

MEMBERSHIP WORK PRIZES OFFERED BY STATE FARM BUREAU

LOCAL UNITS CAN DO MUCH TOWARD ASSISTING A. F. B. F. IN BATTLE ON READJUSTMENT OF TARIFF SCHEDULE

Summary Is Given Here Showing Commodities And Proposed Disposition of Tariffs Together With Duties Suggested By Organized Agriculture

Unless President Hoover takes a more active hand in the tariff fight and insists upon a limited revision with agriculture predominantly in mind, the tariff controversy can be expected to carry over into the next session of Congress, scheduled to convene in December, according to the view expressed in a communication, recently by Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Gray explains that while a considerable number of industrial tariff rates were pared down by the Republican majority of the finance committee many rates were increased above the rates recommended by the House.

Among the commodities which farmers purchase or which enter into the manufacture of articles purchased by farmers, the finance committee bill just completed provides an increase of duty on each of the following articles: plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcines, from \$1.40 to \$3 per ton; glass globes and shades, from 65% to 85% ad valorem; electric light bulbs with filaments, from 20% to 25%, or one cent each and 30% ad valorem; pig iron, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton; cotton warp-knit fabrics, from 45% to 55%; cotton shirts from 37% to 50%; hit-and-miss cotton rag rugs from 55% to 75%; cotton sewing thread, from 25% to 30%; crocheting, darning, embroidery and knitting cottons, from 25% to 35%; pins, including hair pins, safety-pins, hat pins, etc., from 35% to 60% if made of iron or steel and 45% if made from other materials; knives, including pocket knives, clasp knives, pruning knives, building knives, etc., increased two cents each.

The rate on hides was retained at 10% despite the fact that organized agriculture protested such a rate as being inadequate to reflect much benefit back to the cattle producers while, at the same time, the rates on various leathers were increased.

Rates on other commodities which farmers purchase were increased, particularly on wire fencing, cotton hosiery, woven fabrics of wool over four ounces per square yard, pile fabrics of wool, silk woven fabrics, organdy and printed fabrics of cotton, cotton tapestry and upholstery cloths, spring clothes-pins and many other items.

Various fertilizer materials were retained on the dutiable list.

The following summary prepared by the Legislative Department of the A. F. B. F. shows a comparison of what organized agriculture recommended in the way of tariff rates on farm products and what it received at the hands of the majority membership of the Senate Finance Committee.

Out of a total of 256 items of interest to agriculture which are listed in the attached summary, in only 38 instances did the Committee give rates equal to or greater than the rates requested by organized agriculture, whereas in 218 instances the Committee failed to give what organized agriculture asked for.

This summary will give Farm Bureau members a guide by which to direct their efforts when writing or wiring their Senators and Representatives concerning the bill.

Tariff Rate Summary

COMMODITIES	WHAT WE ASKED FOR	WHAT WE GOT
SCHEDULE I.		
Fertilizer Materials: Free entry for fertilizer Retained on dutiable list		
Phosphoric acid, ammonium chloride, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate	other uses	for all purposes
Animal Oils:		
Cod, herring, menhaden	2c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	5c per gallon
Whale oil	2.7c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	6c per gallon
Seal oil	2.4c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	6c per gallon
Vegetable Oils:		
Olive oil, containers under 40 pounds	17 1/2c per lb.	7 1/2c per lb.
Other olive oil, edible	18 1/2c per lb.	6 1/2c per lb.
Linseed Oil	3.9c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	3.7c per lb.
Cocconut oil	2.8c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	2c per lb.
Rapeseed oil	3.7c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	6c per gallon
Poppseed oil	8.8c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	2c per lb.
Cottonseed oil	3.6c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	3c per lb.
Soy bean oil	2.8c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	2.8c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.
Peanut oil	5.4c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	4c per lb.
Palm kernel oil	3.6c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	1c per lb.
Sesame oil	5.4c per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.	3c per lb.
Other extracted oils	45% ad valorem	20% ad valorem
Casein	8c per lb. but not under 60%	3 1/2c per lb.
Potato starch	2 1/2c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Other starches n. s. p. f.	2 1/2c per lb.	1 1/2c per lb.
SCHEDULE V.		
Sugar (Basic rate 96 degrees)	2.75c per lb.	2.75c per lb.
Cuban sugar	3c	2.9c on Cuban
Blackstrap molasses	5c per gallon	3/10c per lb. of total sugar (about 1 1/2c per gallon)
Maple sirup	6 1/2c per lb.	6c per lb.
Maple sugar	9c per lb.	9c per lb.
SCHEDULE VI.		
Wrapper tobacco: Unstemmed	Higher than \$2.50 per lb.	\$2.10 per lb.

(Continued on page three)

46.9 BUSHELS PER ACRE



Two views of Mr. C. D. Finkbeiner's 11 acres of certified Red Rock wheat near Clinton, Michigan. This wheat won first place in the Ira H. Butterfield Memorial Grain Growing Contest at the Michigan State Fair. Mr. Finkbeiner says that the field was fertilized with Farm Bureau 2-12-6 at the rate of 275 pounds per acre, drilled in at the time of seeding. Three or four loads of manure were also applied to each of the two fields and one had sweet clover plowed under, which materially increased the yield. Mr. Finkbeiner's wheat met the requirements of the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n as certified Red Rock Wheat seed.

SEND BLANKETS ON MAY ORDERS

Shipment of blankets to Farm Bureau members who took advantage of a special mill offer last May has been started and it is expected that all blankets will have been shipped by the time this issue of the News reaches the readers.

Wrapping a thousand woolen blankets in individual packages is no small task and has kept a small crew busy for several days. The orders for the thousand blankets were filled during three weeks in May and is an exceptional testimonial for a commodity of this character. The orders were placed with the clothing department of the Farm Bureau in May with the understanding that delivery would be made in September, thus allowing the mills to work on the materials during the summer months. Through this arrangement a considerable saving in the cost to the Farm Bureau member could be effected.

Many who ordered in May and who have received their blankets have re-ordered, asking that an effort be made to get the mills to honor their orders. This the clothing department is doing, having about five dozen orders for second shipments under special discount arrangement.

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBMITS MAJORITY REPORT ON TARIFF

Recommendations Made on 431 Rate Changes and on Some Amendments

ESTIMATE REVENUE CUT Would Retain Flexible Part Of Existing Law as to Administration

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Finance on the tariff bill (H. R. 2867), containing for the most part a statement of the 431 rate change recommendations and amendments to the administrative provisions made by the Committee without extensive explanations, has been made public by the Committee chairman, Senator Smoot (Rep.), of Utah. There will be no minority report, the ranking minority member of the Committee, Senator Simmons (Dem.), of North Carolina, has announced.

Rate changes made by the Committee majority number 177 increases and 254 decreases, according to Senator Smoot, and are estimated to return a revenue of \$605,498,000, as compared with a probable return from the bill as it passed the House of \$646,014,000, and revenue from the existing law of \$516,581,000.

Flexible Provisions Changed
Prominent among the Committee recommendations relating to the administrative sections of the bill is retention of a six-membered bipartism Tariff Commission rather than a 7-membered commission appointed without regard to party affiliation, such as was provided in the measure passed by the House. The Senate Committee retained, however, the House language permitting the President to recreate the Commission.

Flexible provisions of the Fordney- (Continued on page two)

GRAY PICTURES TARIFF AS BIG AID TO FARMER

Organized Effort To Obtain Protection Will Be Well Repaid

SPEAKS IN MICHIGAN Says New Economic Shifts Make Necessary Quick Tariff Changes.

"The tariff fight alone at Washington, is worth every dollar that any farmer in Michigan, Nebraska, Louisiana, Maine or California has invested in the farm organization throughout his life time. The fee which you pay one year to the Farm Bureau is but a drop in a bucket compared to the benefit which you will get, and which your succeeding generations will enjoy from the tariff rates which we are seeking to have adopted on the commodities which you raise in your state, and on various other commodities raised in all other states of our nation."

In these words, Chester H. Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation special representative at Washington, D. C., showed the need of co-ordinated effort among farmers to obtain all that is possible in the way of tariff protection through Congress this year, speaking at the eleventh annual banquet of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, he added.

"It will not be sufficient for the Congress at Washington merely to make a gesture towards giving agriculture the protection it wants, and which it must have if it survives perpetually in our nation. There must be a balance maintained in this tariff matter along several lines. First of all there must be an adjustment of tariff rates so that agricultural commodities have the same measure of protection that industrial commodities now enjoy. Farmers will not tolerate a continuation of the wide spread which now exists between their commodities and the industrial ones, even though many farm commodities might be notably increased in their rates of duty. In other words, the position of the farmers at Washington is that industrial rates should stay very largely where they are, and agricultural rates, which have only within the last ten years come into conditions which require protection, should be raised to a degree and with a speed which industrial rates have never in times past found necessary to be used.

Must Have Balance.
"Second, it will be no less than an affront to agriculture to put high rates of duty on wheat, corn, fruits, cotton, potatoes, rice, cottonseed and other oils, and then let in free duty, or at negligible rates of duty, such commodities as Java starch in the form of tapioca and cassava, bananas which come to us from Central America, jute which competes with cotton directly and is grown in British India on the coolie labor basis, and a long list of vegetable oils grown mostly in the tropics which compete in one way or another with all our animals and vegetable oils.

"The fellow we are thinking of now in tariff matters at Washington is he who produces the farm crop, whatever that crop may be, who meets foreign competition. If the alfalfa seed pro- (Continued on page two)

CUTS OUT DEFICIT AT STATE COLLEGE

Michigan State college, which a little over a year ago has a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, now has a "rehabilitation fund" of almost \$100,000, according to an audit recently completed.

Led from the financial wilderness in which it was left by former Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield, by the new president, Robert S. Shaw, and his staff, the college now is in good financial condition and some projects which had been deferred during the period of financial stress may be undertaken and completed.

Mr. Shaw, a canny Scotchman who shuns publicity, became president of the college in May, 1928, and on June 30, 1929 the college had a surplus of \$98,235.31.

President Shaw indicates that there will continue to be a surplus as long as he is in charge and assigns the following reasons for the improvement in the college finances:

The reduction of administrative and operative overhead costs.
The voluntary curtailment of expenditures by department heads.
The increase in receipts and enrollment.



Pres. R. S. Shaw

In the meantime, it was pointed out, the staff and faculty salaries had not been reduced. On the other hand some salaries have been increased a little and the faculty has been slightly enlarged.

Although the \$98,000 surplus has been set up a reserve Mr. Shaw prefers to call it a rehabilitation fund, one which the college needs for successful operation and not intended to be the objective of "raids."

The deficit in the college funds on June 30, 1926, was said to have been \$162,794.08 and a year later the deficit had mounted to \$224,708.17.

WARNS SHIPPERS OF LIVE STOCK

Weight Stock Before Loading And Have Good Record There Of.

Says Mr. A. P. Mills, manager of the Farm Bureau Traffic Dept. to the News:

"A short time ago a Farm Bureau member in Genesee county shipped a car load of lambs to the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Detroit. The shipment, which was loaded in two cars, met with serious delay while in the carrier's possession, thus arriving at destination on a poor market, as well as having showed a heavy excess shrink.

"Our member requested that we file claim against carriers for his loss, which amounted to \$134.54, but owing to the fact that shipper could not furnish us with an affidavit of the home weight of the lambs, we were unable to effect a settlement with the railroad.

"I wish you would make a story of this case, in order that it may be impressed upon members and others the importance of weighing their live stock before loading and retaining their home weights in such a manner that claims can be properly supported in cases of this nature. This shipment traveled a distance of 68 miles and there should not have been any shrink in delivery to the stock yards caused a shrink of 9 1/2 pounds per head, as claimed by shipper, but I was unable to support his contention, thereby making it impossible for us to make settlement."

May Hunt Partridge

Hunters will have a chance to try their skill on "Partridge" and prairie chickens in the lower peninsula this fall for a period of five days, extending from October 16th to 20th, inclusive, as a result of the recent action of the Conservation Commission.

COUNTY QUOTA OF TWO NEW MEMBERS IN EACH TOWNSHIP IS GOAL OF THE SEPTEMBER CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERS

County With Most New Members and One With Quota First to Be Recognized in Award Of Prizes. Members Who Sign Most Will Be Guests At Banquet.

What, with the September program of membership building as being carried out in Michigan counties as part of the American Farm Bureau plan, and with counties scheduling fall Trade-A-Day campaigns for additional members, the roster of the Michigan State Farm Bureau stands well in line for a considerable increase.

The national drive for members during the current month is the most extensive move ever made by the Farm Bureau to strengthen its outposts and build a firmer unit for expressing the thoughts and wishes of agriculture. The Trade-A-Day method of building up county units appears to be the most popular method of soliciting ever adopted in the state.

A dozen Trade-A-Day campaigns have been slated some between two counties and some within counties, where one section of a county trades membership solicitation work with another part of the county. Whether entirely within the county or a trade between two counties, the plan engenders more enthusiasm among the members than any other that has been put into practice.

In addition to quarterly meetings and district meetings of Farm Bureau members during the next few weeks, the following dates have been scheduled for Trade-A-Day campaigns: Nov. 4, Shiawassee to Clinton; Nov. 5, Kent Trade-A-Day, south half of county to north half; Nov. 6, Ottawa county, south to north; Nov. 12, Kent county, north half to south half; Nov. 13, Ottawa county, north half to south half; Nov. 15, Barry county to Allegan county; Nov. 15, Eaton county to Ionia county; Nov. 22, Ionia county to Eaton county and on the same date, Allegan returns work in Barry county.

USE BLANKS FOR NEW MEMBERSHIPS

When the organization department of the State Farm Bureau sent out application blanks for memberships, a few days ago, the thought was that members receiving the blanks use them to get new members. Some understood this as it was meant and others apparently took it as an invitation to send in their membership dues for the next year.

The Farm Bureau is glad to receive the dues but the idea of sending out the blanks was to increase the membership by giving each member the "tools for signing" up one new member—someone who is not now a member of the organization.

Some who have used the blanks as intended have written in that they were surprised to find how easy it is to get a neighbor to become a Farm Bureau member.

Corn, Alfalfa Lead As Crops For Dairy

Corn, alfalfa, and pasture grass have proved to be the most profitable crops grown on the dairy farm.

In changing from alfalfa to corn, the first cutting of alfalfa is removed and the ground is plowed and corn planted for silage. Manure is applied for each crop of corn except the one following the alfalfa, and in summer, when it can not be used on the corn or alfalfa, it is placed on the pastures. Lime is applied every six years previous to sowing the alfalfa.

To Increase Acreage

Intentions to increase winter wheat acreage 1.2 per cent above the area sown last fall, and to increase rye acreage 4.9 per cent above last year's sowings have been reported by 20,000 farmers, as of August 15, to the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Shiawassee and Tuscola

Shiawassee County Farm Bureau has set up a plan of co-operating with the American Farm Bureau in the September drive for new members by appointing a chairman in each township to direct the work of getting members to talk Farm Bureau within their respective townships. A township quota of two new members has been established and the chairmen urged to work to exceed this quota wherever possible. Tuscola Farm Bureau is proceeding on the same plan.

State Offers Prizes. To encourage the work of membership signing, the State Farm Bureau is offering prizes to the membership workers who respond most promptly with quotas this month and to counties signing most.

The following letter, sent out over the signature of Mr. Brody, is self-explanatory and carries a message that should be of sufficient interest to each member to encourage considerable membership signing during September.

September 9, 1929.

Dear Friend:
The interest shown in our state in the American Farm Bureau Federation nation-wide membership campaign for September is very encouraging. A few days ago Mr. Nash wrote the presidents and secretaries in full about this and the response from many of the County Farm Bureaus has been very gratifying. While Mr. Nash and I were discussing the matter this morning, some further suggestions occurred to us which I am passing on to you.

As stated in the previous letter, the quota set up by our state organization for each county is two members per township. To accomplish this, we would suggest that your board of officers appoint a good active Farm Bureau member as chairman in each township to secure two new members. Even this small quota per township will mean 32 new members per 16 township county and, we believe, with a tentative organization of this kind you will have no difficulty in accomplishing this.

The State Farm Bureau is offering two prizes; one to the first county reporting its full quota, and one to the county securing the largest number of new members during September. The prize in each case will be a complimentary ticket to the State Farm Bureau Annual Banquet in February, which will be given to the members of the County Farm Bureau Board and to each member signing a member in the winning counties. It is not absolutely necessary that two members be obtained from each township, but we would prefer to have your quota for the county reasonably well distributed.

Secretary Winder, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, reports the interest in several of the other states as being very good and we surely want Michigan to rank with the best. With best wishes for success in your county, I am

Very sincerely,
C. L. Brody,
Secretary-Manager.

May Troll With Motor

Michigan fishermen who are interested in the sport of trolling, will be interested to know that the order prohibiting trolling from motor driven boats in certain inland waters of this state, was rescinded at the August meeting.

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LEE CHILSON Editor
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Editorials

USING OUR VOICE

The one great purpose of organizing agriculture is to give strength to its voice in matters of local, state and national import.

Chester Gray, the spokesman for the Farm Bureau, has been doing some exceptionally valuable work for the farmers of this country.

Farm Bureau plan with a touch of life here and there throughout it where the local units have given expression of sentiment.

As Mr. Gray points out in reporting progress on the readjustment of tariffs, groups which have exerted the most pressure from the folks back home have been the ones who have been attended to in the tariff bill.

Certainly, more than the voice of one man is needed when we study the tariff picture wherein the committee has allowed equal or greater rates for agriculture in but 38 instances...

SENATE COMMITTEE SUB-MITTED MAJORITY REPORT

(Continued from page one)

McCumber Act of 1922, authorizing the President to raise or lower duties by 50 per cent to carry out the expressed purpose of Congress in affording protection to American industry...

Competition As Basis

Both the House and Senate bills in lieu of "costs of production," directs the President to conform to the principal "conditions of competition in the principal market or markets of the United States between domestic articles and like or similar competitive imported articles..."

"Your Committee approves this change, and is believed that this standard will permit more speedy adjustments, that the conditions will always be ascertainable, and that the resulting changes in rates will conform more nearly to the acknowledged policy or the Congress..."

Regarding the section specifying certain factors to be taken into a consideration in determining competitive levels, the Committee report points out that in the tariff act of 1922 costs of transportation were not defined.

Views on Transportation Costs

"Differences in the views as to what particular costs of transportation should be considered in administering the flexible tariff provisions of that act have given rise to several divided decisions by the Tariff Commission," states the report.

The employment of domestic rather than foreign value in the levying of ad valorem duties is also recommended in the report which urges approval of the section "providing for a conversion of the rates fixed by the bill to the rates based on domestic value; the conversion to be made by the Tariff Commission and the result of its work to be reported to the Congress."

Other important administrative changes reported by the majority include the restoration of the milling in bond provisions of existing law and the prohibition of articles offered for entry bearing United States trade marks or patent notices.

Prominent among the rate changes recommended by the committee is an increase on raw Cuban sugar from \$1.76 to \$2.20 per hundred pounds. This is a reduction from the rate of \$2.40 passed by the House.

The Committee report also refers to the increase in duty on pig iron, from \$1.12 1/2 a ton where it was placed by Presidential proclamation, to \$1.50 and the placing of manganese ores and concentrates on the free list. This product now bears 10 per cent duty on the metallic content of manganese.

House rates on brick and cement which were taken off the free list were retained by the Senate Committee, though shingles were returned. On the agricultural schedule the report states "the Committee has agreed substantially to the considerable increases in rates on agricultural products provided by the House bill."

Nitrogen Aids Legumes

When a legume is grown the addition of nitrogen to the soil is not usually necessary, as the legume will gather its own nitrogen, but an application of phosphorus and potash often increases the crop greatly and thus enables the plant to gather more nitrogen.

GRAY PICTURES TARIFF AS BIG AID TO FARMERS

(Continued from page one)

duer meets competition from abroad, from France, Argentina, South Africa, and Turkestan, he should have a higher rate of duty to protect him against foreign competition even though his product, alfalfa seed, is purchased by a larger group of farmers in the United States than produce it.

Need High Duties

"If the butter producers meet competition from New Zealand and Denmark, as well as from Canada, they should have higher rates of duty even though it might be true that more farmers buy butter than produce it."

"If the man who fattens and ripens beef in the Nebraska feed lots, or the man who produces stockers and feeders farther west, needs protection he should have it even though beef is bought by more farmers than ripen it, and even though stockers and feeders in their final marketable form are consumed by more farmers than produce them."

"The time has come in economic international shifts that the American farmer who meets a foreign competitor must be thought of in making our new tariff law, or else we will be forced to conclude that every agricultural commodity in the United States should meet foreign competition unaided by governmental assistance."

"It is on these broad bases that our fight is being waged at Washington with the definite understanding that agriculture now is in such a position that it cannot afford to place itself in competition with the world even though we may justly pride ourselves on the individual and collective efficiency of the American farmer as a producer."

Fermented Corn

Fermentation industries now produce from corn alone, products which are annually valued at \$118,000,000, besides the cornstarch, glucose, corn oil, and stock feed which add other millions to that figure.

COUNTERFEIT BILL EASILY DETECTED

The first attempt to counterfeit the new small-sized currency has ended in failure.

Advices have been received by the Secret Service that several counterfeit reports points out, with an important change as to what shall comprise the basis of such adjustments.

It was the official opinion that the new bills were exceedingly hard to counterfeit. It is the expectation of the Department of the Treasury that the number of the counterfeits will gradually decrease as efforts to imitate the new bills end in failure.

Horsefeathers!

Man, in restaurant: "Waiter, there is no chicken in this soup!"
Waiter: "Well, did you ever see any horse in horse-radish?"

How to Make the National A. F. B. F. Membership Campaign a Success During September

TELL EACH PROSPECT

1. How the Farm Bureau can help him get the five things every farmer wants:

- a. Efficient production.
b. Better merchandising methods.
c. Higher living standards.
d. A well rounded community.
e. An equal opportunity.

2. Explain the necessity for the organization of agriculture as insisted upon by the new Federal Farm Board so that assistance may be obtained to help him and his neighbors.

3. The benefits you personally have derived from through your association with the Farm Bureau.

4. The benefits he has derived through the activities of the county, state and national Farm Bureau organizations although he has not been a member.

5. Explain how the Farm Bureau can not only save, but put money in his pocket through co-operative purchasing and marketing projects.

6. Tell him how the Farm Bureau will assist his wife and children.

7. Tell him about BUREAU FARMER that will come to him each month through his membership.

8. Get his name on the dotted line as a new Farm Bureau member.

USE TEAM-WORK

- 1. Organize the county Farm Bureau into two teams. (East vs. West, Blue vs. Red, etc.)
2. Offer as a prize for the team who secures the most members a dinner or banquet to be served by the losers.

3. Organize the men against the women with a banquet as the prize to the winners.

4. Keep a chart at campaign headquarters showing the progress of the drive and which team is leading. (Two racing cars, cut out of beaverboard may be pitted against each other with each car labeled to represent a team. Each member secured puts the team's car a mile ahead. The car that covers the greatest distance is the winner.)

5. Keen rivalry may be worked up between teams, especially if their captains are well known.

PUBLICITY COUNTS

HOW TO GET IT

- 1. Arrange a series of public meetings or rallies in each community of the county.
a. Provide inspirational and martial music by a band or orchestra.
b. Have a good song leader to get the audience singing.
c. Have a few, but very forceful speakers who will deliver good inspirational short talks.
d. Use Official A. F. B. F. Motion Pictures.
2. Obtain the assistance of all of the newspapers in the county.
a. Provide the newspapers with a specific account of things accomplished during the current year by the Farm Bureau.
b. Keep the newspapers posted on the progress of the campaign.
3. Put on a direct by mail campaign.
a. Send out printed, typed or mimeographed material direct from the county Farm Bureau office to every farm family in the county.
b. Invite non-members to attend rallies, meetings, etc.
c. Send out a form letter to every farm family in the county inviting them to join the Farm Bureau and tell the advantages of being a member.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Of the Campaign
Of Meetings
Of Dinner Meetings
Of County and Township Rallies
Of Team Schools
Of County Manager
Of State Sponsor
Of Campaign Cabinet
Of Township Chairman - Cabinet

REPORTS OF PROGRESS

- Doing
State, National and Local Farm Bureau Work
Board of Directors Meeting
Team School in the County Sign-Up Period

EXTENSION WORK

- Farm Bureau's part in County Agent Work
Farm Bureau's part in Boys' and Girls' Club work
Farm Bureau's part in Women's work

COUNTY FARM BUREAU STORIES

- Short History of the County Farm Bureau
Letters of support from old and present members and officers
Farm Bureau's present and future program
Stories about various Counties
Stage a telephone campaign.
a. Give each loyal member the names of at least four non-members to call.
b. By calling from a central exchange, over party lines the telephone solicitor can call practically every farmer in the county within an hour.
5. Obtain membership campaign posters from national headquarters (\$2.75 a hundred) and display them in prominent places.
6. If your county has access to a radio station, have inspirational talks broadcast. Noon-time is an excellent hour.

BORER IS ACTIVE IN MONROE FIELDS

Heavy Infestation Ruined What Would Have Been A Heavy Yield

Farmers of Michigan who doubt that the corn borer is a menace to the corn crops are invited to visit the Munroe corn borer Station and to inspect fields of corn in Munroe county which show infestations running as high as 90 per cent.

Dean J. F. Cox, Michigan State College, states that the fields of Earl VanRiper, Ida, shows damage which will make it unfit for harvest for any purpose except silage. In this field, nearly every stalk contains one or more borers, the average number per stalk is five.

Dean Cox says that this field is as badly damaged as any he saw in Canada when the infested area in that province was visited by a delegation of Michigan people.

In another corn field three miles north of Munroe, 500 stalks were examined and all but one contained borers. Forty-three of the destroyers were found in one stalk. This field is unfit for the harvest for grain and only a little silage corn can be salvaged from the wreckage left by the borers.

Some strains of corn, bred at the Munroe station, appear to be immune from borer damage. These new types of corn and other means used in controlling the borers can be inspected at the station.

Law Requires That Trappers Mark Traps

Trappers this fall will be required to have their traps marked with a tag or plate bearing the owner's name and address. This phase of the new game law now in effect further states that the name and address shall be in the English language.

The old law which required numbered metal tags, which were issued with muskrat trapping licenses, to be attached to traps, resulted in much confusion and delay in the apprehending of violators. It was necessary for wardens to communicate with the department at Lansing in order to determine the ownership of illegally set traps, and by that time it often was too late to catch the owner.

Availability of Food

In Soil is Important

To furnish food for the plants growing on the soil organic matter must decay, thus making soluble in the soil water some of the food elements which are then taken up by the plant roots.

COUNTY PLAN

- 1. See that all preliminaries are arranged before September 1.
2. Appoint a national membership drive committee to direct the campaign throughout the entire month of September.
3. Appoint township chairmen for each township in the county to work under the direction of the county committee.
4. Appoint a publicity committee to keep the campaign in the minds of every person in the county during the entire month.
5. Advise every member of the Farm Bureau of the membership drive.
6. Furnish each member with application cards and other material and get his assurance that he will call on a definite number of his neighbors so that every farmer in the county is interviewed.
7. Have a "closer committee" to function on "hard-boiled" cases where expert membership solicitation methods must be used.
8. Have a cashier to handle all funds and keep an accounting of them as the drive progresses.
9. Advise national headquarters of your county's plan in advance and of the final results.

TOWNSHIP PLAN

- 1. Have solicitors in every township call on every farmer. (If in each township, only one member is secured the national membership will be swelled 15,000 members.
2. Have solicitors trade places in each township. The visiting solicitor can often sign up members among men with whom he is not so well acquainted as his neighbor.
3. Put townships in competition with each other in soliciting memberships.

GET WOMEN'S HELP

- 1. In each community enlist the aid of the Home and Community Department and the Home Bureau.
2. Have each farm wife call on her neighbor and convince the neighboring wife of the necessity for her husband's joining the Farm Bureau. (Often through the wife the interest of the husband can be aroused and his signature secured on the membership application blank.)
3. In soliciting memberships, be sure to show the farm wife the advantages she may derive by having her husband join the Farm Bureau.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT NECESSARY

- 1. Emphasize the necessity for each member of your county Farm Bureau to secure at least one new member.
2. Provide each member with application blanks, and other necessary material in membership solicitation.
3. Have individual workers keep in touch with the campaign headquarters, team captains, etc., daily, to report progress.
4. Offer a prize for the individual member who secures the greatest number of members.

REMEMBER - THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR MEMBERSHIP

FARM BUREAU GOES ON RECORD TO GET HELP FOR PACKERS

Formal Statement Pictures Changed Condition In Retail Selling

A movement has been instituted nationally to have a modification of the Packers Consent Decree effected as a possible means of securing better prices to the producers of livestock. The decree was issued in 1920, prohibiting the country's four great packing houses from handling anything but meat and meat products.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has just put itself on record, through a statement issued by its president, Sam Thompson, favoring a modification of this decree. Mr. Thompson's statement carries the sentiment expressed by the A. F. B. F. board at its regular meeting in June and was delivered to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture on September 2 as representing the attitude of some 20 or 25 agricultural associations.

In his statement, President Thompson declared that the Board of Directors of the A. F. B. F., in session in Chicago on June 19, 1929, after a full consideration of changes during the past ten years in the distribution of food products and the effect of these changes on the packers operating under the terms of the Packer Consent Decree went on record as follows:

Decree Discriminatory
"Recognizing the change in conditions which brought about the issuance of the Packers Consent Decree; recognizing that the decree is discriminatory in that it bars four prominent packers from a field open not only to their present competitors but to all others who are now entering or may enter the field of processing and retailing meats, appreciating that the widening margin between wholesale and retail costs can and does curtail the consumption of meat, it is the opinion of the Board of Directors of the A. F. B. F. that the interests of the members of this organization can be best served by modification of that decree."

"The Packer Consent Decree was entered by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on February 27, 1920. It was a decree voluntarily accepted by Swift and Company, Armour and Company, Wilson and Company and the Cudahy Packing Company.

Different Situation
"With the signing of that decree, these packers were enjoined from owning or controlling public cold storage warehouses, retail meat markets, stockyards, utilizing refrigerator cars, branch houses or other facilities for the distribution or sale of unrelated commodities.
It is estimated that chain stores are now operating a total of approximately 15,000 retail meat markets. It is further estimated that the chain groceries do from 35 to 50 per cent of the total grocery business in the United States.
This growth in expansion of the chain stores and the controlling position that the chain store is now assuming in the retail distribution of groceries and meats vitally affects the situation. The retail price and market is now determined by the retail chain store. The packer and livestock producer are rapidly losing control of the market of their product. The spread between wholesale and retail price of meat affects the total consumption of meat. It is evident that freedom of competition is the best safeguard against unreasonably low livestock prices and unreasonably high meat price. This freedom of competition is naturally lacking so far as the four packers above named are forced to operate under the terms of the Consent Decree.

Reasons Summed Up
"It is likewise evident to the producer of livestock that the price he receives for his livestock is dependent on the price which the packer can obtain for the manufactured product. If the packer is entirely at the mercy of the retailer, he can only pass on to the producer the resulting low price.

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

State Farm Life
Ask your State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Agent about this new life insurance plan. State Farm Mutual men and principles of service are behind it.

STATE FARM LIFE INS. COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU STATE AGENT
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Local Units Can Do Much Toward Assisting A. F. B. F. In Battle on Reajustment of Tarriff

(Continued from page one) Higher than \$3.15 per lb. \$2.75 per lb. (Filler mixed with 5% 35% wrapper, 87 1/2% per lb. unstemmed, \$1.17 1/2 stemmed)

Stemmed	Higher than \$3.15 per lb.	\$2.75 per lb.
(Filler mixed with 5% 35% wrapper, 87 1/2% per lb. unstemmed, \$1.17 1/2 stemmed)		
SCHEDULE VII.		
Live cattle:		
Under 800 pounds	2c per lb.	2c per lb.
800 pounds and over	4c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Beef and veal	8c per lb.	6c per lb.
Sheep, lambs, and goats	\$2.00 per head	\$3.00 per head
Mutton and goat meat	5c per lb.	7c per lb.
Fresh lamb	5c per lb.	2c per lb.
Swine	5c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Pork	5c per lb.	3 1/4c per lb.
Bacon, hams and shoulders, and other prepared pork	6c per lb.	3c per lb.
Lard	5c but not under 45% ad valorem	5c per lb.
Lard substitutes	5c but not under 45% ad valorem	5c per lb.
Meats, n. s. p. f.	40% ad valorem	5c per lb.
Milk, fresh or sour	8c but not less than 40% ad valorem	6c but not under 20%
Cream, fresh or sour	60c per gallon but not under 40%	6 1/2c per gallon
Skimmed milk and buttermilk	2c but not under 40%	56.6c per gallon
Milk, condensed or evaporated, in containers:		
Unsweetened:		
Sweetened:		
All other milk, condensed	3c but not under 40%	1.5c per lb.
Dried milk products:		
Dried whole milk	10c but not under 40%	2.75c per lb.
Dried cream	14c but not under 40%	2.50c per lb.
Skim milk and buttermilk	4c but not under 60%	6-1 1/2c per lb.
Malted milk and milk compounds and milk substitutes:		
Butter and butter substitutes	40% ad valorem	12-1 3/4c per lb.
Cheese (including substitutes)	15c but not under 45%	2c per lb.
American 8c per lb.; Swiss 12c per lb.; other 15c per lb. with minimum of 40% ad val. on all		35% ad valorem
Live poultry	10c per lb. but not under 40%	14c per lb.
Baby chicks	4c each	8c per lb.
Dressed poultry	10c but not under 40%	10c per doz
Eggs in the shell	12c per doz	3c per lb.
Frozen eggs	Yolk 30c per lb.; albumen 6c per lb.; whole, 34c per lb.	18c per lb. for all
Dried eggs	6c per lb.	3c per lb.
Honey	50c per 100 lbs.	25c per 100 lbs.
Buckwheat:		
Hulled or unhulled	2c per lb.	1 1/2c per lb.
Flour, grits or groats		
Corn, including cracked corn	30c per bushel	25c per bushel
Corn meal, grits, flour	60c per 100 lbs.	50c per 100 lbs.
Barley	24c per bushel	20c per bushel
Oats	16c per bushel but not under 45%	15c per bushel
Unhulled ground oats	50c but not under 45%	45c per 100 lbs.
Rice:		
Paddy or rough rice	2c but not under 45%	1c per lb.
Brown rice	2 1/2c but not under 45%	1 1/4c per lb.
Milled rice	3 1/2c but not under 50%	2c per lb.
Broken rice, meal, etc.	1 1/2c but not under 50%	1 1/2c per lb.
Rye	20c but not under 45%	15c per bushel
Wheat	42c per bushel (same as now)	42c per bushel
Apples:		
Dried	4c but not under 45%	3c per lb.
Otherwise prepared	4c but not under 50%	2 1/2c per lb.
Apricots:		
Green or ripe	2c but not under 40%	7c per lb.
Dried	4c but not under 45%	2c per lb.
Otherwise prepared	50% ad valorem	35% ad valorem
Berries:		
Fresh, frozen, in brine	2c but not under 40%	1 1/2c per lb.
Dried	4c but not under 45%	2 1/2c per lb.
Otherwise prepared	50% ad valorem	35% ad valorem, including frozen with sugar added
Cherries:		
In natural state	4c per lb.	2c per lb. including frozen without sugar
Sulphured or in brine unpitted	8c per lb.	Dried, 6c per lb.
Sulphured or in brine pitted	12c per lb.	More than 900 to the gallon, 2c per lb.; 900 or less to the gallon, 5 1/2c per lb.
Marmalade and prepared	14c per lb.	More than 900 to the gallon, 4c per lb.; 900 or less to the gallon, 5 1/2c per lb. and 40c ad val. including frozen with sugar
Cider	15c per gallon	5c per gallon
Vinegar	20c per gallon	8c per gallon
Orange, lemon, grapefruit peel, dried or crude	2 1/2c but not under 40%	2c per lb.
Candied or crystallized	6c but not under 50%	6c per lb.
Citrons and citron peel	2 1/2c but not under 40%	Free
Candied or prepared	6c but not under 50%	6c per lb.
Figs:		
Fresh	2 1/2c but not under 40%	5c per lb.
Dried or in brine	7c but not under 45%	7c per lb.
Prepared	12c but not less than 50%	10% ad valorem
Fig paste	5c per lb.	5c per lb.
Dates:		
Fresh	2 1/2c but not under 40%	Unpitted, 2c; pitted, 5c
Dried or in brine	7c but not under 45%	5c per lb.
Prepared	12c but not less than 50%	5c per lb.
Grapes	40% ad valorem	2c per lb.
Raisins & Currants	4c but not under 45%	2 1/2c per lb.
Other dried grapes	5c but not under 45%	2 1/2c per lb.
Lemons	2 1/2c but not under 45%	1c per lb.
Limes	2 1/2c but not under 45%	1c per lb.
Oranges	2c but not under 45%	1c per lb.
Grapefruit	2c per lb. but not under 45%	1c per lb.
Olives:		
Green, in brine	30c per gallon	20c per gallon
Ripe, in brine	6c per lb.	30c per gallon
Dried, ripe olives	6c per lb.	5c per lb.
Pitted or stuffed	40c per gallon	30c per gallon
Olives, n. s. p. f.	6c per lb.	5c per lb.
Peaches, pears, plums, prunes and prunellas:		
Green, ripe or in brine	1c but not under 40%	1 1/2c per lb.
Dried	4c but not under 45%	2c per lb.
Otherwise prepared	4c but not under 50%	35% ad valorem
Fruits, n. s. p. f.:		
Fresh	10c but not under 40%	35% ad valorem
Dried	4c but not under 45%	25% ad valorem
Otherwise prepared	4c but not under 50%	35% ad valorem; if candied, 40%
Almonds:		
Not shelled	6 1/2c per lb.	5 1/2c per lb.
Shelled	15c per lb.	14 1/2c per lb.
In consumer containers	25c per lb.	16 1/2c per lb.
Processed and imitations	24c per lb.	18 1/2c per lb.
In consumer packages	37c per lb.	18 1/2c per lb.
Almond paste	37c per lb.	18 1/2c per lb.
Chestnuts and marrons:		
Not shelled	4c per lb.	Free
Shelled	10c per lb.	Free
Prepared	12c per lb.	25c per lb.
Cream or Brazil nuts:		
Unshelled	2c per lb.	1c per lb.
Shelled	6c per lb.	3c per lb.
Filets:		
Unshelled	4c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Shelled	10c per lb.	6c per lb.
Peanuts:		
Unshelled	6c per lb.	4 1/2c per lb.
Shelled	7c per lb.	6c per lb.
Prepared	9c per lb.	7c per lb.
Walnuts:		
Unshelled	6c per lb.	5c per lb.
Shelled	18c per lb.	15c per lb.
Prepared	15c per lb.	Prepared, 15c per lb.
Pecans:		
Unshelled	6c per lb.	3c per lb.
Shelled	18c per lb.	6c per lb.
Edible nuts, n. s. p. f.		
Unshelled	3c per lb.	1c per lb.
Shelled	6c per lb.	1c per lb.
Prepared	45% ad valorem	35% ad valorem
Oil-bearing seeds:		
Castor beans	3c but not under 45%	1 1/2c per lb.
Flaxseed	8c per bushel	5c per bushel
Poppyseed	3.5c but not under 40%	2c per 100 lbs.
Sunflower seed	3c but not under 40%	2c per lb.
Soya beans	2c per lb.	2c per lb.
Cottonseed	2c per lb.	1.2c per lb.
Grass and forage seeds:		
Alfalfa	6c per lb.	5c per lb.
Alsike clover	4c per lb.	5c per lb.
Crimson clover	2c per lb.	1c per lb.
Red clover	4c per lb.	6c per lb.
White clover	4c per lb.	3c per lb.
Sweet clover	4c per lb.	2c per lb.
Clover, n. s. p. f.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.
Timothy	Free	2c per lb.
Hairy vetch	3c per lb.	2c per lb.
Grass seed, n. s. p. f.	3c per lb.	2c per lb.
Pumpkin, squash, radish seeds	8c per lb.	6c per lb.
Beans:		
Green	2c per lb.	1 1/2c per lb.
Dried	3 1/2c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Prepared	4c per lb.	3c per lb.
Other beans	\$4.00 per ton	80c per ton
Super beans	50% ad valorem	17% ad valorem
Onions	2c per lb.	50% ad valorem
Celery	2c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Peas:		
Green	3 1/2c per lb.	1 1/2c per lb.
Dried	4c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Split	4c per lb.	2c per lb.
Prepared	1c per lb. but not under 50%	7c per 100 lbs.
White potatoes	3 1/2c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Dried:		
Potato flour	3 1/2c per lb.	3 1/2c per lb.
Tomato paste	3c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Otherwise prepared	50% ad valorem	50% ad valorem
Turnips and rutabagas	1c per lb.	2c per 100 lbs.
Sweet peppers	4c per lb.	3c per lb.
Horseradish, raw	6c per lb.	50% ad valorem

(Continued on page four)

Take Michigan Trout In Wisconsin Stream

A rainbow trout, twenty-five inches in length when tagged by the conservation department at Foxes bridge on the Little Manistee river April 24, 1929, had wandered a long way from home when Raymond McDonald, Kenosha, Wisconsin, last week reported its capture fourteen miles southeast of that city. From the point of tagging at Foxes bridge to the mouth of the river the distance exceeds twenty miles, and by direct line across Lake Michigan to the Wisconsin location where the fish was captured the distance was about 120 miles. This trout traveled at least 140 miles in the sixty days between the time it was tagged and the date of its capture, or in the event that it followed the shore line, the distance would be nearer 500 miles.

Force Bees to Move

Bees often take up their abode where they are not wanted, as in a cavity in a wall. A good way to get them out is to put a bee "escape" over the entrance to the cavity, so the bees can get out but not in. A cone of wire cloth about 8 inches high with a hole at the apex just large enough for one bee to pass through will serve as an escape.

There are over 60 licensed breeders of skunks in Michigan.

Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

Let Us Help You

Let our traffic department handle your railroad problems for you.

Station Facilities and Equipment, Drains, Freight Rates, Farm Crossings, Fences, etc.

Have Your Freight Bills Audited for overcharges. Loss and damage claims handled by this department with no charge to Farm Bureau members—nominal charge to non-member farmers.

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

Fire and Lightning

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.
HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

We Will Buy Clover and Alfalfa Seeds

We are in the market for all varieties of clover and alfalfa seeds. Send samples representative of each lot for prices. Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

Have You Ever Used Farm Bureau Coal?

You want coal that kindles quickly, burns hot, evenly, long, regulates easily. Is pure and clean, low in ash, won't clinker or give stringy soot. We have coal like that. Ask your co-op ass'n for these Farm Bureau coals:

Quick Heat — Red Jockey — Fire Brand
They are fine cooking, heating stove or furnace coals, in price ranges in the order named. Always produced from the same mines in Southeastern Kentucky, which assures uniform quality of coal.

Toastmaster Range Nut

Chefs of four leading railroads use TOASTMASTER as the cleanest and hottest range coal. It is the finest and most economical cook stove coal to be had in the State. Quick to ignite, burns long, with intense heat. Leaves little more ash than wood. Free from soot and clinkers. Ask your distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies to get some Toastmaster Range Nut so you can try it.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

France Agstone Meal

HIGHEST QUALITY LIMESTONE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

France Agstone Meal is raw crushed limestone screened to that fineness determined to be the most efficient for correcting soil acidity.

It has not been necessary to dry Agstone Meal for that adds nothing to its efficiency but would add materially to its cost. Therefore, Agstone Meal is shipped in open top cars at lower freight rates than liming materials which are dried and must be shipped in closed cars.

Agstone Meal can be stored in the open for months without injuring its quality or efficiency.

France Agstone Meal is limestone of known purity, quarried at our plants in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

Mail our Testing Laboratory at 816 Summit Street, Toledo, a two ounce sample of soil from several sections of your field for a free soil acidity test.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service handles France Agstone Meal. Ask your co-op or authorized distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for it.

THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY
1800 Second National Bank Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio.

\$7.26 MORE MILK per ton of Milk Maker 24% AT \$2.00 per HUNDRED FOR 3 1/2% MILK

Farm Bureau Milk Maker 24% contains 420 lbs. of digestible protein per ton as against 390 to 400 lbs. for most 24% dairy feeds.

The extra digestible protein in one ton of Milk Maker is sufficient to make 363 more pounds of 3.5% milk worth \$7.26 at \$2.00 per cwt., or 330 more pounds of 5% milk than other 24% feeds can do.

Experience of Milk Maker feeders supports this statement, which is calculated from Henry & Morrison's Feeds & Feeding which states that 5.5 lbs. of digestible protein are required to make 100 lbs. of 3.5% milk, and 6 lbs. of digestible protein to make 100 lbs. of 5% milk.

This is one of the reasons why the highly palatable Milk Maker is Michigan's leading dairy feed, and is constantly gaining new friends. Can you afford NOT to consider Milk Maker? See your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau supplies about Milk Maker 24%, Milk Maker 32% and Milk Maker 34%.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

Fall Values

—Styles that Please —Quality that Satisfies

Our New Fall Woolens Are Ready

Why wait for snowfall before preparing for the chilly weather? Get samples of our all wool suitings and overcoat materials and let us measure you for a perfect fitting garment.

Our Bed Blankets
Are strictly all wool—no cotton warp used—and are woven of the softest yarns in nine pleasing color combinations.

Our Woolen Auto Robes Are the Best
6 PER CENT DISCOUNT TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING

Clothing Department Michigan State Farm Bureau

221-27 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

\$4.50 PRODUCED 10.9 More Bu. of Wheat

The Michigan Farmer for August 31 reports that interviews with 1,484 Michigan farmers on fertilizer for wheat developed that an average application of 175 lbs. of 2-12-6, or Superphosphate or other wheat fertilizer, per acre at an average cost of \$4.50 per acre for fertilizer, labor, etc., increased their wheat yield from an average of 16.5 bushels per acre to 27.4 bushels—a gain of 10.9 bushels.

At that rate a ton of fertilizer produces 124 extra bushels of wheat for Michigan farmers.

These men noted the heavier weight and plumper kernels that go with properly fertilized wheat. They observed that fertilizer, especially where quickly available nitrogen is used, starts the crop quicker, reduces winter killing, strengthens the plants against disease, and benefits the following hay crop,—as much as an extra half ton per acre, or more.

The report estimated from the experience of the 1484 farmers that the total value of wheat and hay crop increases from the improvement in fertilizer, labor, etc., was \$17 to \$20, per acre at an average cost of \$4.50 per acre.

Farm Bureau Wheat Fertilizers

are built to give such profitable results. The nitrogen content is 95% water soluble or quickly available. Our fertilizer carries less than 4% moisture as against an average of 10% for all fertilizers. That's why Farm Bureau fertilizer is finer and drier, runs better and regulates better in the drill.

We have approved analyses to fit various Michigan soils and the previous crops. Your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies has our "Fertilizer Recommendations for Fall Grains" and can supply your requirements. See him now. The break in the drought has brought a flood of orders.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

With Our Readers

Owendale Michigan

Mr. C. L. Brody
Dear Sir:

I would like some information regarding the rural school district receiving aid from the state.

If I understand the Turner Bill right it provides a sum of money to each school that has a tax rate of over \$10.00

The high school in Brookfield Twp., District No. 4, Huron County has a tax rate of \$17.71 per \$1,000 valuation—some school tax. Would you please let me know what amount our school would receive from the state and when.

I would also like some information regarding the new immigration law which took effect July 1.

I remain yours—a Farm Bureau member.

J. W. Gettel.

September 4, 1929.

Mr. J. W. Gettel,
Owendale, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Gettel:

I have your letter of recent date inquiring about the distribution of funds to be appropriated under the Turner Act and asking the amount of money which would be received by District No. 4 of Brookfield Township, Huron County.

The Turner Act does not provide for the distribution of any particular sum to the school districts of the state nor does the amount to be distributed depend upon the tax rate in the district or even upon the assessed valuation. To determine the share which each district will receive, the first step is to find the equalized valuation of the district. This is the valuation which results from taking the assessed valuation and raising or lowering it in such a way as to reflect the results of county equalization and also of state equalization. The equalized valuation of each district is then compared with the average membership of the school and no district receives any aid unless its enrollment for every hundred thousand dollars of equalized valuation is greater than the average for the whole state.

To explain how this works, let us assume that the average membership per thousand dollars of equalized valuation for the whole state is 14 pupils per hundred thousand and that your district has 20 per hundred thousand. The difference between 14 and 20 is 6. To determine the aid for your district it would then be necessary to multiply this 6 by the total school census of your district and to multiply the product by the number of cents to be distributed to each child. Under the 1927 Turner Act this would have been 38 cents per child.

You can judge from the above that this is a rather complicated method of gathering funds and I am informed by the Department of Public Instruction that the information upon which this division is to be made has not all been received from local officials as yet. It is, therefore, impossible to see what the average membership per hundred thousand of equalized valuation for the state will be and what the amount to be distributed per child will amount to. Consequently, no accurate statement can be given as to the amount which your district would receive.

I am further advised that it is entirely unlikely that any of these funds will be available for the present school year and that the best that is hoped is that the money will be available to reduce the budget for next year.

I am sorry to say that we have no information in this office that will be of value to you regarding the new immigration law, but I am writing to Washington to ask that a copy of the Act be sent to you. I trust that you will receive it in the near future.

Sincerely yours,
Clark L. Brody.

No Profit In Sugar

In a certified record of the last 10 years' operations of companies producing 98 per cent of the country's beet sugar, the average net income was 3 1/3 per cent on invested capital. With one prosperous company eliminated, the other 18 corporations averaged only 1/2 per cent return on investment.

Arsenate for Beetles

Lead arsenate has proved highly satisfactory in preventing damage by Japanese beetles to lawns and putting greens of golf courses. Control by top dressings of lead arsenate applied at the rate of about 3 pounds to each 1,000 square feet.

It isn't any wonder Solomon was a wise guy. Just look how much a man learns from one wife.

Co-operation

One day a lady noticed a little boy seated on a doorstep. Going up to him she said: "Well, my little chap, how is it you are sitting outside on the doorstep, when I see through the window all the other young folks inside playing games and having a good time? Why aren't you inside joining in the fun?"

"Oh, I'm in this game all right," replied the boy. "They're playing at being married, and I'm the baby."

"But what are you doing out here?"

"Waiting to go in. You see, I ain't born yet."

Local Units Can Do Much Toward Assisting A. F. B. F. In Battle on Readjustment of Tariff

(Continued from page three.)

Prepared Vegetables, n. s. p. f.	50% ad valorem	50% ad valorem
Prepared Chicory roots, crude	50% ad valorem	50% ad valorem
Ground or prepared Chicory	2c per lb.	1 1/2c per lb.
Hay	4c per lb.	4c per lb.
Straw	\$2.00 per ton	\$1.50 per ton
Mustard seed, unground	2c per lb.	2c per lb.
Chili pepper, unground	4c per lb.	3c per lb.
Ground Broom corn	1c per lb.	8c per lb.
SCHEDULE X.		
Fiber flax:		
Straw	\$2.00 per ton	\$2.00 per ton
Unhacked flax	5c but not under 3 1/2%	1 1/2c per lb.
Hacked flax	10c but not under 3 1/2%	3c per lb.
Tow, nod, crin, vegetal	4c but not under 3 1/2%	1c per lb.
Hemp and hemp tow	2c per lb.	2c per lb.
Hacked	4c per lb.	2 1/2c per lb.
Jute burlaps and fabrics	10 per lb.	Unbleached, 1c per lb. Bleached, 1c and 10%
Jute bagging:		
15 to 22 oz. per sq. yd.	1.6c per oz. per sq. yd.	6/10c per sq. yd.
Over 22 oz. per sq. yd.	1.0c per lb.	5/10c per lb.
Jute burlaps, bleached	10c per lb.	1c per lb. and 15%
Unbleached	10c per lb.	1c per lb. and 10%
SCHEDULE XI.		
Raw wool		
Scoured	29c per lb.	24c per lb.
In the grease or washed	34c per lb.	21c per lb.
On the skin	33c per lb.	29c per lb.
Wool wastes:		
Top waste, slubbing, roving, ring wastes	39c per lb.	24c per lb.
Garnetted waste	26c per lb.	26c per lb.
Wool, carbonized, lb.	38c per lb.	38c per lb.
Wool, not carbonized	38c per lb.	23c per lb.
Thread or yarn waste	23c per lb.	23c per lb.
Shoddy	26c per lb.	21c per lb.
Mungo	12c per lb.	10c per lb.
Flocks	12c per lb.	8c per lb.
Wool rags	29c per lb.	24c per lb.
Other wool wastes	35c per lb.	Carbonized, 23c per lb.; not carbonized, 16c lb.
SCHEDULE XV.		
Cattle hides and skins	45c ad valorem (basic rate) with equivalent specific duties from 8c to 25c per lb.	10% ad valorem
FREE LIST		
Waste bagging and sugar sack cloth	5c per lb.	Free
Bananas	75c per bunch	Free
Long staple cotton	7c per lb.	Free
Jute burlaps	8c per lb.	Free
Tapioca, cassava, arrow-root and sago	2 1/2c per lb.	Free
Oil bearing seeds:		
Per Pound		Free
Alfalfa	1c but not under 40%	Free
Copra	2c but not under 40%	Free
Palm nuts	1.7c but not under 40%	Free
Palm nut kernels	1.2c but not under 40%	Free
Tung nut	2c but not under 40%	Free
Rapeseed	1.8c but not under 40%	Free
Perilla seed	1.6c but not under 40%	Free
Sesame seed	2.4c but not under 40%	Free
Seeds and nuts, n. s. p. f.	40% ad valorem	Free
Extracted oils:		
Palm oil	3.1c but not under 45%	Free
Perilla	4.6c but not under 45%	Free
Sweet almond	3.4c but not under 45%	Free
Tung	5.9c but not under 45%	Free

RADIO COMEDY TO BE GIVEN SEPT. 28

Farm Bureau Broadcast Hour To Feature a One-act Play Number

The great national Farm and Home Hour radio audience will form a gigantic jury Saturday, September 28, from 12:30 to 1:15 P. M. Central Standard time when a picked cast of Farm Bureau talent, assisted by National Broadcasting Company artists, will present an exciting one-act play "That Farm Police Court Case" as a feature of the American Farm Bureau Federation's monthly national chain broadcast.

ALFALFA'S EXTRA VALUE ASTOUNDS

Increased Worth of 500,000 A. of Hay Calculated at Ten Million

The increased worth per ton and the additional tonnage per acre of alfalfa as compared with hay crops which it has replaced in Michigan, made this legume worth \$10,000,000 more to Michigan growers in 1929 than the same acreage of ordinary forage crops would have been worth, according to the Michigan State College.

Michigan's alfalfa acreage has increased steadily since 1919. The State ranks tenth in production of the crop with more than half a million acres of alfalfa.

Crop reports, this year, indicate that alfalfa will yield a ton an acre more than other legumes grown in the State. Alfalfa hay also has a higher feeding value than June clover or mixed hay.

Start Beaver Colonies

In August, 1928, six beaver were planted at the outlet of Portage Lake. After some exploration these animals left the lake and moved down Portage creek; they are now reported to be utilizing the banks and deep holes of the Manistee river.

Why It Pays To Ship the Co-op Way

Drivers, buyers, commission men and commercial truckers who want your stock must figure a good living and more out of their shipping profits.

You can realize that profit yourself, and why not? You can ship through your nearest co-operative live stock shipping association, which is connected with the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and its sales offices on the Detroit and East Buffalo markets.

The co-op carries your stock clear to the packer's hands, and you get all it brings at the final market, rather than what the local man can afford to pay. Our salesmen are among the best in the business. We are interested first in getting all we can for the shipper. We do everything we can to sell your stock to advantage. Our policy is that your stock is "In the hands of a friend, all the way through."

We have grown to be the largest handlers of live stock on both markets. Send us your next shipment.

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

Grain Ration Pays A larger ration of grain for cows is not expensive but an investment, and in some instances the return is as much as 300 per cent.

Sales Increase Montgomery Ward July sales were \$19,808,343, a new high record for the month, and an increase of 41.73 per cent, or \$5,831,714 over July, 1928.

FARM BUREAU No. 105

Is the oil for Model A Fords. Salesmen covering large mileages every week tell us that it stands up splendidly. They are satisfied that it's good for 1,000 miles or more. We have an oil for all cars. Your distributor of Farm Bureau supplies has our Oil Recommendation Chart. Get the number for your car and try Farm Bureau Oil. The price and service will cut your oil bill.

Farm Bureau Oils are 100% paraffine base, Sharples dewaxed. Sold by the quart and in 5, 15, 30 and 55 gallon containers. The savings increase with the quantity bought.

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE Lansing, Michigan

Time for Farm Bureau Egg Mash!

We are coming into the season when hens that LAY AND KEEP LAYING PAY WELL. Let these experiences tell you about Farm Bureau Egg Mash, with or without buttermilk, and Farm Bureau Scratch Grains:

RECORD OF 296 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Mr. H. E. Fairchild of Battle Creek had 296 White Leghorn pullets, hatched April 29th, 1928 and raised on Farm Bureau Chick Starter and Growing Mash; started on Farm Bureau Egg Mash Oct. 1. The first egg was laid Oct. 1 and on Oct. 22 he gathered 161 eggs. At six months the birds, which had not been sorted or culled, were giving 50% production. His highest month's production was 80% and the average cost of producing eggs for the winter was 17 cents per dozen. He started with a small, old building for a coop. Today he has a fine, modern hen house. Farm Bureau poultry feeds put it there.

36,317 EGGS IN FIVE MONTHS
George Pullen and Henry Schuler of Berrien Springs made some fine records in 1928 on 480 White Leghorn Pullets fed Farm Bureau Egg Mash with Buttermilk, and managed under ordinary farm conditions. Hatched in April these pullets started laying in September and during October, November, December and January laid 36,317 eggs or an average production of better than 51%. For the four months the profit over feed and other costs was \$735.91.

SMALL FLOCK'S GOOD RECORD
Mr. R. C. File of Miles gives us the record of 76 pullets on Farm Bureau feeds. Hatched May 20, 1928, they started laying November 1. In January production was 1,099 eggs or 46.6%. All feed cost for January was \$19.06. The eggs brought \$35.13, leaving \$16.07 net profit. The flock was not culled and had just ordinary attention.

180 POUNDS MORE EGG MAKING FOOD
You get 180 lbs. more egg making food in a ton of Farm Bureau Egg Mash than you do in other egg mash because we use 400 lbs. of Oat Flour, which has 120 lbs. more egg making food than does 400 lbs. of ground oats, commonly used in egg mash. We use 400 lbs. of Flour Midds because it has 60 lbs. more egg making food than does 400 lbs. of standard midds, commonly used. Further, we use whole yellow corn meal because the germ provides vitamins and material of exceptionally high food value that corn feed meal, white corn, etc., lack. Quality goods can be expected to produce high quality results.

Ask your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds. Ask too for our free booklets, "The Proper Feeding of Poultry" and "Feeding Directions for All Farm Bureau Feeds."

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan

40,000 POLICIES Written In Michigan!

Fire Liability Theft Collision

Are Always Unexpected. Everything You Own or Hope to Own is at Risk Unless

You Are Insured

The State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. offers you protection against

Fire	Property Damage
Collision	Liability
Windstorm	Theft

at very low annual rates for farm risks in a strong legal reserve company. More than 280,000 policies written in 24 states.

Then, should the unexpected happen, you don't have to worry. It's our risk. We assume the loss and defend your interests.

There is a State Farm Bureau Mutual agent near you. Don't delay in seeing him. If you don't know him, or want further information write us.

Michigan State Farm Bureau
Lansing, Michigan
MICHIGAN AGENT

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

SUPERIOR FALL GRAINS

Certified wheat and rye seed give so much better results than ordinary stock that the difference in cost is only a sound business investment.

The increased seeding cost per acre should not exceed \$1.75 on wheat. The average increase in yield is 3 to 5 bushels. Furthermore, this disease free, noxious weed free seed produces a high quality crop.

The Michigan Farm Bureau offers certified seed of the standard Michigan varieties developed by Michigan (State College) plant breeders. The seed is produced by Michigan Crop Improvement Association farmers under rigorous standards of inspection as to purity, quality of grain, truthness to type. There is none better for Michigan.

We offer through our local distributors the following Crop Improvement Association varieties:

RED ROCK—The old reliable bearded soft red winter wheat. Holds practically all Michigan records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.

BERKLEY ROCK—Bearded hard red winter wheat, stiff straw. Exceptionally winter hardy and immune to smut.

AMERICAN BANNER—White soft winter wheat, beardless, stiff straw, winter hardy, heavy yielder. Best variety for lighter wheat soils. Growers in good localities have been getting 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries, well filled heads.

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH OUR LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS NOW

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

BIGGER CROPS! MORE PROFITS!

at less cost per acre.


New life comes to your fields when you spread Solvay Pulverized Limestone. You get bigger and better crops—increased yield from every acre, fertilized or unfertilized. Solvay Pulverized Limestone sweetens sour soil and replaces lime removed by rain and previous harvest. It is ground fine enough to get results the first year and several years after. It costs less to use Solvay Pulverized Limestone because you get more actual lime for your money. High test. Furnace-dried. Shipped in bags or bulk. Write today for prices and free twenty-four page illustrated booklet.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

for Bigger Crops the DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER



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

DUNHAM CULTI-HOE

DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER

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

CULTI-PACKING has added thousands of dollars to the value of crops in this state. The DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER presents special features not covered by any other type of roller of from 4 1/2 to 11 feet; for horse or tractor use. Extension attachments for gang arrangement easily added. Tongue truck furnished at no extra charge. Send today for literature. See your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies.

Most advanced type of Rotary Hoe. Cultivates, hoes and weeds in one operation. Automatic depth regulation. Wheels do not bend or pick up stones. Stronger, better, more thorough. Made in 4 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 10 1/2 and 11 feet lengths. Write for literature.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan