

ORGANIZATION IS FIRST STEP, SAYS CHAIRMAN LEGGE

Advantages Matched Only by Difficulty of Enlisting All Farmers

MERGER OF NATIONAL Farm Bodies Into One Big Organization Suggested By Mr. Legge.

Washington—Speaking here June 28, over the National Broadcasting System on the American Farm Bureau program, Chairman Alexander Legge of the American Farm Board said: "As we approach the end of the first year's operation of the Federal Farm Board we find one factor becoming more and more apparent, and that is that the fundamental step in the solution of the agricultural problem is organization."

PROGRESS BEING MADE

The difficulty comes in getting producers to co-operate, chiefly because there is still great difference of opinion as to just how to organize farmers so that they may properly deal with their problems in handling particular crops in this and that community. You no doubt realize that there is a wide variation of conditions that have to be met because of differences between commodities, the people who grow them, and the localities where they are grown. These differences are better understood today than they were a few years ago as shown by the progress made by farmers in their organization work particularly during the last year.

Back of it all, I think everybody interested in recognizing more fully each day that the first step is that of organizing to the end that the farmer may have at least the same degree of collective action in the marketing of farm crops that exists in our most highly organized industry. There is really no reason why farmers should not go further than organizations of any privately operated industry. That privilege is in the farmers' own hands. Laws have been written within recent years to free farmers from the restrictions of anti-trust regulations. In fact, under existing laws the organization of farmers is permitted to an extent that probably never could be accorded to private agencies. There is no limit to the quantity of farm products that may be handled by groups of farmers who grow the crops and hold the full right to sell them.

Great advantage comes to farmers who use their privilege to mass together large units of products because they have a better bargaining power than when they come to market by the thousands, each selling his own crop and competing with the other individuals. The privilege of selling in large quantities makes it possible for even an untrained group of farmers to market collectively to a better advantage than is possible under the old system where the private agency, with no control over the flow of the commodity, takes the product as it comes. It has been clearly demonstrated in this country that producers of farm crops can so regulate the marketing of their products collectively that they never have a glut. If there is any surplus they can keep it at home and save freight.

One Farm Organization

In connection with the work of aiding farmers under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, I wish it were possible to bring about the amalgamation, consolidation, or merger of all of the great national farm organizations. As you know, there are several of the so-called general farm organizations in this country which might some day be brought under the same roof. Imagine what power these organizations could generate if their forces were all mobilized into one unit and put to work organizing farmers to improve conditions for agriculture.

I am sure that collectively they could accomplish results more quickly than it is possible to do under the present system where several groups of national organizations are striving for pretty much the same end. However, because of their different ways of approaching the problem and the fact that some of these organizations have been in existence for a long period of years, there exists a perfectly natural difference of opinion as to the ground which should be covered. The hope of bringing them into one general organization may be a long time in materializing. Meanwhile the Federal Farm Board is trying to help work out the marketing problem by aiding in the building up of large commodity selling organizations in which the members of any and all of the present national general farm organizations can participate. Substantial progress is being made along that line. The rapidity with which

(Continued on page two)

Editorial

MICHIGAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS HAVE ADDITIONAL STATE FUNDS—LET'S GIVE THE TAX PAYERS CORRESPONDING RELIEF OR MORE!

Recent statements by Mr. Webster H. Pearce, State Sup't of Public Instruction, and Mr. M. B. McPherson of the State Tax Commission, regarding the special importance of holding local school budgets to a minimum this year are particularly timely and should be taken to heart by every voter and school officer. Read the article headed, "State Asks Local Aid in Reducing School Taxes", on page 1 of this edition.

It also seems to us that the similarity of views between these two state officers is most significant. In effect they have united to say that rigid economy at this time is to the best interests of the schools, the taxpayers and the State. The fact that a State tax official and the head of the school system necessarily approach this question from vastly different angles lends great weight to any opinions which they hold in common on such a subject.

It behooves every eligible voter to be present at his school election July 14 and to insist that the joint admissions of Messrs. Pearce and McPherson be translated into action by reducing the school budget for next year in an amount AT LEAST EQUAL TO the additional aid the district will receive from the Primary school fund and the Turner Act.

There never was a time when Michigan farmers needed the benefits of lower taxes more than right now. Many townships reduced their levies for this year below those of last year. Let's make this a real red letter year and cut the school budgets as well. Farmers have been warned that unless these cuts are made there will be little hope for additional help in the future.

It is true of course that there are some districts where emergencies exist that will prevent a cut in budgets, notwithstanding the additional aid received. However, these are few indeed, and great care should be exercised to see that such emergencies are actual and not imaginary. This is not the time for unnecessary expansion.

Coming For Picnic And Supper Meeting

Sec'y Winder in Mason and Montcalm Counties July 24.

Sec'y M. S. Winder of the American Farm Bureau is to speak at two big sectional meetings of the northwestern Michigan County Farm Bureaus on Thursday, July 24.

At 1 p. m., July 24, he will speak at Amber Grove, 2 miles west of Scottville at a basket picnic dinner for Grand Traverse, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Lake, Osceola, Oceana and northern Newaygo counties.

At 7 o'clock at the Lakeview High school auditorium, Lakeview, Montcalm county, he will address a supper meeting to be attended by members and guests from Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, northern Kent, Mecosta, Muskegon and southern Newaygo counties.

May 21 and 22 Mr. Winder addressed two big meetings of a similar nature at Clarkston, Oakland county.



SECY M. S. WINDER and Hastings, Barry county. Nearly 300 attended the dinner and meeting (Continued on page two)

Who'll Be The Goat?

Says the Business Week, New York, regarding the present business situation:

Haven't we been surprised to find ourselves loaded up with the same old swollen stocks of copper, wheat, wool, radios, automobiles and what not, in spite of hand-to-mouth buying?

Every orthodox business recession must have at least one goat, somebody who will shoulder the burden of reconstruction and pay the bills of recovery. * * * everybody is getting ready to climb out and go to work * * * but the sacrificial goat cannot be found.

Stockholders decline to offer their dividends to be cut, pointing to fat surpluses in the background. Workers refuse to let their wages be sheared,

and employers punctiliously protest against touching a hair of consumer purchasing power. The raw material producers and railroads have become so bald through falling prices and rates that they have nothing left to clip. Retailers are in chains and can't move to cut prices any more, have never heard of the flood, or refuse to recognize it.

Heretofore there has been a pretty general and bloody slashing of everything, profits, prices, wages. Now everybody stands pat—waiting for the high priest of prosperity to find a new goat.

But, says the Business Week, before the rainbow appears we have a hunch that modern management will have to be hauled out of the hold and do the cutting.

Need Eternal Vigilance In Tax Expenditures

Ohio Man Answers Some Tax Questions

We reprint from the June bulletin of the National Tax Association the following article prepared by Dr. E. S. Todd of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, under the title, "Ohio's Opportunity in Taxation." Dr. Todd is a member of the Governor's committee of seven on tax revision in Ohio, and our readers will doubtless be interested in knowing something of the trend of thought in our neighboring State.—Ed.

By Dr. E. S. TODD

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio Ohio has removed one of the chief constitutional barriers to tax reform. We are therefore substantially in a position where we can begin anew in constructing a tax system for the state. Granted that we should begin anew, ignoring all past taxation laws but working under present constitutional restrictions, what should we do in order to construct a workable tax system—a system that would be thoroughly adapted to Ohio's present industrial, commercial and economic situation?

In the first place, we might naturally ask whether it would be possible to have an ideal tax system. Mark Graves, of the New York State Tax Commission, in a recent address on New York conditions, answers in the negative. He asserts that politics and ignorance are the chief barriers to progress in taxation. He declares that if political influences were removed, we could immediately

make such adjustments as to save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers through the consolidation of governmental units and the abolition of overlapping functions. Can Approach Ideal What Mr. Graves says of New York may be true of Ohio. If it is true, then we shall have to admit that we cannot have an absolutely ideal tax system as long as these conditions persist. Mr. Graves' answer, however, is a negative one. Answering the question in positive terms, we can have an approach to an ideal tax system if we will eliminate prejudice, purely selfish interests and personal or political bias. We are learning to study private business problems with an open mind and with a willingness to take a new and fresh viewpoint; is it too much to expect that we can do the same when we come to the study of public business problems? I take it that here is a great opportunity for the con-

tinued and extended co-operation of all the various commercial and farm organizations in furthering the continuous study of problems pertinent to public finance taxation. I know of no better way for building such a public opinion with respect to taxation and incidentally for the elimination of whatever political barriers there may be to a more economical use of public funds.

What Should We Expect of a New Tax System?

Returning now to our original proposition, suppose we agree that we want a new tax system, what should we expect to accomplish through its construction? Let us first note what it will not and cannot accomplish. In the first place we shall not find a new heaven and a new earth with all our troubles settled for years to come. No matter what kind of tax system we may adopt, this year or next, there will be the continued necessity for study of administrative methods and adjustments to new conditions that cannot now be foreseen.

Secondly, no tax system, however perfect, will run itself. This is a truism, but how often it has been forgotten or neglected in private affairs, let alone public affairs. We must have thoroughly competent administrators from the state tax commission down to the local assessors. There is no magic in using new

FURTHER RELIEF IN SCHOOL TAXES SOUGHT BY GROUP

Study School Financing With View to Equalizing Costs

REPORT TO LEGISLATURE

Hope That 5 Mill School Tax Can Be Limit For Districts.

With an appropriation of \$5,000 available as a result of the action of the late Administrative Board at its recent meeting, the Educational Survey Commission appointed at the close of the last session of the Legislature is rapidly completing preliminary steps that will lead to a comprehensive survey of the whole subject of school finance with the special aim of equalizing the cost to taxpayers of giving each child at least the minimum education which the state laws require. Representative Charles H. Reed of Clio, chairman of the Commission has announced.

According to present plans, the Commission expects to secure the services of Dr. Paul M. Mort of Columbia University, who has conducted similar surveys in a number of States. It is expected that Dr. Mort will have the co-operation of the Experiment Station at Michigan State College, where Dr. F. M. Thrun, recently appointed research associate in taxation and economics, has already brought together a large mass of information on the subject. It is anticipated that by uniting both agencies under the auspices of the Commission, definite recommendations will be ready for the next session of the Legislature.

"The action of the Commission represents the second step in a general program of school tax relief, of which the Turner Act was the first," Chairman Reed said. "The Turner Act has done a great deal of good, but it was never the thought of the Legislature that an appropriation of \$2,000,000 was sufficient to meet the full needs of the State in equalizing public school costs. We will now consider how additional funds can be used to supplement the Turner Act in the most effective way."

"I hope to see legislation grow out of our efforts that will make it possible for every school district in the State to operate on a tax of 5 mills or possibly less, if reasonable economy is exercised in its management. Thousands of taxpayers, both urban and rural should be benefitted through reductions in their local school taxes as a result of the work of the Commission."

The survey is the result of a general public demand for relief from the inequalities in school tax burdens, which vary so much that while some districts pay only a one-mill tax others have been taxed at rates in excess of 60 mills. The Michigan State Grange, the Michigan Educational Association and the Michigan Farm Bureau have been active in urging that since much of the present excessive school taxes result from State made standards which the local districts must follow, it is the duty of the State to equalize these expenses.

The department of Public Instruction has been in sympathy with the movement for a better equalization of local school taxes, and it is understood that State Superintendent Webster H. Pearce, who also championed the Turner Act, introduced the motion before the Administration (Continued on page two)

Farmer Best Fitted To Stand Depression

But Even He May Have To Resort to Emergency Measures.

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR "How can I meet this financial situation?" is the question that we hear more than any other these days, not only from the farmer but by people following many other trades in life.



MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR And how we wish we could give them a reply that would show them how to adjust their business opera-

tions in such a way that would bring immediate relief!

The working men in the cities are growing desperate with the thought of facing another workless, payless winter after the part time summer they are experiencing just now. Many times each week this question is put to me from farmers. They are living through a period of low priced farm produce that has not been so discouraging in a score of years; they face the highest taxes in the state's history; the majority of them are facing interest on a debt contracted when they had expectations of farm prosperity; they find themselves unable to make loans that might tide them over this emergency. They find the difference between the product sold and the product bought is far too great with no prospect of immediate adjustment. And the great quandary now is whether to hang on and run the risk of letting the tail go with the hide, or to give up and get what you can and then drift.

While we deplore the fact that our common people the great army of industrious laboring people together with the millions of hard working patriotic farm folks should suffer for the real necessities of life in this great America, known the world over for its freedom and its wonderful opportunities for homes and families and (Continued on page two)

ELEV. EXCH. MEET AT LANSING JULY 15 A BIG EVENT

Invites Members of Affiliated Co-ops To Attend Dinner.

Tuesday, July 15 at noon at Hotel Olds, Lansing, the host of delegates and friends of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, co-operative grain and bean marketing organization, will gather for the 10th annual meeting and program. Dinner is at 1 o'clock. The Exchange markets grain and beans and buys grain as needed for 105 Michigan farmers elevator associations. At the 10th meeting it will report the business year just closing the second best in its history, that it will start the new crop year with the strongest financial standing in its history, and that during the year just closing it handled its greatest tonnage.

The Exchange handled 4,482 cars as follows: Wheat 1,509 cars; beans 1,281, oats 529, corn 1,064, rye 227, barley 266, buckwheat 6. The business of the Exchange usually totals better than \$9,000,000 annually. Delegates and farmer members of local elevators affiliated with the Exchange, and their wives, will be guests of the Exchange at the dinner, speaking program and entertainment in the ball room of the Olds Tuesday afternoon. Speakers are Hon. Chase S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie and Mr. Con McCole of Wilkeest Barre, Pa., a humorist of note.

The annual business session of the Exchange delegates will be held at the Olds Tuesday morning.

MICHIGAN AND ENGLAND

Michigan is the second largest state east of the Mississippi River. The Upper Peninsula and the Lower Peninsula together are equal to the size of England and Wales Combined.

RAISE BARRIERS AGAINST SURPLUS AMERICAN WHEAT

Foreign Nations To Prevent Any Dumping on Our Part.

Foreign nations have taken measures to prevent dumping of an American surplus wheat on them by raising import barriers; therefore, American farmers must reduce their wheat crops and the cost of producing wheat if they are to have a profit from it, said Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board in a radio address July 3.

Sec'y Arthur M. Hyde, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, predicted that wheat prices for the next 6 or 10 years will be lower than they have been in recent years unless some skillful crop planning is done.

Mr. Legge said that every wheat importing nation except one has passed laws restricting wheat imports, and some bar importation of wheat at any price level beneath the market price in the country in which the wheat is grown. About that we can't complain said Mr. Legge. We provide for about the same thing. If another nation pays its farmers a bonus, for example, our tariff laws automatically increase the regular import tariff the amount of the bonus on that product from that nation.

Mr. Legge said his address was intended to be a warning that there is no solution of the wheat surplus in the thought of dumping surpluses abroad, for the reasons stated above.

STATE'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Michigan is blessed with an abundance of natural resources. In various parts of the state are found iron, copper, limestone, coal, salt, gypsum, gravel, glass sand, clay, marl, peat and oil.

STATE ASKS LOCAL AID IN REDUCING SCHOOL EXPENSES

Primary Fund Is \$4,000,000 Greater Than In 1929.

TURNER ACT WILL AID McPherson and Pearce Urge Benefits Passed Back To Taxpayers.

In a letter addressed to assessing officers throughout the State, Mr. M. B. McPherson of the State Tax Commission on July 9 appealed for co-operation in reducing local school budgets at the coming school district meetings. Commissioner McPherson announced that there will be an increase in the primary school fund for the coming year, and that since many districts will also receive assistance under the Turner Act, there is a real opportunity to reduce excessive school taxes this year.

Mr. McPherson also gives warning that the attitude of the Legislature on the subject of further assistance to over-taxed school districts will probably depend upon how the new funds that will be on hand this year are used. He does not believe the Legislature will sanction the grant of further school aid unless the aid that has already been given results in a reduction from the school tax levies of last year, but considers that if it develops that the benefits of the increases State aid are passed back to the taxpayers the chances of further relief are very good.

The statement of Commissioner McPherson has special significance in view of the fact that he is a member of the Special Commission of Inquiry into Taxation, created by act of the last Legislature. It is known that members of this Commission have given much thought to the problems of controlling tax increases and also to the need of additional State aid in many school districts. There are many people who doubt the ability of local districts to control local taxes to the point where further State aid will give the relief to taxpayers that is intended, and it is known that the results of the Turner Act will be carefully watched to see whether further legislation along these lines are justified by the results.

Mr. McPherson's statement is in line with a warning issued to school officers by State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Webster H. Pearce, sometime ago in which he gave it as his opinion that the provisions of the Turner Act should be applied to reduce taxes. Commissioner McPherson's letter reads as follows: To Assessing Officers: We deem it advisable that you communicate with each school board in your township, before Monday evening, July 14th, advising them that in view of the fact the State is distributing the largest per capita Primary School Fund in the history of the State, and that many school districts are securing considerable aid from the so-called Turner School Bill, that with their co-operation in trying to reduce their budgets for the fiscal year 1930-1931, the taxpayers of the districts should be benefitted by securing relief from the excessive rate of taxation for school purposes.

The primary fund for 1930 is approximately \$4,000,000 more than the 1929 distribution, and should increase the amount to \$17 or more per child, based on the 1929 school census. We feel that if there should be no appreciable reduction from the school (Continued on page two)

the case of household goods or public bonds, but the exceptions are few. This is an opportune time to call your attention to the recent report of the Ohio Tax Commission which states that more than a billion dollars' worth of property in Ohio is now exempt from taxation and that the amount is increasing every day! Do we not have a problem here that calls for careful study? I venture the assertion that at least one-third of this amount could be restored to the tax rolls without doing violence to principles of justice in taxation. Persons With Incomes Should Pay Local Taxes

2. Every person receiving an income from property or personal services should contribute directly to the support of local government. The way to interest a citizen in local government is through touching his pocketbook nerve. There may be some limitations on this doctrine in cases where the cost of collection equals or is greater than the revenue received, but the principle is a reasonable one. For example, there is the citizen who owns stocks of Ohio corporations. He is now exempt from taxation in Ohio on the score that he is already taxed through the corporation taxes. This is a good doctrine, but, nevertheless, if the corporation has its situs in another community than that in which he (Continued on page two)

or on property unless we exercise eternal vigilance over expenditures. As long as we decide to increase our public expenditures, some one must pay for them. If we blithely vote new bond issues we must be willing to pay the bill. Diversified sources of income should equalize tax burdens as respects classes of property and persons, but the problem of local rates and levies is far more intimately connected with the regulation of spending. The complete solution of the problem of rates is therefore closely bound up with public supervision of the local budget; the consolidation of small tax jurisdictions; the consolidation of functions; and the more exact and equitable evaluation of realty.

Turning now from negative answers to our question as to what we would expect to accomplish through a new tax system, let us posit (assert) a few positive propositions. In the first place, the tax system should be a coherent structure based on a few simple and workable basic principles. These principles may be stated as follows: All Private Property Should Bear Taxes

1. Every species of private property should in some way, directly or indirectly, help bear the burden of taxation. There may be a few exceptions to this principle, such as in

sources of revenue for taxation purposes which will of itself do away with the present evils of poor judgment in the valuation of property for taxation purposes; or of poorly adjusted and inequitable relative assessments as respects persons and communities. In our search for new revenues we cannot afford to neglect this vital point. New sources of revenue, coupled with methods of local assessments that have changed little in a hundred years can be of little avail. New sources of revenue accompanied by business-like control of property assessments will go far toward the solution of problems of justice and equity in taxation.

Third, no tax system, however perfect, can or will of itself and of necessity lower tax rates. There has been a great and a just cry for the lowering of tax rates particularly on realty. In all the states taxes on real estate are absorbing an undue portion of income from that source. The cry has been for new sources of income in order to lessen the burden on realty. Of course, new sources of revenue should reduce the burden on realty but there can be no absolute assurance that they will do so. Many of us will be doomed to disappointment if we fail to see the truth in connection with this point. No tax system, however perfect, can by any magical process reduce rates on any income

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Editorials

CANAL RIVALRY ENDED—NEW YORK STILL HOSTILE

The State of New York, as represented by shipping interests centering in New York City and its harbor, are not likely to be found lending any genuine support to any movement that will benefit shippers throughout the nation, if such movement in any way subtracts from the tonnage that now pours in and out of New York's congested harbor facilities...

NO SECRETS

1. There are no secrets in this organization. If you are not well informed on any subject concerning the organization, come to the office or have the office send a field representative to your home.

does not suit you, suggest a better method. If an employe is inefficient, fire him. Help to improve—but don't get sore and quit.

5. Be loyal and believe in the organization and its future.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

The present business depression continues to run its course and now stands revealed as a reaction of world-wide proportions, says the National City Bank of New York in its July letter on economic conditions.

Depression in the United States—the world's greatest market—has spread all over the world where people are producing goods for our consumption.

The fall in commodity prices has reached large proportions. For May wholesale prices were the lowest since 1916, though still 27% above the 1913 average. There is nothing in the situation to warrant the theory that the world has been suffering from a shortage of credit, says the Bank. In fact it would seem that it has had too much credit.

Prices fall by reason of general paralysis of trade and gradually the situation created by inflation begins to unwind, but the process is a painful and an irregular one, for no beneficent and all wise authority directs its course, and the markets have to find their proper relation to each other through the free play of economic forces.

On the other hand, continues the Bank, "such business recessions as we have experienced during the past 30 years have usually passed the turning point sometime during the year following the commencement of reaction, and while the rate of recovery has sometimes been slow at first it, nevertheless, has been steadily upward until normal levels were once more attained.

Farmers Best Fitted To Stand Depression

Continued from page one) Comfort and contentment, yet we must face facts as they are and not as we hoped they might be. It seems foolhardy for us farm folks to attempt to advise our city friends in distress; we admit we don't know what we would do without work to buy our brains when we know payments or rent is due and must be paid, or to see our own children without food in sight and nothing to buy with or another winter ahead and no fuel to keep them warm.

No, farm folks do not know what they would do under such circumstances. We always have a job anyway, and we must call that fact one of our greatest blessings even if it does not bring us the returns we feel justice should give us. And we can find something to eat to keep soul and body together even if it is not the variety that we might prefer and we can always find something for fuel if we but look around. It takes hard work to get it in available shape. And under existing conditions I truly believe the farm is a God given haven to us where we can weather the storm.

But we must return to the economies of a few years back. We should call a halt on any further expansion until this crisis is passed and we have again settled down to normalcy. I feel that the easiest and quickest way to bring about a readjustment is for everyone to pledge themselves to a policy of buying nothing whatever except the most pressing necessities. And farmers would have the great advantage over all other classes under such a policy for we can supply our entire needs if put to it. I have never advocated under normal times, a policy of most rigid economy by any class or group, because I have felt that it would be more progressive and enjoyable to work out a "greater income" program that would tend to keep both agriculture and industry active and coming, and I certainly would advise those who could afford to do so, to go on buying and hiring and making as the usual custom in order that the practical operations of their farms might go on and that they might maintain a reasonable standard of living.

At the same time proceed to work out plans for marketing and economic production that in time all might endorse and subscribe to.

We Can Economize But there are thousands and thousands who do not know which way to turn and I feel that they have still a great reserve from which they can draw if actually put to it. Many are using tractors and gas engines and trucks and autos that require gasoline which must be purchased at a price fixed by others. It has been comfortable and satisfying to operate a farm with these modern appliances but they lower the consumption of our farm crops and they take many farm dollars to maintain. And that dollar is what we must plan not spending until it commands as great respect in the world's business as any other dollar. We can grow a greater variety of garden truck, we can have a local exchange of our own and share with our neighbors, we can can and dry and pickle, we can make over and dry and turn, we can go back to pancakes and johnnie cake and mush, we can bake our own bread and cookies, we can cure our own meat, we can grow sorghum and make apple butter. Oh! there's all kinds of ways where the farmer can manage and wiggle through if need be, rather than lose his home. We can even stop added tax if we

State Asks Local Aid In Cutting School Cost

Continued from page one) tax levies of last year, that the tendency of the Legislature would not be to favor additional aid for school purposes. If people generally will cooperate with the taxing officials at this time, we are certain that additional aid may be secured, which should result in the not far distant future in great relief to all school districts having an excessive rate of taxation.

Very truly yours, M. B. McPherson, Commissioner, State Tax Commission.

Organization Is First Step, Says Mr. Legge

Continued from page one) results can be obtained largely depends upon the support given the movement by the farm organizations such as the one I am addressing today, by the land grant colleges of the several states, the federal and state extension service forces, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, farm boys' and girls' clubs, and other agencies now in existence. We have had a lot of excellent support from all these organizations, and the Federal Farm Board earnestly requests the continuation of that support to the end that the best possible solution of the agricultural problem may be arrived at as quickly as it is humanly possible to bring about the necessary changes.

Need Eternal Vigilance In Tax Expenditures

Continued from page one) resides, he does nothing to support the local community to which he owes political allegiance. Equity in taxation demands that we find some way to compel him to share the local public burden. Then there is the citizen who owns no property at all. It is argued that he pays taxes indirectly through rents or prices. This may sometimes be the case, but here again is a case where one may vote increases in expenditures knowing that he will not bear the burden of paying the bills. Should some way not be found to make him bear a direct burden of taxes?

Every Business Should Carry An Equitable Share

3. Every business enterprise should contribute an equitable share to the support of government. Under the present system of taxation in Ohio there is not equity in such taxation. Can a means be found by which business shall contribute its fair share, no more, no less? 4. So far as possible the system of taxation should be so constructed that taxes shall be borne by the property or persons intended to bear the burden. Can we bring about this ideal through a mere revision or revamping of our property taxes, or shall we be forced in part to resort to taxes on income and profits?

There should be a sane and workable division of revenues between state and local jurisdictions. Indeed, the problem is more far-reaching than this; for in the not distant future we must carve out more precisely the respective spheres of the states and the federal government as respects the division of revenue.

During the past thirty years we have succeeded in bringing about an almost complete separation of local and state revenues in Ohio. On the whole this has been good, but can we continue to do this? We are trying to shift the burden of highway building pretty largely from the counties to the state. There is also a very strong tendency to shift a large part of local rural expenditures for education to the state; and then we are bound to face the prospect of new burdens such as old age pensions, etc.—where is the money coming from to meet these expenditures? Most certainly the state cannot find additional revenues from sources now used. The gasoline tax is a very fine help in time of trouble, but, even here, there is a limit to the burden. It may be that through the re-organization of methods of assessing corporations, the state will be able to secure ample revenues without resorting to any direct taxes on general property, but it is more than probable that the state and local governments will have to share the income from new sources of revenue yet to be devised.

The Character of a Tax System To Be Built on These Principles

Finally, what must be the character of a tax system to accomplish these purposes? In the first place, the question comes to us, whether, in the construction of a tax system, we shall be governed by principles of justice or by principles of expediency? It is safe to assume that we are not yet ready to build a tax system wholly on abstract principles of economics or ethics. For example, we are led by the theorists to believe that taxes on the distribution of income are ideally best because income is the best criterion of ability to pay but we would get into infinite trouble if we tried to apply this principle, for example, to the ownership of realty. So we must assume, that to a large degree, the principle of expediency will be mixed up with the principles we have discussed. Assuming then, that we shall try to construct a tax system for Ohio, will we be compelled by the force of circumstances to follow the road traveled by various European countries of such of our state as New York and Massachusetts, or shall we be able to revamp old or devise new methods untried by them? It is safe to assume that we will follow in their footsteps with the hope that we can

possibly go a step further than they have gone through profiting by their mistakes. Would it be safe to say then that if we do follow in their footsteps we must consider some such program as this:

- 1. Retention of taxes on realty to meet between 50 and 70 per cent of the total tax burden. 2. Partial retention of taxes on intangibles, for example, as in New York, mortgage recording and stock transfer taxes. 3. Some form of personal income tax as is now the case in almost the third of the states. 4. Some form of income or production tax on business. 5. State franchise taxes. 6. Retention of such excises as the tax on gasoline. 7. Some form of estate and inheritance taxes. 8. Re-organization of administrative machinery, state and local, looking to more exact and more equitable property valuation.

Coming For Picnic And Supper Meeting

Continued from page one) at Hastings. Mr. Winder is a very interesting speaker and always has something worth while to present. As secretary of the American Farm Bureau he is a widely traveled man. Perhaps no man has a better opportunity to see for himself the changes, the developments and the problems of American farmers today, and what farmers in various parts of the nation are doing about such matters.

All Farm Bureau members in the interested counties and their friends are invited to attend these meetings. Necessary information is given below:

Scottville Meeting

Thursday, July 24 from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. a basket picnic at Amber Grove, 2 miles west of Scottville, 1/4 mile south of US-10, 6 miles east of Ludington.

Basket picnic at noon. Speaking program at 1 o'clock. Mason County Farm Bureau plans to give a rural play after dinner. There will be a program of sports. Mason County Farm Bureau, which has added 153 new members since last fall, is combining its annual county picnic with this meeting. This meeting is for these counties: Grand Traverse, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Lake, Osceola, Oceana, northern Newaygo.

Lakeview Meeting

Thursday evening, July 24, at 7 o'clock, supper to be served at the Lakeview High school auditorium at Lakeview at 50 cents per plate. Reservations should be made with W. C. Jamieson of Lakeview.

The Lakeview Chamber of Commerce is co-operating in this meeting. Mr. C. L. Meach, postmaster, will give the address of welcome. Pres. F. W. Johnson and Sec'y W. C. Jamieson are planning the meeting.

Counties participating are Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, northern Kent, Mecosta, Muskegon and southern Newaygo.

U. S. AND STATE START ROAD COUNT IMPORTANT TO US

Township Roads Covered In Information Sought For Road Financing.

With a field force of 60 men fully instructed as to their duties and dispatched to various parts of the State, the survey of traffic on Michigan's highways is now definitely under way and traffic counts will be started in all parts of the State on July 15, the State Highway Department announces. The survey is being made by the State Highway Department in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and will cover all forms of highways before it is completed. Actual counts will be made at some point in each county and township roads will receive full consideration. According to present plans 14 counts will be made at each location selected for study during the course of the next year. This will represent two counts on each day of the week, scattered out through each of the four seasons.

Information will be obtained by actually stopping the cars and inquiring where the car came from. When the count is finished it will be possible to say what per cent of the travel originated inside the township, the county and the state.

While the survey will not be completed within less than a year, it appears that sufficient information will be available by January 1 to enable the Legislature to act intelligently upon the appeals of farmers for immediate relief from excessive township road taxes. These demands will be materially increased over previous expectations as a result of the need for funds to reimburse village for sums erroneously expended on township roads in some localities.

Farmers are urged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau to co-operate to the fullest extent with the State and Federal authorities who are making this survey. It is pointed out that while it may at times cause some inconvenience to be compelled to stop and answer the questions that will be asked, this information may provide the basis for the road tax relief that farmers are asking for, to that the time will be well spent. Every effort should be made to see that the officers are supplied with full and accurate information.

Group Studies School Costs for Tax Relief

Continued from page one) trative Board which released the \$5,000 to the present commission. The proposal is also said to have had the endorsement of Governor Fred W. Green.

The plan for arranging for cooperation between Michigan State College and the Commissioner, if carried out, would seem to be especially fortunate, as the College has already devoted considerable time and effort to a study of the school tax situation, and while Dr. Thruv was only recently appointed to a full time position he assisted in the planning of this work while engaged on a special appointment two years ago.

JELLIED BAKED APPLES

Bake apples in usual way. About ten minutes before they are done, remove from oven and fill centers with rasin jam. When filled, return apples to oven and complete the baking. Serve hot or cold, with or without cream.

You ... too, can have a field of Alfalfa Hay equal to this one by planting FARM BUREAU Alfalfa Seed during months of July and August. Selected qualities... genuine varieties from adapted origins. See Your Local Distributor Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan (SF-8)

Keep Them Growing Only well grown, heavy bodied pullets will lay profitably this fall. Neglect of your growing pullets now means higher cost eggs later on. Farm Bureau Growing Mash fed with scratch grains or Mer-al-mash 16% with grain to keep body weight up will grow your pullets into profit making hens. See your local distributor of Farm Bureau supplies for the full line of Farm Bureau open formula Poultry Feeds. FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. Lansing, Michigan

Method To Get Alfalfa Stands On Light Soil

State College Soils Man Reports Success Four Straight Years On Light Sandy Soils; Explains Advantages of System And Planting Procedure

By A. G. WEIDEMANN

Soils Department, Michigan State College, in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Experiment Station for November, 1928.

Those who have had experience with alfalfa and clovers on the light soils of Michigan know that seeding of these crops are as difficult to obtain as the crops are important. There are several methods for seeding these crops which have been used with varying degrees of success. In our sand land studies, however, we have found the seedings of the legume in stubble in late summer been successful four years in succession.

Perhaps the most common method of seeding these crops is that of seeding in spring with either fall or spring sowed grain. This method proves reasonably successful on the heavier types of soils which are capable of holding enough moisture to support two crops, but, too often there is not enough moisture in sandy soils to support both crops and, as a result, the legume crop is sacrificed.

Difficulty With Shifting Sand
Another common practice, especially for sweet clover or alfalfa, is to seed them alone in June, July, or early August on recently prepared

be in preventing injury from shifting sand.
Third—While the manure top dressing tends to prevent sand from shifting with the wind and takes no moisture from the soil, it usually carries with it enough fowl weed seeds to produce a crop of hardy vigorous weeds which would be just as great a competitor for moisture as any nurse crop.

Summer Seeding in Stubble
In experiments carried on in efforts to get seedings on the light sandy soils near Grayling, many discouragements were met until the practice of summer seeding in grain stubble was adopted. There is usually less moisture in the soil at that time than in early spring but the temperature conditions are more favorable so that, if seeding is done after a rain, germination takes place quickly and in a very short time the rootlets are well on their way to the lower layers of soil where the moisture content is more constant.

Such soils have such a low water holding capacity and it is so easy for water to penetrate them that it sometimes happens they are almost saturated to considerable depth after a July or August rain. Such moisture conditions would be ideal for summer seeding. The advantages of seeding in stubble are:
First—The stubble prevents the wind from blowing the sand and thereby cutting off the seedlings.

Second—The stubble takes no moisture from the soil.
Third—The crop residue tends to

decrease the amount of evaporation from the surface of the soil.
Fourth—It holds snow in the winter which forms a protecting blanket over the new seedling.

This method of seeding would probably be unsatisfactory in fields where large numbers of weeds are growing in the stubble as is very often the case on heavy soils, but those conditions are not so common on sandy soils, especially if the grain crop follows a well cultivated crop.

Kinds of Stubble To Use
In following the method of seeding in stubble, one finds advantages and disadvantages in different kinds of stubble. Rye, which is the best adapted to light soils, leaves a very good stubble but it has the disadvantage of shattering somewhat and leaving a seed on the ground which produces a crop that is not killed off in winter. Oat stubble is not so durable as rye stubble, while at the same time the oat crop ripens later, which necessitates later seeding of the legume. Any oats that shatter and grow will be killed by winter frost and will not interfere with the legume crop the following year.

Perhaps the best stubble would be produced by growing peas and oats or some similar crop to be cut for hay before it ripens. In such a case, earlier seeding of the legume would be possible and there would be no ripe grain seeds to produce a catch crop which would compete with the legume seeding for moisture. Either rye or rye and vetch

when cut green will leave a good stubble but they do not make as good hay as oats or peas. By using any of these crops, either cut green for hay or allowed to ripen for seed, one is enabled to harvest a crop from a field the same year that the legume crop is started.

Four Years' Experience
The idea of seeding in stubble was conceived by the writer in the summer of 1925. That year rye was re-planted, the soil lightly harrowed, alfalfa sowed, the soil harrowed again with a spike-tooth harrow, and then rolled with a heavy concrete roller. The results so far as the alfalfa seeding was concerned, were remarkable, although a crop of rye was also produced which had to be clipped. The following season, being an average one, the experiment was repeated with equally good results. The next year, 1927, the experiment was repeated with slight changes in procedure. That time the soil was loosened by going over it very lightly with a disc harrow. By so doing enough soil could be loosened to cover the seed without disturbing the stubble as much as by using a spring tooth harrow. The seeding was done only July 27, 1927, and, regardless of the fact that the rain fell at Grayling during the month of August, 1927, was more than two inches below normal, a perfect stand of alfalfa was secured.

In 1928, peas and oats were sowed in the spring and cut green about the middle of July, after which the stubble was slightly disced and one-

half of the area was seeded to alfalfa, one-half to sweet clover. In all experiments, the soil was rolled with a heavy concrete roller after seeding. On October 12, when the last observations were made, the stands of both alfalfa and sweet clover, which had been seeded in stubble remarkably good, while, in another field, the stand of sweet clover which had been top-dressed with manure, was very patchy and largely obscured by a crop of weeds. The sweet clover on the high spots of the field where it was not protected by stubble, was completely destroyed by shifting sand.

Drilling and Culti-packing
Another method of procedure, which appears to be promising is that of sowing the legume seed in the stubble with a drill and following with a roller or culti-packer. By use of this method, the seed would be put into the ground better with less destruction to the stubble than would be the case if a harrow or disc harrow were used.

It would hardly be fair to say that the method of summer seeding of legumes in stubble is 100 per cent perfect; yet, in view of the fact that it has proved successful four years in succession on the very light soil of northern Michigan, the least one could say is that it is well worth trying on soils which are easily shifted by wind or on those which do not hold enough moisture to supply a seeding and a nurse crop at the same time.

LOST!

Farm Bureau Clothing Dept reports receiving a postal card order for a corn and white and a blue and white bed blanket for September delivery. Card was postmarked Owosso, but was not signed. If sender will write the Clothing Dept., the order will be entered for September delivery.

Good Cows Can't Hold Enough Grass For Job

Pasture alone was satisfactory for cows in the early days when even the best of cows yielded only an amount of milk which would now be too low for profit, but the present-day animal has been developed to have a capacity for producing milk so great that an ordinary pasture cannot furnish her enough feed for both milk production and for the maintenance of her body, says Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department at the New York state college of agriculture.



Don't Risk It!

Don't risk overcrowding hogs in a car this weather. You may lose heavily if you do, or if you allow it. What hogs need now is plenty of room, a properly bedded car—wet sand is good. Hanging some ice in burlap bags in the car helps a lot. Hogs should not be heated when loaded. An overcrowded car and a sudden rise in temperature is likely to cause heavy losses. Your local livestock co-op understands how to handle shipments to avoid heavy losses. Ship through the co-op and you sell your stock on the terminal market yourself. It is in the hands of your salesman from beginning to end.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by bond meeting U. S. Gov't requirements.
Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.
or
Producers Co-Op Com. Assn.
East Buffalo, N. Y.

21,890 MICHIGAN FARMERS USING ELECTRIC POWER

5000 More To Be Connected In 1930; Developing Fast.

Michigan is making outstanding progress in taking electricity to the farms of the state and in adapting it to farm operations, declared President E. L. Edwards July 1st, at the convention of the Michigan Electric Light Association at Mackinac Island. He said:

"The number of farm customers to whom service was taken by Michigan public utilities last year was greater than the number of new customers added in any other state, except California.

"Electricity is being made to pay its way on the farm, consequently farmers are getting over their fear of building up a real power load, one profitable both to them and to the utilities. Hence several companies already report that the average farm customer has become a larger user of electricity than the average domestic customer.

"Michigan utilities, ready to meet the farmer more than half way, have been studying rate structures and line extension policies with a view to his needs and limitations. Concessions already have been made that would have been impossible when the farmer was considering electricity merely as a lighting agent.

"Prof. H. J. Gallagher of Michigan State College in a report on Michigan Farm Electrification said, 'that last year 1,227 miles of farm lines were constructed, connecting 5,359 actual farmers to the electric power system of the state.'

"This year it is estimated that 1,363 miles of farm lines will be constructed to serve approximately 5,840 new farm customers.

"Eleven and three-tenths per cent of 21,890 farms in the state were receiving high line service January 1, 1930," Prof. Gallagher reported. "About 50 per cent of this number were connected in 1928 and 1929. The total farm consumption of electricity the past year was 13,134,000 kilowatt hours.

"Previous predictions that the farmer would use more energy than the city residential customer are coming true. Even in this early stage of development the difference is about 10 per cent in favor of the farmer. This does not compensate for the fact that there will never be as many farm customers as city customers or that the expense of serving the farmer is comparable with serving city customers, but it does indicate for the first time that the inevitable problem of serving the farmer promises the relief of at least paying for itself.

"The development has been most gratifying, especially so when we consider that the past four years have been unusually hard on Michigan farmers and agriculture in general."

At the convention of the Michigan Gas Association, held in conjunction with the Michigan Electric Light Association, it was reported that gas is also being taken to Michigan farmers through the building of rural and suburban high pressure lines. Last year 110 miles of such lines were built stretching out from central gas plants in cities to neighboring communities, and serving farmers en route. Michigan now has a total of 568 miles of such high pressure transmission lines, most of which have been built within the past three years.

OUR MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS
Among Michigan's manufactured products are automobiles, furniture, lumber, drugs, chemicals, paper, beet sugar, clothing, machinery, refrigerators, flour, cereals, leather goods, dairy products, furs, canned goods, fishing tackle, cement and other limestone products.

Michigan Almost Free From T. B. in Cattle

Supervision of livestock disease control is vested in the State Department of agriculture. From the public health standpoint this work deals with the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Rapid progress is being made toward its elimination. Michigan has now, compared with other states, an exceptionally low percentage of tubercular cattle. It is one of the first states to complete a country wide campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and has a complete modified accredited area with the exception of one country.

8 COWS EARNED 3 TIMES GREATER PROFITS THAN 16

Both Herds Produced 100,000 lbs. of Milk in the Same Ass'n.

Records kept in herd improvement associations in Michigan show that it is much more profitable to keep a few good cows than a larger herd of low producers.

Two herds in the Ogemaw association each produced about 100,000 pounds of milk during the year. One herd contained eight cows and the other 16. The profits for the owner of the small herd were three times as high as those for the owner of the larger herd.

One herd in the South Chippewa county association produced 3.7 times more profit above feed costs than another herd in the same association. It cost more money to feed the good herd but the cows produced 391 pounds of butterfat per cow and the return above feed cost was \$184 for each cow. This was \$91.00 more than the average return for all cows in the association.

Good cows are not confined to any one locality. The highest producing association in one month this year was located in Cass county. The best producing herd was in Macomb county, and the highest producing cow was owned by a Missaukee county farmer. Good production and increased profits are determined by the breeding and feeding of the cattle. Test records show that the real profits are made by liberally feeding only those animals that have the ability to produce large amounts of milk or butterfat.

HOPES CATTLE DECLINE ENDED

Shipments Drop 700 in Week; Checks Slide Down At Detroit.

Commenting on the cattle market, the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Co-operative Commission Merchants, in its letter for the week ending July 3, said:

"For the past three or four weeks we have encountered a process of price changes, and the present week seems to have been the key that has checked the downward trend of the trade. With the orderly movement of cattle in the future, it seems reasonable to feel that the bottom has been reached, so far as the cattle market is concerned. With around 700 head short of last week, prices have been very little different from those of the week previous, as there were around five hundred head carried over, but toward the latter days this week a little more activity was visible, and it was possible to move a few of the undesirable kinds which have been a drag on the market for the past three weeks."

MICHIGAN CUT-OVER LAND EQUAL WEST RANGES FOR BEEF?

Held O. K. Where Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Can be Grown.

Sections of Michigan cut-over lands where sweet clover and alfalfa can be grown for winter forage are suitable areas for the production of beef calves, according to Michigan State College Animal Husbandry Department.

The Michigan producer of beef calves has the advantages of feeding near good markets for this class of stock. The cut-over sections have abundant rainfall and there is more natural protection for the cattle than on the western ranges. The Michigan land will carry more cattle per acre than much of the western range.

Beef cows can be carried through the winter in good condition by feeding only alfalfa or sweet clover hay. This furnishes a market for this forage and makes it possible to carry the cow herd at a low feed cost. Figures compiled by the U. S. Department of agriculture show that beef cows can be kept through a year at a cost of \$25 to \$35 each by wintering them on legume hay.

Beef calves should be dropped in the spring and they can be marketed as feeders in the fall or, if grain is available, they can be finished and sold as baby beef. It is also possible to carry the steers through the winter on alfalfa, run on grass the next summer, and market in the fall.

ASSESSED FARM VALUES SHOULD BE DOWN TO BE TRUE

Farm Bureau Quotes U. S. Dep't Agr. 2 1/2 Pct. Shrink In Michigan Values.

Assessed and equalized valuations of farms in Michigan should be lower on the average this year than they were last year if they are to reflect the actual trend of farm land values in the state, the Michigan State Farm Bureau Department of Taxation says, basing its statement upon preliminary estimates of farm real estate value changes released recently by the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to the Department figures, the average estimated value per acre of Michigan farm real estate declined 2 1/2 per cent from 1929 to 1930. This is the greatest decline reported by the department for a single year since 1926 when values were 3 per cent lower than in 1925. The percentage of reduction for other recent years are as follows: from 1926 to 1927, 1.6%; from 1927 to 1928, 1.6%; and from 1928 to 1929, 0.8%.

Estimates for individual counties and townships are not provided by the Department, so that it is impossible to say just what the changes may have been in each locality, the statement adds.

Michigan Ranks High In Midwest Schools

Michigan ranks highest in education among the North Central States. It has the oldest Agricultural College in the Union and the first State University. The University of Michigan was the first State University to admit women. It now ranks fifth in enrollment among the Universities of the United States.

Milk Bottles Last Longer When Law Aids

California has a law that makes it a misdemeanor not to make diligent effort to return milk bottles to their proper owners, or to use the bottles for other purposes than as milk containers.

As a result the life span of milk bottles in that state is six times as long as in other states. Several bottle exchanges throughout the state help see that the bottles get back to their rightful owners. Before the law and the bottle exchanges a bottle averaged about seven trips; now they average about 40. But thousands of dollars are still lost annually due to failure to set out bottles for the milk man. One city reports 165,000 bottles arriving at its garbage dumps monthly. Of course, such losses must be provided for in calculating city milk prices.

BEEF PRODUCTION GOING UP AGAIN; CAUTION URGED

Usually Gradual Price Drop Goes With Increase In Cattle.

The number of beef cattle on farms has begun to increase after a period of years when production was at a low point and Michigan farmers are advised by animal husbandry specialists at Michigan State College to proceed carefully in building up their beef herds.

Beef price cycles indicate that there will be a period of a few years when the market price of cattle will gradually decline. Past cycles have run from 14 to 17 years between one period of high prices and the next period of good markets.

Between those two points the prices have declined to the low point and then increased again to the high. During the past two or three years, beef production has been low and prices have been high. It now appears that the pendulum of production is about to swing upward and that of prices will swing downward.

Two factors may slow up the price decline, the specialists state. The marketing of lighter weight cattle may bolster the demand for beef so the present per capita consumption may be maintained or increased; and the fact that the United States now imports large quantities of beef each year may assist producers in this country.

Most of the present increase in beef cattle numbers is due to the increase in cattle raised in the corn belt States where farm roughages are marketed through the cattle.

HELPS INCREASE SALE OF BUTTER

The American Farm Bureau, co-operating with the National Dairy Council has prepared considerable material that is available to County Farm Bureaus or other interested parties to promote the increased consumption of butter.

A 12 month's county campaign for increased butter consumption is available. It includes programs for meeting of adults or children, playlets, newspaper articles and suggested advertisements, posters, recipes for well known and new food preparations, etc. The material may be had for the asking by writing the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

The population of Michigan was 3,668,412 according to the 1929 census. Michigan ranks seventh in population.

WE CONSUME 90 PER CENT OF OUR FARM PRODUCTION

Says Farm Board Man In Discussing Agr'l Mktg. Act.

"About 90% of our agricultural production is consumed at home," said Mr. Sam R. McKelvie, member of the Federal Farm Board in an address recently at Brookings, South Dakota.

"While we export largely of wheat and cotton, we import considerably of some other products, such as oils, that are substituted for farm products of our own. To the extent that we can make the American market our own, the opportunity is afforded for readjustment of farm production so that in one way or another those of our farmers who are well qualified may prosper.

"Discussing the Agricultural Marketing Act, Mr. McKelvie said, 'the best this legislation can do is to bring about equality of opportunity for the farmer and as soon as possible leave with the farmer the responsibility for doing things that the government is now undertaking to assist him do.'

"Laws," he continued, "were passed for industry, labor, banking, transportation and what not. Insofar as there were benefits from these laws, the farmer shared somewhat in them, but the condition of agriculture required that something specifically must be done for the nation's basic industry; hence the Agricultural Marketing Act. This law is predicated upon the ability of the farmer to manage his own business, once he is organized to do so.

"Co-operation is the key to it and only in exceptional cases can the Federal Farm Board have any dealings with a farmer or anyone else who is not a member of a producer-owned and producer-controlled marketing unit. A lot of people do not understand this. Some think it was designed to afford readier access to easier credit for the farmer. Others think it is the government in business. It is neither. It is the farmer in business co-operatively, with the Government assisting to organize and finance farm marketing activities.

"I can not emphasize too strongly that there is no disposition in the Agricultural Marketing Act or among the members of the Federal Farm Board to impose the power of government upon the management or conduct of the farmers' business. Our desire is that at the earliest possible date the government may be relieved of doing for the farmer things that he can and prefers to do for himself. This

State Farm Life

Ask your State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Agent about this new life insurance plan. State Farm Mutual men and principles of service are behind it.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Illinois
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU STATE AGENT
Lansing, Michigan

does not mean that the Federal Farm Board is going out of business, but it does mean that as the co-operative agencies now being assisted by it are able to go it alone, they will be heartily welcomed to do so.

"The extent to which this law may be helpful to the farmer and ultimately successful in its purpose, rests almost wholly in the farmer himself. If he takes advantage of it and develops the right kind of leadership and management in his marketing affairs, it will succeed. If he listens to the sweet sirens of those who are opposed to it, it will fail."

Isle Royale Closed To Hunting For Five Years

For another five years, Isle Royale will continue to be closed to all hunting.

The Conservation Commission, at its July meeting, renewed a closing order which would otherwise have automatically expired October 25, this year.

Except for the great moose herd there is little wild life on the Island which would be hunted or trapped except a few coyotes and some beaver.

Look Ahead

Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1400 new policies since January 1st. 21,500 members, over \$82,000,000 at risk. A classified policy covers only property mentioned. Our Blanket Policy covers all. Write us for sample policy or an agent to call.
W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

Camp Blankets \$5

You will like this Farm Bureau camp blanket. It is a dark grey wool, single blanket 65x90 inches and weighs 4 lbs. Decorative black border across blanket near each end. Ends bound with neat stitching. Not only will this blanket keep you warm on your camping trip, but it is a good blanket for home use. Offered at \$5, postage prepaid, and guaranteed satisfactory, or your money back. Six per cent discount to Farm Bureau members.

Michigan State Farm Bureau
Clothing Department
Lansing, Michigan

FREIGHT BILLS on Farm Shipments

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.

New Laying Mash

A new product, rich in vitamins, protein and minerals, our Mer-Mash Egg Rations are an outstanding success.

For Leghorns or the lighter breeds buy Mer-al-mash 16% and feed about 60% mash and 40% scratch grains.

For Rocks, Reds and heavier breeds use Mer-mash 18% with 60 to 65% scratch grains.

You should be feeding now for the high production you want when prices are best. See your local distributor of Farm Bureau supplies for Mer-mash Poultry Feeds.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan

FARMERS PROFIT IN WALTON LEAGUE HUNTING SYSTEM?

Favors Farm Acreage Joined Into Paying Hunting Preserves.

In an effort to improve the game and hunting situation in farming sections of the State and to induce farmers to co-operate willingly in increasing the amount of game available, the Michigan Division of the Isaac Walton League has issued a statement in which it suggests that the State encourage farmers to capitalize the game resources by granting a longer hunting season on groups of farms where the owners have suitable game cover and agree to provide feed to maintain an adequate brood stock and to protect birds from natural enemies, poachers and farm machinery, as well as to provide paid patrolling during the hunting season. No requirement of hatching eggs would be made under the League plan.

The League contends that areas of from 600 to 10,000 acres could be organized by farmers under such a plan and that the charges for hunting privileges over a longer season could be made to pay a substantial profit from land that is in many cases non-productive at present.

In addition the League suggests that other districts might well follow the example of the farmers of Williamston township, Ingham county, who organized to control hunting, but with no idea of making any charge or of securing a profit. When this plan is followed the League indicates that the Conservation Department might well pay the cost of patrolling the land during the hunting season.

These proposals are a part of a four-point program recently adopted by the League, and were designed to bring about "more game, more hunting, longer seasons, and a higher bag limit." The other two proposals are, (1) for the furthering of state owned hunting and fishing grounds and wild life refuges in wild land territories, and (2) to encourage more general use of the Private Shooting Preserve Law passed by the last Legislature.

The League proposals with regard to farm game are based upon the belief that the future of hunting in the farming sections of the state depends upon eliminating the nuisance features and upon demonstrating that the farmer can make the production and protection of farm game a paying proposition.

"Trespass" the League holds, "is the principal cause of posting of much farm hunting grounds," adding that, "at the rate farm hunting land is being posted against hunting most of the best hunting grounds in the more thickly settled farming districts will be closed within a few years."

The League lists the following nuisances as being those against which farmers have voiced emphatic complaints:

1. Entry upon private property by unknown persons.
2. Property damage to livestock, fences and buildings, by thoughtless and lawless hunters.
3. Threats to life by "renegade" hunters.
4. Shooting toward buildings.
5. Shooting by too many hunters at one time, or upon a certain area, resulting in undue killing off of game, and annoyance to occupants of premises.
6. Arrogant behavior, especially the assumption of the "right" to invade private grounds.
7. Annoyance caused by the necessity to privately patrol premises in order to enforce the "Horton Trespass Law."
8. The steady increase in the number of hunters each year, in certain districts, principally prime cover areas.
9. Shooting off of game by outsiders before residents have time to hunt.

The League says that the success of the Williamston plan shows that trespass can be controlled with very little effort, but considers that hunting must be put on a basis where it is a definite source of income to the farmers.

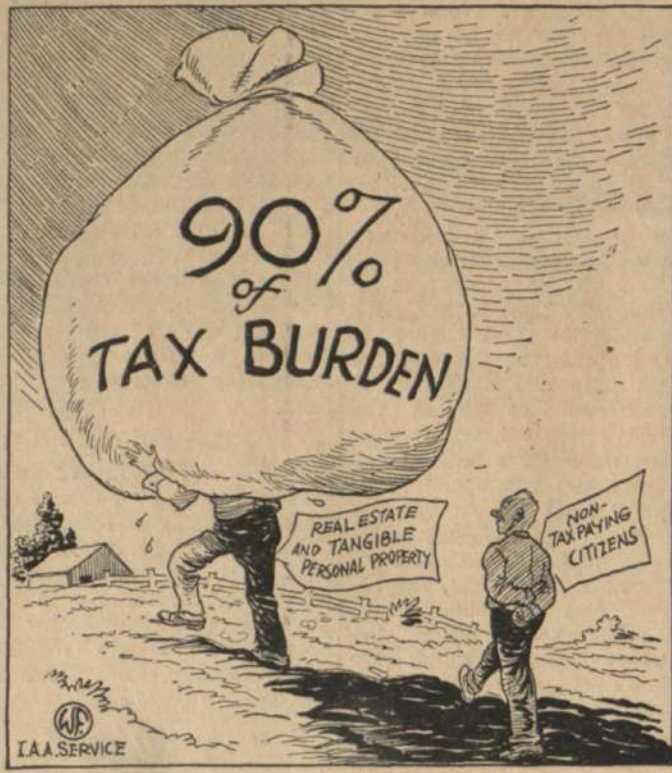
"In every locality where people want to enjoy longer seasons and higher bag limits for farm game hunting, payment to farmers for maintenance of a larger supply of game is essential," the League says.

For this purpose the League proposes legislation granting farmers the right to organize Co-operative Shooting Preserves, with longer seasons and the right to charge for hunting privileges wherever the following requirements are met:

1. Existence of an adequate brood stock.
2. Not less than 600 acres of land, with a reasonable acreage of swale, swamp, thickets, trees or other cover for nesting and shelter.
3. Protection of nests and birds from natural enemies, poachers, and farm machinery.
4. Planting of spring and winter feeding fields.
5. Provision of other winter feed, and chick feed if required.
6. Definite acreage of alfalfa or other suitable field crop cover adjacent to swale, thicket, woods or other natural cover.
7. Paid patrolling during hunting season.
8. Inspection by state authorities.
9. Regulation of gun-days.

Bluks (to storekeeper): "Have you any eggs in which you can guarantee that there are no chickens?"
Storekeeper: (after pausing a moment) "Yes sir, duck eggs."

NICE AND COOL IN THE SHADE



A STATE INCOME TAX—PROPERLY DRAWN, AND THE PROCEEDS APPLIED AGAINST REDUCTION OF LOCAL TAXES, INCLUDING SCHOOL AND HIGHWAY LEVIES, WOULD RELIEVE REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL TANGIBLE PROPERTY OF SOME OF ITS TAX LOAD AND PLACE IT UPON WEALTH THAT NOW ESCAPES LOCAL AND STATE TAXES.

CROPS CONDITION GOOD AS A RULE, U. S. DEP'T SAYS

Corn in Good Shape; West Will Supply Bulk Of Fruit.

Washington, July 9.—The crops now begin to show the variable conditions which usually develop in mid-season, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its July 1 report.

"Corn has made a fair start, on the whole," according to the report. "The crop is generally well cultivated, but corn was damaged somewhat last month in Iowa by storms, and in Ohio by drought. Corn is late in Nebraska and Indiana but is coming along rapidly now.

"Haying is under way with reports of rather light crop from many eastern sections. Cotton has made fair progress, and has been helped by the recent warm weather. Cotton is still considered somewhat late in the western belt, but is generally in a fair state of cultivation.

"The bulk of the fruit supply this season apparently will come from the West. California grapes are already moving to market in good volume. The country's total production of apples and peaches promises to be about the same as last year. The citrus fruit crops will be much heavier.

POISON BAIT STOPS HOPPER RAVAGES

Crops Enemy Appearing In Large Numbers in Some Sections.

The recent appearance of unusual numbers of grasshoppers in some sections of Michigan is the signal for farmers in the northern part of the State to prepare to feed them poison bait instead of succulent forage, according to the entomology department at Michigan State College.

The proximity of large areas of uncultivated lands near farms makes it possible for the grasshoppers to develop undisturbed and then move to the farms and do serious damage to growing crops. The grasshoppers have natural enemies which will reduce their numbers but this control is too slow to be of much assistance.

Poisoned bran bait properly distributed will prevent serious damage to crops by this insect. The bait is prepared by mixing one bushel of bran, one-half gallon of cheap molasses, a little water, and one pound of white arsenic. Two or three ounces of banana oil is then stirred into the mixture. Arsenate of lead or paris green can not be successfully used as poison for grasshoppers. A little salt added to the prepared bait makes it more attractive.

The bait should be broadcast in areas where there are numbers of grasshoppers. Care should be taken so there are no lumps of bait large enough to be eaten by animals.

Hoosier Verses

By Tom H. Keene, Elkhart
That Little Boy of Our'n
Most ev'ry night, when I go home
Dejected, tired and sore,
That boy of our'n, sunshiny tyke,
Is waitin' at the door
With mouth agin, an' sparklin' eyes;
He clasps my legs an' loudly cries:
"Oh, Daddy, won't you pway wiv me?"
An' then I'm in for it, you see.
An' so I swing around the house
An' prance, an' jump, an' kick,
An' on my shoulders rides the lad—
An' gosh, how he does stick!
First thing I know, my troubles
Goes;
My ackin' joints don't bother me;
My heart's been opened up agin,
To let that little son-shine in.

PRESIDENT SIGNS WATERWAYS BILL

Projects Total \$350,000,000; Bigger Job Than Panama.

July 4 President Hoover signed the Rivers and Harbors bill, which commits the U. S. government to spending \$350,000,000 in constructing and completing inland waterways during the next few years.

"We can now build," said the President, "the many remaining segments of a definite canalization of our river systems through which modern barge trains of 10,000 to 15,000 tons burden can operate systematically through the midwest and to the Gulf of Mexico and through the Lakes to the Atlantic."

Included in the bill are provisions for deepening of Great Lakes channels for present commerce and for ocean shipping by later deepening of the St. Lawrence river.

The Mississippi and Missouri rivers will have barge canals completed, the Mississippi from Chicago and St. Paul to the Gulf channels will be made to the principal cities on the lower Missouri river.

The undertakings authorized aggregate a larger job than the Panama canal, will employ thousands and when complete will carry goods at much lower rates than can be done by rail.

The rivers and harbors bill contains three items that very materially advance the opening of the Great Lakes to ocean vessels by way of the St. Lawrence river.

One paragraph recognizes the St. Lawrence plan as THE waterway to the sea and takes over the Erie-Oswego canals (the so-called All-American route) as a federally maintained barge canal "with no intention to make them ship channels, or to hinder or delay in any way the improvement of the St. Lawrence as the Seaway from the Great Lakes to the ocean."

Another item authorizes \$29,266,000 for deepening the Lake channels from Lake Superior to Montreal to accommodate ships of 24 foot draft. The proposed Canadian-U. S. agreement on this matter specifies 25 foot draft. The above sum is about half that required for a 25 foot draft channel.

Another item authorizes opening the Thousand Islands ship channel to 27 feet depth.

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.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS—Many extra good bargains. Let me know what you want. All kinds of city property for sale. List your property with me. I can sell it if priced right. Member Farm Bureau and Grange. F. A. Showerman, P. O. Box 263, 401 Ypsil-Ann Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK ON GENERAL FARM BY MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD. Can be reached by Lansing telephone 44055 evenings. Write H. A. Wickham, R-1, Box 680, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK UNTIL school starts by boy, 16. Write Don Page, 1317 Roosevelt avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR on general or dairy farm, or rent furnished farm by experienced man. Former farmer. Also painter by trade. Married. One child. Write H. Rodebaugh, 31 Holmes Road, Lansing, Mich.

By means of a secret process, an English firm is making furniture from cotton.

BEST IN THE LAND
Don't ride on the men who are looking ahead. Don't sit on the rumble as the you were dead; But get in the seat, take hold of the wheel, Look forward, not backward, nor wait, but with zeal Help those who have passed you to help those behind, To show them your slogan, not always be blind, How to grab onto knowledge, not grapple with doubt. And soon, just ahead, you can proudly shout, "I'm for the Farm Bureau, the Best in the Land!" You can say it with vim and pack it with sand; For none could question it, or stay in doubt, If intelligent farmers lived all about.
—Mrs. Hal Conkey, Caseville, R. 2, Mich.

UNTIL AUGUST 1

All orders for Farm Bureau bed blankets received up to July 15 will be sent the mill on that date as per our last advertisement. About 700 blankets will be ordered for delivery and payment in September for our annual summer blanket sale customers.

However, during the process of manufacture of the above blankets, while looms are set, our mill will be able to care for any additional orders received up to August first. If you have failed to order and care to take advantage of this special offer this is your opportunity. We are offering in this special sale: Double blankets, 70x80, virgin wool, choice of ten different color combinations in large checks at \$8.75 each. Single blankets choice of 6 different solid colors, at \$6.35 each, postage prepaid. Order now for delivery and payment in September. Look up the order postal card mailed you some time ago, or write us for another.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
Michigan State Farm Bureau, 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

Are Your Cows Fat?

If pasture seasons were long enough most cows would die of starvation.

Milkmaker 16% (formerly called Lofibre) furnishes the highly digestible nutrients necessary to keep good cows up in weight while milking heavily. Market milk men find it unexcelled for summer feeding.

If pastures are poor use Milkmaker 20% straight and get more milk at a lower cost and a cow ready to work hard for you all winter. You can get the full line of Milkmaker open formula Dairy Feeds from your local distributor of Farm Bureau supplies.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan

VACATION TRIPS

Take us on strange highways, crowded highways, and among strangers.

It's bad enough to have an automobile accident or theft, but much worse to pay a loss, and possible liability.

A State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance policy will protect your interests everywhere in the United States or Canada. The policy cost is very reasonable. Its protection is with you always. We have an agent near you. If you don't know him, write us.

State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Company
Bloomington, Illinois
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
STATE AGENT
Lansing, Michigan

Why Farm Bureau Oil Is Straight Distilled

There are several methods of refining oil, including the best.

1st. Straight distillation method. This process takes off the by-products slowly as they come to them. This is the natural way of separating the various products of the crude and the surest method of getting the very best product.

2nd. The Long residue process. By this method the temperature is run up to a high degree and some of the by-products are allowed to vaporize off. This method does not thoroughly separate the crude and the purest of oils are not obtained.

3rd. The vacuum process. Just about the same process as the Long residue except that the temperature is lower on the stills and instead of waiting for the heat to drive off the by-products, a vacuum is used and the by-products drawn off. This has the same effect as the Long residue process and much of the oil is left to vaporize off in the crank case.

Farm Bureau oils are selected from the very best of Mid-Continent crudes refined by the straight distillation process. We know they will give you the service you expect from Farm Bureau products. See your local distributor and have him tell you the grade for your car or tractor. Sold in 5, 15, 20 and 55 gallon containers, and always at a savings.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan

HUNTING GROUNDS
There are 13,000,000 acres of land in the northern half of Michigan alone, on which the public may hunt, and last year hunting licenses were issued to almost half a million people.

CRIMINAL BUREAU
The Michigan Bureau of Criminal Identification is the third largest in the world, having in its files 657,356 sets of fingerprints and 221,329 photographs.

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 are sent free for the asking.

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

Order Binder Twine Now!

The demand for Michigan State Industries Binder Twine made at Jackson is always heavy. Sometimes the supply is limited. Therefore, we suggest that you see your co-operative association manager at once and order your 1930 needs. The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., handles Michigan Twine because it is the best. This twine is composed of

STANDARD YUCATAN SISAL and 10% mixture of Manila fiber from Manila, which gives it a minimum tensile strength of 100 lbs. It is full length, being 500 feet to the pound.

We are offering Michigan Twine in both the 5 lb. and 8 lb. ball. Eight pound ball illustrated here fits and works nicely in any can that holds a 5 lb. ball; unwinds freely to last foot. For sale by

Co-operative Ass'ns and Farm Bureau Dealers

Potash Fertilizers For Alfalfa

Alfalfa test plots on the Vaughn Tanner farm near Jackson show exceptional growth and vigor where potash was an important part of the fertilizer used.

Alfalfa is a heavy feeder on phosphorus and potash. Proper application of fertilizer carrying these ingredients, in accordance with the fertility of the soil, gives very beneficial results in starting new seedings.

Farm Bureau 0-24-24 is a high phosphorus and potash carrying fertilizer suggested for soils that are well supplied with nitrogen but are deficient in potash. Manured sandy soils come under this classification. Apply 100 to 150 lbs. per acre. If you use Farm Bureau 0-12-12, apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre.

Farm Bureau 2-12-6 is suggested for alfalfa soils that are a little low in nitrogen. Apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre.

The above Farm Bureau fertilizers may be applied at the time of seeding the alfalfa.

Lime must be used where needed. Application of 6 to 8 tons of manure per acre when fitting the seed bed, or applied to the previous crop, is important in establishing alfalfa. When manure is used weeds are a problem and more fitting is necessary in order to kill all the weeds possible before seeding. Well rotted manure helps solve the weed seed problem.

Ask your distributor of Farm Bureau products to supply you with Farm Bureau Fertilizer.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan
FERTILIZER INCREASES NET INCOME

You Can See Atlacide Kill Weeds

Visit the Michigan State College and New York Central WEED CONTROL TRAIN when it comes to your town.

Among other things you will see how ATLACIDE, the chlorate chemical, applied as dust or spray, is sure death to quack grass, wild morning glory, Canada, Russian and sow thistle, poison ivy and all other weeds.

Near the train is a patch of weeds that has been treated with ATLACIDE, the safe, non-poisonous, non-explosive or inflammable weed killer. One pound per application will kill the weeds on one square rod of ground. Two to three applications about 30 days apart are usually required to finish new growth, etc.

ATLACIDE is packed in 50 and 100 lb. air tight drums. Easily applied and a great labor saver. For further information, prices and literature, see your local Farm Bureau dealer.

WEED CONTROL TRAIN SCHEDULE
Train stops at Freight House at all points except Bay City where it stops at Fair Grounds. All time below is Eastern Standard.
Mason, Monday, July 14—1 to 5 p. m.
Owosso, Tuesday, July 15—9 to 12 a. m.
Chesting, Tuesday, July 15—2 to 5 p. m.
Bay City, Wednesday, July 16—9 to 12 m.
Reese, Wednesday, July 16—3 to 6 p. m.
Vassar, Thursday, July 17—8 to 11 a. m.
Caro, Thursday, July 17—1 to 5 p. m.
Sandusky, Friday, July 18—10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Lapeer, Saturday, July 19—9 to 12 m.
Oxford, Saturday, July 19—2:30 to 5 p. m.
Albion, Monday, July 21—9 to 12 m.
Marshall, Monday, July 21—1 to 5 p. m.
Chelsea, Tuesday, July 22—6 to 10:30 a. m.
Jackson, Tuesday, July 22—1 to 5 p. m. (Liberty St. Frt. Hse.)
Hastings, Wednesday, July 23—9 to 12 m.
Nashville, Wednesday, July 23—7 to 9:30 p. m.
Caledonia, Thursday, July 24—11 to 2 p. m.
Easton Rapids, Thursday, July 24—7 to 9:30 p. m.
Charlotte, Friday, July 25—9 to 12 m.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan