

ROAD MONEY IS WASTED, SAYS EX-SUPERVISOR

Hartford Township Official Cites Instances Where Leaks Occur

SHOWS \$187,000 SPENT

Stephen A. Doyle Says His Township Paid Well, Received Little

In an effort to establish a definite standard within the township for the construction and maintenance of township roads, Stephen A. Doyle, former supervisor of Hartford township, VanBuren county, recently presented, through the Hartford Day Spring, some interesting figures showing the vast sums raised for road work for which but a few miles of good roads have been constructed and he urged a more serious consideration of the local road problem.

The following is a summary of road taxes paid in this particular township for road building and repair, as compiled by Mr. Doyle, and includes special assessments since 1914 for county road, Covert act, highway improvement and special assessments:

County System \$59,860.84
Covert Act 48,070.10
Highway Improvement..... 60,633.00
Specials 19,116.23

Total \$187,680.17
"This does not include the amount we have paid for our share for the road running through the township east and west nor for our road repair tax nor for other road improvements that we pay in our regular county and state taxes.

"As per above, we have paid since 1914 \$187,680.17 for building what is supposed to be permanent roads and we have approximately 5 miles of permanent roads for this amount, or \$37,536.04 per mile.

"If we had been spending our money as I have always claimed we should have done, we might and ought to have nearer 25 miles of permanent roads than 5 miles for the same money, and remember, the county maintains all the permanent roads built in the county.

"There are 212 miles of permanent roads in the county built under the two laws, and there are 18 townships in the county. This would be an average of 12 miles for each township (we have 5) and these 212 miles of roads are maintained by the county and we are paying our share for this purpose. When roads are built in any township according to the requirements of the law (either Covert Act or County System) the county maintains them.

No Roads Built
In 1927 there were no roads built in the county under the County System and I understand there will be none built under this system this year.

"The main objection to the system heretofore has been the special assessments on the property along and a little way back from the road to be built. But I rather pay a little special tax for a road along a farm of mine than to pay for building roads by farms in other towns of the county.

"Two petitions were signed up for two roads in the southeast part of the township a few years ago, but were turned down by the county road commissioners for the reason that they would not entertain any petition for side roads until the main roads were built, and I think that was a logical reason.

"I do not wish to be understood that I am trying to oppose the building of good roads. I never regret the money I pay for roads if it is spent in the proper way to get the best results. But, I do not like to see it dumped into mud holes each year and the next year to find the roads no better than before.

"I wish to call your attention to the amounts paid each year for the Highway Improvement fund. Before the two main roads through the township (approximately 12 miles) were built, the amount raised for this fund was from \$2,600 to \$5,000 each year. Last year (with the 12 miles less to be maintained) it was raised to \$12,000.00.

"You will see by the list of lands to be sold this year, as published in the Day Spring, for taxes that it is growing larger every year. This year there are 723 descriptions on the list. How soon will it be when your property and mine will be included in the list?

"I think we should get together at town meeting and decide on a plan whereby we could get the maximum amount of roads built for the minimum amount of money. I know of no way that this can be done except to get roads built in the township under the Covert Act.

He—"I see I'm only a pebble in your life."
She—"I wish you were just a little boulder."

J. K. Schut Has Best Missaukee Co. Alfalfa

News Gives Planting Program Of Top Ten of thirty Contestants

Three years ago, J. K. Schut of Lucas, Missaukee county, Michigan, had a quack grass pasture which he plowed for corn and followed with oats. June 13, 1928, this same field had a splendid stand of Grimm alfalfa and was awarded first place



Judges scoring J. K. Schut and Sons first place Grimm alfalfa field in Missaukee County contest.

in the Missaukee County Alfalfa Contest. There were thirty fields of five acres or more judged in this contest.

This was Mr. Schut's first attempt to raise alfalfa. Some will say "beginner's luck", but they don't know the whole story. Mr. Schut followed County Agent H. L. Barnum's instructions to the letter. In place of lime or marl, 18 loads of wood ashes per acre were used. These were put on a year ago this

Mr. Davis found the cutpacker useful in preparing the seed bed and also in packing the soil in the spring after the freezing and thawing of winter. The Merritt Co-operative was the source of Mr. Davis' Grimm seed.

Ed Powell, Lake City, West Branch township, showed that alfalfa can be raised on a gravelly soil fairly well without using lime or ashes. The test of the top and sub-

soil showed it to be neutral. No fertilizer or manure was used. The lack of this was shown by the less vigorous growth of the plants. The field was uniform but the growth was not all it should have been. There was a trace of quack grass, sweet clover and white campion. The sweet clover, quack grass, and campion were volunteer. The field was in sweet clover in 1926; quack can be found around the edges in adjoining fields as can also the white



A. L. Davis and Son in the splendid field of Grimm which took second honors.

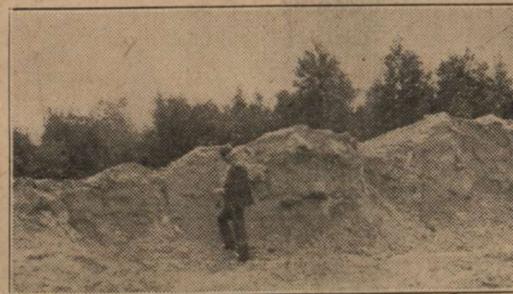
past winter. The land was worked and packed down with a cutpacker until July 14, 1927, when the seed was sown along with 140 lbs. of 2-16-2 fertilizer per acre. A few oats were put in at the time to hold the soil, which is a sandy loam.

The successful field was due to lime, fertilizer, a good firm seed bed and the use of adapted hardy seed. Mr. Schut obtained Michigan adapted Grimm seed from the Cadillac Co-operative Company.



Ed Powell and the judges in the Ontario Variegated which took third place.

Second place in the contest was won by A. L. Davis & Son of Merritt. The uniformity of Mr. Davis' field was marred by a few low spots in which water stood and the alfalfa was frozeth out.



A cheap source of lime for Missaukee alfalfa growers. A marl bed in Reeder township.

Mr. Davis neglected none of the essentials necessary for securing a stand of alfalfa. His method varied a little from those of Mr. Schut's but the results were approximately the same. Instead of ashes, 2 1/2 tons of ground limestone per acre was applied. Ten loads of manure per acre instead of commercial fertilizer supplied the plant food for vigorous growth and healthy condition of the alfalfa.

Mr. Dick had this field in sweet clover, it went to seed; when he prepared it for alfalfa, the sweet clover was all set and came right along with the alfalfa. At the time of judging, it was estimated the first cutting would run between 2 and 3 tons per acre. Alfalfa alone would make a better quality hay, easier cured and there would be no possibility of the sweet clover thinning. (Continued on page two)

CO-OP ELEVATORS GENERALLY PRETTY GOOD PROPOSITION

4,000 of Them Own Sixty Millions in Buildings and Equipment

89 PCT. PAY DIVIDENDS

Have Brought Farmer Better Marketing Conditions By Their Work

Washington, June 26—Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, estimates that there are at least 4,000 farmer-owned elevators in this country, about two-thirds operating on the co-operative principle of limiting dividends on stock and paying dividends according to patronage.

The general business condition of these elevators is satisfactory. Combined, they have a paid-up capital stock of \$57,000,000 and a combined net surplus of nearly \$25,000,000. Their own buildings and equipment valued at approximately \$60,000,000 and carry about \$22,000,000 for working capital. About 420,000 stockholders own the elevators, and about the same number of non-member grain growers patronize the elevators. For the last season about seven associations reported surpluses, 61 per cent reported dividends paid on stock, and 28 per cent paid patronage dividends.

These associations are also entitled to credit for improving local practices in the handling of grain. Mr. Tenny believes their activity has promoted the establishment of fairer grading, weighing, and docking practices; reduction of margins in the local handling of grain; stimulation of more courteous and considerate treatment of growers by country grain buyers; creation of competition in local markets; encouragement of better production practices and lower production costs; instruction of members in the business of marketing; and the general promotion of cooperative action pertaining to the welfare of grain farmers.

BUREAU MEMBERS INVITED TO VISIT LANSING JULY 16-17

To Attend Summer Round-up At College and Exchange Program

July 16 and 17 will be two big days at Lansing for Michigan State Farm Bureau members and members of the Michigan Elevator Exchange.

On July 17 the Michigan Elevator Exchange will hold its ninth annual meeting at the Hotel Olds, Lansing, starting in the morning with a business session. At one o'clock luncheon will be served at the Olds, to which Farm Bureau members attending the Farm Bureau session the evening before have been invited. Usually several hundred are present at this event. Speakers for the luncheon program of the Elevator Exchange are Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Grand Rapids and Rev. Frank Kingdon of Lansing. Other features of the afternoon program will be announced later.

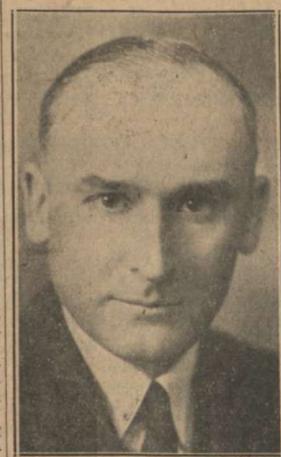
June 16th the State Farm Bureau plans to hold the third big summer round-up of Farm Bureau members at Michigan State College. There will be an afternoon and evening program, with a Farm Bureau supper at 6:30 o'clock at a place to be announced later. President R. S. Shaw of the College will address our meeting. Further details of the Farm Bureau meeting will be announced later.

Every Farm Bureau member is invited to come for the Farm Bureau meeting and stay over for the Elevator Exchange complimentary program and luncheon to Farm Bureau members the afternoon of the 17th. The only directions Farm Bureau members need in this matter is to come in on the 16th, visit your State headquarters at 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, and proceed to the College where the meeting place will be found easily. The People's church secretary, Mr. Biery, will be glad to find overnight accommodations for you in homes in East Lansing at the rate of \$1 per person. Having found the meeting place and thus established yourself for a night's lodging, Farm Bureau members are then set for a couple of days of good programs and enjoyment.

The State Farm Bureau will appreciate it if you will send us a postcard advising that you will be there so that we can tell how many to prepare for.

We learn from the press that the latest vogue in London is bottle and pajama parties. They may be a lot of fun, but young fathers have never thought so.—Judge.

HAS DISTRICT

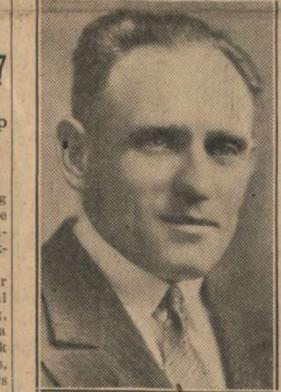


DAVID WOODMAN

Mr. David Woodman, successful co-operative association manager and county agricultural agent, is now representing the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its services in Allegan, Kent, Ottawa and Barry counties. As a District Representative, Mr. Woodman will look after membership interests and will develop the Farm Bureau's seeds, fertilizer and other services to members.

Mr. Woodman was manager of the Lawrence co-operative Company and the South Haven Fruit Exchange in Van Buren county in 1922 and 1923. He has served as county agricultural agent over a period of eight years in Alpena, Cass and Huron counties. His beliefs in a well balanced educational and business program for farmers and to this end has been active in promoting Farm Bureau membership work, co-operative enterprises and educational features through community groups.

JOINS US



ROBERT H. ADDY

Announcement is made by the Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service that commencing September 1 Mr. Robert H. Addy, widely known throughout Michigan as a specialist in dairy and poultry feeding, management and production matters, is to head the Supply Services dairy and poultry feeds division. One of his important duties will be that of helping farmers work out their ration problem. He will also confer with farmer groups called together by co-operative ass'n managers or others. Mr. Addy will come to the Supply Service after 5 years and 9 months with the Michigan State College as dairy extension specialist, and with a previous record as a herdsman, co-op creamery field man and cow tester. Addition of Mr. Addy to the staff is in accord with the Farm Bureau's policy of giving its membership the best it can find in the various services which it offers.

Mr. Addy has an interesting life story, and it shows what may be expected of him:

Born at Schenectady, N. Y., he attended grade schools there; High school at Birmingham, Mich. Completed the two year agricultural short course at Michigan State College; herdsman for four years, Dairy fieldman for the Fremont co-op Creamery; tester for the old Newaygo and Allegan County Cow Testing Ass'n; salesman for Chapin and Co. Army service from November, 1917 to July, 1919. Overseas for 12 months. From private to sergeant before the outfit went overseas. Won commission as second lieutenant overseas with Company C, 338th Infantry. With Chapin and Co. after the war as salesman. Promoted to Chicago office in charge of advertising and assistant in sales. Course in advertising at Northwestern University. With Michigan State Dairy Dept as extension specialist for the five years and 9 months ending Sept. 1, 1928.

FARM QUESTION CERTAIN TO BE BIG FACTOR IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN; FARMERS WRITE DEMOCRATS' PLANK

Following Minority Battle on Agricultural Plank At Kansas City, Democrats Ask Farmers to Write Their Own, Which Is Adopted Unanimously at Houston

Since the last edition of the News we have had the tumult and the shouting of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. Herbert Hoover and Alfred Smith have been chosen as the standard bearers, as was expected.

The platforms of both parties are now before the public. Probably 40,000,000 radio listeners heard both platforms read and the debate thereon. Thanks to radio, more people have gone clear through a party platform than the most public minded citizen of a few years ago would have dared dream about. What's more, they heard both platforms and all the public proceedings of the conventions. These were the first national conventions to have immediate audiences of 40,000,000 citizens, getting every word as it was delivered on the convention floor, and assisted by the trained eyes and ears of the broadcasting announcers. Prominent newspaper men present reported the convention by radio and through the press. The reaction of this great audience is yet to be appreciated. There has been nothing just like it in all time.

Farm Bureau News readers are probably interested as much as anything else in the party actions on the farming situation, prohibition, and the tariff. At Kansas City the farm relief question was easily the sorest spot in the whole convention. Agriculture received a complete and respectful hearing, but when the agricultural plank was reported to the convention it was attacked in a minority report by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, who demanded the principles of the McNary-Haugen plan, and from the floor by delegates from Illinois, Minnesota, and other midwestern states, whose demands were likewise. The convention listened attentively, but was not moved. It is now stated that Mr. Hoover will presently state his support of a farm relief program.

The farm organizations then took their ideas from Kansas City to Houston where they were invited to help frame the Democratic farm plank, and which, it was announced, is the product of the midwestern and other farm organizations who have been fighting for the farm relief program. The Democratic party accepted this farm plank unanimously.

In the matter of prohibition both parties pledged themselves to a strict law enforcement program. The press has interpreted both prohibition planks as bone dry. The News presents herewith the planks of both parties on agriculture, prohibition and the tariff:

Republicans On Agriculture

"The agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such is recognized by the Republican party, which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible. Many of our farmers are still going through readjustments, a relic of the years directly following the great war. All the farmers are being called on to meet new and perplexing conditions created by foreign competition, the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems, and a steady increase in local and state taxes.

"The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon the conditions in the country as a whole and cannot be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country or any particular group.

"The Republican party and the Republican administration, particularly during the last five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen, and the achievements in aid of agriculture are properly a part of this record. The Republican congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only to meet crop emergencies, but for the extension and development of the activities of the department of agriculture.

"The protection of the American farmer against foreign competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the department of state. The right of the farmers to engage in collective buying and co-operative selling as provided for by the Capper-Volstead act of 1922 has been promulgated through the department of agriculture and the department of justice, which have given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of the farm organizations. The treasury department and the proper committees of congress have lightened (Continued on page three)

Democrats On Agriculture

We condemn the policy of the Republican party which promises relief to agriculture only through a reduction of American farm production to the needs of the domestic market. Such a program means the continued deflation of agriculture, the forcing of additional millions from the farms, and the perpetuation of agricultural distress for years to come, with continued bad effects on business and labor throughout the United States.

The Democratic party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production, because of lack of co-ordination among the 6,500,000 individual farm units and because of the influence of weather, pests and other causes, is largely beyond human control. Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(A) Credit aid by loans to co-operatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

(B) Creation of a federal farm board to assist the farmers and stock raisers in the marketing of their products, as the federal reserve board has done for the banker and business man.

(C) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser gets and the ultimate consumer pays with consequent benefits to both.

(D) Consideration of the conditions of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures.

We pledge the party to foster and develop co-operative marketing associations through appropriate government aid. We direct attention to the fact that it was a Democratic congress in the administration of a Democratic president, which established the federal loan system and laid the foundation for the entire rural credit structure. (Continued on page three)

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LESLIE CHILSON Editor



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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

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

ENACTED APR. 26, 1922

TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:
(a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds.
(b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy.
(c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities.
(d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same.

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1925 \$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

TRANSPORTATION

Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$509,000 annually.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10, 1925

MARKETING

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

EFFECTIVE OCT. 20, 1925

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

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

HOW NEW YORK SEES THE WATERWAY

It is now agreed the west must be placed on a maritime base. The question presenting itself is, "Shall this deep water connection be for the benefit of the west, or for the benefit of New York?"

(a) The Governor of New York, in his last annual message to the Legislature, stating that the New York Barge Canal system can never be a paying proposition for the State, says—"I am convinced that this canal should be made a part of an All-American Deep Waterway, connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean." (b) The Legislature of the State of New York last winter passed an enabling Act for the transfer of the Barge Canal to the Federal Government. (c) The Great Lakes-to-Hudson Wa-

terways Association organized with Col. E. C. Carrington at its head, met recently and resolved to put through the "All-American Deep Waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the historic route of the New York Barge Canal and the Hudson river."

Notwithstanding the fact that two Boards of distinguished engineers, employed by the State of New York, reported unfavorably on a deep water channel connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson, recommending instead that the present New York Barge Canal was the best obtainable.

Notwithstanding the Department of Engineers, United States Army, and various Boards of Engineers appointed by the United States Government, have repeatedly reported adversely on that route and favorably to the St. Lawrence route—we are none the less confronted with a bitter fight on the part of New York to have the Seaway serve New York and not those who need it, who will use it and who must pay the freight.

MORE AND BETTER FARM DOLLARS

Farming seems due for a better year in nearly all its branches. Agricultural prices, particularly of the big staple commodities, are rising. It has been a long time since evidences of better conditions were so well distributed over the agricultural map.

Another good omen is the improvement in general business, which now seems out of the slump that set in early last fall. The upturn in farming is coming at a time to take up some of the slack that has developed through the nation's catching up with the needs of other lines of activity. Without this stimulus business would face the possibility of slowing down again, which would be reflected in unemployment and reduced demand for farm products. Thus the two supplement each other.

The increase in prices for cereals that began in the spring seems based on conditions that are reasonably certain of carrying on through the year. There is no heavy carry-over of any of the small grains to depress prices. Corn went above a dollar a bushel because neither the quantity nor quality of last year's crop came up to expectations and because feeders' needs appear to be larger than last year. Wheat crossed \$1.50 a bushel at the terminal markets in April because present world's needs are in very close adjustment to the probable yield. The Southwest, first to get in with new wheat, is again reaping the benefits of its strategic position. It will also gain through its steadily lowering harvesting costs. Estimates by the railroads serving the Kansas-Oklahoma-Texas wheat territory showed 21,418 combines on the farms of those states on January first, an increase of 7269 within a year. This number has been largely added to since.

A reduced carry-over is also having an effect on cotton prices. The world's normal consumption of cotton calls for an American crop of above 15,000,000 bales. Last year's short crop cut into the carry-over considerably. It seems a fairly dependable rule that when the carry-over drops below 5,000,000 bales the price rises above twenty cents, unless there is an unusually large crop in prospect. Such a crop does not now appear likely. In fact, most observers are looking for a yield little larger than last year's. If that is the case the effects of a shrinking carry-over will be felt on into 1929 or even longer.

Hog prices hit bottom last February. They began to move upward in April and the prevailing opinion is that better prices are still to come. A short corn crop might bring them down temporarily through the dumping of a lot of unfinished hogs on the market, but that would only mean correspondingly higher prices later.

Beef and hides are higher than they have been for many years with no prospects of a decline in sight. Lambs sold at good prices all winter. Producers are happy, but feeders, of both lambs and steers are facing some close figuring to get any profits. There are fewer sheep in Australia because of drought, and this fact will keep wool at high levels for some time.

With employment holding up, dairy and poultry prices are in little danger of a set back. And this factor affects the fruit and vegetable situation. The great gain in consumption of these products in the past half dozen years is in no small degree due to the rising standard of city life.

Conditions have brightened in other respects. Numerous banks in the Middle West report that they have disposed of all or most of their foreclosed farms. Values of good farm lands are firming in various sections. The farm-labor situation is easier, due to a smaller migration to the cities and a larger return from them. While conditions in general are better, there are some distressed areas and crops. It is not probable that there ever can be a year of entirely favorable conditions throughout a country as large as this. Business and industry fare no better in this respect than does farming; for example, coal, the railroad-equipment companies and some textile branches are now having troubles of one kind or another.

It is a safe principle that a fundamental occupation will not remain permanently below the profit line. Those who kept their faith in the oil industry through its recent over-production difficulties have seen that principle work out. Farming requires a longer time to make the turn than most other lines—but the turn comes. Now, with increasing competition gradually bringing down the prices of manufactured goods, the gap between them and farm products is closing. Farm dollars are worth more this year than last and there should be more of them.—Editorial in June, 1928, Country Gentleman. Reprinted by permission of The Country Gentleman, Copyrighted by the Curtis Publishing Company, 1928.

J. K. Schut Has Best Missaukee Co. Alfalfa

(Continued from page one) ning out the alfalfa with its rank growth.

The seven alfalfa growers who won honorable mention, their alfalfa variety, soil type and their preparation for the crop are:

- Fred Diemer—Ontario Variegated—sandy soil. Applied 2 1/2 tons of ground limestone per acre.
John VanHafentea—Ontario Variegated—sandy soil; 1 ton of ground limestone per acre.
Gerrit Bentham—Grimm—sandy soil; 2 1/2 tons of ground limestone per acre.
Henry Curtis—Grimm—Clay loam; 300 lbs. of 20% acid phosphate per acre.
Gerrit Schutte—Grimm—sandy soil; 2 1/2 tons of ground limestone and 200 lbs. of 20% acid phosphate per acre.
R. K. Baas—Ontario Variegated—sandy soil; 200 lbs. of 20% acid phosphate per acre.

J. W. Kelly—Grimm—clay loam; 5 yards of marl and 400 lbs. of 2-12-2 fertilizer per acre.

Township Moves Away; Taxes Puzzle State

When an entire township pulls up stakes and moves, what is the auditor general to do about taxes?

That is the question which has been puzzling O. B. Fuller, auditor general, who has reported to the state administrative board that all the residents of Sheridan township, Gladwin county, have moved to other localities. There is no way to vacate the assessments of the township or to assess the taxes inasmuch as five residents are required to petition for relief and there aren't five residents left in the county.

Gov. Fred W. Green informed the auditor general that he would instruct the attorney general to prepare a bill for the 1929 legislature providing for the vacating of the deserted township.

How Close Farmers Are to Passing Show

At Conventions By Radio; What Will Farmer Opinion Do?

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

This is a great country of ours, and we find some peculiar people in it, don't we? I have wondered many times of late years especially if we do not have so many comforts and blessings and advantages provided and in such abundance that we fail to appreciate the idea. We take many things as a matter of course and as our due.

I'm quite certain the man or woman of past middle age gets more of the real worth of present day advantages than does the younger generation, because the former has lived through the changes of a half century or more. No one but one having lived through it and having experienced the joys as well as the handicaps can fully realize the great possibilities we have thrown around us these days in the matter of transportation. And while we laud the great aviators of today for their courage and endurance, we reverse the memory of our forefathers who blazed the trail of civilization across the vast wildernesses of this country in the early prairie schooners. And when we think of the great limited trains spanning our country in every direction, we compare them with the first railroad facilities offered the American people, and we decide that the great effort and thought was given at the beginning and that our modern speedy traveling ways are but modifications and additions put to the original attempt.

When we recall the wagon and sleigh and later the buggy and cutter, we applaud the inventive mind which by producing the automobile aimed to give the old horse a rest and at the same time let us have a chance to make personal contacts with business and pleasure at distances never dreamed of before.

And then when we consider the telephone as a means of communication, and also that more recent addition to our every day life, the radio, something that seems almost uncanny when one thinks of all that it has brought to us. Why, we have been able to lounge in our home living room and listen to a great prima donna in New York, a great symphony orchestra in Chicago, and a great American humorist in Kansas City, all on one evening's program without even making the personal effort of turning a dial. And again we have had opportunities to listen to the personal plea explanation of our own Chief Executive until it has become no attraction whatever. In fact, I sometimes feel that if some of these things could have been given to the public a little more sparingly, they possibly would have been more sought after and far more appreciated, and hence more valuable in the way of accomplishment.

Great masses of people of all classes were expecting to attend the great political conventions of this month, not in person but via the radio, and still do their daily work. The laboring man was there in spirit yet his pay check was not altered on pay day; the farmer

could keep in touch with the situation and still make the alfalfa hay or plant the late potatoes. But the best part of it all is, he was there. He knows who is looking after his interests, he knows who is double crossing him.

These great inventions mean so much to the common folks of a country—it may be easy to fool them sometimes but at the same time it is far easier for them to know when they are being worked these days than ever before. There's all manner of means of getting next to things these days, and all the individual has left for him to do is his own thinking. If we would but analyze our own affairs and be honest with ourselves in our thinking, we could remedy many of our drawbacks if we but would. We must be able to distinguish between the genuine and the tinsel. These are the days of camouflage and it's up to us to strip the artificial coverings from our interests and make our decisions accordingly.

And going back to modern inventions, now along comes the radio-photo and telephoto producing pictures of people and happenings thousands of miles away, over land and sea in just a few hours! Verily this is a marvelous age, isn't it? Are we living up to our possibilities? Are we appreciative of all that great minds and tireless energy and money has combined to give to us? Are we all the better citizens for having been allowed contact with the hundreds of elements contributing to our modern living? Oh, we hear much about 100 per cent Americans these days? If folks do not think as we do we call them bolshevik, if people question any frenzied movement we hear denunciation and impatient criticism thrown around them.

Again, we hear much about law enforcement these days, and when we look about us we wonder just where to begin the enforcement process and which law we should begin on. A short time ago I listened to a strong plea for more stringent enforcement of the prohibition laws, and great denunciation was heaped on the person daring to question the matter in any respect, yet the speaker weakened his wallow a whole lot to many of his hearers when he, by auto, fairly shot out of town restricted to 15 miles an hour. What meant law enforcement to him in one respect was disregard of law in another. We are too prone to judge the other fellow on habits we disapprove of, but ignore all rules that interfere with our own wishes.

And we wonder what is before a nation whose people can ignore great public steals such as has come to light just recently. Can we ever expect to control the great crime wave that has swept this country if our public officials wink at some of the appalling exposures made in national affairs of late? And again can we ever expect to correct these misdemeanors if we do not as individual subjects back up the official who dares to live up to his obligation of public duty in standing firm for honesty and justice in all public trusts? Public sentiment will do much to encourage our officials to "clean house" when necessary. We'll all add to our percentage of Americanism when we give due praise to the fellow who does his duty, however unpleasant, and as strongly voice in disapproval of one who fails.

The list of 100 per centers would grow to large numbers if we would but practice the Golden Rule rather than be hide bound in creed and party and habits. When we find ourselves doubting the other fellow in all things, it's time to check up on ourselves.

BERRIEN BUREAU WARS ON THIEVES

Protects Members by Posting Reward For Aid In Conviction

St. Joseph, June 26—The Berrien County Farm Bureau has posted a reward of \$25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those who steal from its membership. The first reward was paid to A. H. Collins, Pipestone twp. member and Alfred Schillings, deputy sheriff, and the thief was punished.

Mr. Collins missed some of his farming implements and called a nearby deputy sheriff, Alfred Schillings. Together they located the tools on a neighboring farm. Securing a search warrant, they found some of the tools and arrested the thief who was convicted and served time for the offense.

This is one of the special services that the Farm Bureau members receive from their organization, the reward being offered in order that the farms of the members might be better protected.

Motorist—"I'm sorry I ran over your hen. Would a dollar make it right?"

Farmer—"Wall, better make it two. I have a rooster that was mighty fond of that hen and the shock might kill him too."

FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

Sometimes have overcharge errors. Do you have your bills audited?

THE TRAFFIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will check up the charges on your freight bills; file overcharge claims; file loss and damage claims; watch all freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads. Claims collected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members.

No Charge For Auditing

Farm Bureau Traffic Department

221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

Farm Bureau Alfalfa Wins In Missaukee Co.

Eight of Ten Best Fields in Contest Were Planted To Michigan Farm Bureau Brands

The hardiness and productivity of Michigan Farm Bureau northern grown alfalfa seeds was demonstrated again June 13, 1928 when 30 contesting Missaukee county alfalfa fields of five acres or more were judged by representatives of the Michigan State College, Agr'l Dep't of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Agr'l Editor of the Grand Rapids Press, with fields planted to Farm Bureau seeds placing as follows

- 1st—J. K. SCHUT, of Lucas GRIMM
2nd—A. L. DAVIS, of Merritt GRIMM
3rd—ED. POWELL, Lake City ONTARIO VAR.
4th—FRED DIEMER ONTARIO VAR.
5th—JOHN VAN HAINTEA ONTARIO VAR.
7th—HENRY CURTIS GRIMM
8th—GERRIT SCHUTTE GRIMM
9th—R. K. BAAS ONTARIO VAR.

Michigan Farm Bureau Grimm, Hardigan, and Utah common alfalfa seeds are domestic, Michigan adapted seeds and are guaranteed to the purchaser as such. They are of high purity and germination, and are the standard for thousands of Michigan alfalfa growers. Put up in Farm Bureau Brand sacks, sealed at our warehouse.

Use Farm Bureau Brand seeds for your summer seeding of alfalfa. Order now from your nearest co-operative ass'n. A postcard to us will bring you recommendations for summer seeding.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan

NEBRASKA FINDS UNFIT ALFALFA IS BEING SENT NORTH

Handlers of Southern Seed Branding it as Standard Northern Varieties

Lincoln, Nebr., June 27—Much unhardy alfalfa seed of southern origin is being mislabeled and sold to Nebraska farmers as good seed, according to evidence furnished to the State Seed Analyst and from inspection of many samples of seed offered for sale.

Johnson grass seed has let the cat out of the bag. Johnson grass will not survive the winter in the northern latitudes, yet alfalfa seed containing it is labeled "Northern Crown," "Northwestern Nebraska," "Utah," "Idaho," etc., and sold to farmers as such. The presence of Johnson grass seed in alfalfa seed is a good indication that at least a large share of the seed was produced in the south.

Those responsible for the deception are not only doing a great harm to the legitimate seed trade, but are causing untold losses to farmers who buy the seed in good faith.

The planting of the southern seed has caused the loss of millions of dollars to farmers of Nebraska during the past few years. It has been established by experiments in all parts of the state and by the costly experiences of farmers that seed produced in southern United States is not winter hardy in Nebraska. This information has been broadcast many times and to all parts of the state. The farmers are aware of the danger in using seed of questionable origin, yet they are rendered helpless when unhardy seed is offered to them under a label which indicates northern origin and winter hardiness.

If the fraudulent mislabeling of this seed meant only the loss to the farmer of the purchase price, it would not be so serious. Much greater losses are sustained through the waste of time and labor in seed bed preparation, the loss of the use of the land for a year or two, and through the general disruption of crop rotation plans due to failure to obtain a permanent stand.—Nebraska Agricultural College.

The best protection on alfalfa seed is to get it from a source that you can depend on,—where the origin of the seed can be given to your satisfaction. Under the Michigan seed origin law, Michigan seed dealers show the origin of alfalfa seed on the seed tag. This law cannot reach the out of state dealer who may be disposed to traffic in seed not adapted to Michigan.

Fast and Snappy Judge—"How old are you?"
Maid—"Well, er—er."
"Don't hesitate; every minute makes it worse!"

Farm Planks Important Items In Campaign

(Continued from page one)

Democrats On Prohibition

The Republican party, for eight years in complete control of the government at Washington, presents the remarkable spectacle of feeling compelled in its national platform to promise obedience to a provision of the federal constitution which it has flagrantly disregarded and to apologize to the country for its failure to enforce laws enacted by the congress of the United States. Speaking for the national democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the eighteenth amendment and all other provisions of the federal constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Democrats On The Tariff

The Democratic tariff legislation will be based on the following policies:
The maintenance of legitimate business and a high standard of wages for American labor.

Increasing the purchasing power of wages and income by the reduction of those monopolistic and extortionate tariff rates bestowed in payment of political debts.

Abolition of log-rolling and restoration of the Wilson conception of a fact-finding tariff commission, quasi-judicial and free from the executive domination which has destroyed the usefulness of the present commission.

Positive At Last

The prosecuting attorney was having a difficult time with the star witness for the defense. His answers were evasive and not to the point. The judge finally cautioned him to give more precise answers. "We don't want your opinion of this case just answer questions put to you, that's all."

"You say you drive a wagon?" asked the prosecutor.

"No, sir, I do not," came the positive answer.

"But didn't you tell me just a moment ago that you did?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Gracious! I put it to you on your oath. Do you drive a wagon?"

"No, sir."

"Then what is your occupation?"

"I drive a horse!"

"Hexagon Simms," teacher said to a colored pupil who had just been whispering and was looking very innocent, "do you know what deceit is?"

"Yassum," was the reply. "When Ah leans over an' hears somethin' rip, Ah knows dat's de seat."—Country Gentleman.

the tax burden on farming communities, and through the federal farm loan system there has been made available to the farmers of the nation one billion eight hundred fifty millions of dollars for loaning purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the intermediate credit banks six hundred fifty-five million dollars of short-term credits have been available to the farmers. The post office department has systematically and generously extended the rural free delivery routes into even the most sparsely settled communities.

"When a shortage of transportation facilities threatened to deprive the farmers of their opportunity to reach waiting markets overseas, the president appreciative and sensitive of the condition and the possible loss to the communities, ordered the reconditioning of shipping board vessels, thus relieving a great emergency.

"Last, but not least, the federal tariff commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the flexible tariff act to aid the farmers when foreign competition, made possible by low wage scales abroad threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the president has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill feed, and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the tariff commission.

"We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines, and where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during period of transition.

"The Republican party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of farm marketing systems of farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

"We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by the foreign competition.

"We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products.

"The vigorous efforts of this administration towards broadening our exports market will be continued.

"The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success.

Republicans On Prohibition

The much-discussed topic of prohibition, which, like the farm question, proved a problem in the resolutions committee discussions, was disposed of in a law enforcement plank pledging the party and its nominees to the "observance and vigorous enforcement" of the eighteenth amendment.

Republicans On The Tariff

"We re-affirm our belief in the protective tariff as a fundamental and essential principle of the economic life of this nation. While certain provisions of the present law require revision in the light of changes in the world competitive situation since its enactment the record of the United States since 1922 clearly shows that the fundamental protective principle of the law has been fully justified * * * The great expansion in the wealth of our nation during the past 50 years and particularly in the past decade could not have been accomplished without a protective tariff system designed to promote the vital interests of all classes * * * They are enjoyed throughout the land either directly or indirectly. Their stimulus has been felt in industries, farming sections, trade circles, and communities in every quarter. However, we realize that there are certain industries which cannot now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican congress to an examination and where necessary a revision of these schedules to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

"Adherence to that policy is essential for the continued prosperity of the country * * *"

REDUCE LOSSES IN LIVESTOCK SHIPPED

Work Of Loss Prevention Association Shows Much Is Gained

Through the work carried on by the Michigan Livestock Loss Prevention Association during the first two years of its existence, losses in all livestock handled at the Detroit stockyards in 1927 were reduced an average of 22 per cent as compared with previous years.

This was brought out at the annual meeting of this organization at Detroit recently.

The secretary's report showed a marked reduction in losses of livestock received. Although sheep losses increased 19 per cent, losses were reduced in other classes of livestock as follows: calves, 24 per cent; cattle, 20 per cent; and hogs, 41 per cent; with a loss reduction of 22 per cent for all classes of animals during 1927 compared to 1926.

Most of these losses are due to overloading, poor condition of animals at time of loading, poorly constructed partitions, or no partitions at all.

E. W. Campbell, Manager of the Parma Co-operative Shipping Association, was awarded the prize for the best shipping record submitted during 1927. His record showed 1 loss (dead and crippled combined) for every 534 animals shipped. He received a "lifetime" fountain pen.

Raymond L. Lee, of Deakerville high school, won first place in the essay contest and attended the meeting as a guest. Dwain Knapp, of Three Rivers high school, who was second, was also a guest.

Re-elect Directors

The directors were all re-elected at the meeting except two who had moved from the state. The directors are given as follows: J. H. O'Mealey, Michigan Livestock Ex-

Do Your Own Selling

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

You get all the stock will bring. You get the advantage of having your own co-operatively employed salesmen at the Terminal markets sell your stock to the best advantage.

They are here in your interest and take pride in getting the top or as near to it for you as they can. Through them, you go into the terminal market and deal with packers through our salesmen who are experienced in those markets.

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

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

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.

Producers Commission Ass'n
East Buffalo, N. Y.

change, Hudson; J. M. Richardson, Detroit Livestock Association, Detroit; L. Whitney Watkins, Detroit; Packers, Detroit; J. E. Barnett, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing; George A. Brown, Michigan State College, East Lansing; Gifford Patch, Jr., Michigan State College, East Lansing; Dr. H. P. Hoskins, Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association, Detroit; P. M. Granger, Livestock producers, Charlotte; C. L. Brody, Michigan Farm Bureau, Lansing; George Roxbury, State Grange, Reed City; W. H. Hill, Stockyards Companies, Buffalo, New York; J. C. Knapp, Railroads, Toledo, Ohio; Burt Warmuth, Farm Press, Detroit; Fred Henshaw, Daily Press, Detroit; O. B. Price, at large, Detroit.

The officers were all re-elected: J. H. O'Mealey, president; L. Whitney Watkins, vice president and O. B. Price, secretary.

Gratiot Bureau Puts Committee to Work

W. R. Salisbury of Middleton, F. B. Hines of Perrinton, and E. W. Mulholland of Ithaca, a committee of the Gratiot County Farm Bureau, were scheduled to meet Friday, June 22, at the home of R. C. Blank of Perrinton to discuss plans for giving Gratiot members more Farm Bureau service, and to outline a program for the ensuing year.

Lenawee Judge Holds T. B. Test Constitutional

The state law authorizing tuberculin testing of cattle is constitutional, Judge J. N. Sampson of the Lenawee circuit court held June 21, and dismissed the bill of complaint in which James W. Helme, farmer and an opponent of the testing, sought an order restraining the State Department of Agriculture from testing the cattle on the Helme farm.

"I had a wonderful time at Cannes."
"Did you get brown?"
"No, I'm engaged to his father. He's wealthier and has the cutest dimples."—Wall Street Journal.

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

ORDER BINDER TWINE NOW

The demand for Michigan State Industries binder twine, made at Jackson, is always heavy. Sometimes the supply becomes limited. Therefore, we suggest that you see your co-operative association manager at once and order your 1928 needs.



New 8 lb. ball

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service handles Jackson twine because it is the best. It is one of the few STANDARD YUCATAN SISAL TWINES containing long fibre.

We are offering Jackson twine in two sizes—the old five pound ball and the new 8 pound ball, illustrated here. The 8 pound ball fits and works nicely in any can that holds a 5 pound ball. We recommend it.

For Sale By

Co-op Associations and Farm Bureau

Distributors

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 more than 14,000 Michigan farm families are protecting themselves with our insurance 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:

THEFT

A policy holder's car was stolen in Detroit. In a few days it was recovered partially stripped. We paid the expense of our insured's trip to bring the car home and supplied the parts stolen from the car. Another policy holder had his car stolen in Lansing. The thief drove it to Edmore and had a collision. We returned the car and paid for putting it into its former condition.

LIABILITY PROTECTION

A policy holder, operating a dairy business and owning a 300 acre farm, reported his car, driven by his daughter, involved in an accident. Three persons in the other car were injured and both cars wrecked. Suit was brought against this policy holder on three counts totaling \$17,500. Our company furnished necessary legal aid and settled the claim.

PROPERTY DAMAGE PROTECTION

Another policy holder was found liable in an accident in which his truck wrecked a new big car. The property damage claim, as settled by our company, amounted to \$1,200.

FAR-REACHING PROTECTION

An Indiana policy holder, driving to NORTHERN MICHIGAN, got into an accident at Manistee. His car was attached, several hundred miles from home, where he was a stranger. But, he had a State Farm Mutual policy. He telephoned our Lansing office at State Farm Bureau Headquarters. His release was arranged by telephone and he went on his way rejoicing. We protect our policy holders anywhere in the United States or Canada.

FIRE

A northern Michigan policy holder had the electric heater going to warm up his motor during below zero weather, a common practice where he lives. The car caught fire. The bill was over \$300. His check arrived inside of a week after rendering the bill. Our policy covers "Fire from any cause."

COLLISION

Another policy holder's car was sid-swiped by another car and wrecked badly when it was driven into a tree. This company paid \$420 for fixing it up. Still another policy holder had reason to be thankful on account of collision insurance. His car ran into a moving freight train. This company paid \$211 to fix it up.

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 CO.
of BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Michigan State Farm Bureau
MICHIGAN AGENT

LANSING

MICHIGAN

SOW MORE ALFALFA THIS SUMMER!

Michigan can well afford to increase its alfalfa acreage. The Michigan State College recommends summer seeding in regions short in alfalfa. Farm Bureau Brand sealed sacks of Grimm, Hardigan and Utah common alfalfa seeds guarantee hardiness, quality and genuineness of variety.

Largely because of Farm Bureau adapted seeds, Michigan's alfalfa acreage has increased 434,000 acres in the past eight years. See your co-op for Farm Bureau seed. If not available locally, write us. A postcard brings recommendations for summer seeding.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
Lansing, Michigan
Please send me recommendations for summer seeding of alfalfa.
I expect to sow.....acres this season.
My name
Town
Seed Dealer
Town
Date
(Mailing this coupon no obligation)

MICH. FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
224 North Cedar Street
Lansing, Michigan

Why They Grow Alfalfa

Its Feeding Value

1. An ideal roughage providing essentials for maintenance, growth, yield of animal products and reproduction.
2. Has nutritive properties practically equal to standard wheat bran or ground oats.
3. Furnishes minerals readily assimilated and especially needed in growth and reproduction.
4. Is palatable and has a desirable physical effect upon the digestive system.
5. Can be used equally well as green feed, hay, or pasture and finally provides green manure.
6. It reduces the protein grain requirement and lowers the cost of all animal products.

Its Economy of Production

1. Long time stands (3 to 5 years) distribute costs of seeding and lower the annual charges against the crop.
2. Several cuttings per year afford a wide distribution and use of labor and equipment.
3. Two or three crops in a season eliminate the risk of total crop failure.
4. High yields per acre result in lower costs per ton and make the hay supply more certain.
5. The deep roots reach after latent plant food and water, being considerably drought resistant.
6. It can be cut, cured, and handled relatively easy with efficient machinery and equipment

Its Wide Adaptation

1. Suitable on practically all types of soil when well drained, limed, inoculated, and supplied with available plant food.
2. Can be used in a short or long time rotation either alone or in mixtures.
3. Relished by all classes of livestock and poultry and is highly nutritious for all.
4. It is adapted to a wide range of climatic conditions when proper seed sources are used.

Its Benefits to the Soil

1. When properly inoculated it gathers free nitrogen from the air, enriching soil fertility.
2. Heavy root and sod development adds organic matter or humus to every acre.
3. Deep root systems bring to the surface large amounts of leaching plant food.
4. It loosens the soil structure, increasing its water holding capacity.
5. Benefits succeeding crops in the rotation

Its Effect Upon the Farmer and His Farm

1. So great are its merits that it commands respect for the best preparation and care.
2. To succeed it requires good farm practices; drainage, lime, fertilization, good seed, inoculation, thorough soil preparation and good crop management.
3. It is a weed killer, clearing the land for future crops.
4. Timely attention to details and thoroughness of all operations are essential for best results.
5. Alfalfa makes a good farmer better, both as a grower and feeder, and improves his farm and his community.—Eastern States Farmers Exchange.

ARTICHOKE HAS POSSIBILITIES FOR MICHIGAN FARMS

Crystallization of Levulose Sugar Gives Plant Importance

Artichokes—a new crop for the farmers of Michigan and the country has been discovered and is gaining favor. The development of this plant and its possibilities, both agriculturally and industrially, promises to be very interesting. The Jerusalem Artichoke, a member of the sunflower family, has been considered a wild weed on the pest order, especially on account of its persistence, good enough for hog feed provided the hogs did the digging. This estimate was general until twelve years ago when the late Congressman Joseph Sibley of Penn. brought some tubers of a greatly improved type of artichoke back to his farm from France and started growing and experimenting with them as human food, especially for those afflicted with diabetes.

Champlain, the explorer, carried the tubers of the wild plant to France in exploration days and Sibley carried it back, greatly improved in type, more than 200 years later.

Congressman Sibley was so pleased with the products of this plant both as human and animal food that he offered to furnish our government with tubers for planting and laboratory work provided appropriations for the work were made by Congress. This program was started six years ago and now there are about fifty varieties growing on Arlington Farms and the Bureau of Standards has worked out a process for crystallizing the sugar from the artichoke tubers.

The bureau says of the Levulose sugar obtained from artichokes:

"Levulose is the finest of all the sugars. It has long been scientifically most fascinating and elusive. The human race consumes large quantities of it in honey and in syrup. Physiologically it is probably the most easily assimilable of the sugars. Its sweetness is 1 1/2 times that of ordinary sugar. For many years experimenters in all parts of the world have attempted to crystallize this sugar from water solution, but have never succeeded. It has long been considered uncrystallizable. Exceedingly small amounts have been made by special chemical companies (by the use of alcohol) for scientific purposes, and also, where the patient was rich enough, for diabetics.

"When ordinary sugar is eaten, it breaks up immediately into dextrose and levulose. The price of levulose ranges from \$39.00 per pound for a poor product to \$110 per pound for the crystalline material corresponding in purity to that of ordinary sugar. The bureau has succeeded in throwing down pure crystalline levulose from water solution. In appearance levulose cannot be distinguished from ordinary sugar. It has a very much higher solubility than other sugars. The bureau of standards is making it from the tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke, a weed which has overcome all of its enemies, grows well anywhere in the United States, and produces from 10 to 20 tons to the acre.

"The bureau hopes to carry on experiments on a semi-factory scale this winter and to make a considerable quantity of levulose. Through the philanthropy of the Honorable Joseph C. Sibley, former member of Congress from Pennsylvania, the bureau has had made available 1,000 bushels of Mammoth French White Jerusalem artichoke tubers. The value of this material is not less than \$5,000 at the current market price. The artichoke is being grown extensively, not only because of the tubers, but because of the preference of animals for the tops, which are generally siloed, over hay. There is no agricultural problem connected with the artichoke. It is cultivated about the same as corn is cultivated in the Middle West, three times with the cultivator if possible."

Since the discovery of the process for extracting levulose sugar from the artichoke tubers, the interest in artichoke culture has grown so rapidly that demand for tubers of the improved type far exceeds the supply although the price range has been from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. Some of the food products to be produced from artichoke tubers, in addition to levulose sugar, are flakes similar to potato chips, pickles, breakfast food, flour, and syrup. The tubers are also baked, used in salads, soups, chop suey and numerous other ways. One hotel in Chicago has worked out thirty recipes for using the tubers in their menus. The tubers are relished by all livestock, poultry and such farbearing animals as eat vegetables.

The tops yield from 5 to 15 tons of silage or fodder to the acre and of high quality especially for dairy cattle. The stalks also can be used in manufacturing wood substitute board and insulating material.

Only a few people of pioneering instincts have been growing and experimenting with Jerusalem artichokes and in a group meeting held in Chicago recently it was agreed to unite in organizing a parent or national company to carry forward the development work and establish factories throughout the country. It was voted to make the National headquarters at Lansing, Michigan and conduct the general setup work from that point.

Government Stocks Lakes of Glacier National Parks

Barren Waters Planted With Fish Life Which Is Proving Fruitful

Artificial introduction of fish in the lakes of Glacier National Park in Montana has proved to be successful, the varieties introduced have multiplied to gratifying numbers, the Department of the Interior announced.

Since the park was established in 1910, according to the statement, 18,000,000 fish fry were planted in its waters and last year 2,250,000 were released in the streams and lakes of the park.

The full extent of the statement follows:

Crystal lakes well stocked with fish into which an angler has never cast a line, other lakes that know only those aristocratic varieties selected and planted there by the Government's fish experts, are among the attractions offered by Glacier National Park for the coming season.

Few of Lakes Contained Fish

There are 250 lakes in Glacier Park, strangely, many of them were quite without fish until these were artificially introduced. The Continental Divide cuts the park in two and east of it there were but two lakes that had fish in them. The cause of this absence of fish was the fact that most fish go to the lower reaches of streams or to the ocean to spawn and that, below these lofty lakes, there are waterfalls that are

so high that the fish can not climb them when they come in from the spawning grounds. Government experts, however, know of choice varieties that will breed in these lakes and never go below the trap-like falls. They have introduced these varieties and they have multiplied to gratifying numbers.

Eastern brook and rainbow trout have been most successfully planted in the eastern portion of the park. Three barren lakes were successfully stocked with grayling and offer some of the best fishing for this species to be found in the country.

Trout Thrive Best in West

West of the Continental Divide, for some reason, native or cutthroat trout thrives best. The one exception to this is Lake Ellen Wilson, which has been stocked with eastern brook trout. Fishing in this high mountain lake is unexcelled anywhere.

High up in the mountains of Glacier Park are a number of small lakes that are inaccessible except to the experienced mountain climber. Choice varieties of fish have been planted in them but some of them have never been fished since being stocked. What a paradise for the first followers of Izaak Walton to reach them!

Last year two and a quarter million fish fry were planted in the streams and lakes of Glacier Park. Altogether, since the park was established in 1910, 18,000,000 have been released in its waters. All of these, of course, are of the choicest varieties suitable to the region that are to be found anywhere in the world.

Northwest Shiawassee County Members Meet

Members and friends of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau from the townships of Fairfield, Rush, Middlebury and Owosso, held a meeting at the Ladies Aid Rooms of the Carland Methodist Protestant Church, Thursday evening, June 21. During the early part of the evening the people were entertained by a band directed by Mr. Hubbard of Middlebury Township. Later in the evening this band sprang a male quartet which also contributed to the program.

The supper arrangements were in charge of Mrs. J. T. Purves. Speakers from the state organization were reminded that these Farm Bureau women "sure can cook".

The first address on the program was given by F. F. Walworth, secretary of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau. Mr. Walworth, who is now in charge of the Farm Bureau Services in his county, showed how a number of the Farm Bureau members were able to pay their dues all or in part by benefits received through the purchase of Farm Bureau supplies.

Mr. Wright spoke of the needs of farmers and the relation of the State Farm Bureau to these needs, emphasizing the service side of Farm Bureau history. He made it plain that the Farm Bureau is more concerned about the quality than the number of its membership.

Mistress (just returned from a shopping trip): "Did any one call during my absence, Bridget?"

Bridget: "Only a committay o' ladies, ma'm, but Oi sent them off wi' a flea in their ears."

Mistress (greatly perturbed): "Oh, my! What did you say to them, anyway?"

Bridget: "Sure, an' they said they called t' c'lect money t' buy coal f'r th' church, an' Oi told thim ye may look simple but yez's no fool, f'r well ye know th' church is h'ated steam."—Wall Street Journal.

The State has released a \$75,000 legislative appropriation to Michigan State College for construction of a new dairy barn.

The procedure and details of the plan and purpose were submitted to the Chamber of Commerce and approved; this course was also followed with the Michigan State Farm Bureau so that the farmer and business man could co-operate in developing a new enterprise in a mutually profitable manner.

It has been proposed to establish the first manufacturing unit in Lansing and others throughout the state and country as rapidly as practicable. The plant of the artichoke is disease, corn borer and other pest resistant, thrives everywhere but particularly well in sandy soils, yields from 200 to 500 bushels of tubers to the acre and 5 to 15 tons of tops, is not injured by freezing, so that the tubers may be harvested either fall or spring. Ordinary potato machinery is adapted to use in planting and digging. We understand the National organization will be chartered soon as the National Artichoke Products Company and will be directed by well known business men and agricultural leaders. It is estimated that it will require 2,500 acres to supply each factory with the tubers necessary for continuous operation and that it would take a score or more of such factories to meet the present demand for artichoke products as diabetic food and sweetening from confectioners, soda fountains, medical manufacturers and "once over" in the trade channels to the public. Pending the announcement of the official staff inquiries may be sent to the organization committee, National Artichoke Product Company, 214 United Building, Lansing, Michigan.

SHIAWASSEE FOLKS BUILDING STRONG SERVICE PROGRAM

Hundred Attend Meeting of Three Townships June 20

Something new in the line of a Farm Bureau meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Walworth, Shiawassee County, Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 20th. The program was as follows:

At 2 o'clock the County Farm Bureau Board held its business meeting; at three a similar meeting of the Supply Service dealers was held and after a pot-luck supper there was a general meeting of members and invited guests of Hazelton, Caledonia and New Haven townships.

After the County Farm Bureau Board had disposed of local business, F. G. Wright, district representative of the State Organization Department, was asked to present the new district plan of membership work, after which the District Plan contract with the State Farm Bureau was signed by the officers of the County Board.

At the dealers' meeting Mr. T. C. Maurer, Assistant manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service presented the alfalfa situation.

Local people appearing on the program were the Bailey Sisters who entertained with two vocal duets; Reverend Cheney and his daughter, Miss Cheney, also entertained with a vocal duet. Rev. Lyons was also present and took part in the program.

In the evening, brief addresses were given by F. F. Walworth, secretary of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau, Mr. Maurer of the Seed Service, Mr. C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager of the State Farm Bureau and F. G. Wright, district representative.

Mr. Walworth said that a movement is well under way to Farm Bureau services within reach of all members in the county.

Mr. Brody packed 30 minutes full of facts relative to the state organization and assured all persons that the Farm Bureau is here to give services.

There were 20 cars parked in the yard and about 100 people were present. Mr. and Mrs. Walworth are great entertainers and deserve much credit for the success of the meeting.

The Lazy Farmer's Opinion of Alfalfa

My neighbor's busy ev'ry day a-putting up alfalfa hay, he has to work from morn till night to get the blamed stuff put up right. He never has a breathing spell, except to tank up at the well. The blamed stuff is so thick and tall that he can't hope to save it all. When he has got the first crop made he can't sit loafing in the shade; he'll have to plow his corn again, and cut his early oats, and then his second crop of that blamed hay, he'll have to cut and mow away. The stuff grows all the summer through; when weather's dry it lives on dew, and all the time he's making hay and never has a holiday.

I wouldn't grow a crop like that; you never know where you are at; your farming work is never done; you can't go off and have some fun for fear the hay will grow so high that you can never get it dry. My neigh-

bor says it's good for feed; he gets a ton from ev'ry seed; he had to rent some extra land to get room for his stack to stand. My little patch of timothy makes all the hay I want, by gee. When I have cut it once I'm done, and sit around, out of the sun, and have some time to smoke and think, and sympathize with that poor gink!—Courtesy of the Prairie Farmer.

SOUND LOGIC

A colored preacher had just concluded a sermon on "Salvation am Free," and announced that a collection would be taken up for a benefit of the parson and his family. A member in the audience objected to the paradoxical nature of the proceedings and received this bit of

Negro logic in response: "S'pose yo' was thirsty an come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink your fill, couldn't yo'? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin'. Dat water would be free. But, s'pose

in' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house, yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'? De salvation am free, but it's de habin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'."—Wall Street Journal.

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