

### WAYNE CAMPAIGNS FOR MORE SEATS IN LEGISLATURE

Needs 40,000 More Signers To Ask Voters For Amendment

### GRAND RAPIDS AIDING? Alliance Between Machines of Two Cities Has Been Reported.

With less than 40,000 signatures yet to be obtained, and 2 weeks to go, public attention is today focused upon the effort of Wayne county politicians to force a vote in November upon a constitutional amendment that is expected to increase the Detroit representation in the Legislature and hasten the day when the Wayne county political machine will be able to dominate the state government.

One of the outstanding developments in the campaign for signatures to these petitions has been the development of what appears to be an offensive and defensive alliance between the Welsh forces in Grand Rapids and the Wayne county group. It is reported that the Grand Rapids machine has been thrown into motion to secure signatures to these petitions, regardless of the fact that the carriage of the proposed amendment would apparently further increase the disparity in representation between that city and Detroit.

There is considerable speculation as to the meaning of this alliance and some profess to believe the whole proposition is bound up in an effort to inject City Mgr. Geo. Welsh of Grand Rapids, into the race for governor as the champion of the interests of the two big cities.

**Dykstra Bill Leader**  
Manager Welsh, it will be remembered, was a leader in the effort to force a referendum on the Dykstra bill, which would have thrown a huge slice of the State Highway funds into the control of Grand Rapids and Detroit. This move died when the out-state cities and villages joined with the Farm Bureau and other rural organizations to turn thumbs down. It was during this period that Mr. Welch was quoted in the Detroit News as uttering the classic line "Let's make the citizens of the city just as much of a citizen as if he lived somewhere out in the stumps."

The belief is frequently expressed that the same cities which found the Dykstra bill against their best interests will also hesitate to see the State Legislature turned over to those that tried to put the Dykstra bill over, and still want it. It is expected that while an attempt may be made to inject the reapportionment amendment into the coming gubernatorial campaign as a rallying point for city votes, it will have the opposite effect and will quickly lead to the alignment of all out-state interests against Grand Rapids and Detroit, and will spell the certain defeat of any candidate who may try to ride into office through supporting it.

**Appeal Through Radio**  
Recent developments in the referendum campaign seem to bear out the contention that the eligible voters of Wayne County have very little interest in state affairs. This is shown by the fact that the managers of the drive have deemed it necessary to employ the radio in corraling the additional number of necessary signatures, in spite of the assistance received from Grand Rapids.

In view of the possibility that the petition, if filed will barely reach the 150,000 mark, attention is being directed to the legal provisions regarding the filing of such petitions, and the lack of safe-guards against fraudulent signatures.

**Referendum List Faults**  
When questioned on this subject, Clarke W. Brown, Chief of the Compiling Division of the Department of State stated that very little effort would be made to ascertain whether the 150,000 signatures were authentic, if the petition is filed. He stated that the duty imposed upon the state was ministerial rather than judicial and that beyond checking to see that street addresses were shown and a few other similar items, no check-up could be made, as the state does not have a list of the qualified electors of each city and township.

When asked whether this might mean that a petition containing 150,000 names, each properly entered and with affidavits attached, but wholly fraudulent would be accepted, Mr. Brown replied that the Department of State was not empowered to go behind the face of such petitions and that a petition fair on its face would be acceptable. Mr. Brown added that any person who desired to make a private investigation of signatures might do so, and if the results warranted, might take appropriate court action, but added that such an investigation would of course be very expensive.

(Continued on page three)

### Insurance Dep't Signs 357 Policies In 1 Day

Celebrates President's Birthday; One Agent Writes 30 Policies.

To celebrate the birthday of Pres. J. G. Meherle of the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. agents throughout the 26 states in which the State Farm Mutual operates, united to make June 7 a banner day. Michigan agents wrote 350 automobile policies and 7 life policies that day. Mr. B. D. Bishop heads the list with 30 automobile policies written between 7 a. m. and 11:45 p. m., writing eight in one place. He was too busy to stop for dinner or supper. Agents throughout the country are making June "President's Month" and undoubtedly will roll up an imposing total of new policies.

June 2, the State Farm Bureau Insurance Department, state agent for

the State Farm Life Insurance Co. of Bloomington, Ill., reported that it had written \$1,055,000 in life insurance to date among Michigan farmers. The State Farm Life is well into its first year in Michigan.

The Insurance Department, also state agent for the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. reported 54,038 automobile policies written since October, 1926, of which 1,735 were written during May this year.

The Insurance Department now announces a new cargo insurance policy of interest to all owners of farm trucks, commercial trucks, and limited to those carrying State Farm Mutual liability and property damage auto insurance. The company will insure produce or merchandise belonging to the insured and carried in his truck, or belonging to someone else and carried in his truck against 8 perils of transportation mentioned in the policy.

### BUREAU SERVICES PREFERRED STOCK ISSUE IS OFFERED

To Get Additional Working Capital; Will Pay 7 Per Cent.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., last week announced the offering of \$150,000 of preferred stock in that corporation. The stock is issued in \$100 shares, pays 7% semi-annually, is cumulative, and non-assessable. Matures July 1, 1945, but may be callable any time after three years from July 1, 1930 at par value, plus accrued dividends and a premium of \$3 per share.

Purpose of the shares is to raise additional working capital so that Farm Bureau Services, Inc., may carry on co-operative buying and selling more efficiently and more economically.

It is set forth that the Services seed and supply business exceeds \$3,500,000 annually, a business that has been built up since 1920. First capital loaned by the State Farm Bureau has been repaid. April 30, 1930 net tangible assets were \$135,332.62, which have been accumulated since January 1, 1925. For the past five years net earnings have averaged \$26,000 per year, and during that period \$82,500 in cash patronage dividends have been returned to Farm Bureau members and co-operative assns.

### Farm Bureau Member

Are your dues paid? Have you mailed to Farm Bureau Services at Lansing your completed Farm Bureau Member's Feed Contract? Have you had your co-op. dealer properly list your purchases of Farm Bureau brand fertilizers this spring for reporting to Farm Bureau Services? On proper handling of these matters depends your member dividend on Farm Bureau feeds and fertilizers purchased by you.

### LAWS PROTECT GERMAN WORKMEN AGAINST LAY-OFFS

Olds Chief, Now in Germany, Describes Labor Gov't Policies.

A manufacturer in Germany cannot close his plant on short notice for several weeks or two months as we do in this country and stop wages. If he does that, he must pay the men their wages, says the Labor government of Germany according to Mr. I. J. Reutter, former manager of the Olds Motor Works at Lansing, and now General Motors Corporation manager of the Opel Motors works of Germany, the largest auto plant in that country.

Industrial and business conditions are and have been worse in Germany than anything we have known, said Mr. Reutter in addressing 225 Lansing business men, but the German labor government has adopted and enforces a policy of keeping the maximum number of wage earners employed, even if only a few short days per week rather than a few employed full time and a large mass of unemployed. Even so, Germany has considerable unemployment and occasionally has to use its dole system.

As times get dull, the government asks manufacturers to do their best to operate 5 days per week, cutting down the hours per day as necessary to keep going on a five day basis. If 5 days is impossible, the government prescribes a three day week and such workers are then eligible to the government dole.

The government, being a labor administration, has established a great many laws and regulations for the benefit of labor. Rents and housing are controlled by the government. Tenants cannot be evicted unless the landlord finds the tenant another and satisfactory apartment. To get possession of one of its properties, the General Motors, unable to find suitable apartments because of the great scarcity of apartments, had to build an apartment house to take care of the tenants it had on its hands.

### Business is Poor

Business conditions in Germany are poor and collections are difficult. Ninety days is almost regarded as cash. Goods are bought on 90 days or six months notes, and the notes usually come up for renewal. The tremendous inflation of German currency, and the drastic deflation have been hard on the German's faith in his currency. (Continued on page three)

### BUREAU FINDS 1930 IS DOING WELL AS MEMBERSHIP YEAR

Every Month Shows More Dues Paid Than in 1929.

### NEW MEMBERS ADDED Bureau's Program Credited With The Increase In Interest.

Every month in 1930 has seen more membership dues paid to the State Farm Bureau than for corresponding months last year, says the Organization Department, which says:

1st. There is a more general recognition that the Farm Bureau program is getting results.

2nd. It is recognized that there is an outstanding need of united action by farmers to solve their present problems in Michigan.

3rd. Successes in the past are more fully appreciated, with a thought for the future.

The Farm Bureau's legislative program in past years includes the successful support of the gas tax, which has made our great state road building program possible without recourse to real estate taxes for that purpose. The gas tax is paying off some \$50,000,000 in road bonds and the interest, which is a lien on our real estate. It is paying the counties some \$7,500,000 due them in state reward money. Furthermore, the gas tax financing plan for the State roads is a great step forward for similar financing of county and township roads out of gasoline tax funds, a program offered by the Farm Bureau.

Other State Farm Bureau services that have been far reaching in the benefits conferred have been the Bureau's distribution of guaranteed Michigan adapted field seeds and open formula dairy and poultry feeds.

Services given by the Farm Bureau Traffic Department in assisting farmers in their various relations with railroads and other public service corporations, including the collection of claims, and the Bureau's work in automobile and life insurance are well known.

Other factors figuring in the increase in membership and dues payment is the Farm Bureau present program of seeing that any new state revenues, such as an income tax, are directed to the lowering of local taxes; its program for township road tax relief, including State assistance for township roads; its opposition to reapportionment of the legislature as suggested by Detroit and Grand Rapids politicians. Also, the Farm Bureau's active opposition to the redistribution of the State highway funds as proposed in the Dykstra bill, and the Bureau's defense of the Federal Farm Board and Agricultural Marketing Act against those who would nullify it.

With these problems of great interest to Michigan farmers, it is not surprising that various County Farm Bureaus are recording increases in membership. Recently Kalamazoo county reported 50 new members; Monroe, 80 additional family memberships; Genesee 104, Calhoun 84 members in two days, Ottawa 60. In Mason county, one man has added 130 family memberships to the Farm Bureau in that county since last fall.

It appears that members believe that \$10 invested in the Farm Bureau promotes and protects their business. It helps provide a strong farmers' organization, conservative in developing its policies and aggressive in carrying them out. Members have an organization. (Continued on page three)

### WHEN SEPTEMBER COMES



Above is a photograph taken last September when 1,000 virgin wool Farm Bureau bed blankets were shipped to purchasers who placed their order in the May and June sale for delivery and payment in September.

This year the Farm Bureau Clothing Dept. is offering the same double blanket 70x80 inches in choice of ten different large checks in fast colors, and also a single blanket 70x80 inches in six solid colors. Orders are being received up to July 1 for September delivery parcel post prepaid and payment at the specially low summer sale prices. The volume of orders coming in indicates another big shipment of blankets in September.

### 200 Attend Cass Co. Quarterly Meeting

Two hundred attended the May 27 quarterly meeting at the Cass County Farm Bureau at Edwardsburg, which opened with a potluck supper.

R. Wayne Newton of the State Farm Bureau Taxation Dept. discussed the tax situation and what organized farmers can do about them. President Carl Burgener presided. A. M. Edmunds described the future Farm Bureau organization work to be carried on in Cass county. A committee of ladies from each township had charge of the meeting, its program, and the supper arrangements and were heartily congratulated on their work.

### GOOD YIELDS BRING PRIZES IN CONTEST

Michigan farmers who produce high grain yields of good quality will have the opportunity to share in the Ira H. Butterfield awards given at the State Fair in Detroit for the most profitable yields of grain entered in the contest.

Fields to be eligible to win a prize must be five acres or more in size, and the acreage and yields must be recorded on certificates which may be obtained from county agricultural agents or from the farm crops department at Michigan State college.

Entries must be made by September 1st and awards will be made during the week from August 26 to September 6. Wheat, oats and barley are the grains upon which prizes will be given.

### LOST!

In receiving postcard orders for Farm Bureau Blankets, the Farm Bureau Clothing Department has an unsigned card from a Farm Bureau member, ordering 2 lavender and white double blankets. If the writer will kindly write the Clothing department the order can be filled next September, as asked.

By a new secret process a concern in Louisville, Ky., claims to be able to produce helium at \$5 a thousand feet. When this gas was first produced it cost a million dollars for a thousand cubic feet.

### SHALL VILLAGES SUE TOWNSHIPS FOR ROAD CASH?

Municipal League Says Villages Over-taxed for Twp. Roads

### SAYS, COLLECT MONEY! Farm Bur. Says Get State Aid For Twp. Roads; Avoid Fight.

Playing in beautifully with the effort now being made by certain politicians in Grand Rapids and Wayne County to inject a city and village vs. farmer issue into the coming political campaign, the Michigan Municipal League now apparently seeks to break down the political solidarity of the rural districts by urging wholesale litigation on the part of village officers to recover certain road funds collected and spent by the townships during the past four years.

While the League does not give an estimate of the total amount of the claims involved, it does point out that the aggregate claim against one township alone, in Washtenaw county, will be at least \$9,000 and may possibly reach \$10,000.

It is the contention of the League that many villages have been over-taxed for township road purposes. The two chief complaints are that the villages have failed to receive one-half of the township highway improvement taxes collected within their borders, as is required by law, and that some townships have made the villages pay repair expenses which should not be taxed against them.

Attention is called to an opinion from the office of the Attorney General which appeared in the May issue of the Michigan Municipal Review, and reads, in part, as follows:

"The obvious intent of the 1925 law is to require the township to turn over to the village authorities one-half of the highway improvement money assessed and collected on property within the village to be used by such village authorities for building, permanently improving or repairing highways and bridges within the village."

"In an opinion December 12, 1929, this Department held that this created a debt from the township to the village and that non-action of the village authorities for failing to pay it over did not extinguish the debt."

"Villages and townships are municipal corporations and a mandamus suit may be brought by a village to compel township authorities to turn over tax money belonging to the village."

"This Department has accordingly held that the villages are entitled to one-half of the highway improvement tax assessed and collected within the corporation limits since the effective date of Act 52, Public Acts of 1925, and may compel the township to pay the same over to the village. This money must, of course, be expended by the village if collected only for the building improvement or repair of highways and bridges within the village."

**Smith Urges Collection**  
Director Harold D. Smith of the Michigan Municipal League is very insistent that each village should take legal action to compel the townships to square up these accounts forthwith. His statement, as quoted by the Associated Press, follows in part:

"It now remains for village officials to see that the back payments of road improvement taxes are returned to them."

(Continued on page two.)

## Bureau Offers Fourth Of Income Tax Series

### Good State Income Tax Needs U.S. Help

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

I do not know to what extent a State income tax would have a tendency to drive business and wealth out of Michigan, and I do not believe anyone else can answer that question with accuracy. I am sure of this much, however:

If it would be as easy to avoid the tax as some would have you believe, there would be comparatively little objection to an income tax on the part of those with great wealth. If their claims were true, the wealthy people would simply tell the State to go ahead and try to tax them.

On the other hand I have no doubt that a State income will have some effect in this direction, and that the extent of the reaction will depend upon the rate of tax. It is easy to sit down with a paper and pencil and calculate what wealthy people should pay to the State if a state income tax were imposed, but it is a very different matter to pre-

dict what steps they will take to avoid the tax in whole or in part. Any man who faces an added tax of from \$10,000 to \$150,000 per year can afford to spend a considerable sum in finding legal means of evasion, of which there are many. Public censure does not attach to tax dodging except where it is done through illegal means.

**Wealthiest 1 Per Cent Pays Most of Tax**  
The success of an income tax as a revenue producer depends upon the success with which it reaches the most wealthy. In 1927, the Federal government assessed personal income taxes against 2,440,941 individuals, and the total tax was \$830,639,434. In that year there were only 11,123 persons who reported a personal income in excess of \$100,000, yet they were charged with \$447,846,546 of income tax. Their tax averaged \$40,267 per person. At

the other end of the scale, 1,256,319 persons were assessed for taxes on incomes of \$4,000 or less, and the total tax assessed against them was only \$8,123,905. The average tax per person in this group was \$6.47. One per cent of the payers of Federal personal income taxes pay 63 per cent of the tax; 99 per cent pay 32 per cent. You may have the 90 and nine safely in the shadow of the fold, but if the one per cent escapes to the hills the revenue may drop 68 per cent.

**The 1% in Michigan**  
In Michigan, U. S. personal income returns show that the percentage of the total tax paid by the high one per cent is slightly above the National average. One per cent of the personal income taxpayers of Michigan pay 70 per cent of the total U. S. personal income tax assessed in this State. Of a total personal income tax of \$35,599,799, levied against 109,470 returns, \$20,794,929 was assessed upon 489 individuals in 1927, none of whom reported a taxable income of less than \$100,000. This was an average tax of \$42,525 upon these people. Eighteen people paid 18 per cent of the total!

**Corporation Tax Likewise**  
In the field of corporation income there is a very similar concentration

of income in the hands of a few concerns. Federal returns show that 60 per cent of the combined net corporate income falls into the hands of 8-10ths of one per cent of all corporations which report an income.

Out of a total of 425,623 active corporations in the United States, and out of 259,849 corporations showing a net income, 33 per cent of the combined corporate incomes were reported by only 187 companies, each of which had an income in excess of \$5,000,000 per year.

I do not have similar figures for Michigan, but all the evidence points to the conclusion that the concentration of corporate income into the hands of a few corporations is even more marked here than in the United States generally. This is shown by the high average income per corporation in this State as compared with the National average. After the deficits of losing corporations are subtracted from the net incomes of corporations showing incomes, the remaining net income averages \$15,294 for every active corporation in the United States. The average for Michigan is \$38,232, more than twice as high. There can be no question but that this means that the taxation of corporate income in this State is more a ques-

tion of reaching the large corporation than is the case in most other States.

**After the Shouting Dies**  
After all the shouting dies down you will find that the attitude of the State toward a state income tax will depend to a large extent upon the possibility of taxing the one per cent of the prospective payers whom the State must "hook" for about two-thirds of the yield. Whether fair or not, this is unavoidable. If revenues are to be raised to relieve property, those who can pay, must. An income tax that drives the taxable wealth out of the State would work out like Tom Marshall's old story of the fellow who said, "If we had some ham, we'd have ham and eggs. —If we had the eggs."

**Large Incomes Drawn From Entire Nation**  
Those who talk of a State income tax that will make everyone pay according to his ability to pay are speaking without reference to the facts. Such a tax would need to raise enough revenue to replace a large percentage of the general property tax, and no recognized authority denies that it is ridiculous to think that any State could tax incomes at the high rates this would require, so long as each state must act independ-

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Editorials

OUR RE-APPOINTMENT QUESTION WAS ANSWERED IN 1787

The circulation in Detroit and Grand Rapids of a petition calling for a constitutional amendment that will cause Michigan's representation in the state legislature to be based strictly upon population in the future has been carried on through appeals to fairness, equity, Americanism, and all other shibboleths of patriotic appeal, including promises of tax relief.

Beyond a doubt most of the signers of these petitions feel that they have struck a blow against "taxation without representation" and that they stand upon ground hallowed by the fathers of our country. However, historical epigrams fail to correctly portray our early history, just as scare headlines in the press fail to provide a full record of contemporary news.

The founders of the Republic believed to a man that taxation without representation was tyranny, but this is a far cry from presuming that they favored the idea of equal representation according to population. As a matter of fact, one of the great struggles in the Constitutional Convention centered around this subject, and there, as always, the division of States ran along the lines of self-interest. The three largest States demanded representation in proportion to their population, and the 10 smaller States demanded that each State should have an equal vote with all others, regardless of population.

There were occasions upon which it appeared probable that the Convention would be irrevocably split upon this issue and it required the breadth of view of a Franklin to rise to the occasion and recognize the essential justice of the contentions of both sides. He said:

"The greater States are naturally as unwilling to have their property left in the disposition of the smaller, as the smaller are to have theirs in the disposition of the greater."

We believe this statement sums up the representation problem now facing Michigan as well as any later statement possibly could, and the key to the success of the original States in finally coming together in a permanent Union lay in the recognition that legitimate interests of both classes of States needed to be recognized. To accomplish this end, the several States were given an equal representation in the Senate, while the number of representatives from each in the House of Representatives was made to depend primarily upon the population.

We are in no wise disposed to grant without discussion that many of the reasons advanced in favor of a change from the pres-

ent method of selecting Michigan legislators are well founded. But we are perfectly sure that if the present basis of apportionment is unsound because it gives too much representation to the out-state population, as is claimed, the remedy proposed by Detroit and Grand Rapids politicians is equally bad in that it would throw too large a portion of control into a few counties. The present proposed amendment is an appeal to might rather than right. Otherwise, it would have been proposed to leave one House on a basis more according to area, and to place the other House on a purely population basis of apportionment.

IT MIGHT BE CALLED WORSE NAMES THAN THAT

The recent effort of the Michigan Municipal League to capture new members among the villages of the State through sensational and short-sighted recommendations for wholesale litigation between villages and townships provoked the following editorial comment from the Grand Rapids Press:

PETTY BUSINESS

"The Michigan Municipal League has plenty of serious grievances to correct without attempting to stir up village-township litigation and encourage delinquent taxpayers to fight tax levies. State law undoubtedly requires that half the township highway improvement tax assessed in villages shall be returned to the villages. It also denies to townships the right to assess the township road repair tax against village property. Because of lack of interest in such provisions or because many townships and villages have regarded their highway interests as identical, no attention has been paid by village taxpayers to these provisions and the villages have contributed voluntarily to the tax, neither expecting nor asking anything back.

"Now the Municipal League suggests that mandamus suits be brought in future to compel township authorities to hand over the money; and that village taxpayers either refuse to pay the repair tax, or pay under protest and sue to recover. It further goes out of its way to suggest that 'property owners whose taxes are delinquent have a remedy by refusal to pay, even where the tax in question has been collected of all other frontage owners long ago'.

"The Michigan Municipal league might more wisely stick to its own knitting."

WHEN HE'S HOME HE SPEAKS RIGHT OUT

Recently a gathering of Buffalo business men, state and local officials heard Congressman Dempsey, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors committee, explain his plan to Federalize the Erie and Oswego Canals.

Being in his own bailiwick, and speaking to his audience with an eye to being re-elected next fall, Mr. Dempsey laid his cards on the table.

According to the Buffalo Evening News, he stated: "During the last three or four years organized proponents of the St. Lawrence river route have been intensively active. During that period, twenty-one states have raised large funds in behalf of this project. I have been opposed to the St. Lawrence route."

Once again Mr. Dempsey goes on record as being in favor of restricting the development of the Mid-west, by continually placing obstacles in the way of its only practicable way to the sea.

The News continues: "The congressman said the government plans to spend \$32,000,000 on the Erie and Oswego Barge Canals in straightening channels, providing higher bridge clearances and in deepening the shallow places. He said deepening the canal to 14 feet would probably be the first step."

Here Mr. Dempsey clearly indicates his purpose. He would have the Federal Government spend eighty-two millions in improvements as the first step in providing the impracticable "All New York" ship canal. Once he had Uncle Sam in there for eighty-two millions, he'd make certain that every subsequent rivers and harbors bill carried more millions.

Mid-west beware! That first eighty-two millions is but the first drop in the bucket.

We read on in the News: "He also announced that even if the Federal Government made no improvements on the Barge Canal, the State would save \$2,500,000 annually in taxes."

Sounds like an appeal for the gubernatorial nomination next time. Could that be it?

The State saves two and one-half millions and Uncle Sam loses it—New York's gain, United States' loss.

That figure of \$2,500,000 for maintenance and operation is not the whole truth. It is about one million light—the average maintenance and operation cost for the past four years has been \$3,335,000.

And how about the claims paid item—that has averaged \$325,720.

How about the items classified as permanent betterments—they have averaged \$652,260.

How about the capital charge—that has averaged \$1,988,243.

A total of \$6,301,223—two and one-half times Mr. Dempsey's estimate.

That is what the operator of the canal system would have to pay, and that operator, Mr. Dempsey believes, should be the United States Government.

Dress up your gifts as beautifully as you please, New York, it still remains just another attempt to block the St. Lawrence Seaway.—Seaway News.

WHY NOT VISIT STATE FARM BUREAU THIS SUMMER?

A delegation of Montcalm Co. Farm Bureau members is scheduled to inspect State Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing, Tuesday, June 17. Several County Farm Bureau delegations have visited state headquarters this year. Probably 20 county delegations came in 1929. Several have repeated with another group of members in 1930. It makes an interesting trip for any County Farm Bureau. It takes much of a day to see the various activities of the seed and supplies businesses, the organization, legislative, taxation, traffic, clothing, publications and accounting divisions. All delegations visit the Michigan Elevator Exchange in the same building, and they usually plan to take a trip to State College and see the college farms. Lots of parking space near the Farm Bureau, and State headquarters is always glad to see individual or groups of visitors. Better plan a county Farm Bureau trip here this summer. You'll like it.

NEW YORK CAN'T BLOCK PROGRESS FOREVER

Granted that New York is successful in her two fold program of getting the United States to take over the obsolete Erie Canal and at great expense make something of a barge canal out of it, thereby probably defeating American participation in the St. Lawrence waterway for all time, what may happen? Canada has completed a great deal of her part of the St.

Lawrence waterway project, which it is estimated, would cost each nation in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000.

Senator Walsh of Montana before the Senate Rivers and Harbors committee recently said that there is nothing to prevent Canada from going to the extra trouble of building a ship canal to the sea on her side of the river, and if she does, she'll get the ocean trade from our northwest.

No Great Lakes shipper of automobiles or northwestern shipper of grain would pass up the opportunity of loading onto an ocean boat bound direct from Chicago, or Detroit, or Milwaukee or Duluth for North European ports for an All-American route that would bring the goods to Buffalo for transfer to the Erie Canal barges and transfer again at New York from the barges to the ocean going ships that would have to travel 685 more miles to get to the same European ports. Under such circumstances New York would lose the traffic she is fighting so hard to keep.

But New York, with powerful influence in the House Rivers and Harbors committee, can see nothing but an opportunity to unload a busted and discredited canal upon the United States and block the St. Lawrence waterway for the sake of toll that can be collected by forcing commerce through the congested port of New York.

HEALTH FADS

A young St. Johns man told us one day recently that when he reached his thirty-fifth birthday he was going to reconstruct his habits and order of living. Among other things he was going to refrain from eating meat, except possibly twice a week. In other particulars he was going to change his habits with the idea of longevity and health.

It is well for any person to give heed to their everyday habits. Too many of us ignore commonsense precautions. We give our bodies less attention than we do our automobiles. Yet, there is much that has paraded under the banner of better health which has not stood the test.

A man recently wrote a Cleveland newspaper and pointed out that Walter Camp, the famed athlete and originator of the "daily dozen" died at 65, while the writer who always refrained from exercise was still in good health and a great-grandfather. "The longest-lived people are the physically lazy but mentally alert," he said.

William Feather, the well known author, decided as did our young St. Johns friend, a few years ago to undergo a strict health program, including vegetarianism, cold baths and a daily dozen. Acute indigestion caused him to quit the vegetable diet. His doctor advised against the continuance of cold baths. He continues the daily dozen but is fast losing faith in them.

Sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander in health matters, which is another way of saying that strenuous exercise and freak diets may work out all right in some cases and very badly in others. It is impossible to make a cut-and-dried health program for all individuals.—St. Johns Republican-News.

Have you completed your Farm Bureau Member's Feed Contract and mailed it to Farm Bureau Services at Lansing, Michigan, so that you will get your dividend of 50 cents per ton?

Shall Villages Sue For Twp. Road Cash?

(Continued from page one) The village. Township boards should immediately provide for settlement of these claims because the village has a clear mandamus action in court if arrangements are not made to return the money. Individual village taxpayers as well as officials should see to it that they no longer pay any illegally assessed township highway repair tax.

Go Slow, Newton Advises

R. Wayne Newton, Director of Taxation for the Michigan Farm Bureau, has issued the following statement concerning the Municipal League activity:

"The recent effort of the Municipal League to foment litigation between the villages and the townships over road funds is ill advised and will prove a boomerang both against those who have counseled this action and those who follow the advice without a careful consideration. Township road taxes are only a small part of all taxes, and we will be bound to ask for an inquiry into the assessments of village real and personal property on request of members in any case where an effort is made to shoulder onto the township the burden of restoring such road funds, much of which has been spent with the full knowledge of village officers. It is an open secret that assessments in many villages have not been up to the level of those in the surrounding farms.

"A suit which sought to recover road taxes and ended with a review of valuations by the State Tax Commission on petition of over-assessed taxpayers might easily place a larger tax on the village than is now imposed. The Farm Bureau will make every effort to secure such reviews, at the request of its members, whenever it develops that the village files a suit for road taxes, as the Municipal League advises, and will call particular attention to the assessments now being placed upon personal property in these places.

Village Would Help Pay

"In any event, village taxpayers and officials will do well to remember that a favorable result in a suit against the township will probably mean the spreading of a tax over the whole township including the village and will therefore take money out of one pocket in order to put it into another. In many cases, the winning of such a suit would lead to further extravagance in local expenditure and the very taxpayer who is urged to push the suit may be the principal loser.

Where Real Relief Lies

"It would be suicidal at this time for the villages and townships to be led into a quarrel over road funds. What is needed is a better all around system of auditing and handling local tax money, such as the Farm Bureau has favored. Thus, plus township road relief through state-aid, which

the Farm Bureau has championed, would eliminate the present difficulties and work for the benefit both of the village and the township.

"Village officers have had their attention forcibly called to an opinion as to their legal rights issued over the signature of Deputy Attorney General Emerson R. Boyles, and holding that they were legally entitled to bring suit as the League suggests. I wish to call village officers' attention with equal force to the following terse comment, also made by Judge Boyles, for publication in the Michigan Farm Bureau News:

"As a matter of fact I think it is a problem that ought to be straightened out in the Legislature."

Fertilizer pays well on corn and beans.

103
105
107
109
211
213
215
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.

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

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

INDIANA FARM BUREAU'S TAX PROGRAM WINS

Local Taxes Lower In 33 Counties Than Five Years Ago.

With a special tax commission holding regular sessions to consider needed changes in the tax laws of the State, the Indiana Farm Bureau has made farm tax relief the main issue for the present year.

"Our conditions are not quite the same as those in Michigan," said Lewis Taylor, vice president of the Indiana Farm Bureau and member of the Indiana tax survey committee, when interviewed at the Indiana Farm Bureau headquarters. "But we are working for the same general aims as the Michigan Farm Bureau." "You people in Michigan are doing the right thing when you make the passage of budget, audit and review laws to control local expenses, the main plank in your program. We have already been through that fight here in Indiana, but we are going to have another fight on our hands to keep these laws.

"The Indiana laws that require all local tax money to be spent according to a detailed budget, and which gives farmers the right to appeal to the State Tax Commission for a review of these budgets are the very foundation of our program of farm tax relief. I simply cannot imagine what we would do without them. You people in Michigan ought to get busy and pass the same kind of laws for without a proper control over expenditures, I do not see how any tax relief can be helpful to farmers."

"The Indiana laws have made it possible for the Farm Bureau to be of real help to our people," Mr. Taylor said. "It may surprise you to know that local property taxes are lower today in 33 counties of Indiana than they were 5 years ago. There are 19 other counties which have shown an increase of less than 1 per cent per year in the same 5 years.

"Results like these could only be obtained in a State that has the Indiana plan of controlling expenses, or some other plan equally effective. And I know that the work done by the Indiana Farm Bureau has been an important factor in getting these results, in co-operation with the Indiana Taxpayers' Association.

"Our great need, now that we have the economy legislation, is more State aid for schools, distributed on a basis that will leave us in position to hold down local costs. We think the revenue should come from a state income tax, and we are insisting that the income tax and any other new taxes should be used to replace local property taxes."



Protect Hogs!

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 salesmen from beginning to end. When you ship to Buffalo or Detroit, ship to

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



### CONG. DEMPSEY'S UNFRIENDLY ACT

#### Great Newspapers Comment On His St. Lawrence Activities.

The attempt by the Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House to force upon the taxpayers of the United States the Erie and Oswego barge canals, and more especially his eternal desire to keep the mid-west bottled up, compelling its people to pay tolls to New York, is the subject of the following paragraphs.

"The Detroit News," discusses "New York's Big White Elephant." "Representative Stephen Wallace Dempsey is chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives. His home is Lockport, N. Y., a city which sits at the top end of the costly and unprofitable New York State Barge Canal.

Mr. Dempsey's committee recently voted favoring the federal government taking over this waterway. Friends of committees have large influence and Mr. Dempsey wants the Federal Government to take the responsibility for the Barge Canal from his state. Lockport and the rest of New York can understand Mr. Dempsey's point of view and will sympathize with it. There is a New York point of view and there is a point of view for the rest of the United States.

"The people of New York have spent upwards of \$200,000,000 on the Barge Canal and have nothing back. The theoretical maximum capacity of the Barge Canal is 20 million tons. It carries annually less than three million tons. In his report to the Governor of New York, the New York state superintendent of public works said: In 1925 it cost the state \$4.51 a ton for all freight floated on the canal."

"This explains why Mr. Dempsey, who lives at Lockport on the Barge Canal, wishes the people of the United States to take over the Barge Canal. It indicates also what the logical point of view of the people of the United States should be upon the question now pending before Congress."

### KALAMAZOO BUREAU ADDS 54 MEMBERS

Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau had membership days June 2 and 4 and added 54 new members. June 2 Farm Bureau member volunteer membership workers from the north half of the county did membership work with their neighbors in the south half and met that night at Vicksburg for supper and a meeting. June 4 workers from the south half came north and did a day's membership work, ending with supper and a meeting at the Kalamazoo Y. W. C. A. Fifty-eight Farm Bureau members, including five ladies, took part in the membership days.

Following are the names of 54 new Farm Bureau members in Kalamazoo county, who joined June 4 and 5:

- Albertson, H. S.
Andre, W. L.
Barber, H. W.
Ballingor, W. W.
Bird, Nelson V.
Biles, O. L. & H. C.
Buckwith, C. W.
Borden, Jerome S.
Boylan, Otis H.
Burham, Ernest
Clapp, Paul T.
Chenney, J. E.
Cobb, Roy J.
Culp, Wm. A.
Davenport, W. C.
Earl, Clarence
Edwell, Chester
Fellows, L. Maynard
Flowers, J. K.
Gilbert, L. W.
Goodrich, D. E.
Harbaugh, W. E.
Harper, Norman
Helmer, George
Holmes, Leon A.
Jackson, Abbie
Jeffries, Maynard
Jackson, H. L.
Johnson, Wm. O.
Johnson, W.
Kingsley, S. H. & Howard
Lancaster, R. E.
Lowe, J. H.
Mahoney, Clinton
Mason, H. G.
Maud, E. F. & Son
Rea, E. L.
Redpath, James N.
Rhodes, Glenn
Rooney, John R.
Simmons, Earl F.
Skidmore, Earl
Snow, Allen
Sweet, Nathan
Skippens, Chas. A.
Spier, Howard M.
Strable Bros.
Sutter, Harold
Taylor, F. C.
Van Middlesworth, Leo
Yandenburg, Sam
Wood, Howard
Wood, Roy
Woodams, O. J.

### Bureau Finds 1930 Membership Doing Well

(Continued from page one) tion that will work with other groups, but does not viewpoint to point out differences of perspective where it feels that the interests of farmers demand it.

## Discusses Chlorates For Destroying Weeds

### Sprays Are Effective and Economical of Material and Labor.

By Prof. C. R. MEGEE, Farm Crops Department at Michigan State College.

Chlorates are proving effective for the control of quack grass, bind weed, creeping sow thistle, Canada thistle, poison ivy and other weeds which are difficult to eradicate.

Small areas of quack grass and other persistent weeds, which propagate by means of underground root stalks soon spread over the entire field, unless some effective method of eradication is followed. Cultivation, unless quite intensive, usually is not effective since it tends to spread the underground parts and infest the entire field. Digging these patches out with a fork is laborious and expensive. Chlorate sprays are effective and in comparison to other methods are very economical of both labor and material.

It is advisable to become familiar with the use of chlorates on an area of a few square rods before attempting their use on an acre basis.

**Atlaclde is Safe** There are several kinds of chlorates, such as atlaclde, sodium chlorate, magnesium chlorate and potassium chlorate. Atlaclde and sodium chlorate are the only chlorates which are being used at the present time for weed control.

Atlaclde is considered safe to handle. **Sodium Chlorate Dangerous** Sodium chlorate is dangerous to handle unless proper precautions are taken. If sodium chlorate is mixed with sulphur or with organic matter the possibility of a fire is greatly increased. Store this material so that it will remain clean and do not drop the can when handling. It is almost impossible to spray weeds without dampening the clothing with the spray. If the clothing so dampened is not immediately washed, before it becomes dry, it becomes a serious fire hazard. Friction alone is sufficient to ignite such clothing when it becomes quite dry. Rubber boots should be worn when using sodium chlorate spray and all clothing which has

come in contact with the spray should be washed before it is dry. Sodium chlorate in the liquid form is not dangerous. **Application**—Dissolve from 1 to 1½ pounds of chlorate (Atlaclde or the sodium chlorate) in 2 gallons of water and spray in 1 square rod of area. Quack grass, bind weed and creeping sow thistle usually require three applications, about 30 days apart. One application on these weeds may not be effective. The application should be repeated when the quack grass has made new top growth and when the bind weed plications until the weeds fail to produce new top growth. Canada thistles treated when in bloom are usually killed by one or two applications. Sodium chlorate should be applied with a sprayer. A three gallon hand pressure sprayer is well suited for this purpose. Atlaclde may be either dusted on or sprayed on. Less material is required and a more even application may be secured by spraying. Spray cans should be washed out immediately after using. If this precaution is followed, chlorates will not be found injurious to sprayers. Wood containers should NOT be used for storing chlorates in solution. The wood will take up the chlorates and may cause trouble later.

**Time of Application**—Satisfactory results have been secured by applying chlorates at any time the weeds were making vigorous growth. It is likely that the best time to make the first application will prove to be at or near the bloom stage. Mid-summer and early fall applications are quite effective.

**Not Poisonous**—Neither Atlaclde nor sodium chlorate is poisonous in small doses. Livestock should be removed from the field when areas of a considerable size are to be treated. When small patches are treated this precaution is not necessary.

**Influence Upon Land**—It is usually not advisable to attempt to grow crops on the land the same season that it is treated with chlorates. Preliminary tests indicate that crop production may be resumed the next season.

**Farmer-Teacher, Aged 90, Writes In Interest of Boys and Girls**

MAPLE ROW FARM—1868 St. Johns, R. 9, Michigan.

Editor Michigan Farm Bureau News, My Dear Sir:

Having spent many years in the school room as pupil and teacher and now in my 90th year, I feel a deep interest in the welfare of our Michigan boys and girls and am seeking to have placed on the walls of every school room in Michigan a copy of the enclosed "Rules for Life", feeling assured that the helpful result will be most valuable to these, Our Future Citizens.

But to accomplish this a fund of money is needed and it is hoped that some of the wealthy public spirited citizens of Michigan will gladly furnish the money needed and the undersigned hopes to receive the desired, favorable offer soon.

Very sincerely and happily, J. T. DANIELLS.

### RULES FOR LIFE

When President James A. Garfield was a young man a printed slip was given him by an aged friend, which he carefully cherished. It read as follows:

- Make few promises . . . Always speak the truth . . . Never speak evil of anyone . . . Keep good company or none . . . Drink no intoxicating liquors . . . Good character is above everything else . . . Be honest if you would be happy . . . When you speak to a person look into his eyes . . . Spend less than you earn . . . Live within your income . . . Never run into debt unless you see your way out . . . Good company and good conversation are the essentials of virtue . . . Good character can be injured only by your own acts . . . If evil is spoken of you let your life refute the falsehood . . . If your hands cannot be employed attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Read the above carefully and thoughtfully.

### FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORP. NEWS

Mich. Exch. Pledges Support; Acquires Elevators In West.

Farmers National Grain Corporation, co-operative recognized by the Federal Farm Board, announces that: "The Michigan Elevator Exchange, owned by 15,000 Michigan farmers, now in its tenth year of business and the largest grain and bean business in Michigan, expecting between 9 and 11 million dollars worth of grain and beans this year, pledges its full support to the Farmers National."

## AUTO INSURANCE CUT COLLAPSES AFTER INQUIRY

### Mutuals Say Old Line Cut For "Peculiar Conditions" Is Conspiracy

May 31 old line automobile insurance companies doing business in Michigan surprised the business world by announcing a 50% cut in collision rates and 25% in fire and theft rates. They said that peculiar conditions in Michigan warranted the rate slash.

Almost simultaneously their local agents in various parts of Michigan took large space in their local newspapers to announce the rate cut and advise the public what the old line companies could do to competing insurance after a certain date.

Apparently the old line cut was aimed directly at a dozen or more resident Michigan companies, mostly mutuals, which have the bulk of the automobile business in Michigan.

Nine of these companies, not including the State Farm Mutual, charged conspiracy to corner the business for the old line companies by a simultaneous slashing of rates to a point where automobile coverage could not be provided at the new rates, nor could the complaining companies meet it without ruin. Gov. Green was asked to investigate. He ordered a hearing under the law which authorizes the state to investigate insurance price fixing and revoke permits to do business in the state if the circumstances warrant.

A few days later the conference of old line insurance companies announced that the rate reduction would be dropped. It was understood that the state attorney general's office would drop its investigation also. A few old line companies may put the new rates in effect to save themselves embarrassment, but the wholesale deal is off.

It is understood that in other states business conditions peculiar to the old line auto insurance have been handled by similar drastic rate reductions. Later the rates were raised to meet more normal conditions.

## COLLEGE INVITES CROP INSPECTION

### See Experimental Work on Cereals Before Harvest

Michigan farmers who wish to check up on their hired hands' ability to produce wheat, oats and barley are invited by the farm crops department at Michigan State College to visit the College Farm any day between June 20 and July 29 and inspect the experimental plots.

Guides will be furnished by the department to explain the reasons for the various plantings and the methods used to test old varieties of grain and to produce new, improved strains. Three or four hours are necessary to examine all the different experiments. A complete trip around the plots makes a journey of 11 miles.

Five acres of the plots are devoted to the testing of wheat varieties for yield and quality. The leading kinds from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan are planted for comparison.

The possibilities of mixed plantings of grains are also being tried out. Plantings of barley and oats, oats and peas, spring wheat and flax, and barley and flax have been made to find if such combination will be profitable under Michigan conditions.

A cross between a variety of oats resistant to smut and a variety resistant to rust is growing on the plots. The cross was made in an attempt to produce a variety of oats which will be immune to both diseases.

As the number of people who are familiar with the crops work at the College is small, the crops department at the College suggests that visitors come in small groups rather than individually. So guides can be furnished without seriously interfering with their regular work.

## Six Farm Board Chiefs On Columbus Program

Six members of the Federal Farm Board, including Chairman Alexander Legge, will explain and discuss the work of their respective marketing divisions before the American Institute of Co-operation, to be held at Columbus, O., June 16 to July 23, and which probably will be attended by 2,000 delegates from farm associations throughout the country.

Farm Board chiefs will discuss the Board livestock, wheat, fruit, dairy and other programs to date; also, the financial activities of the Board in behalf of co-ops. All other subjects of interest to co-operatives will be covered during the six weeks session. The Ohio Farm Bureau is largely in charge of the arrangements for this meeting.

## New York's Bargain

There are 260 bridges across the Erie and Oswego Canals. To alter these sufficiently for sea-going vessels would cost 280 millions. This is almost 3 times the cost to the United States of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Freight movement through the Oswego Canal amounts to only one-hundredth of the canal's practical capacity.

## Members--Attention!

### Feed and Fertilizer Dividends How To Get Them? When To Be Paid?

Members who purchased Farm Bureau Brand feeds between July 1, 1929 and April 30, 1930 and signed the Farm Bureau member's feed contract as well as the dealer contract and took out their contract amounts by April 30th are entitled to a feed dividend of 50¢ per ton, provided they are active members.

Those who failed to sign the member's feed contract, but who, through misunderstanding, signed only the dealer's contract if they will secure a regular farmer contract from the contract can get their dividends if they will secure a regular farmer contract from their dealer and have him certify that the contract was fulfilled. Do this before July 1, 1930, and mail to Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan.

## FERTILIZERS

Fertilizers purchased this spring by Farm Bureau members should be listed by your co-op dealer. He will then send this list to the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., for checking. These dividends will be paid soon after July 1 to all members so listed whose membership is paid up as of June 30, 1930.

Members, to get this dividend you must do your part. Be sure your name is on the co-op's list of Farm Bureau member purchasers. Be sure your dues are paid. If you do not understand how to get your dividend, write us so that you can get all information needed before July 1st. We want you to get this member recognition, but we must have the required information. With a large number of members using our feeds and fertilizer some rules and regulations are necessary.

## Michigan State Farm Bureau

## Law Protects German Workers In Lay-offs

(Continued from page one) rancy. Consequently, the German of today is more inclined to spend his money, or if he saves it, try to get it into real estate, which is expensive. Sixty-two million people reside in an area equal to Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Opel motor plant, like most other German motor plants, is equipped almost entirely with American made machinery. The men receive about half the scale of wages in the United States and do about half as much work as our labor. By a curious process of reasoning, the German labor government favors the same wage to all workers, regardless of skill. Men are classified somewhat by age groups, that is, men from 25 to 45 are rated as first class men and of A, B, C or D quality. Men above and below those age limits are in two classifications with similar subdivisions. German factorymen receive annual vacations of 6 to 18 working days on pay, according to length of service.

The German workman doesn't own an automobile. He rides a bicycle, which the Opel Motor plant manufactures by the scores of thousands annually. The German worker buys that bicycle at something like 50 cents down and so much per week until he gets it paid for.

**25 Political Parties** Germany offers something in public and shop government that we don't have here. There are 25 active and more or less important political parties, with the Communist group at the left and various grades of labor, socialists and other parties in between to the nationalist or ultra-conservatives on the right. The labor government in power is a moderate government and on the whole is doing a very good job, according to Mr. Reutter. It prevented the country from going communistic shortly after the war.

In the shops the management deals with its employees through a board of employees elected by the workers to act for them. This board is likely to be highly political in make-up as the Germans take their politics very seriously and with 25 different brands of political thought seeking expression there is plenty to be aired and it is aired. The worker's board system works quite satisfactorily. Sincerity of purpose is given and accepted. The Opel plant employs 9,000 and makes nearly everything that goes into its automobile.

**Friendly to U. S.** Germans generally have a very friendly feeling for the United States and our people, said Mr. Reutter, although most of them think that our entry into the war cost them the victory. On the other hand, many are not sorry they lost the war, as had they won, they would have continued under the domination of the militaristic party. They credit the United States with having prevented the utter destruction of Germany. German feeling toward England is much better than toward France. It is with a feeling of sadness that one observes how some of those countries regard their neighbors. Mr. Reutter said, Italy is spoiling for trouble with France.

Germany apparently has come to the conclusion that in the future she will seek commercial victories. She leads the world today in doing things as her foreign customers ask and is gaining ground fast. Bent under crushing taxes to meet her war debt payments, Germany realizes that she must pay in labor, with materials and so on. She must sell those goods to those whom she owes as well as others and must improve her rather obsolete methods to get those markets and profit as she wants to. Germany is coming back fast and in the long run she may have won the war after all, Mr. Reutter said.

Another man has broken under the strain of trying to do today's work and tomorrow's worrying.

## WOOL ADVANCE BOOSTED BY POOL

### Market Improvement Brings One to Three Cents Increase

Improvement of the wool market caused the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, Michigan farmers' wool pool, with which the Farm Bureau wool pool has been merged, to announce June 4 increases of one to three cents per pound over the previous advances announced for wool coming into the pool. Advance increases made by the pool are:

Three-eighths blood combing wool 22 to 23 cents per lb.; half-blood combing 22 to 23 cents; quarter blood combing 20 to 23 cents; Delaine 19 to 21 cents; fine clothing 16 to 18 cents.

Michigan will have the largest wool pool in years. Carlots and frequently more than carlots have been pooled at every one of the 25 carlots pooling to date. At several places two cars were required. Forthcoming carlot pooling dates are:

June 17, Tuesday, Union City, co-op elevator. June 18, Wednesday, Coldwater, co-op elevator. June 19, Thursday, Quincy, co-op elevator. June 20, Friday, Chelsea, R. R. track. June 24, Tuesday, Oxford, co-op elevator.

Much wool is being trucked to the ass'n warehouse at 1048 Beaubien street Detroit, where farmers may see the wool graded and get their advance check at once. Final settlement when the wool is sold. Those who cannot truck should ship by freight collect to the warehouse. They will receive advances promptly.

For information of those who wish to truck wool to the Michigan Co-op, Wool Marketing Ass'n, at 1048 Beaubien street, Detroit, Beaubien runs parallel to Grand River and Michigan. Proceed down Grand River to Vernor street and turn right on Vernor to Beaubien or go down Michigan to Vernor and turn left to Beaubien. Telephone number of the Wool Marketing Ass'n, is Randolph 4880. Cash advance will be made all poolers after grading.

For further information on the 1930 wool pool, wool marketing contract (which all poolers must sign in accordance with Federal Farm Board requirements for recognized co-operatives) and wool sacks, write Sec'y, C. L. Brody at the State Farm Bureau, 221 North Cedar street, Lansing.

## NEW CORN SEEMS IMMUNE TO BORERS

### New Variety Being Developed By College At Monroe

Michigan corn fields may be relieved from the toll taken by the European corn borer if the hope raised by the results of experimental work at Monroe with crosses of Maize Amargo with common corn varieties is borne out by more extensive trials.

Maize Amargo is a borer corn from South America. The corn borer will not lay eggs on the plant, but the plant will not mature grain in this climate. The work at Monroe has been to obtain crosses of the plant with ordinary corn, and to have the cross retain its distastefulness to the insect while at the same time it has the ability to produce a profitable crop of grain.

The work started in 1926 and has been continued every year under the direction of A. R. Marston, Michigan State college. He has successfully crossed Maize Amargo with Duncan, Golden Glow, Red Cob ensilage, and other varieties of field corn as well as with Golden Bantam sweet corn and Hullless pop corn.

In trials for resistance to attacks by the borer some of the crosses have been entirely free from injury when 55 per cent of the stalks of ordinary corn in the next row contained one or more borers. Moths of the borer confined in cages with the crosses preferred to lay eggs on the cage itself rather than on the new varieties of corn.

No seed of these varieties is available for any use except the tests being continued at the Monroe station. A great deal of work remains to be done before a commercially valuable variety is ready for distribution, but a long step forward has been made.

## WEED TRAIN VISITS MICHIGAN COUNTIES

Farmers in 14 Michigan counties will be able to get specific recommendations for killing the troublesome weeds on their farms when they visit the special train which leaves Michigan State college July 14 carrying a crew of specialists in weed destruction.

Farmers are invited to bring any weeds with which they are not familiar to the train for identification. The proper control methods for all varieties of weeds will be discussed at meetings on the train. The use of chemicals to kill quackgrass will be demonstrated at each stop.

The towns to be visited by the train are on the New York Central lines in Ingham, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Bay, Tuscola, Sanilac, Lapeer, Oakland, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Eaton, Barry and Kent counties.

## Wayne Co. Campaigns For Reapportionment

(Continued from page one) This statement by Mr. Brown calls attention forcibly to the fact that a petition such as is now being circulated can be used to force a vote on a constitutional question without the required number of qualified electors having signed. And it is clear that this can occur in the absence of any intentional fraud, as many persons may sign without knowing that they are not legally entitled to do so. This is particularly true in large cities where great numbers either cannot or do not qualify to vote.

Pool wool with the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, recognized by the Federal Farm Board.

The Raleigh Tariff Bureau estimates that duty increases granted Agriculture will benefit farmers some \$300,000,000 annually, but other tariff increases will increase their bills \$500,000,000 annually.



## SEVERE SHOCKS LURK IN SOME A. C. RADIO SETS

### Utility Bureau Warns Of Danger In Working On Sets.

Severe electric shocks suffered by persons experimenting with or attempting to service A. C. radio receiving sets have caused the Michigan Public Utility Information Bureau to issue a warning of the possible danger created by increased plate voltage. The recent death of a radio owner who attempted to attach a dynamic loud speaker to his set called attention to the new hazardous condition.

There is a tendency in the design of modern receivers to increase the plate voltage supplied to the power amplifiers to higher but more dangerous values. The plate current supply transformer of one receiver is said to develop a load voltage of 1,400 volts.

Disconnecting the wall plug from the convenience outlet before servicing or experimenting with the radio set reduces the hazard in removing the source of current to the receiver. Even with the current off, however, there is a possibility of obtaining a severe electric shock from the energy stored in the filter condensers. Most sets have provision for discharging these condensers—but not all.

## Bureau Offers Fourth Income Tax Article

(Continued from page one) and it would need to be accompanied by legislation that will prevent the emigration of wealth seeking to avoid the levy. Such legislation must be Federal, for under our Constitution each State is restricted from imposing undue restrictions either upon commerce with other States, or upon the legitimate activities of citizens of other States within her borders. As a result there is no way of placing an effective penalty upon those who leave to avoid taxation, and there are States avowedly following a policy of seeking to secure new wealth by offering themselves as asylums from high taxation in general, and from the income tax in particular.

Authority Analyzes Question  
It should not be supposed that the difficulties in the way of effective State income taxes are recent developments. The whole problem was analyzed, and the remedy suggested by Dr. E. R. A. Seligman, foremost American authority on taxation, long before there was any popular interest in the question. In his well known book "The Income Tax", published before the World War, Dr. Seligman says:

"Why is it not possible to secure all the ends of general suitability by having the tax administered by the National government under direct national supervision, and to secure all the ends of adequacy and fiscal necessity by having the proceeds apportioned, to a large extent at least, to the various states, perhaps to be further apportioned by the states in part or whole to the localities? This seems to be the real solution: Let the national government assess the tax, and the state and local government share in the proceeds of the tax."

The same argument applies to the corporation tax and to the inheritance tax, for in all three taxes the difficulties of conflicting tax jurisdictions are becoming, as we have seen, daily more pronounced. Let the federal government collect the income tax, the corporation tax, and the inheritance tax; and thus, at one blow, eliminate all the difficulties connected with the escape of the taxpayer from the tax jurisdiction."

At the time this proposal was first made, many considered it visionary and impractical. Grave doubts were entertained by competent authorities as to whether it was legal for the National Government to embark upon a policy of collecting excess revenues for the purpose of returning the funds to the States, except for uses of recognized importance to the Nation.

However, with the passage of years, it has been definitely shown that state income taxes, when administered independently of the National government cannot become more than a small supplementary source of revenue and do not prevent a constant increase in the burden upon property. In fact it is an open question whether some of these state income taxes have not actually stimulated increased expenditures in the long run.

Florida Offers Haven for Wealth  
Recognition of the limited success of state efforts at income taxation in improving the position of property has led many economists and state tax officials to conclude that Dr. Seligman's original proposal points the way to the only satisfactory method of establishing the principal of taxation according to ability to pay. And in the meanwhile the development of inheritance taxation has shown that the legal difficulties surrounding Federal legislation of this type can be solved and that when they are solved the plan will function with great success.

Inheritance Taxes Solved  
Just a few years ago the taxes on inheritance had been plunged into such a muddle that there was a united demand both by those who paid and those who collected for an immediate and drastic revision of the

laws governing the levy of these taxes. At that time there was a Federal levy on the estates of those who died, and all but two States levied an additional tax, which usually fell upon the share received by each heir. These tax laws were variously drawn and their provisions were such that it required highly skilled attorneys to close up an estate if the deceased owner happened to have property in several states. Moreover, the effort of some States to secure as much revenue as possible led to double, triple and quadruple taxation of the same estate, in addition to the Federal tax. There were many cases where the taxes and attorney's fees confiscated the whole property, and it became necessary for those with great wealth to carefully guard their investments to avoid placing their capital in States where the laws would lead to excessive taxation in case of death.

The State of Florida threw a bomb into this muddle which had the most startling results. Florida was poor, and needed development. She had wonderful winter play ground possibilities, but she needed to bring these advantages more forcibly to the attention of those with great wealth. Accordingly in November, 1924, the people of the State of Florida adopted an amendment to their State Constitution which provided that: "No tax upon inheritance or upon the income of residents or citizens of the State shall be levied by the State of Florida, or under its authority."

Upon the passage of this constitutional amendment Florida's citizens began a campaign of promotion calling to the attention of wealthy people throughout the country the fact that by making Florida their legal "home" they could reduce or avoid the State inheritance taxes that would come due upon their death. Moreover, the idea was sometimes conveyed that a man could establish his legal "home" in Florida without actually moving his furniture and without being absent permanently from his former place of dwelling. I have literature here in my office that will tell readers, millionaires included, that a legal home might be an attic room in a boarding house, rather than a mansion, and which points out that all that is necessary is to establish Florida as the place of one's principal residence, if the individual desires to benefit from Florida's laws.

U. S. Inheritance Tax Beats Florida  
The Florida constitution still contains the amendment in question, and many of the State inheritance tax laws contain features which would still lead to objectionable double taxation, but the excitement over unfair State inheritance tax laws and cut-throat competition to attract persons of great wealth has largely died down. Why?

An improved state law has helped, but the chief cure was administered by the Federal Congress. Acting in response to a demand by the representatives of the various States, Congress changed the Federal estate tax law to permit as high as 80 per cent of the Federal tax to be cancelled upon showing that the money had been paid out on account of State inheritance taxes. Under this law, if the Federal tax on the estate of a man who lived in Michigan is \$10,000, and the Michigan tax is \$8,000 the \$8,000 is paid to Michigan and subtracted from the \$10,000. The difference of \$2,000 is then paid to the Federal government. However, if he lived in Florida where there is no State inheritance tax the Federal tax might be \$10,000. This Federal act evened up the taxes on inheritances and ended the reign of cut-throat competition between States. Since its passage, Michigan has been able to increase her inheritance tax rates without taking one single dollar out of any taxpayer's pocket, and without placing any citizen of the State in a position where he could afford better to live somewhere else in the United States.

And what has been the effect of this Federal legislation on Florida? The Florida legislature has submitted a new constitutional amendment to remove the barrier against State inheritance taxes for so long as the deductions from Federal taxes remain in force!

Income Tax Should Profit from Florida Experience  
It took many years and untold millions of dollars worth of wasted effort to convince the country that the States could not make inheritance taxes effective and fair without the intervention of Federal authority and it required this intervention to convince Florida that she could not profit unjustly by indulging in cut-throat competition to attract wealth by levying no tax on inheritances.

Unless similar Federal action is taken with regard to the income tax, both personal and corporate, we are going to go through the same costly process again with State income taxes and, property, particularly farm property, will continue to bear an unfair share of the tax burden while we are at it.

will levy an income tax at rates that will relieve property to the extent that it should be relieved, nor to the extent that farmers demand.

The Federal legislation to make state income taxes effective is the most important step that can be taken toward placing the chief burden of all taxes upon those with ability to pay.

The American Farm Bureau is leading the movement now getting under way to secure this vitally necessary legislation, and the Michigan Farm Bureau is solidly behind it, the greater since it was the Michigan Bureau which first urged the need of such a law before the National organization.

Economy and Local Relief Are Main Problems  
But we must not forget that even the passage of Federal legislation will not in and of itself guarantee tax relief to agriculture. Before that relief can come in substantial form, the income taxes that are made available must be distributed back to reduce and equalize local property levies, and steps must be taken to hold the local property taxes under strict control. Only through these steps will new revenues actually grant the needed relief. Without them, the results may be an increase in expenditures and no relief.

A state income tax has a definite place in this program, but a State income tax that proposes to use the proceeds in a way that will not equalize local tax burdens may easily be a backward step instead of a forward step. Such a law would set a precedent that would be hard to break. If the kind of National income tax law the Farm Bureau favors is to give farmers and other property owners the relief they are justly entitled to, provision must be made in advance to turn the bulk of the new revenues into channels where it is most likely that they will go farthest in reducing and equalizing present burdens. In view of the small size of the State property tax, this means that the tax must be used in whole or in large part to replace the local property taxes.

It is now beyond question that Michigan will have a state income tax in the near future, regardless of what the Legislature may do, for National legislation will soon wipe out almost every substantial objection that has ever been raised against the usual kind of state income tax. The real question which remains to be settled in Michigan and in every other State is whether the funds so collected are going to be used to replace existing taxes or to increase expenses.

Legislation that will promote economy and that will encourage the use of new taxes to reduce and equalize the present property tax burdens, which are primarily local, is an absolute necessity if either the Farm Bureau Federal income tax program or any other measure of farm tax relief is to succeed.

The early enactment of legislation along these lines is the most important step that Michigan can take toward securing the full benefits from the income tax, and it is in this direction that the Farm Bureau proposes to make its supreme effort. The income tax is inevitable—its value to agriculture depends upon how the money is used.

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¢ 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. Get your property with me. I can sell it if priced right. Member Farm Bureau and Grand E. A. Showerman, P. O. Box 263, 401 Ypsilanti Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FOR SALE—56 ACRE FRUIT ORCHARD which includes about 6,000 trees of about ten varieties of apples. 70 acres in fruit. 16 acres in farm land. Fine bungalow on place and cement 3 story warehouse. Located one mile from Lowell, Mich. For further information write Old Kent Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK ON GENERAL FARM by married man, one child. Can be reached by Lansing telephone 54625 evenings. Write H. A. Wichman, R-1, Box 630, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH by young single man, aged 30. Dairy or general farm. 17 years farm experience. Write Clinton Stanton, 608 South Pine street, Lansing, Mich., or call Lansing phone 22-659 evenings.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MARRIED man with ten years experience as a farmer. Can do any kind of farm work. Has four children. Write Joseph Ballard, 1280 Sixteenth street, Detroit, Michigan.

## SAFETY BULL PEN IS LIFE INSURANCE

### College Says Two Men Can Build One in Day, Cheaply

By K. K. VINING  
Kent Co. Agr'l Agent

The use of a safety bull pen for confining the herd sire is frequently the only feasible means of retaining a valuable animal and at the same time remove all danger of injuries or death to the owner of the animal.

To show how easily and cheaply one of these pens can be built the county agent arranged to have agricultural engineering specialists from Michigan State construct one of these on the farm of Geo. Kober and Sons in Alpine township on Monday, June 16. The worth of a herd sire can not be determined until some of his heirs have freshened. By that time, the average bull is a potential menace to the life of the person handling him. The safety bull pen permits the animal to get sufficient exercise and at the same time is so constructed that no one has to be in the same pen with the animal at any time.

A safety bull pen can be built in

## Mason County Bureau To Picnic July 4th

Mason County Farm Bureau members and their families will picnic at Amber Grove on July 4th. Those in charge are: Ben Wilson, invitation; Mrs. Max A. Reinsch, dinner; Mrs. Geo. V. Felt, men's style show; T. H. Fisher, quilts; Floyd Wood, baseball; Geo. V. Felt, miscellaneous athletics. Prizes are to be awarded for each event. Invitations will read come early and stay late.

## Fertilizer Dividends

Fertilizer dividends are paid to Farm Bureau members buying Farm Bureau fertilizers this spring provided their dues are paid by July 1, 1930, and their names and amount of fertilizer bought are listed by the dealers from whom the purchase was made. The dealers will forward that information to Farm Bureau Services.

Farm Bureau seed corn and beans are specially selected stocks.

WANTED—FARM WORK FOR JULY by young man, 22. Write Richard Doerschel, 6112 Ellery street, Detroit, Mich.

## Look State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich. 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 \$2,000,000 at risk. A classed 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 66x80 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.

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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

## TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Farm Bureau Laying Mash has the variety that enables owners of laying hens to meet particular feeding requirements.

1st. You will find our Buttermilk Egg Mash the outstanding ration in Michigan. Flocks in Poultry Demonstration work fed this ration produce eggs the cheapest. Mr. DeYoung of Ellsworth produced eggs for 10, 11, and 12 cents per dozen in January, February and March, respectively.

2nd. Two Farm Bureau Egg Mash with Manamar gives you this protein and mineral supplement. It speeds up production and improves health. We have a 16 per cent ration with Manamar for Leghorns and lighter breeds and an 18½ per cent ration with Manamar for Rocks and Reds.

3rd. Plain Farm Bureau Egg Mash for those who have home produced milk for their poultry. Farm Bureau Egg Mash is low in price, efficient and effective.

Remember: Farm Bureau Growing Mash will complete the wonderful work our Chickalash or Meralash has started. Be sure to try it. Ask your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for Farm Bureau poultry and dairy feeds.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
Lansing, Michigan

"My dear," exclaimed the husband when he arrived home late and found his wife waiting for him, "you'd never guess where I was tonight."

"Oh, yes, I can," replied his wife, "but go on with your story anyway."

An electric lamp for illuminating microscopes is made horseshoe shaped to eliminate shadows.

## WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

We specialize in live poultry, eggs and real. 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.

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## 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'n's and Farm Bureau Dealers

## A Good Buy! Registered Utah Grimm

Grim alfalfa in Michigan, according to Prof. Howard Rafter of the Crops Department, Michigan State College, pays its extra seed cost in increased hay yields the first year, as a rule. Its longer life enables it to continue to pay such dividends for a greater period than common alfalfa will last.

Our distributors are now able to offer their customers an exceptional buy in Grimm seed. A limited amount of Registered Utah Grimm, Foundation Stock, and eligible for re-certification in Michigan is available to alfalfa growers—and at a special price.

What it means

1. A chance to buy seeds eligible for certification at practically regular price. (In a good seed year having certified seed to sell would add much to your income.)

2. Seed that will produce hay, (if hay can be grown) in sufficiently greater quantities to make the slightly greater seed cost a money maker for you.

See your Farm Bureau distributor today—only a limited amount of Registered Grimm is available.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
Lansing, Michigan



The bare section of this plot was once thickly covered with quack grass. Chlorate solution spray exterminated the quack. The quack grass along the fence row was not sprayed in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the spray.

Atlacide, a chlorate compound, is the safe, certain weed killer. Not poisonous, explosive or combustible, as some other forms of chlorate are. Atlacide may be used as a spray or dust.

Bothersome patches of quack grass, wild morning glory, Canada, Russian or Sow thistle, poison ivy, and all other weeds can be cleaned out easily with Atlacide. Applied at rate of one pound per 100 square feet of ground. Two to three applications several weeks apart does the job. Start now.

You can secure Atlacide from distributors of Farm drums. For further information, prices and literature, Bureau Supplies. Packed in 50 and 200 lb. air tight see your local Farm Bureau dealer.

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