

## SEN. SMOOT TELLS WHY SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY DROOPS

American Interests Want To Kill Domestic Sugar Production.

### TO REAP CUBAN PROFITS

Tariff Raise To Aid Farmer, Manufacturer and Consumer.

In the April 12 edition of the News we printed a section of a recent great speech in the United States Senate by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah in defense of the proposed increase in the tariff on sugar imports, particularly Cuban sugar, as a means for saving the beet sugar and cane sugar industries of the United States, and thereby benefiting American agriculture, as well as protecting American consumers of sugar against the extortionate sugar prices exacted by Cuba whenever she gets control of our sugar market, by reason of the disappearance of the safeguarding domestic production.

In the section published April 12, Senator Smoot recalled gouging of American consumers in 1920 by Cuban sugar interests (largely controlled by American capital) when in a sugar shortage in this country they ran the price of raw sugar from 5 1/2 to 23 1/2 cents per pound thereby taking \$600,000,000 in excess charges from the American people.

In that section of the address, Mr. Smoot charged that the principal interests now opposed to a sugar duty increase are chocolate and candy manufacturers with interests in Cuba, soft drink manufacturers, and the National City Bank of New York, which he said, has millions of dollars invested in Cuban sugar property.

**Wrecking Our Industry**  
In today's installment of the address, Mr. Smoot tells us that the growth of the Cuban sugar industry and the preferential tariff treatment accorded it has almost wrecked our domestic sugar industry and how that has been accomplished. Also, why the production of beet sugar and cane sugar in the United States should be given the tariff protection that will enable it to live and prosper, with beneficial results to our farmers, domestic sugar manufacturers and sugar consumers. Senator Smoot said:

"There is no just reason why the proposed increase in the import duty on sugar should be singled out for attack, because that commodity is cheaper today than it has been for many years; in fact, it is about the cheapest food one can buy. Today the housewife is paying but little more for sugar than she paid in pre-war days, while the price of all other food products has increased more than 50 per cent. Had sugar prices increased in the same proportion as other prices, sugar would be selling for more than 2 cents a pound higher than it is today.

**Beet Sugar Requires Skill**  
"It may be interesting at this point to compare the marketing and the selling price of sugar with that of some other commodities. In the culture of the sugar beets and in the manufacture of sugar therefrom the highest type of scientific and technical skill is involved from the time the seed is planted until the sugar is sacked. The manufacturing process alone requires the erection of a mill at a cost of from \$750,000 to \$3,000,000 and the product is often shipped thousands of miles to market. Notwithstanding this, according to the United States Department of Labor, the retail price of sugar is less than half the price of navy beans, which require but little cultivation and go through no process of manufacture. I could give a list of hundreds of other agricultural products as to which the same thing may be said.

"The increase recommended by the committee over the existing rate is 44 cents a hundred pounds. As the per capita consumption of sugar, excluding that used in the manufactured products having an established standard price, is about 60 pounds per annum, the additional cost to the consumer would not exceed 26 cents a year, provided the full increase were reflected in the retail price. This, however, is extremely doubtful. But if this small increase in the price to the consumer should occur by reason of the increased tariff, it would be offset by the advantage of maintaining an adequate domestic sugar supply as an insurance against unduly high sugar prices.

**Who is Consumer's Friend?**  
"As far as the interest of the American consumer is concerned, comparing the action of the Cuban sugar industry with that of the American beet sugar industry, I ask in whose hands is that interest safer? It is safer in the hands of a foreign industry, controlled by a small group of financially powerful Americans, ready whenever the opportunity presents itself to gouge the American people out of hundreds of millions of dollars; or is it safer in the hands of Americans who have invested their money in an

(Continued on page three)

## VISITED FEDERAL FARM BOARD



Last February the group of men above interviewed the Federal Farm Board at Washington with regard to the capabilities of the Michigan Elevator Exchange as the grain and bean handling co-operative for Michigan.

Top row, left to right: Gifford Patch, Jr., Economics Dep't, Dean J. F. Cox, Michigan State College; Sec'y C. L. Brody, State Farm Bureau; A. B. Love, observer for Saginaw county farmers, and Prof. R. V. Gunn, State College Economics Dep't. All of whom were present as observers representing Michigan agriculture in general.

Bottom row, left to right: H. D. Horton, Milton Burkholder, Carl J. Martin, Waldo E. Phillips, officers and directors of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, and L. E. Osmer, its general manager.

## PRESIDENT TELLS HOUSE TO SOLVE TWO TARIFF KNOTS

All Troubles Settled Except Debenture and Flexible Tariff Items.

## SENATE PUT THEM IN CONFERENCE

Side-Step House Must Act First On Question.

The tariff bill continues in the hands of the Senate and House conference committee.

All differences of opinion as regards rates on farm and other products have been ironed out, with the exception of the duty increase on sugar imports, which the House is to vote on.

As a rule, the Senate and House conferences accept the highest duties granted farm products, whether voted by the Senate or House. The Senate put hides, leather and shoes on the free list, but the conferees restored the House duties of 10 per cent on hides, 12 1/2 to 30% on leathers, and 20% on shoes. For years these items have been allowed free entry.

The House increased the duty on Cuban raw sugar from 1.76 to 2.4c per pound. The Senate made it 2 cents.

The coming house vote will settle that question. Representatives of all sugar producing states are working to get the House to vote the highest possible rate on Cuban sugar imports.

With the matter of rates out of the way, controversy rages in the committee over the export debenture plan, the amendment to take the flexible tariff provisions from the President. Both proposals were voted into the bill in the Senate over the President's objections by coalition insurgent Republicans aided by the Democrats, who were charged with seeking to embarrass the President. In the Senate-House conference committee these differences were not reconciled, forcing them back to both Houses.

Latest news is that the President

## BUREAU EXPECTS BIG INCREASE IN 1930 WOOL POOL

Receives Largest Call for Shipping Sacks In Years.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool reports that more sacks have been sent to farmers requesting them to date than has been the case for several years. Calls for sacks continue heavy. The Bureau's 1929 wool pool showed a large increase in volume over the 1928 pool, and there is every indication that the 1930 pool may double the 1929 pool. Wool growers desiring to participate in the 1930 pool should write for pooling contract and wool sacks, figuring about 20 fleeces or about 175 lbs. of wool to the sack. Write, Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool, 221 No. Cedar street, Lansing, Michigan.

The Pool again calls attention to the necessity of all wool shippers tying fleeces with paper twine. The wool trade announces that fleeces tied with binder twine and the like is subject to a price discount of 20 per cent.

### Jackson Elects Officers

Jackson—Officers and directors elected at the annual meeting of the Jackson County Farm Bureau, April 8 are: Pres. R. V. Tanner, re-elected; directors: Mrs. Fred Day, Mrs. Henry True, Mr. W. Eckerson, Dennis Cobb, O. Crasper, Arthur Landon. The Board meets May 1 to elect a vice president, secretary and treasurer.

has agreed to a vote by the House next week on both questions. Administration leaders will make every effort to kill both proposals, and as the vote is likely to be along strict party lines it will be somewhat of a miracle if the final bill contains the debenture and flexible tariff amendments.

Representatives from all sugar producing states are working to get the House to vote the highest possible tariff on Cuban sugar imports.

## ASK STATE BOARD \$100 PER MILE FOR POST ROADS

Equal Consideration Sought For Township And City Streets.

### ASK FOR LEGISLATION

That Will Enable State Adm. Board To Help Townships.

Armed with evidence to support the claim that even the dirt roads of Michigan are carrying a traffic that originates largely outside the townships which pay their costs, eight speakers appeared on April 21 before the State Administrative Board supporting a resolution passed by Farm Bureau county taxation committees at the meeting held April 18, and which calls for state aid of \$100 per mile for rural post roads. The resolution reads as follows:

"We endorse the work of the State Farm Bureau in keeping the question of relief for local roads before the public. We believe that both cities and townships should have equitable consideration, and to this end request the State Administrative Board to hold in reserve a sufficient fund to provide approximately one hundred dollars (\$100) for the maintenance of each mile of rural post roads other than state roads, subject to such regulations and control as may be suggested by the State Highway Commissioner in the interests of economy and efficiency in the use of the funds."

The speaker reiterated the willingness of farmers to see justice done both to the farmer and to the city man but warned that farmers would be unwilling to see the state make provision for the cities without giving proportionate consideration to rural needs.

Recognizing the lack of legislation authorizing an immediate distribution to townships, the speakers made it clear that they wanted to be assured that the Board will recommend legislation along this line to the next legislature, and also that the Board will so shape its program that funds will be immediately available upon the passage of such an act. The resolution was referred to the road committee of the Board at the conclusion of the hearing.

The speakers heard by the Administrative Board were: C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager of the State Farm Bureau; John W. Goodwine, State Representative from Sanilac county; J. L. Hoyt, of the rural mail carriers; S. J. McKinley, Secretary of the Kent county road commission; Roy Cuff, Jackson; Frank Bennett, Nashville; M. B. McPherson and R. Wayne Newton.

### Bee Information

W. F. Johnston, Van Buren County Agricultural Agent, had a beekeepers school recently, at which it was brought out that scattering bee colonies throughout the orchard is good practice as at the time the bee becomes most important in pollination his flights are much shorter. Honey investigators find that cakes made with honey stay fresh two weeks and oatmeal honey cookies do not get to their best for a month.

### 100 YEARS OF AGRICULTURE

July 4, at Howell, all Livingston county will celebrate with pageant and other features the 100th year of agriculture in that county.

## How Ships Ride In Salt or Fresh Water

"During 1929 the average salt-water draft of 3,296 commercial vessels transiting the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific was 20.9 feet. From the Pacific to the Atlantic the average draft of 3,134 commercial transits was 24.2 feet. The average draft of the total commercial transits during the year, 6,430 was 22.5 feet. The transit of vessels of the greatest draft through the canal in 1929 were three of the Bethore and one of the Chlore, carrying iron ore from Chile to the United States, drawing 35 feet. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the vessel of the greatest draft was the whaling ship Kosmos, from Sandefjord, Norway, to Wellington, New Zealand, with a draft of 34 feet."—"Journal of Commerce," New York.

A 27-foot St. Lawrence seaway would easily accommodate these average drafts.

## NEW TAXES MUST CUT LOCAL LEVIES OR BUREAU BALKS

Farm Bureau Would Approve Properly Drawn Income Tax.

### SCHOOLS NEED RELIEF

Asks Grange And Club Officers To Discuss Income Taxation.

Emphasizing their approval of a state income tax if properly drawn, but declining to concede that farm tax relief depends more upon the kind of tax that is levied than it does upon the way in which new revenues are to be used, County Farm Bureau taxation committees from over the state, in a meeting at the Michigan Farm Bureau headquarters on April 18, passed a set of resolutions demanding that any new taxes which may be introduced shall be used to reduce and equalize local tax levies, particularly the school tax.

The committees threatened opposition to an income tax or any other new tax unless it is accompanied by a workable guarantee that the proceeds will be so used as to reduce and equalize present farm taxes.

National legislation on the income tax as prepared by the American Farm Bureau was endorsed as a necessary step if the main burden of taxation is to be shifted from property to incomes, and the need for economy laws was also stated.

State Grange and Farmers Club Association officers have been invited to the next meeting of the Farm Bureau committee, prior to the public hearing on income taxation which the Special Commission of Inquiry into taxation is expected to call.

Resolution of policy adopted by the County Farm Bureau tax committees as regards any new tax proposals, follows:

"We most heartily endorse the effort of the American Farm Bureau to secure Federal legislation that will make possible a shift from the general property tax to the income tax as the chief means of support for state and local government. We reaffirm the position of the Michigan State Farm Bureau as stated in its annual resolutions favoring the introduction of new and just forms of taxation to reduce and equalize local tax levies under such control from the state as is necessary to insure economy and efficiency in their use.

(Continued on page two)

## FEDERAL FARM BOARD SELECTS THE MICHIGAN ELEVATOR EXCHANGE AS GRAIN AND BEAN CO-OP FOR STATE

Exchange Is Organizing Bean Producers And Elevators For Bean Marketing In Annual and Monthly Pools; Seeks 50% of State Bean Production.

Most important farm news for the week is the fact that the Federal Farm Board has selected the Michigan Elevator Exchange as the grain and bean co-operative for Michigan. The Exchange is proceeding to organize bean producing farmers and bean handling co-op elevators under the Farm Board plan.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange is affiliated with the National Bean Marketing Ass'n, developed under the Federal Farm Board.

Michigan Elevator Exchange local elevators are now being organized for an annual and monthly bean pool. Farmers around those elevators will sign crop contracts to deliver their beans to the locals of the Elevator Exchange for handling in the bean pools. The usual cash advances will be made on delivery, and final settlement when the beans are sold.

Where there are no co-operative associations in bean producing territory, bean producers associations, affiliated with the Exchange, will be organized. The plan is to get at least 50 per cent of the Michigan bean crop under contract to the Michigan Elevator Exchange and the National Bean Marketing Ass'n as soon as possible. A representative of the Federal Farm Board has been working with the Exchange to that end for the past four weeks.

Prior to acceptance as the official bean marketing organization for Michigan, the Elevator Exchange was thoroughly investigated by the Federal Farm Board. Its successful record for the past nine years was taken into consideration. A Federal Farm Board man examined its financial structure; he traveled the state to find how the Exchange stands with local elevators and farmers; he called on the large firms who buy grain and beans from the Elevator Exchange. Following his report, the Exchange was recognized as the Federal Farm Board grain and bean marketing organization for Michigan.

Michigan men who are directors on the National Bean Marketing Ass'n, which includes the Michigan, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, California and New York co-operative bean marketing interests, are:

Mr. L. E. Osmer, Lansing, mgr., Michigan Elevator Exchange; Carl J. Martin, Coldwater, president, Michigan Elevator Exchange; James N. McBride, Burton, bean grower.

Progress of the Elevator Exchange is shown by the fact that it has come to market about \$9,000,000 worth of grain and beans annually for Michigan farmers, has paid good sized stock dividends to its member elevators each year, according to patronage, has paid seven per cent interest annually on all outstanding stock, and shows the following growth in net worth:

1921	\$ 13,346.86
1922	17,265.11
1923	34,688.12
1924	35,541.15
1925	67,249.19
1926	75,160.49
1927	119,974.37
1928	129,260.30
1929	156,774.55

# Bureau Opens Series Of Income Tax Articles

## Newton Shows Local Taxes Main Problem

By R. WAYNE NEWTON  
Director of Taxation, Michigan State Farm Bureau

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles on the subject of income taxation, based on Mr. Newton's remarks to Farm Bureau county committees at Lansing, April 18.

Right at the beginning let me say that the Farm Bureau officials, and its officers and Director of Taxation personally, have always been emphatically FOR the right kind of an income tax. However, just because a person knows where he wants to go is no reason for driving down a strange and crooked road with his throttle wide open and no brakes.

It is not the main object of the Farm Bureau to secure the passage of some kind of an income tax. Our object is to obtain as much as possible of the tax relief to which farmers are entitled, and to get it in the shortest possible time. An income tax is a necessary part of this program, and I believe that the right way to decide just where it fits in is to get all of the facts of our present position before us. Secretary Winder told us at Jackson that the first essential is to

have the facts before we try to remedy the situation, and the American Farm Bureau resolutions of last year say the same thing.

**Our Taxes Among Highest**  
It hardly seems necessary for me to say to you that taxes are high in Michigan, for you already know it. The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the average state and local tax per person, man, woman and child in Michigan is in the neighborhood of \$61.52. There are only 7 states out of 48 where taxes are higher, and none from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians.

Right here in Michigan, United States Department of Agriculture figures show that farm real estate taxes averaged \$1.84 per hundred dollars of actual value in 1924. These figures are very reliable for they are based upon statements made to census takers

covering 135,000 Michigan farms or 70 per cent of all the farms in the state. Higher figures were reported from only 3 states out of the entire country.

### Taxes Constitute Rent Value

This high tax on Michigan land values means that the government is absorbing most of the income which our farms are earning. A joint investigation by Michigan State college and the U. S. Department of Agriculture revealed that taxes consumed more than half of the rent value of rented farms over the 8 years 1919-1926 inclusive. Similar investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture in 14 other states have failed to produce a single case where taxes have been higher in terms of the income from land than they have been here in Michigan. This is important. There is every reason to believe that our farmers are more in need of tax relief than those in almost any other part of the country and it seems obvious that the relief must be substantial if it is to do much good.

**Total Michigan Farm Tax Bill Small**  
Michigan farm taxes are heavy as all of you people well know, but a great many people have gone ahead to jump to the conclusion that the total amount of taxes which Michigan farmers pay must therefore be a staggeringly high total. This is not true.

The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated the total amount of property taxes paid by Michigan farmers in 1927 at \$28,293,000. We have estimated the 1929 farm tax by two different methods and get figures varying from 30 to 31 million dollars. One of these figures is based on the Federal estimate and the other is entirely independent, so one checks the other. This means that somebody else paid \$233,000,000 of property taxes in Michigan in 1929, not to speak of the corporation taxes and the Federal taxes, of which farmers pay hardly any. Six years ago there were about 1,200 farm owners in Michigan who paid Federal income tax on their farm incomes. It is doubtful if there are 750 Michigan farmers paying the tax today.

I do not give you these figures in order to create sympathy for the other fellow, although there are many others besides farmers who need tax relief. I am giving them because I think that when they are better understood both by farmers and non-farmers it will be easier to secure farm tax relief.

A great many people have been picturing farm tax relief as a very expensive proposition. As a matter of fact, if the annual increase in property taxes could be halted for one year and the savings applied against the

farmers' taxes it would almost wipe out all taxes on the agricultural industry. Farm tax relief does not require the raising or spending of any large sum of money. The important item is to apply the money to the right spot, so that it will have a proper effect on the \$31,000,000 and not go altogether to reduce the \$233,000,000, or, worse yet, fail to reduce either! If the people who live in the cities realized how little it would cost to relieve the farmer of the part of his tax that constitutes an excess burden, we would not have to wait long for relief. They think of farm taxes in terms of hundreds of millions, whereas as a matter of fact it is an item that runs only into the tens of millions.

It is hard for the man who lives in

the city and who knows how easy it is to concentrate a billion dollars worth of real estate values into a few square miles, to believe that the total assessed valuation of the 28,000 square miles of farms in Michigan is only a little above a billion dollars. Yet this is true and in many sections of the State the assessment averages higher than the actual sales value of the land.

I want you to study the table I am going to show you, for it goes a long way toward correcting some wholly false impressions as to who pays the property taxes in Michigan. Part of this table was prepared by M. B. McPherson of the Tax Commission. We did the rest. We do not believe we are far off of the facts either.

### Assessed Valuation as Reviewed, 1929.

	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Cities (actual)	\$6,231,671,370	74.6
Villages (estimate)	514,680,963	6.2
Non-Agricultural Farms		
In Townships (estimate)	512,212,558	6.1
Farms (estimate)	1,094,348,223	13.1
Total	\$8,362,913,114	100.0

This table may give some of you a shock, and certainly will shock a great many city people. But it calls attention to something that the tax officials of Michigan have known for years, and that is that the per cent of

property taxes paid by farmers must be small because their share of the total valuation is small. A former chairman of the commission told me the assessed valuation of farms does

(Continued on page two)

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Editorials

"POLITICAL FIGHTS ARE WASTED EFFORT"

Under the caption "Political Fights Are Wasted Effort", the last issue of the Michigan Municipal Review, organ of the Michigan Municipal League, carries an article by William P. Lovett, secretary of the Detroit Citizens League, which we wish we could quote in full. That being impossible, we reprint a part for your thoughtful consideration:

"Now here is the issue of the growing cities against the farmers. No doubt the cities of Michigan, from 2,500 population up, hold a majority of the voters and tax payers. If an outstanding personality or issue were strong enough to unite that city majority at one time, it could control the state government. That is what we have been hearing recently in connection with one proposed solution of the city highway problem: 'We have the votes, let's use them. If the farmers won't give us what we want, we will just take it.'"

"No man of political sense will be caught in that crowd. The big reason why an alignment of cities against rural areas will never be brought about, is that the real leaders in the cities have too keen a sense of fair play ever to consent to such a program. They know that what the state needs is for the urban and rural leaders to get better acquainted with each other's difficulties and problems."

"In the Detroit News of recent date (Feb. 13) appeared an editorial expression, heartily approving the following statement of policy issued from East Lansing by the Michigan Farm Bureau:

"We ask for no special favors for agriculture in the field of taxation. We instruct our department of taxation to pursue a policy that will promote equity and justice for all classes of taxpayers, urban and rural, in the belief that such a policy will secure for the farmers of Michigan the full measure of tax relief which they desire."

"It is the part of wisdom and common sense to cultivate a spirit and method of co-operation and understanding. And let the politicians who stand in the way beware, lest the great majority find them out and then cast them out!"

The public relations of the Farm Bureau have always been dictated by the belief that mankind at heart is inclined to be

fair. While we have frequently been misrepresented, it is a source of satisfaction to know that in the city as well as in the country there is a solid substantial body of public sentiment which will always put justice ahead of every other consideration.

We also particularly appreciate the fact that this statement appeared in the organ of the Michigan Municipal League. In recent weeks we have been compelled to take a decided stand against what we believed to be a policy of the League on highway matters. We are convinced that this article would never have seen the light of day if the guiding hand of that organization had not been big enough to recognize that our attack was directed against particular parts of the program of the League and not against the League itself.

It is inevitable that from time to time the Farm Bureau will find points of difference with other organizations and that they will in turn differ with us. We shall try to show that we are as broad minded as the Municipal League on all such occasions and can only hope that our adversaries will be able to take the same view. Mr. Lovett is right. Political war is a great waste and serves no good purpose.

Bureau Opens Series of Income Tax Articles

(Continued from page one)
not exceed 10 per cent of the total. If he is right our estimate is quite generous.

Our problem is no less serious because it is only a small part of the total tax question, but the chances of relief will be strengthened when the non-farmer comes to understand that what we demand will not add much to his tax burden.

There is no such thing as over-emphasizing two points. These are as follows:

- 1. The importance to Michigan agriculture of immediate tax relief cannot be over-stated.
2. The cost to the state of giving this relief would be comparatively trivial.

How the 1929 Farm Tax Dollar is Divided

Table with 2 columns: Mr. Powell's Estimate, Farm Bureau Estimate. Rows include State Tax, School Tax, Road Tax, and Other Tax.

When you look at these figures some of you are going to say that both are wrong because the road tax figures are not high enough. That is true in a way, but it can't be helped.

The special benefit taxes are not reported to the state, so they are not included in either figure. When you add that on, it increases the road item and reduces the others in proportion. And I might add that the same is true of the figures I just gave on total farm taxes as well as of all taxes. Benefit taxes, both urban and rural are out of the picture, but I doubt if the proportions would be changed much if they were in.

However, that may be, there is no question but that roads and schools are the two big items for the farmer. Those two items comprise a large share of the total farm tax. According to our estimate they are 67% of the total, and according to Mr. Powell's figures they are 64% of the total.

State Tax Not Main Problem
The figures also bring out the relatively minor importance of the state tax.

Reduction in Percentage of State Tax Paid by 25 Agricultural Counties, 1916-1929

Table with 3 columns: County, 1916 Tax, 1929 Tax. Lists 25 counties and their respective tax percentages.

Year by year the State Board of Equalization has reduced the share of the State tax paid by farmers until it is only half of what it was 13 years ago. If it had not been for this action by the Board of Equalization, the State tax would be the real problem today, for the State levy is 4 times as high now as it was in 1916.

For a man who started out to talk about the income tax, I have talked a long time without mentioning the subject. However, as I stated in the beginning it is necessary to get our own situation in mind before we can talk intelligently about improving it.

I will have some more to say later about the disadvantages of using new taxes such as the income tax to replace the State tax, but I believe most of you will agree with me that as between removing the State tax and using the same money to reduce and equalize local taxes, it would be better to work on the local tax.

To prevent soft custard from curdling, keep the water in which it cooks below the boiling point. If it curdles it may usually be made smooth by beating with a Dover egg beater.

Problem: How To Increase His Height And Not Lengthen His Shadow



LIVE STOCK EXCH. BUSINESS GAINS

42,000 Less Hogs Arrive At Detroit In First Three Months.

Detroit-Michigan Live Stock Exchange, serving some 250 farmers live stock shipping association, continues to gain in the volume of stock handled on that market.

March, 1930, it sold 7% more cattle, 4% more calves and 1% more hogs than for March, 1929. Every month this year has shown an increase over 1929. This March the co-op sold 34% of all the cattle arriving on the yards, including 27% of cattle, 45% of the calves, 25% of the sheep and 40% of the hogs.

Hogs decreased 3,000 head for March, 1930; some 42,000 less hogs have arrived at Detroit the first three months of this year as against the same period last year. All other classes of stock have shown an increase.

Enormous Lake Traffic

The movement of bulk freight on the Great Lakes during the eight months navigation season of 1929 was the greatest on record, according to the figures of the Lake Carriers' Association. Iron ore led with 73 million tons, bituminous coal about 38 million tons, limestone 16 million tons, grain 10 million tons and anthracite coal 1 1/4 million tons.



When you market your stock through a local shipping ass'n which is connected with and sells through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange's co-operative commission houses on the Buffalo and Detroit terminal markets, your stock is in the hands of a friend from beginning to end.

Your local ass'n, and our men at the terminal markets are interested in so handling and marketing your stock that it will bring you the best return. The business of thousands of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana farmers has made us leaders on our respective markets. Try us.

Michigan Livestock Exchange, Detroit, Mich. or Producers Co-Op Com. Assn., EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

FERTILIZER PROFITS COME THE EASIEST

High, Profitable Yields On Less Acreage, Rule This Year.

Washington.—"The reason that farmers buy 7,500,000 tons of fertilizers, worth \$250,000,000 this year is that the best farmers know that it pays them to use fertilizers. It is estimated that every dollar invested in fertilizer returns about \$3, says Dr. Oswald Schreiner of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soil, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture."

"With the present high cost of labor, increased acreage is not so advisable as increased production per acre. Under present costs of production the proper use of fertilizers offers one of the best ways for the American farmer to increase his farm income. An acre of underfed plants, struggling for growth and reproduction, means not more, probably less, than an average yield of crops, the selling price of which is absorbed to meet the costs of interest, taxes, cultural operations and seed. If there is to be any profit it must come from a higher yield. Therefore it is better to produce a high and profitable yield on less acreage than an average yield on the full acreage. This is true of all crops."

"Application of lime and complete fertilizers makes it easy to double or triple yields of pasture grasses and a point which is more important but is often overlooked by dairy farmers—to increase by this means the protein, lime, and phosphorus content of the grasses. Such forage often improves the health of the stock and insures against mineral deficiency diseases and nutritional abortion."

New Taxes Must Cut Old Ones, Says Bureau

(Continued from page one)
"We call particular attention to the need of funds to further equalize and reduce the present cost of rural schools. We wish to emphasize the fact that we consider a properly drawn state income tax as an equitable method of securing the funds for use in making this reduction, but we are not content to allow the securing of this reduction and equalization to depend upon the adoption by the state of any particular tax, so long as the tax which is adopted is equitable."

"We wish to add that we are not in favor of the adoption of a state income done in connection with provisions tax or of any other new tax unless it is that guarantee the use of the proceeds in a way that will reduce and equalize present farm taxes."

At Father Point, 340 miles below Montreal, where the pilots embark and disembark, the St. Lawrence River is 20 miles wide.

Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4 1/2 cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

PURE BRED CHICKS 7 1/2c UP. FULL-ETS 6c up, shipped on approval. E. R. McKay, Saratoga, Mich., bought 1,000 chicks, raised 468 pullets. Made \$1,751.82 profits in one year. Big type Leghorns, 200 to 250 large egg breeding (Barro origin), also Barred Rocks. Catalog free. O. D. shipments. Fairview Poultry, Zeeland, Michigan. Box 1, 4-117-506.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATE, AT PERRYVILLE, Mich., fifteen acres market garden land; 2 acres strawberries. Good house, barn, garage. House has furnace, electric light, city water, bath. Beautiful view. One mile from Little Traverse Bay. No hay fever. For terms address Mrs. W. H. Jennings, 504 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FARM TO work on shares, or as manager, by experienced farmer. Address L. N. C., 138 Grace avenue, Northville, Mich.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS—Many extra good bargains. Let me know what you desire. All kinds of city property for sale. List your property with me. I can sell it if priced right. Members Farm Bureau. Write Glenn C. Stoddard, 250 Polly avenue, Lansing. Can be reached by telephone 334. m. to 4 p. m. e/o Mr. Keats, Thomas St. school, Lansing, phone 2-9334.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH of the Holder, Black and Tile Yard will be sold or rented. For particulars write or see Theodore C. Ruff, St. Clair, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH by married man, middle thirties, several children. Experience in general and dairy farms. Write Carroll Lavalley, 711 Jenison street, Lansing. Can be called evenings Lansing telephone 26-527.

WANTED—FARM WORK ON DAIRY farm by young man, 28 years old, just finished year's work on Upper Peninsula dairy farm. Write Homer Poffler, 217 Williams street, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK ON GENERAL farm by experienced man, married, with children. Experience in dairy, poultry and general farming. Write Glenn C. Stoddard, 250 Polly avenue, Lansing. Can be reached by telephone 334. m. to 4 p. m. e/o Mr. Keats, Thomas St. school, Lansing, phone 2-9334.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY EXPERIENCED man, General of dairy farm, married, with three children, including son, 19, who wants work also with father or elsewhere. Write John Rodas, 427 Dorrence place, Lansing, Mich. Can be reached by Lansing telephone 7098, e/o W. M. Bishop.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH or year on general farm by middle aged, married man. Former farm operator, good with cattle, horses and sheep. Write Glenn C. Stoddard, 250 Polly avenue, Lansing. Can be reached by telephone 334. m. to 4 p. m. e/o Mr. Keats, Thomas St. school, Lansing, phone 2-9334.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY SINGLE man—a farm man. Please describe work and wages, etc. in letter. Write George Hartz, 1257 Spruce St., Detroit, Mich.

HEADLIGHT LENS BARGAIN
Stock cutting sale of \$5.25 McBeth Anti-Glare Automobile Headlight Lens at \$1.00 per pair, postage prepaid. See us EXACT diameter of your headlight glass, or diameter of headlight rim, inside measurement. These lens especially appreciated by drivers without tint beam headlight bulb arrangement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send order and cash to Collier & Lee, 812 East Michigan Avenue store, Lansing, Michigan.

# TAX RELIEF IDEAS FOR FARM LANDS ARE SUGGESTED

Spend Taxes Wisely; And Improve Assessing Says U. S.

Reporting that farm taxes per \$100 of actual value are higher in Michigan than in any of 45 other States of the Union, the United States Department of Agriculture has suggested a program of farm tax relief for the consideration of the country, says R. Wayne Newton, Director of Taxation for the Michigan State Farm Bureau, adding that the Farm Bureau's tax program follows the national recommendations closely.

The Federal Bulletin, "Taxation of Farm Property," is technical bulletin 172 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Dr. Whitney Coombs. Farmers and others interested in farm taxation facts should write for complete free copies.

Four fields for tax reform are suggested as "worthy of consideration" in the majority of states in which farm taxes constitute a heavy burden, as in Michigan. They are:

1. Improvement of the administration of taxes in use at the present time.
2. Addition of new types of taxes to the present tax system.
3. Broadening of the base of support of the various governmental activities.
4. Reduction of expenditures through administrative economy and the elimination of duplications of governmental functions.

New sources of revenue to relieve property taxation are favored, although farmers are cautioned against expecting too much from this one reform. On this point the bulletin says:

"From the standpoint of the farmers, any equitable tax which diminishes the contribution of real estate will be of assistance. All States use certain taxes to supplement the tax on general property. By the use of classified property taxes owners of intangibles have been made to contribute more than they did in the past to the support of the Government. Increased use of the income tax and of certain excise taxes on non-essentials has been found advantageous in some States. In certain jurisdictions in which the exploitation of consumable natural resources makes a severance tax possible, such a tax has provided additional tax income.

"In some States the use of new taxes can provide only slight relief to agriculture. A county that is dependent on agriculture for its revenues will benefit only slightly if its contribution to the cost of State government is reduced or eliminated. So long as poor counties are dependent on their own citizens and property for the financing of most of the governmental services provided there can be little reduction of farm taxes."

The bulletin directs particular attention to the need of a greater degree of State aid, especially for local roads and schools, but adds:

"Emphasis is placed on the need of financing roads and schools by means of tax contributions from the larger governmental units, but it is not implied that these are the only functions which should be financed on a wider basis than is common at the present time. They do, however, comprise so large a proportion of the total governmental costs of the rural sections of the country that relief here will do much to render farm taxation less burdensome."

The discussion of economy deals principally with possibilities of eliminating unnecessary offices and jurisdictions. Better assessment machinery is favored "since tangible property will occupy the most important place in the local tax systems for many years to come."

The bulletin discourages the belief that there is any simple panacea for farm tax ills, saying "No single program could be satisfactory to all the 48 states."

It urges also that the relationship of Federal, State and local taxation should constantly be borne in mind, adding:

"An example of this situation is found in the case of certain corporations. Their State and local taxes are relatively low, but when the Federal corporation tax is added to the contribution to State and local governmental units, the proportion of net income taken by taxes becomes fairly high. In the case of manufacturing corporations for 1926 for example, State and local taxes took only 11.6 per cent of net income, whereas all taxes amounted to 23.8 per cent."

## Still Much Butter In Cold Storage

Supplies of butter in cold storage continue heavy, with stocks of creamery butter in storage April 1 aggregating 30,509,000 pounds compared with 5,532,000 pounds on April 1 last year, and a five-year average of 8,512,000 pounds, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports.

Stocks of case eggs and frozen poultry are larger than a year ago, but the report indicates smaller stocks of meats, lard, apples, and pears.

## GRANTS DAIRY LOAN

The Federal Farm Board has granted the Dairyman's League, New York milk marketing co-op., a loan of \$1,000,000 to carry out a three year program of merchandising and handling facilities for its products.

## Smoot Tells Why Sugar Beet Industry Dроops

(Continued from page one)  
American industry, which gives employment to American labor and American farmers, distributes its earnings among American industries, pays Federal, State, and local taxes, and which can be relied upon at all times to deal fairly with the American people?

"Cuba can produce sugar at a lower cost than almost any other country in the world, and without adequate tariff protection it will be only a matter of a short time before the domestic industry is a matter of history. Therefore, unless an increase in the tariff on Cuban sugar is granted by Congress, there is little doubt that the domestic industry must surrender to this foreign industry which is being exploited by a handful of Americans.

**Disaster at Hand**  
"The hundred and odd American beet sugar factories will go on the scrap heap; the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in the industry will be wiped out. Hundreds of thousands of acres of farm lands now devoted to sugar beet culture will be diverted to the growing of other crops which are already surfeiting the market. Hundreds of thousands of farmers will be deprived of a remunerative, cash paying crop. Hundreds of prosperous farming communities which owe their prosperity to the establishment of beet sugar factories in their midst will be deprived of these benefits.

"Do the American people want to bring about this result? Do they want to abandon a great American industry, producing a necessary food commodity, in order that a foreign industry and a handful of Americans who have their money invested in that industry may exploit a foreign people, and gain control of the American market for one of the important necessities of life?"

"In opposing an increase in the duty on sugar, great financial interests in Wall Street in their propaganda stress the fact that they have nearly a billion dollars invested in the Cuban sugar industry, and that such increase would be detrimental to these foreign investments.

**Why the Preference?**  
"Mr. President, while I do not contend that American capital invested in a foreign country should not receive consideration by our Government I do contend that money invested in this country, bearing its share of the tax burden, and the turnover of which enriches American farmers and American industry, should receive first consideration.

"American capital invested in a foreign country should be protected—and that invested in the Cuban sugar industry is protected by a 20 per cent tariff preferential—but when American capital so invested is employed in exploiting an industry which, by reason of cheap labor and low costs of production, is able to flood this country with a cheap commodity, tending either to reduce the wage and living standards of Americans to those of a tropical country, or cause the annihilation of a great American industry, such capital in my opinion, should receive the same treatment as other capital invested in that country.

"It is claimed by the opponents of an increase in the duty on sugar that it will reduce the purchasing power of Cuba, and therefore curtail her purchases in the United States. This statement is fallacious, and is put forth with the idea of enlisting the aid of American business men in opposing the proposed increase. But, Mr. President, I do not believe they will be misled by this subtle propaganda.

"The United States is the very best market in the world. We have a greater purchasing power than that of any nation. Wages are higher here than anywhere else in the world. High wages mean a better standard of living, and a better standard of living means increased purchases not only of necessities but of comforts and luxuries. If this is true, which I believe will be conceded, why should we follow the wil-o-the-wisp of a slight increase in our export trade when we have the best markets within our own borders?"

**Explodes a Fallacy**  
"It is both legitimate and laudable to seek to expand our export trade, but when, in those efforts, we seek to barter the life of a great American industry in return for a slight increase in our foreign business, it is unpatriotic, unbusinesslike, and un-American. If, in order to secure some slight increase in our trade with Cuba, we have to adopt a tariff policy which will practically destroy the domestic sugar industry, which now spends hundreds of millions of dollars a year in the purchase of a farm crop, automobiles, machinery, structural steel, farm implements, coal, coke, limestone, burlap, chemicals, and dozens of other supplies purchased of American concerns, the question naturally arises, 'Is the game worth the candle?'"

"Great banking interests with money invested in the Cuban sugar industry are appealing to public sentiment by alleging that we are under obligation to Cuba, and that an increase in the duty on sugar is a violation of such obligation. Every Senator, no doubt, has received those statements that have been broadcast all over the United States, sent into every home, into every business house, and displayed on the street corners.

"Let us review briefly the relations existing between the two countries during the past 30 years, and ascertain on which side an obligation rests.

**The U. S. in Cuba**  
"In 1898 the United States spent the blood of its youth and the wealth of the Nation to release Cuba from the yoke of Spanish oppression and tyranny, under which her people had suffered for centuries. After we secured for Cuba her freedom from Spanish

oppression, we sent our best brains to the island and established a stable government based upon the principles on which our own Government was founded.

"We sent our army to Cuba to maintain order until such time as her citizens were able to take over the reins of government. We sent Gen. Leonard Wood and his associates to the island, and through their efforts the country was relieved from the scourge of pestilence and infection, and a condition brought about which made Cuba in reality, as well as in name, the 'Pearl of the Antilles.'

"Having done this, our Government entered into a commercial agreement with Cuba by which the products of each country should enter the ports of the other at preferential rates ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. A roseate picture was painted by the Cubans regarding the great advantages which would accrue to the United States by such a treaty; but, Mr. President, looking back over a period of 30 years, we find that under these reciprocal arrangements the balance of trade in favor of Cuba has been over \$2,000,000,000, or practically twice the balance of trade in favor of all our insular possessions.

"By reason of this reciprocity treaty the tariff rebate granted on Cuban sugar entering our ports has amounted to over \$300,000,000, with a consequent loss to the United States treasury.

"In 1903, those interested in the Cuban sugar industry assured Congress that Cuba could not possibly produce to exceed two and one-half million tons of sugar and that her sole desire was to produce only enough of that commodity to supply the gap between American production and consumption. Every Senator who was here at the time remembers well how that was rung through the chamber. All the press of the country gave it to the American people. That is what we had in view. What is the result?"

**Killing Our Own Industry**  
"At the time the reciprocity treaty was ratified Cuba was producing less than a million tons of sugar, while this year she is producing nearly five and a quarter million tons, or enough to supply over 80 per cent of the entire consumption of the United States. Due to these concessions to Cuba, which have resulted in dumping millions of tons of sugar on the American market at a very low cost, the domestic sugar industry has languished and today is threatened with annihilation.

**Height of Temerity**  
"In the light of this, I hold that it is the height of temerity for the Cubans or Americans with money invested in the Cuban industry to claim that we are lax in our moral obligation to Cuba if we increase the duty on her sugar.

"Of the 6,000,000 short tons of sugar consumed in the United States, Cuba supplies nearly 50 per cent. Only a little over one-half of 1 per cent comes in from other duty-paying countries.

"The United States is the largest consumer of sugar in the world and surely a foreign country such as Cuba can have no just grievances when under our present tariff relations she not only has shut out practically all other foreign sugars from entering our markets but supplies us with approximately 50 per cent of our entire consumption.

**Smoke Screens**  
"The American-Cuban sugar interests are raising a hue and cry to the effect that the proposed increase in the duty on sugar will work a hardship on the Cuban industry. This same hue and cry was raised by these interests before the passage of the Fordney-McCumber Act, which increased the duty on Cuban sugar from 1.60 to 1.75 cents per pound, and yet Cuba increased her production over 40 per cent in the two years succeeding the passage of that act and today is producing approximately a million and a half short tons more than she did before the rate was increased. I think it will be conceded by everyone that an industry which increases its production over 40 per cent in two years did not suffer a very great injury by the passage of the act of 1922, nor will it suffer an injury if the proposed rates are put into effect.

**Blow Hot; Blow Cold**  
"The claims of the American-Cuban sugar interests are so contradictory in many instances as to make them ridiculous. Every Senator in this Chamber has been the recipient of propaganda from these interests and many of you will recall the statement frequently made that an increase in the tariff on sugar would be an excessive burden upon the American consumer and at other times we have been told by the same parties that such an increase would injure Cuba. They blow hot and cold with the same breath. If the increase in the sugar tariff is passed on to the American consumer it can not injure Cuba. On the other hand, if Cuba is compelled to pay the increased duty, it can not be a burden on American consumers. "It can not be both. One is false or the other is false. They can not ride one horse going in opposite directions.

**Domestic Sugar Demoralized**  
"Mr. President, today the domestic sugar industry is in a demoralized condition unprecedented in its history. Nineteen beet-sugar companies, with an average invested capital of more than \$189,000,000 earned an average of only 3.37 per cent a year in the decade from 1919 to 1929. Eighteen companies, with an investment of more than \$127,000,000 earned an average of only 0.52 of 1 per cent. In 2 of the 10 years all companies lost money—lots of it. In 3 years of the 10 all but one company were "in the red". Nine of the 19 companies reported a net loss on their operations during the past 10 years. The net in-

come for the remaining 10 was extremely small. Nineteen companies averaged 5.33 per cent on their capital stock for 10 years. Eighteen companies averaged only 0.73 of 1 per cent.

"This condition has been brought about not through any fault or mismanagement of the sugar companies but by overproduction of sugar in Cuba. This overproduction is largely the result of the exploitation of the Cuban sugar industry by American capitalists. But these capitalists attempt to mislead the public into the belief that the large increase in the sugar production of that island is the result of an appeal during the war to 'produce more sugar for the Allies'. This contention, however, is not borne out by the facts.

**Cuban Overproduction**  
"The Cuban crop of 1914 was 2,597,000 long tons. From 1914 to 1923, a period embracing several postwar years, the crop increased to 3,603,000 tons, or approximately a million tons in nine years. From 1923 to 1925 the crop increased to 5,125,970 tons, or one and one-half million tons in two years, and this five years after the close of the war. It is apparent from

the above comparisons that Cuba's overproduction is not due to any urge on the part of our Government to produce more sugar for the Allies but, as stated before, is the result of the exploitation of the Cuban industry by American capital.

**Free Trade Argument**  
"It is argued that we should purchase our sugar from Cuba because that country can produce so much cheaper than the United States—an application of the ancient, now worn-out, free-trade theory of buying in the cheapest market. If this program was followed, we would buy all our wheat and beef from the Argentine, our wool from Australia, our shoes from Czechoslovakia, our eggs from China, our peanuts and rice from Japan, our beans, tomatoes, and onions from Mexico, our figs from Smyrna, our cotton from India, our butter from Denmark, our cheese from Italy, our peas from Canada, our nuts from Italy, our cutlery from Great Britain, and so on down the line.

"With the exception of some few commodities which we produce cheaper than foreign countries and yet are able to maintain the American stand-

**WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS**  
We specialize in live poultry, eggs and veal. Used egg cases for sale in lots of ten or more, by freight or express. Also, new coops for sale. Shipping tags and market information sent free for the asking.  
GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

**Farmers Attention**  
State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich.  
HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.  
May we offer you the advantages and service of the State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan to protect your property against Fire and Lightning.  
Over 29,000 Michigan farmers are with us. More coming every day. It would be a pleasure to furnish you any desired information.  
W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

**Now—50,000 Policies**  
WRITTEN IN MICHIGAN  
**AUTOMOBILE FIRE-LIABILITY THEFT-COLLISION**  
Automobile accident, collision and theft losses are increasing everywhere.  
Can you afford to drive without proper protection? Remember, it's always the unexpected that happens!  
Our dependable, strong legal reserve company provides protection against loss by: Theft, fire, windstorm, collision, property damage and public liability. More than 468,000 policies written in 24 states.  
Learn more about the low, annual rates for farm risks. See our local agent in your community. For further information, write Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich.

**State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.**  
of Bloomington, Illinois  
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

**INCREASE YOUR CROPS**  
of Corn, Beans, Clover and Alfalfa

LET the increased yield of your 1930 crops of corn and beans pay for the application of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. It is finely pulverized, furnace-dried, and gives results the very first year—a **Sound Investment with Increasing Value.**

According to the Ohio Experiment Station, the application of two tons of limestone in a four year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover, over a thirteen year average, resulted in an average increase of 14.25 bushels per acre of corn, or a financial return of \$12.32 per acre. (Corn value at 90c.)

Solvay Limestone is delivered in bulk or 80 lb. bags. See your local dealer for prices, or write us direct.

Ask also for FREE illustrated booklet on SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION  
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.  
Detroit, Michigan.

Sold by **LOCAL DEALERS**

**Mer-Al-Mash Starter**  
The Chick Starter that is sweeping aside all competition.  
Poultry folks are saying, "We never raised chicks before like these we have on Mer-al-mash."  
Nearly 40,000 happy chirping chicks around Port Huron—over 20,000 cheerful chicks at Genesee on Mer-al-mash.  
Is winning feeding tests against the highest priced most highly advertised chick feeds in the state.  
Here is the result on a four week test in Van Buren County:

Feed	WEIGHT PER CHICK AT END OF EACH WEEK			
	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week
Mer-al-mash	2.95 oz.	3.28 oz.	5.15 oz.	7.10 oz.
Other Feed	2.15 oz.	2.22 oz.	4.50 oz.	6.50 oz.
Mer-al-mash	41/100 of 1c	66/100 of 1c	95/100 of 1c	1.33c
Other Feed	62/100 of 1c	94/100 of 1c	1.16c	1.59c
Total cost of a 7.4 oz. chick on Mer-al-mash	3.38c			
Total cost of a 6.8 oz. chick on Other Feed	4.61c			

Ask your local distributor of Farm Bureau feeds for the price of Mer-al-mash. IT'S LOW.  
**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
Lansing, Mich.

**WINNERS in the Michigan 300 Bushel Potato Club in 1929**

used Farm Bureau Fertilizer. Albert Kipfer, Stephenson, placed first with a yield of 402 bushels per acre. Alphonse Verschure, Manistique, took second place with a yield of 365 bushels per acre. Both of these winners used Farm Bureau Brand Fertilizer. The results speak for themselves.

**Good FERTILIZER**  
See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Fertilizer, or write  
**Farm Bureau Services, Inc.**  
Lansing, Michigan (F-8)

**Direct From Factory To You**

Pure rubber, direct from plantations—extra heavy cords—first quality long staple cotton make

**Monarch Tires and Tubes**

A first line, super-product, comparable only with the best. We offer them delivered to your door at a substantial savings. Ask your Farm Bureau distributor about Monarch tires and tubes. All sizes in high pressure, balloons and truck tires available.

**Monarch Balloon**  
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC., Lansing, Michigan

**FARM BUREAU SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS PAY**

**2 Ways of Increasing Farm Profits 2**

1. Higher prices for farm crops.
2. Lower production costs.

Price control is still largely out of reach of the individual farmer, but we can do a great deal about lower production costs.

Good farmers tell us that with Farm Bureau brand seeds they have produced better stands of vigorous, enduring crops, with higher yields than they have had from other seeds.

Farm Bureau fertilizers are made of the highest quality ingredients, chosen for the quick availability of the plant foods. We believe they give you the utmost for your plant food dollar.

Greater yields at lower production costs per bushel or ton mean increased profits to you. See your local Farm Bureau distributor about Farm Bureau seeds and fertilizers.

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
Lansing, Michigan  
FARM BUREAU SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS PAY

**FARM BUREAU QUALITY FEEDS**

**CHICKMASH WITH BUTTERMILK**

**Chickmash Leads in Test**

Chickmash is making more and more friends because it wins on performance. Henry G. Shuler, Berrien county, gives these amazing results of a recent test on chicks purchased in December. Chickmash leading as usual:

Feed No.	No. Chicks	Days on Feed	% of Loss
Feed No. 1 with Cod Liver Oil—Cost \$4.00 cwt.	225	21	20.8%
Feed No. 2, Added Cod Liver Oil—Cost \$4.50 cwt.	400	Av. 50.2/3	23%

About 20% more cripples in this lot than the Chickmash fed lot below.

**CHICKMASH B/M with Cod Liver Oil—\$2.25 cwt.** 750 47 1/2 12.0

This test proves that Chickmash is a complete ration, containing the proper balance of nourishing ingredients and vitamins. Farm Bureau Chickmash makes chicks grow faster, cuts down losses and gives the birds ample vitality. You'll always find the ingredients listed, pound for pound, on the tag. Farm Bureau Chickmash, Growing Mash and Scratch Feeds are good profit-yielders.

Farm Bureau Chickmash, Egg Mash and Chick Starter are simple, safe rations formulated or passed upon by M. S. C. Poultry department. Ask for free booklet, "Feeding Directions," for all Farm Bureau Feeds.

Farm Bureau Feeds with "Manamar" supply animal protein, iodine, and other minerals in digestible form.

See Your Local Distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies  
Accept No Substitutes  
**Farm Bureau Services, Inc.**  
Lansing, Michigan (PD-4)

### FIND CORN PAYS GOOD DIVIDEND ON FERTILIZER COST

#### Fertilizer On Corn Returns \$2.38 For Every \$1.00 Invested.

Although a recent survey shows that for every dollar's worth of fertilizer used on corn the farmers of the United States get a return of \$2.38, only 24 per cent of Michigan corn growers use fertilizer in producing a crop of corn, according to the Michigan State College soils department.

Fertilizer applications for corn may be made with either a corn planter or a grain drill. If the planter is used, 150 to 175 pounds per acre of fertilizer should be used. Applications of approximately 250 pounds per acre should be made with the grain drill.

The drill should be set quite deeply and all the holes should be permitted to run. This is important, especially on heavy soils where phosphate fertilizers will not work down into the soil if they are placed on the surface.

The analyses to use for corn vary with the type of soil and the care it has had in previous years. For light soils in poor condition use 4-16-4; on light soils in fair condition use 2-16-2 or 2-12-6; and on good light soils use 2-16-2.

The heavier soils do not require fertilizers as high in nitrogen and potash. The analyses recommended for these soils are: poor heavy soil, 2-16-2; fair heavy soil, 2-16-2 or 0-20-0 and good heavy soil, 0-20-0.

### CROP OUTLOOK FOR MICHIGAN

#### Increased Acreage Advised On Alfalfa, Feed Crops, Beets, Only.

To maintain normal acreages of most crops and to increase only those for which there is an assured market or which will be used at home, is the suggestion given Michigan growers of field crops in an agricultural outlook just published by Michigan State College.

Eastern hay markets recently have shown a preference for alfalfa hay from Michigan, and many state farms still do not produce enough of this legume to supply storage for their dairy cattle and livestock. The acreage devoted to this crop and to clover and sweet clover can safely be increased.

Michigan had to buy quantities of corn for feed this year, because the extremely bad weather materially reduced last year's crop. The outlook states that the corn acreage can safely be increased to care for the local demand.

The barley acreage has been steadily increasing in the state, but large quantities are still shipped in for feed. The grain is practically equal to corn in feeding value for most classes of livestock, and it can be grown in regions where growing corn for grain is unsafe. The cost of milk and meat production can be reduced by growing a larger percentage of feed on the farm.

With prospects of cheaper and more available labor, sugar beets, a contract crop, can be safely increased on fertile lands. Possible profits from bean and sugar beet crops depend a great deal upon the tariff regulations which are to be adopted. Any marked increase in the acreage of red kidney beans causes a price reduction, as there is only a limited demand for this type of bean.

### JUNIOR LIVE STOCK SHOW AT DETROIT

#### First Boys And Girls Event Scheduled For Dec. 9-11.

Announcement of Michigan First Junior Live Stock show at the Detroit stockyards Dec. 9, 10, 11, 1930, provides Michigan's youth with their first opportunity for a state show to contest with their neighbors in a contest designed to improve the market for first class, high valued live stock.

Eligibles are any boy or girl having reached 12 years of age but not the 21st birthday July 1, who is a resident of Michigan, a member of a 4-H calf club under State College Extension service supervision, or students of vocational agriculture feeding one or more steers as part of their project under vocational education supervision.

Contestants must enter prior to May 15, 1930. No entrance fee charged. Premiums offered total \$426, plus \$5 per head for each animal that does not place. Banquet for exhibitors and leaders will be given Wednesday evening, Dec. 10.

County agr'l agents and agr'l teachers have received details of the Junior Live Stock show. Entry blanks and full information may be secured by writing Mr. Nevils Pearson, Ass't State Club Leader, State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Sponsors of the show are the Detroit Live Stock Ass'n., Michigan State College, Detroit Stock Yards, Bishop, Hammond & Jackson, Stacy & Prince, and the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

## 6 Purebreds, 6 Grades Are Champions Again

### Straub's Holsteins Top 2,400 Herds For Second Year.

Mr. Doan Straub of Gallen, Michigan, has a herd of six pure bred and six grade Holsteins that for two straight years has led more than 2,400 Michigan herds in Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n work.

For 1929 they averaged 621 lbs. of butterfat and 16,063 lbs. of milk. For 1928 they averaged 563.8 lbs. of butterfat and 14,679 lbs. of milk.

Secretary J. G. Hays of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., visited the Straub farm recently and here is his report:

"It is a story of good cows, good feed, good care, good dairyman. Possibly 'dairyman' is not the correct term as Mrs. Straub helps with the feeding and milking, and the 14 year-old daughter, Leona, lends a hand to with the milking. Whether 11 year-old Warren, who completes the Straub family, is also responsible for the great performance of the cows I neglected to find out, but I suspect he is, as he was upturned after a load of grain the day I called at the Straub farm.

"Good cows—sure! All 'home made'—(every cow born and raised on the premises). Not a bunch of boughten beauties. Big cows, Leona's heifer that has made 140 pounds fat the first two months fresh as a two year-old, is as large as most mature purebred Holsteins. No triflers in the gang. As Straub writes, 'Colantha finished with 723 pounds of fat, another with 711, the dam of the bull calf made 696, the cow that made 194 pounds fat in December finished with 656 pounds fat in the three year class, and the poor type two year-old made 576 pounds fat.

"Good care and feed. Which includes milking three times daily during the winter months. But dropping to twice a day as soon as spring work starts, for the Straub's swing a big farm. And no fancy equipment, just

corn sugar industry, and the sugar industries of Hawaii and Porto Rico, whose annual disbursements, if added to the above figures, would aggregate double or treble the sum.

Entitled to Tariff "Mr. President, I have no desire to make any comparison of the duty on sugar with that proposed on other commodities, but a study of the bill will demonstrate that there are hundreds of other commodities in which a much smaller proportion of our population is interested, on which are imposed much higher duties than that we propose to levy on sugar. The prime purpose of increasing the duty on sugar is to expand the domestic sugar industry and to divert hundreds

of the relatively small number of farmers engaged in sugar beet culture compared to our total population it would be an imposition on the consumer to increase the sugar duty. The answer to this argument is found in a true knowledge of conditions in the domestic industry.

Our Sugar Beet Industry "There are approximately 100,000 farmers engaged in sugar beet culture employing seasonally from 60,000 to 80,000 farm laborers. With an average of 4 to a family, we have, therefore 600,000 or 700,000 of our farm population whose welfare is directly affected by the domestic beet sugar industry. In addition, there are some 35,000 employees in and around the factories whose families are dependent upon that industry for a livelihood.

"Mr. President, because of the beneficial effect of sugar beet culture upon the productivity of the soil the sugar beet is an important factor in the cycle of rotation. As a general farm practice, sugar beets are planted on the same land only one year in four. The average acreage devoted to sugar beets during the past five years has been 700,000 acres. Therefore in the general scheme of agriculture in the beet growing sections we may say that millions of acres of farm lands are affected by beet culture.

"As an illustration of the importance of the beet sugar industry to American farmers it may be stated that since 1900 they have received over \$1,000,000,000 for the beet crops, or an average of \$36,000,000 annually, while during the past five years the average annual receipts for this crop have amounted to over \$56,000,000. In addition to this amount paid to the farmers annually, the domestic beet sugar industry produces a farm crop from American soil valued at over \$120,000,000, the proceeds from the sale of which are all distributed to American farmers, American labor, and American industry. It pays annually to the railroads every year from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. It pays annually in salaries and wages over \$20,000,000, and a like sum is annually expended for supplies, such as machinery, coal, coke, limerock, bags, chemicals, and so forth, all products of American industry.

"In addition to the domestic beet sugar industry we have also the Louisiana cane sugar industry, the

of thousands of acres now devoted to grain crops, of which there is a surplus, to a crop of which we are now importing from Cuba approximately 50 per cent of our requirements.

"I have attempted to demonstrate that the American consumer will feel the effect of an increase in only the slightest measure. Since this is true, the argument that the tariff will benefit only 1 per cent of our population carries little weight. If we fail to grant protection to 1 per cent of our farming population merely because it is only 1 per cent, we take the position that minorities must be penalized because they are minorities.

Straub's Start "Straub, a young man, started out 14 years ago by purchasing a purebred at a sale. Then he gathered up a couple more purebreds locally and the herd foundation was laid. Four years ago he joined the local Dairy and Improvement Ass'n. His climb is shown by the yearly fat averages, 431 pounds, 479, 563 and now 621. Part of the increase in yearly production is due to rigid culling, not only of the grades but of the purebreds. And any cow pruned out goes to the butcher, not to some neighbor.

"The Straub's are alert for new dairy progress. The herd has been tested annually for tuberculosis and has passed five successive clean tests. When the herd test of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was instituted two years ago the Straub's joined 'of course' so the wonderful records have the official sanction of the breed Association and are appearing in the 'Red Book.'

"My biggest problem now is to find the right bull for my herd," says Straub. I have been using an 1,128 pounds proven sire and now to follow on I have a yearling son of Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, the five times Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show, and out of a cow that made 1043 pounds of butter. At first I used bulls selected from my own best cows.

"Probably we will tumble some grinn'd Straub, 'but it has been great fun working with the cows, and then again we are surrounded by yellow cattle and we have had a lot of friendly rivalry with their owners.

"So this remarkable herd average—'checked and double-checked' as the current saying goes—is a story of the right cows in the right hands."

Editor's note: This is the second section of the sugar tariff address delivered to the Senate by Mr. Smoot. The third and final installment will appear in an early issue of the News.

### U. S. Agr'l Yearbook Ready For Distribution

About 400,000 copies of the United States Department of Agriculture latest yearbook, dated 1930 but for the year 1929, are being printed at Washington. The volume is intended for the farmer and offers late information and reports of experimental work on most important phases of agriculture. Farmers may secure a copy by writing their Senator or Congressman, as long as the supply available for such distribution lasts. Otherwise they come at \$1.50 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing office, Washington, D. C.

Rugs should be neutral in color and conservative in design to create an artistic background for a room. A gaudy conspicuous rug may draw so much attention to itself that none is left for the other furnishings.

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### FARM BUREAU OILS Paraffine Base Dewaxed

#### Will Solve Your Auto, Truck or Tractor Oil Problem!

See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for Farm Bureau oils. Sold in 5, 15, 20 and 55 gallon containers, and always at a savings.

## Straub's Champion Holstein Herd's 32% Protein Supplement

### MILKMAKER 32% Milkmaker means Moneymaker

## FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

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

## GREAT LAKES FRUIT MAKING PROGRESS

### Expect To Have 50 Pct. Of Tonnage Contracted Soon.

Consolidation of the Michigan fruit industry under the co-operative Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., is proceeding. At present the new co-op, which is a combination of the western Michigan fruit co-ops operating in conjunction with the Federal Farm Board, is carrying on membership work to contract to itself at least 50% of the fruit tonnage in Western Michigan. It is confident that it will pass that mark before June 1 and will have all details as to the canning plants

## Lofibre

The feed without a fault or filler. Made to deliver on pasture. Rich in digestible carbohydrates—supplements your pasture grass. Keeps cows in condition—palatable—nutritious—balanced. No oat hulls or other filler.

**Lofibre**  
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS  
Protein (Min.) 16.00%  
Fat (Min.) 4.00%  
Carbohydrates (Min.) 48.00%  
Fiber (Max.) 9.00%  
Digestible Protein 13.40%  
INGREDIENT FORMULA  
150 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed  
100 lbs. Corn Gluten Meal  
100 lbs. Cottonseed Meal—Choice  
100 lbs. Linseed Oil Meal—O. P.  
150 lbs. Standard Wheat Middlings  
350 lbs. Standard Wheat Bran  
540 lbs. Yellow Hominy  
320 lbs. Ground Oats  
100 lbs. Cane Molasses  
20 lbs. Steamed Bone Meal  
20 lbs. Calcium Carbonate  
20 lbs. Salt  
2000 lbs.  
141 lbs. Total Digestible Nutrients

Thousands of market milkmen use Lofibre because it holds up production and keeps their cows in condition to do their best. THE FEED WITHOUT A FILLER.

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## Is Your Family Protected?

Life Insurance is always a protected, guaranteed savings account against the time when the burdens now borne by you might fall upon your family. Further, it assures comfort in your advanced years.

Is there a mortgage on your farm? Could your family pay it if you were taken away? What about your children's future? Could their education be continued? What about yourself as time advances? A State Farm Life Policy meets all of these problems. It is worth your while to write us for full information.

State Farm Life Insurance Company Of Bloomington, Illinois. MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

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## Genuine Varieties

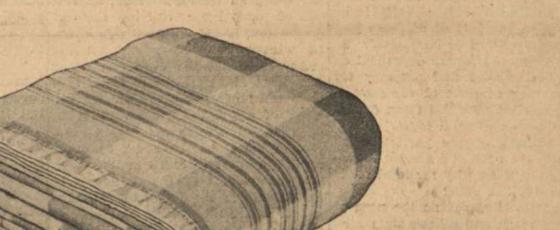


of Adapted Seed Corn and Good Fertilizer. If you are planting home grown seed be sure to run a germination test early. It may not grow. Farm Bureau Brand seed corn has a guaranteed high, vigorous germination. Farm Bureau Brand corn matures successfully. Order early—while the supply is plentiful.

When you buy Farm Bureau Brand seed corn be sure to include its trusty partner—Farm Bureau Brand fertilizer. Good fertilizer matures corn ten days to two weeks earlier, besides increasing the yield. L. M. Vogler of Hope, Ind., won grand championship for the best ten ears of corn shown at the 1929 International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. He used Farm Bureau 4-24-12 fertilizer.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan (SF-6)

## OUR SECOND ANNUAL MAY TIME BLANKET SALE



One of our 70x80 inch double bed blankets. You may order Farm Bureau all wool, SINGLE or DOUBLE bed blankets now for delivery and payment next September. Last spring more than 1,000 blankets were sold on this plan. Farm Bureau blankets are thick, soft, fleecy, virgin wool, carefully woven.

DOUBLE blankets are 70x80 inches, in large plaids of 10 different (fast) colors, rose and white, etc., bound with 3 inch sateen ribbon. Regularly sold at \$11.50 each, but during dull summer season for our mill, we can get these blankets made to come to you in September at \$8.75 per pair, parcel post prepaid.

SINGLE blankets are 70x80 inches and of the same quality in every respect that the double blankets are. Offered in choice of six solid colors. Regularly sold at \$9.00 each, but you can order them in this sale at \$6.35 each, parcel post prepaid for September delivery.

The sale period is May 1 to June 15. Use the coupon below. We notify you 10 days before shipment next September. Here is an opportunity to get fine blankets at savings of nearly 25 percent. Farm Bureau members entitled to 6 per cent off prices listed.

## Use This Coupon

Clothing Department, Michigan State Farm Bureau, 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. Date.....

Please ship next September, as specified below, ..... blankets as checked. "MAYTIME SPECIAL" Double blanket, All wool, plaid, 70x80, at \$8.75. Color wanted is checked. —Rose & White —Corn & White —Tan & White —Grey & White —Black & White —Blue & White —Green & White —Lavender & White —Pink & White —Red & Black "COMPANION" Single blanket, All wool, 70x80, solid color at \$6.35. Color wanted is checked. —Blue —Tan —Rose —Lavender —Green —Corn

SHIPPING NOTICE Blankets will be shipped C. O. D. unless you wish to mail check when notified about Sept. 1 to save money order fee. Check below: Will Mail Check September 1st. NAME..... Post Office..... R. F. D. No..... Member of..... Co. Farm Bureau.