



FARM MICHIGAN NEWS



A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

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Published Monthly

FARMERS TO GET SALES TAX BOARD IN COURT SEPT. 12

Farm Bureau Contends Farm Supplies Exempt; Bought For Resale

Lansing—Wednesday, September 12, the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 178 associated farmers' co-operative ass'ns are scheduled to clash with the State Board of Tax Administration in the Ingham County Circuit court in a lawsuit to compel exemption of farm supplies for production purposes from the 3% State sales tax.

The Farm Bureau contends that sales tax on seeds, feeds, fertilizers and similar farm supplies is being collected contrary to the intent of the law. The Bureau holds that farmers buy such goods for resale later in the form of farm crops, live stock and poultry and their products. The law provides that goods bought for resale are exempt from the sales tax.

Since July 1933 the States sales tax board has ruled that farmers are the final consumers of farm supplies and has collected a tremendous sum in sales taxes on such purchases by farmers.

Farmers Decide to Sue

The Farm Bureau sales tax suit has been brewing for more than a year. The Farm Bureau and co-operatives protested the ruling which they declared discriminates against farmers as compared to manufacturers, processors and other handlers of raw or finished materials for resale.

The Legislature which enacted the law adopted resolutions in July, 1933, and in February 1934, declaring its intent was not to tax farm supplies for production purposes. A Farm Bureau petition for exemption and a hearing on the matter, offered upon suggestion of the sales tax board itself, was denied without a hearing August 7, 1933. Repeated efforts for exemption during the fall and winter of 1933 were fruitless.

Between November 1933 and May of 1934 the Farm Bureau and co-operatives reached the decision to sue for a court interpretation of the law and the Board rulings on farm supplies.

\$500,000 or More in Dispute

Farmers consider they have at stake from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in sales taxes being collected on farm supplies each year contrary to the intent of the legislature, and which farmers must absorb as an added cost in production.

June 29, 1934, the Farm Bureau sued the State Board of Tax Administration. Judge Carr of the Ingham circuit court set the first hearing for July 12. The sales tax board designated Attorney General Patrick O'Brien and Ass't Attorney General Richardson to represent it. July 12 the sales tax board failed to appear. Judge Carr advanced the date to September 12. The Farm Bureau and co-ops are represented by Raymond H. Berry of the firm of Berry & Stevens of Detroit.

The court battle over the sales tax on farm supplies will be reported in detail in the Michigan Farm News.

Dairy, Poultry Items, Meat Prices Point Up

Washington—As the results of the shortest corn crop since 1887, the shortest oat crop since 1882, the shortest tame hay crop since 1895 and the shortest wheat crop since 1890, and very poor pastures over large areas, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has this comment regarding future months:

Carryover of wheat and other food crops will prevent food shortages, but such grain surpluses will be markedly reduced.

Acute shortage in feed crops with resulting liquidation of livestock and poultry are greatly reducing the supply of dairy products and eggs moving to market.

The government expects to purchase 5,000,000 head of cattle and as many sheep and goats. In addition, farmers are curtailing their herds. Slaughter of cattle has reached the highest level on record for summer. Supply of meat is unusually large, of course, but an unusual shortage of meat is in prospect for the winter and the summer of 1935.

Shortage of dairy products is expected to continue for the remainder of 1934 and until pasture season in 1935. The same is expected of poultry and eggs later in the season. Marked curtailment in hog production this year is expected to result in an unusually small supply of pork during the winter and spring months.

The death rate from tuberculosis has decreased in one hundred years from 400 per 100,000 population to 76 per 100,000.

Champions of Cheap Food Would Wreck Farm Recovery

Do Your Own Thinking When Farm Program Foes Attack

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
Did you ever see so many concerned over the farmer and his business as is evident today?

Almost every paper we pick up, especially the large city dailies, has something about the farmer and the neglect or abuse he's getting from the government.



MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Every day over the radio one can hear lamentations tinged with sarcasm in behalf of the farmer; the politicians find this an easy topic to talk about; agitators spring up on all sides, almost willing to die for the cause of the farmer.

DESPITE DROUTH FARMERS' INCOME WILL BE HIGHER

Higher Prices on Less Crops To Bring Them One to Two Billion More

Week of August 20, statistical experts at the American Institute of Food Distribution sat down with their slide rules to answer a question which has troubled businessmen all summer: How much will drought reduce the income of U. S. farmers?

As if unable to believe what it had discovered, said the magazine Time on Aug. 27, the Institute tucked its findings into the inside pages of an obscure food pamphlet. Hardly had it been published before the Wall Street Journal and Dun & Bradstreet hastened to confirm the Institutes' opinions, and huge, conservative Standard Statistics Co. Inc. rumbled into print with facts and figures. Off the slide rules of all four popped the same startling answer: U. S. farmers will actually have more money to spend this year than last.

As to whether it would be a few pennies or a few billion dollars more, there was a difference of opinion. Dun & Bradstreet announced an increase of 20% to 25% over last year, when, according to some estimates, U. S. farmers received \$6,383,000,000, Standard Statistics, by comparing the estimated value of this year's crop at current or average prices with the value of last year's crops, fixed the 1934 farm income including bounties and relief payments at \$8,250,000,000—up nearly \$2,000,000,000 from 1933.

The U. S. Government, although it presented different totals, unofficially estimated an increase of \$1,000,000,000. To farmers in and out of the drought area, the reasons were as plain as a pig's snout. For corn farmers will get double last summer's prices. For livestock, poultry and dairy products, which constitute the bulk of farm income, they can expect to realize nearly \$700,000,000 more than last year.

Farmers whose crops have been ruined by drought will nonetheless receive a small income from relief funds plus their normal share of the \$500,000,000 crop reduction payments.

Finally, according to the Institute of Food Distribution, the drought damage is most severe in areas which are the least populated—the Dakotas, most of the Southwest, parts of Montana, Wyoming, Arkansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Classic example of the prosperity which other farmers may enjoy is the State of Iowa. Last year her 450,000,000-bu. corn crop, at an average price of 31c a bu., was worth \$136,385,000. This year's crop, estimated at not more than 261,000,000 bu. will sell, experts agree, at above 62c—a total net gain for the state of some \$25,000,000 over last year. With last week's hog prices up to \$6.65 a cwt. against \$2.80 in June, the Des Moines Register & Tribune's able Farm Editor J. S. Russell estimated that Iowa's hog income would be as great as last year's, excluding \$70,000,000 to be paid by

(Continued on page two.)

1934 WORLD'S FAIR OFFERS MUCH FOR ADMISSION TICKET

84 Miles of Exhibits and Best of Entertainment Free to All

Chicago—The World's Fair of 1934 at Chicago is approximately 30 per cent larger in exhibits and attractions than last year and costs approximately 20 per cent less to see.

From the experience of last year's operation of the Fair, an experience which no international exposition on this continent has ever before been able to make use of, the Fair management has increased the attractions of the Exposition to a degree far beyond what the above percentage figures express.

Free entertainment is offered to the Fair visitors on an unprecedented scale, the entertainment ranging from thrills, excitement and science miracle shows to the finest symphony orchestra concerts that can be heard anywhere in the world.

Lagoon Theatre Seats 10,000

In the new Lagoon Theatre with its spectacle stage built over the water and 10,000 free water-side seats spectacular vaudeville animal acts, dancing and musical shows entertain the visitors with daily and evening shows.

Marvels performed by invisible rays and other scientific miracles are seen in daily and evening programs in the Science Theatre in the court of the Hall of Science with accommodations for 10,000 spectators at one time.

More than fifty jungle-born lions, tigers and elephants are seen in daily (Continued on page 2)

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Sales Tax Paid On Farm Supplies For Food Production

	Price to Farmer	3% Sales Tax
Aug. 15, 1934		
Com. Alfalfa, bu.	\$ 14.00	\$.42
Clover, bu.	13.00	.39
Egg Mash, cwt.	2.45	.07
Brans, 50 ton	18.00	.54
Midds, 50 ton	17.50	.53
Oil Meal, 50 ton	22.50	.68
Cottonseed	23.00	.69
Fertilizer, 2-12-5, T.	30.90	.93
Fertilizer, 0-20-0, T.	24.40	.73
Fertilizer, 4-16-4, T.	27.00	.81
Binder Twine, 150 lbs.	11.75	.34
Disc Harrow, 8 ft.	71.65	2.15
Grain Drill	175.00	5.19
Hay Baler, S. D.	134.20	3.78
Hay Loader	128.40	3.85
Grain Binder	248.00	7.38
Tractor	935.00	28.05

State Expects Local Gov't To Enforce Liquor Law

Lansing—Eighty-five per cent of the money received from liquor licenses are returned to local governments. The State Liquor Control Commission expects them to handle the matter of enforcement of the law accordingly, said the Commission in a letter to all prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and chiefs of police in August. The Commission invited requests to revoke the licenses of liquor establishments that are considered a menace or a nuisance.

Farmer Has the Corn, Worth Twice the Loan

Chicago—Thanks to the Farm Credit Administration many thousands of midwest farmers who have a quarter of billion bushels of corn in storage on their farms on U. S. loans at 45c a bushel now have a profit or the corn for feed. For once the farmers have the crop and not the speculators, said Earl Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, to the Farm Bureau in Illinois, recently.

FARM BUREAU, 178 Co-operative Ass'ns ARE SUING THE STATE BOARD OF TAX ADMINISTRATION

To compel it to exempt from the 3% sales tax farm supplies when bought by farmers to produce farm products to be sold. Plaintiffs in the suit are:

- FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Michigan**
- FARMERS CO-OPERATIVES**
- Albion Elevator Co.
 - Allegan Farmers Co-op
 - Ann Arbor—Chas. McCalla
 - Auburn—Farmers Co-op Union
 - Avon—Kerr & Collins
 - Bad Axe—Farmers Elevator
 - Bangor Fruit Exchange
 - Barrington Co-op Potato Ass'n
 - Batavia Co-op Company
 - Battle Creek Farm Bureau
 - Bellaire Marketing Ass'n
 - Benton Harbor—Gr. Lakes Fruit
 - Blissfield Co-op Company
 - Boyer City Co-op Co.
 - Bronson Co-op Company
 - Brooklyn—G. Raynor Boyce
 - Brunswick—Tri-County Mktg.
 - Buchanan—St. Joe Valley
 - Byron Center Co-op Co.
 - Cadillac—Mich. Potato Growers
 - Cadiz Co-op Co.
 - Caledonia Farmers Elev.
 - Caro Farmers Elevator
 - Cass City—Farmers Produce Co.
 - Cassopolis—Central Farmers
 - Cedar Produce Exchange
 - Cedar Springs—Harry Shaw
 - Charlevoix—Farmers Elevator
 - Charlevoix Co-op Ass'n
 - Chesaning Farmers Elevator Co.
 - Chippewa Co.-Co-op
 - Clare—Independent Produce Co.
 - Coldwater Co-op
 - Coloma Fruit Exchange
 - Coleman—Farm Bureau Elevator
 - Constantine Co-op Ass'n
 - Coopersville Co-operative
 - Decatur Elevator Co. Inc.
 - Decker Co-op Co.
 - Detroit Farm Bureau Elev.
 - Dexter Co-operative Co.
 - Dorr—Salem Co-op Co.
 - Dowagiac Farmers Co-op
 - East Jordan Co-op Ass'n
 - Elk Rapids Marketing Ass'n
 - Elkton Co-op Farm Produce
 - Ellsworth Farmers Exchange
 - Evart Co-operative Company
 - Falmouth Co-op Mktg. Ass'n
 - Fennville Fruit Exchange
 - Fowlerville Farmers Co-op
 - Frankfort—Custer Garland
 - Fremont Co-op Produce Co.
 - Grand Rapids Growers, Inc.
 - Grass Lake Farmers Elevator
 - Harbor Beach Farm Bureau
 - Hartford Gleason Co-op
 - Hartland Area Mills
 - Hamilton Farm Bureau
 - Hasslet Elevator Ass'n
 - Highland Producers Ass'n
 - Hillsdale Co-op Ass'n
 - Holland Co-op Company
 - Hudson—Livingston Co-op
 - Hudson—Michigan Livestock Exch
 - Hudsonville—Farmers Co-op
 - Jackson—Farmers Supply Store
 - Jeddo—Farmers Elevator Co.
 - Jonesville—C. S. Bate
 - Kalamazoo—Farmers Produce Co.
 - Keokuk Farm Bureau
 - Lake Leelanau—Promotion Exch.
 - Lansing—Michigan Elevator Exch.
 - Lansing—Farm Bureau Supply Stg.
 - Ludington Fruit Exchange
 - Lawrence Co-op Company
 - Manitoulin Co-operative Co.
 - Marcellus—Four County Co-op
 - Marquette Farmers Elevator Co.
 - Marshall—Farmers Co-op Elev.
 - Marshall—Calhoun Onion Growers
 - Marine City—Tosch Elevator Co.
 - Middleville Co-op Ass'n
 - Middletown Farmers Elevator
 - Milan—Henry Hartmann
 - Milburg Growers Exchange
 - Montgomery—Tri-State Co-op
 - Montague—Farmers Co-op
 - Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elevator
 - Memphis Co-op Company
 - Muskegon Farm Bur. Mktg. Ass'n
 - Nashville Co-op Elevator
 - New Haven Farmers Elev. Co.
 - Northport-Leelanau Farm Bureau
 - Niles Farmers, Inc.
 - Northville—Dean & Saxton
 - Oakman—C. & A. Services
 - Oxford Co-op Elev. Co.
 - Parma Co-op Elev. Co.
 - Paw Paw Co-op Ass'n
 - Perry—C. H. Arnold
 - Rockford—Farmers Co-op
 - Royal Oak—Frignitz Feed Store
 - Saline Mercantile Company
 - Saugatuck Fruit Exchange, Inc.
 - Sawyer Farmers Exchange, Inc.
 - Scottville—Mason County Co-op
 - Snover Co-op Elevator
 - Sodus Fruit Exchange
 - South Haven Fruit Exch.
 - St. Johns Co-op Ass'n
 - Stanton Elevator Company
 - Stanwood Mktg. Ass'n
 - Stephenson Mktg. Ass'n
 - Stevensville—St. Joe Mich. Fruit
 - Sturgis Grain Co.
 - Traverse City—Farmers Co-op
 - Three Oaks Shipping Ass'n
 - Tosent Farm Bureau
 - Union City—Coldwater Co-op Br.
 - Utica Farm Bureau
 - Warren Co-operative Co.
 - Watertown Co-operative Company
 - West Branch Farmers Elevator
 - White Cloud Co-op Ass'n
 - White Pigeon Co-op Co.
 - Willis—Gorton & Wright
 - Willsboro Elevator Company
 - Yallanti Farm Bureau
 - Zeeland Farmers Co-op Ass'n
- CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES**
- Alto Co-op Creamery
 - Caledonia Creamery Co.
 - Coldwater Dairy Co.
 - Conklin—Co-op Creamery
 - Constantine Co-op Creamery
 - Calhoun Co-op Creamery Co-op
 - Dalton Co-op Creamery Co.
 - Drethens Creamery Co.
 - East Saugatuck Co-op Creamery
 - Freeport Co-op Creamery
 - Grant Co-op Creamery Co.
 - Harbor Beach—Farmers Creamery
 - Hemlock Co-op Creamery Co.
 - Lawrence Co-op Creamery
 - Linden Co-operative Creamery
 - Marcellus Co-op Creamery
 - Middleville Co-op Creamery
 - Nashville—Farmers Creamery
 - St. Joseph County Farm Bureau
 - St. Louis Co-op Creamery Co.
 - Shultz Co-op Creamery
 - Westphalia Co-op Creamery
- COUNTY FARM BUREAUS**
- Branch County Farm Bureau
 - Calhoun County Farm Bureau
 - Huron County Farm Bureau
 - Jackson County Farm Bureau
 - Lapeer County Farm Bureau
 - Monroe County Farm Bureau
 - Muskegon County Farm Bureau
 - Ottawa County Farm Bureau
 - Saginaw County Farm Bureau
 - St. Clair County Farm Bureau
 - Sanilac County Farm Bureau
 - Shiawassee County Farm Bureau
 - Tuscola County Farm Bureau
 - Washtenaw County Farm Bureau

AUTOMOBILE AND COUNTY HOME RULE AMENDMENTS NO GOOD FOR RURAL MICHIGAN; FARM BUREAU IS OPPOSING

Farm Bureau Believes Gas Companies Would Soon Get Cent Saved by a Gas Tax Cut; Property Tax Would Go Up; County Gov't Proposal Is Rejected

After considering all of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution which will appear on the November ballot, the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has decided to oppose three,—the so-called weight and gas tax amendments and the so-called County Home Rule amendment.

The need for opposition to these amendments is pressing. If they should pass, the probability of disastrous results is so great that the Farm Bureau is to concentrate its whole effort upon defeating each of these three, without prejudice to the merits or demerits of any of the others.

Cheaper Gasoline Not Likely

This position is readily justified by facts. Regarding the gas and weight tax amendments, the following facts are of great importance:

1. The price of gasoline appears to be governed solely with consideration as to how much the public will pay. It is therefore improbable that the public would profit for more than a short while from a reduction. Instead, the price would be put back to the place where it was originally, except that the money now going to the State Highway funds would then go to the stockholders of the large oil companies.

2. The burden now levied upon motor vehicles is not sufficiently high to justify a reduction in gas tax at this time. The combined gas and weight tax as charged today constitutes a lower total tax than is paid in most other States. There are only a handful of States which levy a tax of less than 3c per gallon gasoline. Our weight tax, since the reduction, is only of average severity. In addition, all but 12 of the other States also levy a personal property tax on automobiles over and beyond these other levies, while a few also levy a special tax on lubricating oils. Judged by the standards of comparative tax burdens, Michigan should be one of the last States for car owners to register a complaint about high taxation of motor vehicles.

A Gas Tax Cut Far Reaching

3. The farm demand in this State is for a lower weight tax upon farm trucks. It is the general consensus of rural opinion that if there is to be any general revision of motor tax laws it should provide a still lower weight tax, especially on light trucks and, if necessary, a corresponding increase in gas tax. The present amendments not only fail to provide for a reduction of weight tax on light trucks, but, by reducing gas tax, will probably prevent for all time the grant of any relief upon farm truck license plates.

Margin Is Narrow

4. Arguments to the effect that the reduction of highway revenues can be absorbed through suspension of road building activities by the State Highway Department are without foundation. Through the McNitt Act, the Horton Act and the recent reduction in weight tax, and the funds available from motor vehicle receipts for construction of new roads by the State Highway Department have been reduced to an amount that is inadequate to take care of the current needs for completing work already started, rebuilding worn-out pavements, and widening the roads that now need it. Present State road construction program is being financed almost entirely out of emergency Federal grants that cannot be expected to continue.

5. Any further reduction will necessarily mean a corresponding lessening of the funds now returned to the counties and townships to reduce local property tax levies for roads.

Real Property May Get Burden

6. Reduced county and township funds will lead to increased property taxes in many parts of the State:

- (a) In districts where Horton Act money is now replacing local levies for debt service, county, township and covert road district. The danger of these increases is very real as these debts were incurred prior to the passage of the 15 mill amendment, and taxes for interest and principal can be levied above the 15 mill limit.
- (b) In districts where present levies do not absorb the full 15 mills. In these localities it is almost equally certain that county and township officials will impose additional real and personal property taxes to replace the funds that may be lost because of reduced State aid.
- (c) In all other sections the loss of State Road funds will encourage the raising of assessed valuation so that more road taxes may be levied within the 15 mill limit.

Property Owners Would Lose

7. Increases in general property taxes on farmers to offset the loss of gas tax will mean that the raise in property tax would be greater than the savings on gas tax, even if it were true that the car owners would save all of the proposed reduction, a thing the Farm Bureau denies will happen. Most motor vehicles are owned in the large cities and the effect of the gas and weight tax dis-

tribution is to require these city car owners to pay a part of the cost of the roads they travel in the open country.

All rural counties receive back more than they pay, and a reduction of funds will necessarily add more to their local burden than the individual citizens will save. In large city counties this situation is even more pronounced.

Cost of Poor Roads

8. To the extent that the reductions of gas tax are not replaced by property levies, they will be registered in the form of the poorer condition of highways. This will threaten a further serious cost to car owners that may easily exceed the savings in gas tax, even though the car owner is not a property owner, as follows:

- (a) Increased gas consumption per mile.
- (b) Decreased life of tires.
- (c) Decreased life of car.
- (d) Increased accident hazards.
- (e) Increased automobile insurance.

Real Purpose of Amendment

9. The real purpose behind the circulation of petitions for the weight tax amendment is not the reduction of the weight tax paid by auto users. That reduction was granted by the Legislature this year and the adoption of the amendment will not provide any additional benefit to the motorist. The real purpose is to secure full exemption to automobile and parts and accessory dealers, both retail and wholesale, as well as the manufacturers of these items upon virtually all of their stock-in-trade from almost all other forms of taxation. This means that the automobile industry is to enjoy a pronounced advantage over all other lines of business, except the oil industry which is similarly exempted by the gas tax amendment, by being relieved from paying property taxes on the same basis with other industries.

Threatens Sales Tax School Aid

10. The Attorney General's office has also held that the passage of the weight and gas tax amendments would exempt gasoline, and cars or parts from further taxation under the sales tax. The managing director of the State Board of Tax Administration has estimated the tax last year on automobile transactions at \$3,700,000. (Continued on page two.)

FIND LOOPHOLE IN LAW TO PROTECT DAIRY FARMERS

Importers of Fats and Oils Process Product and Escape Duty

Washington—August 17 the Bureau of Internal Revenue issued a ruling which threatens to nullify the 3c per lb. tariff just placed on all imported coconut, palm, whale and other foreign fats and oils to protect domestic producers of fats and oils.

Soap manufacturers have since subjected coconut oil to a process by which the fatty acids are removed. The resulting "coconut acid oil" they told the Bureau of Internal Revenue is not coconut oil in the meaning of the law and is exempt. The Bureau granted the point. The fatty acids also come in free of duty. If glycerine is added to them, a coconut oil can be made that can be used in making oleomargarine without payment of the tariff duty or other taxes. In the meantime the soap people have a duty free coconut oil for their use, said the American Farm Bureau which is protesting the ruling.

Soap manufacturers are already shipping machinery to the Philippines for the purpose of removing fatty acids from coconut oil, the Farm Bureau said.

Hay Shortage Certain In '35, U. S. Dep't Says

Washington—A shortage of hay is certain next year no matter how fast farm conditions may improve from now on. Not a shortage everywhere, but a general shortage. No timothy, alfalfa or other crop which will produce a fair crop in 1935 should be plowed up in view of present circumstances, says Dr. A. J. Pieters of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. He has kept tab of U. S. forage crops for a quarter of a century.

Most 1935 crops of timothy and clover would come from 1934 seedlings, but most seedlings were a total loss. Clover and timothy tonnage is bound to be light in 1935.

Thousands of acres of alfalfa seeded in 1933 and 1934 failed for want of moisture. Drouth killed many old alfalfa fields. The shortage of this year's crop cannot possibly be made up in 1935.

Seed for annual hays, such as millet, sudan grass, soybeans, etc., were in tremendous demand this year. Soon seed dealers could not supply them.

Such seed may not be abundant next year and may be very high priced.

Hay not needed by the farmer who cuts it or by those in that territory should find a good market in 1935 if the grade is good, in the opinion of Dr. Pieters.

Airplane Letters

The letters on airplane wings designate the type of plane. N is an international symbol designating the plane is from the United States. The letter X means that it is an experimental plane and the letter C means the plane is licensed.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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The Right of the Little Man to Live

"Perhaps the greatest danger of American country life today is found in the attitude of those who either do not see, or do not care for any of the profound spiritual or human values in the small farm and the small farmer. 'Efficiency' is their only god and their only standard of worth—and by efficiency they mean efficiency in producing wheat and corn at the lowest cost per bushel and beef, pork, cotton and tobacco at the lowest cost per pound," writes Clarence P. Oton, editor of the Progressive Farmer. He goes on to say:

"They favor this policy even though it may mean the virtual destruction of the American farm home and the substitution of great commercialized or corporation farms of the Hickman Price or Thomas Campbell types—farms on which the average farm worker would be merely a wage-hirer with little hope of farm ownership or wholesome family life and with no opportunity to realize upon the opportunities of farming not only as an industry but as a business, a profession, and an art. These pathetically short-sighted doctrinaires think of the farm as having no value except to turn out low-priced food for the nation just as a steel mill has no function except to turn out low-priced steel.

"Hence if we are to have the right sort of country life in America hereafter, every farmer and farm woman and every farm leader and farm organization needs to start fighting in this great cause—to preserve the American farm home, the small farm, and the human values that must always thrive best in a land of independent small farmers. The right of the little man to live must be one of the battle cries of our campaign.

"Some of the more specific aims we should all fight for in promoting this result are:

"1. The policies of both national and state governments must be definitely shaped with a view to encouraging farmers to buy and keep small farm homes. Much is being done now through the Farm Credit Administration—(1) directly through the Federal Land Banks that enable the farmer to buy land on easy terms and (2) indirectly through Production Credit Associations that help him finance his crop-making without paying the ruinous 'time prices' that have heretofore caused so many farm foreclosures.

"2. The only way small farms can compete with big farms in buying supplies and marketing their products is through co-operation. The United States Department of Agriculture and AAA as well as our state governments and agricultural colleges should again put full steam behind the movement for co-operative marketing—especially co-operative organizations that develop local and country leadership.

"3. The production control policies of the AAA must be so shaped as to safeguard 'the right of the little man to live'. The small farmer should not be required to reduce production of money crops to the same extent as big scale commercialized farms.

"4. Every farmer and farm woman should be a member of a general farm organization such as the Grange or Farm Bureau and so help (1) discover and formulate sound policies for helping agriculture; (2) put the power of agriculture behind the farmer's demands, and (3) discover and develop neighborhood, county, and state leaders among both farm men and women. Every boy or girl should learn the value of organization by first joining a 4-H club as soon as old enough, then some organization of vocational students, and at 16 or 18 join some regular farm organization—for life. They should learn organization from their youth up."

A Peasant Aristocracy?

Significant is the new program for a "peasant aristocracy" in Germany. Just as in England in former generations each landed estate was inherited by the oldest son and could not be divided, mortgaged, or sold, so Germany now proposes that existing small farms of 300 acres or less shall not hereafter be divided or sold, but held together in ancestral homesteads. Upon each owner's death an heir will be elected according to definite rules among the owner's next of kin. It is our opinion that such a straight-jacket would never originate from any group of farmers, but rather from a national policy intent upon a permanently enlisted agricultural army.

In the United States our complete freedom of the press, of our personal viewpoint and expression in political, religious and business matters, and our free choice of a vocation, residence or travel is unchanged. In most other nations of the world, especially in Europe, and with the exception of the British empire, there is no such freedom any more. Such restrictions as we have imposed upon ourselves through congress under the NRA and the AAA are voluntary acts. They are subject largely to personal choice and are subject to complete and free discussion, pro and con, with the power to change by the popular will. Organized groups of public opinion are welcome in this country, especially farm organization opinion on matters relating to agriculture and all other subjects. Individually and collectively, we are still masters of our own destinies.

Congressman Hart Again

Anyone knowing the eminent Congressman Michael J. Hart of Saginaw has for the Michigan State College and for any organization interested in helping farmers organize themselves for business purposes will not be surprised at his recent effort to discredit the College extension service and its director, Mr. R. J. Baldwin, in particular, as being responsible for delay in Michigan farmers receiving their corn-hog adjustment payments from Washington. Mr. Hart has accused Mr. Baldwin and his associates as being "apathetic" in their interest in getting the completed contracts to Washington.

Congressman Hart probably knows but neglected to mention that all the contracts were completed some time ago, only to be held up on orders from Washington to scale them down in accordance with corn-hog figures the Department of Agriculture had from its own census. Most States have had to contend with this scaling down process, a job about as big as the original sign-up.

Contrary to Mr. Hart's charges, it is our knowledge that the Michigan State College extension staff started the wheat and corn-hog sign-ups with full force of State and local workers at once, and covered the State rapidly in a thorough and systematic manner.

Congressman Hart is a clever publicist in the destructive manner. So marked is his antagonism to a farmer doing anything or being informed upon anything agricultural other than production, that in his Congressional committees he is said to be surrounded by Administration friends of agricultural colleges, extension work and Farm Bureaus, all of which the Congressman detests. He roars fearfully and votes alone.

Hereafter Retail Fur Labels Will Inform

Washington—When milady buys furs this fall she can know what she is buying. She need not buy rabbit fur under the impression that she is getting seal skin.

To clarify the code provision against fraudulent advertising and labeling, representatives of the fur trade, the Federal Trade Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, adopted the following four rules:

In order to describe a fur, in every case the correct name of the fur must be the last word of the description, and if any dye or blend is used simu-

lating another fur, the word "dye" or "blended" must be inserted between the name signifying the fur that is simulated and the true name of the fur, as "Seal-dyed Muskrat" or "Mink-dyed Marmot."

All furs shaded, blended, tipped, dyed, or pointed, must be described as such, as "Black-dyed Fox" or "Pointed Fox."

Where the name of any country or section is used, it shall be the actual country of the origin of the fur, as "American Opossum."

Where the name of a country or place is used to designate a color, the fact shall be indicated, as "Sika-dyed Fox."

Hiram and Poison Ivy

By R. S. CLARK

I've got the Poison Ivy Blues. My erstwhile handsome face is swollen red from ear to ear, with blisters every place. My shins and ankles itch like sin, as do my ears and neck; in fact, as Marthy aptly says, I'm 'nothing but a wreck—' A damned old wreck who ought to know what poison ivy does. 'Yet grubs it out on sweltering days like what last Friday was.' Yes, I deserve it, like as not, both itching and abuse. There's nothing I can say. I've got the Poison Ivy Blues.

I've got the Poison Ivy Blues. It's easy stuff to catch. It burns like hell's eternal flames—and yet you mustn't scratch. It starts with little itchy spots that spread and itch and spread. Big water blisters next appear—all mottled, white and red. Then presently the blisters break, and when it's good you're either scared you're going to die, or else you wish you would. I've painted it with everything, from olive oil to pitch. But every ointment makes it worse. It's Poison Ivy Itch.

I've got the Poison Ivy Blues. So far as I can see the future holds no promise for that's worth a snap to me. My temperament (if what I had could be described as such) was rather of the even type. I seldom spat out much. But when I contemplate my fix and note the shape I'm in, Doggone my cats if I can see that swearing's such a sin! The rankiest optimist could scarce detect in my blues The concentrated vitrol of the Poison Ivy Blues.

I've got the Poison Ivy Itch. I've got it everywhere. There's brand new blisters starting in the edges of my hair. My eyes will soon be swollen, but, and yet, by cracky, then Consider poor old Hiram the most miserable of men. Oh, Marthy, bring the buttermilk, and swab my neck some more. And take and put my socks on to let 'em cool off. Call Clabby on the telephone, and ask her what to use. Uh! Marthy! Don't go 'way. I've got the Poison Ivy Blues.

Auto and County Home Rule Amendments

(Continued from page one.)

000 and that upon gasoline purchases at \$1,300,000. Loss of this income totaling \$5,000,000 would entirely wipe out the margin of sales tax available for local school tax relief.

This difficulty cannot be overcome by the passage of the so-called Michigan Farmer amendment, for the Attorney General is also of the opinion that the weight and gas tax amendments would exempt all these companies from paying an income tax on the profits from such sales.

County Home Rule Proposal
The following facts support the anti county Home Rule stand of the Farm Bureau:

1. The Farm Bureau has consistently supported all honest proposals for vesting greater power of self-government in the people.

2. In 1931 the Farm Bureau supported a plan for the control of local tax levies which was to become operative in each district only upon a majority vote of the electors of the district. This measure was defeated by the Municipal League. Most of the other organizations now supporting the present so-called Home Rule amendment took no part in supporting that Home Rule measure. The chief complaint against that measure was that it enabled local voters to authorize the review of the acts of their local officers. It was Home Rule for the people, not for the officials and the Farm Bureau fought almost alone for it.

3. From then down to the present time the Michigan Municipal League has been active in encouraging the organization of new city governments, particularly in Wayne County where it now charges there are too many governments. During the present year the Municipal League secured the organization of the City of Grosse Pointe. This new city was founded on the promise of tax reduction, by reducing township taxes. However, even before the vote was taken it was necessary for the city to agree to pay the township exactly as much for the same service as the township tax would have been. The cost of city government will therefore be wholly additional to the old township tax, replacing only the village tax.

The same man who represented the Municipal League on this matter has been in charge of organizing out-state Michigan in the interests of more simplified local government.

4. From both of the above facts it is our conclusion that the Municipal League is wide open to challenge upon the question of whether it approaches such problems as the one now before us with the sole desire to benefit the citizen. It is our firm belief that wherever the interest of the citizen conflicts with those of the official, the interest of the official will control the policy of the Municipal League.

5. In the special session of 1934, the Farm Bureau and the Grange joined with the Detroit Citizens League and many others to support a plan of government reform that included the following provision:

"Any such plan may provide for a revision of township government and/or a readjustment of any of the powers and duties of county, township, village and city governments and officers, in any county adopting such plan: Provided, that no such provision shall be effective in any township, village or city unless approved by a majority of the voters of such local unit voting thereon."

But City Groups Objected

This paragraph opened the way for the elimination of all duplications of local effort by public officers and gave promise of saving millions to the taxpayers. Municipal League officers demurred at the inclusion of cities in this provision, and actually raised the question of whether it did not infringe local Home Rule, although it definitely rescued to the people of the affected cities the right to veto any such proposal if they so desired. The Secretary of the League asked to be left off the committee which sponsored this amendment and was not publicly active in its behalf. Here again, the Municipal League had to choose between the interests of city officials and those of city voters, and chose to desert the voters.

6. Upon the defeat of this amendment in the Legislature, a new amendment was drafted, and agents of the Municipal League have since been active in its promotion. This amend-

ment is silent on the question of revision and adjustment of powers and duties of city, village and township governments and officers. It eliminates the whole field of endeavor in which the great bulk of all savings could have been made.

However, the sponsors of the new amendment have endeavored to capitalize upon the opportunities for savings which were in the former amendment but are eliminated from the present draft. Numerous public statements have been issued which convey to the voter the idea that these savings are still a part of the plan, although they are not.

This is a joker for the voters, most of whom honestly believe they are still offered an opportunity to rid themselves of useless city officials. By planning the campaign along these lines, the committee is actually entrenching in their jobs the very men the public is trying to eliminate. The public will think it has done all it can, but the Municipal League influence will have vetoed any opportunity to do a real job. If the present amendment is defeated there will still be a chance to accomplish something along the lines of genuine reform. Nothing can be expected for years if the present amendment is passed.

7. Elimination of the above quoted clause also eliminates the guarantee to townships of freedom from further encroachment by the Legislature except with the consent of the people affected.

8. A secondary purpose of the amendment is to pave the way for the loss by rural citizens of their voice in county government. The new amendment opens the door for the abolition of the county board of supervisors and the creation of a new county governing body. In large city counties this means the total elimination of rural influence upon county affairs.

9. In 1931 Governor Wilber M. Brucker appointed a Commission of Inquiry into County, Township and School District Government. This Commission was so loaded with non-farm interests that Hon. Vernon J. Brown publicly said the one farmer on the Commission might as well start writing his minority report at once. However, the amendment reported by the Farm Bureau represented the views unanimously adopted by that commission after months of investigation. The amendment now on the ballot represents chiefly the ideas the Commission rejected.

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.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, "Repeater", "Woodford", and "Panama" bloodlines. Moderately priced. Good selection. A. M. Todd Company, Menasha, Wisconsin (14 miles northwest from Kalamazoo) World's largest mint farm. (7-6-21-28)

HORSES

FOR SALE—PAIR OF YOUNG MARES well matched, weight 2,200 lbs., fine temperament, Arthur J. Gray, St. Johns, R. I., Michigan. Phone No. 7F13. (9-1-11-b)

TOBACCO FOR SALE

MILDEST—OLD KENTUCKY CHEWING or smoking tobacco, 10 pounds \$1.00. Free Farmers Tobacco Syndicate, Mayfield, Ky. (6-2-41-17b)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering Dept. 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. \$7.99 delivered. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 723 S. Shawansee St., Lansing. (3-4-11-60b)

LADIES' FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY, 2 pair, postpaid \$1.50. Comfort and service weight. Catalogue ready. Guaranteed. L. S. Sales Co., Ashboro, N. C. (9-2-31-22p)

HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN Horses." A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 449, Pleasant Hill, Ohio. (9-2-31-29p)

WANTED—FARM WORK

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WIDOWER, wants farm work by month. Can milk few cows well. W. C. Pickworth, 693 Ridgewood street, Lansing, Mich. (9-1)

WANTED—WORK ON FARM. DAIRY work preferred. Single man, 26. Experienced. Also a mechanic. Ernest Gardner, 800 Madison Court, Lansing, Michigan. (9-1-11-60b)

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH. Experienced in dairy and general farm work, but prefers dairy work. Single, age 30. Laurence Conklin, 1041 North Cedar, Lansing, Michigan.

1934 World's Fair Ticket Offers Much

(Continued from page 1.)

shows in a steel-barred arena. This is the most spectacular wild-beast show ever presented.

Outdoor concerts by the most celebrated military bands of the United States are given in the Court of States. The Exposition resounds with the music of famous dance orchestras performing in different restaurants.

Symphony Orchestras

Supreme attractions for music lovers are the symphony concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in the great free waterside auditorium built from Swift Bridge and the concert in the Ford open air auditorium given by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. There are no finer or more famous musical organizations in the world and this magnificent music is given free to Fair visitors.

There are 84 miles of exhibits to be seen free at the Fair. There are 109 free exhibit buildings and major features. There is an increase in the number of exhibits, which does not include the large additions and improvements to the Exposition's own basic science display.

There are twelve new, foreign villages in the World's Fair of 1934, in addition to such concessions in the Fair last year, making sixteen in all.

The New Exhibits

Major additions to the Exposition include: the eleven acre Ford Building and park; the Armour Building over the lagoon; the Swift Bridge and open air theatre; the Wilson & Co. building, terrace and roof garden; the Hiram Walker Building and Canadian Club Cafe built over the lagoon; the Midway Palace; the Century of Progress Fountain, 670 feet long, largest in the world in extent and in amount of water hurled in the air; the new Beach Midway along the lake shore of Northerly Island; the Farm Group of exhibits and lounge for agriculturalists' meetings and conventions; the operating pottery building and exhibit; the new stream-line railroad trains; the wild animal arena; the Lagoon Theatre and Science Theatre; the new and elaborate formal garden and pavilion; the Venetian glass factory and other large additions to the Italian pavilion; Western Union Hall and others.

New Color Schemes

The new aspect of the Fair of 1934 is given not only by the re-arrangement of the grounds to make room for the additions of major features but by the new color scheme and illumination. The color scheme of the gigantic and unique buildings is planned this year in zones giving opportunity for new illumination effects which are fifty per cent increased. Thirty-seven miles of neon tubes contribute to the lighting effects of the Exposition this year.

Cost of seeing all the 109 free exhibit buildings and features and 84 miles of exhibits is covered by the 50c gate admission for adults—25c for children under 12 years of age. All comfort stations in the Exposition have been taken over by the management and are free. The bus system, unified this year, covers the entire grounds, including Northerly Island.

FERTILIZE YOUR FRUIT THIS FALL



USE

Granular 'AERO' CYANAMID

A Superior Fruit Fertilizer

Carefully-conducted tests show that 'Aero' Cyanamid applied to apples, peaches, and small fruits in the fall gives results equally as good as when applied in the spring.

EASE OF APPLICATION AND ECONOMY OF TIME FAVOR FALL APPLICATION

It is easier to get about over the orchard in the fall than during early spring when the ground is soft. Spring is also a very busy season, and it is a great convenience to have the task of applying the fertilizer out of the way of other spring work.



FOR SALE BY

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

221 North Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

See Our Farm Bureau Fertilizer Dealers

'AERO' CYANAMID IS NITROGEN plus LIME

land, for one 10c fare—5c for children under 12 years. Popular price restaurants and lunch stands are ample in number. The average expenditure for all purposes, exclusive of gate admission, by visitors in the grounds has been less than one dollar per day.

Despite Drought Farm Income to be Higher

(Continued on page two.)

the AAA for pigs and corn that were not raised. Forecasts of income from cattle, chickens, eggs and milk were bullish.

Finally there was a good chance for Iowa farmers to cash in on last year's corn crop. Under seal on Iowa farms are 100,000,000 bu. against which AAA made loans at 45c a bu. Farmers may regain title to this corn by paying off the loans. With corn selling currently in Iowa at 65c, they can realize a 20c per bu. profit, or a total of \$20,000,000.

Mouth of Amazon

The mouth of the Amazon River is so large that the island of Marajo, as large as Belgium, does not obstruct it insofar as navigation is concerned.

Started by Farmers, for Farmers

For their own self protection a group of Michigan farmers organized this mutual company in 1903. Its members and policyholders are its owners. These farmers knew what they wanted in fire protection, and they have been getting genuine farm fire protection for a minimum cost ever since. Being farmers, they understood the particular needs and requirements and designed a policy to favor a farmer's interest. Written in plain English, this broad and liberal policy often pays double the amount of that of a so called "classified" policy.

Full Company Responsibility is Backed by Ample Resources

Assets and resources total more than a One Quarter Million Dollars. The Federal Land Bank accepts our policy as well as other leading agencies. Premium and assessment payments will be arranged to suit your convenience. Assessments are levied on the anniversary of the policy, making a constant daily income from which losses are paid, thereby saving our cash surplus for use in case of emergency only.

Approved fire extinguishers, lightning rods and fire resisting roofs on dwellings, allow extra credits. For the benefit of members, an efficient system of inspection is maintained to reduce fire hazards, over insurances, and unwarranted risks. Prompt adjustments and quick settlements of legitimate losses.

Guard against all causes of fire, by removing ALL hazards and... protect farm property, with the strongest and largest farm mutual fire insurance company in Michigan...



State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Michigan

702 CHURCH ST. FLINT, MICHIGAN

W. V. Burras, President H. K. Fisk, Secretary

High Sales—Good Weights—Proceeds Guaranteed Farmers and Stockmen

are assured of these important and essential services when live stock is sold on the Open, Competitive Terminal Live Stock Market; where both large and small Packers, knowing there will be ample supplies of all grades of live stock available every day come and pay the Price by bidding against each other for their killing needs; where Weights are good because all live stock is properly fed and watered and not sold empty; and where all Checks issued for payment of live stock sold are Guaranteed by a Bond meeting Government requirements. Why take a chance on any other system? Secure all these services by consigning your live stock to

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCH. Stockyards, Detroit PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N East Buffalo, N. Y.

5% Money

In capital stock in a Production Credit Association; No guaranteeing the payments of any other borrowers' loans. Five years of established and satisfactory feeder loan service. For complete information write us.

Our Traffic Dept. at Detroit is maintained to handle your transportation problems and railroad claims. Also other public utility matters. This service is available to all shippers and farmers. Prompt attention given in all inquiries. Write or telephone.

Tune in CKLW at 12:35 P. M., Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., for live stock quotations at Detroit market

Michigan Live Stock Exchange Hudson, Mich.

FIRE DESTROYS FARM BUILDINGS

NEAREST TELEPHONE 1 1/2 MILES AWAY

A disastrous fire recently swept through the buildings of a Michigan farm, causing a loss of several thousands of dollars. The nearest telephone was one and a half miles away! A neighbor drove to the telephone and summoned firemen from the nearest town, but the call came too late to enable them to be of assistance. Buildings, machinery, grain, cattle and horses were destroyed.

A telephone on the farm is more than a business and social convenience. It is priceless protection in emergencies. Just one call for aid, when danger threatens, may be worth more than the cost of the service for a lifetime.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

This year's wheat crop is the smallest in the United States since 1893.

Motion Picture Salaries

The motion picture industry claims a loss of no less than 19 1/2 million dollars last year but at the same time it paid 110 people larger salaries than the President of our country received. One actor received \$315,000, another a few thousand less and many stars were paid \$10,000 a week when they worked.



Sold by Farm Bureau Dealers

FLY SPRAY

FARM BUREAU FLY SPRAY for cattle is deadly to flies. Kills on contact. Repels flies long time. Makes milking peaceful. Helps production. Clean, petroleum odor. Won't spot or taint milk or clothing.

Buy From Your FARM BUREAU DEALER

We Will Guarantee Your Family

\$1,000 \$2,500 \$3,500

in event of your death, if each six months you will pay us \$5 or \$12.50 or \$17.50 in premiums for our PAYMASTER Life Insurance policies in the above amounts.

This sound, legal reserve insurance plan to meet the needs of small or moderate incomes will fit any insurance program. It is not available elsewhere. These small premiums assure considerable sums to pay off a mortgage, to educate children, or to care for the family for a long time.

After age 45 these fixed premiums will buy less Paymaster insurance each year. Policy fee with application is \$5, \$12.50 or \$17.50. Premium guaranteed not to increase. Please use coupon for more information.

STATE FARM LIFE INS. CO. 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. Without obligation to me, please send me more information about your Paymaster life insurance policies.

NAME ADDRESS

The Itemized Bill Was \$28,000!

Not long ago one of our insured was involved in an automobile collision which brought him into court as the defendant in a liability suit for \$28,000.

His State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance policy provided for his defense and settled the law suit without asking him for a cent beyond the premium he had paid. His home and his future belong to him today because he had the good judgment to insure against what might happen to anybody on any highway.

Automobile accidents and damage suits are on the increase. Public liability cases and collision claims are up 25 per cent for the first five months of 1934 as against the same period in 1933.

Good, careful driving on your part and a State Farm Mutual policy for protection against collision, public liability, property damage, and fire or theft loss, is the best you can do for yourself. Let us show you how strong this legal reserve company is, and how very reasonable the rates. There is no obligation.

We have more than 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 35 states in this national Legal Reserve Company. Let our local agent explain our policy to you.

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

Bed Blanket Sale

THIS FARM BUREAU VIRGIN WOOL 70x80 INCH DOUBLE BED BLANKET



\$8.75

You may order from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shipped prepaid. Choice of colors as below. Soft, thick, carefully woven. Binding, 4 inch sateen ribbon. Weight 4 3/4 lbs.

Mich. State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich. Please enter my order for blankets to be shipped postage prepaid.

FARM BUREAU SPECIAL Double-Plaid 70 x 80

Rose and White Peach and White Red and Black Tan and White Gold and White Blue and White Green and White Orchid and White

(CHECK BELOW) Name Ship C. O. D. P. O. R. F. D. I enclose payment. Member Co. Farm Bureau

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: You may use mailing card sent you some time ago. In addition to this special price, a patronage dividend will be credited on your next membership dues.

The Farm Bureau, as Seen by a Van Buren Farm Woman

Mrs. Howard Paquin Recalls Improvements That Came With Organization

By MRS. HOWARD PAQUIN South Haven, R-2, Michigan

The Farm Bureau! What is it? What has it accomplished for us in Michigan who are members of its great family? What does it mean to me? Do you realize that just fourteen years ago that the great national organization of the Farm Bureau was formed? Has it been a success? Let us see.

It now operates in forty states. Any organization that has made such a rapid growth as this must have been actuated by a motive and purpose deeply rooted and potent. As a result of this purpose the Farm Bureau is now operating under the slogan, "An adequate standard of living for the farm and an income from the farm to pay the bill."

We are proud to say that our own state of Michigan was not reluctant in developing this new enterprise. The Michigan Farm Bureau during its first year, developed a seed department through which the farmer can secure pure, northern grown field seeds, guaranteed to the farmer.

Seed Service

Farm Bureau alfalfa seed illustrates the real service rendered the farmer. Farmers were buying alfalfa from Idaho, supposing it to be Grimm Alfalfa, northern grown, thus adaptable to our climate. The Farm Bureau investigated many crop failures and discovered farmers were buying southern grown seed shipped to Idaho and resold as northern Grimm Alfalfa. The Farm Bureau established in 1920 a seed department to handle only northern grown seeds. This one service alone has been worth many thousands of dollars to Michigan farmers. It has improved all seed standards.

Feeds and Fertilizers

The Michigan State Farm Bureau did not stop there but entered into the manufacture of fertilizers, dairy feeds and chick feeds, bringing to the farmer a better quality product, and lower prices. These services of the Farm Bureau have an inestimable value.

What does this mean to me, a homemaker on our farm? My husband is a Farm Bureau member. He and our children constitute my greatest interest. The buying of better feeds, fertilizers and seeds, gives him better returns. Therefore, more for a better home and better living.

Tax Relief

Our Farm Bureau has found it a most difficult task at times to convince the public that the farmer needs consideration. After a long struggle the township road bill went into effect, relieving through state aid the local highway tax by a large percent. No organization worked harder for our new law passed last year, limiting our property tax to fifteen mills, as did our Farm Bureau. It took many a hard rap but came up each time more determined than ever.

Untrusting has been our legislative committee's efforts for an income tax, which when passed, will bring revenue into our treasury from other channels to lower property tax for schools. Likewise, they have championed the farmer's cause in the double taxation, which has fallen especially on the fruit and dairymen since the introduction of the new sales tax.

What It Means to Me

Any step for the lowering of these taxes means more for other things, such as educating our boys and girls.

The Farm Bureau has aided the extension work both for men and women in our state. Years ago, it often financed the work until public opinion had been created for it. The extension work benefits the farm women, not only in home management, cooking and sewing, or remodeling of homes or garments, but creates a spirit of co-operation, that cannot help but permeate woman's sphere where ever she is. This is another of the Farm Bureau's services to me.

Insurance Protection

What homemaker is not interested in protection for her home and those living therein? We realize today that there is nothing which can give us so sure a protection, as the various lines of insurance. Therefore a great aid was again given us when our State Farm Bureau took the state agency for State Farm Mutual auto and life insurance, thus bringing the services of these two lines to the farmer at a rate lower than many other companies.

A Difficult Task

Because of their vast numbers and varied lines of work, farm organization is a greater task than in most occupations. To aid in co-operation our Farm Bureau, last year, sponsored the forming of legislative clubs throughout Michigan. These clubs were formed to discuss the problems of the farmer and secure their opinions to bring before the state legislature. Through the co-operative associations legislative clubs, etc., the Farm Bureau is working on a program for community betterment. My family live in a community, my children attend its schools, we attend the church of that community. Therefore, anything to better our community means much to me.

What the Farm Bureau means to me cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It has helped to create a thinking group of people. It has caused line fences to be forgotten and barriers to be removed. It has helped

both the farm man and the farm woman to realize the value of group action.

There is however, another part to this story. The benefits I have mentioned are not only for Farm Bureau members. Any farmer can buy from the feed and seed departments or belong to the legislative clubs, etc. I know of one county in Michigan which has at least three thousand farms and only a very small per cent are interested in its county Farm Bureau. What is true of one county is true of many others. Our State now knows the farmer has a great organization working for his cause. Right now we need the assistance of every farm man and farm woman.

No longer can it be left to the few. Come, women from the farm home, let us put our shoulders to the task and help to keep the spirit of our families high. Happy, contented people make happy homes. The Farm Bureau is a means through which many improvements can be brought about. What is your answer?

Champions of Cheap Food Need Watching

(Continued from page one.) his own thinking and hangs on to the advantages as they are made possible for him, he'll soon be master of his own lot.

But how can the government or any of its agencies do anything for anyone, when they have to battle those they are trying to help!

The Pigs Didn't Starve

We hear much about the pigs that met an untimely death last spring. Some rave and rave about the sin of it, yet those farmers who were willing to go along with their government in its attempt to help solve the perplexing question of farm surplus, are now getting paid for their loyalty and the pigs didn't have to starve to death as a result of the drought.

At the same time a decent price is being established for what is left and poor people have federal meat rationed to them when otherwise they would have been local charges.

Of course, the consuming public objects to any raise in food prices and we admit it a hard blow at this time, but we farmers must never forget that for at least ten years the consuming public did not pay a decent price for food and they never would have made a voluntary raise so the farmer could pay his debts and buy the necessities of life. It needed the strong arm of a nation's government to do that for us.

The Demand For Cheap Food

City consumers never kick about the high cost of automobiles. They pay the price if they have it. We've never seen any nation wide agitation against the high cost of gasoline, but let the farmer organize to improve the price of the goods he produces and the uproar begins.

My appeal to all fair minded farmers is to stand together, help Uncle Sam in his endeavor to help us. Don't forget that as soon as the farmer can begin to buy again, all business will begin to pick up. But above all don't let these questionable agitators influence you to think that your own leadership has been false to your cause.

Whenever you find yourself beginning to suspicion your own organization and its personnel, just ask yourself what you would have done if you had the responsibility your leaders carry.

Michigan has had and still has great farm leadership—leadership that as a class we can be proud of. They are human just as you or I and make mistakes but let's not allow any self-seeking agitator to dominate our better judgment in turning against the crew who have piloted the ship through the storm of depression.

We'll come out of it stronger men and women and with a greater pride in our job of farming if we but hold steadfast and loyal to ourselves.

3 Day All Expense

De Luxe Tours to the World's Fair \$7.75

Includes cab from depot to hotel and return to depot... two nights' accommodation in comfortable room... two club breakfasts... three trips from hotel to fair grounds and return to hotel... three souvenir admission tickets to the fair.

The MIRA-MAR... 10 minutes to the World's Fair gate... is a beautiful, modern hotel... 350 rooms with baths... situated near the lake, beaches, parks, and golf links... no parking worries.

Write for leaflet describing this and other tours of various duration

MIRA-MAR HOTEL 6222 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago

BUREAU SUGGESTS MARKETING PLAN FOR CHERRY CROP

Michigan, Wisconsin Farm Bureaus Think AAA Might Help

Chicago—The Michigan State Farm Bureau took steps to promote an AAA marketing agreement for Michigan and Wisconsin sour cherry growers at the midwest Farm Bureau meeting here August 13-15.

A resolution asked that the American, Michigan and Wisconsin Farm Bureaus call an early meeting of the producers, agr'l adjustment administration officers, and the Farm Bureaus to consider a marketing agreement.

The cling stone peach industry of California has been made prosperous again under an AAA marketing agreement. In 1933 the agreement brought the growers \$5,000,000 for their crop as against \$906,000 for the previous crop. When 75% of the producers and a majority of the processors agree on a marketing agreement, it controls that a certain volume of the peach crop could be sold at a price that would pay the producers well, pay the processors, and buy the surplus each farmer would have, and he need not pick the surplus.



FRANCE AGR'L PRODUCTS

AGSTONE MEAL HI-CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE SPRAYING LIME
AGRICULTURAL HYDRATED LIME

See your Dealer, Co-op, or Farm Bureau Dealer for FRANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

THE FRANCE STONE CO.
4610 East Nevada Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
or — THE FRANCE STONE CO., Toledo, Ohio

FARM BUREAU FENCE

has double protection against the weather

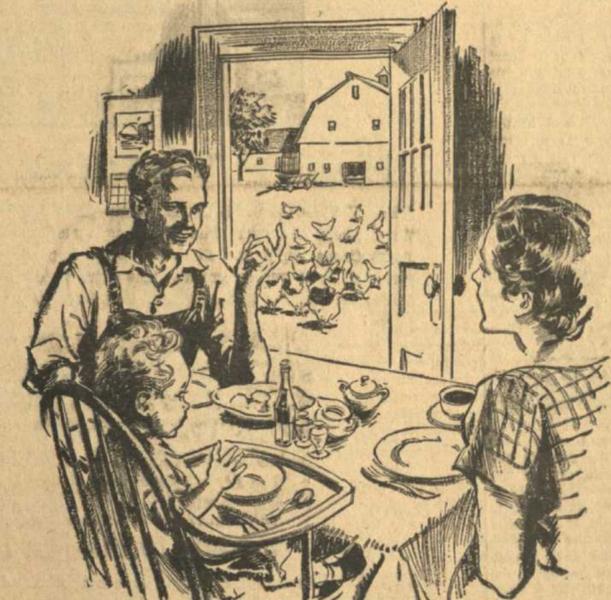
FARM BUREAU FENCE is made with lasting qualities that enable it to stall off the attacks of the elements for years and years. The wire of which Farm Bureau Fence is made has a heavy, tight coating of extremely pure zinc (impurities in zinc are believed to shorten its life) and will resist the weather for a remarkably long time. But even without the zinc coating Farm Bureau Fence would have very long life, because the wire itself, of copper-bearing steel

containing from .20 to .30 per cent copper, is remarkably resistant to rust. Farm Bureau Fence offers dependable, low-cost protection to your livestock and crops for many years.

TRUE COPPER-BEARING STEEL

THICK TIGHT ZINC COATING

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.



"WHERE?"

In thousands of farm homes, wives and husbands are talking over the same problem. Trying to figure out where to sell. Where to get the cash.

Swift & Company produce plants buy eggs, poultry and cream of good quality, for cash, every work day in the year.

These foods are marketed as Swift's Brookfield Butter and Eggs, and Swift's Premium Milk-fed Chickens and Golden West Milk-fed Fowl.

Swift & Company ships its poultry and dairy products in the same refrigerator cars used for Swift's branded dressed meats. The same salesmen sell all of them to retailers. The same trucks deliver them to stores. Growers are benefiting from all these savings.

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have been only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company

In daily touch with more than 35,000 consuming centers of meats, poultry and dairy products

Visitors to the 1934 Century of Progress are cordially invited to visit the "Swift Bridge of Service" exhibit, and the Swift plant at the Union Stock Yards.

FARMER OPINION CONTROLS AAA DAVIS DECLARES

Voice of Farm Organizations
Heard; Their Advice
Has Weight

Chicago—"The partisan press and political attacks do not mean a thing to me as administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but the voice of organized agriculture does. You have it in your power to paint the picture you want," said Chester Davis of the AAA before representatives of 11 middle west State Farm Bureaus at Chicago August 14.

"The entire AAA program is no good unless there is farm organization to take it to the country, to explain it, and to help carry it out. We never could have gotten this ship off the ground had it not been for the agricultural college extension service.

"The only voice that counts in Washington on farm matters is the voice from the farm, which is not heard very far unless it has the volume and power of organized agriculture.

"The AAA is now 15 months old and has enrolled 3,000,000 farm families for the purpose of improving farm returns. The answer to the charge of regimentation is when dairy farmers could not agree on a dairy program, the AAA dropped the idea."

The Farm Bureaus again endorsed the AAA, urging stricter control over processors and middlemen. They urged provisions for increasing as well as decreasing production, as required.

Silo Makes Forage Go Farther, College Says

Lansing—Corn stover in the silo has from 30 to 40% more value as feed than when fed as dry stalks. The fullest use of Michigan silos for storing roughages will add materially to the feed value of available feeds this winter, the State College dairy department advises. County agricultural agents or the Bulletin Clerk at State College, East Lansing, can furnish a new bulletin which gives plans for temporary silos.

This year when ears are scant, as much corn as possible should go in the silo. Setting the cutter to short lengths, using water on corn that has dried out, and thorough tramping in spoilage and waste feed.

Beet tops make good feed in the silo. Their food value is not improved much, but they can be fed longer. Sunflower silage is common in the northern part of the State.

Second growth clover and later cuttings of alfalfa make good silage when mixed with some carbohydrate feed. One load of corn stalks to two loads of alfalfa or clover will make good silage. Corn meal at the rate of 5 to 10% of meal by weight does well. Mix in the cutter, not as alternate layers in the silo.

Farmers' Share of a Steer Exceeds Whse. Meat Price

Packers pay farmers more for their livestock than the packers are getting in wholesale markets for the dressed meats, according to Swift & Co., which says the difference is made up from the sale of hundreds of by-products, nearly all of which were wasted before the development of the modern packing business.

As listed in a recent Swift & Company report the by-products from cattle hides alone are tail hair, ear hair, body hair, hide trimmings, hide fat, and cured hides. Hide trimmings are converted into glue, tannage, and fertilizer. A large number of by-products are made from the fats, heads, feet, blood, casings, and miscellaneous parts of a steer. Even though nothing is wasted, the profits of the packing industry are exceedingly small. Over a period of years, the profits of Swift & Company, a representative packer, have been only a fraction of a cent per pound.

About 2,000 carloads of potatoes are used in the United States daily.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Purchases of Farm Bureau Brand dairy and poultry feeds, seeds, fertilizers and fence from your local dealer; also, purchases from our clothing and blankets dept at Lansing, are eligible to membership credits when declared.

MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dept., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, about every three months.

BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa," "Milkmaker," "Mermash," etc.

\$10 annual dues mature life memberships; \$5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable.

Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year. We furnish addressed, postage pre-paid envelopes for this purpose on your request.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

TWO PROFITS IN FERTILIZER!

Get One from Wheat and Another from the Following Crop



FOR WHEAT, FOLLOWED BY ALFALFA
Fertilizer for wheat to be seeded to alfalfa or clover should be high in phosphate, fairly high in potash and have enough nitrogen for the wheat. Nitrogen should be quickly available for the wheat.

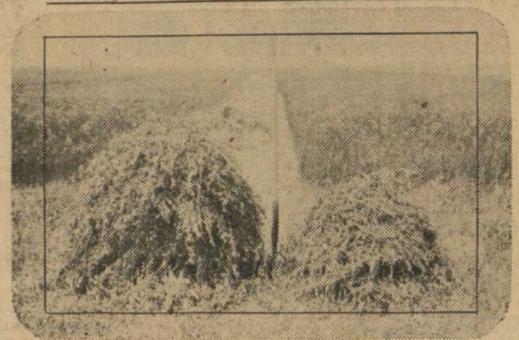
FIRST PROFIT FROM THE WHEAT

HERE ARE THE RESULTS from Farm Bureau fertilizer on wheat on the John Reagh farm, near Cass City, Tuscola county. State College has supervised fertilizer tests there three years. Wheat is valued at 86c per bushel.

FERTILIZER	Wheat Yield Per Acre	RETURN PER \$1 OF FERTILIZER
None	13.1 bu.	0
250 Lbs. 2-12-6	33.9 Bu.	\$5.47

95% WATER SOLUBLE!

NITROGEN CONTENT of Farm Bureau Fertilizers is NOT LESS than 95% soluble in water as against 70% required by State law. Practically ALL the nitrogen in Farm Bureau fertilizers is promptly available to the young plant when needed most for a vigorous start. Our phosphorous and potash sources are the very best. Farm Bureau fertilizers are extra dry, granular, and easy to regulate. You can depend upon them for heavy yields.



FERTILIZED
This alfalfa followed Wheat which was fertilized with 250 pounds of 0-16-8 per acre.
NOT FERTILIZED
This alfalfa from an equal Area on the same wheat field, but no fertilizer applied to the wheat.

SECOND PROFIT FROM THE ALFALFA

THESE ARE STATE COLLEGE figures taken from a Michigan farm, proving that the EXTRA yield of hay from alfalfa following fertilized wheat pays another substantial profit on the investment in fertilizer.

FERTILIZER	Yield of Alfalfa	SECOND RETURN per \$1 invested in wheat fertilizer
None on Wheat	1,600 lbs.	0
300 lbs. 4-12-4	4,352 lbs.	\$4.48

PUT LIME ON NOW

LIME this fall for the alfalfa or other crops to go in next spring. The more time lime has to react with the soil in advance of the crop, the better the results. Apply lime at present prices. See your Farm Bureau dealer for:

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



Heavy Yielding Fall Grains

HEAVY YIELDS OF LARGE, plump grain can be expected from Farm Bureau's certified wheat and rye. The following varieties were developed by the State College Farm Crops dept and Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n farmers to produce large yields of No. 1 quality grains. The extra yields over ordinary varieties makes these choice seed grains an investment that pays very well. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer about:

- BALD ROCK—Beardless, soft, red winter wheat. Big yielder. Resistant to lodging. Developed from Red Rock.
- RED ROCK—Old, reliable, bearded, soft red winter wheat. Holds many records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.
- AMERICAN BANNER—White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Winter hardy. Heavy yielder. Best for lighter wheat soils.
- ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries. Well filled heads. There is no better rye.
- WINTER VETCH—Sow with rye. Excellent cash seed crop. Michigan is specially adapted to vetch seed production. Vetch, a legume soil builder.
- WINTER BARLEY—With plenty of snow and not too severe a winter it comes through. Does away with spring sowing. If it should fail, you can put in spring barley.
- WINTER SPELTZ—We do not have in stock.

WE BUY SEEDS—WE CLEAN SEEDS

LET US BID on your Michigan grown alfalfa and clover seeds. Send us an 8 ounce representative sample, taking equal amounts from each bag to make stock from which to take sample.

LET US CLEAN YOUR SEEDS in our modern plant. Very reasonable charges. Send sample and we will advise cleaning needed and price. Have seed cleaned early. ABOUT CHRISTMAS TIME we have to STOP cleaning seed for farmers to get ready for our spring shipments. Last year we had to disappoint some good friends who came too late. Send us seed to be cleaned NOW.

STILL TIME FOR ALFALFA SEEDING

WITH PRICE OF TIMOTHY where it is, alfalfa is a real bargain for sowing up to Sept. 10 for spring pasture and hay cutting next summer. We have a limited supply of western common and Michigan Variegated alfalfa.

Rosen Rye for Pasture or Grain

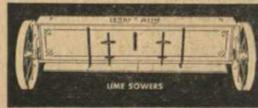
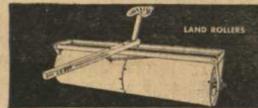
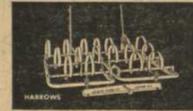
FARM BUREAU has registered, certified and uncertified Rosen Rye of high germination and purity. Not to be compared to ordinary mixed rye not tested for germination and purity. Sow rye now for pasture in October and again next spring.

Buy Farm Machinery from Farm Bureau

FARM BUREAU has the Avery line of farm machinery because it is made of extra good materials and for long, satisfactory service. Avery has been making good machinery for 106 years. Today Avery is making the most modern and handy machinery from the best materials and engineering skill.

ASK YOUR CO-OP about the advantages in buying Farm Bureau machinery, particularly the Membership Credit privilege. See our complete line, which includes:

- Grain Drills
- Spreaders
- Plows
- Separators



Sea Food Saved These Indians

A FEW YEARS AGO a Canadian medical journal reported that in the Pemberton Valley in Washington, white residents were very subject to goitre. On their places dogs were born with big necks, pigs were hairless, etc.

STRANGELY ENOUGH Indians having a village there never had goitre, nor were their dogs or stock affected. Investigation revealed that the Indian village moved annually for the salmon run. Indians ate salmon, and dried salmon for future use. Dogs and stock got the salmon refuse. Ocean fish thus protected them against Pemberton Valley's mineral deficiency. Ocean water is rich in mineral solids, containing 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. of water.

MERMASH POULTRY RATION gets such good results here because our Lake States soils are deficient in iodine and other minerals. Mermash contains good yellow corn, pure wheat bran, flour midds, alfalfa meal with kelp and fish meal,—mineral food from the sea. Ask you co-op about production from Mermash. It's priced low.



Contains Manamar, which is ocean kelp and fish meal. Manamar contains calcium phosphate, Iodine, iron, copper, manganese and other minerals from the sea in food form.

PAILFILLER, the Dairy Ration for Drouth Conditions

Supplies Both Grain and Roughage at Low Cost. Not Excelled for Quality by any other closed formula Feed. Ask Your Co-op About Pailfiller Ration.

16% Protein



Wire Bag Tier and Ties

FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE has Bates Ties for years to close every bag of Farm Bureau seeds. You know how sure those sacks are tied. Handy for fence repairs, etc. Right for 2½ bu. bags. Order tier from us at \$1, and 6" by 17 gauge ties at rate of \$1.30 per thousand in small lots.

SIMPLE—QUICK ECONOMICAL

Tier.....\$1.30 per M.
Ties.....\$1.00 each

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24 and 32% Protein

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.

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24 and 32% Protein