SIXTH YEAR, VOL. VI, No. 4

MARCH 2, 1928

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY

WHAT KIND OF ALFALFA SEED SHALL I PLANT THIS YEAR?

GENESEE BUREAU HAS BIG TIME AT 7TH ANN'L PARTY

458 Hear Dr. Mumford Urge Organization For Better Living

CITES OTHER CALLINGS

Everybody Took Part In The Old Time Dancing Party

By LOUIS SELESKY

Sec'y, Genesee County Farm Bureau Flint, Feb. 17-The members o the Genesee County Farm Bureau held one of the most successful banquets and old-time dancing parties since the beginning of the organization. Four hundred fifty-eight partook of the banquet provided by the Farm Bureau and served by the Masonic Temple.

The Brody Farm Bureau orches tra furnished us with some very good music during the dinner hour.

Our meeting was called to order by our President, W. W. Billings, as toastmaster. Rev. Fred Andrews. pastor of Riverside M. E. church, of fered invocation.

S. H. Latourette, Secretary of Y. M. C. A., led community singing in ter Seeds-; Culti-packer-; Insurance-FARM BUREAU! could have been heard for miles if we had been ou of doors and will be heard all over the county, for those present will go back home and talk of these Should Be In All Members' members and considerable favorable comment has come from co-operative things to their neighbors.

Mr. C. L. Nash from the State Farm Organization Dep't, appealed to farmers to assume their proper place. He traced the trends since the days when the farmer lived from the produce of the farm to the time the Alleghanies.

standard of living to a par with that their coupon books, and new books members on their Farm Bureau busi- officers for the ensuing year. of persons in other walks of life.

"There is something wrong with year, with a much larger crop than the Coupon Book by Farm Bureau State Farm Bureau at once. they did a year ago. Legislation will alleviate this condition to a degree, its provision calling for the hand-

ling of surplus crops. rate of four or five per cent greater than has population, and that people eat what they can and no more. He also must realize the benefits of co-operative effort in marketing his the new scheme of efficiency in pro-

duction." Dr. Mumford pointed out that such a gathering as was present at the banquet would have been impossible 15 years ago, when he attended some of the first meetings in Genesee county to arrange for starting agricultural extension work. He delved into the history of organized labor and organized business and showed how both labor and business have approached their problem by elevating the standards of life and how by doing so they have increased their ability to earn. He proposed that the farmer should attack his prob-Iem in the same way and argued that a farmer should take a vacation, work less hours and enjoy more leisure and added that he believed by doing this it would not reduce,

but would increase his income. Dr. Mumford then traced the history of organized effort from its earliest days to the present. He said, "It is my belief that the farmers can be benefited best by their ability to produce crops at living prices. and, not at exhorbitant prices."

Dr. Mumford closed with a plea for a state-wide basis for certain classes of taxation instead of the

present local one that exists. At the conclusion of Dr. Mumford's address, Eddie Rundell's Old-(Continued on page 4)

Editorial

DR. WILLIAM E. DODD'S ADDRESS

We commend to you Dr. William E. Dodd's remarkable address, "Shall American Farmers Become Peasants?" which is published in full in the edition of the Farm Bureau News. We have heard scores of addresses on the situation in which the farming population has lived since the war, and is still living in. We have read magazine articles and books dealing with the subject, but this history of what has happened to American farmers is the best we have ever seen.

Four times in our history have American farmers, under the goad of post war deflation or tariffs concocted by the industrial east, made a supreme effort at Washington for advantages which would put them on an equal plane with other industries. Four times have they been thrust back, by efforts of politicians representing industrialists and business. Sometimes the south was set against the west and the farmer strength divided; at other times, other devices have been employed, according to Dr. Dodd.

From the beginning, Dr. Dodd sets forth, farmers have paid the bill. Industry has been protected. Tariffs are quickly altered for industrial protection. Agriculture has been neglected except in times of national stress, when the stress itself took care of agriculture. After the danger was past, then deflation, but never as severe for industry as for agriculture.

We'urge you to read Dr. Dodd's address, which was delivered before American Farm Bureau at Chicago Dec. 6 and before the Michigan State Farm Bureau, with some digressions and additions, Feb. 2. You will feel well repaid for your time.

which all of those present joined in. To Issue Patronage Our yell, Michigan, Michigan; Bêt-**Dividend Books Soon**

Hands Early In March

The Michigan State Farm Bureau es the Farm Bureau member as the hand. announces that Patronage Dividend owner of the Farm Bureau business when industry became rooted in Coupon books will be issued to all services and entitled to a share in group co-operated with the Live New England, and finally crossed Farm Bureau members within a few whatever savings are made. Memdays. The purpose of the coupon bers know individual dividends will diana and invaded the Buffalo mar-"Organized agriculture is giving books is to give special recognition not be large, Non-members will not ket with the Producers Cooperative the farmer a new bargaining power." to Farm Bureau members in their receive coupon books, nor could such said Mr. Nash. "For this reason purchases of Farm Bureau supplies a book get past the final check-off there are various forces hammering and in their use of Farm Bureau with the Farm Bureau membership business services.

The Patronage Dividend Coupon into their hands. titled to more opportunities when he books are complete. The commodities No value is placed on these cou- a savings of \$82,450, of which \$55,- it; otherwise not, Mr. Frensdorf joins a Farm Bureau. He is entitled and services to which they apply, pons until they are called in on 950 has been returned to member said. to the right of expressing himself, full directions on how to use the March 1 of each year for auditing shipping ass'ns. He wants action on the remedy that books, and other information appears and valuation. Throughout the year his suggestion has contained. Last, on the books and on the coupons they serve as a record of the mem- ops lead their markets for the vol but most important, he wants busi- themselves. Every Farm Bureau bers' Farm Bureau business, certi- ume of stock handled each week ness advantages that will enable him member is entitled to one of fied by their co-op ass'n managers. Since the co-ops have come on, the to tune in with the program that will these books and should use it. Mr. Nash was followed by Dr. Eb
Mach was followed by Dr. Eb
Mach was followed by Dr. Eb
Mr. Nash was followed by Dr. Eb
Mr. Nash was followed by Dr. Eb
Mach was followe Mr. Nash was followed by Dr. Eb- books will be called in by the Treas- this arrangement. Organized protec- considerably. At Detroit the co-op on farm organization. He forcibly ronage dividends will then be issued sons for membership. A strong memdrove home the need of a new farm all paid-up Farm Bureau members, bership is essential. The coupon propsychology, which would raise the in accordance with the valuation of vides recognition to Farm Bureau

issued.

comment has come from co-operative it was \$9,000,000. It has sold \$44,association managers. The plan is 000,000 in live stock for Michigan recognized as truly co-operative. It producers and of its profit of \$81,will not increase the price of any 000 it has returned to member shipservice, but is dependent on the net ping ass'ns \$53,000. The Detroit earnings of that service. It recogniz-

SIX HUNDRED AT LIVE STOCK EXCH. ANNUAL MEETING

Started Sales Agencies On Personal Notes; Strong Today

TWO MARKETS

First Banquet And Party Taxes Accommodations Of Hotel

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange held its tenth annual meeting and celebrated the successful efforts of ten years, Feb. 23 and 24 ,at Lan-

The celebration was in the nature of a banquet and program at the Kerns, the evening of the 23rd. It was attended by upwards of 600 delegates and members and their wives. They had a wonderful time, a good program and wound up the night with an old time dancng party

Exchange organized in 1918 but was of the News. without a terminal marketing ageny of its own until May 1, 1922, when sell and sell only to all the world ive members of the State Board of Directors borrowed \$16,000 on their igan Live Stock Exchange Commission Merchants terminal sales ageuy on the Detroit yards. The first year this agency handled \$7,000,-000 worth of Michigan live stock. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1927 agency has a surplus of \$29,000 on

In November, 1922, this live stock Stock Exchanges of Ohio and In-Commission Ass'n, which started off with an annual business of \$9,500,-000 and has increased it to \$10,500,list if some of the books should fall 000. The Buffalo house has sold If we demand such application of our \$51,000,000 worth of live stock at

Both the Detroit and Buffalo cops lead their markets for the volumes lead their markets for the week. The main reasons for Farm Bu- number of commission houses operat-On March 1 of each year the reau membership are not changed by ing on each market has cut down

Since the announcement of this If you shouldn't receive your Pat. the principal speaker at the ban-supporters of Lowden, and death to kind of seed which will make the our whole production program," he plan and its adoption by the Tenth ronage Dividend Coupon Book by the quet on the subject, "What's Wrong the Democrats, let's take this from investment in it most profitable, said. "Michigan farmers are taking Annual Farm Bureau delegate meet- time your next Farm Bureau News with Agriculture." This nation, said the table and either support it or less for hay, beans and wheat this ing much interest has been shown in arrives, about March 17, write the Mr. Frensdorf, already the greatest kill it." The resolution was taken creditor nation in the world, cannot from the table.

DR. DODD



Dr. Wm. E. Dodd, professor of his tory at the University of Chicago, was the speaker at the State Farm The annual meeting was held the Bureau's annual banquet Feb. 2. His next day. The Michigan Live Stock address is published in this edition

all the time and expect to have any kind of an export sale for agricultur personal notes to finance the Mich- al products. European nations cannot buy from us because we have erected a tariff wall so high that it keeps out the goods they offer in ex change. In consequence, they buy all they can elsewhere. Mr. Frensdorf read wheat quotations from Canadian and American terminal mar kets to show the Canadian wheat is bringing a relatively higher price than American wheat and our tariff of 42 cents per bushel is not doing what is expected of it.

> According to Mr. Frensdorf, the remedy for the present condition of agriculture is in the flexible provisions of the tariff which if put into operation would permit other nations to buy from us and give their goods in exchange. Application of those principles rest with the voters. Congressmen, they'll see that we get

At the business meeting the Ex- dent Billings caused much merri. no money thrown away, it will be change re-elected its directors and ment when he called on the dele- well for those who plant this 3,000,gates as "you Senators and Gon- 000 pounds of seed to study the seed Edward Frensdorf of Hudson was gressmen, candidates for Governor, market immediately and select the

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE FARM **CROPS MAN GIVES US IMPORTANT** INFORMATION ON SEED AVAILABLE

Ontario and Montana Alfalfa Scarce; Not Enough Grimm To Go Around; Michigan, Utah Or Idaho Common Dependable; Michigan Will Go Heavy On Utah

By HOWARD RATHER
Michigan State College Farm Crops Dep't in an address delivered from the College Radio Station

Farmers in Michigan will probably harvest well over 600,000 acres of alfalfa for hay during the summer of 1928. Compared with the 74,000 acres which they grew nine years ago, this acreage marks an increase of over 800 per cent.

This remarkable increase has had a most stimulating effect on Michigan agriculture. The alfalfa farmer has become a better farmer from every standpoint. He is a better feeder of live stock. He is practicing a more profitable crop rotation. He has cut down his acreage of unprofitable timothy and selected a crop which pays better on the market, yields better and gives greater net returns when it is fed on the

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 out of the old timothy and mixed hay crops which alfalfa is replacing. Michigan Needs Million Acres

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

There are about 800,000 dairy cows in this state and this industry is growing and will continue to grow if it is to keep pace with Michigan's rapid industrial development. Low production costs, and consequently a wider margin of dairy profit, are closely linked with alfalfa as hay for these cows. With one acre of alfalfa to the cow, the dairy industry of

Michigan alone needs 800,000 acres of alfalfa. The demands for alfalfa as hayfor beef cattle, some 500,000 or 600,- duction from the stands they are 000 in number, and as for hay for seeding this spring will do well to sheep and horses, its need as pasture get next to a supply of good Hardifor swine and the possibilities of alfalfa for seed in Michigan may well large but there is some Michigan bring about the selection of this grown Hardigan alfalfa available plant as a major crop by more and and there is also a limited amount of more farmers, until a million and a Utah Hardigan being offered by half to two million acres of alfalfa Michigan dealers, the Utah seed be-

3,000,000 Lbs. for 1928 The replacement of that portion of the old alfalfa acreage which will be plowed up and the seeding of an additional alfalfa acreage this com-

Hardigan Alfalfa For Seed to an attempt at alfalfa seed pro-

gan alfalfa seed. The supply is not are harvested in Michigan each sea- ing only a generation or two removed from Michigan grown seed, and it is certified as to purity, genuineness and other matters by the Utah State Seed Certification Service.

Hardigan alfalfa about doubles the Michigan farmer's chances of getting a crop of seed. It blossoms much more profusely than other varieties and, when soil and seasonal conditions are right, excellent seed yields may be obtained. The price ranges from \$29,50 to \$33.00 a bushel for the best grades of Hardigan seed and the available supply should be taken up readily at these

For the farmer contemplating seed production, a reduction in the Farmers who are looking forward amount of Hardigan seed used on (Continued on page three)

and for that reason I believe that all farmers should give their support to the McNary-Haugen measure, with "Shall American Farmers Become Peasants?"

"The farmer must realize that farm production has increased at a Dr. Dodd Reviews Our **History For Answer**

ness.

products and must take advantage of Annual Meeting Speaker Makes The Past Live Again As He Shows Where Organization In Other Industries Is Putting Farmer

> By DR. WILLIAM E. DODD Prof. of History at University of Chicago
> Address delivered before the annual banquet of the Michigan State Farm
> Bureau at Tenth Annual Meeting at State College February 2, 1928.

Lasting changes in great countries come slowly, unobserved by the masses of men. A hundred and fifty years ago the enthusiastic farmer and the hopeful tenant of the American seaboard engaged in one of the great idealistic movements of history and made them-selves and their successors free of cramping British control. A little later their representatives formulated one of the model constitutions of modern times, albeit the document expressed some serious doubts about the capacity of plain people to govern themselvse. Today the farmer and the tenant manifest little hope or enthusiasm; they fear they are on the road to peasantry, the status of the tillers of the soil throughout history; and neither they nor any of their few friends seem able to check or deflect the downward drift.

If this process continues, the United States will cease to be what it was or was intended to be. The efforts at effective legislation, controlled production and co-operative marketing seem all to have failed. The President vetoes farmers' bills without offering better ones; the open-and-shut markets of the cities continue their unmitigated exploitation; while newer and richer lands, the ready recourse of former times, no longer exist.

It is a remarkable situation, though matched many a time in the history of the world. The farmers who composed 98 per cent of the people in the beginning, and were then only fairly able to give direction to legislation, now number some 40 per cent of the popula-tion and frantically hope to find relief in political action—The American method. The prospect is so poor that 649,000 farmers and farm people abandoned their calling in 1926. Three million people have left the farms since 1920, while all the cities increase their numbers with little thought or care for the future. Is there any help? Possibly a brief review of American history may offer some answer,

The Revolutionary Debt

It's a strange story. The Constitution was hardly put into operation before the French set up their great revolution. The governments of the other countries of Europe feared the popular French uprising. When Washington was wrestling with the dangerous problem of paying the cost of the American revolution and everyone wondered whether it ever could be paid, the governments of Europe let loose the dogs of war upon France. The American farmer, for years without markets for his wheat and his pork, suddenly found that warring Europe bought all he could produce and made him rich. The European wars continued more than twenty years!

Hamilton arranged his financial system, funded the national debt and then laid a gentle tariff on the imports that came back in return for the flour and beef that England and France bought. The eight-percent tariff filled the treasury. Hamilton talked about the amaz-ing system he had invented. Washington declared that there was abounding prosperity, and the political spell binders declared that the administration had wrought the miracle. A simple tax on the imports of the farmers brought in the money; and a full treasury made government bonds as good as gold. The toil of three million farmers, the fertile fields of a vast country and the bloody wars of Napoleon had done the work. The new government was a success, the greatest success men had ever known.

The long wars in Europe came to an end in June, 1815. After a moment of dazed prosperity in Europe, the prices of American farm products began to fall. The price of cotton declined from 31 cents per lb. in 1814 to 15c in 1821 and 9c in 1829. Flour which sold in 1814 for \$12 a barrel, sold in 1821 for \$4 a barrel and for \$6 a barrel in 1829. Tobacco which had sold for \$7 a hundred pounds in 1814 fell to \$5 in 1821. The prices of beef and pork were even lower. Here was a period of fifteen years of unprecedented distress and disaster to all farmers. Half the population of western Massachusetts emigrated to the wilderness beyond the Alleghanies, leaving homes, fences and improved lands unoccupied or in the possession of old men or unambitious remnants of the people. In eastern Virginia a farm sold for the price of a year's rent—landowners, landless and slaves alike, trekking to the free lands of the southwest. When Jefferson died in 1826 his beautiful home which had cost him \$25,000 was sold at auction at \$2,800 and his daughter, Martha was reduced to the necessity of accepting her support from the legislature of S. Carolina. Practically all farmers accustomed to prosperity through nearly a generation, suddenly found themselves poverty-stricken and reduced to the necessity of trying their fortunes with the Indian and the wild life of the great widerness. It was deflation.

But there was another class of people in the young country, the industrialists who during the recent wars had turned their savings into mills, water powers and manufactured goods. Their new business had prospered, too. Clothes, shoes and hats sold at unimagined prices. When the peace of 1815 came, the long pent-up goods of English mills were released to the American market. The price of flannels fell on the retail market from 93 cents a yard in 1814 to 63 cents in 1821, and 37 cents in 1829; shoes sold at \$1.56 per pair in 1814, \$2.00 in 1821 and \$1.42 in 1830. Mens' hats sold at \$1 in 1814, \$1.50 in 1828. Cotton sheetings sold at 58 cents a yard in 1814 and 15 cents in 1829. These figures tell their own tale.

Industry Gets Legislative Aid

All classes of business men suffered. The second United States bank failed in 1819; most of the other banks, little and great, closed their doors during the year or two that followed; manufacturers dismissed their workers, reduced their output and sometimes closed their doors for good and all, the unemployed joining their farmer friends in the great trek over the Alleghanies. For fifteen years there was loud complaint, distress and even disaster. The mill owners went to Washington. They besought congress to guarantee them protection against British competition. When relief seemed to come slowly, they organized associations; set up newspapers and published thousands of pamphlets. The sluggish Monroe, every acre of his land mortgaged for debt, was inaugurated President in a suit of clothes made in American mills. Calhoun, rising cotton farmer, urged national assistance to his distressed friends in Massachusetts: Andrew Jackson recommended protection to American industrialists in order that the country might be self-sufficing in the next war, "the next war"; Henry Clay would protect industry in order to thwart the wicked Englishman, build up a home market and then build a road from the west to the new market. Everybody wished to help the new industrial group; and a protective tariff of some twenty per cent ad valorem was laid, the proceeds to pay the cost of the government and to build roads into the west. It was governmental

But once government grants relief, it must do so again. A rising or steadying market brought new men into the industry. These tended to prevent high prices of the industrial output, the age of association and controlled prices still in the future. Hence the industrial leaders cried more loudly than ever for more protecton in 1824, 1826, and 1828. They brought into their group the bankers and financial men, the farmers of the south and west growing doubtful. However, in 1828 the twenty per cent of 1816 was increased to fifty per cent; and the American market for plainer goods, jeans, shirtings, blankets, shoes, hoes and plows was made a monopoly for the manufacturers. It was relief again; a second privilege, like that of slavery, long since granted. And privilege to any group in a democracy is a dangerous thing. Abbott Lawrence, a great manufacturer of Massachusetts, wrote Daniel Webster as the measure was about

"This bill, if adopted as amended, will keep the south and the west in debt to New England the next hundred years." In debt to the east for the next hundred years! The young re-(Continued on page two)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

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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 of consump-tion tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketcham Seed Stain-ing bill.

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 gen-eral property levy. (c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt

(d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same

(Farm Bureau Investigations brought equalization in Calhoun, Ingham, Washtenaw, Monroe and Kalamazoo counties, saving farmer taxpayers \$67,350 excess taxes annually.)

TRANSPORTATION

Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually. MARKETING

Extension of sound co-operative market-ing program now well under way in Mich-igan.

EFFECTIVE OCT. 20,

ENACTED APR. 26, 1926

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1925 967,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10.

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

will have been from

Shall American Farmers **Become Peasants?**

public was still too democratic to permit the rising privilege of the cast to stand unchallenged. From 1820 to 1846 there was violent conflict, the southern plantation masters tending to unite with the farmers of the growing middle west and reduce import duties. In 1846 an equilibrium between the three sections of the country was established in the Walker tariff which laid a heavy tax on luxuries and admitted farmer's goods free or at low rates. There followed a period of prosperity not wholly due to mere tariff laws. The planters, growing too powerful, set up a control of the whole nation and made themselves and their privilege targets for attack from liberal leaders everywhere.

Another Great Conflict

And in 1860 there came another war, a long and dreadful war. The farmers of the middle west rallied to the calls of liberal think-

ers and Union leaders; they went upon southern battle fields and fought as men have rarely fought, southern planters and farmers no less heroic in their fight for privilege. Eastern men likewise entered the struggle for national unity, fighting the south with one hand, tending their mills with the other. A year passed and there was no glimpse of the end. A second year came and went, Abraham Lincoln peering sadly into the future for a decision. The Union of the states and the fate of a great country were in the balances. There was need of help from every source. Strange interventions came.

A little before the Civil war began, a loyal Virginian inventor, Cyrus Hall McCormick, set up a manufacturing plant in Chicago. He and his brothers made reapers which enabled old men, women and boys to harvest twice as much wheat per year as all had harvested in the years before. The war called for greater numbers of young men; it demanded more and more bread for the armies. The inventions and the ardent labors of the Virginians in Chicago enabled the west to render great service to the cause. And while McCormick assisted Lincoln win a war which he hated, there came three years of crop failures in England, 1861, 1862 and 1863. If the war in the south raised the price of wheat a hundred per cent, the scarcity in England added still another hundred per cent. Wheat sold at a dollar, then a dollar and a half, and finally two dollars and a half a bushel, the farmers rich now as they had been in Washington's time; and the unexpected wheat exports brought back to the North fifty million dollars a year to take the place in part, of the rich proceeds of the cotton crops of pre-war time. The new invention and the long drouths in England were great allies of Abraham Lincoln, the farmers and the farmers' wives laboring as farmer folk ought to labor.

What happened in grain farming happened likewise in stock raising. Hogs and steers from the western rim of the grain country were driven in huge droves into Chicago and Milwaukee and Cincinnati and there under new processes prepared for the markets of the east and the camps in the south, beef and pork selling at ten cents a pound. Great herds of sheep grazed on the wide grass fields of the middle west, lamb and wool selling at unimagined prices. The farmers were prosperous beyond anything known to that generation, grim war taking its heavy toll of farmers' sons every day. But they were not alone in their prosperity.

The industrial men of the east converted wool into uniforms, hides into shoes and made fire arms and blankets and sold them to the government at profits of ten, twenty and even tifty per cent, cotton mill owners alone suffering for a short time. Europeau manufacturers saught to the converted was a decline. The east there appeared magnificent to the government at manufacturers saught to the government at manufacturers saught. The east there appeared magnificent to the government at manufacturers saught to the government at manufacturers saught to the cities that added or recommended. The mational debt was paid, principal and interest, in gold, paid in the main out of cotton and wheat and corn at back-breaking prices, by the subtle system of indirect taxes, the taxes which men pay when they buy their clothes, their shoes and their the great residence avenues of the subtle system of indirect taxes, the taxes which men pay when they buy their clothes, their shoes and their the great residence avenues of the subtle system of indirect taxes, the taxes which men pay when they buy their clothes, their shoes and their the great residence avenues of the subtle system of indirect taxes, the taxes which men pay when they buy their clothes, their shoes and their the cities that autumn of 1865 there was a decline. The mational debt was paid, principal and interest, in gold, paid in the main out of cotton and wheat and corn at back-breaking prices, by the subtle system of indirect taxes, the taxes which men pay when they buy taxes which men pay when they buy their clothes, their shoes and their cities that autumn of 1865 there was a decline. The mational debt was paid, principal and interest, in gold, paid in the main out of cotton and wheat and corn at back-breaking prices, by the subtle system of indirect taxes, the taxes which men pay when they buy taxes which men pay when they buy they are controlled. The converted the device of day-light out of cotton and did or recommended. The part of the part of the part of the part o European manufacturers sought to supply the country with ammunition and clothing at lower prices and hasten the victory over the south; there ten the victory over the south; there was hardly were agents of the Government in Belgium, in France and in England to facilitate the process. Eastern industrial folk did not like the idea;

1894. Pork and beef were drugs on the was hardly able to buy himself and family the most needful clothing at the end of a year's toil. It was deflation.

1894. Pork and beef were drugs on the panic of 1872 and the strikes of 1879 solemn was hardly able to buy himself and family the most needful clothing at the end of a year's toil. It was deflation.

1894. Pork and beef were drugs on the panic of 1872 and the strikes of 1879 solemn was into associations. They organized the theatres. One man handed a check to a southern preacher with which to a southern preacher with the southern preacher wi they had never become reconciled to competition. In 1862 and again in 1864 congress raised tariff protection to the level of 1828 and once the intricacies of modern society. There they had never become reconciled to a university was founded in short and tended to fix the prices they competition. In 1862 and again in the intricacies of modern society, for another preacher in the north. Farmers thought to help themselves. There were drills, corn planters and reaping in wealth. They would not 1900. Then there were holding was this all. The income of the How Farmers Fared tion to the level of 1828 and once more secured to mill owners a practical monopoly of the growing American market. Lincoln demurred to the high rates of 1864 but agreed to the high rates of 1864 but agreed to the scheme on condition that the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of the scheme of controlled the scheme of the scheme of condition that the scheme of the scheme of condition that the scheme of the scheme

of soldier hands ready to grasp the on direct shipment. The price was Government than creditors in Lon-

If the tariff remained as it was, faces toward the national capital. the income from the customs would decline as the country readjusted herself and bent her back to the years which followed the war to wrong of that garish day. payment of the debt. Great blocks business, an industry and finance of the national bonds were hold in Europe where they had been sold at heavy discounts. Other portions of the debt, sold for greenbacks to domestic buyers at eights, greenbacks to domestic buyers at eights are greenbacks to domestic the debt, sold for greenbacks to domestic buyers at eighty, seventy and even sixty dollars in the hundred, when estimated in gold, the rate of interest for all six or seven of finished goods. He was a hero. A great tion, were far from immaculate. The bankers and the masters of transportation were prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither and the masters of transportation were prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither and thither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither and thither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither and thither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy, prosperous together, farmers in Fords, business men in Packards, hastening hither on their busy. per cent. If the foreign creditors of finished goods declined. The price dividuals who sat upon their boards errands. were paid in gold as they must be, the domestic creditors would demand the domestic creditors would demand the population increasing the domestic creditors would demand the proceeds of the proceeds of the President of the Republic came slow. gold, regardless of the terms of each year, calling for more goods common life. From 1870 to 1886 President of the Republic came slow-bushel in 1919 to \$1.16 in 1923 issue. But the Government, the and competing in the labor market the long contest continued, now ly to see that a German victory The banks of the great farming states people, had received six hundred with returning soldiers. It was an one house of congress favoring the would work a change in the social were on the point of failure, only millions less than the face of the unstable situation, business men farmers, now the other; but at no and political status of the modern the face of the unstable situation, business men farmers, now the other; but at no and political status of the modern the face of the unstable situation. debt. Meanwhile, the national banks, nervous and afraid as business men time did both houses and the Presiassociated together, regulated the always are when waves of prosperity dent favor the farmers. When the States. With public opinion divided millions of farm paper lay frozen rates of interest according to their recede. In the 30 years which followown views of business relations, ed 1866 the basic commodities of business men still denouncing the presiown views of business relations, ed 1866 the basic commodities of business relations. trends, and issued their notes as a worth in 1866 \$46 a ton, in 1878 able Shelby M. Cullom, chairman of part of the money of the country. \$17 a ton, in 1896 \$13 a ton. That state bank taxed ten per cent if they was more than half as bad as cotton quietly gone over to the camp of the hundred thousand men at Verdun, lands to becken them from their entered the field—a privilege that or wheat, Soft coal, an ingredient, railroads. Nor were the less desirwas fast concentrating in the larger one may say, of pig iron fell in the of industry and finance?

was fast concentrating in the larger one may say, of pig iron fell in the of industry and finance?

was fast concentrating in the larger one may say, of pig iron fell in the of industry and finance?

The country had gone a long way teed by high tariffs. But times were \$2.75 a ton. So, the decline in the last year of Roosevelt's reign ened British and the panicky French, since 1820 and 1870. Industrial good; wages high and farm com- price of pig fron did not mean so Were the farmers wrong in this too? slowly led his nation of farmers and men had no thought now as former modities selling quickly upon every much to the industrialist as fifty market. Never had a war been such cent wheat meant to the farmer.

The Credit Struggle mill workers into war, into a war ly of allowing a low tariff to serve as a relief to distraught farmers; and

pened? Lincoln's Promise Broken

Railroad Betrayal

The prices of finished manufactured al banks under stricter national con- doctrine of 1776 back to ancient farmers now as formerly would not The soldiers returned to their goods on the retail market we can farms, their shops and their country counters. A big crop was planted.

The mills turned out great these are the most important of all from the east her near-monopoly of the country of the country

prices, if one would determine the credit. At times the remedy was to row Wilson entertained and prowell being of farmers and other be a more liberal state banking law claimed in 1917. workers. A suit of clothes did de - a decentralization of capital. The price of wheat rose to two cline on the Chicago market; a drill Then the power of the banks was to dollars and a half a bushel, farmers or a reaper did sell on the farm at be curbed by the issuing of paper angry that they did not receive a lower price; and a pair of rough money, the per capita circulation three dollars. Cotton soid for thirty shoes might be had for ten per cent less than in war times. During a period. At last in one great drive, gladly taken at fifteen cents a pound short period following the panic of with the Boy Orator of the Platte on the hoof. A suit of clothes at 1873 retail prices were sometimes for a leader, the farmers would cut one time worth twenty-five dollars cut a fourth or a third, never reduc- the Gordian knot with free silver. brought seventy-five dollars at Mared two-thirds or three fourths as It was 1896, men were exasperated; shall Field's. Shoes that had been in the cases of cotton and wheat, cotton sold for the cost of producion, high at five dollars easily sold for The farmers were in distress and the ideal return of farmers; wheat fifteen. Copper was worth sevenbusiness was uneasy. When the de- sold for sixty cents a bushel, hardly teen cents a pound and pig iron mands of the former reached con more than the cost of production; brought as much as \$45 a ton. Cargress in 1866 and the year im- the rates of interest and freight, penters and masons and shipbuildmediately following there was grave like the retail prices of dry goods ers received ten to fifteen dollars anxiety. A rearrangement of social only a little lower than they had a day, prices never dreamed of berelations was in order. What hap- been when cotton and wheat were fore in heaven or earth. bonanza crops. Revolution was in the air.

The farmers asked that the tariff But western farmers still remem- American farmer and business man. be lowered in accordance with Lincoln's promise of 1864. A low tariff would lower the prices of bout the country saying: "vote as fore. Migrating westerners came finished goods. It would increase the your fathers fought," great news- back to their abandoned farms; Nerevenues of the Government and papers engaging the while in cam- gro workers hastened from the fields reduce the burden of indirect taxa- paigns of sectional hatred. The farm- of the south to the busy mills of the tion incidental to the war and at ers were beaten. Business men north, taking the places of men who that time not cause great distress were successful. Were the farmers had gone to the front, or taking new to working men. The farmers also wrong again, wrong all the time? places made by the urge of war. asked that the national debt be paid At any rate the tariff remained as American debts to European creditin greenbacks, a cheaper money than it had been, a great privilege, in ors were quickly paid. European gold and silver, the international spite of all that Tilden and Clevemediums. Meanwhile ninety per cent land did or recommended. The ing in volume every month and year.

to a southern preacher with which a university was founded in short and tended to fix the prices they \$9,000,000,000,000! In 1914 the forto the scheme on condition that heavy taxes should be levied on the heavy taxes should be levied on the Rocky Mountain area, planting would have the government regular to the mile to come of eastern city long. And to final items of their programme, they would have the government regular to the mile to come of eastern city long. And to final items of their programme, they would have the government regular to the world, oil men were masters in the world, oil men were masters in the Rocky Mountain area, planting output of the mills to carry a part wheat or corn and raising steers or late freight and passenger rates on hogs everywhere and every year for railroads and take the national some difference in freight. The the world in South America and the world in South America and set up well as income tax upon the returns of all business men. The bargain was made and the industrial conwas made and the industrial conlow prices with quantity production.

railroads and take the national some difference in freight. The tanks under a stricter government railroads formed pools in 1874 to Mosul: New York bankers had set up hundreds of feeder institutions in was made and the industrial conlow prices with quantity production.

They barely made both ends meet.

They barely made both ends meet. They barely made both ends meet.
The consequences of their toil was near the larger distributors and the bankers made fortunes unheard of limithe young United States. The new national banking institutions earned from the rapid turnovers of the time twenty, fifty and even a hundred per cent a year, selling bonds.

They barely made both ends meet.

The consequences of their toil was cheap wheat in England and German the small farmers of those countries, peasant farmers who could not employ coatly machines without displacing their laborers, English and German deed per cent a year, selling bonds.

They barely made both ends meet.

The consequences of their toil was cheap wheat in England and German the small farmers of those countries, peasant farmers who could not employ coatly machines without displacing their laborers, English and German deed the continuation of the states of interest were, what reasonable their laborers, English and German farmers abandoned their fields and decided what the whole country must pay for transportation. In the banking income, it looked like a drastic plan.

Defeat For Farmers

They barely made both ends meet.

The consequences of their toil was cheap wheat in England and German for transportation. In the banking income, it looked like a drastic plan.

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The cheap wheat in England and German for transportation. In the banking income, it looked like a drastic plan.

They barely made both ends meet.

The cheap wheat in England and German for transportation. In the banking world there was the same development, a half score of men in New York determining what fair rates of interest world themselves and the workers of the mationa dred per cent a year, selling bonds of the country at high preminms and on high commissions, credit and capital loaned to feverish business at unprecedented prices. Railroads, building new lines in war-time, the hot war days. The easterners ing off to the bright lights of the dollars an acre, business men in the carried men and supplies at their own rates and made fortunes too, the Pennsylvania and the Illinois Gentral systems laying the foundation of the United States, those of the United States, the United States of th Gentral systems laying the foundations of their future greatness in those days of amazing prosperity, unsurpassed national anxiety and deep human distress. It was war deep human distress. It was war and the industrial found to lend support. In consequence the beneficiaries of the war during the foundation of their future greatness in those days of amazing prosperity, unsurpassed national anxiety and deep human distress. It was war deep human distress. It was war allowed to lend support. In consequence the beneficiaries of the war during during the foundation of their future greatness in their tariff were able to retain their privilege. It was the first defeat.

The leaders of the east, whose farmers' output at fair prices. The constituents held to lend support. In consequence the beneficiaries of the war during during the foundation of their future greatness in the constituents and the foundation of the constituents and the foundation of their future greatness in their tariff were able to retain their privilege. It was the first defeat.

The leaders of the east, whose farmers' output at fair prices. The constituents held the securities of the war during the foundation o and all is fair in war, to him who selves fixed the rate of the toll. In the Government, were unwilling to hewers of wood and drawers of water en and discredited President, peer-

War Brings Prosperity

and town lots mounting with every appeared, disappeared so completely tracted in greenbacks and pay it in of the ancient Danube. It quickly sailles, and came home to witness turn-over. Prosperity. But there was that he was sometimes called on, gold. Plainly the farmers were spread to Belgium and France and the inevitable deflation of a national debt of three billion, a as I have indicated, to pay the cost third of all property of the north as of shipping his stuff to the city. The third of all property of the north as assessed in 1860, such a debt as that which baffled the abilities of the fathers of 1789; and moreover every state and city and county, north and south, was in debt. That

The Third Bonanza It was the third bonanza of the

The end came in the spring of 1865. The country was saved from dissolution and anarchy. All over the common buyers and who took aswest men were prosperous, even without the hundreds of thousands of soldier bending the hundreds of thousands of the hundreds of the hundreds of thousands of the hundreds o tariff privileges in 1914, wheat farmplow again. The south was a part of the Union, though prostrate, a thouthe Union, though prostrate, a though the farmer. A shipment of lambs sand burying grounds white with the farmer. A shipment of lambs base other attacks. Per-American imperialism, of hastening bushel for wheat; editors of great the markers of soldiers' graves; the often failed to pay its own charges; haps other states did the same. But the farmers were beaten on their world, of modern improvements presented the ancient south which only hope of the south in the high price of cotton. The mills and the banks of the east were astir with frenzied activity, two hundred thousand immigrants pouring into their cities each year, the price of land carried activity and land the produce the producer ten to be the producer ten to the price of their goods while they soon passed. In July and August Federal Reserve system. Without some price of land the producer ten to the price of their goods while they soon passed. In July and August Federal Reserve system. Without standard the farmer's profits disjoint the farmer's profits depth prices for their goods while they soon passed. In July and August the Germans, the Austrians and the produce grain the farmer's profits debt policy. They must pay high prices for their goods while they soon passed. In July and August the Germans, the Austrians and the produce grain the farmer's profits debt policy. They must pay high prices for their goods while they soon passed. In July and August the Germans, the Austrians and the produce grain the farmer's profits debt policy. They must pay high prices for their goods while they soon passed. In July and August the Germans, the Austrians and the grain the farmer's profits debt policy. They must pay high prices for their goods while they soon passed. In July and August the Germans, the Germans, the Germans, the Germans, the Germans and the grain the farmer's profits debt policy. They must pay high prices for their go

The Great Deflation

meant taxation; the men who had ers, still seventy-five percent of the and the income rates. Two great likewise pouring at similar prices ed as it had always failed after a fought four years for the Union had population, became resentful, angry, privileges, the tariff and the gold into the great, red, caldron of war. come home to pay themselves for sometimes desperate. Aware that fighting.

value of the debt, remained; but the obligations incidental thereto as at the close of the civil war, now sensible tariff law. Cotton stood on for relief, the farmers turned their faces toward the national capital.

Industry Fares Better

The farmers were filled all the industrial chimneys with wrong again. It was the time of General Grant; and all the world tial banks arranged loans to Europe that had been put into it the preceding summer every bank all over here. Lot us see what happened in the war to wrong of that garish day.

Lot us see what happened in the wrong of that garish day.

Lot us see what happened in the wrong of that garish day.

Lot us see what happened in the wrong of that garish day.

Lot us see what happened in the wrong of that garish day. ing burdens of munitions at huge there was the Federal Reserve Sys-

The Credit Struggle mill workers into war, into a war ly of allowing a low tariff to serve

(Continued on page 4)

MICHIGAN FOLKS ATTEND NATIONAL INSURANCE MEET

Twenty Farm Bureau States Have Auto Insurance Programs

igan State Farm Bureau membership Miss F. Bailey and Miss G. Patterson. should notify the Secretary of the was at Bloomington, III., Feb. 21-22 office staff. Other members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Associa when some 600 Farm Bureau folks delegation were: A. N. Lohman, tion at East Lansing as soon as the from 14 states met at the offices of Hamilton; Charles Scott, Hastings; seed is planted, if they wish to get the State Farm Mutual Automobile Roy B. Howard, Jonesville, Arthur the resulting crop certified. Alfalfa Insurance officers for what was prob- Landon and G. W. Ray, Albion; J. ably the largest cooperative automo. Taylor Gage, Manchester; H. W. bile insurance convention ever held. Hayes, Chelsea; Charles McCalla, Association or Utah Hardigan of Several thousand Michigan Farm Bu- Ann Arbor; C. C. Clsen, Fowlerreau members are interested mem- ville; Louis Selesky, Grand Blanc; bers of this afrmers' mutual company Frank Haas, Ravenna; F. F. Wal.

The main subject entering into the various discussions of the two-day session was the principles of rural automobile insurance. This has become a part of the Farm Bureau program in 14 states and six others are getting into the work. It was brought out at the meeting that the State Farm Mutual began in a small way among people connected with a Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Illinois early in February, 1922. These people for a long time had had the idea that rural automobile insurance should be the subject of special consideration, in view of rural operating conditions. They developed a plan and put it into operation, expecting to serve only Illinois farmers.

The Indiana Farm Bureau late: made automobile insurance a part of its program, in the same way that it would urge complete fire protection and adopted the Illinois plan. Since that time 19 other State Farm Bureaus have taken the auto insurance program up and 14 have adopted the State Farm Mutual plan and serve as its State Agents.

The policy of this Farm Bureau program is the protection of farmers' cars and properties at rates based on rural risks only. The State A membership fee is paid but once. A premium deposit is made by the \$1,000,000 in U. S. Treasury securities, and the surplus is declared to

program: Sec'y C. L. Brody and Al- rectors at Cass City Friday. fred Bentall. Mr. Brody was also on Mr. Nicholson has annually as-Grimm, during the six years, has

in accident work and law enforce- on Michigan's great alfalfa program

pledged their support to those who rule.

continue to champion the McNary- What Kind of Alfalfa Haugen measure.

State Farm Bureaus represented t the Bloomington meeting were: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kan-each acre is likely to prove advannessee. Utah.

gates at the meeting: Alfred Bentall, insurance director; C. H. Fowler, A. N. Brown, Robert that the stands resulting from Gibbens. Hiram Andrew. Roland lighter rate of seeding are more apt group. In tests at East Lansing, four petitors. This case aroused a great Sleight, Jesse Blow, B. P. Pattison to produce a good yield of seed. A large delegation from the Mich- and I. B. McMurtry, district agents: Growers who plant Hardigan alfalfa which includes only farmer mem- worth, Corunna; T. J. Butcher and service. L. B. Fishbeck.

SEED EXPERT



J. W. Nicolson, for four years man-Farm Mutual plan provides for a cooperating membership in the mutual. Seed Service, is spending a few days

J. W. Nicolson, for four years man
the grower should, by all means, topic of "How the Farm Bureau can
operating membership for its naid but over

members. The actual cost of carrying the insurance is met by semi-annual premium calls. That the Farm Bureau program has found favor is indicated by the fact that the variety of experience, first as a farm-ter, then in Farm Crops work at Mich-er, business of the State Farm Mutual has doubled each year since it was started, it was brought out at the meeting. Its assets are now well over \$1,000,000 in U. S. Treasury securities and the great Utah alfalfa was worth five times as seed production fields.

Michigan had two speakers on the ference of co-op managers and di- which follow. In one six-year-old

the Resolutions Committee. Two of sisted in locating the large supplies the resolutions were sent to all members of Congress.

Mr. Nicholson has annually asylicided a total of seven tons more than one of the common alfalfas than one of the common alfalfas typical of the hardier common group.

Mr. C. L. Nash of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Several took part in typical of the hardier common group. The general discussion which follows: One declared drunken drivers of He is planning on being in Michigan That is a return of \$84.00 on an inautomobiles a criminal hazard and considerably this spring and alfalfa vestment of \$1.75. Eretty good pledged the Automobile Insurance enthusiasts hope to use his experi-Company and its workers to assist ence whenever possible in carrying only at \$12.00 a ton.

Mr. Nicholson says this is a year

Seed Should I Plant?

seed bed is plenty. The acre cost of Michigan State Farm Bureau delc seed will then be around \$3 to \$3.30, or the Dakotas. no more than the cost of a normal C. L. Brody, secretary-manager: forage seeding-with another variety -and observation seems to indicate seed grown from Hardigan certified recognized certified grades is eligible for this inspection and certification

Incidentally, the grower who plants Hardigan alfalfa with a view to seed production will sacrifice nothing should he choose to cut his alfalfa for hay, for in trials at the alfalfa for hay, for in trials at the Michigan State College Experiment BERRIEN HOLDS Station Hardigan alfalfa is leading all other varieties in forage produc-

Grimm's Hardiness Pays The amount of Hardigan Alfalfa is so limited that only a few will be able to get seed. The rest of the farmers planting alfalfa, particularly Relation Of Farm Bureau And with a long time stand in mind, should try to get good pure seed of the Grimm variety. Certified Grimm Alfalfa, grown in Utah, Idaho and to a limited extent in Michigan, is avail able at prices ranging from \$25.50 to \$26.50 per bushel. The proper rate of seeding for good forage production is eight to ten pounds per acre. Thus, the cost of sowing an acre to Grimm alfalfa is around \$4.00 to \$4.50. 'A seeding to fairly hardy common alfalfa might be made at an acre cost of \$2.60 to \$2.80 or about \$1.75 cheaper than Grimm sown at the same rate.

where freezing injury is most previregarding the movement alent, or if it is expected that the stand shall last more than two years. that extra seed cost many times over. Mr. Nicolson has spent a great For instance, in a Washtenaw Counmuch as the extra seed cost, while be ample for all contingencies, making the mutual in every way a legal reserve company.

Mr. Nicolson talked on alfalfa over white er WKAR Thursday evening, and at the Tri-County Farm Bureau Connection of the Carta seed cost, white additional extra yields had been secured from previous cuttings and the Tri-County Farm Bureau Connections. test at the Michigan State College,

Other Hardy Strains Scarce Grimm Alfalfa is fine and ever The second declared that the 110,- when the short supply of hardy seed available pound of it in this state 000 policy holders in 12 states rec. indicates some states will sow less should be planted. Even that, how ognize that passage of any farm re-alfalfa than usual. In his opinion, ever, will fall far short of panting lief legislation without an equaliza- this looks like a year when early the 300,000 acres which will be disagreeable, about 150 turned out tion fee is a political gesture and alfalfa seed purchases will be the planted in this state next spring and to the meeting, which is the first summer.

> Grimm or Hardigan, there are few other choices. At one time Ontario variegated was available in great quantity and at very reasonable price es. During 1927 the alfalfa SEED crop in Ontario was almost universally a failure. This winter, very little Ontario Variegated seed is being offered and the price is nearly as high as that being asked for Grimm That hardly makes it a bargain and Grimm is to be preferred.

Very few of the reputable seed houses are offering Montana common this spring. Montana grown alfalf: seed is desirable, but there again w have an area which experienced seed crop failure last season. Only about one-sixth as much alfalfa seed was grown in Montana in 1927 as in R. Ogg of the Washington office of 1926, and the seed houses are not the American Farm Bureau reported offering Montana Seed to any great Feb. 13 on the Farm Bureau's effort extent because they can't get it.

rounds of Ingham County farmers offering what he described as Mon- hearings in the onion- tariff case tana seed, at \$24.00 a bushel, or which continued for three full days. thereabouts. This price is \$8 or \$9 On behalf of the American Farm Bua bushel too high for common and is about as much out of line as the methods employed by the salesman in pushing it.

Apparently, this man will tell farmer anything to sell him seed. Stories coming to the Farm Crops office at Michigan State College claim that he has told farmers his "Montana" seed would plant two or three more acres per bushel than Utal seed: that Ontario Variegated Alfalfa wasn't adapted to Michigan because Ontario winters weren't as hard on alfalfa as those in Michigan. and-the prize fabrication of them all—that Michigan grown alfalfa seed wasn't suited to Michigan. All such statements are absolutely unfounded and if they are actually being made, should do ought

makes them. Montana seed is all right, but certainly no better than Ontario Variegated or Michigan common and very little, if any more valuable than Utah common seed. It should sell at \$15 or \$16 a bushel. Utah and Idaho seed can be bought at these figures and we know there is plenty of good seed from these states, particularly Utah.

but cast suspicion on the one who

that Utah, Idaho and Montana com- tion in this country as compared mon alfalfa may all be classed in one with Spain and Egypt, our two comor five years ago, the difference be deal of interest and brought to tween the total yield from Utah. Washington representatives from Montana and Idaho common seed is ten or twelve of the principal onionnegligible. None of them are quite as producing states. A large number of good as Grimm, but when the supply members of Congress likewise apof Grimm is exhausted, farmers in peared in our behalf. this state may select seed from any of these three states as his next the increase asked for but the case hoice and the prices should be prac- may be delayed if the Commission tically the same. Since there is plen- decides to send its cost investigators y of Utah grown seed to be had, by to Spain and Egypt as they were in far the greater acreage of Michigan vited to do at the hearing, by repredifalfa not planted to Grimm or Har- sentatives of those governments. digan will be planted to Utah com- protested vigorously against such acnon, with assurances of good suc- tion, as being unfair at this late hour ess, except under very adverse con- to the domestic producers, and urged

Co-operative Associations Discussed

Benton Harbor, Feb. 21-That he Federal Agricultural Trades Association, an organization that has been formulated to fight the co-operative movement will act as a stimulant rather than as a deterent, was the opinion of Mr. F. L. Granger of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., in talk before the Berrien County Farm Burean's quarterly meeting Feb. 18, Mr. Granger was at the Federal Agricultural Trades meeting in Chicago and gave some very If the alfalfa is on heavy land interesting first hand information

Besides Mr. Granger's talk, Mr. D E. Sharpe gave a discussion on the went into the history of the Farm Bureau and co-op, movement and o farm prices, to show some of the problems that co-ops are up against He said that the Farm Bureau can act as an organization to protect the co-op movement in matters of legis.

Mr. D. Clark, in discussing "How the Co-op Can Help the Farm Bu reau," pointed out that by acting as distributors of Farm Bureau services the co-op is in close touch with the nembers and can do much toward educating them to see the value of the services rendered by both organ

izations. An explanation of the Patronage Dividend Coupon Plan was given by

At noon dinner was served and nging, using song sheets put out b he American Farm Bureau Federation, the County Farm Bureau having purchased these for use in their meetings.

Even though the weather was very one held by the Berrien County Farm Bureau since their annual meeting last January. They plan on holding several such quarterly meetings during the year.

BOOST PROTECTION ON ONIONS, URGES AM. FARM BUREAU

Spain and Egypt Play For Delay On 50c Per Cwt Tariff Tilt

Writing to Sec'y C. L. Brody, W. to increase tariff protection for our One salesman has been making the onion growers, as follows:

"We have just completed the

reau Federation and various State "We are expecting to participate The noted musician, who were his The winters in Utah, where alfalf? Farm Bureaus interested, Mr. Gray in the hearing on milk and cream, hair quite long, entered seed is grown, are severe because of and I prepared a large amount of da- and to do all we can to secure in shop. On taking his seat he observthe high altitude. Minimum tem- ta in support of our contention that creases in the duties. I wish to thank ed pleasantly to the barber: "Aren't peratures there go 10 to 20 degrees the duty should be increased fifty you for securing Michigan informabelow zero, which are similar to the cents per hundred pounds or the full tion from your State College. as, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota tageous. Five or six pounds per acre below zero, which are similar to the cents per hundred pounds or the full tion from your State College con-Missouri. South Dakota, Texas, Ten- on a clean, firm and well prepared temperature ranges in the seed pro- amount allowable under Section 315 cerning the cost of producing milk, ously, eyeing the flowing hair, "I've ducing districts in Montana, Idaho of the Tariff Act. I presented a de- which I received this morning. Aptailed cost analysis to show that the preciating your co-operation, I am, Tests of hardiness of Utah seed proposed increase would not equal-

in Michigan bear out the statement ize the difference in cost of produc-

the importance of the tariff to us. "I believe we will eventually get

"Very sincerely,

American Farm Bureau Federation W. R. OGG. "Assistant to the Director.

Michigan produces 1,750,000 bushels of enions annually, showing

. "No, gir." replied the other seri-

Garlock Williams Co. 2614 Onleans St. Detroit

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.

Insure in the Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company In Michigan 18,000 Members, over \$70,500,000 at risk. Net Assets and Re-

sources \$356,619.53. Established 1908-have paid \$3,262,753 A broad liberal policy covering all farm property at as low a cost

as good business methods will permit. A \$1,000 Blanket Policy is often worth a \$2,000 Classified Policy, as it covers what you lose. If stock and tools are saved all will

apply on hay and grain or vice versa. There is a vast difference in policies-A cheap narrow policy is a

Write For Information W. T. LEWIS Secretary State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich. 710-713 F. P. Smith Bldg., Flint, Mich.

Do Your Own Selling

that we had submitted sufficient da

ta in addition to that which the Com-

mission already has, to warrant an

increase without further investige

tion. Heretofore, the Commission

has been deterred from sending its

investigators to Spain in this partieu

lar case, by the American State De

partment, pending negotiations for a

reaty between Spain and the United

States.

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.

Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich.

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



FARM BBUREAU SEEDS, in com-litation with Farm Bureau Fertilizer, ooth adapted to conditions of Michi-ran Soil and Climate, produce abund-MICHIGAN MILKMAKER, the fa

Similarly, MICHIGAN EGG MASH-

For detailed information on Michigan Farm Bureau Fertilizer, Seeds, Dairy and Poultry Feeds, write us direct, or consult your local Co-Operative Dealer.

SEED SERVICE - SUPPLY SERVICE Lansing-Michigan

That One Thing **PROTECTION**

Is provided in a State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance policy. It gives full coverage insurance at a price you can afford to pay.

State Farm Bureaus of fourteen states have accepted this form of automobile insurance because of its low cost to the insured, the equitable terms of settlement of claims and because of the soundness of the principle and the responsibleness of the insuring company.

This Service

To farmers of Michigan is available through the

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance

of Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

STATE AGENT

Michigan

There is a local agent in your community. If he is not known to you, write the State Farm Bureau.

Tew can tell the real value of clover or alfalfa by its appearance; Farm Bureau Brand Seeds are selected, adapted, safe-in sealed sacks at co-ops.

> MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE Lansing, Michigan

Attention! **Wool Growers**

wool co-operatively in 1928 with the Ohio Wool Growers Ass'n, under the plan so successful since 1924.

1. Wool will be accepted for the pool on contract only. Write for a contract now and make pooling arrangements.

2. The wool pool sales charge, which includes grading, marketing, insurance and warehousing, is guaranteed at 2% cents per pound. Freight is extra.

3. An additional handing charge of ¼ cent per pound will be made Farm Bureau members and 1 cent per pound to non-Farm Bureau members to reimburse the Michigan Farm Bureau for expenses in curred in organizing the pool and assembling the

4. Liberal cash advances, if requested, will be made as before, on the arrival of wools at the Columbus warehouse. The pool will charge the same rate of

interest it has to pay for money. 5. Wool will be loaded at points where it can be assembled most conveniently. Instructions will be furnished from the State office. Sacks will be furnished marketing members. Don't ship any wool

without instructions. 6. Contract blank and full information may be obtained by writing the Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool, Lansing, Mich.

Use This Coupon

Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool LANSING, MICHIGAN

DATE Please send me a 1928 Wool Marketing Contract, You to furnish sacks for shipping wool at your direction.

I expect to have about NAME ADDRESS

SHIPPING POINT

Don't delay filling out and returning this application

politics for relief.

Tariff Is Boosted

new situation. Industry found re the ages? ized business to do the rest. Reserve Saves Banks

system held firm throughout the made every ten years in order to hard times of farmers, few banks keep up with the styles in apartcoming to a bad end, the reserves ments, beautiful old residences with be lowered, the cities must suffer; of the cities checking the deficits of two generations of history behind if the railroads be required to lowthe country towns. Industrial men them, great business structures, re- er their rates, railway labor will were safe by Government aid; fi- minding one of the days of Cleve- strike; if the banks be regulated for nancial men were even more safe, land and McKinley, torn down to social purposes, business men will The railroads, so long defiant of make room for new styles in archi- make loud protests; if commission control, now asked of congress or the tecture, new kinds of furniture in- merchants and other city organiza-Interstate Commerce Commission side. If the farmer but looks on at tions be put under control, the viothe very control they had decried, this changing scene, he can hardly lent cry of bolshevism arises. Transportation Act

transportation act of 1920; the Com- never yet remedied the causes they to find a remedy is a demagogue mission a little later ruling that they were designed to remedy. might fix what they thought fair rates, enough to pay 5.75 per cent on their capital; and the great roads ize. They set up dairymens' asso-If industry and finance and trans- tonmen's exchanges. The Governportation were made safe or allowed ment rewrote its anti-trust laws in to make themselves safe, why might order that they might not be prosenot labor organize and fix its charge, cuted. The grain growers formed stabilize on the existing war level? a great storage association. An an Immmigration Act

ciplined foolish locals, the threatengreat organized workingmen's world Of course co-operative marketing safe, in fair houses, with good failed. This is but one of many clothes, meat and flour, fruit and cases. sweets in their larders, Fords and Buicks and Chevrolets standing at of 1913. Was this the safe democracy the world must have? Nothing For Farmer

Everybody but the producers o the bread of the country was fairly safe. If that were to be the final adjustment, there was but one fate for the farmers. Peasantry. For If any great class must buy all its goods at prices fixed by others and sell its goods at prices fixed by others, there is no other chance for them but to become hewers of wood and drawers of water—the men who had made the country in Washington's day reduced in a century and a quarter to the position of the men from whom most Americans are descended. Statesmanship?

As one looked upon the countrysides of the middle west and south. the old farm areas of Pennsylvania and Maryland, there appeared now and then pretty estates, the purchases of business men turned farmers for their health; or perchance one saw a vast estate of a Gould in North Carolina or a Ryan in Virginia—their masters controlling the politics of their communities, even their states. But of the common farmers, there was little to be said The best of those who held grimly The best of those who held grimly to the sites of their ancestors were hardly able to keep their fences in repair or put on new paints when the old weathered away. There was and still is an air of dilapidation all over the farm areas of the country, the young folk hurrying off to the lights and lures of the cities, their elders or their inferiors who remain hailed everywhere as the yokels, the peasants and the snoodles of the land, any name that spells contempt.

Profits Taken Away Years ago there were efforts to prevent or relieve this anticipated state of things. Land grant colleges and small denominational schools assisted by Government or endowed by individuals were designed to teach the farmers' son the beauty

Shall American Farmers of the free country life, while other ism, the interstices of poor lands tion leaders and co-op leaders join Become Peasants? taken away the profits of the farm tors, looking, like similiar classes program of good fellowship and in payment; if banks would collect billion a year is now spent by the ing overlords for guidance. In to put the finishing touches on this their foreign loans to help them with public and the patrons to educate place of the black slavery the new idea, for other counties and their their frozen domestic credits, they the young of the farms and the far- system would present colonies of day memberships? must take European bills of ex mer towns; perhaps another billion or month laborers hard by the planchange. But they would not. Now in the great universities. But the tations, no prospects of ownership as in former times men turned to educated son or daughter of the in the future-duplication of the per several blocks and finally pult-Congress repealed the tariff which county agents, trek to the towns to lead to monopolistic or controlled might have helped the farmers to a sell bonds; set up in garages to mend production and command of the city market. It substituted a tariff that the cars of the countryside or the markets, large producers able to orwas intended to keep out all Europ- tourist. Anything to escape the toil ganize, store their crops and wait for kimos," she said and hastened away. ean goods, the highest rates of pro- which society outside teaches them is cities to come to their terms. Is that tection ever written in any country. disgraceful. Thus half a billion of the goal toward which quiet policy If they allowed free trade they good money goes each year into less leaders in Washington wish the might enable Europeans to pay schools for farmers' sons, the farm-country to drift? If so American their debts with goods at low prices. ers' sons hastening to the city, to join society seems destined to take the But that would dismiss hundreds workingmen's unions, to clerk in dry course of other great societies that of thousands of mill workers, close goods stores or to sit on high stools have gone before, thus making of said, "but the bulbs are purty poor the doors of industry in the east keeping books for business. If the the workers in the soil the least rewhere the benefits of former tar- cleverest of the farmers continue to spectable of the groups that contribiffs had long been capitalized and leave the farms, what is to prevent ute to the common weal. Such a fate distributed in the form of profits the unclever from becoming the is not likely to be accepted, however, or stock dividends, and old protect- peasants of this new and great coun- without a struggle on the part of the ive tariff always of little value in a try, their backs bent to the toil of tenants and farmers of the country

lief; industrial workers, though If one turns from this rural scene wealth and refined taste in the cit-calling stigmatized The magnificent Federal Reserve ies that new apartments must be

Why Some Co-ops Failed were stabilized, safe against storms ciations, wheat growers' unions, cotcient elevator company wormed its The reply came quick and fast way into its affairs and brought ruin There were hasty and wild strikes upon all concerned. A sympathetic by jumpy labor organizations in 1919 secretary of agriculture thought to and 1920. For a time things seem- assist the farmers, who might need er to get out of hand. But the Im- dynamite to break the rocks on their migration act held foreign labor at lands or lift the stumps out of their answer to the query with which we a distance, Negroes and Mexicans fields, offered dynamite at whole- began; the farmers must become hardly able to upset the equilibrium sale rates to farmers, dynamite left peasants. of the next five years. And the over from the war. A farmer wrote leaders of labor quickly found a asking for a shipment of the dynaway to help themselves. They dis- mite. The secretary's agent replied: "Only in car-load lots". A friendly ing hard times serving all to good government? Into one of the great purpose. Labor banks were set up; cities where the milk distributors radical labor chiefs came the best as everywhere, form a close corporaof profit sharers, content with the tion, an association of milk produc- Directors And Members Have best of worlds. Wages were stab. ers, endeavored to break 2 years ago ilized at near war levels, a farm with cheaper milk for consumers. As worker receiving \$2.50 a day when they set up their organization dethe farmer himself rarely received signed to distribute their product. a dollar a day net; carpenters ro the Government quietly filled the ceiving \$10 a day for eight hours positions in the governing board of work, all the varied elements of the the city with enemies of the farmers.

What Is The Future?

To be sure not all farmers are their doors. It was a great epoch helpless. Men who show great abil- County Farm Bureau kicks in with only the tillers of the soil, now sunk ities sometimes succeed. Large the plan in operation. Its Executive in numbers to 45 per cent of the tracts of the best lands, heavy inpopulation, their milk taken in the cities at the prices the distributor:

vestments in machinery and expert Saturday each month at the Y. W. C. A., in Jackson. All members who fixed, their pigs taken at what the world: But such men are not far- are in town are invited to meet with packers hought they could pay, their mers. If agriculture falls into the them, Last Saturday 21 were preswheat and cotton slowly stabilizing hands of such what was the justient. This sounds like a good idea. at price levels little higher than those fication of the Civil war? It would Why not regular meetings with a

ates in agriculture seek jobs as Such a system of agriculture might opened the door for her with a Ches-

With an unprecedented tariff for industrial men, a steadying banking wages fell, still held to incomes out to the cities, one sees great skyscrap- law for financial interests, a transof all proportion to those of farmers. ers rising story upon story, tiny of portation act for railroads and an Moreover, the industry of 1920 was fices renting by the month for the immigration law for labor the farso organized that suits of clothes, amount of a year's wages in the mers think themselves crowded out shirts and sheetings, hats and shoes country, long and beautiful streets hardly fell in price at all. Five with marvellous homes, green swards millions of them have abandoned years after the armistice industry for children where there are no their calling the last six years the was stabilized at retail price level children to play, homes deserted best of them seeking cover under the almost as high as those of war time when the weather is hot for distant roof of organized labor in the city. and there had been no serious in- homes in the northern woods, de- the others taking their chances with dustrial deflation. Government did serted when the weather is cold for the army of unorganized city dwellwhat it could; it permitted organ-other distant homes on the coast of ers. Why should a farmer stick to Florida. There is so much surplus his plow and hold his children to a boobs, yokels, snoops?

Is there a remedy? If the tariff

fail to think bitter thoughts. What farmers seek to help themselves, it They received assistance in the shall he do? Revolt and war have is socialism. A politician who seeks If a bill of relief passes congress, the President vetoes it, without offering Then the farmers tried to organ- a better one, and becomes forthwith a great statesman. All this in the richest country in the world.

If this is a fair picture, a just review of our history, we are in the midst of difficult times, an epocn that calls for statesmen, not big city politics, nor race antagonisms, nor loud cries of "down with King George," nor international friction and increasing armaments. If ancient sectional antagonisms cannot be forgotten and leaders and people get down to facts, there is but one

HAS A GOOD IDEA

Regular Luncheon Meetings

Do you believe in intuition, telepathy or any of hte other ism's? The other day Secretary Brody and Organization Director Nash were discussing the possibility of utilizing the idea and spirit of the luncheon club scheme in Farm Bureau meetings. Just a few days later Jackson

Classified Ads

Advertisements classified in these columns will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be $4t_2$ cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion. Farm Bureau members, who actually own this publication, have the advantage of a rate of 50 cents for any ad of not more than 25 words. Where the ad carries more than 25 words, the rate to them is three cents a word. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements.

Sired White Leghorn Accredited Chicks.
Males and females passed and banded by state poultry association. Sturdy and vigorous heavy producing breeders assure chicks of quality and ability. Special discount now. Catalog free. Wyngarden Hatchery & Farms, Zeeland, Mich. Box 25.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED worthy oats. Certified Wisconsin Six Row Barley. Registered and Certified Fickett Yellow Dent Corn. Certified Grimm Alfalla. Best of quality, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for seed circular. Fairgrove Associated Seed Growers, W. R. Kirk, Secy, Fairgrove, Michigan. 3-23-28

MICHIGAN CERTIFIED WHITE LEG-

FOR RENT 102 ACRES -80 ACRES IN

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 col-

lected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members.

No Charge For Auditing Farm Bureau Traffic Department 221-227 N. Cedar St.

laws took away or permitted to be farmed by tenants, perhaps proprieting in, with a 11/2 hour noon day life. It was all in vain. Half a in the old South, to their neighbor- helpful ideas? Who's got the vision

An auto flirt trailed a chic fiapfarmer abandons the farm. Gradu- situation in the industrial districts, ed in at the curb, hopped out and

Going north?" she inquired. Yes, indeed?' he gushed. Well, give my regards to the Es-

Bill Smith had only recently purchased a new radio set, and was in the various counties. being questioned about its perform-

"It be all right to listen to," he to do much readin' by

Genesee Bureau Holds Its Annual Banquet

old time tunes while the members enjoyed themselves with the circle two-step and quadrilles until 1:00 a. m ... We heard the remark on every hand that it was the best banquet

Editor's Note-If every County Farm Bureau in the State could get the vision, the effect upon its membership and the good being done by such activities as the Genesee County annual banquet, party and the Bureau program, there would be more of this kind of meetings held

"What is a detour?" "The roughest distance between



From a Quality and Price Standpoint

Here Are Real Values In All Wool Underwear **Union Suits**

Our No. 978, heavy wool spun union suit is the best that can be made in wool spuns. The well twisted yarns and tightly knitted stitch produce the greatest durability possible in this particular texture. Color: Salmon. All sizes.



Our No. 578 heavy wool spun union suit is made from well blended, smooth appearing, tightly constructed fabric, which is All Wool. Color: Grey. Our special price per suit...

(In ordering, the chest and trunk measurements are essential to insure perfect fit and comfort.)

All Wool Shirts and Drawers

Our No. 500, Shirts and Drawers are made from All Wool fabric. The arn is knitted very tightly which makes the garments exceedingly warm. Color: Grey. All sizes. Our special price per garment.

(In ordering shirts the chest size, body length and sleeve are the essential measurements. The measurements for proper fitting drawers are the waist, inseam and outseam.)

We guarantee absolute satisfaction. Care for future needs now.

The "Paid Up" Farm Bureau member is entitled to the 5 per cent discount from the above named prices on underwear as well as on the MADE TO MEASURE SUITS and OVERCOATS, BED BLANKETS, etc., which we offer.

Full particulars regarding this Department gladly given upon

State Farm Bureau

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

The Culti-Packer Is Made Only By Dunham

THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

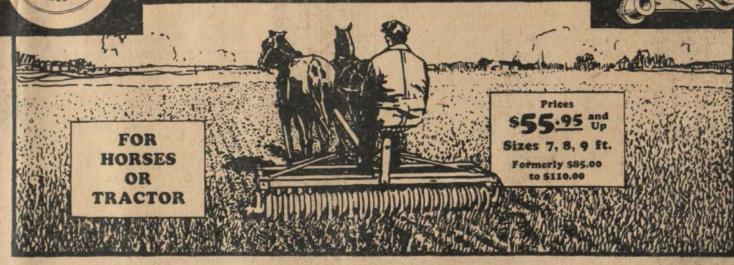


QUICK DETACHABLE WHEELS Easily removed for straddling corn or other row crops.

AUTOMATIC PRESSURE CONTROL

Adjusts itself to all crop and soil conditions. Insures easy riding.





Culti-Pack to Prevent Winter Killing



Breaks crusts, hinders weeds, resets roots, makes growth more rapid, saves one or more shovel cultivations.



Wheels penetrate deeply, close



up air spaces, make compact firm seed bed. Helps control Corn





IT MULCHES

Rear wheels split ridges made by front wheels, plowing and replowing the field to form a loose mulch, saves moisture.

A Culti-Packer used in early spring when soil conditions permit, prevents winter killing of winter wheat, alfalfa, meadows,

Roots, which have been heaved, are reset. Cracks, opened by frosts, are closed up. The top soil is made mellow. The whole field is restored to a good growing condition.

The Improved Culti-Packer is sold to you ON A MONEY BACK GUARANTEE by the



ful farming hints.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

NOTE THESE LOW PRICES

No.	Length Over-all, Inches	Actual Rolling Capacity, Inches	Weight, Pounds	Number of Wheels	Number of Horses	Farm Bureau Price Complete	Former Price Complete	The Farm Bureau Saves YOU
50	1 86	1 74	950	1 37	2	*\$59.95	\$ 85.00	825.05
52	98	86	1050	43	2 or 3	*\$69.00	\$ 95.00	\$26.00
56	110	98	1175	49	3	*\$77.00	\$110.00	\$88.00
10000		Front wheels	15 inch	diameter.	Rear Wi	neels 12 inch die	ameter.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Deduct \$4.00 for Culti-Packer if wanted without forecarriage and seat. Prices are f. o. h. Berea, O.

Manufact ured by THE DUNHAM COMPANY Berca, (Suburb of Cleveland), Ohio

