

STATE COLLEGE ALFALFA DAY OF GREAT VALUE TO FARMERS

STATE'S ALFALFA TONNAGE LIKELY TO SET NEW RECORD

Rather Inspects Fields In Alfalfa Sections Of Michigan

REPORTS HIS FINDINGS

Fields Properly Prepared Had Little Winter Kill; How They Do It

By H. C. RATHER
Radio Address Over WKAR, June 6

Michigan's total alfalfa tonnage, the harvest of which will begin within the next two weeks, will be as great or greater than at any time in the history of the state. I have spent two weeks going over alfalfa fields in south-eastern, central and northern Michigan and for these localities I can see nothing to the cry of protein shortage which is coming from some quarters.

It is true that the winter, or, to be more exact, the spring, through which we have just passed, has killed out more alfalfa, more winter wheat, more red clover and other fall sown crops than usual. Most fields of alfalfa have at least a spot or two which has been thinned out by the severe March freezing after growth had almost started. It is also true that the acreage of alfalfa to be cut for hay will not be as large as it would have been with only a normal spring. Despite these facts, however, recent rains have so improved the alfalfa remaining that its yield, on the average, with an imperfect stand, will be far in excess of perfect stands of clover, mixed hay or timothy.

Where every factor necessary to the maximum success with alfalfa growing has been cared for, there usually has been no serious winter killing in either new or old seedings.

Last year, J. H. Conklin of Chesaning seeded a five acre field of Hardigan on low ground partially tiled. Where the ground is well tiled, Mr. Conklin's stand is fine. Where the water wasn't taken away fast enough, the stand is a little thin.

Arthur Bender, on that low, flat ground east of Saginaw, has five and one-half acres of Hardigan seeded last year in barley, at five pounds to the acre which is as near perfect as I've ever seen. His land is tiled about every hundred feet and there has been no winter killing. George Beyer, with an old stand of Grimm under similar conditions also has an excellent field.

Up in Antrim County, Mrs. C. S. Dearborn of Bellaire has twelve acres of old Hardigan and ten acres of new that is a picture of thrift and vigor. Her neighbors, Fred Crandall, Burdette Crandall and Roland Lessard, all have fine fields.

Among the most remarkable instances of alfalfa under adversity are the Grimm fields of Lisle Berry at Conway. Mr. Berry farms sand hills; they are steep and the soil is almost blow sand in places. However, because Mr. Berry fertilizes, because he keeps those sand hills sweet and because he fits a real seed bed for his crop and uses Grimm seed, he has made those sand hills return an income any farmer might envy. Last year, eight acres of these hills yielded six bushels of seed to the acre, and for three years none of these fields have yielded less than three bushels of fine seed.

I've seen fields in which the winter killing has been serious, but in some 25 fields which I thoroughly looked over, scattered all over the area I travelled, only two of the fields were failures. One was a low, wet field matted with quack grass, the other was a sand hill needing at least three tons of lime per acre. The point is, when alfalfa has a chance it will survive even so adverse a season as we have just passed through. Hundreds of fields along the roadside promised very satisfactory results.

If the soil is sour, the alfalfa may start but it is bound to be weak and much more easily killed. The same is true of alfalfa which is under-nourished, and, of course, poor drainage gets any crop. Where these factors have been rightly handled and good alfalfa seed used, the crop has come along fine.

Just how much difference seed makes is demonstrated in the alfalfa plots here at the College. Never has the difference between Grimm and Hardigan on the one hand and common alfalfa on the other been so apparent as it is on the variety plots here right now.

When you join a co-operative, never forget that you belong to the co-operative—and never forget that the co-operative belongs to you.

UTAH ALFALFA SEED



Michigan Farm Bureau men personally inspecting the source of their Grimm and Utah common alfalfa seeds. Photo taken on an alfalfa seed farm in one of the great Utah seed producing districts. See'y C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the left.

PROF. COX ADVISES TO MAKE CERTAIN OF SEED ORIGIN

Expects Heavy Alfalfa Yield; Repair Winter Damage With Hardy Type

In spite of severe winter conditions for alfalfa fields, particularly in the southern third of the lower peninsula, Michigan should cut more alfalfa hay in 1928 than ever before. Prof. J. F. Cox told the Alfalfa Day visitors at the college in opening the program. Mr. Cox said that winter damage to alfalfa was worst where the less hardy varieties had been planted.

"The remedy," said Prof. Cox, "in the words of 'Alfalfa Bill' Nelson of Paw Paw, with 23 years' experience, is to get back to our normal, good acreage with summer seeding of hardy varieties. Within the last few years our increasing knowledge of how to grow alfalfa and the sources of hardy, dependable seed has made alfalfa a dependable crop."

Prof. Cox also took occasion to compliment the foresight of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, which in the post war depression period of 1920 and 1921 caught the College's vision of alfalfa as a dependable source of low priced protein for feeders and dedicated itself as a source of northern grown, Michigan adapted seeds of the varieties proved by the College test plots to be best for Michigan, which have turned out to be Michigan and northwestern grown Hardigan and Grimm, also Michigan and Utah and northwestern grown common alfalfas.

Prof. Cox warned his audience that a dependable source of alfalfa seed is still all important to the Michigan grower. The Michigan seed origin law, enacted with the aid of the Farm Bureau, assures the grower that seeds handled by dealers operating under the Michigan law will have its origin correctly stated. The national seed staining law provides that 10 per cent of all foreign alfalfa and clover seeds not adapted to the northern United States shall be stained red; that one per cent of all other foreign alfalfa and clover (which is of doubtful value) is stained green, except seed grown in Canada, which is thoroughly adapted and one per cent of that is stained violet.

There is no law on domestic seed origin that applies to seeds in interstate commerce, so seeds bought outside the state may or may not be northern origin. Buy seed you know is safe and from a reliable dealer, no matter what it costs, Mr. Cox advised.

Motor Registrations Five Per Cent Larger

More than twenty-three million motor vehicles were registered in 1927, according to information collected from state registration authorities by the bureau of public roads.

The total registration of 23,127,315 vehicles was composed of 20,230,429 passenger vehicles and 2,896,886 motor trucks and road tractors. This registration represents an increase of 1,125,922 vehicles or five per cent more than in 1926. Using the population estimate for the middle of last year, there was one motor vehicle for every 5.13 persons.

Hide your light under a bushel perhaps, but not your good will. People not going to hunt for it.

BOYD TELLS HOW ALFALFA BUILT UP RUN DOWN FARM

Wheat Yield Was Down To Ten Bushels; Alfalfa Put It To Forty

VASTLY CHANGED FARM
Every Other Crop Responded To The Renewed Fertility

By A. T. BOYD, Homer, Michigan. Experience talk at Alfalfa Day program, State College, June 7th.

When we moved to the farm on Cooks Prairie in Eckford township eight years ago we were under a heavy handicap. We found the farm had been badly misused, yielding only about ten bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of oats and corn nothing to brag about. Hardly enough hay off 40 acres to feed our horses and dairy cows through the season. We are not out of the woods yet, but we think we have found the right road and it is alfalfa.

We have a neighbor who was having good luck with alfalfa. He was filling his own barns and renting the neighbors' barns and filling them. In fact, he rented him a mow that held about 35 tons. It was as much or more hay than we had all told, so we figured if he could grow alfalfa we could, so we went after it. We spread 80 yards of marl on 12 acres. There were about 18 acres in the field. We seeded it in the spring with 1 1/2 bushel oats to the acre. We used Michigan grown common seed which we purchased from Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Department, (and wish to state right here that we keep right on buying our seed through them).

We harvested around 40 bushels of oats to the acre and a splendid stand of alfalfa on the 12 acres that was limed; on the other six acres not very much. The first year we took off 34 loads of fine hay and on the 20 acres of June and alsike right across the road we harvested 5 loads, a good share of which was weeds. It was so short we could not rake it. That field of 12 acres has produced good yields of alfalfa every year. We plowed it this spring and sowed it to Michigan black barless barley. It is 6 to 8 inches high now and going strong. We now have 115 acres of alfalfa growing. We figure it a great soil builder, not only where it is growing but for all the rest of the farm. We feed all we can of it to our dairy herd and from one to two cars of steers a year. By using our straw and refuse fodder

PROF. J. F. COX



Professor Cox, head of the State College Farm Crops Dept., was in charge of the Alfalfa Day program at the college June 7.

as bedding we return a lot of fertilizer to the farm.

We have increased our yields of wheat. In 1926 we harvested 241 bushels of American Banner wheat off 6 acres; we used certified seed bought of Farley Brothers at Albion, Michigan. In 1927 we had a yield of 32 bushels per acre on 35 acres. We also had 20 acres of corn that haven't doctored much yet and they produced that same old yield of 10 bushels.

We have a small acreage of the new wheat, No. 104, sent out by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association on an alfalfa sod that in 1926 produced 238 bushels of Rural Russet potatoes to the acre; in 1927, 104 bushels of Worthy Oats and it looks 40 bushels of wheat to the acre now. We have 40 acres of corn on clover sod that last year produced 70 loads of hay. It is between two and three inches high now. Does it pay to grow alfalfa? I say it does and if any of the people who are members of Michigan Farm Bureau or of Michigan Crop Improvement Association or with the Michigan State College, wish to call at the Cooke farm in Eckford township, owned by A. T. Boyd & Son, I assure you of a hearty greeting.

WHO KNOWS?

"Mother, where do cows get their milk from?"
"Where do you get your tears?"
A pause, then—
"Mother, who spans the cows?"
—Brooklyn Life.

FARM CROPS DEPT' DISPLAYS MUCH INFORMATION ON GROWING, HANDLING OF CROP AS SUMMER SEEDING OPENS

Varieties Growing On Test Plots Convince All On Importance Of Adapted Seed; Farm Bureau News Presents Complete Story Of The Program

Several hundred farmers attended Michigan State College's first Alfalfa Day which was held on the college farm and at the Union Memorial building June 7.

The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint those present with the latest information on the growing of alfalfa, in the face of the first serious winter killing of alfalfa in Michigan in years. Much alfalfa will be seeded this summer.

The alfalfa variety test plots gave silent but conclusive evidence to the visitors how completely the origin of seed controls its adaptability to Michigan.

Test Plots Tell The Story

Prof. C. R. Megee of the Farm Crops Dept' explained the layout of the plots, showing check plots at regular intervals so that any differences in soil, drainage or other factors would be compared with the same variety under similar conditions. Michigan grown Hardigan was used in all the check plots. The superiority of Hardigan cannot be over emphasized. It stands out in uniformity, in thickness of stand and vigorous growth.

In one series of plots varieties of various origins were tried out along side of each other. In all tests Hardigan, Grimm, Cossack and other hardy strains continue to come through the winter with vigorous stands, year after year. Some of the six year old stands are as thick and vigorous as they were the second year after they were planted. Common varieties of alfalfa from Utah, Idaho and Montana show practically the same hardness under Michigan conditions. After the fourth or fifth year they begin to thin out. They do not yield as large a cutting as the Hardigan or Grimm in the first two or three years, when the common varieties are in their prime.

Soft Climate Seedings Fail

Sandwiched in with the above Grimm, Hardigan and northern domestic grown common varieties were alfalfas originating in the southern part of the United States, Peru, Argentine and Turkestan. All of these soft climate seedings passed out of the picture early in the race. The plots where they once stood are now white with dandelion bloom. No one seeing these test plots would knowingly take such unadapted seed as a gift, yet the only sure way to avoid getting some is to know the source of seed as one handling northern origin seed only.

The test plots draw the following conclusion: That the best is Michigan grown Hardigan; second choice

is Grimm or Cossack when available; third Utah, Idaho or Montana common. Under no conditions should a Michigan farmer risk good money on unknown alfalfa seed.

The Alfalfa Day program was in charge of Prof. J. F. Cox of the Farm Crops Department and his assistants. Several features of the program were radio broadcast. Representatives of the agricultural press were present and are presenting the information to the whole state. The Michigan Farm Bureau News is making this an alfalfa day edition and is presenting in brief the addresses made and other alfalfa information which it believes is very timely to its readers at this time.

More Alfalfa For Michigan; How To Grow It

State's 513,000 Acres Far From Our Needs

But It Has Benefited Greatly Owners Of Those Acres; College Believes Alfalfa Might Well Replace 1 1/2 Million Acres Of Ordinary Hay; Is Most Profitable Forage

By H. C. RATHER
Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, Michigan State College, in Extension Bulletin No. 23 (Revised) March, 1928, published herewith in full.

Farmers in Michigan harvested 513,000 acres of alfalfa for hay during 1927. Compared with the alfalfa grown in Michigan in 1919, this acreage marks an increase of seven hundred per cent. According to the figures issued by Mr. V. H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan, the alfalfa acreage of this state was 74,000 in 1919, 321,000 in 1924 and 497,000 in 1926.

This remarkable increase has had a most stimulating effect on Michigan agriculture. The alfalfa farmer has become a better feeder of live stock. He is practicing a better crop rotation. He has cut down his acreage of unprofitable timothy and selected a crop which yields better, is more valuable in the feeding ration and pays better on the market. Alfalfa has made his whole farm business more profitable. It may conservatively be estimated that Michigan's present alfalfa acreage is adding \$15,000,000 more to the income of the farmers who grow it than they would realize from the timothy or mixed hay crops which alfalfa is replacing.

The goal of alfalfa acreage, however, has not been reached. Michigan will not have enough alfalfa until a sufficient amount is grown to furnish the needed hay for all of her live stock. With the location of Michigan favorable to a fuller development of live stock, dairy and diversified crop production, with the favorable influence alfalfa exerts on these lines of farming, with alfalfa's own marked advantages as a cash crop when a surplus exists and with the possibility of the development of a profitable alfalfa seed industry here, it would seem that ordinary hay and forage crops in Michigan might well be replaced with alfalfa to the extent of a million and one-half to two million acres.

Why Grow Alfalfa?
The average yield of alfalfa hay is fully one ton per acre more than that of any other hay crop. Yields of from four to six tons per acre of this splendid forage are frequently secured.

The deep feeding roots of alfalfa enable it to draw plant food and moisture from depths of soil untouched by other crops. Its drought resistance and summer hardiness, so noticeable during the prolonged drought of 1925, are due to this feature.

Alfalfa is a legume. Bacteria working on its roots take free nitrogen from the air and convert it into nitrate available for

plant food. It is the cheapest source of nitrogen, and this, along with the organic matter which alfalfa leaves in the soil, makes for a better and more economical production of the crops which follow.

Experimental evidence and field experience have shown alfalfa to be the most profitable legume in either a short or long crop rotation, alfalfa rotations bringing in from four to ten dollars per acre per year more than those based on other crops.

Alfalfa is also the cheapest source of protein for live stock. When alfalfa is fed instead of timothy in the dairy ration, only one-half as much of the expensive concentrates need be fed to maintain the same production.

According to the experience of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Michigan State College, alfalfa hay is the equal of clover hay of the same quality for steer or lamb feeding, with the advantage that it furnishes more protein and thus reduces the amount of protein supplement which must be supplied when feeding corn.



A beautiful field of Grimm in bloom on the Lisle E. Berry farm in Cheboygan county. Mr. Berry produces considerable Michigan Grimm alfalfa seed.

Alfalfa is decidedly more acceptable to swine than clover and can be used to supply the protein necessary to supplement corn, rye or barley for wintering brood sows, where mixed hay from timothy and other grasses is useless. Alfalfa pasture for swine is unexcelled, and, being drought resistant, it furnishes succulent feed throughout the summer. Alfalfa hay is excellent for horses, when properly fed.

How To Grow Alfalfa

A summary of Michigan farm experiences teaches us that alfalfa will grow on a wide range of soil types. Poorly drained lands should be tilled before being seeded to alfalfa. Until this can be done, sweet clover or alsike will thrive better on the wetter lands. However, when unusually hardy seed is being used, alfalfa is being grown successfully on lands formerly considered too low.

A fine, well packed seed bed, such as may best be secured with a cultipacker, is essential to getting a successful stand. The

seed should be planted at a depth of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. When planted at a depth of one to two inches or more, unsatisfactory stands result.

Spring seedings made with wheat or rye, provided the seed is covered, or with light seedings of oats or barley, are desirable on land of good fertility, favorable to alfalfa growing.

Summer seedings with alfalfa alone on a thoroughly cleaned seed bed are most satisfactory where the soil is light or droughty, or where conditions are less favorable.

Seedings later than August 20th are not dependable, because the alfalfa may not get sufficient growth to withstand the winter.

Lime Essential; How To Test Your Field
Lime is essential to alfalfa success. The Soils Department of the Michigan State College furnishes Soiltest at twenty-five cents a tube, and with this new method of soil testing any grower may quickly learn the lime requirements of his fields. Samples should be tested in various parts of the field, both surface and sub-soil. Sour fields or portions of fields, which are deficient in lime, need on the average an application of two tons of finely ground limestone per acre, or its equivalent in some other form of lime.

The following applications are equivalent to two tons of finely ground limestone:

- Three tons of the less finely ground limestone material.
- Three to five wagon loads of marl.
- Four to seven wagon loads of refuse lime from sugar factories.
- One and one-half tons hydrated lime.

Fertilizer Practice For Alfalfa
Alfalfa responds profitably to applications of manure or commercial fertilizer. One of the best ways of bringing an alfalfa stand through the winter and starting it out vigorously in the spring is to top dress the stand in late fall with well rotted manure. Manure should also be applied where an attempt is being made to grow alfalfa on very light or rundown land.

Applications of phosphates and potash fertilizer also pay. On any soil, an application of two or three hundred pounds per acre of twenty per cent acid phosphate may well be used, while on the lighter soils potash should also be added. For such lands, two hundred pounds per acre of an 0-10-10 or an 0-12-6 fertilizer makes a splendid investment.

Inoculation
Inoculate alfalfa seed with fresh pure culture, thus insuring the presence of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. This is particularly desirable in case the land to be seeded has grown neither alfalfa nor sweet clover before. Arrangements have been made by the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan State College, whereby the culture may be secured from Mr. S. F. Edwards, 729 West Ionia street, Lansing, Michigan, at fifty cents per bottle. One bottle is sufficient for a bushel of seed. Care should be used to keep the culture out of direct sunlight and to get the seed covered immediately to avoid injury to the bacteria.

Hardy, Adapted Seed Varieties
Northern grown seed insures hardiness. Seed from warmer climates winter-kills readily and causes alfalfa failures. Grimm is an exceptionally hardy strain of alfalfa suited to the north. It has variegated blossoms, a low-set spreading crown and a deep and somewhat branching root system. Its hardiness and pro-

(Continued on page two)

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More Alfalfa for Mich. And How to Grow It

(Continued from page one) ductivity make for long-enduring and profitable fields of alfalfa.

Hardigan is a new winter-hardy variety developed by the Michigan State College to further the development of a Michigan alfalfa seed industry. In type, it is similar to Grimm, and it ranks with Grimm in the abundant production of forage.

Next in desirability to Grimm and Hardigan is the Ontario Variegated variety. Ontario Variegated is quite similar in appearance and hardness to Grimm and has been successfully produced in the Province of Ontario for many years.



There's satisfaction and pride in this splendid field of Grimm alfalfa in Cheboygan county.

Considerable alfalfa seed of different variegated varieties, the pedigree of which has not been maintained, is now being produced in Michigan. Much of this comes from old stands and in many instances the seed has a history of years of successful production in Michigan.

Reliable Seed Sources Important In any event, seed used in Michigan should be grown in the north or at high altitudes. It should be purchased from sources of utmost reliability, where the origin and history of each lot is known, thus avoiding the payment of unduly high prices for seed of inferior hardness and productivity.



Alfalfa is the cheapest source of protein for livestock. The high condition and alertness of alfalfa fed stock is very pronounced. Alfalfa pasture for hogs is unexcelled.

Eight to twelve pounds per acre with Grimm or Hardigan and twelve to fifteen pounds of other northern grown seed should prove a sufficient rate of seeding.

The spring tooth harrow, used early in the spring or immediately after the first cutting, will materially retard June grass and rejuvenate old stands.

Curing

Alfalfa is ready to cut when the field is in one-tenth to three-fourths bloom. This bloom period is frequently associated with the beginning of the new growth when shoots springing from the crown are an inch or two long.

The best quality of hay is obtained by raking alfalfa as soon after it has been cut as possible and air curing it in loose, fluffy windrows or cocks. (See Michigan State College Extension Bulletin No. 35 on Curing Alfalfa).

This bulletin is also published in this edition of the Farm Bureau News.

FEED POOL FAR BELOW MARKET

Farm Bureau's Wool Pool Also Had Another Good Year

Two pools are operated by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its subsidiary organizations—the Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool, now getting under way for 1928, its ninth year—and the Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Feed Pool, through which Farm Bureau members and others pool their requirements of dairy feed for monthly delivery during the winter months at a pool price.

The 1927 wool pool averaged the poolers several cents per pound better than the average of local prices, besides giving them the satisfaction of marketing their fleeces on a quality basis, a principle which is just as valuable to wool as other products.

On the basis of the effort it costs to get me to join the Farm Bureau and what it is costing to collect my dues, am I an asset or a liability to the Farm Bureau movement?—Bill Doolit, in the Ohio Farm Bureau News.

PROPOSE INCREASE IN TARIFF ON MILK

In a brief filed with the United States Tariff Commission in connection with a milk and cream investigation, W. R. Ogg, on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation, requested the commission to fix higher tariff duties on imported milk and cream.

In view of the facts gathered by the commission and the additional evidence presented at the public hearing, the applicants believe that the duty on cream should be increased from 20 cents to 30 cents per gallon and the duty on milk from 2 1/2 cents to 3 1/2 cents per gallon, thus constituting the maximum increases which can be granted by the President under the tariff act.

Tourists — "Brothers! We've climbed to the top of this mountain to see the view and we've forgotten the glasses."

Scottish Guide—"Och! Never mind, there's nobody about. We can just drink out o' the bottle."

Catch Weights.—The following story is told of the Welsh Church Disestablishment Campaign. Mr. Lloyd George was to address a meeting. His chairman said to a very enthusiastic audience amid rapturous applause, "Friends, we all know that the Bishop X is a terrible liar, but thank God, we have a match for him on the platform to-night."



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Advertisement for Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service, Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service, and Michigan Milk Maker. Includes images of seed and feed products and text describing their benefits for farmers.

Ancients Knew Alfalfa As Excellent Forage

The Spanish Explorer, Cortez, Brought It To New World

The rapid increase of the alfalfa acreage in Michigan leads many of us to believe that alfalfa as a forage plant is of recent origin or development. Students of ancient history tell us that such is not the case. Alfalfa was known and recognized as excellent forage several thousand years before the birth of Christ.

If time and space permitted, the history of alfalfa could be traced down through the ages and end with its recent popularity here in our own state. It is enough to say that alfalfa was known in those countries where horses and cattle were first used.

Alfalfa was first introduced into the Western Hemisphere by the Spanish explorer, Cortez. As missionaries moved north from Mexico they carried the seed with them. W. B. Cameron, of Sacramento, California, planted a small field in 1854 and by 1858 he had 270 acres. The emigrants, moving to Utah by way of California, carried this seed to their new homes, where a great seed industry has developed. Here, then, we have the origin of the foundation stock of the present Utah Alfalfa Seed, a rather long pedigree, 75 years.

We might well ask ourselves what kind of a climate exists in Utah where this seed is produced? First, let's look for the large production centers. Millard county and the Uinta Basin include most of the seed producing area. The elevation of this country varies from 4400 to 7500 feet above sea level. The soil in Millard county and the Uinta Basin is mostly heavy clay, with considerable salt. The native growth is greasewood. The winters in this section are very cold with comparatively light snow fall. Temperatures of 30 degrees below zero have been known in some places, while 15 and 20 de-

STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

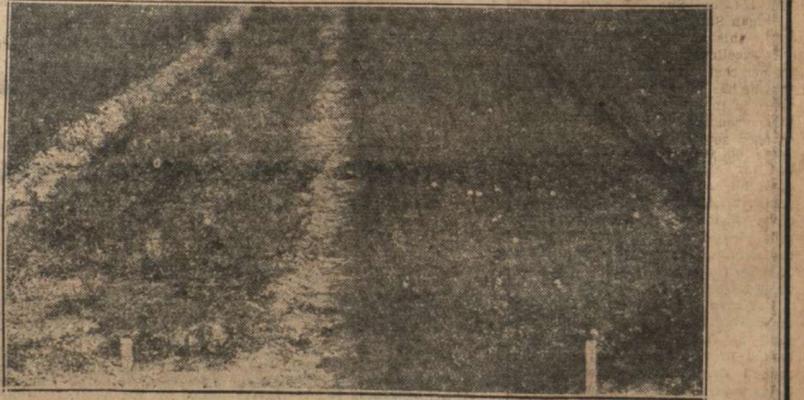
LEGISLATION: Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill; completion and operation of the U. S. Muscle Shoals Nitrates plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketcham Seed Staining bill. ENACTED APR. 26, 1924. TAXATION: Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of: (a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds. (b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy. (c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities. (d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same. TRANSPORTATION: Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually. MARKETING: Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE: Adequate protection for farmers against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage and public liability furnished at reasonable rates.

Do You Know? The highest mountain peak in the United States is Mt. Whitney, 14,501 feet above sea level; the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level. Both of these are in California and only 86 miles apart. In Death Valley a temperature of 134 degrees in the shade has been reached and for an entire month a minimum of 90 degrees would not be unusual. In the mountains a hundred miles distant the winter temperatures may be as low as 40 degrees below zero. At Bagdad, in San Bernardino County, California, there was one period of two years when no measurable amount of rain fell, while in another part of the same country a fall of 16.7 inches in 24 hours has been recorded. Probably the area of heaviest snow fall in the United States is in the Sierras, near Truckee, California, where the snow often lies to a depth of from 30 to 40 feet. Even horses traveling in this locality in winter must be provided with snowshoes.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan

What Happens to Stands From Unadapted Alfalfa Seed

These Plots Have Gone Through Three Winters At The Michigan State College



Insist on Michigan Adapted Alfalfa

Much southern grown alfalfa seed is blended with good northern seed and sold to northern farmers. Southern grown seed is not adapted to the rigors of this climate and is usually very susceptible to disease and winter killing. There is the real reason for many a promising alfalfa stand petering out the second and third seasons.

When you buy your alfalfa seed, insist on domestic seed that is fully adapted to Michigan. Look on the tag for the place where it was grown and the guarantee. Michigan Farm Bureau Brand Grimm, Hardigan, certified Michigan grown Grimm, and Utah common alfalfa seeds are domestic Michigan adapted seeds and are guaranteed to the grower as such. They are of high purity and germination. You get them in sealed Farm Bureau Brand sacks, exactly as they leave our warehouse. Order from your nearest co-operative ass'n now; write us if you are unable to get Farm Bureau seeds locally.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan

Curing Alfalfa To Get Full Value Of The Hay

Method Of Cutting, Handling And Curing Controls The Result

By H. C. RATHER
Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, Michigan State College, in Extension Bulletin No. 35 (revised), March, 1927, published herewith in full.

Among the many important factors in securing a barn full of high quality alfalfa, of outstanding importance is the method employed in the cutting, curing, and handling of the crop. Many successful alfalfa growers lose much of the value of their crop by not making hay in the most effective manner. After all, no crop is satisfactorily produced until it is under cover in condition to take the fullest advantage of the market. With hay, where this difference in condition or quality frequently means

which the College has been demonstrating.

Get Hay Out Of Swath Quickly

In detail, the new hay making system is this. When the alfalfa is ready for harvest, that is, when the new shoots have started and the hay is in one-third to two-thirds bloom, mowing is started. If the cutting is begun after the dew is off in the morning, that excess moisture has already been dried off and curing will be speeded.

The mower is followed with a left-hand side-delivery rake just as soon as possible. Mr. Hudson uses a tractor-drawn mower with an eight foot cutting bar and hooks the rake on behind, cutting and raking in one operation—a very practical procedure for large acreages.

The principle is just as easily applied to small fields. In this instance, a five-foot horse-drawn mower can be run for two hours. Then

ting up green hay does not mean putting up damp or tough hay. It means putting up thoroughly cured hay which retains that rich green color associated with life-giving vitamins that make for highest feeding value and the top market price.

When the hay has cured sufficiently so that it may go into the barn safely, the hay loader is brought into use and the haying job finished up.

Maybe It Will Rain

But suppose it rains. That does happen. And when it rains, some color is lost. But the leaves can still be saved by simply repeating the turning operation when the top half of the windrow has dried. If it rains again, the hay is turned again, and when it is dry all the way through, it is ready for the barn. The College farm put up some alfalfa which went through eight rains, but it came out of the barn the next spring grading U. S. No. 2. It had lost some of its desirable color, but the leaves were there.

Salt Tough Hay

Many farmers are taking advantage of the affinity of common salt for moisture by using quantities of this substance on the stored hay. The Farm Department at the Michigan State College is using a twelve-quart pail of salt to every load of hay. Salt has considerable value in absorbing excessive moisture. It is believed that it thus helps prevent bacterial growth which, in hay put up in too moist a condition, might cause excessive fermentation, resulting in mold burning, which injures the hay. In extreme cases, it might cause spontaneous combustion.

Why A Left Hand Rake?

The left hand rake has this advantage. It can follow the mower against the heads of the hay and deliver its windrow on clean stubble. If a long swinging turn to the right is made at the corners, rather than a sharp one, the rake will work better, and the turns with the hay loader can be made more easily. No hay will be missed on the corner after the first round. Raking against the heads gives a smoother windrow with less tendency to wad up in compact bunches, and a greater percentage of leaves will be under cover. Such a condition is desirable. When the leaves are in the shade of a loose, airy windrow, they do not dry so rapidly, and thus they do not become crisp and brittle as do the leaves left exposed to direct sunlight. On the other hand, the stems, turned up from their covered place at the bottom of the swath, are gotten out into the sunlight where they dry more rapidly. The result is that the stems and leaves dry down together, and when the stems are nicely dry, enough to store, the leaves are not brittle but contain about the same moisture content as the stems and are not easily shaken or stripped off by the handling of the hay.

On the other hand, letting alfalfa lie in the swath during bright weather protects the juicy stems but rapidly dries the broad-surfaced leaves. If this is prolonged beyond a few hours, by the time the stems are dry the leaves have become crisp and are easily lost. Bleaching and loss of color are also greater in hay left in the swath in bright sunlight.

Will A Right Hand Rake Work?

Many farmers still have a good right hand rake and would like to use it. They can, by dividing the field into strips which can be cut in two or three hours. Then by starting in the center of the strip and raking against the heads the same kind of a job can be done. It is not quite as convenient and the tractor-mower-rake hitch cannot be used, but by following the above practice this system can be employed.

Opening The Field

Obviously, when raking is started with the left hand rake, it is not desirable to roll that first windrow into the fence. To avoid this, when either the five or six foot mower is used, at least three swaths are cut around the piece. Then, turning to the right as the rake is brought into the field, the first windrow is raked away from the fence. The rake is then turned around and driven so that it just catches the third swath, which is raked back into the first windrow. The field is then all cleared so that the rake can follow in the same direction in which the mower was driven.

Save Time When Raking Light Hay

If the hay is very light, two five or one and one-half six foot swaths do not make a very big windrow. In this instance, it is advisable first to open up the field as described. Then, in case a five foot mower has been used, the rake is started four swaths in. Once around the field gives a small windrow inside two swaths. Another round, in the same direction, just nicely catching the windrow with the right of the rake, will give four swaths in one good windrow. This larger windrow is obtained with exactly the same amount of raking as though two swaths were raked in one windrow in the regular manner, and the larger windrow speeds up harvesting when the hay is being loaded.

If heavy hay is cut with a six foot mower, the second swath is split with the rake, putting one and one-half swaths in a windrow. In light hay, three six-foot swaths are put in one windrow, raking in the same manner as described above in raking four five-foot swaths.

Farmers used to be discouraged from alfalfa growing by the sight of alfalfa fields all cocked up under canvas caps. That system made good hay, but in this day of scarce and expensive labor, it costs too much. The system described in this circular is a practical one, as so many

farmers have proved for themselves, and it saves all the extra labor and the extra time it involved. Above all, it makes excellent hay, it saves the leaves even in adverse weather, and, when the weather is right, it makes that rich, green, leafy forage that goes farthest in the manager and tops the market when it is sold for cash.

Measuring Cured Hay In Stack Or Mow

Hay will often shrink between 15 and 20 per cent (sometimes more) when stored in stacks of mows, this loss will vary with different kinds of hay. Some kinds of hay are heavier than others. Timothy hay is heavier than either clover or alfalfa. The long r hay has stood, the deeper the mow and higher the stack, the heavier it is per cubic foot. The bottom of a mow or stack is of course much heavier than the top.

A Good General Rule To Follow In Measuring A Mow Of Hay That Has Settled Over 60 Days Is To Allow 500 Cubic Feet To Weigh A Ton.

In low mows or stacks or in top of a mow, more than 500 cubic feet of hay will be required to make a ton.

South Dakota Method Of Measuring Rick Stack

Obtain the number of cubic feet by subtracting the width from the overthrow, dividing the result by 2, multiplying this result by the width and this product by the length. (The overthrow is the distance in linear feet and inches from the ground on one side of the stack, directly over and opposite to the ground on the other side of the stack.)

Round Stack

Obtain the number of cubic feet by multiplying the circumference (taken at base of stack) by itself and the product by the height, and divide by 25.

Clean alfalfa hay, settled 30 to 60 days has 512 cubic feet to the ton of hay; settled more than 60 days, figure it at 422 cubic feet.

Clean timothy and clover mixed settled for the same period figures as above.

Hay In Mow

Multiply the length by height by width in yards and divide by 16, if hay is well packed. If hay is shallow or loose in the mow divide by 18 instead of 16, to secure the weight in mow.

Example: A mow 20x40 with hay 20 feet deep would contain 32 tons if packed loosely while if packed solid would have 39 tons in mow.

MICHIGAN FARMER EDITOR SUPPORTS ALFALFA PROGRAM

Has Had 25 Years' Experience In Developing The Crop

"The College and the Farm Bureau and others have spread the gospel of alfalfa," I. R. Waterbury, editor of the Michigan Farmer, told the Alfalfa Day visitors, "and the next big step I see is the object lesson period,—farmers seeing how well it does and what it does on their neighbor's farms."

"Alfalfa is now as certain as any crop we grow. While we had some winter killing this year, it is only the second time in my experience of 25 years that it has been serious. I am as proud of my small part in developing alfalfa in Michigan, both on my own farm and elsewhere, as I am of any other one thing I have ever worked on."

Tweet! Tweet!—Fires that sweep the swamps may burn the nests of woodchuck and other birds.—New York Times.

"Bessie, how many sisters has your playmate?"

"One, mamma. She tried to fool me. She said she had two half-sisters, but I guess she didn't know I'd studied fractions."

The promoter is a sort of drum major of industry.

POSITION WANTED

as

SALES MANAGER

With Livestock Shipping Association, Co-op Creamery, Farmers, Elevator Fruit Growers Ass'n.

Fifteen years' business experience includes eight years handling and shipping farm products, in large markets.

At present employed by butter, egg and cheese jobber. Best references given. Address,

Michigan Farm Bureau News
Lansing, Mich.
Box 1

Man is his own worst enemy.—Cicero.

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

SAVES YOU FROM 15 TO 50c ON EVERY SHADE YOU BUY.
Window Shades Direct from Factory
We are an old established manufacturer of all kinds of window shades, selling direct from our large factory to you. That means a big saving.
Orders Filled in 24 Hours.
Every shade is carefully packed and inspected in our large mail order department and sent by parcel post, prepaid to your door.
FREE Write today for our money saving descriptive catalogues! It tells how to select and measure shades and other valuable information. Buying direct, there's a big saving.
R. W. DURHAM CO.
136 Alabama St. Indianapolis, Ind.

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

FARMERS!

DO YOU VALUE WHAT YOU OWN?

If so, insure in the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Michigan. \$70,700.00 at risk. Assets and Resources \$256,819.53. A blanket policy covering all farm personal. Discount given for fire proof roofs and fire extinguishers. Write for information W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 710-718 F. P. Smith Bldg., Flint, Michigan.

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 10,000 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.
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."	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.
COLLISION Another policy holder's car was side-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.	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.

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

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

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



Mr. Matt Bowman of Rockford, Kent county, had no worries about hay for the winter when he cut this crop of Ontario Variegated alfalfa. It averaged three tons per acre for the season's cut.

a difference of two dollars, to ten dollars per ton in price, or an equal difference in home feeding value, it is of particular concern that the cutting and curing operations be well advised.

Ideal alfalfa hay is characterized by a rich green color, a pleasing aroma, and the retention of its leaves which make up the most desirable part of the hay from a feeding standpoint. It is also desirable that the hay be reasonably fine stemmed and free from foreign material or mixtures. These latter characters depend upon how the hay is grown. The leafiness, color and aroma depend on how it is cured.

Modern Machinery Now Lowers Cost Of Making Good Hay

Following up the alfalfa mower with a left-hand side-delivery rake, and then curing out leafy green forage at a great saving of expense and labor, has become the established practice on a great many Michigan farms during the past two years.



A well attended alfalfa hay making demonstration on the W. G. Knight farm, St. Johns, Clinton county.

Ralph Hudson, Superintendent of the Michigan State College farm, began using this method in 1922 and made so excellent a grade of alfalfa at a 45 per cent saving in harvesting cost that he has employed the method ever since in the harvesting and curing of between 100 and 200 acres of alfalfa each season.

In 1924, the Michigan State College first sponsored a demonstration of this system at East Lansing. Beginning at Coldwater in 1925, extension specialists in farm crops from the College, working with the co-operation of farmers, county agricultural agents, and implement companies, have conducted more than 50 similar demonstrations in nearly every section of the state. About 150 keenly observant farmers were carefully watching the work in each instance.

New Haying System Is Widely Used

The simplicity of the system, its great saving of labor, and the superior hay which resulted convinced scores of these men that they should apply the new system to their own hay making jobs. Since that time, farmers from Coldwater, Monroe, Caro, Vassar, St. Johns, Newaygo, Kalamazoo and other places have all been reporting that they have made hay more easily, made it more cheaply, and put up the finest alfalfa they ever had, since adopting the method

time but by the judgment of the hay maker. Dry weather will speed up the curing process. Wet weather will prolong it indefinitely.

Speed Up Curing By Turning With Side Delivery

To assist in speeding up the curing, the side delivery rake again comes into use. The hay that is left in the windrow the day it is cut is ready for a turn the next forenoon, provided there has been no rain. Driving along beside the windrow in the same direction in which the hay was raked and letting the left end of the rake nicely catch the windrow will turn it upside down on dry stubble and loosen the hay just enough for good airing.

Tedding Is Out Of Date

This job used to be done with the tedder, an implement that tore into the hay roughly and left in its wake a blanket of shattered leaves, the most desirable part of the alfalfa. Tedding hay, like the deep cultivation of corn with the attendant root pruning, did more harm than good. It is out of date and should be relegated to the discard with other mistakes of the days gone by.

Save The Green Color

If the weather is good, green hay can be made, the greener the better, but it must be remembered that green is a color, not moisture. Put-

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.

LAPEER BUREAU MEETS JUNE 13

Business And Social Session
At Y. W. C. A. Rooms,
Lapeer

Lapeer County Farm Bureau is planning a big meeting of its members on Wednesday evening, June 13th, at 8:00 p. m. at the Y. W. C. A. rooms in Lapeer, Michigan.

This meeting is the result of a mass meeting and banquet of the members held during May, at which time a committee was appointed, whose duty it was to arrange for a second meeting and to assist in working out a program of activities for the Lapeer County Farm Bureau for the coming year, and which was made up of the following people:

Township
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Myers.....Elba
Mr. & Mrs. Earl Ivory.....Hadley
Mr. & Mrs. W. K. Bristol.....Almont
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Beatty.....Oregon
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Young.....Attica
Mr. & Mrs. Ira Brown, North Branch
Mr. & Mrs. H. Ratering.....Inlay City
Mr. & Mrs. Allen Brown.....Burnside
Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Stocker.....Metamora

The committee is ready to report June 13th and the call states that election of officers, adoption of a new constitution and by-laws and any other business that may come before the meeting is to be taken care of.

There will be a musical program of local talent followed by short talks given by Mr. C. L. Brody, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Mr. C. L. Nash of the organization department.

The ladies are planning, through an entertainment committee, to provide ice cream and cake as refreshments at the close of the meeting.

Several members who were not present at the May meeting at Lapeer indicate that they were very much disappointed, after hearing of the success of the meeting, that they were unable to be present and this would indicate that a large number will be in attendance on June 13th.

About forty Farm Bureau members and their wives attended one of the most interesting Farm Bureau meetings ever held in Lapeer county, Wednesday evening, May 16. They

assembled at Hotel Barrett at 7 o'clock for a banquet and program. The meeting was characterized throughout by active discussion on the part of Lapeer County Farm Bureau members, and the interest manifested in organization and Farm Bureau affairs was second to none shown in any other county in the state.

The following Farm Bureau members were present:

Mr. John S. Wilson.....Elba
Mrs. John S. Wilson.....Elba
Mr. Arthur Potter.....Lapeer
Mrs. Arthur Potter.....Lapeer
Mr. Ralph Davenport.....Lapeer, R. 6
Mrs. Ralph Davenport.....Lapeer, R. 6
Mr. Fred Kreiner.....North Branch
Mrs. Fred Kreiner.....North Branch
Mr. Dana Griswold.....North Branch
Mrs. Dana Griswold.....North Branch
Mr. A. N. Seelye.....Lapeer
Mrs. A. N. Seelye.....Lapeer
Mr. A. R. Chown.....Attica
Mrs. A. R. Chown.....Attica
Mr. W. K. Bristol.....Almont
Mrs. W. K. Bristol.....Almont
Mr. W. H. Bristol.....Almont
Mrs. W. H. Bristol.....Almont
Mrs. M. Caley.....Metamora
Mr. A. P. Stocker.....Metamora
Mrs. A. P. Stocker.....Metamora
Mr. Arthur W. Martus.....Brown City
Mrs. Arthur W. Martus.....Brown City
Mr. E. S. Tronke & Son.....Brown City
Mrs. E. S. Tronke & Son.....Brown City
Mr. James Shepherd.....Inlay City
Mrs. James Shepherd.....Inlay City
Mr. John Bird.....Elba
Mrs. John Bird.....Elba
Mr. Ben Bohnsack.....Columbiaville
Mrs. Ben Bohnsack.....Columbiaville
Mr. Wm. J. Van Der Molen.....Lapeer
Mrs. Wm. J. Van Der Molen.....Lapeer
Mr. Clinton F. Smith.....Lapeer, R. 4
Mrs. Clinton F. Smith.....Lapeer, R. 4
Mr. Wellington Dennis.....Attica, R. 1
Mrs. Wellington Dennis.....Attica, R. 1
Mr. Frank Myers.....Lapeer
Mrs. Frank Myers.....Lapeer
Mr. Bert Ostrander.....Lapeer, R. 2
Mrs. Bert Ostrander.....Lapeer, R. 2
Mr. Jesse Blow.....Lapeer, R. 4
Mrs. Jesse Blow.....Lapeer, R. 4
Miss Hazel Pendleton.....Lapeer, R. 4
Mrs. Hazel Pendleton.....Lapeer, R. 4
Mr. E. S. Tronke & Son.....Brown City
Mrs. E. S. Tronke & Son.....Brown City
Mr. Justin Pendleton.....Lapeer, R. 4
Mrs. Justin Pendleton.....Lapeer, R. 4

The very encouraging interest shown throughout the meeting expressed itself in the appointment of the following special committee:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Myers.....Elba Twp.
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ivory.....Hadley Twp.
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bristol.....Almont Twp.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beatty.....Oregon Twp.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Young.....Attica Twp.
Mr. and Mrs. Ira Brown.....North Branch
Mr. & Mrs. Herman Ratering.....Inlay City
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Brown.....Burnside Twp.
Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Stocker.....Metamora Twp.

He had been trying all evening to summon the courage to tell her. It was a thing that really required a great deal of intrepidity. She was his ideal. Slim, brown-eyed, beautiful golden hair. As he gazed at her he finally made up his mind.

"Darling," he said, "I love you. If I asked you to be my wife what would be the outcome?"

"It depends," came the reply, "very much on the income."

Taking medicine is a great bore if you're not very sick.

PROF. BROWN GIVES ALFALFA POINTERS FOR LIVE STOCK

College Stock Gets Alfalfa Hay Only; Is Most Efficient

Discussing his own experience with alfalfa, and the live stock practice at Michigan State College with alfalfa, Prof. George Brown, head of the animal husbandry department, told the alfalfa day crowd that he failed twice with alfalfa prior to 1921. In that year he secured genuine, Michigan adapted Grimm from the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the field is still producing hay. Mr. Brown has fed alfalfa hay exclusively on his own farm since 1922.

At the State College Farms the sheep, cattle and hogs get alfalfa hay only. The only other roughage used is ensilage.

"With fattening stock," said Mr. Brown, "we find that alfalfa hay reduced considerably the use of high priced protein concentrates. We consider alfalfa indispensable for livestock for the following reasons:

It takes less acres with alfalfa. Alfalfa hay has in it the minerals we want. Why not put lime on the soil for alfalfa at 15 cents per cwt. and feed it in the alfalfa rather than pay several dollars per cwt. for special mineral feeds?

Alfalfa hay not only is a roughage high in protein, but it has vitamins which are important in digestion.

Mr. Brown said that he considers alfalfa hay best in its natural state, that grinding and reducing it to meal is not necessary, adding that he hopes to soon see the day when all Michigan farmers will depend on alfalfa hay.

A policeman stopped a girl who was driving a car.

"Madam," he said, "you are breaking the law. This is a one-way street."

The girl commenced to cry. "Well," she said, "I was only going one way, wasn't I?"

COUNTY GROUPS BUILDING SERVICE FOR MEMBERSHIP

County Groups In Districts With Service Man Find Favor

Membership group conferences believe in the plan of Farm Bureau supplies, etc., if the expression of those attending recent County Farm Bureau conferences at St. Johns, Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo, Fremont and Inlay City is to be used as a guide.

At these meetings the possibility of the Farm Bureau extending its business services to another commodity was discussed. The conferences all voted that the plan of Farm Bureau brand commodity is the right of way to handle the business.

The groups also endorsed the idea of organizing groups of County Farm Bureau into districts, with a district organizer representative from the State Farm Bureau and asked that arrangements be made to present this to each County Farm Bureau board. Plans are under way to set up two such districts; one in the central part of the state, containing counties adjacent to Clinton and another centering about Newaygo and Mecosta counties.

About six or seven counties will constitute a district. It is believed that better service to members will result and also a more efficient method of

handling membership maintenance. Reports from many of the counties showed a disposition on the part of County Farm Bureau Boards to arrange for services to members. In several counties special contracts have been secured.

Wheat Is Harvested Every Month In Year

January—Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile.
February—India.
March—India, Upper Egypt.
April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia.
May—Algeria, Texas, Florida.
June—Greece, Italy, Spain, South

CLASSIFIED

EIGHT WEEKS PULLETS FROM OUR own breeding flock of large type White Leghorns, blood-tested and Michigan Accredited. Sired entirely by pedigreed cockerels. Lowden Farms located near Pleasant Lake, Address Month, Mich. 6-18-22-71-7f

WE HAVE A LIMITED SUPPLY of those all wool blankets, makes a mighty nice comfortable cover on these cool nights. Sizes 60x80; color blue gray at only \$5.00 each. Michigan State Farm Bureau Clothing Department, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

ern France, United States south of 40 degrees, Japan.
July—France, Southern Russia, Northern United States.
August—England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Canada.
September—Canada, Scotland, Sweden, Russia.
October—Finland, Northern Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa.
December—Burma, South Australia.

First Boy—Your father must be an awful mean man—him a shoemaker and makin' you wear them old boots.
Second Boy—He's nothin' to what your father is—him a dentist and your baby only got one tooth.
Casey and Murphy stood looking into a jeweler's window.
"Casey," asked Murphy, "how'd you like to have your pick here?"
"Sure," responded Casey, "I'd rather have my shovel."



Feed More Salt

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

Feed More Non-Caking Salt AND AVOID HARD FEELINGS

This bag of lime costs cents but means DOLLARS to you!

A few cents spent for Solvay brings back many dollars from increased crops. Solvay sweetens sour soil, brings it quickly to rich productiveness. Be sure you order Solvay—it's the best lime dollar for dollar you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, will not burn—in 100 lb. bags or in bulk. Write for the new illustrated booklet to

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Detroit, Mich.

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"We Serve Michigan"

Elimination of Pullman Surcharge Will Involve Loss of \$40,000,000 to Railroads and Will Shift the Burden Upon Those Who Do Not Enjoy the Service

THE Senate Committee has reported out favorably the Robinson bill eliminating the Pullman surcharge. This action, while apparently a popular one, is class legislation and as such is bound to involve losses not only to the railroads, but to the traveling public who ride in the day coaches and to a number of communities that now enjoy sleeping car service.

TO the Railroads, it involves immediately a loss of \$40,000,000 in revenue annually, which will have to be made up somehow. The surcharge is the only revenue that the railroads get for the hauling of the heavier equipment and the incidental special service of parking this equipment at the stations and in coach yards. In fact, the railroads have always had to pay to the Pullman Company a certain small charge for the mileage of each Pullman car and besides a guarantee of a certain minimum of return covering a period of years. All of the returns for berths, etc., go to the Pullman Company excepting the surcharge.

THE surcharge was found necessary by the United States Railroad Administration. Its continuance has been recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission after an exhaustive study of the entire question of passenger travel returns.

THE Pullman sleeping car after all is a hotel on wheels. It provides an unusual service. It represents a heavy investment per passenger. The berth charge and the surcharge of 50 per cent (which latter is the only revenue the railroads derive from this high class service) together, are not out of line with the charge for a room in a modern high class hotel.

SINCE the Pullman sleeping car passenger enjoys greater comfort than does the passenger in the day coach, he should expect to pay for the added comfort. The Pullman passenger is allotted two and one half times as much space as the person riding in the day coach. The car weight per passenger of the average day coach—assuming that it is filled—is about 6,800 pounds. The car weight per passenger of the average Pullman sleeping car—assuming that sleeper is filled—is about 12,260 pounds. The cost to the railroad of hauling a sleeping car passenger is, therefore, approximately twice as much. Should not the sleeping car passenger pay for these additional privileges to the passenger and the obligations devolving upon the railroads?

ANOTHER illustration: The sleeping car lines to Michigan resorts in summer and to Florida or California resorts in the winter, are seasonal movements. The travel is all in one direction, which means that the return movement is an empty one.

RAILROADS have only two main sources of income—passenger revenues and freight revenues.

THE wiping out of \$40,000,000 annually in passenger revenues involved in the abolition of the surcharge on Pullman fares must inevitably do one of three things:

1. Result in cutting down of passenger train service now provided by American Railroads;
2. Restricting sleeping car service on the less prosperous lines;
3. Or, shifting the burden of the loss upon the shippers of freight.

ANY one of these expedients is unfair to the general public, that section who ride in the day coaches.

IT is a good principle of business at all times to require the person who enjoys a special service to pay for that special service.

THE Pullman surcharge requires just that.

THE abolition of the surcharge, therefore, constitutes class or sumptuary legislation, which is not desirable in this day and age.

THE railroads do not object to governmental regulation by the proper tribunal—the Interstate Commerce Commission—constituted to deal with the transportation industry exclusively.

WRITE your senator or congressman to-day protesting against this uneconomic and unfair measure.

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