





# Farm Bureau Women Have a Claim on National Legislation

## FATE OF FARM RELIEF, MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT, TRUTH-IN-FABRICS MEANS MUCH, SAYS CHESTER H. GRAY

### Farm Bureau Believes Farm Men And Women Already Have Real Desire For Better Things In Life And Will Have Them If Income Permits

Address by CHESTER H. GRAY

Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Before The 10th Annual Meeting at Chicago, Dec. 3, 1927

In speaking upon the subject "What has the Farm Bureau Woman To Say On Legislation?"—it seems possible to answer the question in a very easy manner. In fact, it appears to me that the question has already been answered, instead of, as the title of this talk would indicate, is yet to be answered.

Some time ago the Home and Community Department took as its text or slogan, "An American Standard Of Living And An Income From The Farm To Pay The Bill." That is the answer to the question which I am to discuss this afternoon. In other words, the Farm Bureau woman has this to say about legislation,—that she is interested in carrying forward the ideas which caused the creation of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It may be interesting to have a brief review of the prime cause which started the organization known as the American Farm Bureau Federation. Without speaking unkindly of any farm organization of long standing, but holding all such organizations in the highest respect, it may be stated that American agriculture went through the recent World War period almost blind so far as its ability to march forward along economic lines is concerned. During the World War, and immediately following it, farmers began to realize that they must consider as of first importance economic factors in agriculture, owing to the rapid shift of events which was going on around them.

Time has been in the past wherein a farmer could be satisfied in his business with no particular thought of profit. That time is behind us. Nowadays a man or woman on the farm must make that farm a part of the economic fabric in which we now live, or else sooner or later the farm and the occupants thereon will first become of marginal character, and later disappear entirely as effective instruments in agricultural life.

With the increased cost of living, and the increased cost of society and government, a farmer these times cannot be satisfied unless for his time, ability, and investment, he gets a return profit on his investment commensurate with that which he would enjoy if he pursued other activities. We are in an economic era, not the pioneer era, of our national development. Since we are in an economic age, we have to grapple with economic factors which make for profit and loss in agriculture.

Realizing all this, the farmers of America maintaining their past loyalty to many another organization, created a new one later to be known as the American Farm Bureau Federation. Its prime purpose, arrived at by many activities, was to be to make agriculture profitable. We have not forgotten that for several years it was a sort of slogan in the Farm Bureau, "Let's Make Agriculture Profitable." Our slogan now is in the broad national way "Equality For Agriculture," which means in substance, although worded differently, identically the same that our original slogan meant.

And now comes the Home and Community Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation with a shibboleth which in still different words contains the same idea which we have been using throughout the life of the American Farm Bureau Federation. That big idea is that in-

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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.

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

many activities, but for the purpose of this discussion it is permissible to call to your attention some projects of national legislative importance which the Farm Bureau women might well consider more in the future than perhaps has been the case in the past. If truth must be stated, it is no particular gratification for me to confess that the Washington offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation never yet heard from the women folks in the Farm Bureau in any determining way upon legislative questions. Either the women folks in our organization have been satisfied with the economic projects ordered by the various annual meetings, or else they have been willing for the men to determine wholly the legislative program of the organization.

Farm Relief  
Now that we have a Home and Community Department recognizing the fundamental fact that an income from the farm is necessary, it seems



CHESTER H. GRAY

Directs for the American Farm Bureau "the most powerful farmers' legislative influence in Washington." opportune to call to your attention some projects at Washington which have direct bearings upon whether or not your farm, and all the farms in America, make a profit. First of all, in considering these legislative projects, what do the Farm Bureau women folks think of the so-called farm relief question? Are they interested in getting an effective surplus control bill passed, which will help to secure that equality for agriculture which is now in a nationwide way the battle cry of the American Farm Bureau Federation? Do they think it will be helpful to have a federal farm board at Washington, composed of well informed men along various agricultural lines, who will put into force and effect methods for merchandising, processing, marketing and exporting surplus farm commodities so that we may go somewhat farther along the road toward securing a decent profit on the farm?

Stating the question further, are the women folks in the Farm Bureau anxious to have a law enacted which will set up federal authorization so that farmers in their organized capacities can dispose of surpluses, thus preventing such surpluses ruining the income on the entire crop? These questions are pertinent to be put alongside the motto of the Home and Community Department.

If your motto does not imply an affirmative answer to the above questions, you had better frame it, hang it on the walls as a memento of sentimental nature, and use it merely for decorative purposes. If your motto means that which its words indicate, your answer to all the above questions on farm relief legislation will be very affirmative in nature.

I take it that the women folks are just as much, if not more, interested than the men in having that equality for agriculture secured which is the aim and intent of the surplus control measure in Congress. I take it, too, that the women folks in the Farm Bureau are not interested in having their income handed to them gratuitously from the Treasury of Uncle Sam, thus making of our fine Uncle a sort of Santa Claus to agriculture. I have concluded from my knowledge of how the Farm Bureau folks think, all over the nation, that the women as well as the men are not seeking special privileges in legislation but merely an opportunity to so handle their crops, surplus and all, that they will not be penalized with a slight over production, and will not in turn penalize others for a slight under production. I commend then to your attention a close study of the so-called farm relief legislation, and as your Washington representative would be greatly stimulated to know that those in our organization who are active in the Home and Community Department subscribe to and will in every way possible advance the efforts of the Farm Bureau in securing the passage of this legislation.

Truth-In Fabrics  
Another measure of some economic importance to the women folks specifically is the Truth-In-Fabrics bill. That measure has been before us at Washington longer than that

life of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It has been like many another project of ours at Washington, declared uneconomic and unsound. Such an accusation need not frighten us as practically each and all of our projects from some source or another has been so declared to be. The truth-in-fabrics legislation might be uneconomic and it might be unsound from the point of view of the junk dealer who wants to buy old woolen goods, and have them re-made for sale to the consuming public under the guise of all wool fabrics. The fabrics made of such junk may be of all wool, but assuredly they are not virgin wool, which latter term means the first use of the wool from the sheep's back. We in the Farm Bureau have contended for years that our woolen fabrics should be designated so that the consumer, man or woman, from the farm or from the city, might know what he or she is buying over the retail counter. By having such legislation enacted we would rather boost the sheep industry than boost the rag pickers industry to continue the present plan.

The women folks on the farm buy practically all the clothing fabric which is purchased, and they have a prime consideration in seeking to know what material is in the clothing being purchased. If it is shoddy material made of re-worked wool, they should know it and pay correspondingly lower prices for the fabric. If it is first class material made of virgin wool, having long life and holding its shape, they should know that also, and pay correspondingly increased price for securing a higher quality product.

This legislation will benefit every purchaser of fabrics in the United States, and will benefit too the sheep and wool producers on our American farms. The passage of the law will undoubtedly promote a greater use of virgin wool and in that way will benefit the producer of wool as well as the consumer thereof. Still it is called uneconomic, unsound and unworkable by those who either mistakenly think the legislation is unnecessary or who have selfish interests to subservise in continuing present practices.

It is reasonable then that I commend to your attention and study this legislative project, and extend the hope that the Home and Community Department will lend its strength to the passage of this measure, which so long has been championed by Senator Capper of Kansas, and will again be reintroduced in the 70th Congress.

Maternity and Infancy Act  
Other bills of a direct economic significance to agriculture, pertaining to securing an income from the farm to pay the bill of maintaining an American standard of living, could be described, but there is no necessity of outlining the complete program of the Farm Bureau at Washington in a meeting such as this. There is one additional measure though, which I would like to call to your attention, which has to do more with that part of your slogan which refers to an American standard of living than it does to the portion where reference is made to an income to pay the bill. I now refer to the law which you have already had discussed before you,—the so-called Maternity and Infancy Act.

Once, as I was traveling over the nation making Farm Bureau speeches, someone halted my talk to ask in connection with what I was saying, "what is the most dangerous occupation in the world?" Since I was talking at that particular time upon industrial subjects, I somewhat surprised my inquirer by telling him that the most dangerous business in the world is the business of being a baby. This answer, deviating as it did from the line of talk which was being presented at that time, was received with some surprise, but it is literally and actually true.

Still we find those in the United States, in Congress, and elsewhere, who maintain that we have enough federal departments at Washington; that the federal government has extended its influence too far already among the citizenship; that the women folks neither desire nor need instruction and help in maternity affairs; that the federal government is holding out bribes to the states in asking for so-called federal aid work; in fact there is a complete barrage of arguments against the maternity and infancy act, which has created such a smoke screen as to imperil the continuation of the work.

As to the necessity of education as well as help in this very important activity, it need only be stated that from an estimate compiled by Charles H. Verrill, Commissioner, U. S. Employees Compensation Com-

mission, in 1927, 20,000 persons were accidentally killed in our country, which means one in 5,500. From reports on file with the U. S. Children's Bureau at Washington we find that infant mortality for the last year, for which figures are available, was 70 in 1,000, or 1 in 14. Every effort is being made by a multitude of organizations and government agencies to reduce the loss of life on the part of those who are accidentally killed or the 1 in 5,500 group. In comparison with these great efforts, it is ludicrous to consider,—if it were not so serious,—the comparatively slight efforts which are being made to reduce the deaths of the 1 in 14 ratio applicable to infant mortality.

Act Is In Danger  
I think from these data all will agree that I was right in stating, and am correct in again stating, that the most dangerous business in the world is that of being a baby. Now the question is, what is the Home and Community Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation to do about it? The Maternity and Infancy Act will cease to be an effective federal law when the present monies are expended unless an effective effort is made at Washington to reinstate the legislation and secure appropriations therefor. If the women folks in the Farm Bureau feel that those who have opposed and are now opposing the effective continuance of this legislation are correct, the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation will do no more than it has done in advancing the law. If, on the other hand, the women folks in the Farm Bureau do not subscribe to these arguments which are commonly used against this type of legislation, then it would be helpful to have a statement of

thought from the Farm Bureau women folks upon this very important question which has a direct relation to an American standard of living, for how can we maintain that we have an American standard of living with an infant mortality rate such as above described.

The requests for legislative actions on the part of our women folks, coming to you from Washington Representative, do not mean that he is seeking more things to keep busy on at Washington. His time is fully occupied on the more than thirty projects which the Farm Bureau folks have asked him either to pass or to defeat at Washington. The requests for legislative study and recommendations on the part of the Home and Community Department are made in the belief that the women folks in the Farm Bureau are interested in economics; are interested in an American standard of living; and most of all are devoted to the thought that profit in Agriculture is a thing of first and constant consideration,—all of which can be materially advanced by legislative activities.

Molly—"Won't you play something more, Professor?"

The Professor—"It's getting late. I shall disturb the neighbors."

Molly—"Oh, it doesn't matter about them—they poisoned our cat last week!"—Passing Show (London).

Teacher—"What is the 'Order of the Bath'?"

Kid—"Pa first, then Ma, then us kids, and then the hired girl."—Life.

"We'd never know some folks wuz on a vacation if they didn't come back."—Abe Martin, in Indiana News.

## More Gas, Electricity For Farmers In 1928

Ann Arbor, Jan. 10—Michigan gas and electric utilities will spend around \$46,000,000 this coming year in extending and improving services to the people of the state. This statement, based upon a compilation of figures from the proposed 1928 programs of the various companies, was issued today by the Michigan public utility information bureau.

Electricity will play a more important role than ever before on the farms in Michigan during the coming year. Experimentation has progressed to the point where numerous farm operations such as pumping water, milking, feed grinding, ensilage cutting and egg incubation can be performed profitably with electricity, and the companies believe that many farmers will adopt the new methods in 1928.

A number of communities which hitherto have been without gas service will be supplied by means of high pressure mains from neighboring cities, and some farm homes will also receive gas from these mains.

**NOTICE!**  
The Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange

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

**Garlock-Williams Co.**  
2614 Orleans St.  
Detroit

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

## 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.

Michigan State Farm Bureau

LANSING

MICHIGAN AGENT

MICHIGAN

Farm Bureau domestic, northern origin, Michigan adapted clover and alfalfa seeds grow, endure, produce profitable crops; ask your co-op.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE  
Lansing, Michigan

## BELIEVE COOLIDGE HAS WON McNARY HAUGEN BATTLE

Observer Says Poll Of House Doooms Equalization Fee

### DAWES STANDS FAST

Administration Dusts Off Capper Tinchler Bill Once More

Washington, Jan. 26.—President Calvin Coolidge has won his fight to prevent re-passage of those features of the McNary-Haugen Bill, on which he premised his message last year, it was indicated yesterday, when a poll of the Agricultural Committee of the House disclosed a vote of 165 to 5 in favor of eliminating the much-controverted equalization fee. Previously it had been agreed to strike out all other features of the bill to which the President objected, but the Farm Bureau Federation and other agricultural organizations have insisted that the equalization fee be retained.

Vice-President Charles G. Dawes this week reaffirmed his support of this provision of the bill and it also is being made the chief basis of the campaign in behalf of Frank O. Lowden for presidential nomination.

Among the House members who voted for the equalization fee in the last Congress, but who now have indicated their intention to vote against it in the Agricultural Committee, are John C. Ketcham, of Michigan; Thomas S. Williams, of Illinois; Charles J. Thompson, of Ohio; and Charles Adkins, of Illinois. It is significant that two of these men who are leading in repudiation of the Lowden-Dawes leadership so far as farm legislation is concerned, hail from the home state of these presidential aspirants.

#### The House Falls in Line

A large majority of the House, it is said, is lined up to support the committee's position and this majority further is pledged to resist to the finish any attempt by the Senate to force through the equalization fee provision. It now appears that all farm relief legislation will be defeated in the present Congress through inability of the Houses to reach an agreement, unless the senate finally backs down in its insistence on inclusion of this feature of the bill.

The farm relief measure, as now proposed by the House committee, is in all essentials the same as the Curtis-Tinchler Bill, supported by President Coolidge last year. It would provide a Government board appointed by the President, to deal with the crop surpluses. A revolving fund of \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000 would be appropriated to be used by this board in the purchase of wheat, corn, cotton and other farm commodities, with a view of sustaining prices.

The principal differences between this bill and the one passed last year are first, the elimination of the equalization fee, proposed to be charged back against the producers to cover losses that might accrue to the Government and, second, elimination of the requirement that the President appoint to the Government board only men nominated by the farm organizations.

#### Coolidge in Control

Aside from the equalization fee provision, which was held to be both unconstitutional and practically unworkable, the bill passed last year would have taken the appropriation largely out of the hands of the Government officials and turned it over to the farm organizations. The present bill, by giving the President unrestricted power to select members of the board, keeps Mr. Coolidge in control of the cash box and his reputation in the matter of authorizing expenditure of government money is not such as to cause fear that he would engage in any surplus-producing operation that threatened serious loss to the Federal Treasury.

Politically the attitude of the House committee puts Messrs. Lowden and Dawes in a difficult position. They have gone sled long for the equalization fee, Mr. Lowden's assertion being that, without this provision, no farm legislation can offer any real aid to the farmers. Now the representatives of the agricultural communities themselves in the House have repudiated this position and elected to go along with President Coolidge and his cabinet officers. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, who are credited with inspiring the Administration's opposition to the equalization fee.—Jay C. Hayden in the Detroit News.

A trembling class, faced the inspector as he rapped out questions like a machine gun. But the boys were not to be caught napping, and the replies came back very well until he asked one boy whether he would prefer one-sixth or one-seventh of a lemon.

"I would prefer one-seventh, sir," answered by the boy.

"One-seventh, eh?" said the inspector, grimly, and proceeded to explain that, although that fraction sounded larger, it was really the smaller of the two.

"I know that, sir," said the pupil. "That's why I chose it. I don't like lemons."

Heard lately of a Chinaman who had just become a proud father. Wanting to name his son after Col. Chas. Lindbergh he called him Wun Long Hop.—Leesburg Commercial.

## What Members Say,

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

### McBride Says More On McNary-Haugen Bill

Burton, Michigan, Dec. 17, 1927

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, Gentlemen:

I appreciate your letter in regard to article in Argus Press, particularly referring to the McNary-Haugen bill. I have endeavored to spread its importance before Boards of Supervisors, Granges and general farm bodies in their meetings. The deplorable fact is not the opposition, but the negative of understanding. For this reason I try to put it in terms of local gain to the county or to the acre of farm land.

The Grange tangent of the debenture idea is unexplainable. When 40 years ago David Lubin tried to secure an export bounty in wheat, the same fact came up of countervailing tariffs to meet subsidies. The debenture idea is least of all appropriate to Michigan. We might export 10 million bushels of our wheat and get \$420,000 of certificates and then bring in beans, sugar and wool and pay the duties up to that amount. As a grower of all these products I would get on my usual 1,000 of wheat \$420.00 of certificates and then dissipate it depressing the market for my other products which we import more or less; as wool, sugar, and beans. The idea has not the merit of a straight subsidy. The McNary-Haugen measure is the greatest opportunity that ever came to agriculture.

Very truly,  
JAS. McBRIDE,  
Shiawassee County.

### Oakland Member Has Highway Resolutions

Highland, Michigan, Jan. 18, 1928

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, Gentlemen:

Referring to the matters coming before the convention on February 2, I wish to advise that my view of the following problems are:

I am in favor of the 4 cent gas tax only if it will relieve the general property tax burden.

I am in favor of the low priced license plates.

I am not in favor of permanent plates on account of safety to public and the theft of the machines.

I am in favor of having a portion of the tax money go back to the counties for local road expenses.

I am heartily in favor of the repeal of the covert road law which is a menace to the farmers of the State of Michigan or any other state. The burden is wrongly placed in that the property holder has no voice in obtaining the highway if a few lake owners wish to force the question. I say this act should be repealed or amended so as to give the farmer an equal voice with the others in the matter of building new roads.

I am also in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Respectfully,  
J. LAVERNE MILLER,  
Oakland County.

### Found Sen. Copeland's Address Hot Stuff

Ubyl, Michigan, Jan. 20, 1928

Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, Dear Sir:

I have been reading the Farm Bureau News for the last eight years, but I have never been so interested in any one item as I was in the Farm Bureau News of January 13, when I was reading Senator Copeland's address stating the different ways the tariff is protecting other business and always overlooking the farmers.

I surely extend my thanks to a Senator that will stand for the farmers.

I ask the Michigan Farm Bureau News to print this letter in the next paper and send a copy of it to Senator Copeland.

## 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 WKA

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?

**Resolution**  
The resolutions that I make are very, very few, and yet I have resolved to try. To make this one come true: While traveling over the rugged path oft gloomed with shadows gray, I'll try to cheer each saddened heart I meet along the way.—Selected

Countryman on sixth floor of large department store: "My! It's a climb up them stairs."  
Clerk: Why didn't you take the lift, sir?  
Countryman: "I meant to, but I just missed the thing."

## CLASSIFIED ADS. POULTRY

500,000 HIGH GRADE HOLLYWOOD Seed White Leghorn Accredited Chicks. Males 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. Wagon Hatchery & Farms, Zeeland, Mich. Box 25.

BABY CHICKS—PURE BRED TANGRED White Leghorn Chicks. Breeders Tested and culled by experts. Sturdy Selected Chicks. Discount. Circular Free. Wagon Hatchery & Farms, Zeeland, Mich. Box 25.

## FARM PROSPERITY is Built on Quality Seeds and Feeds

**Crops—Dairy Cows—and 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 2 1/2% 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.

## Farmers' Week

Is the opportune time to visit your

## Clothing Dept.

You will find some fine materials for SUITS and OVERCOATS, 100% Virgin Woolens made to WEAR. All garments are tailored to your individual measure, made the way you enjoy wearing them. Guaranteed in every way.

Suits \$25 to \$43.75

Overcoats \$25 to \$45

Special prices are being given on 100% Virgin Wool Underwear. We can save you money. We carry both union and two piece.

Our READY-MADE TROUSER stock is being closed out. It will pay you to look these over as they are real values marked low for quick removal.

DON'T FORGET That a 5% DISCOUNT

Is given to all "PAID UP" FARM BUREAU MEMBERS on purchases made in this Department. Use your Department and get merchandise that is right in every respect.

Plan to visit the Department. Measurements for SUITS and OVERCOATS will gladly be taken and filed for future use without obligating you in the least. We are anxious to be of service whenever possible.



## State Farm Bureau CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

221-227 N. CEDAR STREET LANSING, MICH.

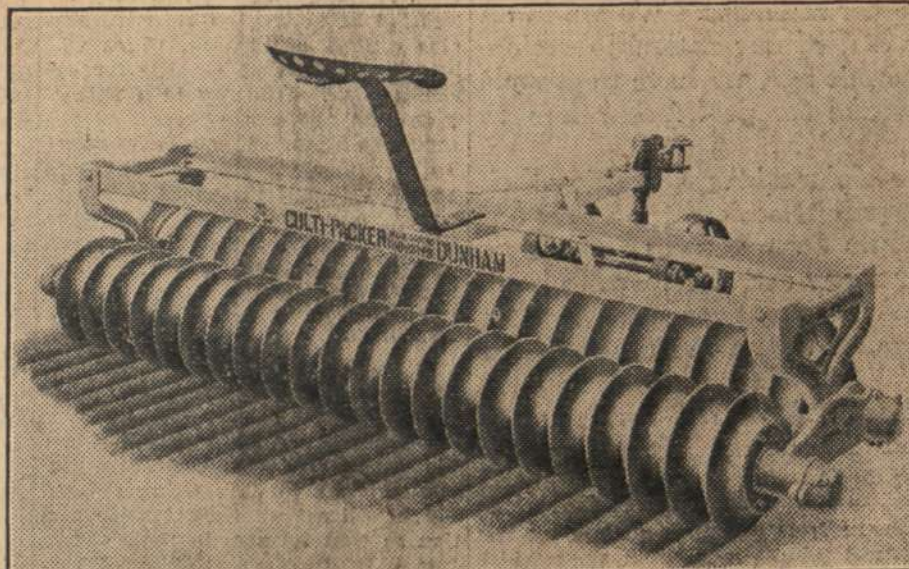
## A New Member

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.

Horse or tractor drawn—mulches the surface—packs the soil—breaks the crust—prevents winter killing.



Automatic Weight and Pressure equalizer adjusts gangs to inequalities of the soil and adds to riding ease.



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

FRONT WHEELS  
REAR WHEELS

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 and mulching the surface—it plows and replows the soil.

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



Quick Detachable End Wheels may be removed so gangs may be split to straddle corn and other row crops.

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 for 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.

#### PRICE COMPARISON

Front wheels 15 inch diameter. Rear wheels 12 inch diameter.

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	\$59.95	\$ 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

\*Deduct \$4.00 for Culti-Packer if wanted without forecarriage and seat. Prices are F. O. B. Berea, Ohio

If It Isn't a Dunham, It Isn't a Culti-Packer

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

Prices F. O. B. Berea, Ohio

**DUNHAM'S GUARANTEE**—The Culti-Packer is sold to you based on a 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