“FARM PROBLEM CHALLENGES U. S.,” SAYS SEN. VANDENBERG

Says Farm Policy Should Put Farmer in Sellers’ Market, Control Surpluses, Centralize Co-op Marketing, Make Tariff Effectual

On American Farm Products

The federal government today is challenged to find a second economic formula which will do as much to protect and stabilize agriculture as federal reserve banking has done for business, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan told 500 delegates of the Michigan Elevator Association and Farm Bureau guests from all parts of the State at its annual Exchange luncheon at Hotel Olds, Lansing, July 17.

“Told that if American genius could solve the problem of the banks and the utilities, there is enough American genius to solve our agricultural problem. The third reason for my vote was for the bill when Senator Lewis brought it back because I thought Congress had not finished its job and had no intention of starting another one. I would do no more than at least start a solution of our agricultural problem. I voted for the only agricultural measure that came to a vote. I voted for the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It is my only solution.”

The Co-operators’ Problem

“Whether one agrees with the more pessimistic agrarian philosophy, or the more optimistic labor philosophy, or the more sophisticated business philosophy, the result is the same. There is to be found a definite and real solution of the farm problem. Whether it be found by a co-op, or by a club or by the federal government, the result is the same.”

Michigan In Producing Some Alfalfa Seed

Michigan is producing some alfalfa seed. In 1928 it is said that about 470,000 acres of alfalfa seed were produced in Michigan, an increase of 26,000 acres over the 1927 crop. It is not expected that the 1929 crop will be larger than the 1928 crop.

Atrazine is being used by the Michigan State University Extension Service to test its effectiveness in controlling weeds in alfalfa seed plots. The results indicate that the herbicide is effective in controlling weeds in alfalfa seed plots, but not as effective as other weed control methods.

Michigan Farm Bureau News, JULY 27, 1928

SNAPSHOT PROVES TIDE'S IDENTITY

For a Trial

FROM PAGE THRE

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SUSANNAH VANDENBERG’S ADDRESS

Our commonwealth is one of the most prosperous in the world, and it is made so by the labor of our farmers. The hard work of our farmers is the foundation upon which our prosperity is built.

There are few occupations that require as much skill and knowledge as farming. It is not an easy task to make a profit in farming. The farmer must be able to handle a variety of tasks, from planting to harvesting, and everything in between. They must be able to manage their resources effectively, whether it be land, water, or labor.

The farmer must also be able to adapt to changing conditions. The weather, disease, and pests can all have a significant impact on the success of a crop. The farmer must be able to make quick decisions to ensure the best outcome.

The farmer must also be able to balance the short-term and long-term goals of their business. They must be able to plan for the future while also dealing with the immediate challenges of the present.

In conclusion, farming is a difficult but rewarding occupation. It requires a great deal of hard work, knowledge, and adaptability. But it is also a fulfilling occupation, as it allows the farmer to be their own boss and to be in control of their own destiny.
WASHTENAW IS

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Austin Saline
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Stein Ann Arbor
Mrs. J. A. Smith Ann Arbor

Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Mclernert Dexter
Mr. & Mrs. Fred W. Notten
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Hagen
Mrs. R. Jennings Campbell Ypsilanti
Mrs. J. A. Smith Ann Arbor

The wives of these gentlemen are members of the Farm Bureau, and they have been actively working in the organization for many years. The Farm Bureau is a national organization that works to improve the economic well-being of farmers and ranchers. It advocates for policies that support agriculture and keep food affordable for everyone.

FARM BUREAU AIDS IN GETTING LOWER FERTILIZER RATES

Effective Oct. 5, 20 T. Car. $18 pa.4822 Lawton Farm

Lorikoad, O.

Oregon Wool Growers

See Association Grow

Twenty years past, wool had been harvested in the manufacture of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, Portland, Ore., and it is the general consensus of various wool growers that this was the last year according to a recent report of the management. Five hundred twenty-five members, usually about 150, have come into the association during the last few years, but all the wool growers in Oregon have been interested in the growth of the association. A great deal of wool is being imported into the country, and it is generally agreed that there is a surplus of domestic wool in the market. The wool growers with the Federal wool tax imposed in 1913 have come to the conclusion that there is a surplus of domestic wool, and that there is no need to import wool from abroad. The wool growers who have the wool tax imposed in 1913 have come to the conclusion that there is a surplus of domestic wool, and that there is no need to import wool from abroad.
Five Big Reasons Why the Feed Contract Is Well Worth Your Consideration

Within a few days a representative of the Supply service and your local co-op or Farm Bureau agent will call on you and explain how you can contract your September 1 to March 31 (7 months) requirements of

Michigan Milkmaker, 24%, and other Farm Bureau Supply Service Public Formula Dairy and Poultry Feeds

1. At a guaranteed maximum price per ton, payable as you take the feed out monthly.
2. Price is Protected. Should market go below contract price, you get your feed at market price with no penalty for early delivery.
3. These highest quality feeds are delivered fresh, monthly to your local co-op or agent for you.
4. Large volume makes for reasonable price.

Questions and Answers on the Contract

1. When do we start making feed contracts?
   - Contracts are now being signed in all states. We recommend that you have the contract signed by the first week of August.

2. When is the contract period?
   - The contract period is for the 7 months from September 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.

3. When do we start making feed contracts?
   - Contracts are being made for September, October, November, December, January, February, and March.

4. What is the cost of the contract?
   - The cost of the contract is $5 per ton, regardless of the amount of feed contracted for.

5. May we have the contract for partial months?
   - Yes, the contract is made in 1,000 lb. lots, and you may order as little as you wish.

6. How long will the feed contract be held?
   - The contract is held for the seven consecutive months for which it is made, and will remain in effect until the end of the contract period.

7. What is the purpose of the contract?
   - The purpose of the contract is to provide a guaranteed maximum price per ton of feed, payable as you take the feed out monthly.

8. Will the farmer be allowed to take all his feed at once?
   - No, the farmer is not allowed to take all his feed at once. The contract is made in 1,000 lb. lots, and the farmer must take his feed in equal monthly shipments.

9. What is the advantage of the contract?
   - The advantage of the contract is that it provides a guaranteed maximum price per ton of feed, payable as you take the feed out monthly, and it protects the farmer from the risk of market fluctuations.

10. Will the farmer be allowed to cancel the contract?
    - No, the farmer is not allowed to cancel the contract. Once the contract is made, it remains in effect until the end of the contract period.

11. What is the advantage of the contract?
    - The advantage of the contract is that it provides a guaranteed maximum price per ton of feed, payable as you take the feed out monthly, and it protects the farmer from the risk of market fluctuations.

12. How is the contract carried out?
    - The contract is carried out by the distributor, who will supply the feed to the farmer in equal monthly shipments.

13. How much does it cost to take out the feed?
    - The cost to take out the feed is $5 per ton, regardless of the amount of feed contracted for.

14. How is the contract enforced?
    - The contract is enforced by the distributor, who will supply the feed to the farmer in equal monthly shipments.

15. How long will the contract be in effect?
    - The contract is in effect for the seven consecutive months for which it is made, and will remain in effect until the end of the contract period.

16. Will the farmer be allowed to take all his feed at once?
    - No, the farmer is not allowed to take all his feed at once. The contract is made in 1,000 lb. lots, and the farmer must take his feed in equal monthly shipments.

17. What is the advantage of the contract?
    - The advantage of the contract is that it provides a guaranteed maximum price per ton of feed, payable as you take the feed out monthly, and it protects the farmer from the risk of market fluctuations.

18. Why is the contract made in 1,000 lb. lots?
    - The contract is made in 1,000 lb. lots to make it easier to handle and distribute.

19. How much feed is being contracted for?
    - The feed is being contracted for in 1,000 lb. lots, and the farmer must take his feed in equal monthly shipments.

20. What is the advantage of the contract?
    - The advantage of the contract is that it provides a guaranteed maximum price per ton of feed, payable as you take the feed out monthly, and it protects the farmer from the risk of market fluctuations.