KEEP UP
On News Interesting to Farmers Through the Farm News

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

THE NEWS
A Progressive Newspaper For Michigan Farm Homes

Vol. XI, No. 7 | FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR | SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1933 | FIVE CENTS PER COPY | Published Monthly

FARM PRICE ACT TO BE DIRECTED BY CO. AGR'L AGT.

Washington Picks Extension Service to Handle The Job

Lansing.—Farmers have been asking the Farm News for more information on the new Agricultural Adjustment Act, providing machinery to raise agricultural prices and for easing the farmers' debt burden by refinancing farm mortgages.

The mortgage relief program is well under way. The 12 Federal Land Banks and thousands of local farm loan ass'ns throughout the country are swamped with applications for loans. The farm mortgage relief provisions of the Act were explained in full in our June 3 edition.

The acreage reduction price increasing program on wheat, cotton, rice, corn, tobacco, hogs and dairy products, financed through processing taxes to be collected from millers, packers and others and paid to farmers who contract to decrease their 1934 and 1935 production by certain percentages, is slower in getting under way. The task in setting up such machinery is tremendous. The program is going forward in slow speed pending the outcome of the London Economic Conference now in session.

The first processing tax to be levied will be on wheat, probably at 30c per bushel, and perhaps beginning between July 1 and 15. If the price of wheat continues to advance and reaches pre-war average levels of 1910-15, that processing tax may not be levied, or will be levied in lesser amount. The Secretary of Agricuture is empowered only to raise prices to the average existing 5 years before the war by employing process taxes and acreage reduction.

Advices from Washington indicate that the county agr'l agent system in each State will provide the framework for administering the Act. Buyers of farm products will enter into marketing agreements to be approved by the administrator of the Act, and which will tend to raise prices to the farmers. To prevent over-production, the Act levies processing taxes which will be paid only to those farmers who agree to reduce their acreage as requested. On wheat the talk is a 20% cut from each farmer's average acreage for the past 5 years.

Sixty per cent of the production of wheat, for example, within a county must be contracted to acreage reduction before the government will pay the farmer for taking a percentage of his land out of wheat. Only those farmers who contract to reduce their acreage will be paid from the 30c per bushel processing tax on their average production. The Act compels cooperation. Such farmers may plant the land to "non-competing" crops.

Those who do not elect to reduce their acreage will collect the market price for their crop, as they sell it in the usual way. Those who contract to reduce acreage will probably get close to 30c a bushel for 20% of their crop without planting that portion, and almost regardless of what other crop occupies that land. Two thirds would be paid Sept. 15 of this year and one third after the 1934 harvest.

Michigan farmers may elect not to reduce the acreage of their soft red winter wheat, since it draws a premium price. If wheat brings a good price, they may want to let well enough alone.

With dairy products sugar beets and beans it is different in Michigan. Most of the condensaries in Michigan have subscribed to a marketing agreement which has gone to Washington for approval. The condensaries would up their price, refrain from underselling and raise the price to the farmer. Should a condensary undersell, the Secretary of Agriculture could withdraw its license to operate. The Michigan Milk Producers and distributors of the Detroit and other areas served by that co-op have sent their plans to Washington for approval. They plan to start paying the farmer not less than $1.85 for fluid milk.

Sugar beet interests are distressed by the fact that for the past 5 years they have averaged not more than 55% capacity production. This year nearly all plants will operate. Plant operators and growers have gone to Washington to see what can be done to have all plants operating to capacity under the Act.

Beans are not recognized under the Act. Bean growers hate to think of acreage reductions in other crops being turned over to more beans.

Soon important announcements concerning the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be coming from Washington. In the meantime, the government is gathering information and assembling its working organization. Rising markets may postpone indefinitely some of the price raising features of this Act.

Teachers Colleges Learn What a Surplus Means

Ann Arbor. — Michigan's various teacher training institutions turned out 5,494 teachers in 1931, while 8,535 were given teachers certificates, several times more than were needed to fill the demands of the State's schools, an extensive survey prepared at the University of Michigan shows. A reorganized State Board of Education, with power to make supply fit demand, and higher standards for teacher certification are proposed in the report.

From 1910 to 1920 there was a 67 per cent increase in school enrollment, and, during the war years, a shortage of teachers. As a result of these conditions, all of the 91 public and parochial and private colleges training teachers increased their production. Since 1920 enrollment has not grown at the rate of the previous decade, with the result that far more teachers are being graduated than can be absorbed by the schools.

DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS ADVISED TO PAY '32 FIRST

Such Action Stops Interest; 1931, Etc., Can Ride to Sept. 1, 1935

Lansing.—Now that Gov. Comstock has signed the Moore-Holbeck compromise for the relief of delinquent taxpayers, the logical thing for them to do is to pay their 1932 tax first.

By terms of the Bellows Act, 1932 or other delinquent taxes paid before July 1 were paid without interest of penalties.

By terms of a Legislative concurrent resolution, passed the last day of the session, all tax collection units were asked to extend the time for payment of 1932 taxes without penalty or interest to Nov. 1, 1933. Auditor General Stack and the State Administrative Board have endorsed the idea and will carry it out. So have most county treasurers. Mr. Stack is quoted as saying that where a county treasurer refuses to extend to Nov. 1 on the 1932 tax, the taxpayer may pay direct to the auditor general and get a receipt without charge. The State will remit the county's share, but it will get there probably several months later than the county treasurer could have had it in the first place. Pay 1932 taxes first and check up on these means to save interest, penalties and collection fees.

Payment of 1933 and 1934 taxes are NOT required in order to qualify for the suspension of the 1931 and preceding taxes to Sept. 1, 1935, to be paid thereafter in 10 annual installments, with interest at 4% after the first installment. However, the 1933 and 1934 taxes, like the 1932, are subject to present tax laws as regards interest, penalties and collection fees.

So, pay the 1932 first, and you may forget about the 1931 and prior years until around Sept. 1, 1935. Interest, penalties and collection fees are dropped from the old delinquent taxes. Failure to pay such an installment when due will throw the remaining delinquent tax into the NEXT tax sale.

Under the Moore-Holbeck bill mortgages may be foreclosed, or property carrying old delinquent taxes may be sold and a warranty deed given without paying the taxes back of 1932, BUT the amount of the back taxes due Sept. 1, 1935, and thereafter must be stated prominently on the deed or instrument of sale, or the transaction may be voided.

The back taxes for 1931 and prior years now in the auditor general's office will be turned back to the county treasurers in special rolls.

More than a year will be required, it is estimated by Auditor General John K. Stack, Jr., to set up the master list of tax delinquencies provided for in the bill. More than 1,000,000 descriptions are involved. In each case, every year's delinquency must be ascertained and entered separately and the master roll probably will require 3,000,000 such entries.

Farm News readers will recall that the Michigan State Farm Bureau opposed certain features of Senator Moore's bill from the beginning. The Farm Bureau announced in 1932 that it favored a grace period and installment privileges for delinquent taxpayers, but objected to the Moore bill as ideal for interests speculating in real estate and not so good for the paying taxpayer. The Bureau supported Representative Holbeck's bill and assisted in suggesting a reasonable compromise between the two, which both houses of the Legislature adopted almost unanimously to close a fight of several months on the matter.

Store about four tons of ice to cool milk for a cow that gives 8,500 pounds of milk a year, and two and one-half tons for a cow that gives 5,000 pounds of milk.

Farm Bureau Reports On Success of Legislative Program

Prior to the Opening of the 1933 Legislative, the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Associated Farmers Legislative Clubs, organized largely around farmers co-operative ass'ns, drafted a 9 point legislative program. The program and the final action from our viewpoint follows:

Our Report

OUR PROGRAM	PROGRESS IN THE LEGISLATURE
1. Promote government economies.	1. We supported 97 Hartman-Brown economy bills. 73 enacted.
2. Application of the 15 mill law.	2. Allocation Bill, H. B. 184 was re-written in farmers' interest.
3. If any new taxes, we favor an income tax, we oppose a sales tax.	3. We couldn't stop the sales tax, but we helped eliminate some bad features. Our proposal to earmark sales tax money 10-10-15 millions for State, Welfare and local schools lost in House, but Senate accepted principles on 12-19-15 basis, which became law. We supported graduated income tax. It lost in Senate 16 to 15.
4. Limit road expense to auto and tax revenues.	4. ACCOMPLISHED.
5. Cut school costs and tuition charges.	5. Cared for in several bills having our support. We supported writing $15,000,000 school aid into sales tax and supported House Bill 500 as plan to distribute it to give aid to schools whose taxpayers need it most.
6. Cut telephone rates.	6. Supported bill to shake up utilities commission which has power to act.
7. Lower 7% charged farmers for Federal money to 3½% or less given other groups. (Nat'l Legisation).	7. Supported Farm Bureau-Grange Nat'l program in Congress, which brought Farm Credit Administration Bill dropping all federal farm loan rates to 4½% for 5 years; allows suspending principal payments on new loans for 5 years; provides many millions to refinance farm mortgages, and enable scaling down of mortgages in some instances.
8. Long time redemption for delinquent taxes, installment privileges; reduce penalties.	8. Supported Bellows Act which drops all interest, penalties on any back tax paid by July 1, 1933. Legislative Resolution of last day of session extends this to Nov. 1, 1933, on 1932 tax only. Our suggestions embodied in Moore-Holbeck compromise bill suspending all delinquent taxes back of 1932 to Sept. 1, 1935 without interest. Payable in 10 annual installments, with 4% interest. 1932-33-34 taxes follow regular tax laws.
9. Limit any county to 25% of Senate or House in any reapportionment of legislature.	9. No reapportionment bill considered by Legislature. Majority of House Committee on Reapportionment favored 25% limitation.

ELEVATOR EXCH. MEETS JULY 13

Cap't Irving O'Hay, Soldier of Fortune, to be the Speaker

Lansing—Annual meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange is to be held at Lansing, Thursday, July 13, at the Olds Hotel. The Exchange will be host at a complimentary luncheon at noon to managers and directors and their ladies, representing nearly 100 affiliated co-operative grain and bean elevators. Usually some 600 attend the event.

Capt. Irving O'Hay, probably the best public speaker in the United States, will fly from an engagement in New Mexico, to speak to the Exchange. Richard Harding Davis, noted author, once wrote a book on the experiences of Captain O'Hay.

Founded in 1920 as the grain marketing Dep't of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and incorporated as the Michigan Elevator Exchange several years later, the Exchange has become one of the largest grain and bean marketing organizations in the middle west. It has always guaranteed its farmer members a good cash market for their grain or beans at a low marketing cost. It has paid cash dividends to members elevators regularly on their stock, which in most instances has been increased tremendously from the original investment by stock dividends. The Exchange averages about $9,000,000 in grain and bean sales annually. Within the past few years it has become the sales agent for the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., a husky commodity organization of about two dozen bean growers organizations.

Farm Bureau Heard New Ambassador to Germany

Michigan Farm Bureau members will be interested to learn that President Roosevelt has appointed as ambassador to Germany Dr. William E. Dodd, professor of history at the University of Chicago, who addressed the 10th annual meeting of the Farm Bureau at State College February 2, 1928.

At that time Dr. Dodd, speaking on the topic "Shall American Farmers Become Peasants?" presented a historical background of war-time and post-war prosperities followed by terrific deflations. He pictured the farmer as sinking deeper and deeper while high tariff walls held up industrial profits, special laws prospered banks, transportation acts held rail rates up, and immigration laws placed industrial labor at a premium. Notwithstanding all this urban prosperity, said Dr. Dodd, the agricultural market is slipping away and farmers are abandoning their calling by the hundreds of thousands per year, 2,000,000 in the past 6 years and the wreck is near at hand. It came in October of 1929.

Intense Cold of Dry Ice Finds Many Uses

Although dry ice, or solid carbon dioxide at many degrees below zero, was unknown as a commercial product ten years ago, it is now being put to many uses and its field of utility is rapidly expanding. Large quantities of dry ice are used in the refrigeration of ice cream, meats, beer and soft drinks, and in the last few years it has gained considerable popularity in the shipment of fish, fruit and other perishable foodstuffs. Its particular advantages being that it does not become wet and that a very high refrigerating value can be compressed in a very small quantity of dry ice.

Dry ice has many unusual uses. If in excavating for a building, bridge or other structure, quick-sand is encountered, it can be frozen easily with dry ice and the work continued. Very frequently old wells are rejuvenated by placing acid in the water and then throwing down dry ice and capping the well. The dry ice liberates the carbon dioxide, one pound giving up eight cubic feet of the gas. This drives the acid into the pores of the rock and cleans them from debris, thus opening up the supply of water to the well.

In the fitting together of machine parts, cores are very often cooled with dry ice and inserted in their housing, continues the statement of the solid carbon dioxide division of the Michigan Alkali Company. When they reach normal temperatures they expand and fit very tightly into their house. Cores of golf balls are frozen with dry ice before wrapping. Trees are frozen for transplanting; ether and other solvents are dried by freezing out the water; oils are de-waxed for special use. It is also finding wide use in the fumigation field, particularly in large grain elevators.

Livestock Exchange to Broadcast Markets

Michigan Livestock Exchange announces a new service to Michigan farmers in broadcasting market news from Detroit by radio. Elmer A. Beamer, president of the association, is slated to open the series of noon hour broadcasts over radio station CKLW on July 3. Broadcasting will be received "at the end of the dial". Daily market news will be sent out over this station at 12:15 o'clock each day, Eastern Standard time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

ASSOCIATION MAY BOOST ADVANCES

Wool Has the Most Promising Sales Future in Many Years

Lansing—The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, now advancing 18c per lb. on native Michigan wools, is contemplating making special arrangements with the National Wool Marketing Corporation whereby the early season advances, which started at 8c per pound, may be increased to substantially present levels to those growers, according to the management of the Ass'n.

The Ass'n also believes that it will be able to refinance and pay to the interested growers the majority of the 1931 Ass'n pool final settlement checks which were caught in the banks in the Michigan bank holiday and are still caught. Final settlements have been made for 1932.

The Michigan Ass'n is advised from its Boston sales office that present wool values should see substantial advances. Surplus stocks of wool are cleaned out. Manufacturers are stocking up for tomorrow's mark-up. Some are sold up to September and are refusing to sell beyond that date, not knowing what they will have to pay for wool. The change in the exchange rate for the American dollar should enable our wool to go considerably higher before foreign duty-paid wools can interfere. Wool is in the best position that it has been in years. It's a good time to pool for a substantial advance, have the wool sold by grade by the largest and certainly one of the most capable wool sales organizations in the nation, and get the gain for yourself, says the Michigan Wool Marketing Ass'n.

Michigan Will Close Half Its Public Parks

Closing of half of Michigan's state parks July 1 was ordered by the conservation comission at its June meeting.

The order was based on the assumption that appropriations for the parks division of the department for the next two years would be unchanged from the sum fixed in the bill introduced into the legislature.

In addition to 22 parks listed for closing July 1 it was also announced that eight more parks would be closed because an expected revenue of $10,000 from the State Athletic Fund has been diverted to another use and would not be available for park purposes. This will mean the closing of 30 of the 53 state parks now open to the public.

FARMER MUST PAY 3 PCT. SALES TAX ON RETAIL SALES REGULARLY MADE. FARM NEWS LEARNS IN INTERVIEW

Produce Sold at Roadside Stands, City Markets, House to House Taxable; News Interviews Sales Tax Board's Legal Advisor For Farmers and Co-ops

Farmers who sell produce at retail from roadside stands, at city markets, or from house to house, or otherwise as a regular business, part or all of the year, must pay the 3% retail sales tax effective July 1, and have a $1 State license to conduct such business. They must make regular monthly reports to the Sales Tax Board at Lansing, the Michigan Farm News learned today in an interview with Ass't Attorney General Ward, legal advisor to the Board.

When a farmer sells his neighbor or some one else seed, a brood sow or other commodity NOT as a regular means of disposing of his produce, the sale is not taxable because it does not come under the definition of the term "sale at retail" which is quoted from the law:

> "Sect. 1 (b.1) The term 'sale at retail' means any transaction by which is transferred for consideration the ownership of TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, when such transfer is made in the ORDINARY COURSE of the transferor's business and is made to the transferee FOR CONSUMPTION, OR USE OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE THAN FOR RESALE in the form of tangible personal property.
>
> "The term 'sale at retail' includes conditional sales, installment lease sales and any other transfer of such property when the title is retained as security for the purchase price, but is intended to be transferred later.
>
> "The term 'sale at retail' shall NOT include an ISOLATED transaction in which any tangible personal property is sold, transferred, offered for sale, or delivered by the owner thereof, or by his representative for the owner's account, such sale, transfer, offer for sale, or delivery NOT being made in the ORDINARY COURSE of REPEATED AND SUCCESSIVE TRANSACTIONS of a like character by such owner or on his account by such representative." (The capitalization is ours.—Editor.)

Therefore, the farmer or any one else may sell an occasional lot of seed or live stock, or tools, or furniture, etc., at retail and not be taxed, but if he makes a practice of selling seed, brood sows, potatoes or any other product direct to other producers or consumers "for use, consumption or any other purpose except for resale" he qualifies as a retailer and must get a license and pay 3% tax on the gross proceeds of such sales.

The term gross proceeds means the total proceeds of the sale. No deductions for cost of materials, labor, interest or any expenses whatsoever are allowed. Credit may be taken for goods returned. Sales to State or local governments and their public institutions and subdivisions are not taxable but must be reported.

Farmer Just Another Retailer

Ass't Atorney General Ward, speaking for the Board, classified the farmer as a retailer and a competitor of other retail dealers when he enters any city market where he sells direct to the consumer and therefore must be licensed as are the grocery and other dealers, even though the farmer may offer his produce in this manner but a few times or months during the year.

Farmers' Sales For Resale

When farmers offer seed, live stock or other commodities for sale to elevators or other markets, such sales will be considered as sales for resale and not taxable or requiring a license.

$600 Exemption

The farmer retailer is entitled to the universal exemption of $600 per year on his gross sales, which he and all other business must take off at the rate of $50 per month, the News was advised today. The law states that all retailers must keep books which shall be open to inspection. It remains to be seen how this requirement will be applied to farmers.

Where Co-ops Stand

Farmers co-operative ass'ns and all other businesses conducting sales at retail must have a license and pay 3% on their gross sales monthly.

If they conduct a wholesale business as well, or buy and sell goods for resale, such transactions are not taxable but must be reported separately. Retail and wholesale sets of books must be kept and subject to inspection. If not, the entire business is subject to the 3% sales tax.

Upon application to the Sales Tax Board at Lansing a business may be granted the right to pay tax only on its daily cash sales. This provision accommodates firms doing a large credit or installment business. Under the law, ordinarily, goods sold on credit are to be taxed on the whole amount when the sale is made, regardless of whether the dealer gets all cash or not.

Businesses that sell goods and install them or service them otherwise and render the customer a single bill must include in the bill 3% on the retail value of the merchandise. The firm's books must show the retail value of the merchandise sold and the amount charged for service.

A firm having several branches or stores engaged in like business may reduct but one $600 annual exemption for the lot.

Tax On Small Amounts

Nothing is said in the law regarding collection of 3% on small amounts. Detroit, Lansing and other merchants are adopting the plan of collecting no tax on items less than 17c. Between 17c and $1.00 they have divisions in which 1, 2, and 3c tax will be collected. The retailer is liable for 3% on his gross retail sales each month.

The bracket system calls for no tax on purchases below 17c; 17 to 49c, a 1c tax; 50 to 83c, a 2c tax; 84c to $1.16, a 3c tax.

Licenses and Reports

According to Mr. Ward, retailers will start collecting the 3% tax July 1. Sales tax report blanks will be ready about the last week in July and each month thereafter. The July tax will be due in Lansing August 15 or shortly thereafter, and so on.

"When will the sales tax board start accepting applications for retailers licenses?" the ass't attorney general was asked.

"When the retailer files his report for July, he will be given an application form to fill out and return with the $1 license fee attached. With this license will be a form for the next month's report. Thereafter, as long as the retailer continues to operate and the law is in effect, he will report monthly, deducting $50 from the month's gross sales and remitting the 3% sales tax," was the reply.

Part Time Businesses

Every person or firm retailing during July must report to the state, since the new law becomes operative as of July 11, 1933.

Those who retail during only a porion of the year must report their sales, apply for a license and pay the annual license fee of $1 and the tax payments each month they operate. With a total of $600 a year allowed to be deducted by each retailer from his gross sales, on which no tax is to be paid, an item of $50 must be deducted from the gross returns of sales for each month before the tax is computed. A farmer, selling at roadside three months a year, must deduct $50 from his gross sales for each of the three months and pay tax on the remainder of the sales. His total deductions, therefore, would be $150 for the three months. In case he did not sell more than this amount, he would have no tax to pay but would have to pay the $1 a year license fee.

The report blanks will be about as comprehensive as income tax blanks, it is said, and will provide for reporting any and all kinds of retail sales,

(Continued on page 2.)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923

Entered as second class matter January 12, 1923, at the postoffice at Charlotte, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published first Saturday of each month by the Michigan Farm News Company, at its publication office at 114 Lovett St., Charlotte, Michigan.

Editorial and general offices, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Postoffice Box 708. Telephone, Lansing, 21-271.

E. E. UNGREN ..... Editor and Business Manager

Subscription 50 cents per year; 3 years for $1, in Advance.

Vol. XI SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1933 No. 7

Bank Deposits Guaranteed Soon

Effective January 1, 1934, the Federal government will guarantee all bank deposits of $2,500 and less 100%, in accordance with the Glass-Steagall Act, one of the last pieces of legislation enacted by the special session of Congress.

After July 1, 1934, the Act provides that all deposits below $10,000 shall be guaranteed 100%; those between $10,000 and $50,000 shall be guaranteed 75%, and those above $50,000 shall be guaranteed 50%.

The guarantee is to be accomplished from a fund to be created by the banks contributing one-half of 1% of their demand deposits annually. The Federal government will loan the guarantee fund a considerable sum to get it started.

This is deposit insurance for bank depositors. Some months ago when the Farm News supported editorially the plan of Congressman Woodruff of Michigan for guaranteeing bank deposits by an insurance fund created by the banks, the enactment of the principle seemed far distant. Banking opposition was powerful, particularly in New York. But even New York banking interests counted for little as against the flood of public opinion that has flowed in on Congress these past few months. The peole demanded that bank deposits be guaranteed in the future.

It develops that New York City banks hold 25% of the total deposits of member banks of the Federal Reserve system and will contribute 25% of the nation's bank guarantee fund. The Chase, National City and First National Banks will contribute 10% of the total. They have been harnessed for the common good, despite their powerful lobby against the bank deposit guarantee bill.

The guarantee fund will be contributed by all member banks of the Federal Reserve system and paid into the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. State banks may have the deposit guarantee extended to them providing they subscribe to the stock of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, and providing their solvency is approved by their State Banking authorities and the Deposit Insurance Corporation. To retain the guarantee, they must join the Federal Reserve system by July, 1936. It is quite possible that some State banks can't make the grade; that others will deflate further to make certain of passing the examination, and that depositors will go from uninsured banks to insured banks, thus forcing all banks in the direction of the Federal Reserve system.

When Prices Are High

Congress adjourned in June with the national debt standing at 22 billions of dollars. In 1929 it had been reduced to slightly under 17 billions, a nine billion shrink from the high point of nearly 25½ billions in 1919.

We are also advised by the U. S. Treasury that we will have a three billion deficit July 1, representing the money poured out by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the difference between the daily income and outgo of the Federal government for the past year. Sometimes that difference has been several million dollars per day on the wrong side of the books.

Notwithstanding that State and local governments, businesses and individuals increased their debts in many instances during the period of 1919-29, the people were prosperous enough at those price levels to live well and pay their taxes at least. The Federal government paid its way and reduced the national debt nearly one billion dollars a year for each of nine years.

In 1919 the farmer was prosperous and business hummed. If the administration at Washington can so manage its price improvement program for agriculture and industry so that the farmer's products will sell for dollars as big as those he needs when he buys, as they did after the war, we'll have good times again. We hope that time is not far away.

The nation appears committed to a policy of cheapening the dollar, which means higher prices. That's what we've been advocating. We can pay our obligations, buy the things we need and lay up a little in times of rising prices.

Farmers Must Pay 3% Sales Tax

(Continued from page 1.)

For the first month the state is relying on the honesty of the retailers in making reports. After that, as the monthly reports come in there will be close check-up made of each report to determine the correctness of the tax paid, the ass't attorney general stated. Wherever more tax is paid, through error, it will be applied on subsequent tax payments or will be refunded upon application by the retailer, under the terms of the law. Where it is apparent that attempt has been made to "short pay" the state, a penalty, in the form of 25% additional taxation, may be invoked, as provided specifically by law.

Price Tags and Tax

In purchasing a sack of feed or any other commodity or supply, the farmer may find the price of the article marked on the tag with the amount of the tax stipulated as a separate item. This, however, is not required. The dealer may include the tax in the price and so state it. Under no consideration will a retailer be permitted to convey the impression, according to the law, that he is charging no sales tax. He cannot absorb it. The intent of the law is that the purchaser shall pay the full amount of the tax. The retailer merely collects and remits to the State.

Report forms for each month's business are to be made available through convenient channels, including county agricultural agents, county clerks and other local officials, as soon as the State's printers can provide them. July 25 or 26 is the earliest date that the printed forms are expected to be ready for distribution the FARM NEWS was told.

ENGINES ARE CALLED "SHE"

W. S. Scarboro, road foreman of the Central Vermont railway, explains why they call a locomotive "she".

"They wear jackets with yokes, pins, shields, and stays. They have aprons. Not only do they have shoes but they sport pumps and even hose while they drag trains behind them.

"They also attract men with puffs and mufflers. Then, too, they need guiding and they also need a man to feed them. And, last but not least, they all smoke."

Salvaging Gold from Old Rubber Erasers

By saving up the sponge rubber used to wipe the excess gold leaf from newly lettered book covers and turning it over to the University Department of Engineering Research for treatment, the book bindery of the University of Michigan now finds itself richer by $150 in the useful metal.

Gold leaf has long been the chosen substance for the cover titles of good books because of its appearance, legibility and wearing qualities. The library bindery applies it to new covers over an egg albumen adhesive, pressing in the gold with hot iron letters. The excess adhesive and leaf are then rubbed off with a plastic rubber eraser. This rubber the research engineers took and reduced to an ash, which they then smelted, with the result that in the bottom of their crucible appeared a sizeable nugget of gold to be refined and turned in on the anti-hoarding campaign.

TRAGIC

"I hope that's a nice book for you to read, darling," said a conscientious mother to her very young daughter.

"Oh, yes, mummy, it's a lovely book, but I don't think you'd like it. It's so sad at the end."

"How is it sad, dear?"

"Well, she died, and he has to go back to his wife."

ACCURACY

"Now tell the jury, lady," instructed the young lawyer, "just where the prisoner was milking the cow."

The young lady looked embarrassed and then smiled sweetly, "Why I think it was just a little back of the center, sir."

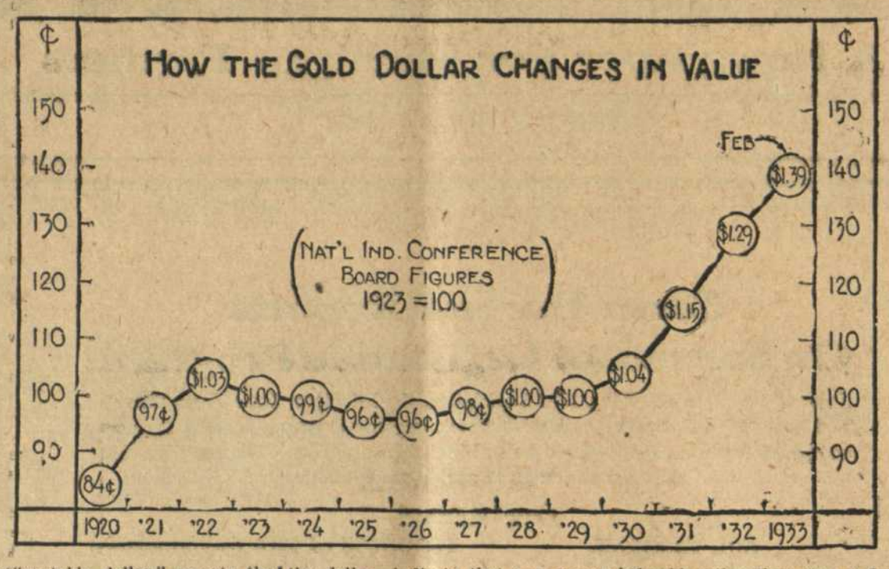
TIMOTHY HAY

The hay from timothy cut before it is in blossom contains one-fifth more protein than hay cut in full bloom. Likewise, early-cut second-crop timothy makes as good hay as clover cut in full bloom.

"DOWN EAST"

The term "Down East" is usually considered to have reference to the coast states of New England, especially Maine, which is termed "Way Down East."

WORLD DEMAND FOR GOLD MADE DEAR DOLLARS



This "unstable dollar," asserts the Committee for the Nation, a group of industrial and agricultural leaders organized to restore prices and purchasing power, is at the root of our present financial difficulties.

The wide fluctuations in purchasing power—which constitutes the value of the dollar—indicate that our money, when tied inflexibly to a fixed weight of gold, must vary as widely and surely as the fluctuations in the world's price for gold. Consequently, the Committee believes that a stabilized dollar, adjusted from time to time to correspond to the purchasing power of gold, rather than upon a fixed number of grains of gold, is a more logical and more scientific measure of value than the dollar we now have.

A dollar of constant purchasing power would insure to both debtors and creditors, to both producers and consumers, a relatively level value.

Oil Drillers Find 800 Foot Salt Bed

Progress of oil drilling operations in Newaygo county is being watched by geologists, since the earth in this section of the state has been pierced to the greatest depth on record within the state. Recent reports gave the depth of one drilling operation as 6,400 feet or nearly twice the depth of wells in other parts of Michigan.

At 4,800 feet the operators are reported to have encountered 800 feet of salt in the course of their drilling, said to be the thickest layer of salt deposit found underlying Michigan's lower peninsula.

Oil drilling in Ottawa county, at a depth of 6,300 feet, had been the state's record depth for attempts at striking oil.

Much of the state's oil is obtained at 3,000 to 4,000 feet below the surface of the ground. Gas wells are yielding from depths of 1,300 to 1,600 feet, it is claimed.

State Budget Exceeds Revenues by $9,500,000

Lansing—Assuming that Gov. Comstock approves the financial set-up of the State as the 57th Legislature left it June 16, and no change is made by a special session, the State of Michigan will probably spend $9,500,000 more each of the next two fiscal years ending June 30 than the State revenues will provide.

The various items of expenditure listed below are fairly definite figures. No one knows what the sales tax may do. The Legislature was of the opinion that it may produce far more than the $31,700,000 anticipated. In that case, the $9,500,000 shortage may disappear and the local schools would secure the $15,000,000 provided for them if and when collected in the sales tax above $31,700,000 for other State purposes. Following is the State's expected expenses and revenues:

STATE PURPOSES	
State departments	$ 4,885,668
U. of M.	3,200,000
M. S. C.	1,000,000
Prisons	1,967,600
Hospitals	3,379,650
Normal colleges	1,427,270
Emergency and contingent funds	1,500,000
Miscellaneous purposes	5,219,084
Continuing appropriations	2,873,685
Institutes and state homes	476,255
Soldiers' home	179,200
Howell Sanitarium	273,600
College of Mines	302,000
State board of registration	112,763
Reform school	362,400
Psychopathic hospital	91,125
World's fair	125,000
Special sessions (1932)	100,000
Total	$27,486,924
OTHER NEEDS	
School aid	15,000,000
Welfare aid	12,000,000
Deficiency	6,000,000
T. B. deficiency	1,600,000
Special for state department	125,000
Old Age pensions	6,025,000
Grand Total	$68,236,924
STATE'S REVENUE	
Sales tax	$31,700,000
Corporation and miscellaneous fees	9,500,000
Delinquent taxes	4,000,000
Mill tax, state's share, .8 mill	3,500,000
Chain store tax	2,500,000
Beer revenue	1,500,000
Poll tax	6,000,000
Total	$58,700,000
Needed to balance budget	9,536,924
TOTAL REVENUE NEEDED FROM ALL SOURCES	$68,236,924

Horses of Leadership

Woodrow Wilson once said, "The eight horses that draw the triumphal chariot of every ruler and leader of free men are force of character, readiness of resources, clearness of vision, grasp of intellect, courage of conviction, earnestness of purpose, instinct, and capacity for leadership."

MOTION TABLED

"How did you receive those injuries?" asked an adjuster of a claimant under an accident policy, who had a badly battered head.

"My wife hit me with an oak leaf."

"An oak leaf?"

"Yes."

"Where did she get an oak leaf that would inflict such injuries?"

"From the dining-room table."

Kentucky Colonels Are Corporals Now

There was once a time when a Kentucky Colonel had a standing and was looked upon as quite the stuff. But since Ruby Laffoon became Governor of the Blue Grass State, elevator operators, policemen, and second-rate politicians by the thousand have been made colonels.

Reports from Frankfort now state that even school children are sending quarters to the Governor asking that they be sent a commission. As a result of Governor Laffoon's broadcast of commissions, a Kentucky Colonel now has the rate of about a lance corporal in the National Guard.

State Has Seeded Big Beet Acreage

Bay City, June 30—Reports from the various sugar beet growing districts in Michigan indicate that practically all of the 131,000 acres of land to be devoted to sugar beet culture this year have been seeded. If normal climatic conditions prevail during the balance of the growing season, it is estimated that Michigan will produce in excess of 1,790,000 tons of sugar beets this year, from which fifteen Michigan beet sugar factories will extract approximately 495,000,000 lbs. of sugar, a production which would place Michigan as the second largest beet sugar producing state in the union.

It is conservatively estimated that the 22,600 Michigan farmers who are engaged in sugar beet growing this year will receive in excess of $10,300,000 for their 1933 crop and that 39,447,272 man hours of employment will be afforded American labor. Over 450,000 tons of coal, coke and limerock will be consumed in the beet sugar factories, and transportation companies will receive in excess of $5,300,000 for transporting sugar beets, supplies and materials, sugar, pulp and molasses. In addition to the farmers engaged in beet growing, employment will be given to over 25,000 agricultural and beet sugar factory workers.

New Food and Drug Bill to Protect Public

Washington.—A new federal food and drugs act has been offered Congress by Sec'y Wallace of the Dep't of Agriculture to correct many deficiencies in the present act, which was enacted 27 years ago.

The new bill gives the government authority to prevent false advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics and to establish tolerances for poisons added to foods for preservative and other purposes. The department is now handicapped in the prosecution of manufacturers of fake remedies and their advertising thereof. The new bill will require that food and drug labels to carry sufficient facts to enable intelligent buying.

Cherry Blossoms

The first Japanese flowering cherries planted at Washington on public ground were purchased by Mrs. Taft in 1909. The following year, upon suggestion of the Japanese counsel general at New York, the city of Washington received 2,000 trees as a gift from the city of Tokio, Japan. The entire consignment, however, was ordered burned by the government because the trees were infested with insect pests and plant diseases. But the Japanese people sent another consignment of 3,000 trees that passed inspection which were planted in Potomac Park at Washington. These trees have made Washington famous during their blossoming period, when tourists flock to the national capital to admire their beauty.

Among the things that have come down were a lot of elevated noses.

World to Stop Burying Gold in Dental Work

Ann Arbor.—If the gold standard of dental fillings and repairs were to be carried on during the next two years at the rate called for by American dental faults alone, as much gold would be buried in patients' teeth as has been lost in shipwrecks in all recorded history.

That is one reason why the noble metals for dental repairs are going out of fashion; they are too wasteful and expensive. Another is that where two metals are used in the mouth, they act as the plates in a tiny electric battery and start chemical changes around their location which may do much insidious damage.

At the University of Michigan, extensive experiments are in progress to furnish non-metallic dental repairs. Only 20 per cent of the American people, whose teeth are the best cared for in the world, can afford adequate dental service, due largely to the necessity in the past of using precious metals. Perfection of cheap substitutes is the next step due in dentistry.

When gold, silver or platinum go into teeth, they go permanently out of circulation, unless our distant descendants take to mining our cemeteries. Use of these metals for dental purposes is prohibitied in some countries.

"The metals are also going out of favor because of appearances. The old style dental jewelry and barbed wire entanglement bridgework is avoided rather than called for, which is a good thing," says Dr. Rickert of the University. "A metal filling may be an electric irritant and furnish space for germ activity in the tooth pulp. It was the best we knew in the old days, but we can now see far enough ahead to promise manufactured materials for all dental repairs which will be perfectly inert chemically and will defy any but an expert to tell from the real tooth."

BACHELOR HIRAM
By R. S. Clark

Marthy's gone to 'tend the sick.
It's right that she should go,
And I won't be the one to kick—
It should be so,
For sick folk need a woman's care,
And you don't find Marthys everywhere,
So she will have to stay right there,
I know.

Now, I meanwhile, must bach' it here.
It won't hurt me a bit;
And no one need be scared for fear
I'm going to quit,
For I will do my best, and she,
Before she left, so I would be
All right, baked up some stuff for me,
To wit:

A batch of bread, a couple of pies,
A loaf cake in a pan,
Some cookies of a handy size,—
And then I can
Get onions from the garden too,
And radishes, and quite a few
More kinds of sass that ought to do
A man.
Yet, while I plow, or pitch manure,
Or cultivate the corn,
I know she isn't here, as sure
As I am born.
And, as about the farm I go
With cultivator or with hoe
I know she won't come out and blow
The horn.
And when I rise to do the chores
At five A. M. each day
It's lonesome, even out of doors
While she's away.
When Marthy's gone I seem to lack
A powerful hand at keeping track.
I'll be right glad when she gets back
To stay.
When Marthy's gone away, by Jinks,
It's peaceful, I'll allow,
But a man gets lonesomer than he thinks
And anyhow
When she's away I find, by gum,
I need her here to boss me some,
And I'd be thankful if she'd come
Right now.

ONLY MAINE LED MICHIGAN IN POTATO PRODUCTION IN 1932

The Michigan acreage planted in 1932 amounted to 264,000 acres of which 4,000 acres were abandoned due to failure of stands, disease, and late fall freezes. In some sections, especially the northern and western districts, there was a deficiency of moisture during the early growing period, but September rains brought added growth and an average yield of 115 bushels per acre was obtained. Yields in the southern districts were decidedly better than in each of the preceding three years. The quality was also better than in any other recent year. Michigan's rank in potato production was second, being exceeded only by that of Maine.

BRODY REPORTS BUREAU'S PART IN OTHER LEGISLATION

Helped Enact 6 Important Measures and Defeat 6 Others

Lansing—In addition to the 9-point Farm Bureau Legislative Program reported on page 1, Secretary Brody of the Farm Bureau has made the following statement to the Bureau's membership of other legislation in which thd Farm Bureau interested itself in the session just closed:

LEGISLATION ENACTED
With Farm Bureau Support
Drivers Responsibility

1. Drivers Responsibility law, which provides that a driver may have only 1 accident wherein he is found liable for property or personal damage and does not settle. Until he settles, he is barred from the road, and must prove $11,000 financial responsibility through insurance or bonds before he is permitted to drive again.

Milk Commission

2. House Bill 603 for a Michigan Milk Commission. Designed by the Michigan Milk Producers and others to provide legal machinery to manage the milk market to prevent cut-throat competitive practices between distributors and to organize the industry for higher prices to the milk producer. This bill is in line with President Roosevelt's general farm and industrial federal legislation to increase farm prices and wages and thus public buying power.

Mortgage Relief

3. We supported the principle of the Bischoff-Munshaw Act to suspend mortgage foreclosures until March 1, 1935, under certain conditions. Described in full in the June 3 Farm News.

Gov't Economy

4. Hartman-Brown Economy Bills, designed to repeal laws fixing salaries and appropriations and turn all receipts and disbursements back to the Legislature, the board of supervisors, or township boards, as the case may be.

Delinquent Tax Sale

5. Supported McKenna - Munshaw Act suspending sale of delinquent taxes May 1, 1933, for 1930 and previous years.

Local Schools Aid

6. Supported House Bill 500 to provide $15,000,000 from sales tax revenues for local schools to reduce the property tax for school purposes. H. B. 500 provides a plan of distribution which should bring to a common level the cost of providing each child with the minimum requirements for a good common school education, regardless of where he lives.

LEGISLATION DEFEATED
With Farm Bureau Support
Senate Bill No. 20

1. Senate Bill No. 20 and other bills designed to make auto owners liable for an injury to a guest passenger regardless of passenger's negligence. Would have increased cost of auto insurance without benefit to car owners.

Insurance Restrictions

2. House Bill 684 and others designed to prohibit farmers and others from acting as part time insurance agents. An examining committee of hand-picked insurance interests would have had power to "examine" a farmer agent until he could be ruled out.

Politics In Agr'l Schools

3. House Bill 543 designed to take direction of vocational agr'l high schools and city industrial high schools from educators who train the teachers and place "control" in the hands of the Sup't of Public Instruction and appointees to be controlled by him.

Motor Truck Bill

4. Original draft and several revisions of House Bill 364, designed to strangle motor truck transportation in all forms by rates and regulations "to be not less than railroad rates". We supported "reasonable" regulation of truck rates and operations and a proposal to treat truck transportation as a separate industry. We insisted on exemptions for farmers hauling produce and supplies, with privilege of hauling for each other for accommodations. Also, practical exemption in the matter of handling farmers seasonal packs in the matter of fruit, beets, etc. Our views prevailed in the final draft of H. B. 364.

Saved Highway Tax Relief

5. The Farm Bureau helped save the Horton Act which turns the second half of the automobile weight tax back to the counties to reduce or eliminate local highway taxes as well as retire existing bonds. The Kulp emergency welfare bill (Senate 109) diverted these funds to State Welfare purposes. We helped get an amendment to limit that practice to Jan. 1, 1934. Since then the Sales Tax Bill was amended in the final days to provide $12,000,000 annually for welfare purposes.

Agr'l Extension Service

6. The Farm Bureau helped defeat Senate Bill 85 to forbid the State to match U. S. funds for county agr'l agent, 4-H Boys and Girls Club work, and other agr'l educational and co-operative movement assistance in Michigan.

14 Income Tax States

State income tax laws are in effect in Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Gladwin Cattle Sale Points to Better Days

A renewed spirit of confidence and a keen interest was prevalent at the beef and dual purpose cattle sale held at Gladwin on June 15. The 800 people in attendance was cheered by the prospect of better days ahead and the 40 animals consigned sold for an average of $68.25 which was a $6.00 better average than a year ago. The 26 bulls averaged $68.52 and the 14 heifers $67.65. The animals that went through the sale ring found new homes in 13 different counties. Bidding was spirited and a sense of activity was prevalent throughout the day. People from 31 different counties attended the sale.

Practically all of the animals sold went into grade herds where they will replace individuals of poorer breeding. Testimonials given by purchasers in the past sales show that they have been especially well satisfied with results.

This sale is conducted as a state college co-operative extension project and has as its goal the improvement of beef and dual purpose cattle in north and central parts of Michigan.

The results of the sale show that there is an interest in beef cattle in northern and central Michigan, in a section where beef cattle raising is adaptable. This is one livestock enterprise which has stood up well under the conditions of the past few years, mainly because, only simple equipment is needed, labor requirements are low and because there is a low disease risk of raising and feeding beef cattle. In addition to this, abundant grass and legume forages are present in this section, all of which are factors which justify the continuation of beef cattle raising on Michigan farms. All agreed that the result of the sale was convincing evidence that the turn has been made and ahead lies the road to better times.

Mobile Hospital Is Put Into Service

A traveling hospital has just been put into service on the lines of the Canadian National Railways in northern Ontario. It will serve a huge territory that has been without hospital facilities of any kind.

The hospital consists of a car, specially designed by the railway company and turned over by it to the Red Cross Society for maintenance. The Red Cross will staff the car and the railway company moves it about from point to point without charge. The car is 75 feet long and contains a fully-equipped hospital ward with three beds in it, sleeping quarters for the nurses who are in charge and an operating room complete in every detail for hospital and clinical work.

Social service and educational organizations have to depend to a large extent upon the railways for assistance in carrying out work in the remoter areas of parts of Canada. For several years the Canadian National Railways have co-operated with the Ontario Government in a traveling school house that moves from point to point in the north bringing education to children who would otherwise be without any means of schooling. This car has a fully equipped school room and quarters for the teacher. It stays a given number of days at one point and then moves on, the teacher leaving enough home work to keep the pupils reasonably busy until the school rolls around again. There are instances of children having to come as far as twenty miles to attend this school house on wheels.

August Is Month of Dairymen's Meetings

Michigan dairymen are planning a series of summer dairy cattle breeders meetings during August. All dairymen are invited to attend any or all of these events.

Aug. 7—Dairymen in the Thumb district of Michigan will picnic at the Lapeer Home and Training School at Lapeer.

Aug. 8—The Michigan Jersey Cattle club, George Cooper presiding, will gather at the Hayes Jersey farm, Clark Lake, near Jackson, Michigan. Here they will see one of the leading Jersey herds of the state, owned by Mr. C. B. Hayes of Jackson.

Aug. 9—The Michigan Guernsey breeders will be the guests of the Berrien County Guernsey breeders at Berrien Springs.

Aug. 10—Dairymen in northern Michigan are planning to assemble at Lake City at the Potato Experiment station farm.

Aug. 11—The Michigan Holstein Friesian association has accepted the invitation of the Miller Dairy farm, Eaton Rapids, for a picnic.

Principal speaker at these events will be Jack Nisbet, associate editor, Hoard's Dairyman, according to A. C. Baltzer, extension dairyman, Michigan State college.

KEPT THOSE THAT PAID

Using their herd records as a basis for culling, members of Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement associations culled their herds closer than ever last year, and some associations disposed of as high as 20 per cent of the cows under test as being undesirable producers, the 1932 records show.

The 1930 census figures give 12,078,345 radio receiving sets in use in the United States and a trade estimate puts the number now at more than 150,000,000. At the present time there are 610 broadcasting stations licensed in the United States.

Civil War Veteran Is Graduated by U. of M.

Ann Arbor.—A Chicago alumnus of the University of Michigan, now 93 years of age, who left the University in 1861 to distinguish himself in the Civil War and later as one of the originators of the Chicago Fair of 1892, was voted his degree as of the class of '61 by the Regents. He is George Mason, still an active figure in Chicago business, civic and veterans affairs.

In 1861 Mr. Mason was a senior at the University of Michigan, when the call to arms to preserve the Union came. With only two months left to complete his University course, he wished to join the regiments going southward, and on the advice of Henry Philip Tappan, then president of the University, he did so. From the battle of Shiloh, where he served on General McArthur's staff, and had his mount killed under him, he served throughout the war, being commissioned Captain and Brevet Major for meritorious service at the end of hostilities.

Mr. Mason returned to Chicago and entered immediately upon a career in the foundry and iron industry of that city. As a director of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition he suggested a resolution in 1885 that a great World's Fair should be held to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. This was the first step toward the Fair of 1892.

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Age	Amt.	Age	Amt.	Age	Amt.
16	$1,000	26	$1,000	36	$1,000
17	1,000	27	1,000	37	1,000
18	1,000	28	1,000	38	1,000
19	1,000	29	1,000	39	1,000
20	1,000	30	1,000	40	1,000
21	1,000	31	1,000	41	1,000
22	1,000	32	1,000	42	1,000
23	1,000	33	1,000	43	1,000
24	1,000	34	1,000	44	1,000
25	1,000	35	1,000	45	1,000

Age	Amt.	Age	Amt.	Age	Amt.
46	$ 952	56	$ 515	66	$ 224
47	904	57	480	67	193
48	856	58	447	68	162
49	808	59	414	69	131
50	759	60	384	70	100
51	712	61	355		
52	666	62	327	After	
53	627	63	302	Age 70	
54	589	64	278	$100	
55	552	65	255		

STATE FARM LIFE
Bloomington, Ill.
MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU
State Agent Lansing, Mich.

Lack of Ordinary Faith in Home Folks a Costly Fault

We View With Suspicion Too Often in Spite of Our Common Sense

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

During the past week my attention was called to a letter written to one of our dailies on the farm situation by one who felt it his duty or privilege to pass out advice to the farmers.

One sentence was a bit more caustic than the rest and declared that the farmer was over-organized, that he did not think for himself any more and that his job of producing food was being interfered with.

Of course one could readily see that this man had a grievance; he admitted he was not a farmer, and his ideas on farming were in keeping with standards of a half century ago.

And then before the week was over, I was thoroughly convinced that organization among farmers had not even made a good beginning, for farmers do not investigate the every day happenings that touch their lives as they should, they do not analyze the whys and wherefores and then make decisions that will correct the evils working against them.

If I were to point out any one thing above all others that has brought more sorrow and wrecked more constructive assistance that might have been given to the farmer, it is his gullibility. I know that is a harsh word, but it is the only one that will correctly express the thoughts I have in mind.

For instance, let a farmer attempt to get the farmers of his neighborhood or his county together on any particular proposition, let it be what it might be, one costing nothing or one defending a goodly portion of their life's earnings, and he will have to exert every energy to even get a hearing, he will have to run his legs off to get his fellow farmers to go half way with him; they will all want to share whatever advantages he might be able to bring them but they will hold off and hang back about giving him even moral support to his proposition, let alone anything more substantial.

They may have known this man all of their lives, he may be their neighbor or a fellow county farmer. He may be one whose whole life has been open to them and nothing said about him beyond the ordinary shortcomings of the average human being—yet, he is eyed with suspicion and if he does win their support he is never certain they are going to stick with him through thick or thin, They want the thick but drop out during the thin.

But let any stranger come along, let him have any kind of story, the more impossible the better, and it is pathetic and disheartening—yes, it is disgusting how helpless the same people seem to be under his suave influence.

One could hardly believe that there was so much gullibility in our rural sections until one is brought face to face with it.

Will our farm people ever learn to have ordinary faith in their home folks and will they ever learn to shun the stranger approaching them with a proposition until they have made an investigation as to who and what he is; and will they ever get where they will refuse to listen to the fellow who asks them to sign their names to contracts or releases or agreements unless they know the man and all about him?

Years ago the copy on one page of the school copy book read like this, "Never sign your name for a stranger." What a lot of misery would be eliminated if we all had learned that one lesson more thoroughly!

And then there's the idea of loyalty. Organizations must stress loyalty if they accomplish anywhere near all that they are empowered to do. There's always such a comforting feeling when one *knows* where to put one's hand on a loyal co-worker. Leaders could push ahead and bring forth wonderful results if their job did not involve so much backing up to pull the crew out of the rut. Criticism is too often heaped on the leader who has not accomplished what has been expected of him, but he is too often denied the credit due him for the lack of co-operation he has encountered from those he had a right to expect were his fellow workers.

No, farmers are not over-organized. In spite of so many modern methods of communication—rural mails, telephones, good roads and autos—our rural population taken as a whole is still way too far apart when it comes to protecting their own interests and knowing what is for their best good and we will never be even adequately organized until every community or rural school district has an organized unit as a safeguard for self protection. When that time comes the unscrupulous salesman with his nefarious schemes will be kicked out before he has reached first base.

Advice on Driving to Chicago's World's Fair

Chicago.—No parking facilities will be available within A Century of Progress grounds and officials are urging visitors to leave their cars in outlying districts and use the traction lines for transportation within the city. This will not only help to relieve congestion in the already crowded Loop district but will also be easier and safer for visitors.

1. Watch your speed. The greater the congestion, the greater the danger from speed.
2. In Chicago you must be on the inner lane of traffic if you want to make a left turn. Remember this, for the practice varies in some sections of the country. Right turns should be made from the extreme right lane.
3. Signal when starting, turning or stopping.
4. Obey all traffic signals. They are for your protection. STOP means stop and SLOW means slow.
5. Don't try to "beat the gun" when the lights change.
6. Look carefully before driving onto a through street.
7. Keep your brakes in good repair.
8. Be on the alert at railway grade crossings.
9. Let your passengers do the sightseeing while you are at the wheel. A moments inattention may be costly.

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CASS LIVE STOCK MEN PLEDGE NOT TO SELL DIRECT

Expect Their Idea Will Spread To Several Adjoining States

Dowagiac—Co-operative live stock shipping ass'ns of Cass county at Dowagiac, Cassopolis, Marcellus and Jones are inviting farmers to pledge themselves not to ship direct to packers.

The co-ops hold that packers and killers should buy their hogs in the public terminal live stock markets. When hogs go direct to packers at their private yards, they take the best and force the shipper to take the rest to the terminal market, where they contribute to depressing the price. The depressed price caused by more poor type hogs coming onto the terminal market enables the packer to pay less for those he buys direct. Hogs are $2 per hundred or 34% below what they should be, according to Roy Ward, manager of the Dowagiac Co-op Ass'n.

"Shipping direct to packers is a practise that is undermining live stock prices," said Mr. Ward. "If we watch the receipts on the terminal markets and figure the percentage going direct to packers, we will see where the trouble is. The packers' hope of getting hogs at his own price, without competitive bidding is close to being realized under the direct marketing system. No producer should want to see a continuing packer-controlled market."

The movement originating in Cass county is using the following pledge, to be effective when sufficient numbers of farmers in Michigan and adjoining States has subscribed to it:

LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

Being a livestock producer I do feel that the marketing of livestock direct to the packer is extremely detrimental to the best interest of farmers and stock men not only in this state but in the country at large.

Pledge is for one year, and is not to start until the state of Michigan with other states have signed enough pledges to make it effective on the markets of the U. S. Date of pledge to start, to be set by the several states. The object of this pledge is to make packer and killer go to public livestock terminal markets to buy their hogs. Hogs being 34% or $2.00 per hundred below normal, object to bring hogs up to normal.

PLEDGE

I hereby pledge myself for a period of one year beginning ..... to market all my hogs for slaughter, through the public livestock terminal markets, and absolutely agree not to sell any hogs for slaughtering purposes direct to any packer or killer or his agent regardless of the location of such packing or killing plants. We further solicit livestock producers in other states to join us in this movement with goal in mind of making this nation wide in scope.

Signed .....

Number of hogs produced for slaughter: .....

Local Gov'ts Profit by State's Tax Land Sale

Lansing.—Sale of tax homestead lands held in May by the Lands Division of the Department of Conservation resulted in the disposal of 7,259 acres and 288 platted lots at a total sale price of $16,505, the Division reported today.

Practically all of the receipts from the sale will be returned to the county, township and school district in which each description of land is located, the state retaining only its proportion of the tax equity, averaging ten per cent.

The sales held in May were in the form of public auctions at Gladwin, Gaylord, Escanaba, Manistee and White Cloud and were of lands for which applications had been filed by various interested individuals.

The legislature refused to enact a law to transfer mineral rights of homestead land from the State to the homesteader. It was argued that the law was sought by those who had bought homesteaders' "rights" in case the bill should pass.

The two largest vessels on the Great Lakes are two freighters of 10,000 gross tons each—one American and one British.

DRIVEWAYS IN NATURAL COLOR

The practice of lining the drive leading into the farm home with white-washed or painted stones detracts much from the attractive appearance of the grounds. If stones are needed to keep cars on the drive, landscape men suggest the use of large stones placed five or six inches in the ground so they cannot be readily moved and they should be left in their natural color.

'41', Branded Sturgeon, Marked 28 Years Ago

Lansing.—The mystery of number "41", a 75 pound sturgeon taken from the Manistee River late in April may be solved. Twenty-eight years ago he was caught, it is claimed, in a net in Lake St. Clair and was branded by Charles Trost, now a resident of Mt. Clemens.

In 28 years the fish had added 34 pounds in weight and had moved his home from Lake St. Clair to Lake Michigan.

A crew of men working under the direction of the Department of Conservation a month ago at Junction Dam on the Manistee River were lifting rainbow trout and pike-perch over the dam that they might continue on up the river to spawn. Five large sturgeons were found among the thousands of fish. One of them wore a distinct brand "41" on his side. He was taken to the Paris Fish Hatchery and held in a pond, the Department of Conservation hoping that someone might be able to identify him.

The department has now received a letter from Mr. Trost who claims to have branded the fish.

"I put the number '41' on a sturgeon about 28 years ago," Mr. Trost's letter says. "At that time I was working for the Mt. Clemens Carp Fishery at Anchor Bay which is in Lake St. Clair near Mt. Clemens. We were seining for carp and obnoxious fish and we caught the sturgeon in the seine. The sturgeon at that time weighed 41 pounds; therefore the brand of '41' on the fish. After branding the fish, it was thrown back into the water."

To remove printing from flour bags, cover the letters thinly with lard, roll the bag, and lay it away for two or three days. The lard loosens the ink, which may then be removed by boiling.

Money Credit and Debt
By Lucius E. Wilson
This series of 10 articles tells why and how our supply of money has been shrunk in this man-made panic.
Describes the control of our money system by the few for profit since the Civil War, the policies that have bred great panics. Informs citizens so that they may consider intelligent reforms.
The Series
TEN ARTICLES
$1.00 Prepaid
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
221 No. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

Farmers Letters Save Aid to Agr'l Colleges

Washington—Announcement by President O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau and other farm leaders that the Federal budget director appeared ready to withdraw all U. S. support from State agr'l colleges, experiment stations, and agr'l agent activities brought bales of protest letters to the White House. The 100% cut has now been changed to a 25% cut. State College agr'l experiment stations may be pruned too heavy.

If President Roosevelt's Farm Bill passes, the Sec'y of Agriculture plans large use of the county agr'l agent system and farm organizations for carrying out the purposes of the bill, according to the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture. Certain groups of dealers opposed to the Farm Bill wouldn't mind seeing the agr'l extension service extinguished in the name of economy.

Magistrate—"And you were having words with your wife?"

Defendant—"Not with 'er, your honor, from 'er."

CAN OPENER FODDER

The railroad industry ordinarily uses about one-third of the steel output; however more steel, or ten per cent, was used to make tin cans in 1932 than for any other single purpose.

Cocoanuts in the husk will keep indefinitely if kept in a dry place. Such cocoanuts have been satisfactorily kept for 25 years or more.

Farm Bureau Patronage Dividends
Notice to Members: Purchases of Farm Bureau dairy and poultry feeds from your local dealer; also, purchases from our clothing and blankets dep't at Lansing, are eligible to patronage dividends, when declared. Mail your copy of dealer sales slips, receipted by him as paid, to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dep't, 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, about every two months. Dividends are credited against your membership dues until life membership is paid up. $10 annual dues mature life memberships; $5 annual dues do not, but participate in patronage dividends. Life members receive their patronage dividends in cash once a year.
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

Why State Farm Auto Insurance Costs Less
You Pay for 3 Things When You Buy Insurance

	OLD PLAN	STATE FARM MUTUAL ECONOMY PLAN
1. SALES COST	Paid Each Year	*PAID ONCE
2. SAFETY MARGIN	Paid Each Year	*PAID ONCE
3. LOSSES & EXPENSES	Paid Each Year	Paid Each 6 Mos.

*ECONOMIES: Your nominal State Farm Mutual membership is paid ONCE for a life time of service, and includes the agent's sales commission. Your safety margin deposit is paid the State Farm Mutual but ONCE. Thereafter, your semi-annual premium call (your share of the losses & expenses) is sufficient to keep your safety margin up to par. THESE ECONOMIES MAKE STATE FARM MUTUAL INSURANCE COST LESS.

NOTE: The State Farm Mutual's safety margin continues to be "your money", less your share of losses and expenses, at any time and is returnable to you in that amount if you discontinue the insurance.

More than 500,000 policyholders in 35 States are benefiting by the savings and service given by this legal reserve Mutual of unquestioned reputation and financial responsibility. Alfred M. Best Co. of Chicago, the Dun and Bradstreet of insurance, rate it as "A plus."

Assets	$7,026,942.24
Reserves	5,793,557.65
SURPLUS	1,233,384.59

We offer the most liberal public liability, property damage, collision, fire, wind, hail, theft and accessories insurance at very reasonable rates. Our local agent will be glad to explain our policy to you and without obligation.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Ill.
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent—Lansing

LET THE TELEPHONE HELP YOU OBTAIN GREATER PROFITS

Almost every day new prices for farm products are quoted, differing in various towns and cities.

Because of such variations in prices, the farmer who has a telephone enjoys a distinct advantage. Before selling, he can call various buyers, determine the best prices, and then sell when and where they are highest.

Such use of the telephone often brings enough additional profits to more than pay for the service for months.

A telephone on the farm "pays its way."

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

DISPERSAL SALE Purebred Holsteins
Friday, July 14, 1933, at 1 P. M.
To settle the estate of Mr. J. E. McWilliams, on the farm, 8 miles north of Mt. Clemens on the "Romeo Plank Road."
8 cows—7 bred heifers—3 open heifers—3 heifer calves—1 bull calf—1 year old bull calf whose three nearest dams averaged 1,100 lbs. butter. 3.7% test. Also 2 grade cows fresh at sale time. All negative to blood test

Live Stock Men!
Buy your feeders . . . Finance your purchases . . . Sell them finished . . . Co-operatively all the way . . . It Pays!
You can send your stock to Detroit or East Buffalo yards and sell it direct to the packers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which is as near to you as your nearest shipping ass'n or member who is affiliated with us. Get the FULL RETURNS.
Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to 150 Michigan shipping ass'ns, have at Buffalo and Detroit their own sales offices, top notch salesmen, and handle a large volume of stock on both markets.
Ask about our purchasing service on feeder cattle, calves, lambs from range or markets. Our credit corporation and 6% U. S. money.
Returns to patrons guaranteed by $50,000 bond meeting U. S. Government requirements
MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCH. Detroit
PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N East Buffalo, N. Y.

Classified Ads
Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

PULLETS

LEGHORN PULLETS, FOUR WEEKS old, June first hatch, 28 cents each, delivered to your door. Guaranteed disease free. No heat required. Spring Arbor Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Spring Arbor, Mich. (6-3-2t-30b)

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, "Repeater", "Woodford" and "Panama" blood lines. Priced $25 to $75. Formerly $100. A. M. Todd Company, Mentha, Michigan (14 miles northwest from Kalamazoo) World's largest mint farm. (2-4-6t-29b)

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL WHOSE Dam won a silver medal at 2 years of age. Frank Hannan, Melvin, Michigan. (6-3-2t-21p)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

LET US COLLECT YOUR LOSS OR overcharge claims on freight or express. We will handle your claims for stock injured or killed on railroads or highways, for damages resulting from fires set by locomotives, etc. We give advice and collection service on claims arising from power, pipe line, telephone lines, gravel operations, damming of streams and similar problems affecting your farm. Nominal charges. Service available to all farmers and co-operative ass'ns. We conducted this work for many years for the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Write A. P. MILLS, MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, Transportation Dep't, STOCK YARDS, DETROIT. (5-6-tf-95b)

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB foundation, etc. Outfits for beginners. Send for catalog. Berry baskets and crates. Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 511 North Cedar street, Lansing, Mich. (6-3-29b)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dep't. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. Install when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. $7.00 delivered. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing. (3-4-tf-60b)

FARM HELP—WANTED

STARR COMMONWEALTH FOR boys farm wants man with good knowledge of cattle, chickens, general farm work and garden. Prefer single man, 30 to 35 and up; could use married man without children. Wage $30 month, room and board. Write Floyd Starr, Albion, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK

FARM WORK BY DAY, MONTH, OR year by young men, together or separately. Each, two years experience in Clinton county. Daniel Folger, 19, and Harry Folger, 18, 405 North Fairview, Lansing, phone 22709.

WANTED—WORK ON DAIRY OR general farm, central Michigan, by married man, 38, 2 children. Long experience. Good milker. Have been doing farm work. George Galvin, 2311 West St. Joseph St., Lansing, Michigan.

The domestic wheat carryover in 1927 was 71,000,000 bushels. In 1930 it had mounted to 215,000,000 bushels and in 1932 it was 277,000,000 bushels.

LEGISLATURE GAVE COMSTOCK 25 PCT. OF HIS PROGRAM

The State Journal Scores 17 Promises by Governor And His Party

Lansing—The 57th legislature, dominated by democrats, was about 25.4 per cent efficient, so far as carrying out the promises of Gov. William A. Comstock and the democratic state platform are concerned. There were 10 chief points in the address of Governor Comstock to the legislature, January 5; there are seven others in the state platform. On a basis of 100 per cent for complete realization of all pledges, each point is worth 5.8 per cent, if they be valued equally, according to the State Journal, Lansing's daily newspaper.

The points, and the score:

Welfare relief—Met by passage of the Kulp bill and appropriation of $12,000,000 from sales tax, which permit further R. F. C. loans. This scored 5.8 per cent.

Unemployment aid — Bill providing for commission of inquiry died, 0 per cent.

Old age pension—Republicans forced real bill through over meaningless democratic bill, but democrats voted for it, so credit is given for 5.8 per cent.

Primary school fund supplemental aid—An appropriation of $15,000,000 from excess of sales tax and from general fund means little, save on paper. Thus, 0 per cent for this one.

Delinquent tax aid—Moore-Holbeck (republicans) law for 10-year moratorium brings 5.8 per cent.

Pre-primary convention system — Bill failed 0 per cent.

Workmen's compensation extension to cover occupational diseases — bill failed 0 per cent.

General revision of constitution—0.

Repeal of 18th amendment and kindred wet laws—almost a bull's eye here, but the beer costs twice what Governor Comstock promised. The thirsty are not getting "nickel beer," thus, 5.0 per cent.

Revision of the corrupt practices act: "publicity for campaign expenses and receipts" — Governor Comstock was the first to refuse to file a statement of expenses, therefore, another 0.

The state platform:

Co-operation—The governor and the legislature, and latterly even several democratic leaders, have been at cross purposes all session. Another zero.

Reduction of small loan rates—New law reduced it from 3½ to 1¾ per cent a month; slash of one-half, thus, 3 per cent.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds—Legislature can't do anything about this; resolution seeking reform from congress turned down on day of adjournment. Another 0.

Establishment of a fair trade commission—Bill died in committee, 0.

Centralization of authority—Legislature passed two score bills taking authority from administrative board and tried to abolish the board itself, 0.

Uniform text books for public schools—Bill failed 0.

Economy in government—$23,000,000 property tax abandoned, governor asked for $46,000,000 tax program and got one of about $40,000,000; a bill to reduce number of employes of legislature went into icebox early in session; special licenses and privilege fees enacted, 0.

Total score: 25.4 per cent.

Strange Seeds in U. S. Collection from Abroad

Strange seeds from many lands, ranging from orchid seed which is a dust so fine it can scarcely be felt, to the double coconut which is a foot in diameter and weighs up to 50 pounds, are found in the collection of foreign seeds of the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. Of the 289 different seed families in the world 219 are represented in the collection.

Among the seeds is that of the traveler's tree of Madagascar. These seeds are about the size of a coffee kernel and are covered with a silky-fringed coat of bright green. The seed of the bird of paradise flower is black, but half of it is covered with a brilliant scarlet plume.

The Australian eucalyptus has small brown seeds, shaped like tiny boomerangs. Watermelon seeds from Russia have a broken pattern on the outside which often resembles the face of a monkey. A queer tree seed from China has five wings on the body and three shall wings and two large ones growing from the top.

One of the most interesting of the seeds is from Java. It is the seed of a sort of squash which climbs to the top of the tallest trees. The fruits open and scatter seeds an inch in diameter with a crescent shaped wing 6 inches long and 2 inches wide. The seeds are so shaped that when released they sail down to the ground in a spiral about 20 feet in diameter, resembling tiny airplanes.

LESPEDEZA NOT SATISFACTORY

Lespedeza, a crop which has been widely advertised throughout the nation during the past few years, has given unsatisfactory results in this territory and agronomists are urging farmers to rely upon crops with which they are more familiar.

SOW ALFALFA THIS SUMMER

Farm Bureau Seeds at Today's Prices

Save Again by Sowing Less of These Certain Seeds Per Acre

Farm Bureau alfalfa on Fred Curtis Farm, Lake Odessa

ALFALFA IS THE CHEAPEST PROTEIN

Michigan dairy herd improvement ass'n records show that in 1932-33 grade and pure-bred cows on test, depending on HOME GROWN ALFALFA for the BULK of their protein feed paid the best returns over the cost of feed. They paid a profit even at the low prices paid for milk.

Alfalfa sown this summer will pay handsomely on better prices for milk, which we regard as certain to come in keeping with price advances already made in other farm products and other lines. Prices are advancing. Two acres of alfalfa per cow for pasture and hay purposes is recommended.

Farm Bureau alfalfa seeds are the standard of perfection for Michigan farmers. They are selected stocks of the heavy-yielding, northern grown, winter-hardy varieties recommended by the Michigan State College. Undoubtedly, alfalfa seed prices will advance soon. Farm Bureau seed is sure and goes furthest. Prepare seed bed thoroughly. If soil is acid, lime as far ahead of seeding as possible. Seed before September 15.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Our cheapest permanent pasture! Now's the time to make the cheapest possible good permanent pasture out of fields that may be idle under President Roosevelt's farm prices legislation. You'll find it's good pasture. We offer 19, 21 and 23 lb. stock, priced right.

Certified HARDIGAN and GRIMM

Michigan's highest yielding and highest quality hay. Sow 7 to 8 lbs. per acre. It's eligible for certified seed production.

MONTANA GRIMM

A Bargain for Seeding This Summer

For many years Michigan has drawn much of its supply of certified GRIMM, the old standard of perfection for winter-hardiness, long enduring stands, and high annual yields from Montana and the northwest. Much of the best Michigan grown Grimm came originally from Montana. Farm Bureau's MONTANA GRIMM for 1933 is choice, hardy, highly productive. You can have the best in Grimm alfalfa at near common alfalfa prices while our present stocks last. Sow 9 to 10 lbs. per acre. See your Farm Bureau seed dealer at once.

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED

A Great, Low Cost, Long Lived Hay Producer

Michigan Variegated comes from fields sown to genuine Hardigan, Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Lebeau, or Cossack varieties, which are our hardiest, longest lived and heaviest yielding varieties. These fields were not registered for certified seed production, but they have produced seed, which is known as Michigan Variegated.

Farm Bureau's Michigan Variegated is guaranteed to meet State College Farm Crops Dep't requirements as to origin, ancestry and the variegated bloom characteristic of this hardy grown Michigan alfalfa. Variegated is an excellent hay yielder. Naturally so, from such parents. The seed is selected, high test, thoroughly cleaned. It's the best in alfalfa at a price that is a money saver. For several years it has been in great demand. Sow 9 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Common Alfalfa

This hardy, western grown common alfalfa is growing on thousands of Michigan farms. It gives very good results. Priced low. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

Lot 1711

This limited quantity of MONTANA GRIMM is a bargain because it contains 3% sweet clover, which will be eliminated in the first hay cutting. Ask your dealer about it.

SOUR LAND FIELD LIMED

Alfalfa does not grow well on lime deficient soil. LEFT, alfalfa on sour land. RIGHT, alfalfa on a portion of the same field which was limed.

WE HAVE THE RIGHT LIME FOR ALFALFA

Alfalfa MUST have a sweet soil. It will NOT make a profitable stand on soil deficient in lime, says the State College Soils Dep't.

ALFALFA NEEDS LIME. Alfalfa planted on lime deficient soil may start off well, but comes through the winter poorly for lack of vigor. The nitrogen fixing bacteria in the alfalfa root nodules will not grow in a soil greatly deficient in lime.

Lime applied for summer seedings should be applied as far in advance of seeding as possible. Lime applied now should be worked into the soil thoroughly. If in doubt, test your soil with a SOILTEX outfit from State College, East Lansing. See your Farm Bureau dealer for these superior, low priced limes:

1. Solvay Limestone from the Farm Bureau.
2. France Agstone Meal. Bulk only.
3. Farm Bureau Hydrated Lime. Bulk and 80 lbs. bags.

Good Binder Twine News

Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus have arranged for the manufacture of Farm Bureau Binder Twine by one of the largest and best equipped manufacturers in the United States.

FARM BUREAU TWINE is made of the highest quality materials by skilled workmen. It must pass many factory inspections and our inspector. WE COMBINED our purchasing power for your advantage. We offer:

FARM BUREAU TWINE 500 ft. per lb. in 5 or 8 lb. balls. Av. tensile strength not less than 85 lbs.

FARM BUREAU TWINE 600 ft. per lb. in 5 or 8 lb. balls. Longer Manila fibre. Av. tensile strength not less than 100 lbs.

NOTE—the 600 ft. twine gives you 20% more footage and costs only about 13% more per pound. We recommend it.

Patented Cover Non-Collapsible Runs to last foot.

- 500 or 600 ft. per lb.
- Criss-cross winding.
- No snarls or breaks.
- Insect treated.
- Strong, uniform.
- Thoroughly tested.

Deadly to Insect Pests

This has been an ideal breeding season for flies, mosquitoes, moths and other insect pests. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer for Farm Bureau Fly Sprays. They're quick, effective, stainless, harmless to man or animals, and are low priced for the quality. We use 1 lb. of pyrethrum per gallon. Sprays of similar effectiveness sell for at least 15% more.

FOR CATTLE
Farm Bureau Fly Spray
(gallon, 5 gal. & drums.)

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
Farm Bureau "Kill-Fly"
(pints, quarts, gallons)

They Do Best on Mermash

Pen against pen tests between Mermash 16% and other poultry rations prove that Mermash has "something" the others haven't. Allen G. Cummins of Calhoun county compared chicks raised on Mermash with a pen raised on another ration:

AGE	MERMASH 16% CHICKS	"——" RATION CHICKS
2 wks.	3.40 oz.	3.15 oz.
3 wks.	6.05 oz.	5.17 oz.
4 wks.	10.15 oz.	7.02 oz.

That "Something" in Mermash is Manamar, a product made from a Pacific Ocean plant called kelp, and ocean fish meal. Manamar supplies poultry with iodine and other essential minerals from the sea in food form. Michigan soils lack iodine. Chicks and pullets respond with cheap, thrifty growth and early maturity. Hens maintain steady production of better eggs. Mermash is low cost feed for chicks, pullets, laying hens.

MIOCO
MIDCONTINENT OIL
5 gal. Cans or in Drums at your Farm Bureau Dealer

Guaranteed 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL

BUREAU PENN
PENNSYLVANIA OIL

You Can Pay More But Get No Better Oil

You can't get out of oil or grease more service than its quality will give. That's why Farm Bureau oils and greases are paraffin base. Refined and compounded by the long, quality building process rather than short methods which ignore some impurities harmful to motors. Good oil costs less than repairs.

We offer a complete line of automobile, truck and tractor oils, greases and other lubricants. 50,000 farmers in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana use Farm Bureau oils.

Farm Bureau oils and their 30 to 35c per qt. brothers, owned by the great oil firms, come from the same fields. Farm Bureau oils cost you less because Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus own a co-operative blending and distributing plant. The saving is worthwhile.

KILLS FLIES!

Farm Bureau Fly Spray has no superior for cattle and other out door uses. The price is right. Our KILL-FLY for household use kills flies, mosquitoes, moths, ants, other insect pests. Will not stain curtains or furniture. See your co-op.

For Farm Bureau Supplies

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Write Us If You Have No Dealer
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

KILLS WEEDS!

ATLACIDE, the chemical weed killer, is an efficient, cheap labor saving, positive weed killer. Not poisonous or inflammable. Kills quack, poison ivy, thistles, all weeds, 1 lb. per 100 square feet. Spray or dust.