

SEE COOLIDGE VETO FIGHT TAKEN TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

FIRST STATEWIDE ALFALFA DAY SET FOR JUNE EIGHTH

Alfalfa Seeding, Breeding, Growing Conditions, To Be Stressed

STATE COLLEGE SPONSOR Leaders In Industry Slated To Head Discussions, Give Lectures

While various communities throughout the state have been arranging plans for their respective Alfalfa Days, a bigger field day, embracing all alfalfa growing areas of Michigan, has been in the making and now a definite program is announced by officials of Michigan State College, setting June 8 as a day for the first state-wide Alfalfa Field Day ever held.

This all-day program has been tentatively arranged in the following divisions:

Inspection of alfalfa varietal test, under charge of Prof. C. R. Megee, 9 to 5; inspection of alfalfa breeding work, leading toward development of superior seed setting varieties, such as the Hardigan, under Prof. E. E. Down and H. M. Brown, 9 to 5; alfalfa hay making demonstration program in charge of Paul Miller; noon program, after picnic luncheon at Red Cedar picnic grounds, address by R. S. Shaw. Howard Rather will give an address and lead in discussions and demonstrations throughout the day on alfalfa seed growing in Michigan.

Prof. J. F. Cox will talk on alfalfa growing in Michigan and discuss methods of most successful growers. Alfalfa talks will be given in the field by members of the Farm Crops department staff throughout the day, alternating each half hour with leading Michigan alfalfa growers and feeders. Alfalfa growers and poultry raisers will be pleased with the sight of the college poultry flocks ranging on a 30 acre alfalfa field.

It is hoped that all who are interested will come for the entire day. Bring the family and a basket dinner. For the past seven years, every day has been "Alfalfa Day" somewhere in Michigan. This day is set aside as "Alfalfa Day" for the whole state with the alfalfa program in full review at the college, showing experimental methods and the practical use of alfalfa, beginning with seed adaptation, breeding better seed varieties, preparing seed beds for summer seedings and planting methods, making hay, pasturing alfalfa with all kinds of live stock, and handling alfalfa as a seed crop.

MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange Lansing, Mich., under date of May 25, 1928.

WHEAT—Prices on Michigan wheat have gone down 50 cents per bushel in the last three weeks. This was not surprising because Michigan wheat got altogether too high compared with the rest of the world. Liverpool, England shipped wheat to Toledo last month. The prospects are for a dull market until new crop. From the present outlook Michigan wheat should again bring high prices next winter or spring. New wheat is heading out in Oklahoma. Conditions very fine in the southwest.

CORN—Corn seems plenty high enough. Not much profit in feeding operations and demand for corn is rather slim. At the same time supplies of old corn back in the corn belt are light. Reports from the west say new corn never went into the ground in any better condition. Corn is five to seven inches high in Illinois.

OATS—Old oats are now selling for famine prices. The country is bare of supplies and high prices will be with us until new oats. Iowa and Illinois farmers expect to deliver new oats the last half of July.

RYE—A very short crop of rye is in prospect in the United States this year and good prices will be seen for the next twelve months.

BEANS—The bean market holds very high because of the extremely light supplies. Prospects are for a large acreage of beans to be put in the ground during May. Total acreage is expected to be about the same as last year. Those Michigan farmers who are able to deliver the first new beans will find excellent demand and good prices because the country will be bare of supplies and they are now used to paying a better price for beans. There should be a very excellent demand, particularly for first run of new beans this fall.

Letter from Sec'y Brody to Farm Bureau Members

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., May 25, 1928

Dear Farm Bureau Members:

We have just returned from inspecting the alfalfa seed plots at Michigan State College. L. A. Thomas, manager of our Seed Service, T. C. Maurer, assistant manager, and myself, spent a very profitable hour with Professors Joseph Cox and C. R. Megee. We feel so well repaid for taking the time that we want to pass some of our impressions on to you.

The plots cover an area of two or three acres, and include tests that were seeded as far back as 1921. Nearly all the varieties and origins in the United States but from far-away places such as Turkestan, South Africa, and Argentina.

One look at these tests certainly emphasizes the importance of being absolutely certain that nothing but northern grown, adapted alfalfa be sown by Michigan farmers. It makes all the difference between a crop of alfalfa or a crop of June grass and dandelions. As we viewed these results, I tried to visualize the millions of dollars worth of benefit this work means to the farmers of Michigan and the great work your Farm Bureau is doing in insisting on adapted alfalfa seeds as determined by these tests, with absolute certainty of origin.

As we went over the ground it was very interesting to hear Joe Cox relate how some of the features of the recent seed staining law, which the Farm Bureau was so influential in securing, were determined largely or entirely by these tests at M. S. C. He was also optimistic over the possibilities of alfalfa as a seed crop in Michigan, calling our attention to the excellent results being shown by Common Alfalfa grown in Monroe County, and Hardigan from several sections of the state.

Six years ago Joe and I were together on a trip through the alfalfa sections of Utah, Idaho and Montana, and it was particularly interesting to me to observe the plots seeded from samples we drew from farmers' stocks at that time. These recalled many of our experiences out on the desert or in the mountains. However, Joe and I are not telling any tales on each other.

Occasionally, as we stopped to inspect a test more thoroughly, Joe or Ted Maurer obtained some interesting snapshots of the group. We hope their cameras still have some value for future use.

As we left the field, Professor Cox said: "By the way, you fellows ought to get busy with your local organizations and members and get them in to our Alfalfa Day which the College is holding June 8th." We were so enthusiastic over the results shown that we readily agreed.

You will note from the program published elsewhere in the News that it starts at 9:00 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time), and there will be something of interest every minute. Not the least of the enjoyable features will be the picnic dinner on the College grounds at noon, followed by addresses by President Shaw and others.

So bring the whole family and have them share in one of the most enjoyable and profitable days you will have an opportunity to spend together.

Very sincerely,
C. L. BRODY, Sec'y-Mgr.

POOLING TIME IS SLATED FOR WOOL

Nineteen Points Established For Handling Car-lots Of Fleeces

As in 1927, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is going ahead with preparations for setting up a bigger wool pool than during the year previous. Pooling dates and arrangements have been fixed so that practically every wool growing community can be served conveniently in the matter of loading fleeces. Sacking the wool on the farm right after shearing keeps it in better shape and saves a lot of time and hard work at the pooling place.

The following is the pooling schedule:

- Charlotte, Wednesday, June 6—Square Deal Elevator.
- Richland, Thursday, June 7—C. F. Bissell.
- Dowagiac, Friday, June 8—Roy D. Ward, Co-op. Mgr.
- Climax, Saturday, June 9—At Freight Depot.
- Milan, Monday, June 11—Henry Hartman.
- Jackson, Tuesday, June 12—Dennis Cobb.
- Dexter, Wednesday, June 13—Mr. Finkbeiner, Co-op. Mgr.
- Brooklyn and Hillsdale, June 14 and 16—Phone Mr. Polger, Hillsdale Co-op; phone Mr. Randall, Brooklyn Co-op.
- Union City, Monday, June 18—Mr. Miner, Co-op. Mgr.
- Quincy, Thursday, June 21—Mr. Dobson, Co-op. Mgr.
- Coldwater, Friday, June 22—Mr. Martin, Co-op. Mgr.
- Marcellus, Saturday, June 23—Mr. Brown, Co-op. Mgr.
- Cassopolis, Monday, June 25—Grand Trunk Freight Depot.
- Hastings, Thursday, June 28—Mr. Hunt Co-op. Mgr.
- Oxford, Friday, June 29—Mr. Allen, Co-op. Mgr.
- Lansing City, Saturday, June 30—John R. Sisson.
- Davison, Date to be announced by W. W. Billings.
- Mt. Pleasant, Date to be announced by W. Hazelwood.

Wool for the State Farm Bureau wool pool can be handled through the state headquarters at Lansing at any time. Growers desiring to take advantage of the pooling facilities should get orders in early for wool bags and tags.

The 1927 wool pool was a decided success, so far as the individual grower was concerned, and effort is being made to increase the 1928 pool poundage so that a greater benefit will be realized in the aggregate throughout the state.

Alfred Bentall, who has had charge of the pool during recent seasons, is again managing it for the Michigan growers.

"Women will never be men's equal until you can slap one on the back and borrow a five spot."

a very able accountant and had been in charge of the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service records since last August. He had been with the State Farm Bureau for nearly two years. No one had a deeper interest in the success of the Farm Bureau movement than this young man, who matched his ability with an equal enthusiasm. Mr. Adler was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. August Adler of Lansing, with whom the Michigan State Farm Bureau organization sympathizes deeply in their loss.

NEW M. S. C. HEAD



ROBERT S. SHAW

Robert S. Shaw, three times acting president of Michigan State college and Dean of Agriculture at that institution, has just been named president of the school to succeed Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, resigned. President Shaw has been associated with the college during the past 26 years and is a staunch friend of agriculture.

Old Mill Clock Has A Wonderful Record

A representative of the Farm Bureau News, while in Watervliet, Berrien County, the other day saw an old clock that holds a record for persistence and accuracy under trying conditions for both.

The owner of the flour mill tells his time by a little Seth Thomas clock which he has had for 44 years. This clock has sat on the same shelf in a dusty corner of that mill for more than 30 years. Dust accumulates so rapidly in that spot that the glass door protecting the face of the clock is always left open so that the dial may be seen. Nevertheless, the little clock ticks away most industriously, keeps accurate time and has been doing so right along. It hasn't been in a clockmaker's shop for repairs for 40 years, according to the owner. The clock is mounted in a black walnut case, and apparently is in perfect mechanical condition.

A man was carrying home a big hall clock on his shoulders when he met an intoxicated man, who lurched up to him and said, "Say, Mister, don't you think it would be easier to carry a watch?"

"We've got a new baby at our house."
"Zat so? Did you turn in your old one?"

Some Trainload!

To transport the commodities handled by the Supply and Seed Services of the Michigan Farm Bureau last year would have required a freight train 20 miles in length. Six miles of this total would have been required for fertilizer shipments alone and about three quarters of a mile for seed shipments.

FARM LEADERS IN CONGRESS FAVOR CARRYING M'NARY-HAUGEN MATTER TO KANSAS CITY AS A POLITICAL ISSUE

President Coolidge's Second Veto Message Says Bill Is Still Highly Objectionable; American Farm Bureau Declares Battle Will Be Renewed With Increased Energy

President Coolidge on May 23, vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill for the second time, and in a caustic, denunciatory veto message of some 5,000 words gave his reasons therefor, stating in brief, that the new bill is just as objectionable to him as the first one, that it is price fixing, that it won't work. Only the sharpness of the veto language was surprising.

It is yet too early to get any idea of the ultimate effect of the veto. The answer lies in the rural voting power in the food producing sections of the country. So far Mr. Hoover, the heir apparent to the Coolidge policies on control for agricultural surpluses, has not done so well among those rural voters. In Congress it is unlikely that an attempt will be made to pass the bill over the President's veto. It probably wouldn't make it. Farm leaders in Congress and elsewhere seem to favor allowing the farm relief issue to ride into the national political convention in June for best results. That transfers the battle ground and eventually should give the voters a chance in the fray. The most interesting scraps are yet to come.

Pres. Sam. H. Thompson of the American Farm Bureau federation, who has been a leader for the McNary-Haugen forces, declared that the veto was a blow to the agricultural west, and that the present administration has come to use the veto as a club to dictate legislation. Mr. Thompson declared the farmers' fight will be renewed with increased energy, as was done after the first defeat, with the result that the McNary-Haugen plan gained substantial strength in Congress this time.

Thompson's Statement

Referring to President Coolidge's veto message on the McNary-Haugen bill a year ago in which the President recognized that agriculture faced a vital problem and needed help, Mr. Thompson said:

"The leaders of American agriculture took Mr. Coolidge at his word. We again prepared a measure from which, with one exception, we removed all the points to which Mr. Coolidge objected. That exception was the equalization fee without which we could not hope to participate in the benefits of the American protective system.

"But again, Mr. Coolidge vetoed this bill notwithstanding the veto of his party and the fact that an overwhelming majority of the members of both the senate and the house of representatives voted for this measure.

"It is an alarming thing that the veto power can be used in such a manner. Clearly the veto power was intended to protect the people from ill considered, hastily adopted legislation. But in the present administration it has become a club for dictating legislation.

"Millions of American citizens are disappointed in this act of Mr. Coolidge. The effort to get economic justice for agriculture will be continued with increased energy, with the realization that a great majority of American citizens demand that the purchasing power of American farmers be restored. That is essential for permanent national prosperity.

President Coolidge opened his veto message by saying in the second paragraph "the present bill contains not only the so-called equalization fee and other features of the old measure prejudicial, in my opinion, to sound public policy and agriculture, but also new and highly objectionable provisions. In its entirety it is little less desirable than the earlier measure. This bill is still unconstitutional. This position is supported by the opinion of the attorney general, which is hereto attached.

The President summarized what he described as "major weaknesses and perils" under six headings as follows:

1. Its attempted price-fixing falacy.
2. The tax characteristics of the equalization fee.
3. The widespread bureaucracy which it would set up.
4. Its encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen.
5. Its stimulation of overproduction.
6. Its aid to our foreign agricultural competitors.

These features, the President said, by no means exhaust the list of fallacious and indeed dangerous aspects of the bill, but they afford ample ground for its emphatic rejection.

Farmer Is Different

Notwithstanding the Each-Cummins act dealing with railroad rates and returns; the Federal Reserve Act, once opposed by many bankers and now lauded as their safeguard and a safeguard for the whole nation.

That commission conducted extensive hearings at meetings throughout the country extending from Boston to Boise, Idaho, the expressions being uniformly favorable, except for dissent coming from some citizens of Boston and from representatives of the State of New York, which officially registered its opposition, the only state to do so.

A vast mass of material was assembled by the commission, provided by experts who testified to the tonnage that might be expected, the relative rates of transportation by land and water, the length of the waterway which the proposal would be open to navigation, and in relation to other facts relevant to the inquiry, including the market for electrical energy to be developed incidentally, a feature to be referred to more in detail hereafter.

The board of engineers, headed by Col. W. P. Wooten for the United States and by W. A. Bowden, chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals for the Canadian Government, reported favorably on the proposal to improve the navigability of the river with incidental development of the power resources, and the commission, by unanimous action, warmly recommended the negotiation of a treaty to that end. To indicate the enthusiasm with which the commission looked forward to the inauguration of the enterprise, the following paragraphs from its "Summary of conclusions" are quoted:

"To sum up as briefly as possible its conclusions in the matter of the proposed improvement of the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal, the commission finds nothing in the evidence to warrant the belief that ocean going vessels of suitable draft could not safely navigate the waters in question (Continued on page four)

KENT CITY OPENS ALFALFA CONTEST

Business Men Sponsor Move To Improve Farms In Their Vicinity

Kent City business men are fostering an alfalfa contest in order to stimulate the growing of that valuable crop. One hundred and twenty dollars in prizes are being offered in two classes. One class is open to fields under five acres and over one acre and the other to fields of more than five acres.

The seedings are to be made this season and the judging of the fields will be made in 1929. Anyone may enter who lives on a Kent City K. F. D. or in Tyrone township or the sections of those townships touching Tyrone.

ALASKAN BLUE FOX BUSINESS GROWING

Last season's take of blue and white fox pelts on the Alaskan Pribilof Islands numbered 292, according to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.

EDWIN J. ADLER



The Michigan State Farm Bureau lost a fine young man when Edwin J. Adler, 22, died suddenly May 16 after a short illness. Mr. Adler was

Walsh Sees Advantages Of Lakes-To-Sea Route

Montana Senator Pleads For International Plan

In Address Before Boston Chamber, Western Lawmaker Points Out Benefits That Will Accrue To Agriculture Throughout Many States

Address by SEN. T. J. WALSH Before Boston Chamber of Commerce, April 12

I refer to what is generally alluded to as the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, likely, in the near future, to engage the serious consideration of the Congress.

The project contemplates the improvement of the St. Lawrence River and the connecting waters between the Great Lakes so as to permit ocean-going ships to pass without breaking cargo from the sea to the remotest lake ports, to extend the ocean way a thousand miles westward into the very heart of the continent. Due to the enterprise of the Canadian Government, through the construction of the Welland Canal and works in the St. Lawrence above Montreal, it is now possible for vessels of draft not to exceed 14 feet to proceed in and out of the gulf and to and from the interior, but in these days of Leviathan bottoms the use of ships of such light draft in the transoceanic trade is economically impossible.

of an enlarged Welland Canal that will permit the passage from either of the two lower lakes to the other of such ships as those last mentioned, the work to be completed in 1920, at an estimated cost of \$115,000,000.

It is proposed so to overcome the obstacles to navigation that vessels drawing up to 25 feet may safely and expeditiously make the passage, a depth that will accommodate practically all freighters and at least 88 to 90 per cent of the ships engaged in the foreign trade of the United States. Our neighbors on the north, as a unit in the improved waterway, are now engaged in the construction

Century Old Problem

For more than a century statesmen and men of affairs of both countries directly concerned have given thought to the problem of utilizing to the fullest extent possible this natural route of commerce to and from the great West. With the marvelous development of that region, a development that has no parallel in history, the desire to see opened to general navigation the route by which the waters draining into the Great Lakes find their way to the ocean has become intensified, and the demand for action more and more insistent. It is not alone the States whose territory lies in part within the basin of the St. Lawrence but as well all those beyond as far as the Rocky Mountains, whose products find an outlet through the lake ports, that have a direct concern in this great enterprise. It is estimated that 40,000,000 people in the United States and Canada would be the immediate beneficiaries of this contemplated development.

The secretary of Commerce has asserted that the benefits accruing to them annually from the work will more than equal the total cost of the undertaking. Twenty-two States, all more or less vitally concerned, have associated themselves for the purpose of forwarding it and have formally indorsed the project by resolutions of their legislative assemblies.

As an initial step in the enterprise Congress, in the year 1919, the Dominion Parliament concurring, directed the International Joint Commission to inquire into the economic phases of the problem, at the same time providing for the appointment of a

joint board to study the engineering features. The commission referred to consists of three Americans and three Canadians appointed pursuant to the treaty of 1909, its primary purpose being to adjust controversies that may arise involving boundary waters or streams rising in the one country and flowing into the other.

That commission conducted extensive hearings at meetings throughout the country extending from Boston to Boise, Idaho, the expressions being uniformly favorable, except for dissent coming from some citizens of Boston and from representatives of the State of New York, which officially registered its opposition, the only state to do so.

A vast mass of material was assembled by the commission, provided by experts who testified to the tonnage that might be expected, the relative rates of transportation by land and water, the length of the waterway which the proposal would be open to navigation, and in relation to other facts relevant to the inquiry, including the market for electrical energy to be developed incidentally, a feature to be referred to more in detail hereafter.

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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 consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketcham Seed Staining bill.

ENACTED APR. 29, 1924

TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:
(a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds.
(b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy.
(c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities.

ENACTED JAN. 29, 1925

\$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

TRANSPORTATION

Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 49 counties \$500,000 annually.

MARKETING

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

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

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

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10, 1925

POOLING

In recent years we have heard much about pooling. Some would have us believe that pooling is fundamental to co-operation and that there can be no co-operation without it. Others take the opposite view and go so far as to assert that pooling is economically unsound and as such will not endure. Probably not all the truth is on either side. Pooling may be economically unsound and when put into practice may wreck an organization, yet we practice pooling in many of the things we do daily and probably would be surprised if it were brought to our attention. We have accepted the custom as a part of our system; it has become a habit and we seldom consider its economic status. In support of these remarks consider some of the common

things of daily life. One man pays two cents to send a letter to a friend in the same city and another the same price to send one across the country or to another land. A company advertises a radio set at a stated price and guarantees to install it in any home in the city regardless of the fact that the costs of installation vary considerably. Obviously some buyers pay more than they should and some less. A retailer delivers his wares to customers in all sections of a large city at varying costs but the purchasers pay the same price for the like products. The retailer must pool his costs of delivery. The milk man and the ice man climb several flights of stairs to deliver their wares at my apartment but they reach my neighbor from the ground floor. A friend who is only five feet in height and of slight build, and another who is well over six feet and of fair proportions, both pay the same price for a suit of clothes. The tailor pools his costs but one man pays for more than he gets and the other for less.

Illustrations such as the above are numerous. A moment's reflection on one's daily activities will bring to mind many such instances. It is probable that we do more pooling now than in times past, for we are in an era of "one price" when the so-called "bigging" of buyers and sellers is largely a thing of the past. Public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric companies, and other similar agencies, have increased greatly in recent years, and most of these apply pooling principles in their method of operation. Again, the number of activities carried on by governments in which pooling principles apply has increased. In our emergence from an individualistic to an interdependent state, we have reduced in number the things done by individuals and increased the number performed by groups, whether they be companies of a private or co-operative nature, or the larger organizations known as governments. In this transition we have increased the importance of co-operation and the application of pooling practices regardless of our attitude toward the principle.—(J. F. Booth, in Agricultural Co-operation).

Walsh On Advantages Of Lake-to-Sea

as well as the entire waterway from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of the Great Lakes, or that such vessels would hesitate to do so if cargoes were available.

"It finds that of the various alternative routes mentioned from the interior to the seaboard, none offers advantages comparable with those of the natural route by way of the St. Lawrence. "As to the economical practicability of the waterway, the commission finds that, without considering the probability of new traffic created by the opening of a water route to the seaboard, there exists to-day between the region economically tributary to the Great Lakes and overseas points as well as between the same region and the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, a volume of outbound and inbound trade that might reasonably be expected to seek this route sufficient to justify the expense involved in its improvement. "It finds that the existing means of transportation between the tributary area in the United States and the seaboard are altogether inadequate; that the railroads have not kept pace with the needs of the country, but that this does not apply to the Canadian side of the area, where railway development is still in advance of population and production.

"Water Travel Important "Experience has demonstrated not only the tremendous importance of water communication to the foreign commerce of any country but also the manifold advantages of linking up rail and water routes. It is beyond question that the phenomenal industrial development of Great Britain in modern times has been due very largely to her ready access to the sea. "Great Britain has no resources of iron, yet she has built up gigantic steel industries; she grows no cotton, yet she supplies half the world with cotton goods; she produces very little wool, yet her woolen mills have developed into an enormous industry. Her merchant marine sail the seven seas, bringing to her shores the raw materials she needs for her industries, and carrying back the finished products. The sea, that most efficient, most adaptable, most far-reaching, most economical of thoroughfares, possessing practically all the advantages of land transportation with few of its disadvantages, has made Great Britain prosperous.

"And what water transportation has done for Great Britain it has done in greater or less degree for other nations in other times. Access to the sea gave the diminutive Republic of Venice preeminence in the Mediterranean. It transformed little Holland from a comparatively obscure province into a great maritime nation. It gave to Spain her period of greatness. It brought Germany, before the war, within almost measurable distance of supremacy in the foreign trade of the world.

"The conclusion is obvious that, if countries that had for the most part to import their raw material from abroad were able to build up a great foreign trade because of their ready access to the sea; the region economically tributary to the Great lakes, with its limitless resources, its raw materials within easy reach, its facilities for industrial expansion, can hardly fail to become an even greater factor in the world's markets than it is to-day. If given a practicable and efficient water route to the sea.

"Power A Big Factor "As elsewhere noted, it was repeatedly stated by those who appeared before the commission that the water power developed on the St. Lawrence would be sufficiently valuable to carry a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the cost of the undertaking both for navigation and power.

"Finally, the commission is strongly of the opinion that the subject matter of this investigation is one of such extraordinary importance to the people of the two countries and involves engineering problems of such magnitude and diver-

outlay for the construction of the enlarged Welland Canal, and that of the United States for the Sault Canal. The division of the power to be generated will in like manner be provided for.

The American branch of the commission last referred to having the benefit of all previous studies and the investigations of the Board of Engineers becoming its advisers, expressed its conclusions in its report submitted December 27, 1923, in the following language:

"First. The construction of the shipway from the Great Lakes to the sea is imperative both for the relief and for the future development of a vast area in the interior of the continent.

"Second. The shipway should be constructed on the St. Lawrence route, provided suitable agreement can be made for its joint undertaking with the Dominion of Canada.

"Third. That the development of the power resources of the St. Lawrence should be undertaken by appropriate agencies.

"Fourth. That negotiations should be entered into with Canada in an endeavor to arrive at agreement on all these subjects. In such negotiations the United States should recognize the proper relations of New York to the power development in the international section."

The Canadian division is said to have reported in January last but its conclusions have not yet been made public. In view, however, of the concurrence of the Canadian members of both commissions and of both boards of engineers in the reports submitted by them favorable to the enterprise, there can be no doubt that the belated report is commendatory of the proposal; particularly is this to be expected considering the huge expenditure made and being incurred to enlarge the Welland Canal. It is the view of the Canadian press that this expectation has been fully met in the report thus far withheld.

See Unlimited Benefits It is unnecessary to descant upon the illimitable benefits, reasonably to be anticipated from this improved waterway, to the millions now inhabiting and hereafter to make their homes in the vast region to which it will furnish a cheap transportation route. It is asserted by the Secretary of Commerce that the savings that will be effected and the incidental advantages accruing to them annually will more than pay the entire cost of the project. Business men long engaged in the export grain trade assert that it will reduce the cost of transporting grain from Chicago or Duluth to northern European ports by from 8 to 10 cents per bushel. Inasmuch as approximately 250,000,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in flour are exported annually, the total saving in freight on that commodity alone will be not less than \$20,000,000,000, the equivalent of 4 per cent interest on \$500,000,000, more than the total cost of the project making no deduction on account of power development.

In the light of the facts just recited there seems no reason for doubt about the substantial accuracy of the view expressed by Secretary Hoover that the project will pay for itself.

They proclaim that the protective

system is responsible largely for the condition they seek to relieve, not by scaling down the duties but by a scheme that would artificially raise the price of what they have to sell. Their plan has had scant support from the Representatives in Congress from New England, who contend that it offends against economic law. It would be the part of wisdom in those whose interests are directly subserved by aid who are attached to the policy of protective duties heartily to endorse the project in support of which I address you. Nor can it be overlooked that New England has a very direct interest in the prosperity of the great Northwest, whose purchasing power is limited by excessive transportation charges, and would be immeasurably increased by the opening up of the cheaper St. Lawrence-River waterway.

East Needs West It is the settlement and development of the highly productive hinterland, as everyone must recognize, that made New England materially great. If Massachusetts ever shared the view of Josiah Quincy, expressed in his speech in the House of Representatives on the bill for the admission of Louisiana into the

(Continued on page three)



The most positive control for Scab and Rhizoctonia SEMESAN BEL

RALPH E. SMITH of Twin Falls, Idaho, at the direction of his county agent, planted two test rows of potatoes, one treated with corrosive sublimate and the other with Semesan Bel.

"When my potatoes came up," he reported, "the Semesan Bel row came quicker and with much better stand. The potatoes from this row went 142 lbs. and from the corrosive sublimate row, only 85 lbs. The seed in both cases were from the same bag, the rows were side by side, of the same length, and had an equal chance."

This is only a hint of the wonders Semesan Bel works. Drop in soon and let us tell you the full story. We've got some interesting PROOF for you and a selection of crop handbooks, free for the asking.

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



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 co-operative ass'n now.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service Lansing, Michigan

Awakening of Public Mind To Study of Modern Health Practices Becomes Beneficial

Modern Conveniences Help Extend The Average Span of Life

By Mrs. Edith M. Wager

"So many of them died young, between forty and fifty years" was the comment made by a friend after he had spent an hour wandering through the old neighborhood cemetery. I had never thought of it in the light of today—they were young, only in the prime of life if judged today but within our memory, anyone reaching forty was deemed old and one went in the aged class if they lived to see fifty. To be sure there were great grandmothers who reached ninety or over but they were scarce indeed.

And why do people live longer these days? Medical folks tell us that the present generation average ten to twenty years longer life than was the case with our forefathers a few generations back, and why? Well, we have a more systematic way of working for one thing, and we know how to battle disease. We aim to keep well rather than to get well. We use many precautions to safeguard our people that were unknown years ago. The country is properly drained and so has eliminated that early plague, malaria. We screen our homes against flies and mosquitoes—germ carriers. We recognize the fact of germs and microbes and we heed the warning sent out by our health agencies in combating them.

But even as we now score, we all want to extend life still farther and we grasp at any information on just how to proceed.

Dr. Caroline Hedger of the Elizabeth Memorial Foundation of Chicago has attended several extension achievement days in Michigan counties and while her greatest work is in behalf of the children, yet she offered many decided points of advice to the adults that might well deserve much individual thought.

WATCH OVERWEIGHT

She pointed a warning finger at those who are overweight for their height; she said those of us who were past middle age who carried excess baggage did so at our peril for we were taking years off of our earthly career; but on the other hand she gave just as stern a warning to those who, admitting their overweight, resorted to a restricted diet. She urged us to reduce our diet according to our doctor's instructions, not on our own initiative, for it is a dangerous proposition to lose more than one pound a week. It isn't so much how much one eats but rather what we eat that registers our weight.

It certainly is gratifying to know that there is a genuine revolution going on all over our state in the type of meals or women are serving publicly these days. It is a common thing to see a well planned and balanced meal served at church dinners and club meetings and other public functions, rather than the old type pot luck affairs where one was supposed to eat of everything passed his way and the varieties were numerous.

It's always difficult to convince the city dweller that the farmer is "hard up" when they see the "spread" we make at a community dinner and while we can well argue that we farmers are entitled to the best of what we grow yet it is fool hardy to serve more than is for our good.

Proper Training Essential

Dr. Hedger also made an earnest plea for our babies. She said our community program should be one that would tend to give the child complete citizenship when he grew up. It should be so planned and executed that he be trained to support himself and later support his family and do his part in supporting his country. Only a healthy person can do these things.

Health is the very first factor to think of when planning for your child—he is entitled to the very best start possible and he is entitled to a chance to keep pace with a good start for the rest of his growing years.

After health, his school advantages should be considered and only after that should culture enter. Many a child is compelled to practice piano lessons or vocal lessons or elocution who should be allowed to play at will or rest.

Our modern child is cheated out of his requirements of rest and sleep. In former years whole families spent their evenings together and the children were usually put to bed on time but now there's most everything to call any or all members away from home most any night in the week and bed time is just any old time. We find sleepy children dangling about any place we go, over theater chair arms and on automobile cushions and all hours of the night at that. And these practices all do reflect on the child's health.

One little boy that I know of was allowed to eat when and what he wanted, he was allowed to go to the picture show at night and drop to sleep any place he felt like, he had no regularity in his life in any way and as a consequence he was a sickly puny child, out of school about one-third of the time, with colds and pneumonia, and bilious attacks until he fell far behind in his grade. Sickness and death came to the

home, the boy was taken into another home where he was fed regular proper meals, he was sent to bed on time and sent to school on time, his whole life was made regular and as a consequence he has not seen a sick day or missed a day in school for several years. What was once looked upon as a sickly handicapped child has developed into a healthy average boy because he was made to live a natural life.

Fresh Air Beneficial

And then there comes the contagious diseases. Every winter there seems to be statewide epidemics of flu and children's diseases. I heard a doctor say a while ago that it would be a great blessing to humanity when folks realized that the best medicine one can have in time of flu is to go to bed just as soon as one feels that it is coming on. It's the everlasting keeping up that really puts us down. Dr. Hedger said all children's diseases with the exception of chicken pox started with the symptoms of an acute cold. And, if on the first indication of a heavy cold, a child was kept at home or sent home by the teacher, that many epidemics would be averted and as a consequence many deaths might be avoided.

We have compulsory school laws in our state and if we are compelled to send our children to school we can expect our state to protect them from any unnecessary exposure to contagion. We have plenty of health laws on our statutes but we lack proper enforcement. Too many of us practice "passing the buck," we want someone else to act, we expect more of others than we are willing to do ourselves. We refuse to deny ourselves of any pleasure or convenience. But if we do extend our years beyond former generations we must be mindful of all of the agencies that tend to protect us and assist us in keeping fit to do the work of a complete citizen.

There's been so much said and written about brevity of women's dress of late and while I oppose the extreme exposure of the body as we too often witness yet I do feel that we used to wear all together too much clothing for our own good. For freedom of action and breathing nothing can equal the present day style of one piece loose fitting comfortable garments.

Modern Dress Healthful

I heard a man of more than average judgment say a short time ago that "while much criticism was aimed at the silk hose and low neck, no sleeved slimsy dress of the flapper, yet it was we men with our heavy underwear and lined coats and mufflers who take cold". And some of us have lived thru the time when we thought we must have our bed room windows nailed down and corked with rags to keep out the drafts, besides having heat taken to the room in some form and bed clothes piled on until one could hardly move. Now we are enjoying wide open windows and, at the same time, less covers and we are able to sleep the sleep that rests and refreshes. We have learned to appreciate that richest yet cheapest of blessings, fresh air. And we've learned that frequent bathing was far better than doctor's pills. We've grown to know how much more necessary an equipped bathroom is than a shut up parlor.

It has taken time and study to bring about these changes in living and no doubt there are many everyday practices still waiting to be replaced for better ways when public sentiment is strong enough to do so. Let's be willing to live and learn that we be able to better live. It should be the aim of all of us to get the very most and best out of our life on earth and a healthy life is usually a happy one for all concerned.

A. F. B. F. Not Supporting Agricultural Foundation

The American Farm Bureau advises us that there is a group in Chicago, calling itself the National Foundation of Agriculture, which apparently is interested in selling stock to finance a building to house all agricultural ass'ns, etc., in Chicago.

Without their approval, the American Farm Bureau and Illinois Agr'l Ass'n find themselves mentioned as prospective occupants of the proposed building. Investigation by the A. F. B. F. reveals that while the Foundation maintains luxurious offices, the agricultural committee of the Chicago association of Commerce has looked into the matter and decided not to sponsor or support this activity. The Prairie Farmer, prominent Illinois publication, published an editorial regarding the Foundation on March 17, advising its readers not to invest. The A. F. B. F. has called on the Foundation and secured no further enlightenment on its plans or purposes. Michigan Farm Bureau members should keep this information in mind.

EVEN AS YOU AND I

A fool there was and he saved his rocks, even as you and I; but he took them out of the old strong box when a salesman called with some wildcat stocks, and the fool was stripped down to his socks, even as you and I.

When one's shoes fit like a glove, they are ten times more uncomfortable.

Walsh Pleads For Inland Water Way

(Continued from page two)

Union, that New England has no interest in the region beyond the Mississippi, she long ago, as has been attested in numberless ways, and notably in connection with the legislation of Congress, abandoned it and now has a more liberal, enlightened, and national view. If the capital of New England has assisted in developing the resources of the West, as it undoubtedly has, it is equally true that the teeming population of that vast region has been among the valued customers for the products of her mills and factories. The restriction or reduction of the purchasing power of the territory clamoring for a continuous water outlet to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence would seriously affect New England, and an increase thereof through savings in transportation charges would be reflected in increased business in this section.

Dismissing sentiment which might prompt an individual or a community to rejoice in a great good to many, even at some slight loss to himself or to them, it is reasonable to believe that the loss to the port of Boston by the divergence of some of its export trade, especially in grains, to the new route stressed in the hearings before the commission, would be more than offset. For some reason that particular trade seems to have been suffering a decline, indeed, threatens to pass out of sight.

The business men of Boston have abundant reason for knowing better than I what the effect of opening this new route to the sea will have on its export trade. It may be pardonable, however, to advert to some considerations leading to the conclusion that the net result can not be to its disadvantage. Opportunity has not been afforded me to make a sufficiently careful study to inform myself of the extent and character of the cargoes originating west of the Hudson carried in ships sailing from New England to overseas ports. It would seem, however, that the tonnage could not be great, seeing that there is by rail a differential against Boston and Portland on first class domestic traffic from Chicago of 7 cents per 100 pounds in favor of New York, 9 cents in favor of Philadelphia, and 10 cents in favor of Baltimore. But, however that may be, New England will enjoy the advantages of this cheaper route to the great West just as it will to reach New England ports and those of Europe. The all-water route to Duluth or Chicago will, of course, be longer than the rail or lake route, but that it will be the cheaper route can not be doubted when it is realized that as a rule freight carried by water moves generally from 6 to 10 miles at the cost of the carriage one mile by rail. Vast quantities of the products of New England, bulky and heavy freight like granite in the transport of which time is not an important element, will, it is reasonable to expect, go by the route it is hoped will, in the near future be opened to commerce. Not alone its ports, but all New England, have profited by the construction of the Panama Canal, through which the products of this section pass to the ever-increasing markets of the Pacific coast, where mid-continent competitors are met on a more nearly equal basis. There seems no reason to doubt that similar advantages will accrue through access to the markets of the Northwest on both sides of the international boundary by the improved St. Lawrence waterway. Nor would the movement by any means be one way. Copper and zinc produced in Montana and Michigan would reach, by this cheaper route, the brass factories of Connecticut and other New England consumers of those metals. Iron and steel from the lake mills would furnish further cargo.

Power Item Important

A major consideration, however, is the incidental development of electrical energy within easy transmission distance of all New England in the enormous aggregate of 2,700,000 horsepower and eventually, as the market expands, of 5,000,000 horsepower.

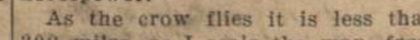
As the crow flies it is less than 200 miles, as I scale the map, from Ogdensburg, in the neighborhood of which the power development will take place, to Boston. Energy for industrial use is conducted over lines in Montana a distance in excess of 250 miles and much farther in California. I am not unaware of the fact that steam power can be produced at the seaboard much more economically than formerly, regardless of the fluctuations in the price of coal, owing to improved methods of utilizing its heat units. But the availability of such an added supply of power, always in demand for use in this highly industrialized section, cannot fail to have consequences of tremendous import.

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 disease-free plants, controlling Diplodia and Gibberella," writes C. Sumnerfield, of The Summerfield Gardens, Springfield, Missouri.

Corn that gets a good, disease-free 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



of these states, amounting in the aggregate approximately to the total energy now utilized in all New England.

It must have awakened the keenest concern among you to find immense textile factories spring up throughout the South Atlantic States not only adjacent to the cotton fields but where cheap water power is available to turn the spindles.

No effort has been made to agree upon a division of the power to be generated by works in the international section of the river; but, assuming an equal division to be made, there would be allocated for use in the United States approximately 1,350,000 horsepower. The total amount now being generated at Niagara on both sides of the river is 1,503,000 horsepower—565,000 on the American side and 938,000 on the Canadian. If the energy to be developed were disposed of at the meager price of \$15 per horsepower, there would be an annual return of approximately \$20,000,000. The part of the estimated cost of the works to be allocated to power development is the difference between \$123,000,000 and \$394,000,000 or between \$148,000,000 and \$423,600,000 as the single or the two-stage development shall be prosecuted; that is to say, \$275,600,000 in the one case and \$275,600,000 in the other. The initial installation will, accordingly, be at a cost of approximately \$100 per horsepower, to be still further reduced when the full possibilities are developed. The Niagara installation cost approximately \$90 per horsepower, while that at Conowingo, on the Susquehanna, recently completed, has mounted up to \$140.

It is asserted that the net revenues accruing from power alone would take care of the interest charge on the investment and provide a sinking fund of amortization.

Every dollar needlessly spent for transportation is a dollar lost. It represents so much of human toil that might have been avoided, so much of the comforts or convenience if not the necessities of life that mankind must forego. And so with power resources undeveloped. Payment must be made in drudgery for neglect to utilize the forces of nature which a beneficent Providence has placed at our command. The project I commend to you would add glory to our Nation and "scatter blessings o'er a smiling land."

He: "Do you play golf?"
She: "Oh, dear, no; I don't even know how to hold a caddie!"

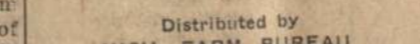


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Mortality Rate Heavy In Month Old Babies

Approximately 50 per cent of the infant mortality in the United States occurs under one month of age, 40 per cent under one week and 20 per cent under one day.

Do Your Own Selling

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

You get all the stock will bring. You get the advantage of having your own co-operatively employed salesmen at the Terminal markets sell your stock to the best advantage. They are here in your interest and take pride in getting the top or as near to it for you as they can. Through them, you go into the terminal market and deal with packers through our salesmen who are experienced in those markets. Why should you let go of your stock at any point between you and the packer when it isn't necessary for you to do so? You and your co-operative neighbors can get together on a carload. Make your next shipment to us.

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

Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich.

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

STABILIZATION
"What's the fuss in the school-yard, sonny?" asked a gentleman passing a ward school.
"Why the doctor's just been around examin' us, an' one of the deficient kids is knockin' hell out of a perfect one."

Garlock Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit

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

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.

This bag of lime costs cents but means DOLLARS to you! A few cents spent for Solvay brings back many dollars from increased crops. Solvay sweetens sour soil, brings it quickly to rich productivity. Be sure you order Solvay—it's the best lime dollar for dollar you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, will not burn—in 100 lb. bags or in bulk. Write for the new illustrated booklet to SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Detroit, Mich. SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

This Protection Is Yours:

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

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

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

There are hundreds of other cases. The State Farm Mutual has adjusted thousands of losses throughout the country the past year, several hundred of them in Michigan. If you drive without insurance, you are betting everything you have that you won't have an accident. It may cost you the savings of a life time. Why not let us carry at farm rates your risk on fire, theft, public liability, property damage to others and your own possible collision loss?

We have farmer agents and adjusters everywhere, affording genuine protection at remarkably low rates to those who can qualify. For further information, write our Lansing office.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

of BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Michigan State Farm Bureau MICHIGAN AGENT MICHIGAN

SOW MORE ALFALFA THIS SUMMER!

Michigan can well afford to increase its alfalfa acreage. The Michigan State College recommends summer seeding in regions short in alfalfa.

We can supply you with hardy, dependable seed. A postcard will bring you recommendations for summer seeding.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE

224 North Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

May Nature Calendar

(Prepared for Michigan Farm Bureau News by The Cleveland Museum of Natural History.)

"The roar of the city grows faint and low
As I list to the silence deep,
To the call of the wood thrush fairly clear
Where the trees their shadows keep.
The heat and the struggle are far away,
And I stand for a moment free,
As I breathe the breath of the chiming brook
In the place that waits for me."
Jessie Wallace Hughan.

Frank wild rose blossoms entice one down the country roads where they grow like hedges along the fence, mingling their thorns with the barbs on the wire.

On either side of the brown dirt road, neglected fields are white and pink with hosts of daisies and robins' plantain.

A stumpy woodlot beyond the fields shines with yellow buttercups.

A grassy lane makes an exciting trail to follow in June. At any moment a small brown bird may suddenly rise from almost beneath one's foot. Directly in front lies a small round nest with four brown spotted eggs nearly hidden by the grass.

From the top of a shrub a small blue bird is singing lustily to his sparrow-like mate on her nest in the blackberry bush. He is father indigo bunting.

A red-eyed vireo's short sentence-singing rings from the trees high overhead, but out in a fork at the tip of a maple limb, scarcely shoulder height, sits his little red-eyed mate on her nest. Three eggs are inside it.

One hears a "chuck-burr-pilla-willa-wills" then "chuck-burr, chuck-burr" as he enters the woods. Somewhere in that dense leafy tangle overhead is a scarlet tanager in full courtship plumage.

Along the edge of a meadow the square-stommed, lip-petalled mint family thrives; nearby is the four-petalled yellow-rocket mustard.

In the marsh which borders the meadows lies a pool, full of yellow cow lilies.

Beyond the pool grows a patch of blue squills and near them tall rank parsnips open wide their white umbrellas.

Delicate sweet cicely or wild anis grows temptingly along the river bank.

Load whistling sounds from the top of a nearby cottonwood where a pair of orioles are nesting. A cuckoo calls from a clump of willows.

In the shrubs and bushes bordering the swamp is the home of the Maryland yellowthroat whose peculiar song, "Wichity-wichity-wichity" always announces his presence.

A loud "Con-per-eeter, con-per-eeter" of the red-winged blackbird tells of nearby cattails and mucky land, where, if you approach cautiously, you may surprise a long-legged bittern stalking about through the ooze.

Lake beaches have nests too. Down in the weeds and panicum grasses lie the sandpiper's speckled eggs which are pointed like tops.

Perhaps a newly hatched sandpiper may be running about like a pebble walking on toothpicks. When he stands still, you can't see him.

Back in a hole in the sandy bank, a kingfisher has its nest. The young are nearly an arms length back from the opening of the nest hole.

Many young mammals roam through the June woods. Tiny fawns, born the middle of May, are protected by their speckled coats which resemble flecks of sunshine.

Red squirrels are nearly two-thirds grown. Chipmunk babies are just old enough to run out of their burrows and take their look at the sunlight.

About the middle of the month, young woodchucks born in April, make their first appearance above the ground.

June-bugs, more properly called May beetles, walk about in their dark brown coats. Some of these bugs are two years old, but up until now have lived under the lawns as fat white grubs, greedily devouring grass roots.

Migrating Monarch butterflies arrive this month. These butterflies are several generations younger than those that left last fall. Monarch butterflies carry on their migration in relays, by generations.

Mayflies dance by the thousands along the lakes, trailing their two streamers after them. As adults they have scarcely a day to live, to mate, lay their eggs and die.

Nearly overhead, at night shines a brilliant star, Vega, in the constellation Lyra. It is said that if the distance to the sun were one inch, then Vega would be only one hundred and fifty-eight miles away.

control of the farmers themselves." "I want to see them undertake under their own management," said the President, "the marketing of their products under such conditions as will enable them to bring about greater stability in prices and less waste in marketing, but entirely within unalterable economic laws. Such a program, supported by a strong protective tariff on farm products, is the best method of effecting a permanent cure of existing agricultural ills."

The President said that in spite of the inclusion in the McNary-Haugen bill of some constructive steps proposed by the administration "It renews most of the more vicious devices which appeared in the bill that was vetoed last year."

How Things Look To THE FARMER

By O. M. Kile

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The Muscle Shoals bill as it passed the House retains all the objectionable principles of government operation without even the saving grace of providing cheap fertilizer for farmers. By a series of amendments urged by Congressman Thomas McMillan of South Carolina, the government corporation would be forbidden to produce fertilizers as the farmer knows them; it could produce and sell only fixed nitrogen. Fixed nitrogen produced at the Muscle Shoals plant means cyanamid. Farmers cannot use cyanamid, as such, except in very limited quantities. Even the American Cyanamid company does not attempt to sell cyanamid to farmers but converts it into an entirely different product containing phosphorus as well as nitrogen and being in a dry crystalline form suitable for use in a fertilizer drill.

Who can use the fixed nitrogen the House bill authorizes the government to produce at Muscle Shoals? The fertilizer mixing companies, of course. They would then proceed to sell these mixed fertilizers to farmers just exactly as they do today. The farmer's benefit from an arrangement of this kind would be infinitesimal.

Competition Objected To This was, of course, a trick of the fertilizer companies to prevent any competition from Muscle Shoals. It is a temporary victory for the fertilizer manufacturers and a defeat for farm organizations. The very thing that the farmers have been fighting for during the past ten years was omitted from the bill.

As the House bill now stands it would probably result mainly in turning the water power over to the Alabama Power company. There would be very little demand for the raw cyanamid produced at Muscle Shoals and most of the power would be available for sale. Senator Norris hopes that some of the towns around Northern Alabama and Tennessee will build their own transmission lines to Muscle Shoals and secure cheaper electric power. Some few may do this, but the bulk of the power seems certain to go to the Alabama Power company which has its lines already established. Since Senator Norris is interested mainly in government power production and distribution, and cares little about fertilizer, it seems likely that the senate conferees will have little difficulty in working out an agreement with the House conferees. It is believed, however, that the Norris-Morin bill is so completely contrary to the principles held by President Coolidge that he will veto it if laid before him in anything like its present form.

Bureau Stand Upheld This development in Congress fully justifies the Muscle Shoals position held and maintained against considerable criticism by the American Farm Bureau Federation. That organization has insisted that in the final showdown it would be not only impossible to secure real government production and distribution of fertilizers, but that a private concern under a profits limitation contract would give better results in the end. Certainly if the vote of the House means anything it means that when the test came that body refused to permit government production and distribution of fertilizers. By a whole series of votes usually running about 140 to 89 the House went through the bill and took out all authority to make or distribute fertilizers that the farmer can use.

The Farm Bureau has said that the power group and the fertilizer group would give encouragement to the government operation idea so long as that was the best means of killing the Ford proposal or the more recent Cyanamid company offer, but that the minute a real government operation project covering fertilizer and power is seriously considered, these same forces would turn against it. The Bureau seems to have been about 100 per cent right, which should be expected in view of the ten years' experience some of their leaders have had in this Muscle Shoals fight.

Petty Differences Interfere Some of those valiant and meticulous defenders of the farmers' interests, like Congressman James of Michigan, who could not back the Farm Bureau program for Muscle Shoals as embodied in the offer of the American Cyanamid company because of some minor detail that could not be adjusted to their entire satisfaction; or like Congressman Almon of Alabama who berated the Farm Bureau for not deserting its program and falling in with the Mor-

in bill, must feel very proud of themselves now for what they have accomplished (?) for the farmer. But they will very likely have an opportunity to rectify their errors next session, since the next swing will apparently be back toward the Cyanamid company's offer—if that company does not become disgusted and withdraw as Henry Ford did.

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Coolidge Veto May Be A Convention Issue

(Continued from page one)

tion; the immigration act protecting American labor, and other such acts which have improved the status of certain sections of the nation's make-up, President Coolidge is of the opinion that the farmer is different and needs no such recognition.

While President Coolidge, in his message, expressed the hope that farm relief legislation might yet be enacted at this session, said the Chicago Tribune: "It is recognized that no serious attempt will be made to pass a substitute bill during the remaining days of the session. The President's criticisms of the McNary-Haugen bill were so extensive in their character that it was obvious that the mere elimination of the equalization fee from the bill as already passed by congress would not satisfy his objections.

"The objectives of the type of legislation I have suggested and of

this bill are radically different," said the president in defining his views on the proper kind of legislation. "The object of my proposal is to aid in adjusting production to demand, to afford farmers a greater bargaining power, to handle surplus due to seasonal and other causes beyond the control of producers when unaided by strong business organizations, to minimize price fluctuations and to reduce the margin between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer.

"The real objective of the plan in this bill is to raise domestic prices to artificially high levels by governmental price fixing and to dump the surplus abroad."

Farmers Must Help Selves The President said he has believed at all times "that the only sound basis for further federal government action in behalf of agriculture would be to encourage its adequate organization to assist in building up marketing agencies and facilities in the

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