULCHES.

YOU can now buy the Culti-Packer from the Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service. By an arrangement with The Dunham Company of Berea, Ohio, the Culti-Packer will be distributed through the Farm Bureau.

The Culti-Packer is primarily two rows of Dunite Metal wheels with edges shaped in a compound curve. They have weight and the right shape to do the crushing. They dig down deep into the soil and cover every inch of the surface. The

The rear wheels come half way between the front wheels. No lumps are missed. The rear wheels split the ridges made by the front wheels thus stirring the surface—it plows and re-plows the soil every two inches.

wedge shaped wheels press out sideways and downward on the lumps, and grind them to a fine state.

The Culti-Packer has many other uses. Write to the Farm Bureau and ask them to you detailed information. Investigate now because if you haven't a Culti-Packer you are paying for it just the same. It will roll, pulverize, pack, stir, level, cultivate, and mulch the soil IN ONE OPERATION better than any other tool or combination of tools.

No.	Length Over-all, Inches	Actual Rolling Capacity, Inches	Weight, Pounds	Number of Wheels	Number of Horses	Farm Bureau Price Complete	Former Price Complete	The Farm Bureau Saves YOU
50	86	74	950	37	2	\$59.00	\$ 85.00	\$25.05
52	98	86	1050	43	2 or 3	\$69.00	\$ 95.00	\$26.00
56	110	98	1175	49	3	\$77.00	\$110.00	\$33.00

The Culti-Packer is Made Only by

**THE DUNHAM COMPANY**  
Berea, (Suburb of Cleveland), Ohio

DUNHAM'S GUARANTEE—The Culti-Packer is sold to you based on fair trial on your own land and must do the things we claim for it, otherwise you may return it to us and we will refund the full purchase price together with the freight charges.

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