SIXTH YEAR, VOL. VI, No. 9

MAY 11, 1928

FARM CHIEFS ASK COOLIDGE TO SIGN MCNARY-HAUGEN BILL

ST. JOE VALLEY SHPG. ASS'N, LIFE IS A GOOD STORY

Small Unit Of Nine Years Ago Becomes A Large Institution

REWARD OF HARD WORK

Ass'n Gives Community All Available Co-operative Benefits

April 10 the St. Joe. Valley Ship. ping Associations of Niles and Buchanan, Berrien County, with appropriate exercises, dedicated its new co-operative building at Buchanan Secretary Glenn Haslett gave the life history of the association, which had a very humble beginning and has come to be a very important factor in that section of southwestern Michigan. Mr. Haslett's talk makes very good reading and we are pleased to present it herewith:

Address by Glenn Haslett Sec'y, St. J.e. Valley Shipping Ass'n.

The St. Joe. Valley Shipping Association was organized June 4, 1919. after nearly a year of random talk and discussion. About 75 farmers got together at the Bend of the River Grange hall on the above date and decided to take some definite action relative to the handling of livestock, co-operatively. The drovers were exacting a toll of \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt, for running hogs to Chicago. Harry Lurkins, county agent for Berrien county, acted as chairman of the meeting and Hale Tennant was also present and gave some valuable

The directors chosen at this meeting were Earl Dawes, president; Dean Clark, vice-president; Glenn Haslett, secretary; Jay Rhoades treasurer: Frank Harrington, Arthur Proceus, Omar Kenton, James Reed, and Edwin Arney representing four Granges in the territory adjaboard was given the task of incorporating the association under the laws of the State of Michigan and perfecting a workable set of by-laws. Livestock began to move about September of that year, and by De-

running expense including freight. commission, insurance and sinking fund of 70c per cwt. The following year the volume of business done in livestock reached \$156,000 and about plan of financing the handling of livestock carried a membership fee of \$3 for the initial shipment, and this membership at one time was in

The close of 1920 saw the need for entering the commercial field and property was purchased for \$10,it was just the type of place we want- thrift week, fire prevention week, by farmers to the extent of \$100 to \$1000 each, who received therefore the association's investment note for We nearly fell down on the purchase of this property through inability to secure enough subscribers to the

In 1921 the location on Sycamore street in Niles, was purchased for however, and some of those opposed to co-operation said it could not be done successfully. Nevertheless, we wanted a sidetrack and, while we paid for every tle, rail and spike door and it is doing business every Sometimes when I look back over the difficulties this organization has had to encounter, I feel there is nothing impossible.

Along in 1922 we became affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau. The change came hard with a number of our members, due to a diversity of opinion, but some of us who could see the handwriting on the wall felt that it was for the best, and I do not regret it. I am sure the big Farm Bureau organization has been a stabilizer for us and I believe our success and patronage has helped the Farm Bureau, In any event our business relations have been very

gratifying through the years. We had financed our real estate investments very satisfactorily, but had never made any provision for working capital. We were conducting the business in a limited way through a loan of about \$8,000 from the local banks, secured by our real (Continued on page four)

Letter From Sec'y Brody to Farm Bureau Members

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU.

Dear Farm Bureau Members:

As President Noon was talking with the boys at Farm Bureau headquarters this morning about the work of the Farm Bureau and how we could make it of more service this year than ever to the members, he said:

"You cannot do the farmer a greater service at this time than to call his attention to the alfalfa seed situation".

Reviewing how many of the old seedings are almost ruined this spring, Mr. Noon said that it is more important now than ever before that the farmer make no mistake in purchasing the right seed this spring. Turning to me, he said:

'I believe you should get out a letter to our members and tell them not to buy their seed on appearance alone, but to be absolutely certain of its origin and freedom from noxious weeds. You know last year's crop of northern grown alfalfa seed adapted to Michigan farms is not only short in quantity but is not quite up in appearance to that of ordinary years, and this season, as never before, there will be a tendency on the part of unscrupulous dealers to substitute southern grown alfalfa seed which usually is much better in appearance than northern grown adapted seed, yet is absolutely worthless for

Mr. Noon suggested further that I caution you not to depend too much on the so-called Federal Government verification; that it appears that the regulations are so loose and deficient that a firm having as little as 20 per cent of its seeds inspected is permitted to use the verification stamp on its letterheads and advertising material. It is only when the government verification and tag is attached to each sack that it can be depended upon as having been verified as to origin.

President Noon wanted me to tell you that we have always insisted on every safeguard around for our seed and are absolutely certain that it was grown in a region which makes it adapted to Michigan's climate, and that it is free from noxious weeds. It has also been kept up to the highest possible mechanical purity and germination. The Farm Bureau has always held strictly to the principle of 100 per cent known northern origin and adaptation of seeds.

Our President said further: "You know, Clark, I fear that some of our members are being misled into buying southern grown seed this year by its extra nice appearance as compared with northern seed.

Mr. Noon remarked that it is certain that a considerable quantity of the five or six million pounds grown in the southwest, in a climate too warm to make it worth anything for Michigan conditions, is sold here in the north.

I have thought a great deal about what Mr. Noon said this morning and in view of the almost absolute certainty of a short hay crop this year, and the unusual importance of buying seed that will produce a crop, I feel that we cannot emphasize too strongly the points made by Mr. Noon.

The purchase of nothing but 100% northern origin, adapted seeds is the best insurance against a crop disappointment this critical year. If you cannot secure these locally, the State Farm Bureau will be glad to advise members where they can be had.

Mr. Noon expressed the wish that he could talk personally with every Farm Bureau member about the seed situation, but as this is not possible, he wanted me to convey his message

Yours very truly, CLARK L. BRODY, Sec'y-Mgr.

cember 31, we had shipped 29 carloads, approximately \$60,000 at a Let Us Make Mothers' Day a Starting Point

For Future Mothers On Farms

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

This seems to be an age of "days"

I know that since this day has been dedicated to the American mothers L. Granger, manager of the Michi- the townships can do it, and provide that untold numbers of mother gan Fruit Growers, Inc., fruit bever- a better grade of gravel all around. 000. A long price, to be sure, but and "weeks": we have health week, hearts have been cheered with re- age legislation was brought up for Considerable interest has been demembrances from busy sons and discussion at the annual meeting of veloped in the subject, and a worth ed; right down town with a nice music week, home nights, arbor day, daughters scattered over the land, that organization last year with a while program is expected to come livery barn which stood on the prop- week, study hours and, in fact, al- those long since gone from the par- throughout the country to protect through and tackle another organierty served as our store and ware- most every activity and every senti- ental roof; it has brought back a the fruit interests. Indorsement of zation problem later. house for several years. This old ment has a special time during the realization of the many sacrifices Mr. Granger's proposal was followed building has been razed. The pur- year toward which the public eye is mothers have made in order that with considerable intensive effort chase of this property was financed directed. We are living in such a their boys and girls may enjoy com- which resulted in aligning the other whirlpool these days that we must fort and health and education. Moth- fruit organizations whose representahave some such method employed er love and sacrifice is something tives voiced sentiment at a hearing Farm Bureau for the ensuing year like amount, bearing 7% interest. demands are not overlooked and for- it is taken from us and then as we year, and upon whose showing the president, Wm. Fear; Sec'y-Treas.,

BOTTLERS MUST NOT FOOL PUBLIC ON FRUIT JUICES

Trade Commission Disallows Petition Of National Beverage Makers

MUST SAY "IMITATION"

Mich. Fruit Growers And Farm Bureau Fought The Deception

Reaffirming its original stand in egard to the use of artificial color ings and flavors in bottled beverages, the federal trade commission in a ruling, May 3, upheld the stand of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc. by denying a petition of national beverage makers to permit them to use fruit pictures or fruit names on

sion's original stand came after hearing on petition of national manufacturers of soda water flavors for per-

Prohibition of the use of fruit names or pictures on beverages comprising artificial fruit flavors is one MASON CO. BUREAU of the ends sought by the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc. and the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The petition of the manufacturers of artificially flavored beverages came on for hearing on March 20, this year.

Inc., enlisted support of various other fruit growers' and shippers' organizations in its protective battle during the past year, including the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the fornia Vineyardists Ass., the American Fruit & Vegetable Shippers' Growers Co-op Ass'n, the states of Bureau, the American Farm Bureau Federation, Florida Citrus Exchange, Welch Grape Juice Co., United Grape Products Co., representing all of the grape juice manufacturers, and numerous others.

Must Indicate "Imitation"

the fruit or fruits used.

SPOKESMAN



Sam H. Thompson, long an adve cate of the McNary-Haugen plan o controlling agricultural surpluses bottled flavors and beverages which and who was elected to the pres are made up principally of imita-tion fruit flavors or colors. dency of the American Farm Bureau in December, 1925, on a McNary This reaffirming of the commis- Haugen platform, in behalf of A nerican farmers and a new national farm policy urged Pres. Coolidge to sign the McNary-Haugen bill it mission to use names of fruits on an audience granted a delegation of beverages flavored with artificial farm organization leaders at th White House, May 5th.

SUGGESTS COUNTY TAKE TWP. ROADS

The Michigan Fruit Growers, Develops Interest By Showing Advantages Of The Plan

Scottville, May 2.—The Mason program meeting recently that prom ses some important results. Near Ass'n., Chantauqua & Erie Grape ly every Township Farm Burea Growers Co-op Ass'n, the state of Committee was on the job, together New York and Mich., the Ul. Fruit with county road commissioners and the drain commissioners. Mr. Hawley of the Eaton County

that the county take over all the township roads, and brought out some good points on both sides of the question. It was shown that mittee reports. Mason county has a good many Replying to the petitioners on May that need resurfacing and that some 3, the commission agreed only that of the townships haul gravel 12 fruit names may be employed on miles, and that due to local condi-\$3,000 in other commodities. Our We Can Help Develop Aid which everyone can observe and all ucts when the word "IMITATION" of the townships have a low grade of ways feel better for so doing is is used preceeding the name of the gravel on their roads. The county Mother's Day. This is universally fruit and in type equally as large as, has screens, stone crushers, trucks observed on the second Sunday of and as conspicuous as, the name of and is in a position to screen gravel. crush the larger stones and put it Largely through the efforts of F. on the roads more economically than

Livingston Officers

Officers of the Livingston County

PRES. THOMPSON OF FARM BUREAU SPOKESMAN FOR DELEGATION WHICH TAKES FARM PLEA TO WHITE HOUSE

Tell President Present Bill Is Honest Effort To Meet His Objections; Urge Him To See Equalization Fee As Only Device For Distributing Control Cost Fairly

President Coolidge is about to receive the McNary-Haugen agricultural surplus control bill for a second time. May 4 the House passed the Haugen bill 204 to 121. The Senate and House conference committee is now adjusting the differences between the two bills, and then the measure will go to

In an effort to impress upon President Coolidge the sincerity of purpose, and the earnest hopes of the agricultural sections of America that he will sign the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure, a delegation representing various farm organizations, headed by President S. H. Thompson, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called upon the nation's chief executive in his White House office Saturday morning, May 5, to state their views and to urge the President to sign the

The President received the farm leaders cordially and discussed with them at some length the agricultural situation in which he showed a keen interest. Inasmuch as the Senate and House reports covering the debate on the measure set forth comprehensive arguments on the merits of the McNary-Haugen measure, no discussion of these merits was entered into at the conference.

Statement To The President

"We have asked for this meeting," explained Mr. Thomp-son, who acted as spokesman of the delegation, "in order to express to you our hope that you will approve the agricultural bill, S. 3555, by Senator McNary and Mr. Haugen, when it reaches you. This measure represents an honest effort to meet every objection and suggestion expressed by you that California Fruit Exchange, the Cali- County Farm Bureau held a road can be met without departing completely from the fundament mental principles for which the farm groups represented here, and many other farm organizations which unfortunately could not be represented here this morning, have been contending for years. It embodies years of effort and constructive thought and we earnestly hope it will have your approval.

"We realize that this is not the time to present a discussion Fruit Exchange at Ludington urged of the details of the measure. They are comprehensively, and we feel, fairly presented in both the Senate and House Com-

Defends Equalization Fee

"It has been suggested that your objections to the equalization fee provisions in the measure are fundamental. We trust this will not prove to be the case. You have repeatedly discussed the problem of agricultural surpluses, recognizing it as a barrier to the successful stabilization and protection of widely grown cash crops of agriculture. We urge that you consider the equalization fee in the light of the following facts:

"It is the only device yet proposed by which the cost of organized handling of the surplus may be distributed fairly over all the producers who market the commodity. To deny the equalization fee is to deny the producer of some of the most street frontage and sidetrack facili- memory day, hours of prayer, chil- It has been a very timely reminder view toward enlisting the aid of other out of it. The County Farm Bu- important American crops his place in the American protecties in the rear. The old Batchelor dren's hour, blossom week, potato to the careless youth, as well as to grower and producer organizations reau plans to follow this idea tive system. Without it, we feel that experience has proven there is no possibility for the development of large-scale cooperative associations competent to deal with surpluses in an orderly manner. It is true others have insisted co-operative associations will be able to accomplish these ends if they are assisted through additional credit. It is in recognition of this in order that some of the world's that we fall to truly apreciate until at Washington on March 20, this are: President, C. H. Copeland; Vice- latter view that Congress has provided for such loans in the measure just passed.

tund. We lacked \$1,300 so the directors borrowed this from a local bank giving their personal notes for McNary-Haugen Bill

ner. There was no side track here, however, and some of those opposed. Cites Pointed Facts In **Senate Closing Debate**

that went into it, we have it at our Says Bill Would Enable Farmer To Control His Surpluses, To Increase His Returns, To Balance Increased Costs Forced On Him By Other Legislation

> Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, this is not a packer's bill, or a cotton exchange bill, or a miller's bill. This is the fruit of the hard work of the representatives of agriculture, after more than five years' labor, during which hearings have been held for five years' labor, during which hearings have been held for months at a time. It is not any fly-by-night matter that has been arrived at hastily, or anything of the kind. No bill in Congress in many years that I know of has had the serious consideration that this measure has had. Representatives of agriculture from every part of the country have come to Washington and given evidence and suggestions in regard to this measure. Every farm organization in America has indorsed it. It is true, the National Grange would prefer a depending plan but they are not opposed. Grange would prefer a debenture plan, but they are not opposed to this, and I am sure they want it passed, unless they can have

So, Mr. President, it is a late hour to kick over what it seems to me is an honest effort on the part of agriculture, and not packers, or millers, or anybody else,

I want to take up the story of the wheat growers, because that is about the story of agriculture. Mr. BLAINE. Were the farmers who belonged to these farm to agreements with the packers and the millers and the cotton

Mr. GOODING. There is no doubt about it. I would not say all the farmers, but the organizations. This is not a new bill. This bill was submitted to the Senate on two different occasions, and to the whole country, and the same provisions were in it with regard to using the instrumentalities that we now have for market-ing farm products, which should not be destroyed until something better, if possible, was put in their place. Nobody should want to do that. I expect that the President, if he signs this bill, will appoint a board of commissioners who are intelligent men, who will be able to do business even with packers and not be robbed. I am inclined to think it would be a good thing for the producers if they had some way to get up a little closer to the packers and to the millers. That will not hurt. If we can pick the best brains in agrculture and put them up against the big organizations of the country, they will work out the problems in a way that will be beneficial, and the farmers will not be robbed.

MR. FESS. I would not object to making a contract with the packers to handle it if it were not for this fact: That the packers would have no risk whatever to run, because the losses would be made up; but if the packers were a co-operative association of farmers, so that the product would be handled by the people who raised it, there would be a reason for lessening the losses. In this case there is no reason whatever,

Continue to Utilize Packers

Mr. GOODING. The packers are the only instrumentality through which we can market the pork products at the present time in foreign countries, and pretty much in our own country, and they must be utilized, they must be used, and the Senator well knows it, his vote generally on this bill is to destroy it, and not to be helpful. There is no doubt about that. I understand the Senator, who is to make the keynote speech at Kansas City, very thoroughly, and he will not make a keynote speech for the farmers when he arrives there. If we are going to talk plain, let us talk plain, and lay everything on the table, and get at it.

Mr. FESS. When the Senator makes any speech for the farmers

My. GOODING. Not to the Senator's kind of a Senator, not a professor of economics. I never yet knew one of them who was right when it came to farm problems. They have the corporation

Mr. FESS. In this case the Senator from Idaho has the cor-

Mr. GOODING. I am not going to yield any longer to the Sena-

Mr. FESS. No; the Senator speaks for the packers instead of the farmers.

Mr. GOODING. I want to go on and tell the story of the wheat grower and show what he has suffered. In 1923 the Government made an investigation of the cost of growing wheat in four of the Northwestern States-North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. Not taking any depreciation of soil into consideration, as the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Brookhart) would have us do in his bill, not taking any depreciation of buildings, livestock, farm implements, or anything else, but allowing him a bare 6 per cent, which does not cover his costs and interests, it was found that the actual cost of producing a bushel of wheat was \$1.40. In Consider it was 92 costs Canada it was 92 cents.

I am quite sure I am safe in saying that the cost of wheat in 1921 and 1922 was about the same as it was in 1923 and years following. The average price per bushel of wheat on the farm in 1921 was \$1.01. He lost that year, on the actual cost of production as found by the Government, \$314,000,000. I shall give only the round numbers. In 1922 the average price on the farm was 98 cents a bushel, and that year he lost \$364,000,000. In 1923 the price was 92 cents a bushel, and that year he lost \$380,000,000. 000,000. In 1924 the average price on the farm was \$1.27, and that year he lost \$101,000,000. In 1925 his wheat was worth on the farm \$1.45 a bushel, and that year he had a profit of \$30,000,000. In 1924 he lost \$166,000,000, and in 1927 he lost \$160,000,000.

In the seven years the wheat grower actually lost, according to Government statistics gathered as to the price of wheat on the (Continued on page two)

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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. State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy.

(e) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities. (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-

EFFECTIVE OCT. 20.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10.

ENACTED APR. 26, 1928

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE Adequate protection for farmers against loss by fire, theft, collision, property dam-age and public liability furnished at rea-sonable rates.

SURPLUS FARMERS AND SURPLUS CITY LABOR

Recent debate in Congress on the unemployment situation has brought out that we have from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons unemployed today. The first figure is that of the Department of Labor and the higher one is that of Senators who took issue with the Department figures. Senator Smoot of Utah declared that the situation is due in part to the great progress that has been made in labor saving machinery. The truth lies somewhere in the neighborhood of these figures, and under such circumstances it is hard to figure out how the wholesale reduction of farms and farming population, as advocated by certain political leaders, is going to help either agriculture or our urban population. Just recently Prof. Fisher of Yale urged a six hour day, national labor unemployment bureaus, and employment insurance as aids to stabilizing present labor conditions. Those opposed to McNary-Haugen or any other effective measure for the control or disposal of agricultural surpluses say that cutting down the number of agricultural producers will solve the farm problem. Granted that it would, how about the cities now crowded with jobless city folks taking on hordes of busted, transplanted farmers and their families?

COUNTY FARM BUREAUS IN ACTION

Up and going County Farm Bureaus find plenty of things about them that are worthy of their attention. One of the most interesting things the Monroe County Farm Bureau has on its mind is securing popular support to have the county exercise its legal right to found a county wide library system with many thousands of dollars in rum running fines, etc., on hand, rather than hold such monies until another legal statute compels the county to turn the money over to the State.

Another Monroe County Farm Bureau program is to have purchased or otherwise set aside for public park purposes a small section of River Raisin territory near Monroe. This ground was the seene of many stirring events in the French and Indian war and has other historical values. The Bureau has just taken the matter up with the State Department of Conservation. Of the movement, the Monroe Evening News said editorially:

OUR HERITAGE The Monroe County Farm Bureau in seeking to have a parcel of land along the River Raisin at Grape set aside for use as a state park, is performing a service to this county that

cannot well be measured. Whether or not the state will consent to make a park there we cannot well foresee, but the action of the Farm Bureau. in any event, will remain a most praiseworthy and commendable bit of civic enterprise.

In the resolution, prepared some months ago, the members set forth that this piece of land is rich in the legend and romance of our earliest historical beginnings. Not only is Monroe county one of the oldest and the most colorful of all the counties of Michigan but the section under discussion has even more historical significance than most other sections of

Any action in this direction is well worth while. It is true, beyond the least doubt, that this county is singularly rich in historical background and few lasting monuments have been

A few weeks ago Henry Ford purchased the old Loranger Mill and hauled it away to his extensive historical museum at Dearbern. He realized the significance of the old mill from the standpoint of American history and he bought If and took it away.

Throughout the county there are innumerable relies of

equal or greater significance. There are places too that become of increasing interest as the year roll by. The site of the proposed park near the Grape River bridge provides an ideal illustration of this. It was an ancient Indian burying ground, years before the first white settler made his appearance here. It was later the scene of many athletic events between the French and the Indians and the river at this point was for many years used as a race course. It has been a great fishing ground for centuries.

If the Farm Bureau succeeds in having this land converted into a state park, the organization will merit a fulsome expression of public thanks. If on the other hand the action of the Bureau should be the means of increasing the interest of the public in the necessity of preserving our unusual historical assets, then that body is doubly worthy of our gratitude.

NON-CO-OPERATORS

One of the biggest obstacles in the way of organization growth and development of co-operative business is a niggardly practice engaged in by members here and there which consists of buying other than co-operative commodities temporarily, at times when competitors in the selling field drop the prices of their commodities just to undermine the local co-operative market.

In nearly every instance the member who goes outside to make such purchases gains but a slight saving in the purchase price at the time and frequently looks to his local co-op to earry him along on credit for purchases at times when the co-ops competitors step back up to the market level again with their prices, as they are bound to do.

It is just as impossible for a co-op's competitor to continue to undersell the market indefinitely as it would be for the co-op to attempt to do so and every purchase made by a member when this underselling is done works to the disadvantage of his own organization.

They used to say, "Penny wise and pound foolish."

Senator Gooding's Plea for McNary-Haugen Bill

his actual loss. He can not continue that indefinitely. We must enact some legislation that will give him somewhere near the cost of production, and that is what the equalization fee in the pending bill proposes to do. Without the equalization fee I would consider it a most dangerous measure. I think any bill that appropriates money to loan to the farmer, nniess we can give him an increased price, is a dangerous thing for the American farmer. What the American farmer must have, if he is to be prosperous in this country, is an increased price to meet the increased cost which has been forced upon him by his own Government through legislation, and there is no question of doubt about it. We changed, through legislation, the basis of a day's labor upon the railroads from a 10-hour day to an 8-hour day. We increased the fraight many contracts of the contract of the co We increased the freight rates almost 100 per cent by legislation. Through legislation we increased the price of labor on the railroads 100 per cent. That was followed by an increase in practically every industry in America, and the farmer is paying these increases of 100 per cent for everything he buys for the home and the farm and yet he can pass no part of it on to his consumer. The Senator

The equalization fee gives the farmer an opportunity to pass on some of these increases. The bill creates a board of directors for the farmer and for each commodity there will be an advisory council of seven members to advise the board of directors as to the best interests of that particular commodity. Talk about organizing the American farmer! We might as well try to go out and organize the west wind on the prairies as to try to organize 6,500,000 farmers scattered through the 48 different States in the Union. It is an impossible task,

from Ohio (Mr. Fess) understands that. The farmers never made

a price on anything. He must look in the papers every morning to find the prices on farm products.

The farmer has been struggling with that problem for years. He has had his co-operative organizations, only to see them broken down and destroyed by the farmers themselves, who were not willing to co-operate. I had the misfortune to belong to two market ing organizations, one a wheat organization and the other a wool organization. They were absolutely destroyed practically by the producers of those particular commodities because they would not come in and co-operate. Some of them did not try to co-operate. They considered it smart, apparently, to let somebody else do the work and they reap the benefit, with the result that they broke down the market every time. We will have a board of directors here which will stabilize the market and will take the surplus off

the market in an orderly way.

Let me tell what happens to the farmer. The average production of wheat in America is about 800,000,000 bushels per year. We export 200,000,000 bushels a year. That is about the average export, and I am going to take the average. I will take round figures ecause they will be easier for me to explain in relation to the benefit of the equalization fee as it will be put in force by the

In my state for the last two years. he price of wheat to the farmer has tariff 42 cents per bushel. Wheat in pensatory duty on 100 pounds of averaged \$1 a bushel, and I am go- my State is worth a dollar per bushel flour, because there is a duty of 42 ing to take \$1 a bushel, because that for export into foreign markets, cents on a bushel of wheat, that the is a round number. What the bill That means, for the 200,000,000 miller is not collecting the full duty proposes to do is to increase the bushels of wheat that will be export- on flour and that the people are price of wheat by the amount of the ed and taken off the market, that paying for it?

the board will lose \$84,000,000; but will levy an equalization fee of 12 er will have left 30 cents a bushel, this market the surplus and sell it for \$1 per bushel in Idaho, if this per bushel. bill passes with its equalization fee 10 cents of the actual cost of produc tion as found by his Government that he is entitled to. Surely everybody ought to be willing to give any cost of production. There is something wrong in any man's system when he is not willing to give at least that much.

Some of the enemies of the bill are having an overproduction.

Recognize Enemies of Bill Mr. NORBECK. It is an interesting question when the Senator speaks of the "enemies" of the bill have to contend with the real conservative and the real radicals joining against the farmer. We have not only got to fight Boston on this bill. but we have to fight Brookhart. many years, but I have come to believe that the more radical a prois to join the enemy.

Mr. GOODING. The Senator's remarks are appropriate. Of course there are some people who, if they can not have what they want, do not want anybody else to have anything. Of course I would not apply that to Senators, but there are such people outside of the Senate, as we all know.

I am sure that the biggest factor in the bill is that it will bring about an orderly production. To my mind that is the big feature of the bill, as I do not believe there is much prosperity for anybody who continues all the time to produce great surpluses. After all, I do not care whether it is the tariff or whether it is the equalization fee or what it is, the great law of supply and demand must control and will control. The farmer understands this, and to my mind there is no danger of an increased production of wheat.

But if the farmer should produce ,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and keeper. So it goes on down through export 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, in order to take care of the 42-cent most extravagant marketing system oss in the export of the 400,000,000 the world has ever seen. It is getbushels of wheat, or \$168,000,000, ting more expensive all the time. I the board would have to levy an think much of it can be eliminated

will have 24 cents more per bushel. product the same as other industries labor from 10 hours to 8 hours a day, on a billion bushels 24 cents a bushel or \$240,000,000, and yet, if you Maryland knows, permits the manu-

men fighting him. Big Aid To All Growers

There have been some changes in the speak only for myself. This fight POULTRY FARM HATCHERY, G. C. system. The coffee bankers in Bra- is going to continue. If the Supreme Bureau, Byron Center, Michigan. zil are carrying that product along. England brought her rubber from 12 cents to a dollar a pound, which is entirely too high and we all agree to that, but to-day the rubber plantations are prosperous. I am satisfied that the cotton

growers, with an advisory council of seven members taken from among the cotton growers, can adopt a plan and a policy that will bring about a reasonable and fair price for cotton every year, instead of selling it below cost of production as they are doing at the present time, not only in America, but for the whole world

Mr. President, Senators say they are going to vote against the bill if the equalization fee is left in it. am going to vote against it if it is taken out and every friend of agriculture who knows anything about the needs of agriculture ought to do the same thing.

Mr. NORBECK. There is nothing else to do. If the equalization fee is taken out, it becomes a joke and we ought to be honest with the people and vote against the bill.

Mr. GOODING. Of course, that is correct. There is not a farm organization in America asking for the bill without the equalization fee; not one. Of course, the packers are against the bill and the millers are against it. The millers have the best organization there is in America. Is there any doubt in the mind of any Senator that with \$1.06 of com-

hard wheat; but out of 600,000,000 abroad and bring the price of wheat bushels of what is called soft wheat up to the world price plus the tariff. farmers never receive any benefit of words, instead of selling his wheat amount of duty on wheat of 42 cents

he will receive \$1.30 per bushel, and out of a barrel of flour, while the

of a barrel of flour. Distribution Costly Factor

the function of distribution as well coal is not interstate commerce and producer or any manufacturer the as the function of production is neces. that the committee for that reason has no right to ask the question. sarily attended with great cost?

division of rewards.

making is that a certain amount of the decision of that court. ucts.

Mr. GOODING. Of course. got to be met by somebody.

Mr. GOODING. Certainly. Mr. BRUCE. And if it is not met Government. Is not that so?

the Government.

out expense. freight and all other expenses have ity to do.

Mr. BRUCE. Then somebody has got to be paid for handling the products. That is one of the offices connected with the function of distribu-

Would Cut Costs Mr. GOODING. For every hundred people in America there is a storethe list. We in America have the

equalization fee of 18 cents a bushel. by the passage of this bill. With The 18 cents a bushel would raise this board of directors—that is all \$180,000,000, exactly \$12,000,000 they are-the cotton growers are gonore than we say his losses are, ing to be stockholders so far as their Still that gives him 24 cents a bush- work in cotton marketing is concerncome out of the farmer's pocket. It wheat; and so it goes on through never was in his pocket. But be- the whole system. This bill means cause we take out of his bushel of that we are going to develop in this wheat 18 cents, even if he produces country an organization that will

please, he is 16 cents away from facturers of this country to sell the actual cost of production shown cheaper abroad than they do at by his Government and yet we find home. That is all the farmer is asking for. In this case he is asking for an American price for American cost That is what the equalization fee of production that has been forced on will do for the wheat grower. It him by his own Government; that is will do just as much for every other all. The farmer does not want farm product. To my mind it will anything else, and he can not get ed flocks. do more for the cotton grower. It even that under this bill. Nobody that are related to contest winning S. C. W. Leghorns, 100-\$9.00; will make it possible for him to mar- can be hurt; there is no way that the \$43.75: 1.000 \$85.00 way, and that is what the world is doing with all its raw materials, and had just as well understand it. I

Legislation, as the Senator from

Of course, a man would be simple | Court shall find the proposed legisin order to make up that loss they if he did not know that was going on. lation unconstitutional, the farmers Yet the farmer gets no benefit of of the country will be forced to make cents a bushel, which will raise \$96 .- the protection of 42 cents per bushel an effort to amend the Constitution. 000,000, or \$12,000,000 more than on wheat, with the exception of what so that they, as well as corporations, the loss in the sale of the 200,000- is called the hard wheat, of which may come under the Constitution. 000 bushels of wheat on the foreign we produce around 200,000,000 bu- have listened before the interstate market. This means that the farm- shels. On an average he has had a Commerce Committee to an argubenefit of about 12 cents per bushel ment on constitutionality in respect because he is able to take off from out of the 42 cents per bushel on the to coal. We had two sets of attorneys before us-one representing the American Mine Workers and the other the mine operators. Both of He can not get the 42c, but he can the tariff of 42 cents per bushel. At them have been on both sides of the get the 30 cents, which means in times millers and speculators have question. First the operators, when round numbers that the farmer will forced it below the price it is actually the strike was called in the coal make off of his crop of 800,000,000 worth for export, and yet the people mines, took the position in the coal bushels, \$240,000,000. In other pay and pay all the time the full fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia that the mining of coal was nterstate commerce and asked for The bakers to-day are getting \$27 injunctions against the striking miners because it was claimed the strike even that does not bring him within farmers are getting less than \$5 out interfered with the mining of coal, Now the operators refuse to give the Interstate Commerce Committee Mr. BRUCE. Is it not true that the cost of production saying that

Mr. GOODING. That is true, of The United Mine Workers took the course, will say to the Senator from position before the courts that the Maryland. I think, however, it has mining of coal was not interstate been stated on this floor over commerce, and for that reason the invery much alarmed about the farmer and over again, and I have stated junctons should not issue; but it, that we have 19,000,000 the courts issued their injunctions people trafficking in farm products and now attorneys for the United and for every dollar the farmer gets Mine Workers insist that the mining those 19,000,000 people take, \$2. of coal is interstate commerce and There is in this country a farm popu- from the injunctions that have been This seems to be a case where we lation of 36,000,000 and that is the granted in Pennsylvania, I am sure they have the right to believe that To my mind the pending bill is the mining of coal is interstate comgoing to bring about cheaper living merce, for in Pennsylvania they have when the instrumentalities are prop- obtained injunctions against the erly built up for marketing, but it is miners singing "Nearer, My God, to have been a progressive for a good going to take a little time to do that. Thee," and other hymns because coal Mr. BRUCE. But the point I am is interstate commerce according to

pressive becomes, the more liable he cost and expense is inseparable from I have confidence in the Supreme the distribution of agriculture prod- Court; I believe they will find that wheat is interstate commerce; that it is a part of the great traffic that Mr. BRUCE. And that cost has passes over our railroads; that it enters as a large factor into making up the interstate commerce of the country; and that we have a right to by private individuals or private deal with it as interstate commerce concerns it has to be met by the under the Constitution. That is what this bill proposes to do; that is all Mr. GOODING. It is not met by and nothing else. It merely proposes to permit the farmers of the country Mr. BRUCE. But agricultural to transact business the same as the products can not be distributed with- great corporations of the country do. and that everybody ought to be will-Mr. GOODING. Of course, the ing to give the farmers an opportun-

The people of New England, on

whom we have piled protection for

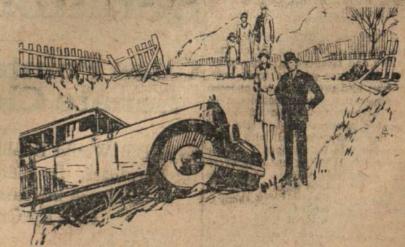
more than a hundred years, have built up great industries, all of which have increased the cost of the production of a bushel of wheat: but to my mind, the protective tariff is a great American principle; I think it has built up a high standard of citizenship in America; and I am not for breaking it down. Ah, but they give to the poor old farmer what? Nothing at all. They give to the West what? Nothing at all. They are against his good roads; they are against anything in the interest of agriculture of the West. We had just as well begin to call a spade a spade and have an understanding. Do not forget that "whom the gods el more than the world's price. The ed; the wheat growers are going to Senator from Maryland (Mr. Bruce) be stockholders, so far as their part is quite right. After all it does not is concerned in the production of Senators over the stockholders. Senators expect to find among the farmers anything but discontent? We have not been fair with them; the Government has not been honest 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat he permit the farmers to market their with the farmer. When a Govern-



increases the price of labor 100 per-

cent, increases the freight rates

You Never Can Tell



It may be the usual case of the other fellow's fault or it may be a slight defect in your own car that will cause a mishap.

You are never 100 per cent safe when you drive an automobile. Insure and guard

against possible losses by FIRE, THEFT, COLLISION, PUBLIC LIABILITY,

PROPERTY DAMAGE Farm Risks At Farm Costs. Write Us For Information

State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co. Michigan Agency

FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS Lansing

Michigan

Ask Coolidge To Sign McNary-Haugen Bill

measure be judged in the light of ad- commission has now been handeli ministration in the hands of an able and patriotic board such as it would be your concern and wish to select. It would deal fairly and conscientiously with the problems that arise. We believe and we desire nothing so much as to have you share our conviction, that under the administration of such a board, the provisions of this measure can be made effective for good in all branches of agrienlture, laying the foundation for a farmers in every part of the United States, thus restoring the purchasing power of the American farmers, which is essential for permanent national prosperity.'

"The main purpose of the visit," Mr. Thompson stated, "was to express our sincere hope that the Presdent would sign the bill and let it become a law. If this legislation is administered by a friendly board, tive in stabilizing agriculture."

Accompanying Mr. Thompson were Edward A. O'Neil, vice-president, American Farm Bureau Federation Farm Bureau Federation; Chester H. Federation; Ralph Snyder, president, Kansas State Federation; Earl C Smith, president, Illinois Agricultural Association; Wm. H. Settle, presi-N. Peek, Chairman of Committee of 22; C. E. Huff, vice-president, Farmers' Union; W. W. Pitts, Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association; William tee; Dr. B. W. Kilgore, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Frank Murphy, President, American Council of Agriculture; Chester Davis, Illinois, Andrew Sherer, Kansas, Judge Caverno, Missouri.

Traffic Dep't Assists Member To Get Fence

As an example of how a Farm Bureau member can use his Farm G. Isbister, of Memphis, Macomb ers, Inc. sees a partial solution of the Bureau Traffic Dep't to advantage, J. county member, asked the dep't some problem of fruit surpluses. time ago to request the railroad running past his farm to put up a right of way fence on some land he wished to pasture this spring. The Traf. fic Dep't handled all the correspondence in the matter, and we are advised April 17 that the posts were have been at any time in the past in a few days. The Bureau is glad in 1925, says Dr. G. F. Warren, agthis or any other transportation versity here, in a statement on the

Bottlers Must Label **Imitation Fruit Juices**

"We respectfully urge that this definite ruling of the federal trade

terests is that flavorings and beverages bearing trade names and trade marks which indicate the use of fruits in their manufacture must be primarily and principally pure fruit products and not imitation.

Manufacturers See The Point were among the first to agree with the Indiana Farm Bureau telegraphthe commission that use of fruit ed Mr. Hoover just before the Indiana new national farm policy, bringing names on beverages artificially presidential primary vote, asking him renewed hope and encouragement to flavored or colored should be dis- to state his views on farm relief, and continued but the opposition met this received a message, which confirms spring at the hearing indicates that his reported opposition to the equali- Livestock Shippers it is quite probable federal legislation zation fee in the McNary-Haugen will be the ultimate outcome of the agricultural surplus control measure \$ pattle, presumably along the lines of as a price fixing measure. Mr. the legislation enacted for protection Hoover said; of the dairying interests against oleomargarine trade.

as pointed out by Mr. Granger. The I have continuously advocated feder- sudden warm spell may be more we feel that it would be very effec- protection afforded the fruit grow- al farm relief measures for many ers by the recent ruling of the federal years. trade commission was needed and de-Charles E. Hearst, president, Iowa attain the relief until the Michigan ing or government buying and selling Fruit Growers, Inc. took the initia- of farm products because of my be-Gray, legislative representative of the tive and carried their troubles to lief that they will be harmful to the Washington.

Soft Drink Business Big dent, Indiana State Federation; Geo. and have started making their plans brought to the same success as our accordingly.

When it is brought to mind that ten billion bottles of soft drinks are sold every year in this country, some Hirth, chairman, Corn Belt Commit- idea of the importance of federal protection for fruit interests is gained and need of definite legislation by congress is foreseen.

The hope of the fruit growers is that a fair per cent of the total soft drink business, which annually amounts to something like a billion dollars, may be made to include beverages made from pure fruits rather than to have practically the entire business based on imitation flavors and colors. With this end achieved, the Michigan Fruit Grow-

Agricultural Prices Reach Higher Levels

Ithaca, N. Y., May 11-Prices of farm products are higher than they set and the fence would be complete seven years except for four months to be of assistance to members along ricultural economist at Cornell Uniagricultural situation.

CERTIFIED SEED FOR SALE STATE CERTIFIED White Rural Seed Potatoes for Sale.

Buy the best and get the results. Address all inquiries to the MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE, Cadillac, Mich.

Joun Line Prakmy Hollywood and Tancred Strains and English Type, S. C. White Leghorns

Also Brown Leghorns, Ancohas and Barred Plymouth Rocks
Now at Lowest Prices ever quoted on Town Line Chicks. There is a
limit to the price at which good chicks can be produced. We have
reduced our prices to that limit. Don't buy until you get our latest summer prices.

All chicks from large type Production Bred Birds. All Michigan Accredited. Every bird in our breeding flocks has been individually banded. All inspected by an authorized inspector.

FREE CATALOG tells how we hatch, breed, cull, inspect, and raise our stock.

Tells what to feed and how to be successful. Full instructions on the Care of Baby Chicks. A genuine Poultry Guide. Write for it.

TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM Route 1, Box 208A ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Attention! **Wool Growers**

The Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool will market 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.
- The wool pool sales charge, which includes grading, marketing, insurance and warehousing, is guaran-teed 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 incurred 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 fur-nished from the State office. Sacks will be fur-nished 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.

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

Don't delay filling out and returning this application

HOOVER OPENS UP ON FARM RELIEF

The contention of the fruit in Reply To Indiana Farm Bureau Guarded, But Spurns Equalization Fee

The Indiana Farm Bureau has secured Herbert Hoover's first definite statement regarding his policy Some of the larger manufacturers on agriculture. President Brown of

"While I have not been able to sired by every grower organization in support those provisions in such the country but nothing was done to measures which embrace price fixfarmer and the whole nation, I have and do believe that there are methods The bottlers of "imitation drinks" through a federal farm board by have begun to see the inevitable end which the farming industry can be other industrial groups.

"The president has repeatedly recommended such legislation and have been in hopes that congress will find such measures this session.'

LAPEER BUREAU

Members And Wives To Have Luncheon Meeting At Lapeer

The Lapeer County Farm Bureau membership is holding a general meeting and luncheon at the Barrett Hotel, Lapeer, Wednesday evening, May 16, at 7 o'clock. Invitations have been mailed and further an nouncement is hereby made through the Farm Bureau News to all Lapeer County members and their wives, The invitation states that it is an of ficial call to the members for any business they wish to transact, including reports from county officers,

Officials of the State Farm Bureau will be present to discuss matters of interest, and new State Farm Bureau services. The committee in charge of the meeting is Herman Ratering and Frank Myus for the Lapeer Bureau; and Sec'y C. C. Brody and C. L. Nash of the State Farm Bureau

Short On Wheat

The wheat crop this year will be in the neighborhood of a hundred million bushels short, according to federal government estimates just received by the Michigan Elevator Exchange.

Futures in wheat opened a little weak but the recent estimates of the probable crop have had their effect on the market at the outset, it is

Judge: What is the charge, officer? Officer: Driving while in a state of extreme infatuation .- Princeton



Fuller Silos and Cribs when you treat seed corn with SEMESAN JR. Makes Seeds Healthy

WE would advise gardeners and farmers to treat all their garden and field corn seed with Du Pont Semesan and Semesan Jr., because they give a higher germination and more vigorous, healthy and diseasefree plants, controlling Diplodia and Gibberella," writes C. Summerfield, of The Summerfield Gardens, Springfield, Missouri.

Corn that gets a good, diseasefree start will come to maturity more quickly, ears will be fuller and silage more plentiful. You'll lose no corn to early frosts or wet weather.

Semesan Jr. is easy to use. Can't harm the seed in the least; although so deadly to fungous and bacterial diseases. Costs only a few cents per acre.

Let us tell you, let us show you. Free crop books whenever you drop in. Make it today!

Distributed by
MICH. FARM BUREAU
SEED SERVICE
AND CO-OP ASS'NS

Coupon Book Notice

Don't wait until you have filled the last coupon in your Patronage Dividend Conpon Book before you ask for another. A card to the State Farm Bureau, Lansing, will bring one. Many County Farm Bureau offices have them on hand. A number of co-operative ass'ns are keeping a supply on hand for the convenience of their Farm Bureau member patrons.

Beware Hot Spell

"I have your wire saying that the making shipments of livestock is 5c from the top price. Demand statement is being broadcast in warning given by the Michigan Live- slowing up generally for corn and The true value of organization has Indiana that I am opposed to all farm stock Loss Prevention Association. prospects are for a dull market for been demonstrated in this bit of work, relief measures. As you are aware, May is a month of sudden changes. A the next few weeks. serious than hot weather later in the priced. Famine prices prevail. season. Do not overload.

Lakes To Sea

During the 1927 season of navigation, 14,970 yessels passed through herd, "I got all the sheep in, but I the St. Lawrence canals. As the had to run some to get those lambs. canals were open for 241 days it means that a vessel passed a given see what you got," was the answer. point every 23 minutes of that period.

Slighting It Imperils

Your Whole Crop "Chain"

For Dormant Spraying use GRASSELLI GRADE

Lime Sulphur Solution · Dry Lime Sulphur · Bordeaux Mixture · Oil Sprays

RASSELLI Spray Products are

made with one, and only one,

consideration in mind:-To eliminate

experiment and give the best return

Insist on GRASSELLI, which insures fresh

stocks shipped in the original packages from nearby manufacturing points. There's a

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY

Sweeten soil!

GET BIG CROPS-BIG PROFITS

Solvay Pulverized Limestone is helping thousands of farmers to get more from their land.

Solvay is produced in only one grade—there

is no second best-every bag, every bulk ton

is ground to the same fineness. No effort is

spared to make Solvay of greatest benefit to

Solvay produces results the first year-and

its good effects accumulate from year to year.

Spread Solvay this year-it's high test, fur-

Write for the Solvay Lime Book.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Detroit, Mich.

nace dried, safe-will not burn.

LOCAL DEALERS

to the user.

Sold by

Grasselli distributor near you.

MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange 11, 1928.

farmers here in Michigan sold better tries. than 300 cars of wheat at these good prices. It was a little more than the market could stand up under and as a result wheat broke 30c per bushel. It now appears as though new wheat will start somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1.50 to the farmer. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are all very short on winter wheat and good prices will be paid for all Michigan wheat harvested. Be prepared for warm days in CORN-Corn has had a break of

> OATS-Oats are scarce and high RYE-Market holding very firm New rye will probably bring our Michigan farmers 20c to 25c per

bushel above the price last harvest

"Yes, sir," panted the new shep-"Lambs?" I have no lambs. Let's Looking into the shed, the astounded owner saw fourteen panting

M. S. C. STAGES

East Lansing, May 11.-The first Lausing, Mich., under date of May baby chick show ever held in the tor of the International Baby Chick WHEAT-During the last two M. S. C. May 9 and 10 under the the basis of uniformity and size and weeks elevators were bidding \$2.10 supervision of the college poultry deand better for Michigan wheat and partment, with more than 200 en-

All hatcherymen and breeders were invited to enter 25 chicks of any recognized variety. Each exhibitor was limited to two entries in any one breed. The entries are being shown in chick boxes with glass tops. Reese V. Hicks, managing direcstate, and the second one to be held Association, of Kansas City, Missouri, in the United States, was staged at was the judge. Judging was done on

'Tis always morning somewhere.'

FARMERS!

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.

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 \$356,619.53. A blanket policy covering all farm personal. Discount given for fire proof roofs and fire extinguishers. Write for information W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 710-713 F. P. Smith Bldg., Flint,



The Hen and the Dollar-Sign

IF you are to make dollars grow out of your poultry, your laying hens must have plenty of exercise, fresh air and a wellbalanced ration. But this is not enough-you must keep Oyster Shell before them all the time.

she only has sufficient

shell material but she

won't if she hasn't.

Pilot Brand Oyster

Shell-Flake gives her

Purified, triple-screened, odor-The normal hen can and will less and without dirt or waste! produce more eggs if

It is inexpensive—and a real profit breeder. PILOT For "dollar-sign hens" OYSTER SHELL keep Pilot Brand in front of them all year

the shell material she needs-

means the difference between

profit and loss, many eggs or

only a few. It is 981/2% pure

Calcium Carbonate, and egg shell

material is Calcium Carbonate.

FOR POULTRY Sold Everywhere

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Why Wear Ordinary Fitting Clothes?

When for the same prices or less you can get perfectlyfitting garments, correctly tailored to your individual measurements from VIRGIN WOOL FABRICS. Our prices

SUITS

TOPCOATS

\$25.00 to \$43.75

\$25.00 to \$37.25

Use your PATRONAGE DIVIDEND COUPONS. Our Department is under the "Special Service Discounts" so that the discount is allowed at time of purchase.

Full information regarding the Department will gladly be given upon request and we urge you to visit it whenever possible. Without obligation your measurements will be taken and placed on file for future reference. Samples sent upon request.

State Farm Bureau

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

221-227 N. CEDAR STREET

Michigan can well afford to double its alfalfa acreage. Summer seeding is reccommended by the State Agricultural College. See your co-op now for Michgan Farm Bureau Brand Seed. It's adapted.

> MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE Lansing, Michigan

MAKES RECORD IN PROVING NEED OF **NORTHERN ALFALFA**

Michigan Leads Many States In Alfalfa; May Double

Acreage

has been a large factor in Michigan's record breaking alfalfa increase, by establishing known northern origin since they had taken away their se. according to my opinion, breaking high purity and germination as necessary qualifications for success with alfalfa, and through its Seed Service arrangements with the Buchanan I hope that will never happen. I do provided a working demonstration and Niles banks became necessary not believe American labor is getting of its alfalfa seed platform.

origin was on the Michigan market. This loan stood until paid out by the ganized labor and in other forms of The Farm Bureau in adopting rec- natural earnings of the business. labor rests the safety of the Ameri-

gan Farm Bureau has supplied various reasons. period, and grown more alfalfa than any state east of the Mississippi, and as much as some of the old western alfalfa states. Michigan's acreage in 1927 was 513,000 acres cut for them to other members until the

necessity of northern origin seed, altion for such seeds, and is largely

Northern grown alfalfa seed is best secured directly from cleaning plants, located in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Michigan and Ontario, Canada. Michigan farmers can buy such seeds. with much greater assurance of its one at Niles.

Michigan co-operative associations, strong germination.

some of the large supply of unadapted Arizona and southwestern seed usually of high purity and germinatremely costly to plant.

Economic conditions are such that Michigan farmers can well double their alfalfa acreage. We are not yet growing enough of this cheap and highly effective high-protein feed for our dairy and livestock industries.

Be done for the welfare of our farm women. We must not be guilty of letting up until we have made electricity, with all of its power for work, just as available to the country homes as we find it within the bounour dairy and livestock industries. Any individual producing an excess will find a ready market for alfalfa hay in Michigan and eastern states. Alfalfa is one of our best cash crops and when new alfalfa sod is broken the grower cashes in again on greatly increased acre-yields of corn, potators beaus and other following to the state of the st

HENRY FORD

The other day Henry Ford called called the incident, and invited Mr. replace the animal. Rath to Dearborn. He went in a Ford airplane, rode in one of the new yourself. experimental Fords, and saw the museum of transportation. Now he clover-huller to the Ford collection. has agreed to donate an old-time -Automotive Daily News.

St. Joe Valley Shpg. Association's Story

was issued to each shareholder in is the matter with him. The Michigan State Farm Bureau amount equal to his investment, All this had a wonderfully soothing efand after these had been made, any too much for the work perform-When the Seed Service was form- loans totaling \$7500 were secured ed, and I hope the time will come ed eight years ago much unadapted alfalfa seed of southern and foreign which this business has grown because I believe that to-day in or-

omendations of the Farm Crops of Michigan State College declared that only northern origin seed was fit now the man at the helm. At the man who belongs to a labor organizaonly northern origin seed was fit for Michigan and proceeded to gather such seeds and distribute them to farmers with amazing results. One hundred per cent northern grown seed went a long ways in solving the alfalfa situation.

Now the man at the helm. At the close of 1922 we found we had handled and outgoing, at a net earning of about \$3,500 the commercial end of the business we found to be going strong while the live stock shipping had been realfalfa situation.

each year to plant over 100,000 acres

At the annual meeting, January is ready for it with his back to the wall; that he has reached the point Do Your each year to plant over 100,000 acres. This state has led all others in rapidity of alfalfa acreage increase in that ciation into a co-operative stock tail go with the hide. company with a capital stock of

hay, as compared to 73,000 in 1919, them to other members, until the The Farm Bureau in proving the number of holders was reduced to 100 men; so we now have 100 subso has stimulated centers of producoperators owning the business. We responsible for an unparalleled in- \$60,000 which is rather good securhave a credit rating of approximately ity on a \$10,000 stock issue.

Our new building which we now are dedicating has cost us approximately \$15,000 and a few years hence we anticipate dedicating a new early training had left an impression

the type of central cleaning plant that assembles seed from Arizona and other unadapted regions as well.

When Michigan forms as well.

When Michigan forms are directors in saying that, while we feel some degree of success is due to efficient management, as we have pionested the sentiment of career—her eye still watched over him, her voice whispered from the grave. When Michigan farmers buy from through the years, the really big father are visited on the children and who for the most part, recognize the feature in the remarkable growth of one of our American statesmen said importance of northern origin seed the business has been the loyalty of the felt that it also must include the the farmers in standing by their virtues of the mother. adaptation and high purity and organization which has meant so much to them and to the community. of the great effort the pilgrims made When they look to out of state sources they run the risk of getting his neighbors can make or break a astonished and appalled when I Each stockholder's influence among to establish this country and I was ing on how he uses it.

northern states and the cornbelt market. Such seed looks good and is left secretary: Fred Koenigshof, ships and the privations but it took tion, but it usually kills out with the first winter and causes great loss. It may be cheap to buy, but is ex
It may be cheap to buy, but is ex
Thompson, and Russeil File. These strides in its care and concern for men represent communities over a transfer but there's ruse yet to bring up one family. America has made great strides in its care and concern for men represent communities over a transfer but there's ruse yet to bring up one family. America has made great strides in its care and concern for men represent communities over a transfer but there's ruse yet to bring up one family.

The St. Joe Valley Shipping Asso- be adjusted until the farm woman ciation in addition to being affiliat can do and have as others?" ed with the Berrien County and THE MECHANIC so a member of the Michigan Eleva-

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 4½ 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.

BABY CHICKS FROM OUR SPECIAL breeding flock of large type White Leghorns, blood-tested and Michigan Accredited. Sired entirely by pedigreed cockerels. Lowden Farms located near Pleasant Lake, Address Munith, Mich.

5-11-28-Bn.

BIRD SEED, EXTRA QUALITY. GET was advanced by a few of our citivate oils, Ind.

4-13-5-13b.M

EGGS—S. C. R. I. REDS—LONGFIELD strain direct, dark uniform color. Rest of season, \$3 for 50; \$5 for 100, Mary-Mac Farm, Homer, Mich., R-1.

4-27-28-P

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 Lansing, Mich.

Senator Gooding's Plea

some of those who had been enthu- consumer, and then pays no atten- my foot on a brick." Her father dastic supporters at the start got tion to the farmer whose cost of pro- said, "Where was the brick, Velma?" old feet as to the success of the un- duction has been increased 100 per Velma stopped crying, looked at her dertaking, and voted to secure their cent, I maintain that is a crime father in disgust, then said, "In money through the issuance of a Perhaps it was not intentional, but front of me, of course." trust deed on all the real estate to that is just what happened to the the extent of \$26,000 and a bond American farmer, and that is what

We had already made a change in can government and its best inter-For the past five years the Michiwith the fight. I want to tell you,
Mr. President, the American farmer At the annual meeting, January is ready for it with his back to the

Day A Starting Point advance in years we sense more and more of what she did for ws.

Tribute To Mothers No greater tribute could be paid Lincoln said, "All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my Angel Mother." She had long since passed from this earth when fame and heavy responsibility became his lot, yet he acknowledged that her influence and on him which helped to guide him I think I voice the sentiment of through the stormy periods of his

Just the other day I was reading co-operative association, all depend- learned of the great hardships that those Pilgrim Mothers tried to enwhich finds its way to the sists of Jesse Boyle, president; Dean they couldn't do it. They died. The The present board of directors con- dure. I say, tried-yes-because lett, secretary; Fred Koenigshof, ships and the privations but it took treasurer; Albert Housewerth, James two or three wives to bring up one men represent communities over a its mothers but there's much yet to large scope of territory. Of this be done for the welfare of our farm and "how can the income of the farm

In the first instance we must study Michigan State Farm Bureaus, is al- home equipment with the same idea found possible in supplying our farms with Culti-Packers. We must In his early days Mr. Ford was a handy man at repairing anything in telepathy?"

"I shouldn't like to believe any ornamentation at reasonable prices and secondly, we must insist that the mechanical. One of his earliest patrons was Christopher Rath, a farmer, near Milan, Mich. The Rath thresher wouldn't thresh, and the manufacturers sent Henry Ford to repair it. He did a good job.

"I shouldn't like to believe any thing of the kind," answered Senator Sorghum. "When I am making and secondly, we must insist that the income from farm investment and labor be such that the farmer can do no mind-readers." — Washington Star.

mothers. Schram the Motorist (having kill- In the meantime let's write the on Mr. Rath, introduced himself, re- ed the lady's puppy)—Madam, I will neglected letter, let's send the little remembrance, let's take the favorite Indignant Owner-Sir, you flatter flower, let's do the thing that we know she likes best and wants most. If she has left us, let's give some attention to her place of burial. Is it all that is should be? Is it a spot which shows thoughtful attention on our part? And then for her sake let's resolve to do the things that will insure better cared-for mothers of the future. It's gratifying to know that the maternity death rate has been reduced in Michigan since the Sheppard-Towner Act has been effective. The very saving of some of the state's mothers should be enough to off-set the opposition that

> from sons and daughters but serves as a time for renewal of hopes and plans and a greater self determination of "carrying on." We may well serve as an example of motherhood to the modern daughter. We can mould the character and preserve the traits of good womanhood to the young of today if we but keep true to our better judgment, We must have well balanced, thoughtful and womanly mothers in the future the same as we've had in the past if America remains the progressive country she has always been. We must frown on those things which tend to lower the standards of women and must encourage those which build strong bodies and minds and womanly grace.

A little girl, three years of age. came into the house crying. "I fell For McNary-Haugen down," she exclaimed. Her father (Continued from page one)
estate investment. About this time which the rallroads pass on to the was running," she replied, "and hit

> Garlock Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

Your shipments of poultry, eggs and veal are solicited. Tags and market information sent on request.

CORN

M. A. C. YELLOW DENT Raised in Bay county, Mich. Adapted to central and southern Michigan where early maturity is desired.

REGISTERED \$7.00 per bu. CERTIFIED \$6.00 per bu., f.

o. b., shipping point. Write George Rae, Bay City Michigan, R-4, or Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service, Lansing, Mich.

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 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.



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136 R. W. DURHAM CO.

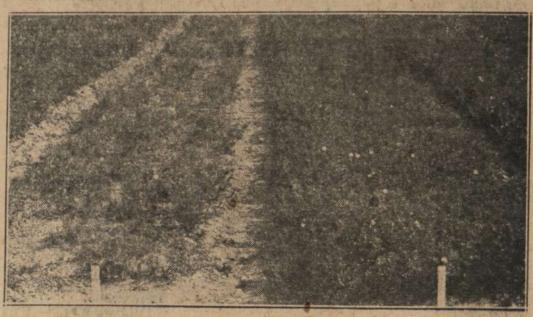


Feed More Salt

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

Feed More Non-Caking Salt AND AVOID HARD FEELINGS

Which Will Your Alfalfa Look Like After Three Winters?



Test plots at Michigan State College, showing at the left southern grown alfalfa seed after the third winter; at the right, hardy, northern grown Michigan adapted seed after the third winter. Plots were planted in 1922; photographed summer of 1925. The growing test is the best answer to the question of adaptation.

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. Place your order with your nearest cooperative ass'n now.

> Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan

马子在世

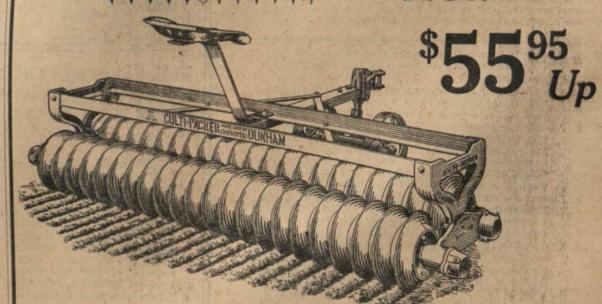
Will Save You Money on the DUNHAM

FREE



FREE

Send today for the completely illustrated 40 page booklet—"Soil Sense." You will find in it much valuable information about soils and seed beds. Included in the booklet are the new low prices on all sizes of Culti-Packers. Write today.



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 f.o.b., Berea, O.
50	86	74	950	37	2 2 or 3 3	*\$59.95
52	98	86	1050	43		*\$69.00
53	110	98	1175	49		*\$77.00

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