

## VIGOROUS TARIFF BOOST PROPOSED FOR MANY CROPS

Farm Bureau News Presents  
Step Ups Offered On  
1922 Tariff

### IDEA IS FINDING FAVOR

Movement Gains For Higher  
Duties on Farm Crops  
Imports

Washington, March 20.—A strong movement is getting under way in Congress for higher import duties on farm crops and products, a movement which has the active support of the Farm Bureau organization.

Congressman Manlove of Missouri has just introduced a bill to amend the tariff by substantially increasing the duty on various agricultural products. The American Farm Bureau declares it is the most comprehensive tariff measure introduced this session, and includes an accurate and rather scientific schedule of increases on a large list of farm commodities. Congressman Manlove is also reported to be preparing to introduce an amendment to improve the so-called flexible provisions of the present tariff act, which many have declared not very flexible insofar as improving agricultural conditions are concerned.

Believing that the Michigan Farm Bureau membership is interested in the agricultural import duties provided by the proposed Manlove amendments, the Michigan Farm Bureau News has procured a copy of the bill—now in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee—and publishes it herewith:

70th CONGRESS

1st Session H. R. 11416  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
February 24, 1928

Mr. Manlove introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

### A Bill

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title 1, section 1, paragraph 701 of the tariff act of 1922 is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 701. Cattle weighing less than one thousand and fifty pounds each, 3 cents per pound; weighing one thousand and fifty pounds each or more, 4 cents per pound; fresh beef and veal, 6 cents per pound; tallow, 3 cents per pound; oleo oil and oleo stearin, 3 cents per pound."

SEC. 2. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 701 of such Act is amended by adding after paragraph 701 a new paragraph as follows:

"PAR. 701. A. Cattle hides, dry and salted, 8 cents per pound; cat-tle hides, wet salted, 6 cents per pound; calfskins, dry or dry salted, 16 cents per pound; calfskins, wet salted, 10 cents per pound."

SEC. 3. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 703 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 703. Swine, 3 cents per pound; fresh pork, 3 cents per pound; bacon, hams and shoulders and other pork, prepared or preserved, 4 cents per pound; lard, 3 cents per pound; lard compounds and lard substitutes, 4 cents per pound."

SEC. 4. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 705 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 705. Extract of meat, including fluid, 30 cents per pound."

SEC. 5. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 706, is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 706. Meats, fresh, prepared, or preserved not specially provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem (30% of their value): Provided, That no meats of any kind shall be imported into the U. S. unless the same is healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, and contains no dye, chemical, preservative or ingredient which renders the same unhealthful, unwholesome or unfit for human food, and unless the same also complies with the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture; and that, after entry into the United States in compliance with said rules and regulations, said meats shall be deemed and treated as domestic meats within the meaning of and shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 674), commonly called the 'meat-inspection amendment'; and the Act of June 30, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 768), commonly called the 'Food and Drugs Act'; and that the Secretary of Agriculture be, and hereby is, authorized to make such rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this provision; and that, in such rules and regulations, the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe the terms and conditions for the destruction of such meats."

When it takes from 3 to 4 dozen of eggs to pay a man for one hour's labor to paint the chicken coop, a farmer isn't getting much for the wear and tear of the hen, I'm sure, and when you pay almost double for farm machinery, what one did a few years ago, and crops and livestock stand on about the same level they

anyone can feel that the farmer is enjoying prosperity.

Clothing of all kinds is expensive education is high—living is high—taxes keep climbing—doctor's fees are not growing less—it costs much more to pay the barber or the dentist or the shoe cobbler or the dress-maker than it did a few years back and funeral bills are out of reach.

But we admit these prices for these professions would be satisfactory to the farmer if his labor could be paid for in the same ratio.

When one knows of the enormous wealth of this country that manages to escape taxes, when we understand that even almost one-fourth of the real estate is tax exempt, we must admit that the farmer is carrying more than his share of the tax burden.

I'll admit that the farmer who has been so fortunate as to be situated near a large commercial center, who has been so favored as to have federal or state aid in building his highways—who has been accessible to good markets—who could sell part or all of his acreage for subdivision prices and perhaps who has inherited his farm free of debt, those lucky fellows (and there are few of them) have not felt the sting of the discrimination against the farmer in general, and they no doubt feel that this is a wonderful day for farm folks.

We cannot judge by one small area, we must look this farm question as one that touches the entire farm population. We must think of it from the viewpoint of the young man supporting a growing family, one who must work out his own salvation on a farm situated in any locality; we must think of it as a farmer whose soil and climate and location makes it necessary to specialize in a limited crop variety—as potatoes, livestock, beans, cotton, corn, fruit, etc., we must analyze it from the standpoint of transportation, taxation, tariff protection, public utility expense, in fact from the standpoint of an overhead on the same level as that of any other individual or occupation of our country.

When one sees the struggle of the potato growers or the corn producers or in fact those of any other commodity, one does not have to study the situation very long to know to a certainty that the farmer is hard hit.

When one travels over the state or over any number of states and sees one abandoned farm after another, we feel that there are many unwritten tragedies of rural life around us. When one sees men and

(Continued on page 4)

## Haul Utah Alfalfa Seed 125 Miles to Railroad

A large portion of the common alfalfa sown in Michigan is Utah Common, much of which is grown in the Uinta Basin region of Utah. The Uinta Basin has an altitude of more than one mile above sea level, as compared to 850 feet for Lansing, Michigan. Winter temperatures in the Utah alfalfa seed producing region get down as low as 19 below zero.

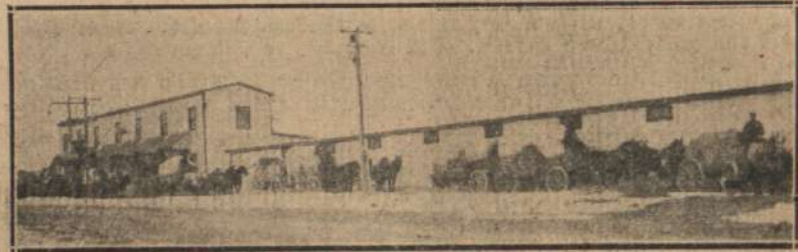
The alfalfa seed producing section of the great Uinta Basin is 125 miles from a railroad. Seed is hauled out in wagon trains, both horse and tractor drawn, a job which takes a number of days, depending on weather conditions. The Farm Bureau News has come into possession of some photographs of the haul to the railroad and is presenting them herewith. This year the Uinta Basin produced 70 per cent of the hardy alfalfa available for use in the Corn Belt and Michigan or 12,000,000 pounds.



Horse drawn load of seed ready to start from producer's ranch. Camping outfit on first wagon. Three bales of alfalfa hay on the second. Horses in that section are fed alfalfa hay exclusively.



Stop-over of a tractor drawn wagon train of alfalfa seed on the 125 jaunt to the railroad. Note the rugged country in this section of the Basin, also that the rear section of the log cabin shelter has a canvas roof. The caterpillar tractor carries a glass enclosed cabin. It's a cold trip.



End of the journey. Farmers lined up to unload alfalfa seed at one of the receiving warehouses in Millard County, Utah.

## A Wonderful Day For Some of Our Farmers

Not Particularly Those Who  
Are Not Fortunately  
Located

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

"Farmers are having the best times now that they ever had" that's the greeting we had the other day and from a farmer, too—a man who had always lived on a farm; in fact, had never lived a day elsewhere. Now, I admired him for his optimism and his ability to see the bright side, but I did not doubt with his opinion altogether.

The farmer's investment is no small sum to begin with. One must have stock and tools. Whether you like to or not, a farmer must keep a certain amount of livestock on his farm if he keeps up the fertility of the soil. And it would be foolhardy to attempt to operate a farm without machinery.

The day of cheap hand labor is long since past and a farmer is obliged to have the necessary equipment to enable him to plant and harvest his crops in season in the proper way. True, and it would be so expensive for the farmer to have his investment if he was buying his equipment on the same level as he sells his product. But let him try it and he'll soon see how out of line his selling power is with his buying demands.

The old rule of a bushel of wheat for a day's work is laughed at these days. Rather, it takes from 2 to 2½ bushels to secure a day's work out of the poorest kind of a stick, to do any kind of a common job, and everybody to his trade, too. There was a time when any hired man was not only a farm laborer, but he could paint the barn or shingle the shed or shear the sheep or do most any other job at the same everyday price. But try and get them to do it now and one soon learns that it requires a painter to paint a building; although he may know nothing about mixing paints or spreading them, he still demands a painter's fee; and if any building is done, a carpenter will be necessary, although he may know nothing of his job beyond the limits of a saw and hammer.

When it takes from 3 to 4 dozen of eggs to pay a man for one hour's labor to paint the chicken coop, a farmer isn't getting much for the wear and tear of the hen, I'm sure, and when you pay almost double for farm machinery, what one did a few years ago, and crops and livestock stand on about the same level they

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(Continued on page three)

## PATRONS' DIVIDEND COUPONS MEETING WITH SATISFACTION

Second Edition, Now on the  
Press, is 30 Coupon  
Size

### MANY GET THEM SOON

All Members Asked to Give  
Book a Careful  
Reading

The Farm Bureau's Patronage Dividend Coupon Book, just mailed to the entire membership, is meeting with a great deal of satisfaction, according to reports received at State Farm Bureau headquarters, both from members and from co-operative ass'ns, which state that the membership is losing no time in putting the books to work.

Millington Farm Bureau Ass'n, the Saginaw Farm Bureau Supply Store and the Mason County Co-op Mkts. Ass'n at Scottville, advised that they have Farm Bureau members who will fill their first book in a very short time.

The second edition of the Coupon Book is now on the press and is oversize—30 coupons to the book. When members are about to complete their first Coupon Book, they are asked to advise the State Farm Bureau and a large size coupon book will be mailed to them promptly.

All members are asked to give their Coupon Book a good careful reading. All the directions they need are there.

Every letter received, and all comment heard throughout the State, regarding the coupon book shows that this type of recognition is appreciated by the Farm Bureau membership. Several reports have come in about non-members letting it be known that they were interested in a Farm Bureau membership. Apparently, when one learns that he's got to walk instead of ride, there's a difference.

## M'NARY-HAUGEN BILL FORMALLY BEFORE CONGRESS

House Agr'l Com. Rejects  
Debiture; Approves  
Haugen Bill

Washington, March 28.—The House Committee on Agriculture has reported out the Haugen farm relief measure, containing the equalization fee. The Senate committee on agriculture some time ago reported the McNary farm relief measure which is identical with the Haugen measure in the House. This action gets the matter formally before Congress and a vote should come soon.

The debiture plan, offered by Congressman John C. Ketcham of Michigan, a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, was rejected by the committee.

It seems to be certain that the McNary-Haugen relief bill will pass both houses of Congress, but in view of the probable Presidential veto, Farm Bureau News readers can get some entertainment by watching the delay and jockeying that both houses may resort to in order to force the other to pass the bill first.

When the President vetoes a bill, the branch that passed it first must take up the job of passing it over his veto, if that is to be done. In this election year, that is going to bother a lot of Congressmen and Senators who think first of their political skins, hence the rumpus already under way at Washington as to who passes McNary-Haugen first. The Senate reported the McNary bill weeks ago and has been waiting for the House and insists that the House do its stuff. It's now up to the House to accept the invitation or pass the buck back to the Senate.

## MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange,  
Lansing, Mich., under date of March  
30, 1928.

WHEAT—Michigan wheat is selling for the highest price in many months. We look for the strong market to continue.

CORN—Selling for the highest price on the crop. We look for still higher prices.

OATS—Now selling for the highest price on the crop. We look for continued strong market through May.

RYE—Also selling for the highest price on the crop. May advance another five cents per bushel.

BEANS—Selling at the highest price in several years. We may see fifty cents to \$1.00 still further advance. The market is very strong.

(Continued on page three)

## Protest Suspends Hay Rate Boost Till Aug. 15

Action by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and about 100 other organizations and hay dealers has resulted in the Interstate Commerce Commission suspending its recent reclassification of Michigan hay and straw rates to Southern States until August 15, 1928, pending further hearings in the matter. The proposed reclassification would have jumped Michigan rates to Southern states as much as \$25.30 to \$57.20 per carload.

## LARGER ACREAGES OF ALL IMPORTANT CROPS INTENDED

Michigan Increases Will Be  
In Potatoes, Barley,  
Beans, Wheat

Lansing, Mich., March 17.—Michigan farmers are intending to have larger acreages of all the important crops except hay for harvest this year according to the annual intentions to plant report issued today by Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician for Michigan. The report also showed that in most instances farmers throughout the United States are planning crop acreages that will exceed last year's.

There is a prospective increase in spring wheat acreage in Michigan of 35 per cent; however, the intentions for the North Central group of States is for a spring wheat acreage of 98.3 per cent as large as last year.

The intentions report for the grain crops in Michigan shows increases amounting to three per cent for corn two per cent for oats, and 40 per cent for barley. In the United States an increase of 2.8 per cent is indicated for the corn acreage and 28.9 per cent for the barley acreage, but for the country as a whole, farmers intend to plant only 98.6 per cent as much acreage to oats. If the intentions of the farmers in the North Central group of states are carried out, this area will have 1.7 per cent more corn, 28.2 per cent more barley, and slightly less oats acreage this year than last.

Potato growers throughout the country intend to increase the potato acreage again this year. The intentions for the United States are 111.9 per cent, for the North Central group of states 113.5 per cent, and for Michigan 110 per cent. There was a 16 per cent increase in the Michigan acreage last year, but the production turned out the shortest since 1916 because of the small yield per acre. If Michigan farmers actually plant this increased acreage and an average yield results, the output will be a 32 million bushels crop. If the indicated increase for the United States is carried out and an average yield results, a total production of 411 million bushels will be obtained which will be another crop above normal consumption requirements.

The intentions inquiry further indicated that Michigan farmers plan to increase their bean acreage about 15 per cent. This increased acreage with an average yield will mean a total production about 35 per cent larger than the average for the past ten years or 45 per cent larger than last year's short crop.

Throughout the United States the intentions are to cut less tame hay this year than last with a decrease in Michigan amounting to two per cent.

## SENATE REFUSES ESCH HIS SEAT

The United States Senate has refused to return Commissioner Esch to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was reported as likely in the March 16 Michigan Farm Bureau News.

Sensors from the South and the Middle West, together with those from West Virginia and Kentucky, provided the opposition to Mr. Esch. Recently the I. C. C. went on record as prohibiting coal carrying railroads from West Virginia and Kentucky from voluntarily cutting their rate 20 cents per ton on shipments destined for lake shipment into the Northwest, including Upper Michigan.

Mr. Esch had previously voted to allow railroads serving the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields serving the Northwest to cut their rates 20 cents, thereby increasing a 20 cent advantage over W. Va., and Kentucky fields to 40c per ton. For a time he favored allowing the West Virginia and Kentucky roads to cut 20 cents, too; but reversed himself on the final vote. West Virginia and Kentucky mines declare that the 40 cents per ton difference will give the Pennsylvania and Ohio operators a monopoly in the Northwest coal business.

Latest reports have it that the West Virginia and Kentucky mines and railroads plan to take the I. C. C. into Federal court, which would be something new for the I. C. C. A successor to Mr. Esch has not been named.

## TELLS HOW SHEEPMEN ON THE UNDER SIDE OF THE WORLD WON OUT OVER HARD CLIMATE AND 12,000 MILE HAUL

J. F. Walker Sees In Their Organized Solution Of  
Marketing Problem A Lesson For U. S.  
Wool Producers Who Have Little  
Bargaining Power

"Any man who views the enormous wool industry of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and thinks that it is the result of any natural advantages for wool production over the United States or the rest of the world has another think coming," J. F. Walker, sec'y of the Ohio Wool Growers Ass'n, who recently studied the wool industry in various parts of the world for the U. S. government, told a meeting of Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool members at State Farm Bureau headquarters March 29.

"By co-operation those people have achieved a marketing advantage which triumphs over a 12,000 mile haul to market and most adverse climatic conditions, but it was forced onto them by those same conditions, and it took years to build it," said Mr. Walker. "The New Zealander and his cousins put both wool and mutton into the London markets to net them as good and sometimes better prices than the American producer gets."

"When I told a New Zealander that 90 per cent of farmers in the United States, right in the world market for wool, sell their clips to speculators, he told me I must be spoofing him."

"In Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the wool producers and companies handling wool sell that wool to the world in an orderly manner. That has been brought about by various means, all induced by hard necessity. In Australia 25 sales companies handle all the wools, which are sold by public auction. (In Philadelphia and Boston alone we have 400 or more wool firms). Annually the sales companies and the producers' ass'n name representatives to a central committee which calculates the national wool crops, sets the advances to be made the producers as the wool comes into storage, announces the wool to be released for sale each month and prorates the monthly amount for delivery from the various districts."

"When wools are sold at public auction, the growers or their ass'ns have a right to set a value on their wool. If they don't do so, the Central Ass'n acts for them. When such wool is offered at auction, should the bids not reach the set value, it may be withdrawn to be offered later. In 1927 more than 900,000,000 pounds of Australian wool were fed to the market in this manner. Group wool marketing along somewhat similar lines prevails in New Zealand and South Africa."

(Continued on page 4)

## A Working Plan of The Equalization Fee

Indiana Editor Reasons It Out By Applying The  
Principle to a Few Holders of the  
Nation's Crop of Wheat

Down in Indiana, Edward Beckley edits the Benton County Tribune. Mr. Beckley is close to the hearts of his readers. He understands the agricultural problem that faces the farmers of Benton County. He, like many other editors, has studied the McNary-Haugen bill.

Like all other seasoned newspaper men, trained to sift bunk from fact, Editor Beckley knows that no one has ever attacked either the necessity for nor the basic principle embodied in the McNary-Haugen proposal.

He knows that those opposing this legislation have developed a great smoke screen and this smoke screen consists of much talk about the equalization fee. That there be no misunderstanding of the farmers in Benton County, Editor Beckley the other day devoted his own column to as fair a description of the equalization fee as we believe has yet been published.

That Editor Beckley's description of the much talked of equalization fee may be had by farmers in all of the states in the Union as well as in Benton County, Indiana, we reproduce it here:

"Smith and Jones and Brown and I own all the 800,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States, and the people of this country use about 600,000,000 bushels. We four have 200,000,000 bushels apiece and if none export it is clear that one of us is going to have the 200 million bushels left on his hands."

"The fellow who sells last is going to get left, and all of us try to get it sold first. The result is we take what they offer, \$1.00 per bushel, regardless of the fact that there is a tariff of 40 cents a bushel on wheat."

"We four decide to talk it over. We agree that I shall immediately ship my 200 million bushels to Europe and take a dollar a bushel. That leaves the other three wheat owners with just enough to supply the requirements of the home market. They don't need to hurry about selling, for the tariff keeps out Australian and Argentine wheat until the price in the United States gets about \$1.40 per bushel."

"Jones, Smith and Brown therefore sell for \$1.40 per bushel, and divide the extra 40 cents with me because I shipped mine and removed the surplus. They each pay me 10 cents a bushel for wheat I shipped to the world market."

"That leaves them \$1.30 and gives me the same price, \$1.30 per bushel, whereas we all stood to take the world price of \$1.00 per bushel if we had worked independently and each of us tried to get in first on the market, in competition with each other."

"The 10 cents per bushel they paid me was their equalization fee, but they didn't mind it for they were still 30 cents a bushel ahead of the game."

"If only four men in the United States owned all the wheat, this plan of marketing could easily be carried out and the tariff would mean something. But when there are four million farmers or thereabouts who own crops, how are you ever going to get them to work as did Jones and Smith and Brown and I?"

"There's about a million that don't believe in co-operation, and another million that oppose the equalization fee without knowing just why; another bunch that says the Farm Bureau don't amount to anything, and all of them ready to rush their wheat to market to beat the other fellow to it."

"The McNary-Haugen bill with its equalization fee is simply a means of enforcing the plan of Jones, Smith, Brown and I to all agricultural products that have an exportable surplus."

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LEE CHILSON .....Editor

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## STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

## LEGISLATION

Passage of the Copper-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.

## TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:  
(a) Two cent gasoline tax for highway funds.  
(b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy.  
(c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities.  
(d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same.  
(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 \$600,000 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.

## SENDING FARMERS TO TOWN

The administration policy with respect to agriculture is gradually becoming apparent. Stated briefly, it seems to be: "Cut the acreage and send the extra farmers to town." Putting the matter more gently, as in the president's words as given to congress in December of 1927:

"The most effective means of dealing with surplus crops is to reduce the surplus acreage. While this can not be done by the individual farmer, it can be done thru the organizations already in existence, thru the information published by the Department of Agriculture, and especially thru banks and others who supply credit refusing to finance an acreage manifestly too large."

Again, Secretary Hoover has said:

"Generally, the fundamental need is a balancing of agricultural production to our home demand."

In response to a question by a reporter as to what Mr. Hoover meant by stabilization in agriculture, he is reported to have replied:

"I mean primarily the reduction of our various agricultural surpluses."

It is perfectly all right for President Coolidge or Secretary Hoover to believe in this program, which means taking about ten million acres of land out of wheat, ten million acres of land out of cotton, ten million acres of land out of corn, and cutting the hog production down by ten million head so that it will fit the reduced acreage of corn. Wallace's Farmer attempted to put on a program looking in this direction back in 1921 and 1922, when we tried to get farmers to reduce their corn acreage. As a result of our experience seven years ago, we did some rather serious thinking, the results of which we would like to pass on to President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover and others who are in a similar frame of mind with respect to the farm problem.

In the first place, if we are going to get off the world market with our farm products at any time in the near future, it will be necessary to put on an intensive drive, similar to those which were conducted during the war. Second, if the drive is successful and the acreages are reduced sufficiently, it will be necessary to send about three million more farm people into the cities. The laboring people now living in the city, who are fearful about the unemployment situation which has developed this past winter, may well inquire what influence this flood of farm population into the cities will have on them.

Proponents of the Coolidge-Hoover view say: "But this reduction in farm acreage and shift of farm population to the cities will not be done all at once. It will take place gradually." But if this is the view taken, it means that our farm products will be on the European market a long time, and that the process of starving out the farmers will be a long-drawn-out, painful affair.

In justice to President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover, it must be recognized that whatever solution is adopted for our farm problem there are many drawbacks. Every person is entitled to his own opinion as to what is the best solution. Leaving the farmer out of account altogether and thinking only of the long-time welfare of the nation, we question whether a program of gradually starving the surplus farmers out will bring the right answer. Is it not likely to bring about a period of rather serious national instability twenty or thirty years hence? Is there not a chance that it will be necessary to attract several million people back onto the land again as soon as we have chased them into town? Intelligent care of our agriculture may be as important as intelligent care of our merchant marine and intelligent supervision of our foreign trade in manufactured products.—From Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa.

## THE SUPPORT FOR McNARY-HAUGEN

Addressing the House of Representatives March 1, Congressman L. J. Dickinson of Iowa declared that the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure, with the equalization fee, has had more united support from farmers than various other measures affecting other industries have had from the industries concerned. Mr. Dickinson said:

"The 'equalization fee' principle has been embodied in all of the surplus control legislation, known as the McNary-Haugen bills, from the introduction of the first bill to the present time.

Briefly, the bill now in Congress provides for a farm board authorized, upon petition of the growers of a majority of a particular commodity, to assist in removing, storing, and disposing of the surplus portion of the commodity, this to be accomplished by entering into agreements with cooperative associations or other agencies, the losses, costs, and charges to be paid from the funds secured from the collection of the 'equalization fee.' The principle is as old as government itself. It is that all beneficiaries of an undertaking in behalf of the public welfare shall contribute ratably toward paying the cost. It is new in name only. It is permissive legislation supplemented by sufficient government authority to enable the growers of a commodity to stabilize the price of that commodity by regulating its flow to market, the costs to be distributed as widely as the benefits—that is, over all the growers of the commodity.

It is important to note that this theory of legislation has been overwhelmingly indorsed by farm organizations. During all the hearings on this legislation, covering months of time over several years, not a single responsible farm organization or cooperative marketing association has appeared before the committee in either House in opposition to the measure. It is true that one organization, the National Grange, has favored the debenture plan, which is an indirect subsidy, since it proposes to divert tariff revenues to pay a bounty on exports. However, as late as in the spring of 1927 Mr. Taber, the master of the National Grange, while advocating the debenture plan, refused to oppose the McNary-Haugen bill, while on a previous occasion Doctor Atkeson, the Washington representative of the Grange, appeared before the committee on behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill. I think it is a fair statement to make that farmers have been more nearly united in their support of the McNary-Haugen bill than were the railroads in support of the various measures passed affecting them, the banks in the support of the Federal reserve act, or, indeed, the manufacturers as a whole in the support of particular tariff schedules.

## Shortage of Adapted Alfalfa Is Marked

Below are statistics showing the alfalfa seed situation for 1928. Note that approximately 70 per cent of the alfalfa seed adapted to Michigan and the corn belt is Utah grown. If Utah and other hardy, adapted alfalfa seed of good quality is desired it looks like a year when early purchases are advisable.

ALFALFA SEED SITUATION FOR 1928			
Alfalfa Seed Production by Leading States			
	1925 Crop Lbs.	1926 Crop Lbs.	1927 Crop Lbs.
*Utah	22,000,000	16,000,000	12,000,000
*Idaho	4,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
*South Dakota	4,000,000	4,000,000	750,000
*Montana	3,000,000	4,000,000	750,000
*Kansas	2,000,000	8,500,000	500,000
Arizona	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Texas and New Mexico	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Imports from Canada	4,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Misc.—about	7,500,000	7,500,000	2,000,000
Available for use in U. S.	53,500,000	58,000,000	31,500,000

\*Adapted to Northern half of United States.  
There probably was a carry-over into the 1926 crop of seven million pounds, making available around 65 million pounds for 1927 sowing.

Lumber dealer rushing into the newspaper office. "See here, you've published an announcement of my death by mistake. That's got to be fixed up somehow!" Editor: "Well, we never contradicted anything we have published, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll put you in the birth column tomorrow and give you a fresh start."

## April Nature Calendar

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

April is coming with wings of mist and scent of lilac. April is trailing her arbutus and her ground-pine over hill-slopes. April is making us new things to look at. Red-ruffled maples and pussy willows turned powdery. You may see them through her transparent wind. —Hilda Conkling.

The rich earthy odor of the woodland is most intense now when frequent April showers saturate the leaf-mold.

In sheltered sunny spots hepaticas, one of the first spring wild flowers, are blooming. Enjoy them where they are growing and leave them for others who may come tomorrow to see them.

In April the red maple proves itself most appropriately named. Its crimson blossoms make the tree a conspicuous object amid the duller colors of early spring.

The reason you may not see any bees in your walk in the country is because they are after the pollen from maple blossoms and the catkins of the willow and alder and must therefore fly high.

Ground beetles scale gnarled apple trees to search for canker-worms which perhaps have not yet hatched from their eggs and are waiting until leaves appear on the trees.

Forsythias, golden favorites of our parkways, may surprise us any morning with a burst of bloom. Their buds, already showing a yellow gleam are ready to make their display quickened by the sun's warm caress.

Chipping sparrows are back and singing lustily. Some morning when you think you hear a sewing machine humming energetically out in the meadow look for a tiny sparrow with a red-aurum crown.

Water witches explore the depths of lakes and ponds. These are the diving birds, grebes and loons, which have an uncanny habit of swimming about with only their heads projecting above the top of the water or with possibly only their bills pricking the surface of the lake.

Migrating scaup ducks, old squaws, pintails, buffleheads, and other interesting water fowl pause in flight to swim and feed in the waters of the great lakes.

Common terns, Caspian terns, black terns, herring gulls, laughing gulls, ring-billed gulls, Bonaparte gulls soar, glide and dip over the waves.

Along the shore, turnstones, sandpipers, and plovers run and bob about on their long legs, now racing over the dry sand, now wading in the wash of the waves.

Back in the reedy marshes, the big-footed mud hens—the coots and rails, stalk over the ooze with their long toes. Red-winged blackbirds fasten nests to cattail stems.

A flash of blue and white, the belted kingfisher, moves swiftly over the river and utters a loud rattling cry. Nearby one hears a soft "phoebe, phoebe." Under the bridge, the phoebe is setting about her nesting duties.

Some time about mid-April a loud chattering will be heard in the woods. Chipmunks just emerged from their winter burrows beneath old stumps and tree roots are celebrating their return to fresh air and sunlight.

On a bare sunny bank a cluster of garter snakes lie together with bodies intertwined. The warm sun is stirring their sluggish blood and will soon send them foraging for food.

Signs of spring are in the sky. A ruddy star, Arcturus, a thousand times as big as the sun, shines in the eastern sky. After it rises the constellation Corona. Old Hercules, too, is getting up.

The great bear swings to her spring position. Slowly her hind legs rise over her head as she poises herself on the tip of her nose.

## To Distribute Jap Barberrry at Cost

The annual distribution of plants this year will be the Japanese Barberrry sent out by the Agricultural Department of Central State Teachers College, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. For fourteen years Professor Myron A. Cobb of the Agricultural Department of the College has distributed plants at cost. Forty thousand walnuts have been distributed and 15,000 barberries.

The Japanese barberry is not the

one that harbors wheat rust but a decorative plant for the grounds or for hedge purposes. The plants are two year old seedlings.

"Is this a healthy town?" asked the newly arrived invalid.

"I should say so," answered the native. "When I came here I had not the strength to utter a word; I had scarcely a hair on my head; I couldn't walk across the room, and had to be lifted from my bed."

"You give me hope. How long have you been here?"

"I was born here."

## GERMAN FARMERS REFUSE TAXES IN THEIR DISTRESS

## Government Faces Problem as Agriculturalists Mark Time

Berlin—Farmers all over Germany have commenced to exert pressure on the Government, threatening the adoption of the most drastic measures to lessen their financial difficulties.

At a meeting in Berlin they announced their determination not to permit the importation of any food-stuffs which are also grown in Germany, and declared that they were prepared if necessary to cease paying taxes and fulfilling other financial obligations, in view of the fact that they are "at the end of their financial resources."

They also announced that they will refuse to allow the conclusion of a German-Polish commercial treaty since it affected the German farmers. Tax and interest payments as well as rents, they said, would henceforth be paid only from revenues, no longer from capital, and any attempt to enforce such payment would be met by "appropriate measures."

Meanwhile the farmers in certain sections of North Germany have already resolved to refuse to meet their tax and rent obligations, merely agreeing to pay wages and incomes bills in order to keep their farms going. In view of this precarious situation the Government intends to take over the payment of interest on rentmark bonds, due April 1 amounting to 75,000,000 marks, cancel certain tax arrears, and enable the farmers to obtain credits at low rates by contributing about 20 per cent of the interest rate from Reich funds.

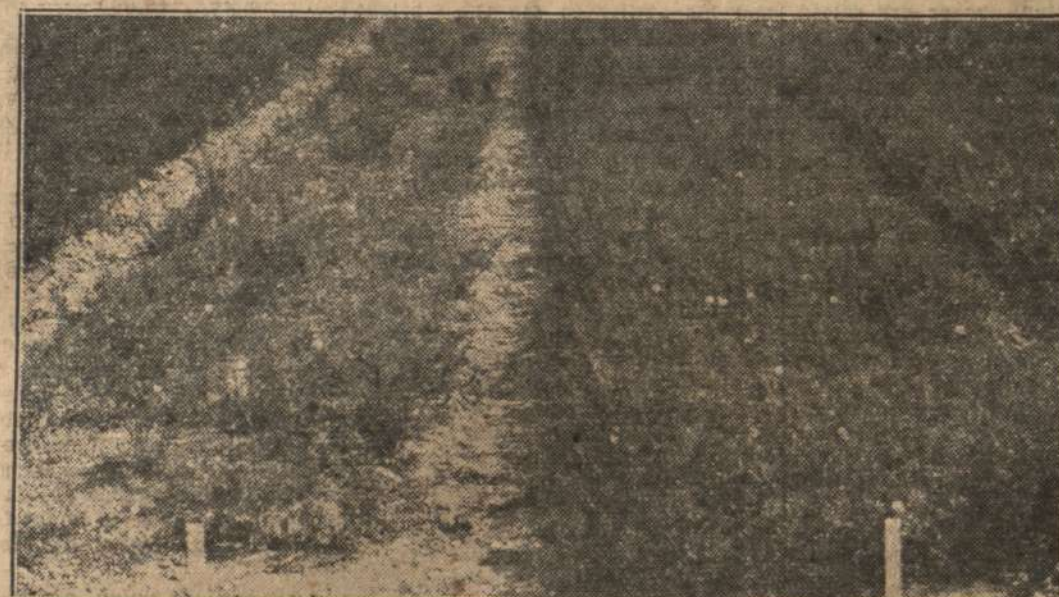
The farmers are making the commercial and tax policy of the Government as well as "international capital" and the Dawes plan responsible for their present difficult situation.—Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## MANAGER MAKES OWN SHEEP MARKING FLUID

Web Richards, Manager United Shippers, Howard County, Ceresco, Iowa, has experimented with almost everything that he has ever heard of for marking sheep, but nothing has ever proven as satisfactory as printer's ink, thinned down at least 50 per cent with kerosene. This dries quickly, leaving a clear, clean mark which seldom smears. Mr. Richards is pleased to report a good year for his 1927 business and is getting along very nicely. — National Live Stock Producer.

WANTED — Work by year or month on farm. Wife would be willing to board extra hands if necessary. Have four small children. Address W. A. C., care of Michigan Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Mich.

## 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



## ADVISES WHAT TO DO WITH WINTER DAMAGED WHEAT

Indiana Exp. Station Views Are Well Worth Reading

Farmers should not be in too great a hurry to abandon wheat fields that have been winter damaged, advises the Indiana Agr'l Experiment station at Purdue University.

Many a poor looking prospect at this time may still make a reasonable crop, and be worth saving for other reasons, including the getting of a stand of clover or grass. With much damage over a large portion of the soft wheat territory, this year's crop is likely to bring a higher price. Many a sick looking field will improve greatly in the next couple of weeks. In 1926, many wheat fields looked hopeless at this time but finally turned out profitable yields and neighbors wished they had not been so hasty in abandoning their fields.

Much can be done to help a poor prospect, and in fact save fields that would otherwise be practical failures, by a top dressing of 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. Several years experiments have shown profitable increases from such treatments, running over 10 bushels per acre in some cases. This fertilizer should be applied soon after growth gets well under way, or by the time the wheat is three or four inches high. It may be broadcasted by hand or sown through an endgate seeder or with the fertilizer disk drill with the tension taken off the springs and going crosswise of the wheat drills. The prospects are that such fertilizer treatment will be especially profitable this year. If the drill is used, clover may be seeded at the same time.

It should be remembered, too, that clover will have a better chance on thin wheat and compensate to a considerable extent for a poor yield of wheat. Furthermore, considering the saving of further seeding expenses, a half crop of wheat may yield more net profit than a crop of oats that might be substituted.

In cases where the soil is in condition to crumble and the ground is cracked going over it with a culti-packer will be helpful to the wheat and is also to be recommended for clover seeding. The soil should not be wet when culti-packed. But results are obtained by cultipacking crosswise to the drill rows. Where the condition of the wheat is such that it should be abandoned, oats will generally be the best substitute crop among the small grains.

Teacher: "What is the 'order of the Bath'?"  
Kid: "Pa first, then ma, the us kids, and then the hired girl."

## A Working Plan of the Equalization Fee

(Continued from page one)

"And it is just as simple and easy to operate with all the farmers of the United States in it as it is with the four as explained above. The only requirement is that they all get in. The McNary-Haugen bill makes them all come in, by requiring grain and live stock and cotton buyers to hold out the equalization fee on every unit of these farm products bought. Now this equalization fee held out does not hurt them any more than it hurts Jones and Brown and Smith as explained above. They can well afford to pay it.—From The Bureau Farmer.

## 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.
2. The wool pool sales charge, which includes grading, marketing, insurance and warehousing, is guaranteed at 2 1/2 cents per pound. Freight is extra.
3. An additional handling charge of 1/4 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 wool.
4. Liberal cash advances, if requested, will be made as before, on the arrival of wools at the Columbus warehouse. The pool will charge the same rate of interest it has to pay for money.
5. Wool will be loaded at points where it can be assembled most conveniently. Instructions will be furnished from the State office. Sacks will be furnished marketing members. Don't ship any wool without instructions.
6. Contract blank and full information may be obtained by writing the Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool, Lansing, Mich.

## Use This Coupon

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

I expect to have about.....lbs. of wool.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....R. F. D.....  
SHIPPING POINT.....

Don't delay filling out and returning this application

## College Field Tested Alfalfa Origins 6 Yrs.

Seed From Mild Climates Is Proved Unfit; Yet It Is Offered

By C. R. MCGEE  
Crops Dep't, Mich. State College  
In the spring of 1921 the Farm Crops Department established at East Lansing a series of alfalfa plots to test the adaptability of seed from the larger seed producing sec-

YIELD RECORDS OF ALFALFA SERIES A. SEEDED 1921									
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION									
Strain	Source	Yield 1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Aver.	12% Moisture
Group I Hardigan Grimm	Michigan	5.58	7.21	7.85	2.12	3.93	3.83	5.25	
	Idaho	5.63	7.09	7.68	2.49	3.28	3.19	4.89	
	S. Dakota	5.56	6.63	7.41	2.53	3.26	3.05	4.74	
Group II Common Common Common	Montana	5.11	6.39	7.26	2.52	3.90	2.78	4.52	
	Utah	5.15	6.96	6.92	2.47	1.94	1.78	3.98	
	Idaho	4.91	5.48	6.51	1.87	1.71	1.83	3.79	
Group III Peruvian Common	Arizona	3.83	1.11	1.74	0.32	.....	.....	1.16	
	Arizona	3.90	0.92	1.55	0.38	.....	.....	1.12	

From the above mentioned yields and other tests conducted by the Farm Crops Department, it is relatively easy to catalog alfalfa seed according to its adaptation to Michigan conditions into three groups.

Group I consists of the Hardigan, Grimm, Cossack, Baltic, and Ontario varieties. These strains are exceedingly well adapted to Michigan conditions. The Grimm and the Hardigan are the two most important strains. Only a very small supply of seed of the other strains of Group I are available.

Group II consists of common

tions of the United States and of foreign countries. Since a very high percent of the alfalfa seed sown in Michigan comes from sources outside of the state, it is very important that seed from these sections be tested for adaptability to Michigan conditions.

The following table shows the relative yields of air dry hay grown from seed from a few of the sources tested:

YIELD RECORDS OF ALFALFA SERIES A. SEEDED 1921									
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	Utah	5.15	6.96	6.92	2.47	1.94	1.78	3.98	
	Idaho	4.91	5.48	6.51	1.87	1.71	1.83	3.79	
Group III Peruvian Common	Arizona	3.83	1.11	1.74	0.32	.....	.....	1.16	
	Arizona	3.90	0.92	1.55	0.38	.....	.....	1.12	

strains from northern states and from high altitude sections of Utah and Idaho. A great deal of the seed available of Group II will consist of high altitude Utah common. The Montana, Dakota and Idaho seed crops are short this year.

Group III consists of the Peruvian and common from Arizona, Southern California, New Mexico, South America and South Africa. A considerable quantity of this seed will be available and it is reported that some of this seed is finding its way north. These strains lack winter hardiness and are absolutely unfit for Michigan conditions.

## What Members Say.

The Michigan Farm Bureau News is Glad to Hear From Members on Matters of Interest

### Must We Farmers Become Peasants?

Menominee, Mich.  
March 20, 1928  
Michigan Farm Bureau News:  
Lansing, Michigan,  
Gentlemen:

I have just read Dr. W. E. Dodd's address, and I ask myself the question, is it necessary that the farmers must become peasants?

What is the reason for the farmers being in a fix like that?

We must understand the why in order to apply a cure.

Everywhere, everybody is trying to make the best out of life. Large manufacturers organize and regulate production. Labor men organize and strive for higher wages and better living conditions. Only the farmer is chasing the wild goose.

Is it because we cannot acknowledge our own position that everybody tries to make fun of us?

Is it true that we are yokels, boobies, snoops?

Agriculture is the largest indus-

try in the United States. It is employing the most people and has the most money invested.

I have before me the Crop Report and Agricultural statistics for Michigan and for the years 1871 to 1927.

The statistics for the United States would give a more complete picture, but I have none of them on hand.

I made a thorough study of this report and I believe I can see the reason and a cure for this hopeless outlook of the farmer.

If for instance we take the statistics for the potato crops.

During the war the acreage of this crop was rapidly increasing up to 1921. In this year the acreage harvested was 350,000 acres in Michigan, the total production for that year was 27,200,000 bushels, that is an average of 80 bushels per acre which is a poor crop. In this year the average price on December 1 was 95 cents per bushel.

Induced by this price the farmers increased the acreage of potatoes in 1922 to 357,000 acres. The total production for this year was 37,842,000 which is an average of 106 bushels per acre.

The price dropped to 35 cents a bushel.

In 1923 and 1924 the acreage was reduced some, but not enough. The price stayed low.

In 1925 the acreage was reduced to 237,000 acres. The total production was 24,411,000 bushels. That is an average yield per acre of 103 bushels. The average price per bushel arose to \$1.62.

The farmers turned crazy about it and planted 249,000 acres. The total production was 23,388,000 bushels. The price dropped to \$1.20. In 1927 the acreage was still more increased the result was an average price of 90 cents on December 1.

Let us sum up:  
27,200,000 bu. averaged .....\$ .95  
37,842,000 bu. averaged ..... .85  
24,411,000 bu. averaged ..... 1.62  
23,388,000 bu. averaged ..... 1.20

The same is the case with every other product of agriculture; a high price brings about an increased production resulting in turn in a low price.

It is over production that cuts the prices; production must be adjusted to consumers' demand.

In 1927 there was a poor crop of potatoes in Michigan which should have brought a higher price; but for the entire United States there was a large crop that lowered the market price.

We see here plainly it would not pay to take any measures for a cure in one state only.

The only solution lives in a national program with consideration of the world market.

Each of the 6 1/2 million farmers in the United States produces without a thought to the plans of the rest and without considering whether he will produce at a profit or a loss.

We may, if we manage our farms wisely,—and we have a lot of ignorant farmers to compete with,—have a fairly good income and drive the unlearned fellows out of business; but when we improve our soil, thus bringing about bigger crops, when we improve the milk flow of our dairy cows, when we improve the laying capacity of our chicken flock we help take down prices.

If the prices of agricultural products be guaranteed by the government, as is sometimes suggested, that would only make matters worse. As high prices will only spur farmers to increase their production and that is just what brings about the trouble of slashed prices. You see, that guaranteed prices by the government must fail as it is simply as I said before, a matter of over production.

of producing without using common sense.

During the war and up to 1915 forty million acres pasture land and five million acres forest land was put in farm crops. Not a quarter of this was needed.

The result was during the last years over 30 million acres of farm land went out of use. Though still there is too much land under cultivation.

This is not a sound proposition. Is it possible to overcome all these obstacles?

I believe yes!

You ask, how?

Let us take advantage of the fact knowledge collected by the United States Department of Agriculture. We have the Farm Bureau in the different states of the Union.

These same Farm Bureaus can with assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture constitute an Agricultural Centre Bureau.

This Agricultural Centre Bureau shall send out question sheets to every farmer to be filled out and answered as to how many acres of each single crop he grew the preceding year, and how many acres of each he intends to plant the coming season. The statistician would have to work over the whole matter and find how much of an average would be required of each single crop.

Then an order should go out to the single farmer, when it should be advisable to increase or decrease, as the case may be, the acreage of certain crops in order to meet the demand of the consumers.

That would take the anarchy out of agriculture production and stabilize the prices.

The Agricultural Centre Bureau has to take care also of the marketing problem. A first class marketing expert (member of the Agricultural Centre Bureau) with his agents and sub-agents in every state should direct the marketing of the entire agricultural produce.

And then, too, the well organized farmers will be the strongest political factor to be reckoned with. It will be thus easy to bring about favorable laws.

The bringing of new land under cultivation must be subject to government regulation. Hand in hand with this should go a reforesting law, too.

Let this article be printed in every Farm Bureau paper, let us work and agitate for this idea, let us explain it to all the farmers and hammer it into their heads. Let us wake them up!

Don't say it cannot be done. If we work hard enough for it, the success will be ours. It will be worth while.

The trouble with us farmers is, that we split hairs over the little things, that we waste away our time and forces with unimportant things

## Do Your Own Selling

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

You get all the stock will bring. You get the advantage of having your own co-operatively employed salesmen at the Terminal markets sell your stock to the best advantage. They are here in your interest and take pride in getting the top or as near to it for you as they can. Through them, you go into the terminal market and deal with packers through our salesmen who are experienced in those markets.

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

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

Michigan Livestock Exchange  
Detroit, Mich.  
or  
Producers' Commission Ass'n  
East Buffalo, N. Y.

## Sign Here

### Agreement:

March 29, 1928

"I agree to pay all hospital bills, doctor bills, nurse bills, cost of court proceedings, lawyers' fees and any other cost or expense as well as any judgment, regardless of amount, that grows out of any injury caused by my car.

"As a further guarantee to the performance of this contract, I pledge all real estate, personal chattels and property of any kind which I may possess or hereafter acquire."

(Sign here).....

You might as well sign your name now because you are liable and your property is pledged that way anyhow if you own an automobile that operates on the highways.

BUT, IF YOU WANT TO UNLOAD the liability and avoid the risk to your own real and personal property at a comparatively insignificant cost, write us, or call our local agent in your community.

State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co.  
Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU  
State Agent  
Lansing, Michigan

Orders for Farm Bureau Brand Alfalfa Seeds are very heavy. In view of the shortage of adapted seed, early buyers should save money. See your co-op now.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE  
Lansing, Michigan

instead of having only the big end in view.

We must hold the forces of our organization ready and train them for this one big strike.

Our organizations are the Farm Bureau, let us use them for this end.

With fraternal greetings,  
Menominee Co. SEABRAM.  
Editor's Note—Reader comment on this article might be very interesting

The most acute hearing ability is possessed by the candidate who feels sure that he can sense the call of the people.



### Town Line POULTRY FARM

Hollywood and Tinted Strains and English Type S. C. White Leghorns. Also Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Rocks. All pure type Production Poultry. Bred for 15 years for heavy commercial egg production. Every bird individually banded and inspected by an authorized inspector. In breeding up the Famous Townline Egg Laying Strain, we have bred, not for a few high record hens only, but for

**HIGH FLOCK AVERAGES**

Our Direct from Farm to You Method, saves you 5 to 10 cents per chick on this High Quality Stock.

**FREE CATALOG** tells how we hatch, breed, cull, inspect and raise our stock. Tells what to feed and how to be successful. Full instruction on the Care of Baby Chicks. A genuine Poultry Guide. Write us.

**TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Box 208-A, Zeeland, Mich.**

## FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

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

### THE TRAFFIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

No Charge For Auditing

Farm Bureau Traffic Department

221-227 N. Cedar St.

Lansing, Mich.

## Prize Winning Eggs With Farm Bureau Feeds



Mr. John Arnold of Lansing Mich.

Mr. Arnold tells us that he has been using Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds for three years, with consistent high egg production. His feeding methods are similar to those recommended by most poultrymen. The laying mash is always before the hens, with sufficient scratch grain in the litter to maintain body weight and health. The prize winning eggs were not saved from one hen.

Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds provide the balanced ration that enables many Michigan flocks to set higher standards in both quantity and quality egg production. The public formula lists the ingredients pound for pound. More and more poultrymen who know egg making feedstuffs are adopting Farm Bureau Brand feeds. Distributed by co-operative ass'ns and authorized Farm Bureau agents.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service  
Lansing, Michigan



## EXPECT MUCH UTAH ALFALFA IN MICH.

Stands Close To Grimm For Hardiness; Grimm Supply Is Short

Tests of hardiness of Utah seed in Michigan bear out the statement that Utah, Idaho and Montana common alfalfa may all be classed in one group, according to Mr. H. C. Rath, of the Michigan State College Farm Crops Dept.

In tests at East Lansing, four or five years ago, the difference between the total yield from Utah Montana and Idaho common seed is negligible. None of them are quite as good as Grimm, but when the supply of Grimm is exhausted, farmers in this state may select seed from any of these states as his next choice and the prices should be practically the same.

Since there is plenty of Utah grown seed to be had, by far the greater acreage of Michigan alfalfa not planted to Grimm or Hardigan will be planted to Utah common, with assurances of good success, except under very adverse conditions.

The winters in Utah, where alfalfa seed is grown, are severe because of the high altitude. Minimum temperatures there go 10 to 20 degrees below zero, which are similar to the temperature ranges in the seed producing districts in Montana, Idaho or the Dakotas.

## Tells How Sheepmen Of Australia Won Out

(Continued from page one)  
"Such marketing is really in the nature of a gigantic pooling of common interest in the best handling of the wool crop. Along with the public auction, as described, which handles about 95 per cent of the Australian wool, the Australians impose rules on themselves to assure the continued good quality of their fleeces.

"Two months before shearing time most of the sheepmen pass every sheep before a sheep classifier who classifies the animals for mating with other classifications to improve the general flock. Some throw out about 30 per cent of their ewes each year. Furthermore, the people on the under side of the world have been forced to change our familiar varieties of sheep into new types to stand their conditions of drought, etc. The pooling idea of classification is carried out in the shearing. The low grades are sorted out. The cost is about 1 1/2 cents per pound, but the gain is 4 to 6 cents per pound.

"The United States produces about 50 per cent of its annual requirements of wool. So far the grower has not been as important as he might be in the marketing of it. We have about 30 wool pools, large and small, four or five of that number handle the bulk of the American pooled wool. More wool should come into the American wool pools. Wools are scarce and prices are good. Until American wool growers organize the marketing of their clips, they never will have much to say about the value of their wool. In the United States the wool pool system of assembling wool and marketing it by grade has made considerable headway in the past ten years, but there is much to be done. The Australian public auctions have been more than 40 years in their development to take in the entire national crop, but they seem to think it has been well worth it."

Mr. Walker's description of sheep growing conditions, both natural and economic, were interesting. He said that men on the other side of the world can't produce wool cheaper than we can in the United States.

Australia is as large as the United States, and has a population about that of Ohio scattered over that area, which comprises five states, each of which to keep traffic inside its own borders, installed railroads of different track gauges, which has made shipping costs sky high on account of the numerous transfers that have to be made.

The country is subject to frequent droughts; very little feed is produced. One producer told Mr. Walker it cost him \$18,000 to hold 100,000 sheep four months. Blow flies sometimes cause a great deal of trouble. All lands must be fenced against rabbits, which supply 60,000,000 pelts annually to the fur trade. Some sections must put up high fences to keep wild dogs from the sheep. The labor laws make \$20 a week, the minimum wage for any kind of help. The Closser Settlement Act enables the government to inform any large landholder at any time that it requires his lands for more intensive farming and settlement. As a result the sheep industry has been driven further inland to the drier areas. Queensland has had a four years' drought. Millions of sheep have died and still the country is overstocked with about 105,000,000 head.

South Africa, with an area of 435,000 square miles, has about 35,000,000 sheep. Its principal troubles are droughts and frequent scourges of parasites which often practically wipe out the sheep population over wide areas. In the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, sheep are drenched twice a month for protection against parasites.

New Zealand, with an area about that of Colorado, is better fixed in the matter of climate. It has a sheep population of 25,000,000.

Mr. Walker is addressing meetings of Michigan Wool Growers in the interest of the Michigan-Ohio Wool Pool at Lansing, Hastings, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Flint and Imlay City this week end.

There is considerable interest in the Farm Bureau's 1928 wool pool. Many new pooling contracts have been signed. Hundreds of wool pool sacks have been sent to poolers and wool is being shipped to Columbus by some poolers who are not located at carload points.

## Plan Vigorous Tariff Boost For Farmers

(Continued from page one)  
tion of all such meats offered for entry and refused admission into the United States unless the same be exported by the consignee within the time fixed therefor in such rules and regulations."

SEC. 5. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 707, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 707. MILK, fresh, 5 cents per gallon; sour milk or buttermilk, 2 cents per gallon; cream, 40 cents per gallon; Provided, That fresh or sour milk containing more than 7 per centum of butterfat shall be dutiable as cream, and cream containing more than 45 per centum of butterfat shall be dutiable as butter."

SEC. 6. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 708, of such Act, is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 709. MILK, condensed or evaporated, in hermetically sealed containers, unsweetened, 2 cents per pound; sweetened, 3 cents per pound; all other, 2 1/2 cents per pound; whole milk powder, 6 cents per pound; cream powder, 14 cents per pound; and skimmed milk powder, 3 cents per pound; malted milk and compounds or mixtures of or substitutes for milk or cream, 40 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 7. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 709, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 709. BUTTER, 16 cents per pound; oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, 16 cents per pound."

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"PAR. 709. BUTTER, 16 cents per pound; oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, 16 cents per pound."

SEC. 8. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 710, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 710. Cheese, and substitutes therefore, 10 cents per pound, but not less than 40 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 9. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 711, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 711. BIRDS, live: Poultry, 6 1/2 cents per pound; all other, 5 cents per pound; all other, 5 cents per pound; valued at more than \$5 each, 40 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 10. That title 1, section 2, paragraph 712, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 712. BIRDS, dead, dressed, or undressed: Poultry, 12 cents per pound; all other, 16 cents per pound; all of the foregoing, prepared or preserved in any manner and not especially provided for, 70 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 11. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 713, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 713. EGGS of poultry, in the shell, 15 cents per dozen; frozen eggs, egg yolk, egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved and not especially provided for, 15 cents per pound; dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, 5 1/2 cents per pound."

SEC. 12. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 724, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 724. CORN or maize, including cracked corn, 30 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; corn grits, meal and flour and similar products, 60 cents per one hundred pounds."

SEC. 13. That title 2, section 202, of such Act is amended by repealing paragraph 1517.

SEC. 14. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 735, of such Act is amended by adding after paragraph 735 a new paragraph, as follows:

"PAR. 735. A. Bananas, green or ripe, 50 cents per bunch."

SEC. 15. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 737, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 737. Cherries, in their natural state, sulphured or in brine, 2 1/2 cents per pound, pitted cherries, in their natural state, sulphured, or in brine, 5 cents per pound; maraschino cherries and cherries prepared or preserved in any manner, 50 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 16. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 763, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 763. Beans, not especially provided for, green or unripe, 3 cents per pound; dried, 5 cents per pound; in brine, prepared or preserved in any manner, 5 cents per pound."

SEC. 17. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 770, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 770. Onions, 3 cents per pound, garlic, 2 cents per pound."

SEC. 18. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 769, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 769. White or Irish potatoes, 1 cent per pound; dried, dehydrated or desiccated potatoes, 5 cents per pound; potato flour, 5 cents per pound."

SEC. 19. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 770, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 770. Tomatoes, in their natural state, 3 cents per pound, tomato paste, 40 per centum ad valorem; all other, prepared or preserved in any manner, 40 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 20. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 772, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 772. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem; Provided, That in the assessment of duties on vegetables no segregation or allowance of any kind shall be made for foreign matters or impurities mixed therewith."

SEC. 21. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 773, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"Paragraph 773. Vegetables, if cut, sliced or otherwise reduced in size, or if parched or roasted, or if pickled or packed in salt, brine, oil, or prepared or preserved in any other way and not specially provided for; sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for; soy beans, prepared or preserved in any manner; bean sticks, miso, bean cake and similar products not specially provided for; soups, pastes, balls, puddings, hash and all similar forms, composed of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat, or fish, or both, not specially provided for, 50 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 22. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 777, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 777. Hay, \$6 per ton; straw, \$1 per ton."

paragraph 768, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 768. Onions, 3 cents per pound, garlic, 2 cents per pound."

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SEC. 21. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 773, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"Paragraph 773. Vegetables, if cut, sliced or otherwise reduced in size, or if parched or roasted, or if pickled or packed in salt, brine, oil, or prepared or preserved in any other way and not specially provided for; sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for; soy beans, prepared or preserved in any manner; bean sticks, miso, bean cake and similar products not specially provided for; soups, pastes, balls, puddings, hash and all similar forms, composed of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat, or fish, or both, not specially provided for, 50 per centum ad valorem."

SEC. 22. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 777, of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 777. Hay, \$6 per ton; straw, \$1 per ton."

SEC. 23. That title 1, section 1, paragraph 780, of such Act is amended by adding after paragraph 780, a new paragraph to read as follows:

"PAR. 781. Horseradish roots, 40 per centum ad valorem."

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gressman that he is expected to do his utmost to bring about a change before he comes home?

I also wonder if our public servants realize how many unpaid, how many despondent men and women have been created, how many hopes have been blasted while they have dilly dallied from one session through another over methods and means of pleasing themselves, or their particular faction?

The farmer has stood about enough bunk about unconstitutional means and practical ways, they now want action. And my suggestion would be to demand it or put servants there who will obey orders. I'm disgusted with the Congressman who tells you there's no use voting for the McNary-Haugen Bill because the Chief Executive will veto it. I say, stand your ground and refuse to take nothing less than what will bring recognition to the farmer's appeal for assistance and if they

haven't backbone enough to stand the pressure they had better come home, and let us have some one there who can do the job for us.

We've waited seven long years now and while we have been waiting, the millionaires have not grown less. When we hear of the great wealth of America (65 cents out of every dollar of bank deposits of the world are credited to America) when we think of it and then know of the struggle among our class and the number losing out every day, one has no patience with the political aspirants claiming farm friendship. Actions will tell more than promises, the man who DOES should have far more consideration than the man who says "I'm thinking about you and if I think you need something perhaps we can help you some time in the future."

Our idea of a good joke would be to call up Scotland on the telephone and reverse the charges.

## FARMERS!

Insure in the Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Michigan

18,000 Members, over \$70,500,000 at risk. Net Assets and Resources \$356,619.53. Established 1908—have paid \$3,262,753 in losses.

A broad liberal policy covering all farm property at as low a cost as good business methods will permit.

A \$1,000 Blanket Policy is often worth a \$2,000 Classified Policy, as it covers what you lose. If stock and tools are saved all will apply on hay and grain or vice versa.

There is a vast difference in policies—A cheap narrow policy is a dear buy.

Write For Information W. T. LEWIS  
Secretary State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.  
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